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## **Research on the impact of migration on the EU countries and Ukraine in the framework of international projects**

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**Abstract.** *The war in Ukraine caused large-scale migration waves of refugees from the war to Europe and North America, led to the emergence of new socio-economic problems, an even greater decline in the economy, general crisis phenomena in all spheres of social life, threats and challenges to the national security of the state. This process led to profound changes not only in the Ukrainian community, but also in all European countries and on the global political map of the world as a whole. It is mostly irreversible. Therefore, the study of all these phenomena and processes is an important scientific task.*

*A large part of the research is aimed at studying the migration process and other problems related to war refugees, refugees, and forced migrants, their protection and value orientations, current and future intentions towards Ukraine, behavior and intergroup and interpersonal relations in the countries of their stay. The article proposes an analysis of the practice of researching the problem in the framework of the Jean Monnet Center project on the EU Erasmus+ program, some of their results are presented.*

**Keywords:** *Ukraine, EU, Russian Federation, war, migration, demography, research, social transformations, conceptual approach.*

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### **Introduction**

The world was divided into groups or blocks, which led to radical changes, a global conflict situation based on the attitude to the war in Ukraine. On the one hand, the world has united to protect the rights and freedoms, values and human security, democracy and sovereignty around Ukraine, and on the other - on the side of the aggressor of war, wrongdoing and violence, murder, enslavement and people suffering, a threat to peace and life on Earth. There is also a third group of so-called neutral countries and their peoples who are indifferent to the grief of others or who are waiting for the opportunity to make money from this war.

The majority of civilized countries, with the help of scientists and a large army of experts, conduct scientific and research work, the results of which form the basis of the practices of public and political institutions and the activities of the governments of those states that seek to direct this social process in a positive direction. The subject of research by many scientists is the processes in the country of the aggressor and his allies, but usually, they are closed, and there is no access to them, so conclusions are drawn mainly on the basis of indirect signs or intelligence of allies, depending on the goal.

In Ukraine the problems of applying the practice of sociological research in general and migration as a factor of social transformations in the current period of globalization and their impact on the situation in Ukraine and the EU countries in particular, as well as the attitude of these countries to Ukrainian migrants, refugees and war refugees, and the solution of social

problems of IDPs in Ukraine in this context have not been studied. Since the beginning of the full-scale war of the Russian- Belarusian coalition against Ukraine, the relevance of the topic has increased dramatically.

The purpose of the article and the subject of its research is to analyse the latest scientific and, in particular, sociological research within the framework of some international research projects, the Jean Monnet Centre at Uzhgorod National University (*hereinafter UzhNU*) of Ukraine, and their relevance for scientific and educational practice in times of war, primarily for the development of social sciences at UzhNU.

### **Methodology**

Currently, in the process of researching this topic, mainly sociological methods of analysis, involving public opinion polls and expert surveys, are used. Processing of data and materials from sociological research is based on the desk study, political and functional analysis.

### **Results of the study**

Along with the above-mentioned problems, as well as sociological studies on the attitude of the Ukrainian population to the war, regarding basic values such as own citizenship, identity, level of national stability, attitude towards the Russian Federation and Russians, regarding joining the EU and NATO, problems of religion and the church, demography, the population of the occupied territories, their future and Ukraine and Ukrainianness are most actively and systematically cared for by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS), the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Mykhailo Ptukh Institute of Demography and Social Research, the "Rating" sociological group, the Razumkov Center and some others [1; 2; 3; 4].

The problem of the attitude of the local population and their governments to the refugees from the war in Ukraine, their intentions regarding integration and return to their homeland is being studied more actively in the EU countries. In particular, in addition to national institutions (see, for example, IVO and GLOBSEC in Slovakia) [5; 6; 7], the most prominent research centers that conduct such studies are reputable and accessible to scholars and anyone interested in this issue [8].

Moreover, for more than a year now, research centers have been emerging that seek to analyse the processes in the Russian Federation objectively, and under certain conditions, we also have the opportunity to get acquainted with their results and have some idea of the mood in certain regions and in the Russian Federation as a whole [9]. There are interesting sociological materials that study problems in the Russian Federation, some of them are located abroad, for certain reasons we do not name them, but we certainly take into account their sociological and other materials. For example, research on economic issues in the Russian Federation itself cannot be objective a priori, because all official statistics there are either false or hidden, so answers to these topics are sought outside the Russian Federation.

