



СОЦІАЛЬНА ПОЛІТИКА ТА СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ В СУСПІЛЬСТВІ ЗМІН

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ВИМУШЕНА МІГРАЦІЯ ВНУТРІШНЬО-ПЕРЕМІЩЕНИХ ОСІБ У ПЕРІОД ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ: НОРМАТИВНО-ПРАВОВИЙ АСПЕКТ

Стаття присвячена розкриттю дієвості нормативно-правових документів щодо надання допомоги внутрішньо переміщеним особам на прикладі роботи Департаменту соціального захисту населення Полтавської області. Розглянуто нормативно-правову базу України щодо забезпечення прав і свобод внутрішньо переміщених осіб; підкреслено, що внутрішньо переміщена особа зобов'язана виконувати обов'язки, визначені Конституцією та законами України; наведено статистичні дані щодо кількості внутрішньо переміщених осіб у Полтавській області та кількості працівників соціального захисту, робота яких пов'язана із наданням якісних соціальних послуг вразливим категоріям громадян, в тому числі й внутрішньо переміщеним особам (19 територіальних центрів соціального обслуговування та 36 центрів надання соціальних послуг забезпечують обслуговування 4,5 тис. внутрішньо переміщених осіб); доведено, що характерною рисою для сфери соціального захисту Полтавської області є системний підхід, за допомогою якого успішно реалізується Комплексна програма соціального захисту населення Полтавської області. Підкреслено якісне виконання законів і постанов Кабінету міністрів України щодо надання допомоги внутрішньо переміщеним особам у роботі Департаменту соціального захисту населення Полтавської області.

Ключові слова: внутрішньо переміщена особа, нормативно-правова база, Конституція України, соціальні послуги, соціальний захист.

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FORCED MIGRATION BY INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS UNDER MARTIAL LAW: THE LEGAL ASPECT

The article is dedicated to revealing the efficiency of legal documents concerning provision of help to internally displaced persons on the example of work carried out by the Department of social protection of the population in Poltava area. The legal framework of Ukraine is viewed in terms of ensuring rights and freedoms of the internally displaced persons; it is accentuated on an internally displaced person's obligation to fulfill the duties stipulated by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine; statistical data are supplied as to the number of internally displaced persons in Poltava area and the number of social protection workers whose work is linked with rendering quality social services to vulnerable categories of citizens including internally displaced persons (19 territorial social protection centers and 36 centers for rendering social services ensure servicing of 4.5 thousand internally displaced persons); it is proved that a characteristic feature of the social protection field in Poltava area is the systematic approach, owing to which the Complex program for social protection of the Poltava area population is implemented successfully. The quality implementation of laws and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as to rendering assistance to internally displaced persons in the work of the Department of social protection of the population in Poltava area is highlighted.

Key words: internally displaced person, the legal framework, the Constitution of Ukraine, social services, social protection.

Problem statement. Since February 24, 2022, one-third of Ukrainians had to abandon their homes. This is presently the largest crisis concerning people relocation in the world. About 7 million people were relocated within the borders of Ukraine while around 13 million people remain in the territories having suffered the armed conflict being unable to leave due to safety-related risks, ruining of bridges and roads, lack of resources or information as to where protection and shelter can be found. The longer the war goes on, the greater will be the mid- and long-term needs of the affected population, the

internally displaced persons, and the people who reverse in their efforts to return to normal living. This will require a more consistent help from the humanitarian and wider international community. The international initiative "Shelter Ukraine", which is being implemented by SILab Ukraine, Teple Misto, and VPLYV, Valores Foundation organizations in collaboration with Razom for Ukraine, has united a number of international donors for humanitarian aid to Ukraine. With support of the "Digital, inclusive, accessible: Support for state services digitalization in Ukraine" project which is implemented

through the UN Development Program with financial support by Sweden, digital services for internally displaced persons (IDP) have been developed. The project began its operation in 2021 and is targeted at overcoming the digital gap between generations and different social groups. Its primary goal is to raise accessibility to new digital solutions for every man and woman in Ukraine to be able to use digital services and nobody to be left behind.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

Ensuring the rights and freedoms of the internally displaced persons (IDP) is stipulated by laws and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine resolutions: The Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”; the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution of 05.11.2014 №637 “On Provision of Social Payments to Internally Displaced Persons” [4].

