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N. Parkhomenko, post-graduate student
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (Kyiv, Ukraine)**PROBLEMS OF INTELLECTUAL MIGRATION OF UKRAINE**

With globalization the intensification of bilateral relations comes. Creating a common capital market begins, technologies and products. There is a single segment of the labor market in this market. Intellectual migration plays an extremely important role in the labour market. The main purpose of this article is the definition of the specificity of migration processes in the intellectual sphere, the determination of the causes and mechanisms of social, intellectual analysis of the factors of migration, the definition of intellectual migration trends in Ukraine.

Key words: intellectual migration, “brain drain», “pull-push» factors, highly skilled workers.

In the context of globalization is the intensification of relations between states, begins the formation of a common market of capital, technology and goods. This market has a single segment of the labor market in which the extremely important role played by intellectual migration.

At the present stage migration attracted more attention of scientists in all major countries. A special place is just intellectual migration. Man, the human factor, especially his intelligence, was a real educational potential capital. And it forms the bulk of the migration of capital. Migration is becoming increasingly differentiated by education, qualification and professional characteristics, constantly pulling all new categories and groups of persons in circulation staff exchange.

Intellectual migration from ancient times characterized by constant movement of scientific personnel between universities, which apparently determined the growth and prestige of the scientific and educational level of a university. Even in the history of Ukraine we can remember Yuri Drohobych (Kotermak), professor and rector of the University of Bologna, professor of the Jagiellonian University, Dragomanov, professor of the Graduate School in Sofia (now – Sofia University) and others. Present dictate similar requirements in intelligence, which respond promising scientists in the search for self-realization.

Disproportionately smaller the “surge” of scientific personnel Ukraine. But these examples also occur. James Mace, the famous historian, political scientist, researcher famine, moved to Ukraine for scientific research and scientific and linked his fate with the life of our country.

In Ukraine, these migration processes are characterized by dynamism, diversity and complex reasons, not only internally scientific but also social and economic. In the last decades of the researchers who could not adapt to the new socio-economic conditions of post-Soviet Ukraine and failed to “remain in Science”, moved to other areas of human activity, such as in business, business, or migrated to other countries. This, in turn, led to an imbalance in the scientific and educational spheres, and gave rise to new challenges and threats to national educational and scientific sectors that impact on the level of technical and technological development of Ukraine.

The main objective of this article is to determine the specifics of migration in the intellectual sphere, identify their causes and social mechanisms, analysis of general and specific factors of intellectual migration, trending intellectual migration and the creation of appropriate conditions for the development of intellectual potential of Ukraine.

The problem of international migration in general, and intellectual migration in particular, the subject of many works of Ukrainian, Russian and Western scientists, including A. Bilorus, O. Hrudzynsky, T. Dragunova, J. Zajaczkovska, E. Libanova, T. Timashov, A. Popov, A. Sobolevska, S. Ryazantsev, I. Ivahnyuk, A. Kireev, V. Kolesov, P. Lindert, O. Malynovska, J. Menvill, S. Pyrozkhov, O. Pozniak, I. Prybytkova and more.

Postindustrial society development workers transformed the intellectual sphere the factor that determines the values and norms of modern society. Therefore, in the second half of the twentieth century essentially the role of scientific personnel and skilled workers that are the basis of leading public sector – service sector.

For the first time the concept of “brain drain”, appears in 1962 in the text of the report of the British Royal Society. It was used to describe the emigration of scientific, engineering personnel and technical staff from the UK to the US [2].

Modern international intellectual migration conditionally consists of two parts: from highly skilled professionals migrating from one developed country to another (mainly within Europe), and with specialists traveling from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. Developing countries (this group can be safely attributed and Ukraine), resulting in “brain drain” have great complications due to lack of personnel of higher and secondary qualifications. That is why the “brain drain” regarded as the migration of highly qualified and talented professionals from poor and / or isolated countries to the industrial centers. This process is permanent and is constantly gaining momentum, increasing annual flows of skilled migrants to EU countries and especially the United States.

