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Refugee as a social problem of the regions

Potapova A., Pogribskij T., Golub G., Golub W., Głuszko S. **Uchodźstwo jako problem społeczny regionów.** Przeanalizowano jeden z najbardziej dotkliwych i ważnych globalnych problemów współczesności – uchodźstwo. Określono historyczne przesłanki pojawienia się i rozwoju statusu prawnego uchodźców, korzyści i braki niektórych przepisów prawa międzynarodowego dotyczących ochrony praw uchodźców. Przeanalizowano też działalność organizacji międzynarodowych. Ustalono kraje pochodzenia głównej części uchodźców na Ukrainie, najpopularniejsze regiony ich koncentracji oraz liczbę uchodźców na terytorium Ukrainy. Określono również kierunki potoków uchodźców z Ukrainy.

Потапова А., Погребский Т., Голуб Г., Голуб В., Глушко С. **Беженство как социальная проблема регионов.** Проанализировано одну из самых острых и важнейших глобальных проблем современности, которой является беженство. Выявлено исторические предпосылки возникновения и развития правового статуса беженцев, преимущества и недостатки некоторых положений актов международного права по защите прав беженцев, а также проанализирована деятельность международных организаций. Обнаружены страны происхождения основной части беженцев в Украине, самые популярные регионы проживания беженцев в Украине, количество беженцев на территории Украины. Также определены направления основных потоков беженцев из Украины.

Потапова А., Погребський Т., Голуб Г., Голуб В., Глушко С. **Біженство як соціальна проблема регіонів.** Проаналізовано одну з найгостріших і найважливіших глобальних проблем сучасності, якою являється біженство. Виявлено історичні передумов виникнення та розвитку правового статусу біженців, переваги та недоліки деяких положень актів міжнародного права щодо захисту прав біженців, а також проаналізовано діяльність міжнародних організацій. Виявлені країни походження основної частки біженців в Україні, найпопулярніші регіони проживання біженців в Україні, кількість біженців на території України. Також визначені напрямки основних потоків біженців з України.

Key words: social security, refugees, region, forced migration, social problems

Słowa kluczowe: bezpieczeństwo społeczne, uchodźcy, region, wymuszona migracja, problemy społeczne

Ключевые слова: социальная безопасность, беженцы, регион, вынужденная миграция, социальные проблемы

Ключові слова: соціальна безпека, біженці, регіон, вимушена міграція, соціальні проблеми

Abstract

One of the most acute and important global problems of our time, which is refugees, is analyzed. The historical preconditions for the emergence and development of the legal status of refugees,

the advantages and disadvantages of some provisions of international law on the protection of refugee rights, as well as the activities of international organizations are considered. The countries of origin of the main share of refugees in Ukraine, the most popular regions of residence of re-

fugees in Ukraine, the number of refugees in Ukraine have been identified. The directions of the main flows of refugees from Ukraine are also determined.

Formulation of the problem

Since the beginning of the annexation of the Crimean peninsula and the armed conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, Ukraine has faced with the largest humanitarian crisis in its history – internal forced displacement. The words "immigrant", "forced immigrant", "refugee", "fugitive from the occupied territory" entered the life of Ukrainians. Every day we become the main witnesses of the great migration of families, single people, who leave their homes under the name "undeclared war". For 7 years of internal displacement, the Ukrainian authorities have been trying to ensure the guarantee of constitutional rights of displaced citizens. The public notes a number of positive changes – the adoption of a legal framework enshrining the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons, the establishment of the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine as the coordinating central executive body and more. However, Ukrainian legislation needs to work out such mechanisms and norms that comply with international norms, conventions and agreements that are necessary on the path to European integration. Ukrainian legislation on refugees to some extent meets modern requirements, but is declarative and still remains insufficient to address many specific problems. Therefore, the analysis of international legislation on the legal status of refugees is relevant, as there is still a significant amount of work needed to bring the legal status of refugees in Ukraine in line with international and European standards.

Analysis of scientific research on this problem

Today, there are various scientific approaches that explain the essence of the problem of forced migration in the modern world. Theoretical and applied aspects of migration issues, finding the ways to overcome the crisis of forced displacement, are reflected in the scientific works of leading domestic and foreign scientists, including: K. Brettell, J. Hollifield, F. Duvel, B. Heisler, R. Park, C. Keeley, V. Pop, J. Berry, J. Zayonchkovska, V. Mukomel, S. Blanter, O. Nagaitseva, L. Zhvanko, O. Malinovska, O. Piskun, O. Olkhovich, O. Balakireva, A. Solodko, L. Niemets and others.