The goal of the article: to consider the efficacy of legal regulation related to rendering assistance to internally displaced persons on the example of work carried out by the Department of social protection of the population in Poltava area.

Main body. Under the martial law, citizens who had resided in unsafe territories had to migrate to other towns and villages of Ukraine obtaining the status of internally displaced persons. Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring The Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons” defines an internally displaced person (IDP) as “a citizen of Ukraine, a foreigner, or a person without citizenship who are on the territory of Ukraine on legal grounds and has the right to permanent residence in Ukraine who was forced to depart or leave their place of residence as a result of or to avoid negative consequences of an armed conflict, temporary occupation, mass-scale violence, human rights violation, and natural or technogenic emergencies”.

Separate provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring The Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons” have been brought by the legislators in correspondence with the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and the Legal Regime on the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine” passed on July 18, 2022 (draft project №7449). According to the Law, application of the general formulation of “the territory of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation” is adopted by Articles 6 and 9-2 instead of previously used “the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sebastopol” and “temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and the Luhansk areas” [2], which will promote a unified approach to all internally displaced persons (IDPs) regardless of the territory in which they had resided and which is considered temporarily occupied as stated in the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring The Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”.

Internally displaced persons enjoy the same rights and freedoms in accordance with the Constitution, laws, and international agreements of Ukraine as other Ukrainian citizens residing permanently in Ukraine. Discriminating them on the grounds of their being internally displaced persons is forbidden while their exercising any of their rights and freedoms (Art. 14 of the

Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring The Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”).

An internally displaced person has the right to: unity of the family; facilitation by state executive power bodies, local authority bodies, and private law subjects in search for and reuniting with family members who have lost communication as a result of internal displacement; information on the destiny and current residence of family members and close relatives who have disappeared; safe living and health conditions; relevant information on present dangers for life and health in the territory of the abandoned residence, as well as in the place of their temporal residence, the state of infrastructure, environment, observation of their rights and freedoms; formation of due conditions for their permanent or temporal residence; reimbursing payments on utility bills, electricity and heating, natural gas in the places of compact residence of IDPs (mountable module camps, hostels, recreation camps, resting houses, sanatoriums, pension homes, hotels, etc.) by corresponding tariffs established for such goods and services for the population; securing by state executive power bodies, local authority bodies, and private law subjects a possibility of temporal living free of payment (on condition of the person’s paying for utility services) for 6 months from the moment of registering the person as an internally displaced person; for large families, persons with health challenges, senior citizens this period may be prolonged; assistance in removing their movable property; facilitating in their return to the previous place of residence; a leave of absence as stated in the application but not exceeding 90 days without adding the time of the leave to the term of work experience that entitles to the yearly basic paid leave (for the period of martial law); supply of medications in cases and with procedure stipulated by legislation; rendering of needed medical aid at state-owned and communal medical facilities; enrollment of children to pre-school and general education institutions; obtaining social and administrative services at the places of temporal residence; carrying out of state registration of civil status acts, their renewal and annulling at the place of temporal residence; free travel in case of voluntary return to their abandoned permanent residence by all kinds of public transport if the circumstances that caused relocation have disappeared; obtaining humanitarian and charity aid; other rights provisioned for by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

The duties of the IDPs: to observe the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, other acts of legislation; to notify about a change of residence the structural unit on social protection of the population of regional, district in the city of Kyiv state administrations, executive bodies of town, district in cities (in case of formation) councils at the new place of residence within 10 days since the day of arrival at the new place of residence. In case of voluntary return to the abandoned place of permanent residence, an IDP is obliged to notify of this the structural unit of social protection of the population of regional, district in the city of Kyiv state administrations, executive bodies of town, district in cities (in case of formation) councils at the location of obtaining the certificate no later than 3 days prior the departure; in case of

discovering that an internally displaced person has purposefully submitted untrue data for obtaining the certificate of being registered as an IDP, to redeem the factual expenses paid by the state and local budgets as a result of exercising the rights provisioned for by the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring The Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”.

