

International Labour Migration: Students Viewpoint

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There are around 200 million people - about three percent of the world's population living in a country not of their birth (Centre for Global Development (2008)). Economic systems that have failed to provide for people's most basic survival needs, or that are simply unable to fulfil expectations of decent living standards, drive people to look outside their country of birth for a better life.

The consequences of labour migration usually are assessed analysing migration theories. At present, there is no single, coherent theory of international migration, only a fragmented set of various theories. Scientists of various fields focus on slightly different but interrelated reasons for the decision to migrate. Economists emphasize that reasons leading to migration are motivated and sustained by three major types of influences: demand-pull factors in the destination area; supply-push factors in the origin area; network factors that link origin and destination areas. Sociologists describe a chain migration process: migration begets additional migration. The first person emigrating from the area sends information to those in the home country about jobs, housing, and schools in the new setting. Anthropologists emphasize changes in the standard of living and cultural reasons. First-hand accounts from new immigrants as well as media accounts of the country's standard of living entice people to immigrate to the new country for a better way of life. Psychologists describe importance of personality factors on migration decisions. Those who want to resettle in another country tend to be more work-oriented and to have higher achievement and power motivation, but lower affiliation motivation and family centrality, than those who do not want to leave their country of origin. Political scientists emphasize ethno political reasons. Countries may encourage emigration to ease ethnic conflict, or to establish presence in another country, by resettling particular ethnic groups voluntarily or involuntarily.

Summarizing different migration theories and focus of various scientists, the authors of the paper present the model of decision making about migration. Based on this theoretical background empirical research was performed. Structured questionnaire survey was made in spring of 2010. 220 Lithuanian students participated in the poll. The analysis of empirical research showed that the main push and pull factors among surveyed Lithuanian students' economic reasons were identified. 85 percent of respondents selected economic factor as the main reason for migration. Other factors affecting migration decision making were the following ones: political (32 percent),

social-demographic (24 percent), cultural (23 percent) and demographical (15 percent).

Keywords: *globalization, international migration, students, Lithuania.*

Introduction

People have always left their homes in search of better opportunities. But globalization, involving rapid technological change and intense market competition, has put a new spin on international migration, causing global up rootedness and human displacement on an unprecedented scale. Large scale migration is one of the most important social developments of our time. Today both Europe and North America are home for about one fifth of the world's migrant population each. Through globalization, rates of migration have accelerated and the diversity of origin points has increased.

The factors that lead individuals to migrate are motivated and sustained by three major types of influences demand-pull factors in the destination area, supply-push factors in the origin area, and network factors that link origin and destination.

Topic of migration is not very new. Migration processes were analysed recently by Cekanavicius & Kasnauskiene (2009), Daugeliene (2007), Grundey, Sarvutyte & Streimikiene (2007), Kumpikaite (2009a), Kaminska & Kahancova (2011), Stulgiene & Daunoriene (2009), Matuzeviciute & Butkus (2009) and others. However it is very important and actual during rapid globalization influence on labour market, economics and organization. Such globalization impact was analysed by Kryk (2009), Markovic (2008), Memon & Demirdogen (2009), Piotrowska (2009), Rozenberg & Dorozik (2009), Tvaronaviciene & Kalasinskaite (2010) and Wlodarczyk-Spiewak (2009). Preidys & Sakalauskas (2010), Skudiene et al. (2010). Students' attitude towards different social and economical problems were analyzed by Stukalina (2008), Zaharia (2009), Dumciuviene et al (2009), Ciarniene et al (2011).

Migration statistics and recent proportions of emigrants from Lithuania confirm the trouble concerning the problem of knowledge workers emigration (about 21 percent in comparison with total emigrants) and "brain drain" - departure of educated or professional people that is dangerous for Lithuania's economy. This paper is actual and significant as it integrates almost not analyzed problem - students' attitudes to migration.

The aim of the article is to show students' attitude towards international migration processes.

Research objectives are to disclose migration reasons and consequences summarizing the main migration theories and diverse disciplines researchers' focus on migration decisions; to investigate students' approaches to international migration.

Research methods are the analysis of scientific literature; logical analysis; empirical research, and conclusion formulation.

