

Youth in Central and Eastern Europe. Sociological Studies
2 (6) /2016
ISSN 2409-952X



Youth in Central and Eastern Europe
Sociological Studies

2 (6) /2016

ISSN 2409-952X

www.youthjournal.eu

WYDAWCA

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE BORDER ON THE MOBILITY AND MIGRATION PROCESSES OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UKRAINE, POLAND AND HUNGARY)

The influence of the border on the mobility and migration processes of the youth is analyzed in the given paper. The phenomenon of the transborder areas in modern science, its interpretation, different approaches and classification of the borderland is investigated in this paper. In the context of this investigation we regard three transborder zones, each one with its specificity (Transcarpathian region – Hungary, Lviv region - Poland and borderland of Kharkiv region). In the result of this investigation were have revealed common and different features of various transborder zones, each with its own structure, under which it is functioning. It was concluded that a significant impact on the young people make the transborder areas where the young people live, and ties with the neighboring country are very close in many cultural and social spheres and promote youth mobility of the borderline areas.

Keywords: border, borderland, borderland, youth mobility, neighboring country

INTRODUCTION

The term 'border' and concepts, expressed by this term are significant, they are used in different social contexts and have different statuses (Беспмятных, 2008). They occupy a special position in a mental-geographical mapping: they are periphery of the country on one hand, but on the other hand, they become the centers of the particular region, in which the processes are determined by the factor of the border (Бреский, Бреска, 2008). The way of people's life in the border area, the form of its display demonstrate and implement a special measure interactions between the countries which have a common border. Borderland is not only a distance, but it is also the means of relationship between the countries. The border area demonstrates the process of 'layering' of different social and cultural meanings, making these areas 'privileged' in development, that solves not only the problem of international relations, but also creates new problems. As a rule, this process is usually caused by different levels of development of the countries, which have the common border. In border areas, the social structures (spaces measuring) on the geographic (physical) space community is taking place (Кривицька, 2015). Thus, border areas, are specific socio-cultural and ethno-social spaces, located on the border of cultures, ethnic groups, certain political formations, which

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allow to treat it not only in territorial, local, but also in symbolic limits. The common border is a special space, which does not belong entirely to any of the cooperating countries. But only this space provides the possibility of different kinds of communication, on the level of everyday life, as well as on the level of long-term planning of international relations. Border areas always are characterized by a high degree of various kinds of movement (migration), usually in both directions of the border (Гуль, 2012). The population of border areas, namely young people, are also involved in various kinds of transborder movements, that's why it is actual to study the impact of borderland on the migration of young people.

The aim of the research is to identify the influence of borderland on the mobility and migration processes of the young people who live there.

We define social mobility as a process of movements of individuals between hierarchically organized elements of the social structure. Pitimir Sorokin defines social mobility as any transition of individuals or social objects, that is, everything created or modified by human activity, from one social position to another. (Сорокин, 1992) In the context of our research, social mobility of young people, is the intensity of border movement in border areas, their plans to study and live in the neighboring country, and also socio-cultural cooperation of the young people in the borderland between two countries. Borderland as a territory of residence, activates mobility, both vertical and horizontal. Borderland can be defined as a socio-cultural phenomenon, which is in a certain localized region with social, cultural, economic and political specific characteristics. Therefore, borderland should be considered not as a physical space, but as a populated space. It is socially assimilated, intelligently interpreted by the people, inhabiting it and has become a part of their "life-world". Borderland as a spatial-social and spatial-cultural phenomenon, appears only in a particular interpretation. This idea has already happened and concepts on key issues: what is what and who is who. Analysis of the borderland as a socio-cultural phenomenon should begin with the consideration of borderland in the line of transformation, that has been taking place in the political culture in the late twentieth (Hastings, Wilson, 1998). This has found its expression in changing opinions, ideas about the role of state (government) in cultural policy, organization and management of the areas.

One of the displays of this transformation is a transborder cooperation, the main participants of which are not central authorities, but border administrative-territorial units and civilian communities (Бреский, Бреска, 2008).

By itself, the term 'border', that became the Russian-speaking translation loan word of the English term 'Borderland' is multimeaningful. Its use in the European and American scientific tradition at the beginning of the XXI century is actual for archeology, history, sociology, political science, humanitarian geography, religious studies, philosophy. Within the theory "borderland";

different kinds of limits – “borderland studies”, “border studies” and “boundary studies” are arising. Each category is translated as a “limit”, but has different semantic nuance. For this reason, in the English humanitarian space, there are several “Border” theories, that are constantly interacting with each other, gradually wiping off the border, changing into one complicately organized area of scientific research (Martinez,1994). Applied theory, connected with study of the border, originated in the 50's of the XX century in the USA, as the sphere of research borderland problems. Since 1976, the Association of Borderland Studies (ABS) was founded in America, and became a leading Academic Association of the North American researchers (Бреский, Бреска, 2008). They are involved in regular research of the borderland zones.

