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FACTOR OF INFLUENCE AND FORMING ARE NATIONAL MIGRATORY POLITICS

Under labor migration understand moving of person with the aim of temporal employment that is accompanied by crossing of state boundary (external labor migration) or limits of administrative-territorial units of the state (internal labor migration).

Ukraine is considered one of most countries-donors of labor force in Europe, where external labor migration became objective reality of present time.

Moving of people always came forward as motive force in socio-political development of the world. Today migration of population purchased the signs of the global phenomenon. The revolutionary events of 2013, war and external aggression, affected all without an exception parties of life of Ukrainians, they could not not influence on their migratory behavior. The anymore, that migration is a reactive process that reacts on economic and political changes, thus not only in the country of origin but also in countries, where a migratory stream is directed.

Gender distribution of Ukrainian labor migrant following: men – 66 percent and women – 34 percent. Amounts of villagers exceed those, who arrived from a city.

A level of participation of population of different regions in labor migration and geographical orientation also are different. The greatest intensity of migration is in western areas, most subzero in central.

The basic factors of influence on migratory processes in Ukraine are:

1. A demographic situation is in a country, namely providing of labor-market by the population of capable of working age.

2. Unemployment rate and present working seating capacity. An actual unemployment rate is understated approximately in 5 times.

3. Wage rate. Positive consequences have earnings of migrants that are at least in three times higher, than in Ukraine. It is or not major factor that will assist emigration of Ukrainians. A remuneration of labor of even not highly skilled works in the countries of European Union is in times higher in comparing not only to Ukraine but also with the countries of the CIS, and with simplification of visa regime amount of emigrants.

In modern terms to the important tasks there is forming of national migratory politics that will envisage combination of measures in relation to bringing in of population to Ukraine and optimization of external migratory streams.

A public policy in relation to adjusting of external labor migrations must lean against the complex of the measures, sent both to providing of reverences of external labor journeys and social security of the Ukrainian workers abroad, wide bringing in of migratory money in the economy of Ukraine and on the improvement of employment opportunities at the internal market.

For providing of the proper migratory politics in Ukraine it follows:

1. To inform the population of terms and risks of employment abroad, and also about possibilities of the voluntarily participating in the system of pension insurance. The network of such informing must plug a social advertisement, edition of the special producing of MASS MEDIA, telecasts, system of optional employments in higher educational establishments of Ukraine, edition and distribution of informative booklets.

2. To minimize losses of intellectual potential, prevention of excessive departure of young people from Ukraine.

It follows for this purpose, firstly, to extend the system of under backs for the gifted young people, secondly, to inculcate contracting procedures with the graduating students of higher educational establishments from separate specialties, that studied due to budgetary facilities, with the aim of adjusting of temporal and permanent emigration of these specialists and complete or partial compensation of money on studies.

3. To try to carry out the gradual return of that labor that is ready or at certain terms can educe readiness to the return on a motherland into permanent place of work.

For this purpose it follows to work out and accept Government Program of return and reintegration of long-term migrants. The key element of the corresponding programs must be assistance to entrepreneurial activity as to the most perspective direction of bringing in of earnings of migrants in the economy of Ukraine.

4. To organize work of the Ukrainian trade unions, that must set contacts and develop collaboration both with the associations of migrants in countries-recipients and with the trade unions of workers-citizens of the European countries. It will assist social defense of the Ukrainian workers.

5. To provide the collaboration of agencies from employment with the employers of countries of EU. To activity from employment of the Ukrainian citizens Government service of employment must be attached abroad, in a prospect in her composition it costs to create subdivision that directly will

engage in the search of vacancies for the Ukrainian citizens in foreign countries and accompaniment of potential migrants from their informing of possibilities of receipt of workplace abroad to controlling of departure and arrangement in the country of appendix of labor.

6. To enter the systems of regular selective surveys of population for finding out of quantitative and quality descriptions of labor migration.

7. To activate realization of scientific researches of migratory problems on interdisciplinary basis.

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HOW TO BECOME POLICE OFFICER IN FINLAND

It's not that easy to become a police officer in Finland. The level of training is very high, and not everyone is lucky enough to achieve their dream of working in law enforcement agencies.

We want to start our report with a few facts about Finland.

The capital of Finland-Helsinki;

Population of Finland -5.5 m;

Finland occupies the eighth largest area in Europe;

Finland is a member of the United Nations since 1955;

Finland is a member of the EU since 1995.

There aren't a lot of police officers in Finland - only 7200 people.