An important place is occupied by regional sociological studies in Ukraine, in particular in Zakarpattia, conducted among internally displaced persons [10], as well as due to new research opportunities that have opened up within the framework of the EU Erasmus+ research and education program (Jean Monnet), in particular those conducted among the target audience of students during summer schools as part of the international project "Jean Monnet Trans-Carpathian Center for Research on European Development Strategies of UzhNU" (JMTC) [11; 12; 13]. These studies played a fundamentally important role in developing the methodology and techniques for their further conduct, and also became a pilot and reconnaissance stage in the preparation and implementation of fundamental and even international research projects before and after the outbreak of war, which significantly increased their relevance and comparability.

First of all, it should be noted that the organization of international research projects, and social research within or outside of them, is taking place in particularly acute conditions of a great war, the survival of our people and state, a fundamental transformation of the global political

system and changes in the behavior of actors in international relations, existing and new global challenges and transnational threats that Ukraine, and the entire civilized world, is experiencing. This is the environment in which we have to carry out our educational and research work, and it is also the environment in which the above-mentioned JMTC project is coming to an end. At the same time, its participants are not slowing down, but are developing rich and well-established ties with partners in Ukraine and abroad, and with some of them, despite all the challenges, they have managed to rise to a higher level of cooperation.

First of all, it is about cooperation within the framework of these projects with scientists from neighboring EU member states, as well as with more “distant” partners, in particular from the Republic of Kazakhstan, Georgia, Moldova and other countries. This is evidenced by the fact that the scientific and educational events of the Jean Monnet Centre of UzhNU are co-organized and actively participated in by scientific and educational institutions from Romania, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, and are attended by scientists from Slovakia, as well as our colleagues from the Republic of Kazakhstan. We fruitfully cooperate with them both within the framework of the EU Erasmus+ scientific and educational programme, the Jean Monnet Program, and between UzhNU and ENU in general. By the way, the scientists of the Department of International Relations of L.M. Gumilyov Eurasian National University (Astana) have successfully completed the Jean Monnet Chair project and sincerely shared their achievements with our summer school students in scientific articles and textbooks prepared by the JMTC of UzhNU.

As we are increasingly convinced, one of the most effective ways of cooperation today is through international projects. Numerous collective research and educational activities take place here, systematic approaches are applied in analyzing scientific problems or problematic situations, the acquired methodologies and techniques of their research are practiced, the latest scientific research is carried out, preparation, organization and conduct of various scientific and educational events based on their results, the introduction of certain scientific, educational and practical experience based on their results, publication of scientific articles, monographs and textbooks. This is a systemic symbiosis of scientific achievements and their implementation in the academic education system, evidence of direct access of teachers and students to EU best practices and international projects in Ukraine. We will mention only the most important of these activities carried out as part of the international project of the Jean Monnet Centre of UzhNU.

Thus, for 27 months, the team of the Jean Monnet Centre at UzhNU, together with its colleagues and partners from neighboring EU countries and Kazakhstan, has been holding the following events:

- 4 international scientific and practical conferences and international round table meetings on topical scientific and educational issues;
- 9 summer, autumn and winter scientific and educational schools, training courses under the EU Erasmus+ scientific and educational programs (Jean Monnet program);
- materials were published in 3 special issues of the collection of scientific papers “International Scientific Bulletin” and the professional journal “Geopolitics of Ukraine: History and Modernity” of UzhNU;
- 5 textbooks have been published, and before that, 2 more textbooks and 2 monographs and didactic materials (monographs and an issue of the International Scientific Bulletin in English) will be published by the efforts of teachers-researchers within the framework of the same project;
- two foreign doctoral students and more than 40 master’s and PhD students from UzhNU and our partners’ research institutions completed their internships at the JMTC;
- the JMTC team has published more than 70 scientific articles, including in the publications of our journals;
- conducted a joint international sociological study “Migration and Climate Change” with Slovak colleagues from the Institute of Social Sciences of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (Košice), Director Anka Kalistova and Professor Marian Hajdos of the same Institute;

- together with local authorities, carried out a number of educational activities in the city of Uzhhorod and the Carpathian region;
- as a special area, we highlight the fruitful and long-term cooperation of scientists from UzhNU and the Jean Monnet Centre with the Director of the Institute of Social Problems (Bratislava, SR) Grigory Mesezhnikov and the coordinator of the Jean Monnet Chair project, Professor of the Department of International Relations of L.M. Gumilyov Kazakh National University Zhanar Medeubaeva (Astana), who actively participated in a number of international events held at the JMTC during this period. We will continue our cooperation in the future.

## Conclusion

The above examples are the result of the effective work of the JMTC team (as evidenced by the EU award), and at the same time of mutually beneficial cooperation in the course of research and scientific and practical implementation of EU experience at UzhNU and regional governments and self-government bodies.