The paper consists of theoretical part analyzing scientific approach of migration, background of its reasons and motives and empirical part, presenting data of research of students' attitudes to international migration.

Theoretical background of migration processes

The consequences of labour migration usually are assessed analysing migration theories. At present, there is no

single, coherent theory of international migration, only a fragmented set of various theories that have developed largely in isolation from one another, sometimes but not always segmented by disciplinary boundaries and not able to provide theoretical background for assessing migration reasons and consequences. Immigration may begin for a variety of reasons — a desire for individual income gain, an attempt to diversify risks to household income, a program of recruitment to satisfy employer demands for low-wage workers, an international displacement of peasants by market penetration within peripheral regions, or some combination thereof (Sarvutyte & Streimikiene, 2010).

According to Akerlof et al., (2009), Castles and Miller (2003), and Massey et al., (1993), the main aspects of various theories are presented in Table 1.

Researchers from diverse disciplines focus on slightly different but interrelated reasons for the decision to migrate. Table 2 summarizes the main reasons influencing migration decisions.

Table 1

The main theories analyzing migration reasons and consequences

Theory	Description
Neo-classical economic theory	Migration is caused by the supply and demand of labour ("push" and "pull" forces) and the resulting wage differentiation based on a country's economic conditions. In the micro level this theory measures that the decision considering migration or not migration depends on each individual solution. Individual actors migrate after making cost – benefit analysis. Migration is a form of investment in human capital.
Dual labour market theory	Two labour markets exist in the country: the first one – market for high educated well paid local individuals (knowledge workers); the second one – low wage rate and in-secure jobs market which seems not attractive for local habitants. Usually these working places are occupied by immigrants.
Migration network theory	The flows of migration are self generating phenomenon: migrants accumulate and disseminate information about the situation in labour market, the possibilities of employment, wages rates and so on. The growth of migration stimulates the decline of migration costs.
Migration systems theory	Migration is a result of interrelations of micro and macro structures between two territories. Macro structures are considered as institutional factors, and micro structures - as believes and experiences of migrants.
World systems theory	Migration is caused by the movement of workforce from periphery to the central regions. Periphery is considered as the region not developing market economy. Central regions are capitalistic, post-industrial countries.
Behavioural theory	Describes how human psychology drives the economy and causes several economic problems which cannot be effectively solved by markets. One of the main problems of economy is involuntary unemployment having huge impact on labour markets and migration of labour forces.

Table 2

Diverse disciplines researchers' focus on migration decisions

Research field	The main focus	Description
Economists	Pull and push factors	The reasons leading to migrate are motivated and sustained by three major types of influences: demand-pull factors in the destination area; supply-push factors in the origin area; network factors that link origin and destination areas.
Sociologists	Chain migration process	Migration begets additional migration. The first person emigrating from the area sends information to those in the home country about jobs, housing, and schools in the new setting.
Anthropologists	Changes in the standard of living and culture	First-hand accounts from new immigrants as well as media accounts of the country's standard of living entice people to immigrate to the new country for a better way of life.
Psychologists	Personality factors	Personality factors are important in the desire to emigrate. Those who want to resettle in another country tend to be more work-oriented and to have higher achievement and power motivation, but lower affiliation motivation and family centrality, than those who do not want to leave their country of origin.
Political scientists	Ethno political reasons	Countries may encourage emigration to ease ethnic conflict, or to establish presence in another country, by resettling particular ethnic groups voluntarily or involuntarily.

Economists emphasize pull and push factors, both of which emphasize employment opportunities. For example, if the economy in the other country compared to the home country offers better chances for job advancement, wages, and employment, the individual is pushed to emigrate. In a pull situation, a country is actively recruiting new workers for specific jobs, and the opportunities are sufficient to

entice the person to immigrate. Countries of origin may encourage people to leave for economic reasons. If some family members emigrate but others remain behind, the family and the country both benefit from the financial support sent back to family members.

