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Solving the Migration Problems Caused by the Military Actions in the Eastern Ukraine

У зв'язку з військовими діями на сході в Україні накопичилося багато проблем, пов'язаних з переміщенням населення. Вимушені переселенці потребують матеріальної, фінансової, соціально-педагогічної і психологічної допомоги та підтримки, яку ми ідентифікуємо як прояв ціннісного ставлення до людини. Особливо гостро скрутну ситуацію сприймають діти, психіка яких дуже чутлива і зазнає травмування. Соціально-педагогічна допомога, соціальна робота з цією категорією населення також має носити інтегративний характер, включати всю сукупність необхідних заходів, забезпечувати ефективну реалізацію основних функцій у їх гармонійному поєднанні.

Ключові слова: ціннісне ставлення до людини, вимушена міграція, соціально-педагогічна, психологічна допомога і підтримка, соціальна робота

В связи с военными действиями на востоке Украины накопилось много проблем, связанных с миграцией населения. Переселенцы нуждаются в материальной, финансовой, социально-педагогической и психологической помощи и поддержке, которую мы идентифицируем как проявление ценностного отношения к человеку. Особенно остро тяжелую ситуацию воспринимают дети, психика которых очень чувствительна и ранима. Проблема комплексная, поэтому социально-педагогическая помощь, социальная работа с этой категорией населения также должна носить интегративный характер, включать совокупность необходимых мероприятий, обеспечивать эффективную реализацию основных функций в их гармоничном единстве.

Ключевые слова: ценностное отношение к человеку, вынужденная миграция, социально-педагогическая, психологическая помощь и поддержка, социальная работа

Due to the military actions in the East, Ukraine has accumulated a lot of problems related to the displacement of its population. Displaced persons need material, financial, socio-pedagogical and psychological assistance and support, which we identify as a manifestation of a value-centered attitude to a person. Especially acute the situation is perceived by children whose psyche is very sensitive and traumatized. Social-pedagogical assistance, social work with this category of population should also be of an integrative nature and must include the whole set of necessary measures, ensure the effective realization of the main functions in their harmonious entity.

Keywords: value-centered attitude to a person, forced migration, social and pedagogical assistance, social work.

At present the Ukrainian state has accumulated a lot of problems concerning the migration of its population. Military and anti-terrorist operations in the eastern Ukraine have caused economic, political and social decline. Uncontrolled actions of military forces, the desire to seize power on the Ukrainian territories by any means make one of the most challenging threats to the residents of the eastern regions who are forced to leave their homes for the sake of their own lives and safety of their families [5]. The forced migrants from the Eastern Ukraine are facing a dilemma: a home and job in their native place, love for the homeland, which may cause death; and if they don't leave the territories which are not controlled by the military forces near the armed conflict zone, they will suffer from the lack of money and other resources to live. As a result, they need not only financial aids and shelter, but also social, educational, psychological assistance and support. Stress and psychological problems caused by the loss of home, lack of stability, friends, relatives, parents have a negative impact on their personalities. Children suffer from such a situation most of all, whose psyche is especially sensitive and more subjected to injuries. The predicament leads to children's discomfort, less activity, increase of anxiety,

aggressiveness, negative emotions in relation to others. So, the problem is not only political but also social and psychological. It requires a comprehensive approach and specific techniques and methods to solve it.

The issues of migrants, refugees and displaced people are concerned with a wide range of theoretical and practical aspects. These issues are covered in the research of various disciplines. For example, pedagogy studies an educational paradigm of migration (V. Konovalchuk, A. Shatska). Historical and legal aspects are investigated by V. Andrienko, A. Zaitsev, Y. Kondratiev, Y. Morgun, A. Piskun, A. Pokhliebaieva; ethnological — Y. Harutiunian, J. Bromlei; sociological — A. Malinowskyi, J. Barry, B. Grishchenko.

