

ГЛОБАЛЬНИЙ СВІТ: ІННОВАЦІЇ, КОМУНІКАЦІЇ, КУЛЬТУРА

GLOBAL WORLD: INNOVATIONS, COMMUNICATION, CULTURE

Adamenko O. Y., a 1st year student, group MSWp-201
Scientific supervisor – **Kolenichenko T. I.**, PhD, associate professor
Language supervisor – **Sikaliuk A. I.**, PhD, associate professor
Chernihiv Polytechnic National University (Chernihiv, Ukraine)

A LONG-DISTANCE FAMILY IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS

Nowadays the process of development and formation of the modern family is influenced by various external factors, including economic, social and political ones. Scientists have found that every year the number of people who leave our country in search of work increases. They plan to resolve economic problems as soon as possible, improve living standards in some way, and then change temporary residence abroad to permanent residence.

Most migrants receive the desired wages, can afford better living conditions, have enough to provide for their children, but we should not ignore the fact that family members of migrant workers are forced to live separately, which causes a number of problems. As a result, the analysis of the outlined issue shows that in today's conditions one of the least socially protected categories of the population is children from distant families.

Thus, the study of the problems of long-distant families in Ukraine has become especially relevant. Because by researching this issue in as much detail as possible, it is possible to form an effective mechanism for preventing the deformation of the institution of a long-distant family as well as to promote the maintenance of psychological balance and well-being between family members.

The socio-psychological microclimate and functional semantics of a long-distant family have been studied relatively little and have only recently become relevant in our science. In particular, O.Dvizhova, G.Syatnenko, I.Trubavina were studied certain aspects of the life of a long-distant family. Family distress, its maladaptation were investigated by V.Solodnikov, T.Semigina, N.Krasnova, S.Kharchenko and others.

Due to the difficult socio-economic situation in the country, a significant shortage of jobs in the labor market, the departure of citizens from Ukraine to foreign countries continues, with the aim of more profitable employment. Such conditions led to the separation of a new category of families – a long-distance one. Scientists define the “a long-distant family” in different ways, but the most common definitions should be singled out. In particular, F.Mustaeva defines a distant family as one in which the life of each spouse due to the specifics of their profession in most cases takes place separately [1]. Such families include the families of flight attendants, sailors, artists, astronauts, geologists, military, athletes and estimates that on average such families account for 4-6% of the total. In the works of sociological orientation of the problem in distant families, experts reduce to the analogy with a single-parent family, arguing common to these types of family feelings of loneliness and limited external contact. Such an approach is followed by J.Raevska, who

believes that a distant family is one of the types of single-parent family, in which there is a legal relationship between two parents, but one of them for different reasons (employment, family conflicts, etc.) it is absent for a long time and communicates indirectly (through correspondence, telephone, social networks) or during short meetings, etc. [3].

The spread of the phenomenon of long-distant families with varying severity is manifested in Ukraine. The western regions have become especially difficult: Rivne, Ternopil, Chernivtsi, Volyn, Zakarpattia, Lviv where several members of one family are registered at employment centers. For example, according to unofficial data, 150-350 thousand inhabitants of Lviv region work abroad [1].

A distant family is characterized as a complete structure, as both parents are present, but due to specific circumstances, family members are separated. As a result, not all functions of the family system are properly implemented. Of course, each family may have personal motives for going abroad, but children do not always share such intentions and as a result - the relationship between parents and children becomes formal. The problem of forming a system of value orientations of children in the families of migrant workers is especially acute. This is due to the fact that the formation of the child's personality is influenced by fundamental moral principles, as well as the functional-role structure in the family. In turn, the deformation of the relationship between parents and children will have a significant impact on the quality of social experience as well as on establishing relationships with others in the future.

Thus, the features of a distant family are: separate residence of family members (usually parents or one of them working abroad), separation of work from home; change of value orientations, disturbance of family balance; breakdown of family ties; giving preference to one of the family functions (economic) [3]. It should be noted that a long-distant family is characterized by a structural change in such components as marriage, parenthood, household - they acquire an independent meaning.

