

## ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ИНСТИТУТЫ, ПРОЦЕССЫ И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

**Scherban Tatiana Dmytrivna**

*Doctor of psychology sciences, associated professor of psychology department*

*Mukachevo state university*

*Mukachevo, Ukraine*

**Hoblyk Volodymyr Vasylyovych**

*doctor of economic sciences, associate professor*

*Mukachevo state university*

*Mukachevo, Ukraine*

### LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR MIGRATION POLICY IN UKRAINE

In the twentieth century, labor becomes the most scarce factor of production, the only source of replenishment of the working population in terms of demographic crisis is migration, competition among developed countries is exacerbated by human resources and transition to an active policy on labor migration in Ukraine should take place urgently. Improving migration policy should be based on an integrated approach, with knowledge of all the potential benefits that could bring Ukraine international mobility, together with its determinable risks and challenges.

First of all, must take into account the specific country as one that both gives and takes people and is used for transit of migrants. Each of these vectors is characterized by varying the nature and composition of migration flows, which require a differentiated approach and specific credit exposure.

Complexity also provides multilevel government measures that go beyond the adoption of legislation and programs of the central leadership of the country and include field activities, permanent cooperation central to local authorities [1].

The condition is an integrated approach and cooperation between different agencies that deal with migration. Even if most of centralization of management functions in this area through the creation of the State Migration Service there are many issues of migration and migrants who have settled together and coordinated sectoral ministries (such as employment and social protection, money transfers, health care, educational issues, etc.).

Migration policy, adequate to modern requirements — is not only a system of measures to streamline and control the movements of the population. The traditional narrow approach comes as a broader understanding of multilateral phenomenon. The range of migration policy significantly expands interconnectedness of certain areas is enhanced, contributing to design this policy as an integrated system that combines: counteracting factors that gener-

ate emigration, because, as noted in the report of the Secretary-General on migration and development, “the basic principle migration policy is that everyone should be able to live and be successful in his native country”; proper migration policy is a system of measures to regulate movements of population and combating illegal migration (including policy on employment of citizens abroad and to attract foreign workers, students from abroad, receiving refugees); a wide range of socio-economic, political, educational and cultural activities in relation to the integration of migrants; ensure the repayment of such migration, adaptation and reintegration of returnees, encouraging remittances from abroad from domestic migrant workers and their efficient use; providing support and close ties with compatriots abroad, the financial, social, intellectual, political, demographic potential of the Diaspora in the interests of the country, encouraging its immigration representatives [2].

Qualitative shifts in the development and implementation of state regional policy on migration primarily require political will, that is a clear understanding of the direction of benefits and challenges associated with migration. This crucial role of politicians in recognizing the need to include migration to the priorities of social development sector belongs to science, which has the power to provide analytical information, scientifically based conclusions, establish systematic studies and reliable statistics on migration.

A requirement for qualitative changes in migration policy is a favorable climate in society. This society must realize that remittances from migrant workers abroad have an important role in poverty alleviation and development of small businesses and the formation of the middle class. Both directly and indirectly, they can contribute to economic development. Similarly positive impact on the economy produces immigration into the country through which human resources are replenished, filled jobs unattractive to Ukrainian. In promoting a positive

perception of migration and minimize anti-immigrant sentiment, raising the level of tolerance in society is extremely important role played by the media, which are fully and objectively cover the migration situation in the country, get rid of negative stereotypes and uncritical copying dubious facts [3, 4].

Thus, the policy on labor migration should be formed in the long-term development strategy of countries have comprehensive, multi-level nature, ensured coordinated activities of various departments, based on scientifically based approaches have the understanding and support in the community.

In order to provide the policy on labor migration a new impetus, it seems appropriate to consider the following:

1. Developing a strategic vision for political purposes, designed to ensure that the State Migration Policy of

Ukraine, to be held on the basis of deep scientific analysis of demographic trends, the prospects for economic development and the migration situation in the country as well as international experience, to be free from political speculations and myths and household stereotypes.

2. Concept development and approval should be accompanied by public discussion of the project, which should take an active part associations of migrants, human rights organizations.

3. In the development of the concept should proceed from the fact that the task of the document – to determine the approach to state regulation of migration processes, the main purpose of such activities. Specific measures of legal, financial, economic, organizational nature have become part of various regulations and government programs [5].

#### Literature

1. Demohrafichna kryza v Ukrayini: Problemy doslidzhennya, vytoky, skladovi, napryamy protydyi: Monohrafiya/ NAN Ukrayiny, In-t ekonomiky; za nauk. red. prof. V. Steshenko. – K., 2001. – s. 340–341
2. Dmytryev A. V. Konflykty myhratsyy / A. V. Dmytryev, N. S. Sleptsov. – M.: Al'fa-M, 2007. – s.35–37
3. Drahunova T. A. Mihratsiyni aspekty formuvannya robochoyi syly/ T. A. Drahunova// Formuvannya rynkovoyi ekonomiky. – T. 2: Demohrafichni aspekty rehulyuvannya ta vidtvorennya trudovoho potentsialu. – K.: KNEU, 2006. – S. 107.
4. Drahunova T. Upravlinnya mihratsiynymy protsesamy velykykh mist/ T. A. Drahunova // Ukrayina: aspekty pratsi. – # 5. – 2004. – S. 36.
5. Rehulyuvannya trudemihratsiynykh protsesiv v transkordonnomu rehioni: monohrafiya / Za zah. red. d.e.n., prof. Pityulycha M. I. [M. I. Pityulych, V. V. Hoblyk, T. D. Shcherban ta in.] – Mukachevo: Vyd-vo MDU, 2015 r. – 150 s.