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**South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after  
K. D. Ushynsky**

**Harbin Engineering University**

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The third issue of the materials represented by the Ukrainian and Chinese scholars are dedicated to acute issues of General and Contrastive Linguistics within the Chinese, English, Ukrainian and Russian languages; linguodidactic problems of teaching native and foreign languages within polycultural educational space; peculiarities of cross-cultural communication in geopolitical space alongside with educational aspects of professional training of future specialists under conditions of multicultural environment.

The given articles may be of use to researchers, graduate students, postgraduates and practising teachers who are interested in various aspects of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Pedagogics and Psychology.

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## **IMMIGRATION ISSUE IN THE POLITICAL DISCOURSE OF MODERN UKRAINE**

*Immigration issues and the conception of (im)migration policy have been studied in the article. A strategy of its further development within political activity of Ukraine's political parties has been specified. The leading place of the International organization on the migration issues within Ukraine has been defined.*

**Key words:** *migration, migration policy, political party, International organization.*

Migration process is one of the most important components of the political system of domestic relations. The state can independently regulate and manage migration process by migration policy. The position of the state concerning immigration policy in general and political management, so regulation of migration process is very interesting because any migration policy depends on the arrangement of political forces within the state, political regime, state structure, and so on, as well as the impact of international organizations whose aim is the management of current migration situation. Migration processes become the object of political control and regulation, but their proper efficiency cannot be achieved without the development of relevant scientific knowledge involved into political activities. Migration policy caused complex effect on migratory flows for their streamlining with the establishment of appropriate social and economic conditions, the adoption of laws

and regulations to comply with domestic interests of the state, and it has been done through bilateral and multilateral agreements in foreign policy.

The problem of migration in Ukraine is being studied by Ukrainian scientists – sociologists, demographers and political scientists, like Pirozhkov, Khomra, Bannykh, Babenko, Dolgert, Evintov, Novik, Olefir, Ovsyuk, Piskun, N. Plahotnuk, Pribytkova, Rymarenko, Shulga, and others. However, the problem of migration processes and their prediction is still not solved. Modern immigration policy (quotas, preferences, isolationism against migrants etc.) are being studied by Barbashina, Vitkovska, Capek, Evtukh, Yermolayev, Dragunova, Kipen, Libanova, Malinovskaya, Marchenko, Pakhomov, and others.

The goal is the consideration of migration policy in Ukraine at the present stage as an aspect of political parties activity of and the role of IOM in the improvement of this policy.

A lot of researchers, such as A. Volosenkova, P. Kabachenko, A. Tarasova divide the meaning of the term “migration policy” according to its wide and its narrow sense.

In a wide sense, migration policy is one of the directions of the state policy, which is determined by the nature of the state, objectives that are pursued by the state. It represents the state doctrine or the concept of regulation of migration processes. Thus, migration policy can be divided into “real” and “declared”. In this case, the declared policy proclaims its goal the protection of the interests of migrants, refugees, and the real represents the interests of the host state, the ruling elites [1, p. 219].

In the narrow sense, migration policy is intended to change characteristics that are closely related to population issues [1, p. 220], such as size, composition, direction of movement and resettlement of migrants and how they influence their integration.

To sum up the above definitions of the researchers, it is possible to identify the main trends in approaches to migration policy: migration policy is a state policy, which requires the development of control mechanisms and migration management

flows, compliance with legislation, the balance of interests of the state and the person, affects of the integration of migrants on society. It influences not only redistribution of population within the state, but also on its size and composition and is determined by the nature of government.

The formation of Ukrainian migration policy began in the transition period, without the experience, personnel, resources.

Partially some provisions on migration issues were enshrined in the Constitution (citizenship, right of freedom of movement and choice of residence, freedom to leave and return to the country, non-discrimination of foreigners etc.) and made the main directions of migration policy.

However, the problem concerning the strategic directions of development migration policy in future has not been solved yet.