Recently, given the importance of the issue of forced displacement, migration processes are considered as a separate scientific field, based on a comprehensive approach to the study of refugees in the modern international space. L. Zhvanko's emphasis on the multidisciplinary nature of this topic is quite appropriate, the analysis of which requires the tools of various scientific fields, namely: law, international law, sociology, history, demography, economics, social activities, linguistics and more.

The research of scientific works on the outlined problem showed that the history of refugees in the world and the evolution of the concept of "refugee" are in the center of attention as Ukrainian (L. Bila-Tiunova, O. Goncharenko, L. Zhvanko, O. Malinovska, T. Siroid etc.) and foreign researchers (M. Baimuratov, M. Buromensky, J. Vernant, L. Gordenker, A. Grail Madsen, G. Goodwin-Gill, J. McDonald's, G. Melander, G. Stenberg, L. Holborn, etc.).

Legal regulation of the status of these categories of persons today requires the development of recommendations for improving existing provisions and developing new documents that would take into account current realities, counteract the new threats facing refugees.

Presentation of the main material and justification of the obtained research results

The concept of "refugee" was constantly changing according to the legal status of the forced migrants, and depended on many factors: the historical period in which the refugee processes were manifested; a specific political situation of country in the world; the reasons for the forced migrations; the attitude of refugees to the population of the countries to which they moved, etc.

Approaches to the classification of refugees, their types and forms have also changed. Since Soviet times, in the scientific literature, refugees are considered to be people who leave their homeland due to political persecution, ie, the main cause of refugees are political factors: ideological, racial, religious, ethnic and other political manifestations of dictation over the individual.

However, in the modern world, refugees are considered to be persons within their own country and abroad who, under certain circumstances, have been forced to leave their place of permanent residence. In addition, the legal definition of the category of refugees is important. Under international law, a person may be granted refugee status if there is a real threat of persecution due to racial, national, political

views or belonging to a particular social group. The procedure for determining refugee status in different countries is decided in its own way, although it is based on the provisions of the UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (ЧУЄНКО, 2016).

It identifies two types of refugee status: economic and political, as well as the special status of victims of trafficking. Economic status is granted when a person proves to the representatives of the state authorities of the host country that he will not have the economic (material) opportunity to maintain his existence after returning home. Political asylum is granted to persons who may be persecuted for their political views after returning home.

Thus, refugees are victims of persecution on the grounds of race, ethnic origin, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or political orientation, who, being outside the country of previous permanent residence and stateless, cannot or do not want to enjoy the protection of their home country (ГОРБАТЕНКО, 2017).

As on January 1, 2021, 3,302 refugees were granted additional protection in Ukraine, of which 1,904 were men, 805 were women, and 593 were children. Most refugees are from Afghanistan, Syria, Armenia (fig. 1). The largest number of refugees live in Kyiv and Odesa (fig. 2).