The reasons leading to migrate are motivated and sustained by three major types of influences:

1. **Demand-pull factors** in the destination area. People are attracted to places of destination by one or more factors there:

- Higher incomes
- Lower taxes
- Better availability of employment
- Better weather
- Political stability
- Better education facilities
- Better medical facilities
- National prestige
- Better behaviour among people
- Religious tolerance
- Family reasons

2. **Supply-push factors** in the origin area. Various social, political and economic forces in the place of destination impel people to do so:

- War or other armed conflict
- Famine or drought
- Poverty
- Political corruption
- Disagreement with politics
- Religious fundamentalism or religious intolerance
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of various rights
- Natural disasters
- Goal of spreading one's own culture and religion

3. **Network factors** that link origin and destination areas.

Sociologists describe a chain migration process. Chain migration process - migration begets additional migration. The first person emigrating from the area sends information to those in the home country about jobs, housing, and schools in the new setting. Others immigrate and are assisted by those who preceded them. Eventually, within a geographic area in the new country, there are a number of immigrants from the same area in the home country.

Anthropologists focus on changes in the standard of living and cultural reasons. First-hand accounts from new immigrants as well as media accounts of the country's standard of living entice people to immigrate to the new country for a better way of life. Parents place their children's interests before their own. Immigration is worthwhile because it betters the lives of their children even if the parents' situation is not as good as they anticipated (Suarez-Orozco and Suarez-Orozco, 2001).

Psychologists suggest personality factors. Personality factors are important in the desire to emigrate. Individuals who want to emigrate possess a syndrome of personality characteristics that differentiates them from those who want to stay in their country of origin. Those who want to resettle in another country tend to be more work-oriented and to have higher achievement and power motivation, but lower affiliation motivation and family centrality, than those who do not want to leave their country of origin. These personality factors are most well-marked for those who are not family-sponsored immigrants (Boneva and Frieze, 2001).

Political scientists emphasize ethno political reasons. Countries may encourage emigration to ease ethnic conflict, or to establish presence in another country, by resettling particular ethnic groups voluntarily or involuntarily. Whether one is allowed to emigrate may depend upon payment to or permission of authorities in the country of origin.

Summarizing different migration theories and focus of various scientists, the authors of the paper present the model of decision making about migration (see Figure 1).

Practical research and results

Framework of research

The goal of this study was to investigate students' attitudes to international migration. The empirical research method was structured questionnaire survey, based on theoretical background (see table 3).

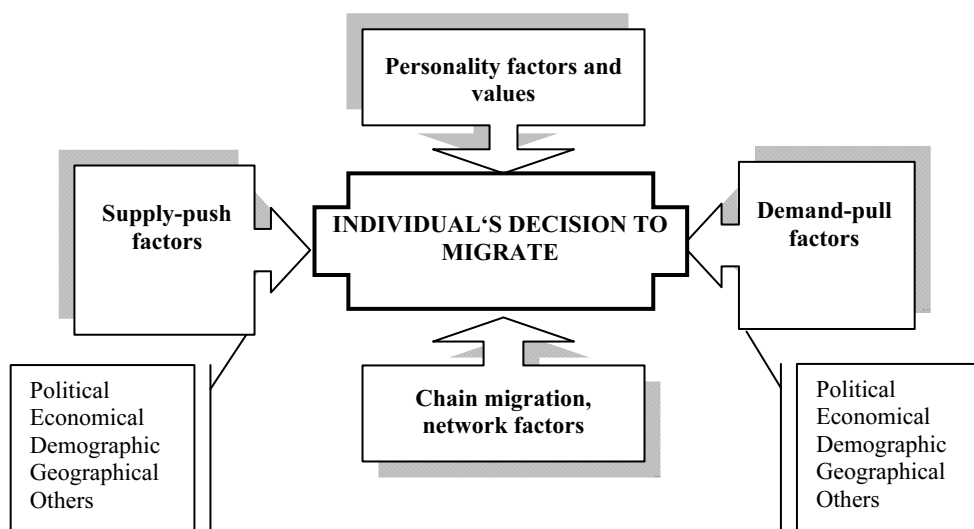


Figure 1. Factors affecting migration decision making

Theoretical background of empirical research

Criteria	Authors
Factors affecting migration: reasons and motives	Sarvutyte and Streimikiene (2010), Akerlof et al (2009), Castles & Miller (2003), Massey et al. (1993), Suarez-Orozco et al. (2001), Boneva and Frieze (2001), Matusaityte (2003), Dapkus et al. (2008)
Reasons for short visits abroad	Sipaviciene (1997, 2006), Kripaitis et al. (2006)
Countries of migration	Matusaityte (2003), Ciarniene and Kumpikaite (2008)

The logical chain of the research is given on Figure 2. The data were gathered via Internet.

