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SOCIO-CULTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF UKRAINIAN BORDERLANDS IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR PERIOD: A RESEARCH REVIEW

Background. The transformation processes taking place in Ukraine as a result of the full-scale invasion are changing the vector of development of its territories, including the social and cultural spheres. The study of the body of scientific works on social and cultural transformations in the life of the population, border areas and the impact of military armed aggression on the life of the population and the development of the territories, including the border, is relevant for the creation of a theoretical framework, a research basis for future studies of socio-cultural transformations of Ukraine's border areas in the war and post-war period. Such studies should be based on the works of Ukrainian and foreign scholars, which will allow for a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical aspects of these transformation processes.

Methods. The study used mostly general scientific methods, as well as identified methods for potential research, including questionnaires and spatial perception.

Results. The study analyses the scientific achievements of Ukrainian and foreign scholars in the field of social and cultural studies, studies of socio-cultural transformations, especially in the war and post-war period, as well as the impact of military armed aggression on socio-cultural transformations. The main patterns and trends of these studies are identified, in particular their focus on the study of certain socio-cultural aspects of population development, as well as certain post-war transformation processes taking place in the territories of military operations (usually using the example of international experience). The author outlines possible prospects for the development of research on the socio-cultural transformation of border areas during and after the war, in particular research aimed at developing recommendations for improving the social and cultural situation of the population of border areas in the post-war period, as these studies are particularly valuable for the local governments of these areas.

Conclusions. The importance of the research on the given topic for future socio-geographical researches can be outlined in several directions, including the identification of processes, causes and characteristics of socio-cultural transformations taking place in certain territories, highlighting the main problems of borderland development, determining the peculiarities of post-war reconstruction, regional differences, etc.

Keywords: Socio-cultural transformations, borderlands, border areas, development of territories, impact of military operations on the development of territories, post-war reconstruction, post-war development of territories, research excursion.

Background

The events taking place in Ukraine today are changing the vector of development of its territories. Changes are taking place at all levels and in all spheres of life: economic, social, political, cultural, etc. The territories that were considered depressed yesterday are being transformed by the impact of external armed aggression and the consolidation of internal state processes. This impact is not limited to the central regions of the country, but is also evident in the border areas (especially the northern and north-eastern parts of Ukraine), which have undergone significant changes since the beginning of the armed aggression. Against the background of all these changes, the socio-cultural life of the population in these areas is also changing, as is the territorial identity of the population. From the point of view of the scalability of all changes, transformations in the socio-cultural sphere of the life of the population during the war period and the need for post-war reconstruction, it is important and relevant to study the socio-cultural aspect of the life of the population, trends and prospects for the development of the border areas. Given the availability of relevant foreign experience, the similarity of problems, the similarity of conditions and the multilevel transformations experienced by the population of the border

regions of certain European countries where armed military actions took place, on the one hand, a research excursion to the works of foreign authors is relevant. On the other hand, the outbreak of armed aggression against Ukraine in 2014, the peculiarities of the socio-cultural life of the border population, as well as the ambiguity and multidimensionality of the development of the Ukrainian border regions require a research excursion into the works of Ukrainian scientists. Finally, the relevance of the chosen study is formed against the background of two parallel levels: international and Ukrainian experience.

The aim of the study is to conduct a research excursion into the scientific works of Ukrainian and foreign scholars, which will become the theoretical and applied basis for conducting socio-geographical studies of the socio-cultural transformations of the border areas of Ukraine in the war and post-war period and related to this research topic. In accordance with the purpose of the study, the following tasks were defined:

- to study the scientific work of Ukrainian and foreign scholars in the field of social and cultural studies, studies of socio-cultural transformations, especially in the war and post-war period, the influence of armed military aggression on socio-cultural transformations, border areas, as well as

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socio-cultural transformations of border areas under the influence of armed aggression;

- identify the main patterns and trends of these studies, and analyse the sources of the relevant topics;
- to outline possible perspectives for the development of research on the topic of socio-cultural transformations of border areas in the war and post-war period, especially topics related to the main theme;
- identify the key importance of research on a particular topic for social and geographical studies.

In general, many thorough works by Ukrainian and foreign authors have been devoted to the study of the social and cultural sphere of the population, the peculiarities of the development of the border areas of Ukraine and other countries, the military and post-war impact on the activities of the population, and the transformations in the development of the territories as a result of armed aggression, as will be described in detail below. However, there are only a few comprehensive studies of scientific works, researches, practices and international experiences on the socio-cultural transformations of the population of the border areas during the war and post-war period, which deal only with specific aspects of the topic. Nevertheless, it is possible to identify a number of works in which the authors provide a comprehensive overview of the existing works on the development of border and peripheral territories and the socio-cultural transformations taking place in these areas (it should be noted that the influence of armed aggression as a specific determinant is not considered in all works).