Table.1 Scientific approaches to the interpretation of “Borderlands

Theoretical approaches of the general theory of borderland	those which are analytical models, related to geographical space, and then in their developing the most important are historians, political scientists, anthropologists, geographers, archaeologists	theories that consider mental, social, cultural boundaries; to study these limits within a particular discipline is impossible	
Typology of the phenomenon of “borderland”	“transitional” borderland - a region of active cultural interaction, smooth change a set of cultural traits from one geographically stable culture to another;	‘joint’ (junction) borderland –the area adjacent to the borderland between stable cultures on the condition that the main function of such border is a barrier;	‘frontyrne’ borderland is the region of development. This borderland migrates in the direction of culturally advanced territory to the territory which is mastering, colonizing
The degree of cultural distance between bordering socio-cultural community is divided into	cultured variative, which represent close coexistence of cultures	cultured-opposed, where the bordering communities belong to different civilizations	
By the degree of dominating one of the interactive cultures, the	symmetrically cultured	asymmetrically cultured	

borderland can be divided into			
According to the dominating functions in the “work” of the borderland (state border)	open borderland	close borderland	

Source: self-prepared

The theory of borderland emphasizes, that along with that, border can itself act as a subject of study (political, administrative, military divisions), it causes a variety of other types of borders. It often seems to a researchers that the line (limit) is something secondary relating to the space itself. However, it is the boundary (border-border) in theory of borderland, determines all other kinds of boundaries and the type of social space (Кочан, 2008).

So, Parker identifies five types of boundaries:

1) geographical (climate, nature features, ecology, environment, natural borders - rivers, mountains);

2) political (administrative division, military power, political dynamics, political domination, colonization of borderlands, ‘close borderland’ / open borderland, moving borderland);

3) demographic in a broad sense (interaction of ethnic groups, population, health, gender classification of the population, demographic shifts, hidden migration, character of settlements, the nature of ethnogenesis, merging or fragmentation);

4) cultural (linguistic, religious, artefact, cultural practices);

5) economic (production, ecosystem, engagement of migrants, transport, border trade, control) (Parker, 2006).

Richard Alba grounds three types of border changes: their “boundary breaching”, at which the assimilation of the individuals into dominant culture is taking place; “Boundary shifting”, when identifying designation of “who is who” becoming problematic. ‘Erasing borders’ is a process, where cultural boundaries are losing their ‘rigidity’ and constraint character, and individuals are provided with ample opportunity of cultural and identification selection (Alba, 2005).

Of course, if it is said about the limits of social organizations, status, symbolic fields, than these limits are too tied to a special territory, but methodological approach of research will be another than in the first version. First of all, social researcher may be interested in the subject itself - collective (group) or individual and his or her ability to build the limits of their presence in public space.

Applying the concept of borderland (in its three-measuring sense: territorial, socio-cultural and personal) makes possible to explain the specifics of ethnic identificational processes in borderland regions, and understand the peculiarities of formation ethnic identity in the Ukrainian socio-cultural space (Сухомлинов , 2008).