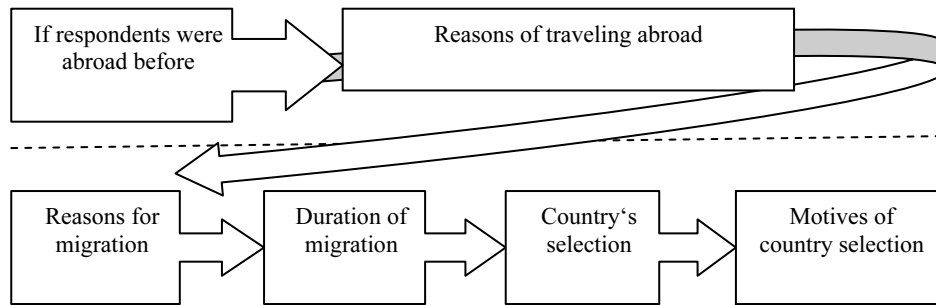


Figure 2. Logical chain of the research

Survey was made in spring of 2010. 220 students (68 males and 152 females) participated in the poll. 74 percent of respondents study Economics, 23 percent -Design, and 3 percent other specialties. The youngest participant was 18 years old, the oldest - 41 years old. Respondents' age average was 20,5 years.

Results of the survey

52 percent of respondents had work experience. 7 percent of respondents were occupied during survey period. 83 percent of students were supported by their parents, 15 percent got salary and scholarship (see Figure 3).

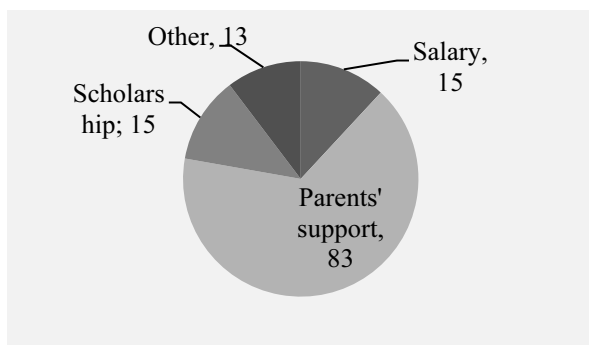


Figure 3. Respondents' earning sources, in percent

Survey showed that 89 percent of respondents were abroad before. The reasons of their travelling are given in Figure 4. Respondents could select several reasons. Results showed that 82 percent of respondents travelled for tourism, 23 percent – visiting their close people and 19 percent for work. However, 2 percent of respondents studied or were abroad for medical reasons.

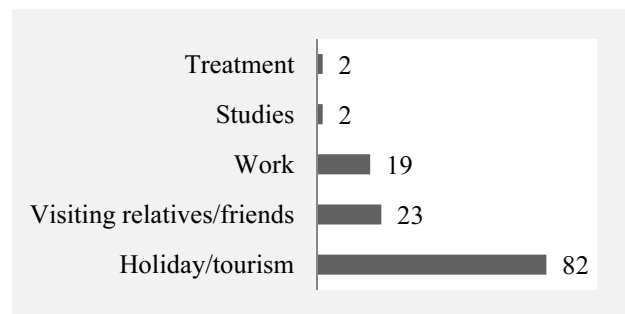


Figure 4. Reasons of being abroad, in percent

Figure 5 presents the reasons, which would lead respondents to emigrate. It should be mentioned that just 5 percent of respondents would not want to leave their homeland for any reasons. Meanwhile even 85 percent would leave for economic reasons. This wish is influenced by Lithuania's continuing economic crisis, growing unemployment and inflation rate.