The concept of peripherality is associated with a number of Ukrainian border areas. A comprehensive study of scientific works devoted to peripheral territories as an object of study in social geography was conducted by V. Bielikov in his dissertation "Socio-demographic transformations of peripheral areas of the northern part of Luhansk region". In this study, the author not only provides a definition of the periphery based on a number of sources, but also, on the basis of the works analysed, considers the relationship between the concepts of "periphery", "peripherality", "peripheralisation", mechanisms of formation of socio-geographical peripheries, the continuous interconnection of "centre" – "semi-periphery" – "periphery", the dependence of the periphery on the centre, as well as depressed territories as a special type of peripheral territories. This study of scientific articles can be seen as one of the examples of such research, complementing it with several areas within the framework of this topic (Bielikov, 2018).

H. Kuleshova in her doctoral thesis "Socio-geographical features of border socio-geosystems (case of Kharkiv region)" studied the general issues of development of border territories in the context of theoretical, methodological, methodical and practical questions. The study is valuable from the point of view of general ideas about border territories formed on the basis of a number of scientific works of Ukrainian and foreign authors, peculiarities of formation of such territories, life of the population in them, specifics and opportunities for development (Kuleshova, 2010).

The study of scientific works on the peculiarities of the formation of the cultural aspect of regional development was carried out in her dissertation "Territorial organization of the culture of the regional socio-geosystem (case of the Luhansk region)". N. Moshtakova. This study is valuable from the point of view of presenting an example of how to conduct research on works devoted to or partially affecting the cultural aspect of the population's life in one's own scientific work (Moshtakova, 2011).

It should be noted that in the main part of this article, examples of the research of these authors are also considered, but with due regard to the main theme of the study. In general, the research excursion is an important part of the study of authors whose works touch on the research areas of the main topic of this article (K. Mezentssev, N. Provotar, L. Nemets, K. Nemets, I. Rovenchak, T. Vasylytsiv, D. Muggleton, A. Mouncastle, D. Danon, O. Zila and others).

Due to the current trends and events in Ukraine, the number of researches, practices (Ukrainian and international) and studies on the socio-cultural transformations of war and post-war border areas and related topics will increase in the near future.

Methods

During the research excursion, which consisted in analysing the available Ukrainian and foreign works on the topic of socio-cultural transformations of the border areas during the war and post-war period and related to this research topic, general scientific research methods were mostly used. However, it is worth mentioning the potential for the use of special and modern methods for further research, which opens up due to the creation of a database of scientific works. Among the general scientific methods, we can distinguish the literature method and the methods of analysis and synthesis. These methods are used at every stage of the work and consist in researching sources of Ukrainian and foreign authors on the given topics, analysing the relevance of the received information and its importance for future studies of socio-cultural transformations of the border areas in the war and post-war period, identifying the main questions, research areas, and schematising the key ideas. In order to optimise the work with the theoretical, methodological, theoretical-methodological and applied framework for further research on socio-cultural transformations, particularly in the context of the borderland and the factor of armed military aggression, it is advisable to use the method of data visualisation.

The creation of a scientific research base on the subject of this article contributes to the study of socio-cultural transformations of the border areas of Ukraine in the war and post-war period, especially taking into account certain regional aspects. Further studies based on the research excursion will be based on the following special and modern research methods: questionnaires (in-depth interviews with the inhabitants of these territories), cartographic (creation of maps showing trends of socio-cultural changes in border areas), perception of space (construction of mental maps), etc.

Results

The study of the scientific heritage of works by Ukrainian and foreign scholars devoted to or related to the topic of socio-cultural transformations of Ukraine's borderlands in the wartime and post-war period can be approached from several directions. We propose to summarise these areas as follows:

- research on social and cultural aspects of the life of the population and socio-cultural transformations;
- research of border areas;
- research on the impact of armed military aggression on the life of the population and the development of territories, as well as research on post-war reconstruction.

For the sake of simplicity, we propose a list of these areas and their importance for research on the basis of Fig. 1.