For a registered internally displaced person (IDP), exercising the rights for employment, pension support, obligatory state social insurance of unemployment, temporary disability, an industrial accident and professional disease that caused disability, the right for obtaining social services is carried out in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

Due to the military intervention, the number of internally displaced persons has grown significantly, while 79 regional offices for social protection had to cease their operation in the temporary occupied areas, the workload on the workers of social protection of the population offices (SPPO) and centers for rendering social services (CRSS) has increased. Therefore, the task of the centralized awarding of state assistance, benefits, subsidies has been imposed on the state enterprise “Information and Computing Center at the Ministry of Social Policies of Ukraine”. According to the deputy Minister of social policies of Ukraine for the issues of digital development, digital transformations and digitalization, “it is for solving the problem issues on payments for internally displaced persons why the Ministry of Social Policies is launching centralization of awarding, calculation, and payment in the Unified Information System for Social Area (UISSA)”.

To solve this issue, the Ministry of Social Policies of Ukraine has connected to the research- and business operation of the UISSA Zhytomyr, Rivne, and Vinnytsya areas which provide feedback on system operation and proposals as to improvements of its functional services. For complete introduction of this system, connection of social protection of the population offices (SPPO) workers from other areas is being carried out. The general advantages of introduction of the centralized awarding, calculation, and payments within the UISSA are: simplification of social protection of the population offices (SPPO) employees’ work with internally displaced persons’ documents (most of payments will be awarded automatically); it will enable people to obtain the IDP certificate faster; the maximum digital interaction with state registers will be achieved, which will decrease the possibility of making mistakes and inaccuracies when awarding payments and shorten the time for verification.

The centralized service will facilitate the work of SPPO employees at awarding assistance for covering living expenses to internally displaced persons due to automatic mode of opening personal accounts; owing to accomplished exchanges, verification of submitted documents will be faster; it will be easier to transfer digital dossiers between regional offices and different regions.

The introduction of the centralized awarding, calculation, and payment for internally displaced persons in the UISSA will benefit people in terms of: enjoying a more comfortable and faster service; easier change of one social protection office to another in case of changing the place of residence; simplified correction of mistaken or

erroneous data when obtaining the IDP certificate; finding out and eliminating the cause of delays with state-awarded assistance for covering living expenses.

At the same time, for the state and social protection offices, the introduction of the UISSA means: safe and correct information and data exchange with the Diya system when processing applications for assistance to IDPs; all amendments added to the system by employees of social protection of the population offices are automatically recorded and stored by the system; a rapid and automatic verification; paperless files – digital dossiers are generated and transferred instead of paper folders; automated interaction with banking institutions that carry out payments to IDPs; all personal data is stored on the central level, therefore loss or unsanctioned use of this data, particularly at the local level in case of warfare or occupation is impossible.

The Ministry of Social Policies has a priority in terms of digitalizing of aids, benefits, subsidies, etc.; thus, in spring 2022, a new range of services for the IDPs registration system was developed, a possibility to apply for obtaining the IDP certificate online through the portal or the Diya system has been provided, changes to the terms of introduction of the Unified Information System for Social Area (UISSA) have been brought in [??]. The UISSA has become accessible in social protection of the population offices all over Ukraine, which enhances a speedier IDPs’ registration for getting assistance for covering living expenses and solving problem situation which they may experience.