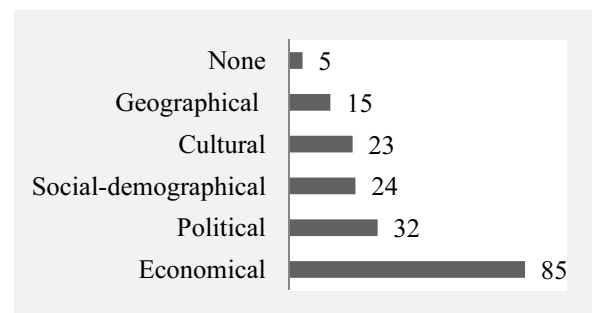


Figure 5. Reasons would lead respondents to migrate abroad, in percent

The biggest amount of respondents would like to stay abroad up to 12 months (46 percent) (see Figure 6). 12 percent of respondents did not want to go abroad at that moment at all; however, 11 percent would like to leave Lithuania for the rest of their life.

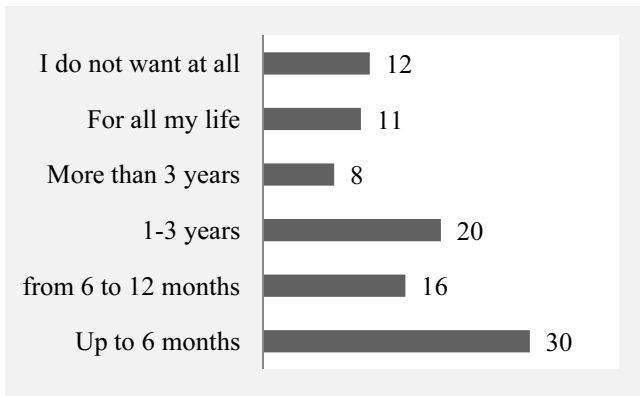


Figure 6. Duration of intention to stay abroad, in percent

Next question was to find out what countries would be selected for emigration. Respondents mentioned over 15 different countries. The main purpose countries for migration were the USA (52 answers), Norway (38 answers), UK (31 answers), Spain (25 answers) and Sweden (18 answers) (see Figure 7).

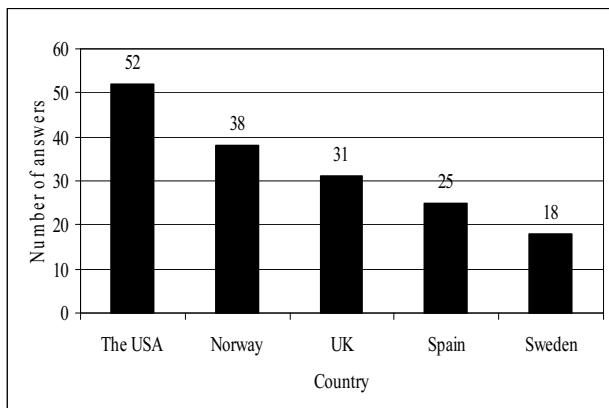


Figure 7. The main countries for migration

And the answers to the last question identified reasons of selecting countries. Factors having the most impact on decision are shown on Figure 8.

In most cases it is connected with economic reasons, such as bigger salary (75 percent), better possibility to get job (56 percent), and less living costs (25 percent). Social – demographical factors such as better social conditions

(47 percent), possibility to make career (44 percent), to get education (26 percent) and to feel social equality (18 percent) are very important for selecting country too. However, such factors as language (28 percent), close people living there (24 percent) have a strong impact on decision also. 16 percent of respondents would make their decision for political views, 6 percent because of a big community Lithuanians in that country, 6 percent of geographical distance and 3 percent for marriage.