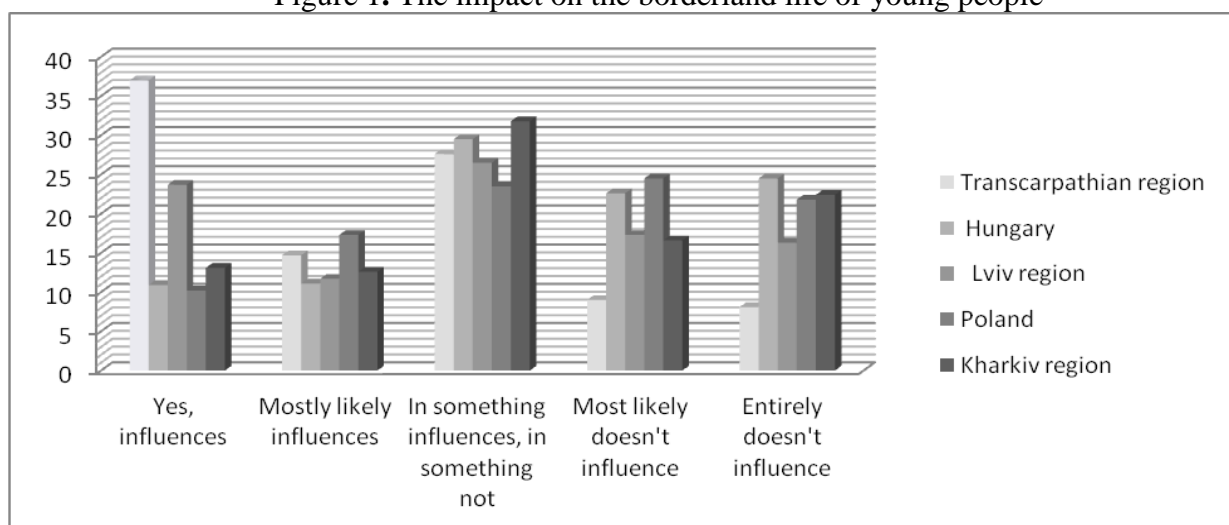
PATTERN AND METHODS

Analyzing the mobility of youth in borderland areas we have investigated the young people in borderland of Ukraine (Transcarpathian, Lviv and Kharkiv regions), Hungary (and Poland (Rzeszów)). The analysis of the mobility of young people in borderland areas was conducted by the relevant questionnaire.

For interpretation the results of the study we have focused our attention on these three border areas, namely on the borderland of Hungary and Transcarpathian region, the borderland of Poland and Lviv region and the borderland of Kharkiv region. It would be appropriate to analyze the Kharkiv region borderland together with the borderland of Russia, where the study was not carried out, that's why the borderland of Kharkiv region will be analyze in one-sided context.

Positively answered about the impact of the border on the life of youth (37,0%) in Transcarpathia and (23,7%) in Lviv region. But the majority of young people, living on the border have said that something causes, something not. The youth of Hungary and Poland, and to some extent in Kharkiv region are convinced that living on the border does not affect their lives. In total 60.0% of young people are convinced that living on the border affects their lives to some extent, especially the young people of Transcarpathia, as far as Transcarpathia is the most multinational and multilingual region, which borders with four European countries(Figure 1).

Figure 1. The impact on the borderland life of young people



As for socio-cultural interaction between the residents of borderland, it is characterized by very active interaction of two neighboring countries. In the context of our study, three bordering areas (Transcarpathian region - Hungary, Lviv region - Poland, Kharkov region - country, with which it borders with Russia). The youth of the Ukrainian borderlands (Transcarpathian region, Lviv region and Kharkiv region) have noted that they are making purchases in the neighboring country more actively, than the youth of the foreign borderland (Hungary and Poland). That's why the youth of Lviv region do shopping in the neighboring Poland, the youth people of Kharkiv region in Russia, with which it borders. It should be noted that the young people of Transcarpathia do shopping not only in neighboring Hungary, but in Slovakia and Romania, depending on the place of residence in the Transcarpathian region, where the border crossings exist.

Parents of the respondents in Transcarpathian and Lviv regions are working in the neighboring countries, which are typical for these areas (labor migration caused by a high level of unemployment).

Table 2. The socio-cultural interaction between the residents of borderland

	Transcarpathian region	Hungary (Niregyháza)	Lviv region	Poland (Rzeszów)	Kharkiv region
Do shopping in neighboring country	46,2	21,2	42,3	19,7	30,4
Your parents work there	26,3	7,2	24,5	8,8	13,1
Your relatives live there	55,8	37,3	56,1	47,3	62,4
Your friends live there	45,5	50,1	46,4	31,6	51,6
Celebrate holidays of the neighboring country	29,3	16,7	18,6	11,6	33,6

As result of the survey has shown, we can state, that majority of the respondents indicate that their relatives and friends live on both: the Ukrainian border (Transcarpathian, Lviv and Kharkiv regions) and on the foreign border (Hungary and Poland). Holidays of the neighboring countries are celebrated in the families of Kharkiv region (33,6%) and in Transcarpathian region (29,3%), which is a result of common historical past with the neighboring country (Table 2).