All these factors cause the formation of some problems, namely: episodic educational influences on children; lack of family relationships, which leads to "emotional rejection" of parents by children; opposition of parental attitude to children; misunderstanding of children with their microenvironment; inconsistency of parents' views on raising children [2]. A significant number of distant families are unable to realize to some extent the educational function, the essence of which is to transfer to children social experience, knowledge, norms of behavior, because only a full family upbringing develops abilities, healthy interests and needs of the child.

Summarizing all the above, we can say that labor migration has quite negative consequences at both the global and local levels. The family always remains the center of society as well as the main component of the full development of the child. Unfortunately, the issue of creating decent conditions to prevent the spread of the phenomenon of distant families is out of the state's attention. But by developing an effective system of support for distant families, we will be able to promote the harmonious formation of family relations despite the territorial separation. This mechanism should be aimed at helping partners to understand the situation, take into account new tasks as well as maintain psychological balance within the family.

References

1. Венгер Г. С. Психологічні особливості ролевих стосунків у дистантних сім'ях. *Проблеми сучасної психології: збірник наукових праць Кам'янець-Подільського національного університету імені Івана Огієнка, Інституту психології імені Г.С. Костюка НАПН України*. Кам'янець-Подільський, 2015. Вип. 27. С. 103–116.

2. Левченко К. Б., Трубавіна І. М., Цушко І. І. Соціально-педагогічна та психологічна робота з дітьми трудових мігрантів : навч.-метод. посіб. Київ : ФОРМ "Купріянова", 2007. 240 с.

Білиловець Д. С., здобувач вищої освіти гр. Т-191
Науковий керівник – **Ушата Т. О.**, ст. викладач кафедри
іноземних мов проф. спрямування

Національний університет «Чернігівська політехніка» (м. Чернігів, Україна)

TRENDS IN TOURISM OF UKRAINE, CAUSED BY THE PANDEMIC CRISIS

Quarantine, caused by the pandemic of COVID-19, has closed people at home. Tourism was one of the first industries influenced by it. Deserted cities, hotels and resorts, museums and galleries being left without their visitors is a very unusual scenery. The volume of travels has decreased crucially. There has never been such a recession in tourism for the last 100 years.

“Ukrainian tourism industry has already lost more than 1.5 billion dollars. If quarantine lasts, many tourist companies will not survive”, says the chief executive officer of Hospitality Association of Ukraine, PhD in Economics Anna Romanova. She also adds, that there’s only one encouraging sector. It’s domestic tourism [1]. It’s expected that due to the borders closed, Ukrainians will be travelling within the country, though a lot of people have lost their jobs or lost money because of health problems or businesses closed. So, not all the Ukrainians can afford travelling these days.

It is expected that domestic tourism will first start reviving. We have seas, rivers, mountains, though we have poor service and bad infrastructure as well. Very few hotels can provide tourists with the same high level of services as popular tourists destinations abroad, and at reasonable rates. Travel agencies should refocus on domestic tourists and improve the level of services in order to meet the needs of Ukrainians.

It’s very difficult to calculate domestic tourism statistics in Ukraine, as Ukrainians are more likely to arrange their travels to the Black Sea or Azov Sea resorts on their own, and do not contact any travel agencies or use official hotels, so it’s very difficult to estimate tourists’ flows to particular regions. Mobile operator Vodafone Ukraine decided to help. They claimed that the number of their subscribers in the southern regions has greatly increased in the summer of 2020 compared to the same period of 2019:

- Odesa, Mykolaiiv and Kherson regions accepted 30% more tourists, than in the summer of 2019;
- the Azov Sea resort of Kyrylivka was visited by 55% more tourists this summer;
- the city of Berdiansk hosted 37% more tourists compared to the summer of 2019.

The second popular domestic region to visit is Western Ukraine. The third popular destination is Kyiv the region. The fourth place take local tourist attractions all over Ukraine. Though tour operators consider that there are more official tourist accommodations in Western Ukraine, the Carpathians in particular, and the quality of service is better, these destinations cannot be an alternative for beach holidays. It’s also obvious that as soon as foreign resorts open for Ukrainian tourists, domestic tourism will decrease greatly.

There’s no doubt, that domestic tourism in Ukraine has a chance to develop these days, and attract the record numbers of tourists, but it also has a lot of problems. Tourist specialists define some factors hindering its development despite the borders closed.