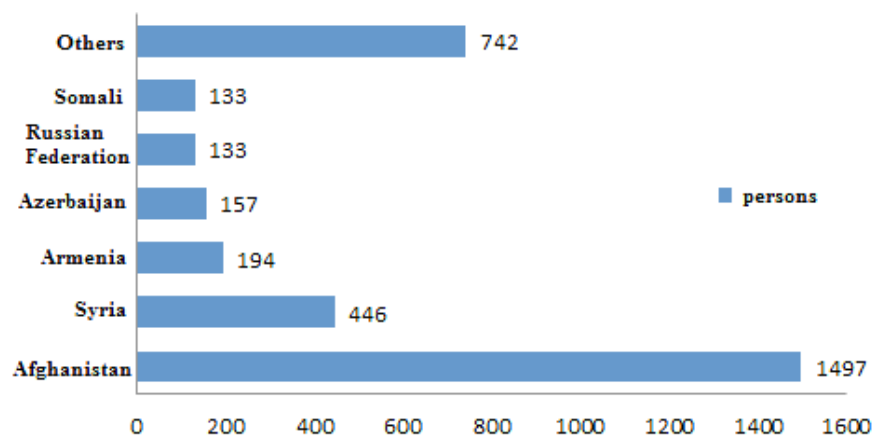


Fig. 1. Countries of the refugees origin in Ukraine, 2021

Rys. 1. Kraje pochodzenia uchodźców na Ukrainie, 2021

Рис. 1. Страны происхождения беженцев в Украине, 2021

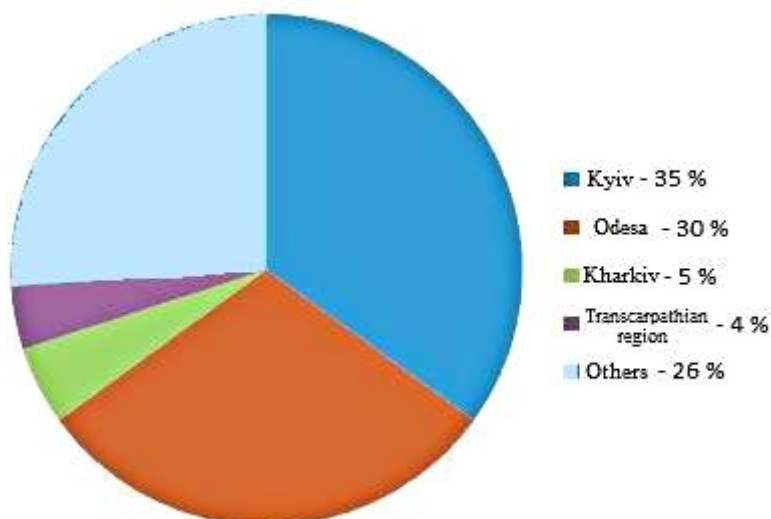


Fig. 2. Regions of refugees residence in Ukraine, 2021

Rys. 2. Obszary przebywania uchodźców na Ukrainie, 2021

Рис. 2. Регионы проживания беженцев в Украине, 2021

According to international law, there are three main groups of refugees:

- political – people who leave their homes due to ideological and other harassment. Refugees of this group are classified according to: legal status; way of organizing refugees; the content and functional orientation of refugee flows; the main goals and objectives pursued by individuals; their quantitative (number and mass) and qualitative (age, gender, marital status; social, educational, professional status; racial, ethnic, religious and political characteristics, etc.) characteristics, spatial and scale properties of the refugee process, etc.

Such persons are granted political asylum, which gives them the right to protection and stay in another state. According to their legal status, such refugees fall into two categories: legal and illegal. Legal refugees are those who have been allowed to cross the border by the states and international organizations. Persons are in a particular territory on legal grounds, have a certain status and legal protection. Illegal refugees enter the territory of other states without the consent of the latter and stay in a particular territory illegally, without the official permission of the country to enter its territory, as well as without legal security (Босий, 2015).

- economic refugees – persons seeking refugee status in another country only for economic reasons. Such refugees are not granted official

refugee status because there is virtually no legal definition of an economic refugee. After all, poverty is not a reason to flee the country, people leave their homeland voluntarily in search of a better life. Therefore, according to international practice, such persons are called "economic migrants", "ostarbeiters", "workers".

- environmental refugees – people who are forced to leave their place of residence due to a sharp deterioration of the environment – environmental disasters, man-made disasters (eg. the Chernobyl accident, earthquakes in Japan), land loss due to global warming, significant destruction of ecosystems, etc. Global human pollution has led to a new type of victim – the so-called environmental refugees. Ecological migration is particularly pronounced in South Africa, Asia and India. It is estimated that 25 million people worldwide have been forced to flee their homes due to environmental pollution, compared to 22 million refugees due to civil wars and various forms of persecution. So far, international law does not recognize environmental refugees, so such refugees do not receive official status, and this may become a new source of global instability (Вдовиченко, 2008; NIEMETS et al., 2019).

On the territory of Ukraine there are 285,799 immigrants, 133,147 foreigners and stateless persons (temporary), 128,67 "illegal" migrants have been identified, including 9,719 men and 3,145 women (fig. 3).

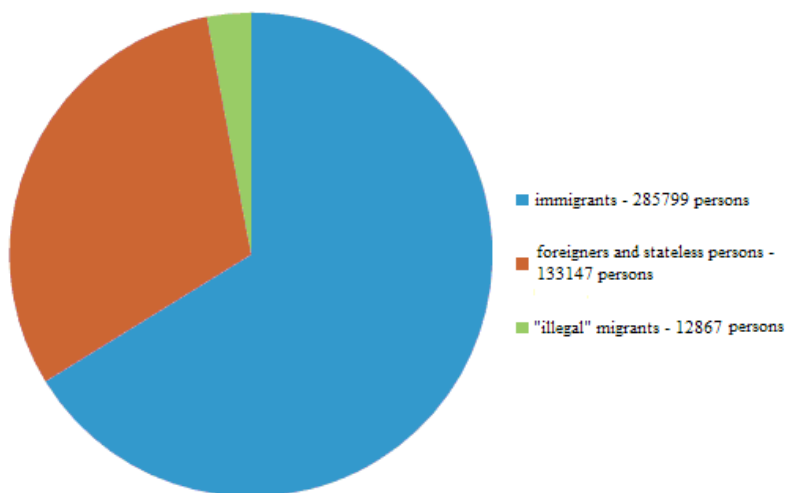


Fig. 3. Number of refugees living in Ukraine, 2021

Rys. 3. Liczba uchodźców żyjących na Ukrainie, 2021

Рис. 3. Количество беженцев проживающих на территории Украины, 2021

Residents leave Ukraine as economic migrants or workers. The largest number of Ukrainians work in Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland,

France (fig. 4). As a result, families are destroyed, children suffer psychological trauma and most citizens do not return home.