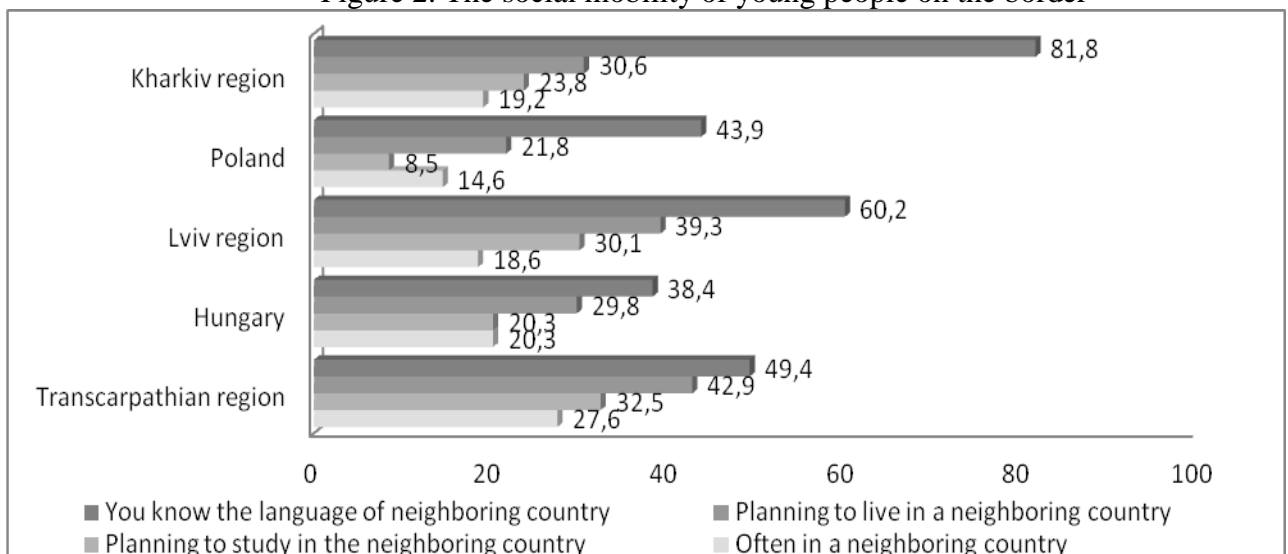
The most frequent trips are between residents of Transcarpathian region (27,6%) and residents of Hungary (20,3%), as far as for each of parts it is

profitable. For example, the population of Transcarpathian region not only does shopping in the supermarkets and shopping centres at low prices in the neighboring Hungary, but they are taking a course of examination and treatment in the hospitals of Hungary. The residents of Hungary very often visit Transcarpathia buying goods, which are cheaper than in Hungary (fuel, cigarettes, alcohol, food, and cheap clothes). Lower indexes as for the frequency of trips to neighboring countries is in the Lviv region (18.6%) and accordingly, its neighbor Poland (Rzeszów) (1,6%).

Young people of Transcarpathian (32,5%) and Lviv regions (30.1%) of the borderland have shown more desire to study in the neighboring country, that is in Hungary and Poland, because it is the only perspective in getting good job abroad with a diploma of the European standard. According to the results of investigation, the young ptole of Transcarpathian region (42,9%), Lviv region (39.3%) are planning to live in the neighboring country, that is emigrate from Ukraine, and (30.6%) young people of Kharkiv region are also planning to emigrate, not only to Russia, but to some other country.

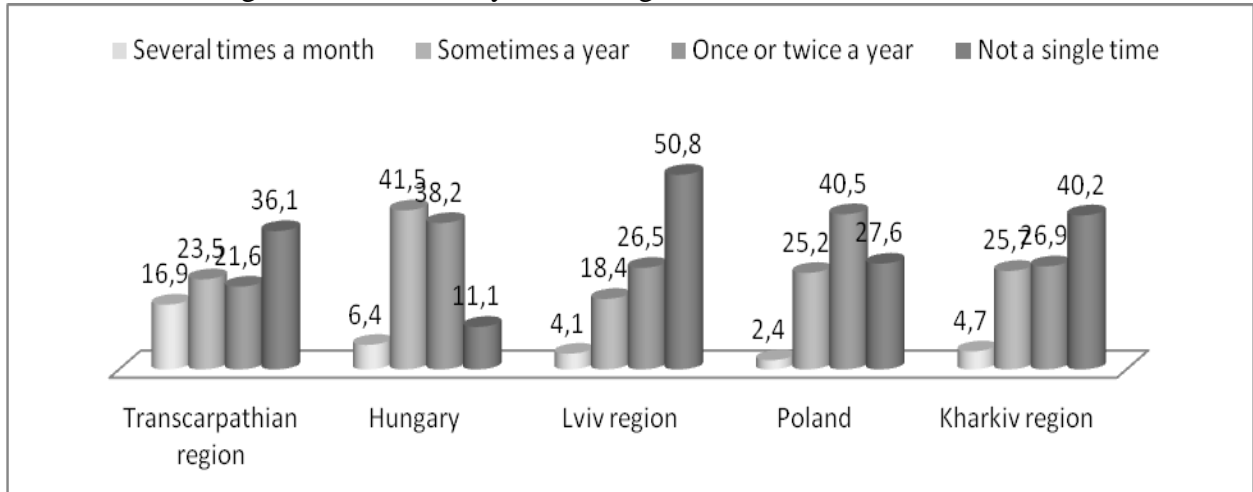
According to the results of research, young people of Transcarpathian region (42,9%) and Lviv region (39,3%) are planning to live in a neighboring country, that is emigrate from Ukraine, and (30.6%) young people of Kharkiv region are planning to live in Russia. The young people of Europe (Hungary – 29,8% and Poland – 21,8%) are planning to take up a permanent residence in more promising than theirs, European countries. The young people in Lviv region (60.,2%) and Transcarpathian region (49,4%) know the language of the neighboring country, i.e. Polish and Hungarian. The young people in Kharkiv region (81,9%) know Russian.