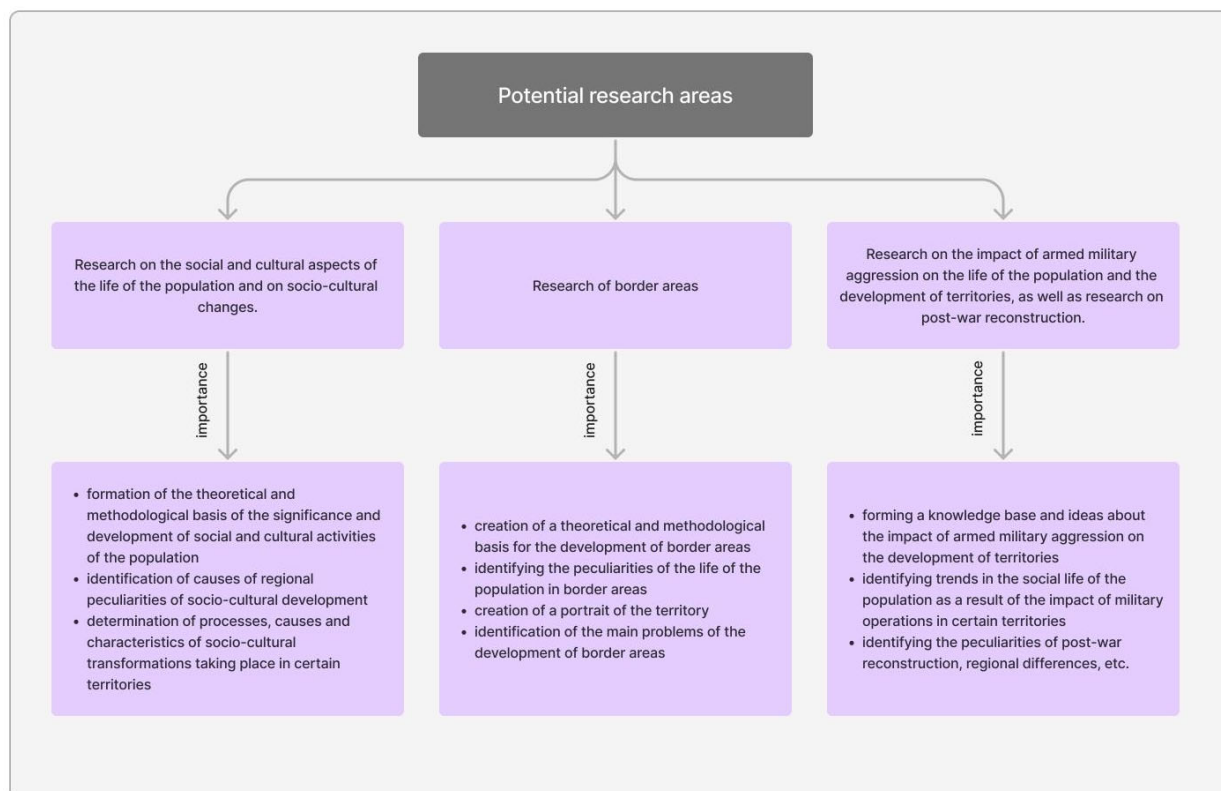


Fig. 1. Potential research areas for scientific work in the field of socio-cultural transformations of the borderlands of Ukraine in the war and post-war period (created by the authors)

For each of these areas, it is advisable to cite the works of Ukrainian and foreign scholars that are relevant for further scientific work in the field of studying the socio-cultural transformations of border areas in the war and post-war period.

Examples of studies of social and cultural aspects of the life of the population, as well as socio-cultural transformation processes, include the following works N. Moshtakova "Territorial organization of the culture of the regional socio-geosystem (case of the Luhansk region)", Y. Kohatko "The socio-geographical study of religious activity and sacred spaces in the Chernihiv region", K. Mezentsev, N. Mezentseva, G. Pidhrushnyi "Regional development in Ukraine: Socio-spatial Inequality and Polarisation", I. Rovenchak "Geography of Culture: Problems of Theory, Methodology and Research Methods", O. Kopievska "Transformation processes in the culture of modern Ukraine". In particular, the work "Regional Development in Ukraine: Socio-Spatial Inequality and Polarisation" presents the concepts of spatial aspects of social exclusion, the spread of social problems and social security of regions. These studies are relevant in terms of identifying the social conditions in which the population of border regions was formed and developed, as the work takes into account the difference in the conditions of development of central, border and peripheral regions, which correlates with the topics of further research on socio-cultural transformations (Mezentsev, Mezentseva, & Pidhrushnyi, 2014). From the point of view of transformational processes in the field of culture, the work "Transformational Processes in the Culture of Modern Ukraine" is relevant for review, which thoroughly examines the current processes of cultural formation in Ukraine, local features of modern Ukrainian culture. Also of particular importance for further research on cultural transformations in the borderlands is the work

that considers and describes in detail the cultural needs of a person in the context of the transformational processes of the early XXI century. These studies can serve as a basis for identifying the links between the cultural needs of the borderland population before the armed aggression and the changes in needs forced by the impact of the hostilities (Kopievska, 2014).