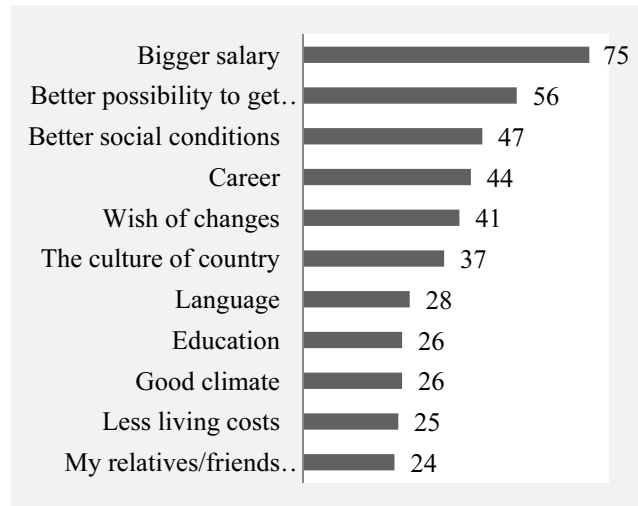


Figure 8. Reasons for selecting country of migration, in percent

Conclusions

A number of aspects of emigration warrant emphasis in thinking about a national development strategy. Perhaps most importantly, emigration should not be seen as a substitute for job creation at home. If appropriate employment, personal security and opportunities for education were available at home, most people would prefer to remain in their own country.

As the main push and pull factors among surveyed Lithuanian students' there were identified economic reasons. 85 percent of respondents selected economic factor as the main reason for migration. Therefore, looking at the countries selected for migration, one could see economically highly developed countries, offering much higher salaries than Lithuania.

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Tarptautinė darbo migracija studentų požiūriu

Santrauka

Viena iš svarbių šiuolaikinės visuomenės ypatybių yra nepaprastai padidėjęs gyventojų migracinis mobilumas. Apie 200 milijonų žmonių, t. y. apie trys procentai visų pasaulio gyventojų, gyvena ne savo gimimo šalyje (Centre for Global Development (2008)). Migracija tampa viena iš lygiaverčių ar papildomų išgyvenimo ir ekonominės veiklos strategijų. Lietuvoje, kaip ir daugelyje Vidurio ir Rytų Europos šalių, vykstantys politiniai, socialiniai ir ekonominiai pokyčiai padarė ryškų poveikį tarptautinėms migracijos procesams. Didelę įtaką tarptautinei migracijai daro ir globalizacijos procesai. Globalizacija – sudėtingas reiškinys, vykstantis socialinėje plotmėje, apimantis pačias įvairiausias visuomenės, valstybės ir kitų socialinių darinių veiklos sritis, jų aplinką, pasireiškiantis tarpusavio ryšių intensyvėjimu, judėjimu ir kitomis charakteristikomis viso pasaulio mastu. Tai procesas, apimantis įvairias pasaulio ūkio, politikos ir visuomenės sferas, didinantis jų tarpusavio integraciją, stiprinantis tarpusavio priklausomybę ir kuriantis bendro veikimo šablonus. Globalizacija rodo pokyčius pasaulio ir regionų ekonomikoje, kylančius dėl laisvo finansinio ir žmogiškojo kapitalo judėjimo ir intensyvios tarptautinės prekybos. Globalizacija kartu siejama ir su kultūra, t. y. su gyvenimo būdo, požiūrių, vartojimo supanašėjimu tarp pasaulio gyventojų.

Migracijos tema nėra nauja. Migracijos procesus, jos priežastis ir pasekmes pasaulyje ir Lietuvoje analizavo Čekanavičius ir Kasnaušienė (2009), Daugėlienė (2007), Grundey, Sarvutytė ir Štreimikienė (2007), Kumpikaitė (2009a), Kaminska ir Kahancova (2011), Stulgienė ir Daunorienė (2009), Matuzevičiūtė ir Butkus (2009) ir kt. Globalizacijos procesų įtaką tarptautinei migracijai ir darbo rinkai analizavo Čiarnienė ir Kumpikaitė (2008), Kryk (2009), Markovic (2008), Memon ir Demirdogen (2009), Piotrowska (2009), Rozenberg ir Dorozik (2009), Włodarczyk-Spiewak (2009), Tvaronavičienė ir Kalasinskaitė (2010). Studentų požiūri į įvairius visuomenės reiškinius analizavo Stukalina (2008), Zaharia (2009), Dumčiuvienė ir kt. (2009), Preidys ir Sakalauskas (2010), Skudienė ir kiti (2010), Čiarnienė ir kt. (2011).