This cooperation is carried out in an extremely difficult international situation, in the context of reduced financial allocations for research and education, especially for the support and development of the social sciences. Meanwhile, in complicated international relations, it is extremely important to increase the role and practical significance of the humanities, as their further influence on the modernization and raising of public consciousness, conveying truthful information to citizens about fundamental changes, objective orientation in the processes taking place in the country and in the world, and the fight against falsifications will increase.

In the current global environment, these tasks are effectively facilitated by co-financing of international projects such as the EU Erasmus+ Jean Monnet Program and similar ones, which help to study and apply the experience of EU countries, our neighbors, and partners from other countries in Ukraine. The implementation of these projects not only helps the survival and development of the humanities, but also contributes to the process of further rapprochement and inter-integration of the social sciences of neighboring countries, the implementation of the European integration aspirations of Ukrainian scientists and educators, and, in general, to strengthening the sense of belonging of our citizens to a single civilized European community.

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### Миграцияның ЕО елдері мен Украинаға әсерін халықаралық жобалар аясында зерттеу

**Аңдатпа.** Украинадағы соғыс босқындардың Еуропа мен Солтүстік Америкаға ауқымды көші-қон толқындарын, жаңа әлеуметтік-экономикалық мәселелердің пайда болуын, экономиканың одан әрі құлдырауын, қоғам өмірінің барлық салаларына, мемлекеттің ұлттық қауіпсіздігіне қауіп-қатер тудырды. Бұл процесс тек украин қоғамына ғана емес, сонымен қатар барлық Еуропа елдерінде және тұтастай алғанда әлемнің жаһандық саяси картасында терең өзгерістерге әкелді. Бұл негізінен қайтымсыз үрдістер. Сондықтан бұл құбылыстар мен үрдістердің барлығын зерттеу маңызды ғылыми міндет болып табылады.

Зерттеудің үлкен бөлігі көші-қон процесін және соғыс босқындарымен, жалпы босқындармен және мәжбүрлі мигранттармен байланысты басқа да мәселелерді, оларды қорғау және олардың тоқтаған елдеріндегі құндылық бағдарларын, Украинаға қатысты қазіргі және болашақ ниеттерін, ондағы мінез-құлық пен топаралық және тұлғааралық қатынастарды зерттеуге бағытталған. Бұл мақалада ЕО Эразмус+ бағдарламасы бойынша Жан Моне орталығының жобасы аясында мәселені зерттеу тәжірибесін талдау ұсынылады, оның кейбір нәтижелері берілген.

**Кілт сөздер:** Украина, ЕО, Ресей Федерациясы, соғыс, миграция, демография, зерттеулер, әлеуметтік трансформациялар, концептуалды көзқарас.

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### **Исследование влияния миграции на страны ЕС и Украину в рамках международных проектов**

**Аннотация.** Война в Украине вызвала масштабные миграционные волны беженцев с войны в Европу и Северную Америку, привела к возникновению новых социально-экономических проблем, еще большему спаду экономики, общим кризисным явлениям во всех сферах общественной жизни, породила угрозы национальной безопасности государства. Этот процесс привел к глубоким изменениям не только в украинском сообществе, но и во всех странах Европы, и на глобальной политической карте мира в целом. Чаще всего это необратимо. Поэтому, исследование всех этих явлений и процессов является важной научной задачей.

Большая часть исследований направлена на изучение миграционного процесса и других проблем, связанных с военными беженцами, беженцами и вынужденными мигрантами, их защитой и ценностными ориентациями, текущими и будущими намерениями по отношению к Украине, поведением и межгрупповыми и межличностными отношениями в странах их пребывания. В данной статье предложен анализ практики исследования проблемы в рамках проекта Центра Жана Моне по программе ЕС Эразмус+, представлены некоторые его результаты.

**Ключевые слова:** Украина, ЕС, Российская Федерация, война, миграция, демография, исследования, социальные трансформации, концептуальный подход.

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*Петро Токар* – әлеуметтану ғылымдарының докторы, халықаралық зерттеулер және қоғамдық коммуникациялар кафедрасының доценті, еуропалық интеграциялық зерттеулер институтының ғылыми қызметкері, көші-қон және демография ҒЗИ директоры, Жан Монне атындағы Еуропалық даму стратегиялары орталығының директоры, Ужгород ұлттық университеті, Ужгород, Украина.

*Марианна Ляшко* – Әлеуметтану және әлеуметтік жұмыс кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, Ужгород ұлттық университеті, Ужгород, Украина.