

influence on the environment. Environment protection and the shift to ecological methods of production are considered to be urgent purposes of a modern society.

Despite the statements of the project supporters that the concept has scientific basis and in case of solving all the tasks mentioned above it will be a success, there are many critics who compare the project's author with socialists - Utopists such as Marx and Engels whose ideas have been discussed in the society for more than a hundred years. In fact, the system suggested by Jacque Fresco has some statements similar to communism, such as abolishment of private property on means of production and their pass into social property and the change of capitalist production of goods with the socialist organization of production of consumer goods at the expense of the whole society for providing full welfare and free comprehensive development of all its members.

The project "Venus" is criticized by many scientists, however it is important to realize that the project is not Utopia, it does not reflect the ideas of unpractical dreamers. On the contrary, it is based on real purposes just requiring correct application of the knowledge we possess.

#### **References:**

Official site of the project "Venus": <https://www.thevenusproject.com/>

## **REGULATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES AS A FACTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE**

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The 21st century is sometimes called the century of migration. Migration movements, the scale of which is constantly increasing, while the directions and composition are diversified, have become a significant factor influencing the development of globalization. They have a significant impact on the quantitative and qualitative composition of the population, economy, politics, culture, etc. Therefore, the study of modern migration processes is relevant in the context of sustainable development.

The advancement of market relations in a society destroys old forms of management, freeing at the same time a large workforce that does not find application in low-power industrial centers of their own countries and is forced to seek work in the international labor market. As a result of accelerated development, the living conditions, income growth, the level of education of the population, which provides access to information and the availability of funds necessary for moving, are improved. With increasing welfare, mortality decreases, primarily children. This leads to a rapid increase in the number of young people who are

facing significant difficulties in finding decent work at home and traveling abroad. Even in those cases where unemployment is not threatened in the homeland, globalization encourages people to migrate, bringing new demands and needs, the demand for previously unseen goods and services, which is difficult to satisfy at home.

The reasons for the growth of international migratory movements are the result of globalization processes. Removing barriers to free trade, the growth of political, economic, and social interdependence between states, manifested in the formation of the international labor market, education, information, communications, were crucial to the dynamics and volumes of population migration. In the context of globalization, international migration also serves as a provocative moment, and as a result of global change. Differences in the levels of economic development determine the difference in access to proper nutrition, health care, education, and social security.

There are different types of migration: family, labor, and educational. The latter type is steadily growing. The number of mobile students, that is, those studying abroad, is constantly increasing. Over the period 2000-2017, their number increased by almost 2.2 times and approached 5 million people [2]. The attraction of foreign students is a rare example of the prospects of studying immigration to Ukraine. More than 20 thousand foreign students study only in Kharkiv region, that is, the highest among all regions [3].

The most common type of migration in Ukraine is labor. It is estimated that the number of migrant workers from Ukraine reaches 7-9 million. Poland, the Czech Republic, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, and more recently Germany, Portugal, Spain and other developed countries of Western Europe are among the countries where people come to make money and secure themselves. The most powerful factor is economic because Ukrainians are looking for higher wages. As a rule, highly qualified specialists are migrating, but only a small percentage of them have guaranteed work and appropriate social and labor guarantees. Young people without certain level of qualifications are going abroad to find a job, who are agree on any job and low wages without any guarantees. It is detrimental to the economy of the country, for the development of its scientific and technical potential is the migration of scientific and technical personnel and young specialists. It negatively affects the pace of recovery of Ukraine's economy. But there are also pluses in it. First of all, the fact that after returning emigrants invest their money in the development of the economy, organization of business, production, thereby stimulate the economy to grow, contribute to the formation of market relations.

In order to reduce the emigration of labor force from Ukraine, it is necessary to implement a system of measures that must have a clear internal and external direction, stabilization and recovery of the economy - job creation, expansion of foreign investment, etc. External measures should provide civilized forms of departure of workers and the possibility of their free return, import of currency, as well as guarantees to our compatriots to protect their labor rights abroad.

## References:

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2. Institute for International Education (IIE). URL : <https://www.iie.org> (date of treatment 24.02.2019).
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## THE LIFE QUALITY OF POPULATION IN THE REGIONS OF UKRAINE

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Nowadays, in the world, the question of implementation of diagnosis of quality of life and finding the ways of improving it arose under the influence of economic crisis, high morbidity, negative social factors.

The quality of life problem is actively investigating in many scientific disciplines, in particular, in economics, the influence of objective factors on the quality of life, such as the main ones such as material security, satisfaction with housing conditions, employment rates and the development of services, is being studied. Subjective factors include satisfaction with work and living conditions, the social status of the individual, financial position of the family and family relationships. Thus, the concept of quality of life includes all aspects of human interaction with the environment.

An important synthetic indicator of the quality of life of the population is the Human Development Index (HDI) index. It is funded annually by experts from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), together with a group of independent international experts. According to this indicator in 2017, Ukraine ranks the 64th out of 142.

HDI measures the achievement of countries in terms of health, education and the actual income of its citizens (decent living standard, measured by the amount of gross national income (GNI) per capita), but when it is calculated, environmental factors are not taken into account, spiritual and moral development of man is not taken into account.

Population surveys were carried out regarding the quality of life in some regions of Ukraine in 2016, which raised the question about the general standard of living of the city, whether the residents were satisfied with the economic situation in the region, with politics. According to these surveys, there are several cities, the