Of great importance in Ukraine is the building-up of the social services system, which are to be of high quality, timely, and accessible to people even in the most remote places. Therefore, more than 6 thousand specialists secure social support of vulnerable categories of the population and render social services in Poltava area alone; namely, the team of social services providers employs more than 5 thousand workers (territorial centers, centers for rendering social aid, social services, boarding-houses specialists), rehabilitation services are provided by 125 persons, and 488 persons work at local authorities bodies, while 424 persons are civil servants.

Owing to systematic work by social protection bodies in the area, Poltava area was able to adapt to current challenges and secure provision of social guarantees to almost 203 thousand displaced persons, of whom 48.5 thousand are children, more than 38 thousand are pensioners, and 8.6 thousand are disabled persons.

For 178 thousand families of internally displaced persons (children included), awarding of assistance for covering living expenses has been secured in the amount of Hr3.1 bn, paying out of which was carried out in due time and in full amount up to October 2022 [the time of writing this article]. The area supports implementation of 43 state-funded social programs targeted at supporting 600 thousand persons (45% of the population in the area).

The social protection of the population offices in the area carry out timely calculation and payment of the monthly state social aid for more than 100 thousand families (including 49.9 thousand of families with children, 16.8 thousand of families with low income), which as of 01.11.2020 has been financed in total by Hr1.7 bn.

A characteristic feature of social protection system in Poltava area is systematic approach, which assures successful implementation of the Complex program for social protection of the population of Poltava area that encompasses 36 thousand inhabitants of the region in 33 social support projects. One of possible directions of the program is individual support for the families of perished Defenders of Ukraine, which is secured through: payment of one-time aid of Hr50 thousand per family; yearly payments of Hr3 thousand; a monthly payment to families of the perished (diseased) with children in the amount of the subsistence level (starting from 01.07.2022 – Hr2508).

As of 01.11.2022, in local communities of Poltava area, 19 territorial social protection centers and 36 centers for rendering social services ensure servicing for more than 70 thousand people, including 4.5 thousand people with the IDP status. It is of great significance that despite the war, 6 such centers began their operation this [2022] year.

Throughout the year, 1800 social workers in Poltava area render social services to about 16.6 thousand disabled people with no family and unable to care for themselves. During the martial law rule alone, 1947 more people were registered, including 81 people with the IDP status.

The Poltava area network of social protection institutions is represented by 14 boarding houses that provide services to people who require permanent outside care. As of 01.11.2022, 2000 wards reside in stationary institutions, of which 224 persons were admitted in 2022, including 74 persons with the IDP status.

The specialists form the social protection centers and centers for rendering social services of territorial communities of the area carried out work with 22.4 thousand people from the families pertaining to vulnerable groups of the population. This [2022] year, following the carried out needs assessments, 2254 families (4322 children) who found themselves in difficult life situations were on the register, of them 892 families (1785 children) were obtaining comprehensive social services within social support programs.

Considering that the state policies determine the family as the best environment for growing and development of a harmonious personality, 105 people have passed training in the area social protection center and were recommended for foster parents, mentor parents, guardians/caregivers, and adoptive parents. There are 12 patronage families in Poltava area whose caregivers have passed training in the Poltava area social protection center. This enables to avoid institutionalizing of children from families that found themselves in difficult life situations, to ensure their upbringing and observation of their right for life in a family. Currently, in the families of patronage caregivers there are 15 children who found themselves in difficult life situations.

Overall, 113 foster families and 36 family type children's homes in the area are assisted with social support for social services providers. Also, under rule of martial law, 10 foster families (17 children) and 7 family

type children's homes (55 children) have been relocated to Poltava area from regions of Ukraine that are dangerous for living or health. All of them are ensured with permanent social support and assistance by specialists in social work. Everyday painstaking work by social workers has its complexities and difficulties, which confirms again the importance of support and development of the social protection area, which embraces nearly all residents in the area and is of vital importance for vulnerable groups of population. The Poltava area social workers toil selflessly, demonstrating high responsibility for ensuring high quality social services and social support for the local population, including IDPs.