Different versions of bills, that have attempted to define the basic principles of migration policy, have been affirmed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (the Ukrainian government) a lot of times. However, none of them has been supported, which means that neither the authorities nor society have formed a fairly clear task in the field of migration, has not reached consensus in their comprehension [1, p. 4].

It was established by the State migration service (SMS) in December 2010. It is a special body of Executive power, which is created to implement the state migration policy. In May 2011, the Concept of state migration policy of Ukraine and the action Plan for its implementation were approved. It adopted a number of laws and amendments to laws, legal status purchased a number of practical developments in legislation during 2011 – 2015 years.

The chronology of this legislation, and its introduction in a relatively short time gives grounds that the main motive was the influence of the external factor, namely the liberalization of the visa regime in the context of the EU – Ukraine agreements.

This legislation has a number of disadvantages, and due to the lack of relationship between different political institutions, socio-economic and

demographic development of the state, i.e. the absence of a unified concept, which should be the basis for decision-taking.

However, due to the recent events that have occurred in the world and in Ukraine ( the civil war in Libya, war in Syria, the armed conflict in the East of Ukraine), which led to stricter cross-border measures and external migration, contributed to the transformation of the migration issue in the political agenda of most political parties in Ukraine.

Most of policy documents of political parties of Ukraine focus is on internally displaced persons, a problem which Ukraine has faced after the armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine, also relevant are the problems of integration and labour migration.

For example, in Charter and the party program of the political party "Block of Petro Poroshenko "Solidarnist" (hereafter BPP), said that the party needs to contribute to the creation of comfortable living conditions and social adaptation to displaced citizens. A strategic policy of the Ukrainian state is the partnership with the Ukrainians. For those Ukrainians who wish to come back to their homeland, the state must develop and implement a Program for the return of citizens to their Homeland, providing the creation of reintegration counseling centers, favourable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, in particular in the field of agriculture, etc; for those labour migrants who decided to stay in the countries of their current residence. The party considers that it's necessary to implement a system of protection of their rights abroad, in particular the implementation of electoral rights, the right to social protection and pensions [2, p. 25].

In regard to international migration process, BPP works on combat trafficking persons to provide protection to refugees, helps in integration and adaptation of refugees and people, who require additional or temporary protection.

Also an active political force is now being shown by the party "Narodny Front", the program, the main task of which is determination of restoring of the territorial integrity of Ukraine, establishment of proper control over the state border and ensuring its integrity. The main aim of the party is to provide external and

internal security policy of integration with the EU [3]. In migration law the party is focused on problems of internal migration, namely the protection of internally displaced individuals.

The party "Batkivshchyna" pays special attention to the war in the East of Ukraine and protecting the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons in its political activities. Members of the party believe that a violation of human rights is the lack of the state strategy for internally displaced people and the fact that the new profile, the Ministry of higher professional education, established last year, still has no authority to develop an appropriate strategy, its implementation and the coordination of this process [4].

Quite clearly the relations to migratory processes of our time are defined in the program documents of "Svoboda" party. Items relating to migration coincide with the views of the right-wing European political forces, namely the vision of danger within immigration. Among the purposes stated in the party program there are these ones: the adoption of a new Law on citizenship, the prohibition of the illegal practice of dual citizenship, strengthening the protection of state borders, overlapping of channels of illegal migration and the introduction of more stringent anti-immigration measures and improve the system of detention and deportation of illegal arrivals. "Svoboda" pays great attention to the problem of labour migration from Ukraine and the facility of the mass comeback of ethnic Ukrainians to Ukraine and state protection of Ukrainians abroad by all possible ways [5].

Program documents of the "UDAR" party require the introduction of complex measures on counteraction to manifestations of xenophobia, racism and direct and indirect discrimination of national-ethnic grounds and solution of problems of migrants' social integration [6].