Šiuolaikinė emigracija iš Lietuvos kelia nerimą ne tik dėl itin padidėjusio masto, bet ir dėl emigrantų sudėties pokyčių. Vis didėja jaunų, kvalifikuotų ir išsilavinusių žmonių bendro emigrantų skaičiaus dalis. Esant tokiai situacijai, aktualu išsiaiškinti tam tikros visuomenės dalies – universiteto studentų – požiūrį į migracijos procesus.

Šio straipsnio tikslas – išanalizuoti studentų požiūrį į tarptautinę migraciją.

Straipsnį sudaro dvi pagrindinės dalys: teorinė ir empirinė. Teorinėje dalyje analizuojamos pagrindinės migraciją aiškinančios teorijos ir įvairių šakų mokslininkų požiūriai į migracijos procesus. Empirinėje dalyje pateikiami studentų požiūrio į tarptautinę migraciją tyrimo rezultatai.

Migracijos esmė ir priežastys aiškinamos įvairiose valstybėse. Reikia pabrėžti, kad vieningos tarptautinės migracijos teorijos iš tiesų nėra, be to, migracijos priežastingumas aiškinamas skirtingais lygmenimis: individo, šalies ir globaliu, o veiksniai, sukeliantys migracijos procesus, ir veiksniai, palaikantys jau prasidėjusią migraciją, dažnai yra skirtingi. Neoklasikinė ekonomikos teorija migraciją aiškina veikiančiomis „stūmimo“ ir „traukos“ jėgomis. Pagrindinis makroekonominis migracijos veiksnys – darbo jėgos paklausa ir pasiūlos skirtumai tarptautinėse rinkose, o pagrindinė migracijos priežastis – skirtingas darbo užmokeskis skirtingose valstybėse. Dviejų darbo rinkų teorija teigia, kad valstybėje egzistuoja dvi darbo rinkos. Pirmoji – vietiniams gyventojams skirta darbų rinka, suteikianti pakankamai dideles pajamas. Antroji rinka – pavojingų, mažai apmokamų darbų, kuriuos paprastai dirba imigrantai, rinka. Migracijos tinklo teorijoje emigracija traktuojama kaip save generuojantis veiksnys, kai emigrantai suteikia informaciją apie darbo rinkos situaciją, įsidarbinimo, atlyginimo, apgyvendinimo galimybes kitiems asmenims ir taip dar padidina emigracijos mastą. Migracijos sistemų teorija pažymi makro- ir mikrostruktūrų dviejose teritorijose sąveikos rezultata. Makrostruktūromis laikomi instituciniai veiksniai, mikrostruktūros – pačių emigrantų įsitikinimai, patirtys, vertybės. Pasaulio sistemų teorijoje akcentuojamas darbo jėgos judėjimas iš periferijos į centrą, kas būdinga tiek vienos šalies mastu, tiek ir tarptautiniu.

Įvairių sričių mokslininkai akcentuoja skirtingus, bet tarpusavyje susijusius veiksnius, darančius įtaką migracijos sprendimams. Ekonomistai pabrėžia „stūmimo“ ir „traukos“ jėgas, ypač makroekonominis veiksnys: darbo jėgos paklausa ir pasiūlos skirtumai ir darbo užmokesčio skirtumai įvairiose valstybėse. Sociologai akcentuoja grandininę migraciją: migracija kelia papildomą migraciją. Anksčiau emigravę asmenys perduoda informaciją ketinantiems emigruoti asmenims apie įsidarbinimo galimybes ir gyvenimo sąlygas svečioje šalyje. Ilgainiui naujojoje šalyje susiformuoja imigrantų iš tos pačios šalies ar net vietovės bendruomenės. Antropologai pabrėžia gyvenimo lygio standartų skirtumus ir kultūrinius veiksnius. Psichologai akcentuoja asmenybės ypatumus ir vertybių skirtumus bei jų įtaką migracijos sprendimams. Įvairių veiksmų įtaka atskiriems asmenims reiškiasi asmeninėmis strategijomis. Asmeninės strategijos – tai atskiri pavyzdžiai, kokius prisitaikymo sprendimus asmenys priima vertindami visiems bendrus: ekonominius, politinius, kultūrinius, tačiau juos individualiai veikiančius veiksnius. Pasak psichologų, asmenys, linkę emigruoti, paprastai yra labiau orientuoti į darbą, nei į šeimą. Politikos mokslų atstovai pažymi etninių – politinių priežasčių svarbą migracijos sprendimams. Tik dalis veiksmų, darančių įtaką migracijos sprendimams, yra paveikūs valdžios priemonėms. Tai ekonominiai ir politiniai veiksniai, iš dalies socialiniai, demografiniai ir kultūriniai veiksniai.