The migration problems are resolved by the government. The Law of Ukraine “On the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced People”(Article # 1) notes that an Internally Displaced Person is a citizen of Ukraine, permanently residing in its territory, who was forced or not (as the case may be) to leave his native land in order to avoid the negative effects of armed conflict, temporary occupation, violence, human rights violations The law provides for the proper conditions for social adaptation, temporary accommodation, assistance in finding a job and continuing education, suggests opportunities for the migrants to get humanitarian and financial aids.

According to the data from the United Nations Organization Refugees High Commissioner there are almost two million displaced people in Ukraine. As a result of the annexation of the Crimea and military actions in Donbas in 2014-2015 the number of both internal and external forced migrations has increased.

The number of applications for shelter in the European countries submitted by the citizens of Ukraine was estimated 22 000 in 2015. That was 3 times more than in 2014, and 20 times more than in 2013. Italy, Germany, Spain and Poland are the countries which have the majority of such petitions. However, the number of applications made by Ukrainians was only 1.7% of all applications for shelter in the EU. Moreover, only a few Ukrainians received positive decision on their appeals. In 2015 the refugee status in the EU in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1951 received 415 citizens of Ukraine, an additional shelter by the humanitarian

considerations – 1150 people. The main reasons of the Ukrainian people to move abroad were mostly economic but since 2014 they turned to be also political. The war in Donbass and the Crimea annexation has provoked a rapid migration from the country. In 2011-2013 Ukraine was not included even in the top thirty countries asking for shelter in the EU, but in 2014 it was one of the leaders, taken the 13th place by the number of applicants, and in the late 2015 it has shifted to the 9th place. The majority of the Ukrainian migrants ask for shelter in Germany, Poland, Italy, France and Sweden.

In 2014 numerous internal migrations in Ukraine caused by the annexation of the Crimea and military actions in Donbas began and they have been of a forced character. According to the Social Security of Internally Displaced People (IDP) Interagency Coordinating Headquarter, 1 029 571 people had moved from the uncontrolled by the Ukrainian government areas to the other regions of Ukraine by July 20, 2016: 1 007 112 people – from Donetsk and Lugansk regions, 22 549 – from the Autonomous Republic Crimea and Sevastopol City. There are 170 581 children, 93 persons with disabilities and elderlies among them. [http://www.dsns.gov.ua / Mizhvidomchiy_koordinaciyinyi_shtab.html].

Sociologists assert that the situation can improve, i.e. Ukraine's economy will start developing and the number of migrations will be eliminated if active military actions stop. Economic development will improve the situation. But, of course, until Ukraine doesn't reach the economic level of at least neighboring Poland, migration will continue.

The main problem is that not all refugees can find a shelter or a job at the new location, restore favorable social relationships. Moreover, many of them need not only financial but also judicial, social, educational and psychological assistance. There is a need in creating favorable conditions for their successful social adaptation.

Many problems with forced migrations can be solved with the appearance and rapid development of social work movement in Ukraine. The successful fulfillment of a social worker's functions, in our opinion, will facilitate effective social and educational work with displaced people. Social workers can suggest the necessary assistance to improve living conditions, provide shelter or accommodation, everyday

amenities or help to arrange efficient social life; they can provide socio-medical aids – disease prevention, cooperation with health care institutions; the educational function of a social worker implies creating favorable conditions for social adaptation, personal development of a migrant, detection and satisfaction of his social and cultural needs or interests, involving him in different activities; a social worker can help psychologically by means of counselling a displaced person, correcting his interpersonal relations with different social institutions, assisting in the social rehabilitation [2].

As the problem of both external and internal migration from the Eastern Ukraine is complicated and complex, due to the objective and subjective reasons, educational assistance and social work with this category of people should be of an integrative nature, using all the necessary methods and techniques to ensure the effective implementation of all social workers' basic functions. The main function, in our opinion, of a social worker is that of a mediator between the administrative and judicial systems of social protection and a migrant with his family [2].

There are two most important types of social work with migrants: practical social work (with a particular person or a group of people, who need social care) and management work (social institutions, developing specific programmes).