During the electoral campaign, the party was standing on position against the discriminatory provisions of the electoral law, which does not allow Ukrainians to be employed abroad, does not provide the opportunity to vote for majoritarian candidates. The workers promised that the Ukrainian diplomacy would take into

account the interests of the Diaspora, it would consult that every foreign visit of government representatives will hold meeting with the Ukrainians [1, p.10].

According to the programmatic documents of some political forces in Ukraine, we can conclude that the vision of migration issues is not deep and requires more detailed attention, as well as to development of unified conceptual directions.

Among the organizations whose activities are aimed to ensure a settled humane migration management and assistance in the search for practical solutions of migration problems, it is possible to allocate the International organization for migration in Ukraine (hereinafter – IOM in Ukraine).

In Ukraine, the IOM mission started its work in Kiev in 1996, when Ukraine received the status of an observer at the IOM. In 2001, Ukraine has requested to grant it the status of a member country, the IOM and the Ukrainian Parliament ratified the Charter of the organization in 2002. The overall strategy of the IOM provides assistance to the well-being of migrants, support the integration of national minorities and strengthening of the role of migrants in developing countries that host and countries of origin.

The IOM works with the State migration service of Ukraine (SMSU), the State border guard service of Ukraine (SBGU), with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MIA), the Ministry of social policy, Secretariat of the Verkhovna Rada, Commissioner of human rights, civil society work on implementation of best practices in the field of migration management and borders.

The IOM supports the Ukrainian state authorities, which are responsible for migration in the implementation of the approved paper on the legislative and administrative reforms in the field of visa liberalization with the EU, which is a necessary condition for introduction of the visa-free regime for the citizens of Ukraine who travel to the EU [7].

In Ukraine, the IOM office provides assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people affected by consequences of the conflict that opposes human trafficking. The IOM supports the Government in combating irregular migration and



improving the management of migration process, as well as policy makers and health care which would take migrants into account.

At the same time, the IOM Mission in Ukraine is attached to the use of the migration potential development, disseminates migration information, promotes cultural diversity and combat xenophobia and intolerance.

The IOM in Ukraine monitors the legislation in Ukraine in the field of migration management and borders, also supports the project that contributes to the reduction of migration management in accordance with best European and international standards. The latter started in February 2017 and is aimed to improve the work of the State border service in Ukraine. In addition, in union with the State migration service of Ukraine, the international organization for migration promotes the integration of immigrants into society and facilitates their adaptation and socialization.

The migration process did not bother the Ukrainian political community in determining the development strategy of the state. Migration issues in the program documents of political forces were beaten only before election campaigns and the issue has been fully investigated. The reason is the disinterest of the political forces of Ukraine to migrants, as in the electorate. Only after the recent events in the world migration issues have been actively discussed in the Ukrainian political community. Thus, the initiative of implementing a unified concept of migration policy has not been approved within Ukraine's link to the EU integration. After events in the East of Ukraine the issues of migration, namely internally displaced persons, have become relevant not only for the Ukrainian community, but also for Ukrainian politics. This is evidenced by the program documents of political parties of Ukraine, which indicated actual problems of the migration processes of modernity. There are two approaches to immigration policy: neoliberal and neorealist. The first stems from the doctrine of liberalism and advocates a theoretical basis for multiculturalism; on the contrary, they see immigrants as a threat to national security, which is reflected in migration policies and legislation. The representative office of the International organization for migration in Ukraine which not only deals with issues

of internally displaced persons, refugees, persons in need of protection, but also helps to improve migration legislation and migration policy of Ukraine, monitors the Ukrainian legislation system and provides help in the implementation of the European Union projects on migration issues in Ukraine.

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## 现代乌克兰政治话语中的移民议题

关于移民政策及移民政治理念的进程及前景，在乌克兰多数党的研究框架下已经得到了长足的发展。国际组织对乌克兰移民问题的探讨已经为移民问题的解决起到了决定性作用。

**关键词：**移民，移民政治，政党，国际组织，乌克兰移民问题