Figure 2. The social mobility of young people on the border



Characterizing the intensity of moving the residents of borderland, regularly visit neighboring country young people from Transcarpathia (16.9%), the rest of respondents go abroad several times a month, once or twice a year (Figure 3).

Figure 3. The intensity of moving the residents of borderland



The main purpose of travelling the residents of borderland to the neighboring country, has become tourism, visiting relatives, friends and business trips which are peculiar for the residents of Transcarpathian region, and are connected with buying foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and then selling them at the markets of the region (Table 3).

Table 3. The purpose of travelling the residents to the borderland countries

	Transcarpathian region	Hungary (Niregyháza)	Lviv region	Poland (Rzeszów)	Kharkiv region
Tourism	35,2	66,4	41,3	48,0	35,0
Business trip (sale and / or purchase of goods)	21,4	8,9	8,4	2,4	6,1
Visiting relatives, friends	31,4	23,4	17,8	9,5	25,5
Medical treatment	5,5	1,7	1,9	1,7	3,7
Studying, probation	2,4	8,3	4,6	5,8	3,3
Other	7,5	10,9	11,2	6,8	3,7

Quite high for young Hungarians and a little lower for the young people of Poland, is tourism, as a purpose of their trips to Transcarpathia. It is due to the development of the tourism industry in Transcarpathia in the last decade and

moderate prices, which suit the ordinary young people from European countries.

So, borderland is a special social space, where the intersection of cultures, filled with a special meaning, is taking place. The significance of the borderland (borderland) in modern world is determined by socio-cultural transformation, processes of regionalization, changes in the nature of state border and changes in people's outlook, way of living, which is taking place in this area (Хлестакова, 2006). Borderland is multilateral and diverse socio-cultural phenomenon, and give it a precise definition is difficult (Шевчук, 2010). To determine the borderland, is possible only in general way. Its conceptualization can be made only on the basis of different grounds. Borderland differs from usual social-cultural formations by its another attitude to stranger, foreigner. A stranger (foreigner) takes a concrete and detailed image. Borderland, as a socio-cultural phenomenon has its own sociodynamics, which is implemented in the external and internal measurements. Changes of borderland are connected with general socio-cultural dynamics of the mankind and with a nature of intercultural interaction, within the region of borderland (Кравченко, 2010).

Peculiarities allow us to consider borderland (area attached to border) from three points of view. The first, shows socio-cultural approach, according to which, borderland (area attached to border) represents contacts between two or more ethno-cultural communities, localized in space. The second, realizes spatial geographical approach, which treats borderland only as a territory, which is attached to the borderland and is far from the center. The third approach, provides personal and cultural discourse. It focuses attention on the fact, that borderland is a place of formation a certain type of person of borderland society (Rosler, 1999).

SUMMARY

We have considered the example of functioning life in borderlands in the light of youth vision and have determined the influence of borderland on the mobility of young people. In the context of our research, these are three borderline zones, each with its specificity (Transcarpathian region - Hungary, Lviv region - Poland and borderland of Kharkiv region). As a result of our research, we have found differences and similarities of different border zones, each with its own socio-economic structure, under which it is functioning. A significant impact on the young people, living in these areas, has borderland, and ties with the neighboring country are very close in many culture-social spheres.

Each side of the borderland has its benefits, which they make use of (material goods and certain services) and they also are well-oriented in the social space of the borderland, know the characteristic peculiarities of the mentality of neighboring nationality and freely communicate with each other.

Further researches on the given subject are very perspective, as far as the young people of the borderland (borderland), are more mobile and disposed to migration in search of better, that they can get in their own country. Research in this area will never lose its urgency, because these processes are integral part of the existence of border areas. In future our research should be focused on the young people, who wish to leave our country, because these are serious losses of the progressive young people for our country. Research of the intensity of youth migration flows, can be used as an indicator for improvement or deterioration of the situation in Ukraine.

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