With the increase of migration in the intellectual sphere gradually formed two competing concepts in this area. The first – the concept of sharing knowledge and experience, that “brain exchange”. According to it, people migrate in search of a new place of employment and realize their educational potential, given the training and skill level. The law envisages mutual, bilateral exchange of educational and human resources, and for both sides, both the importing country and the exporting country, characterized as “outflow” (brain drain), and “inflow” (brain gain).

The second concept – a waste of intelligence, that “brain waste”. Within this concept of intellectual migration is seen as a net loss for the total labor force exporting country. The outflow of highly qualified specialists significantly undermines the country’s ability to socio-economic development, which in turn leads to lower living standards [1].

The two concepts (both of them) are not imperfect. Therefore there is a need for a thorough analysis of a complex combination of factors, conditions and causes of contemporary migration of scientific personnel. Among the structural factors produce professional emigration. It can be noted stable correlation between level of education, professional qualifications and mobility. In the case of professional intellectual migration factor traditionally comes to the fore. With him the same opportunity to realize related scientific and creative potential. Important structural factors also include possession of a large volume of information in the information society becomes a leading force because it provides a high potential to worker adaptation to changing conditions. For certain groups of scientists are important ethnic or religious factors.

Considering the factors stimulating emigration, most researchers pay to the theory of “gravity-pushing”, developed in the 60 years of the twentieth century E. Lee [5; 262-263]. According to this theory the factors stimulating migration can be divided into two groups: the “gravity” (pull), determined by the strength of the professional, social and economic opportunities open to the individual, and “pushing” (push), which combine all the expected difficulties and problems. Both groups of factors contain elements of economic and non-economic. For example, migrants from developing countries, leading factor “pushing” in the intellectual sphere is the elementary lack of real sphere of intellectual labor, some scientists isolation, the impossibility of normal development as a scientist. For example, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics owned 25% of the scientific potential of the world. This is largely ensured him the status of “superpower”. In the early 1990s in the states of the former Soviet Union because of the destruction of the once unified system development science research institutions in each country took place in extremely complex crisis collapse of the intellectual community, which gave the opportunity to exchange experiences and scientific and important information.

At the same time we can not ignore the economic component of labor migration, part of which is intellectual migration. The essential difference in wages of skilled labor more work regarding medical and teaching staff, as “a profession held in” the homeland they have no particular obstacles. However inadequately low salaries of doctors and teachers stimulating, “pushes” them out of the fatherland, forcing settle for the wrong skill level position (eg, nurses) and / or training place in the country of employment.

Opportunities for higher education, open vast majority of citizens of Ukraine, in fact oppose the systematic underestimation factor of human labor and inefficiency of its use. In addition, in some areas there is overproduction systematic training, which is contrary to the requirements of the market and lead to a significant reduction in demand for scientists.

The immediate causes of migration are mostly discrepancy between the level of the individual and its needs, on the one hand, and the inability to meet these needs in terms of their own country. The traditional way of solving this contradiction is going abroad. Most workers are governed by two main units. Some people want to meet their professional interests and own relocation to another country is only a means to achieve this goal. In this case, the need for professional self-realization is pushing to change the place of work and residence.

The second installation aims to improve living conditions, strengthen its economic foundations. Because migrant primarily looking for the best characteristics of residence, higher living standards and more favorable payment conditions. Therefore, the main objective is to move to another country, while new work stands just a means of livelihood.

However, these installation creates a single motivational complex. According to the World Bank report “Migration and Remittances” Ukraine is among the ten leading countries on migration. Ukrainians migrate mainly to Russia, Poland, USA, Israel, Germany, Italy and Spain. [8]

“Brain drain” is a problem connected. Not only the level of economic development but also national security. Most experts believe that the rate of outflow “Ukrainian drain” abroad could seriously threaten national security. In particular, it stated Director of the Institute of Demography and Social Studies NAS Ella Libanova. Most worried her tendency to travel abroad

students, people with higher education, candidates and doctors because “... leaves piece goods... If one will leave Einstein, even thousands of trained physicists can not replace” [3].