Conclusions. Considering the above, the authors conclude that the state assures the rights and freedoms of the IDPs on the grounds of a number of adopted laws and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, efficiency of which is confirmed by rendering of quality social services and social support to IDPs by social workers on the example of work of the Poltava area Department for social protection of the population.

The authors consider as further area of research the analysis of services provision to IDPs' children by the Poltava area Department for social protection of the population.

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ВИКЛАДАННЯ КОМП'ЮТЕРНОЇ ЕТИКИ У ЗАКЛАДАХ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ ЯК ОДИН ІЗ ЧИННИКІВ ФОРМУВАННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНОСТІ МАЙБУТНІХ ФАХІВЦІВ

Стаття присвячена аналізу питань ролі комп'ютерної етики при підготовці фахівців технічного напрямку у закладах вищої освіти. Увага акцентується на актуальності та практичній важливості цієї проблеми в сучасних умовах розвитку інформаційних технологій. У статті розглядається особлива роль вищої освіти у створенні стандартів комп'ютерної етики. Стаття націлена на вивчення сучасних форм інформаційної етики, яка є конче актуальною в умовах глобальної діджиталізації, а також на обґрунтування необхідності її вивчення у технічних університетах. Метою статті є загальний аналіз вмінь та навичок студентів технічного напрямку навчання та студентів, які навчаються в галузі інформатики і планують бути майбутніми розробниками програмного забезпечення, відповідальними за прийняття рішень щодо різних типів розвитку технологій.

Зроблено висновок про необхідність впровадження курсу етики глобального інформаційного простору, тобто комп'ютерної етики, у навчання студентів, поряд зі створенням та впровадженням кодексів наукової інформаційної етики для науковців та викладачів сучасних вишів.

Ключові слова: комп'ютерна етика, інформаційні технології, студенти, технічний напрям навчання, кодекс комп'ютерної етики.

О.М. LAPUZINA

COMPUTER ETHICS TRAINING IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS ONE OF THE FACTORS OF FORMING THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS

The given article encompasses problems of computer ethics role in the technical specialists preparing process. The attention is focused on an urgency and practical significance of this problem in modern conditions of computer technique development. The article examines the special role of higher education in creating computer ethics standards, analyzes the study of modern forms of information ethics, which is extremely relevant in the conditions of global digitalization, as well as at the justification of the need for its study in institutions of higher education. The skills and abilities of technical students and students who study in the field of informatics and plan to be future software developers responsible for making decisions about various types of technology development are considered in the article.

A conclusion was made about the need to introduce a course on the ethics of the global information space, that is, computer ethics, into the education of students, along with the creation and implementation of codes of scientific information ethics for scientists and teachers of modern universities.

Key words: computer ethics, information technologies, students, technical direction of study, code of computer ethics.

Problem statement. The global information space, in which information flows created by the entire human civilization circulate, puts on the agenda the solution of not only technical, but also moral problems generated by the very fact of the existence of this space. The activation and globalization of information interactions in society place ever higher demands on the information security of the individual, social groups and the whole society. However, the introduction of only legal norms regulating human activity in the global information space does not allow obtaining the necessary level of information security. Therefore, today it is extremely important to develop modern students' skills, ethical rules during their training in higher education institutions to comply with

relevant norms of behavior in the information space, namely, computer ethics.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Problems of computer ethics under the conditions of global digitalization are the subject of serious discussions and actions. In the works of scientists I. Alekseeva, N. Bezrukov, M. Kvin, R. Campbell, I. Kulchytskyi, M. Pogoretskyi, R. Seddon, L. Filipova, I. Fomenko and others, the necessity of forming a stable moral and ethical paradigm of information - technical reality, development of moral qualities of computer specialists and users. The need for active implementation of computer ethics is caused, to a greater extent, by the fact that situations created by information technologies often make morally