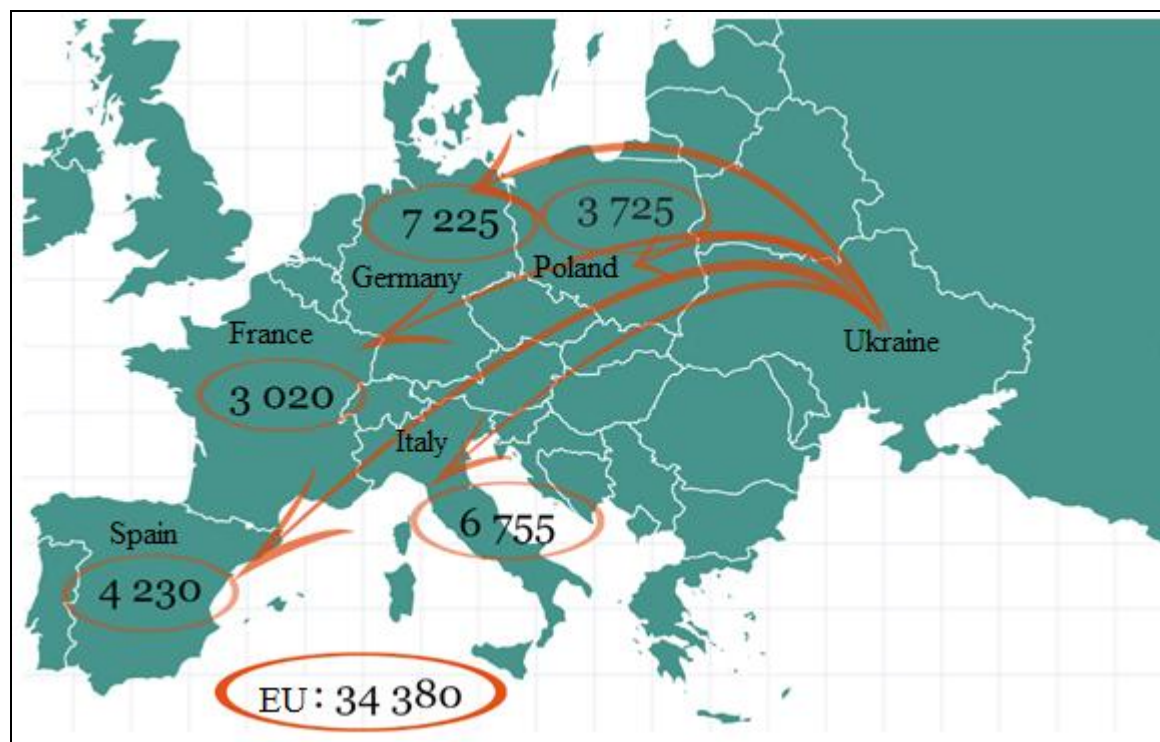


Fig. 4. Number of refugees from Ukraine, 2021

Rys. 4. Liczba uchodźców z Ukrainy, 2021

Рис. 4. Число беженцев из Украины, 2021

Conclusions

Population migrations in recent decades have contributed to the spread of European values and norms of market consciousness in Ukraine, the formation of an open society capable of in-

novation. Labor migration reduces tensions in the labor market. In the absence of employment abroad, the number of unemployed more than doubled the actual number. According to various surveys, the earnings of migrant workers abroad are three to four times higher than the

average wage in Ukraine. The funds earned during labor migration are used mainly for consumption, which improves the quality of life of migrant families, reduces poverty, and stimulates economic development by increasing effective demand.

According to research of financial revenues related to migration and their impact on the development of Ukrainian economy, remittances to Ukraine account for almost half of the budget of households with long-term labor migrants and 60% of the budget of those whose members practice short-term labor migration. According to the research, almost one in five long-term migrants expressed investment intentions, preferring to invest in their local communities in Ukraine and in sectors such as construction, tourism and retail.

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