Apibendrinus migraciją aiškinančias teorijas ir įvairių sričių mokslininkų požiūrius, straipsnio autorės pateikia modelį, kuriame pristatytas įvairių veiksmų poveikis migracijos sprendimams.

Remiantis pirmojoje dalyje atlikta mokslinės literatūros analize, buvo sudaryta empirinio tyrimo priemonė – anketa. Anketinės apklausos tikslas – išsiaiškinti studentų poziciją emigracijos klausimais. Anketinė apklausa vykdyta internetu ir tiesiogiai 2010 metų pavasarį. Apklausoje dalyvavo 220 Kauno technologijos universiteto studentų: 152 moterys ir 68 vyrai. Respondentų amžius svyravo nuo 18 iki 41 metų, vidutinis amžius – 20,5 metų. 52 proc. apklaustųjų studentų buvo turėję darbo patirties, tačiau tik 7 proc. buvo dirbantys vykdant apklausą. Tyrimo rezultatai parodė, kad 89 proc. apklaustųjų studentų buvo pabuvoję užsienyje. Pagrindinėmis vykimo į svečias šalis priežastimis respondentai įvardijo šias: turizmas ir poilsis (82 proc.), artimųjų ir draugų lankymas (23 proc.) ir darbas (19 proc.). Paklausa apie priežastis, kurios paskatintų emigruoti iš Lietuvos, didžioji dauguma (85 proc.) respondentų nurodė ekonomines. Ir tik 5 proc. apklaustųjų atsakė, kad nenorėtų emigruoti iš Lietuvos nei dėl jokių priežasčių. Didžioji dalis respondentų (46 proc.) norėtų išvykti laikotarpiui iki vienerių metų, o gana nemaža dalis – 11 proc. apklaustųjų norėtų išvykti visam laikui. Kaip tikslo šalys respondentų buvo paminėtos net 15 skirtingų valstybių: dažniausiai apklaustųjų buvo įvardytos JAV (52 atsakymai), Norvegija (38 atsakymai), Didžioji Britanija (31 atsakymas), Ispanija (25 atsakymai) ir Švedija (18 atsakymų). Pagrindinės šių šalių pasirinkimo priežastys buvo šios: didesnis darbo užmokeskis (75 proc.), palankesnės įsidarbinimo sąlygos (56 proc.), didesnės karjeros galimybės (44 proc.), geresnės socialinės sąlygos (47 proc.). Kaip svarbios pasirenkant vieną ar kitą šalį buvo paminėtos ir mažesnės pragyvenimo išlaidos (25 proc.), galimybė įgyti geresnį išsilavinimą (26 proc.), kalba (28 proc.), giminių ir artimųjų gyvenimas toje šalyje (24 proc.). Taip pat kaip gana svarbūs migracijos sprendimo veiksniai buvo paminėtos politinės pažiūros (16 proc.) bei socialinio teisingumo siekis (18 proc.).

Apibendrinant, galima teigti, kad empirinio tyrimo rezultatai patvirtino „stūmimo“ ir „traukos“ jėgų vaidmenį priimančią migracijos sprendimus. 85 proc. respondentų kaip pagrindinį migracijos veiksnį įvardijo darbo jėgos paklausa ir pasiūlos bei darbo užmokesčio skirtumai Lietuvoje ir kitose užsienio šalyse. Kiti svarbūs veiksniai, galintys daryti poveikį apsisprendimui emigruoti, respondentų buvo nurodyti politiniai (32 proc.), socialiniai-demografiniai (24 proc.), kultūriniai (23 proc.) ir demografiniai (15 proc.).

Raktažodžiai: *globalizacija, tarptautinė migracija, studentai, Lietuva.*

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