Practical social work with migrants can be implemented in the following ways: social, socio-psychological, socio-educational, socio-judicial, socio-economic, socio-informational, labour-legislative, medical. Social (in cooperation with the Pension Fund) includes consulting the migrants and rehabilitation measures; identifying those ones, who need social assistance; providing social monitoring; assisting migrants in obtaining pensions and other payments; organizing groups of mutual and self-assistance; cultural and recreational work with the elderlies and disabled migrants; solving the problems of homelessness (assistance in obtaining shelter, temporary housing, facilitation in the process of returning the property which has been lost and obtaining compensation; cooperation with various governmental institutions).

Socio-informational way of solving the migration problems (in cooperation with the State Statistics Committee and mass media) involves: informing migrants about the existence of special social institutions and their duties; collecting the information

about migrants (including that one which comes from migrants themselves) and its systematization in order to arrange the efficient social work with this vulnerable social group; informing the public on migration and migrants issues (mainly by means of mass media) in order to establish strong social relations between migrants and society; promoting the topic of migration and the problems connected with it in the media.

Socio-psychological direction (in cooperation with educational establishments and health care institutions) includes: counseling; psychological assistance in social adaptation; psychological help in critical situations and posttraumatic stress; psychological stress prevention; psychological training with migrants; anger coping and psychological self-control training, psychological assistance of children and adolescents from migrant families; psychological counseling and help in getting a new specialty [5].

Socio-educational direction (in cooperation with educational establishments, health care institutions and law enforcement agencies) implies: consulting migrants on family and parenting issues; social and educational work with children and adolescents; social and educational assistance of children and adolescents who have problems with their study [4]; providing conditions for adequate education of children and youth from the families of migrants; assistance in obtaining vocational training of adolescents and young people among migrants; recreational activities for children and teenagers aimed at adaptation to new conditions.

Socio-judicial direction (in cooperation with law enforcement authorities) provides for the protection of migrants rights and freedoms; providing information on their rights and responsibilities; social and legal counseling.

Medical direction (in cooperation with health care services) provides: medical and social counseling; assistance in conducting medical examining; control of adequate sanitation work and prevention measures; identification of ill and disabled persons and health consultations with them; psychiatric diagnosing and care; assistance in purchasing medicines and other medical equipment; financial aids for treatment (if necessary); control of the migrants' living conditions.

Socio-economic area includes: consulting migrants on social and economic issues; providing financial assistance needed to start new life on new territories; supplying provision, medicines, building materials, etc.

Labour-legislative direction (in cooperation with the employment services) includes: assistance in getting a job or starting one's own business; employment and career counseling; assisting in training and retraining.

So, we have described the most promising areas of social work with migrants. All of them need some improvement and development. In Ukraine the financial sphere of social work is very limited and vulnerable (lack of investments or other funding), so the leading role must be played by organizational and technological aspects of social work [3].

Almost 5% of Ukraine's population felt what it was to be a guest in one's own country. Two million people became "social deserters" and were forced to leave their homes because of a war or fear of military forces from DNR (Donetsk Republic), LNR (Lugansk Republic) or annexed Crimea. They know what to wander in strange homes, not to wear their clothes, eat rations of humanitarian organizations. Many of them felt as hard to get a job and rent a house with help immigrants to open an account in the bank and get a loan. They state bureaucracy to do the same as with refugees. And, like them, settlers long waiting for their turn in solving their own doli. Naspravdi not only them, but all of us – workers, who are used to change the location, move from small town to big, and from big – to more searching work, attractive technologies and better rules. These people saved from dictatorship, famine or war. And combines them as not surprisingly, the same Migration Service, and with it the state policy on the movement [5]. Recently Ukrainian obliged to register within ten days after the change of residence. The process of registration has become more bureaucratic, and the gap between modern global reality that is becoming more dynamic and state orders Ukraine – Ukraine revolution is hlybshoyu. Pislya find a bridge between East and West. This new generation European country, which gained freedom and can become a platform establishing mechanisms new reality. It is open to change. Ukraine could become so if the stops to arrange pro-Soviet trap for those who have long been living under the new rules; not horodyty wall where you want

the door and learn to build protection where you need it [1]. Because today we all – migrants. And this is not a problem, but a reality which must be reconciled and build the future

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