Demand for specialists and scientists differ in terms of qualifications and disciplinary structure. The greatest demand at present use experts from disciplines that define the main trends of modern science and technology. First of all, math, physics, IT professionals, biology, chemistry, medicine and space research. According to market demands and respond sphere of intellectual migration. However, immigration is dictated by conditions on the global labor market.

Due out a large number of talented scientists impoverishes the Ukrainian science and threatens the scientific potential of our country, because not all migrants are returning home. Thus, according to the State Statistics Committee for 2007 – 2011 years abroad left most doctors and candidates who have specialization in Biology (56), Physics and Mathematics (38) and Medicine (30) science [6].

Not least in the intellectual migration plays an underfunding of national science [9]. Thus, according to the Ministry of Education, state funding of scientific fields is less than 0.3% of gross domestic product. By comparison, Japan is spending on science 3.4% of GDP, South Korea – 3.3% of GDP, the United States – 2.6% of GDP. Even in Russia on science stands 1.1%. Minimally be necessary in collaboration G8 countries acknowledged 2% of GDP [4].

Migration policy of many developed countries based on the principle of “attracting other people’s intelligence” for example, is widely used educational programs for students from other countries. However, this does not mean merely a rigorous selection of talented young people of foreign origin for recruitment. In such programs is the humanitarian component. Yes, some US universities and Western European countries that provide educational services to foreign students, put demands to the students after graduation to return home. After graduation in the US only 23% of migrants from North Korea and 28% from Taiwan to remain to work in this country. The rest returned to their homeland, enriching the knowledge and skills acquired its intellectual potential [7].

The greatest danger of intellectual migration is not all Ukrainian scientists who depart from the country, really working abroad as a researcher. According to statistics, only 20% of migrants intellectual arranged by specialty within those scientific projects on which they work in Ukraine. For the most part, it is the most qualified, already known for his work abroad. The rest gets a job is not their specialty. But we should not underestimate the economic component of intellectual migration, because the majority of Ukrainian scientists important factor in the so-called welfare, decent wages, high levels of material and technical equipment of workplace and good working conditions and life.

Regarding the effects of “brain drain” in the scientific literature there is no single approach to the assessment of this phenomenon. With the growing scale evaluation of intellectual migration researchers were largely negative and based on the count of actual and potential, mainly economic and losses. These take into account the actual cost of training workers, damage caused reduction of scientific and technological potential donor, loss of profits (share of GDP, loss due to visit specialists) and others.

Later was formed a different valuation of intellectual migration, according to which the migration of scientists and specialists may be useful not only for the recipient country, but also for the donor. After migration reduces unemployment

among compatriots, and due to its worker mobility can significantly improve their economic status. [3].

In addition, the gaining rich experience of migrants living abroad in general, and in particular professional experience can bring great benefit to donor countries. After working through a powerful scientific and technical centers specialists improve their educational and qualification, which later, after returning to be applied in the institutes at home [10].

However, none of these estimates is not unconditional. Given the complexity and ambiguity of the phenomenon of intellectual migration, it is not possible to give categorical assessment. In addition, any statistics in this area are approximate and will at best identify the dominant trends of the changes caused by intellectual migration in donor countries. In addition, the outflow of scientific personnel is reflected in the political, social, cultural and other aspects of security.

Also do not forget that migration can be temporary and permanent. In a globalized world familiar to us national borders lose their initial value. The scientific world has become a true international community characterized the intensity information transfers and high mobility of scientific and technical personnel. This situation provided a modern communication system, developed information infrastructure, increasing the number of international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as opportunities to implement joint scientific projects, without changing residence and / or citizenship, being at home. This allows you to combine temporary migration of international migration and then return to their country, but from acquired professional experience and knowledge. [11] Therefore, this intellectual migration

practically changes nothing in terms of security of participating in such a process. One the changes are generally positive.

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