The following works are devoted to the study of border and peripheral territories: V. Bielikov "Socio-demographic transformations of the peripheral territories of the northern part of the Luhansk region", K. Nemets, L. Nemets, H. Kulieshova "Border socio-geosystems: trends and features of development", O. Kryvytska "Identity of Ukrainian borderland: Donbas". This article has already mentioned the work of V. Bielikov "Socio-demographic transformations of the peripheral territories of the northern part of the Luhansk region", but in the context of a scientific excursion and research review. In addition, I would like to consider the work from the point of view of the value of research on the peculiarities of the transformation of the peripheral territories of Ukraine, in particular, the study of social transformations. The paper also discusses the ways of optimising the social development of the peripheral territories (on the example of the Luhansk region), the development of which can be considered and compared with the ways of optimising the social aspects of the development of the border areas in the war and post-war period in order to find the best solutions (Bielikov, 2018). For further research in the field of socio-cultural transformations of the borderland in the war and post-war period, the concept of identity, in particular, its problems and peculiarities of formation, is relevant. In this context, the work "Identity of Ukrainian borderland: Donbas", which thoroughly examines the issues of identity of the population of the borderlands

and the processes of formation of a common Ukrainian identity (Kryvytska, 2017).

The following works are devoted to the study of the impact of armed military aggression on the life of the population, socio-cultural processes and post-war reconstruction: D. Muggleton "From Classlessness to Club Culture: A genealogy of post-war British youth cultural analysis", A. Mouncastle, D. Danon "Coming 'home': Identity and place in post-war Croatia", S. Kijewski, M. Freitag "Civil War and the formation of social trust in Kosovo: posttraumatic growth or war-related distress?", O. Zila "The Myth of Return: Bosnian Refugees and the Perception of 'Home'", "Social and Humanitarian Challenges of War and Tools for Overcoming Them (Carpathian Region of Ukraine)" (ed. T. Vasylytsiv). Of particular interest from this list is the work "Coming 'home': identity and place in post-war Croatia", which examines the problems of social identity of multi-ethnic settlements in eastern Croatia in the post-war period. The study also raises the issues of restoring the social aspect of the life of the population in the post-war period, returning the population to their homes and rethinking the concept of 'home'. This work gives a new

impetus to the study of social transformations of the population of the border areas of Ukraine in the post-war period in terms of human cognitive orientations and sense of place (Mountcastle, & Danon, 2001). Another paper, "Civil War and the Formation of Social Trust in Kosovo: Posttraumatic Growth or War-related Distress?" provides a vision of the concept of social trust and the importance of this aspect for the future social development of the population of these territories for future studies of border areas. The same work expands the methodological aspect of future research by focusing not only on general population surveys, but also on the collection of individual experiences (Kijewski, & Freitag, 2016). The work "Social and humanitarian challenges of war and tools for overcoming them (Carpathian Region of Ukraine)" presents developments in the field of reducing the social vulnerability of the population (ed. Vasylytsiv, 2022). In order to facilitate the recording of the issues addressed in individual studies and to optimise the creation of a theoretical and methodological basis for future research, we propose to record the key aspects of the studies in tabular form. See for example Table 1.

Table 1

Issues covered in the research (created by the authors)

Research topics	Title of work, author	Issues for future research
Social and cultural aspects of the life of the population and socio-cultural changes	"Regional development in Ukraine: socio-spatial inequality and polarization" (K. Mezentsev, N. Mezentseva, G. Pidhrushnyi)	Spatial aspects of social exclusion and the spread of social problems (taking into account peripherality and border areas)
	"Transformation processes in the culture of modern Ukraine" (O. Kopilevska)	Modern processes of cultural creation, local peculiarities of Ukrainian culture
Border areas	"Socio-demographic transformations of peripheral areas of the northern part of Luhansk region" (V. Bielikov)	Characteristics of the social transformation of peripheral areas, optimisation of the social development of peripheral areas
	"Identity of Ukrainian borderland: Donbas" (O. Kryvytska)	Identity of the population of border areas, formation of a common Ukrainian identity
The impact of armed military aggression on the life of the population and the development of territories, post-war reconstruction	"Coming 'home': identity and place in post-war Croatia" (A. Mouncastle, D. Danon)	Social identity, restoration of the social aspect of the life of the population in the post-war period
	"Civil war and the formation of social trust in Kosovo: posttraumatic growth or war-related distress" (S. Kijewski, M. Freitag)	Social trust and social development of territories
	"Social and humanitarian challenges of war and tools of overcoming them (Carpathian region of Ukraine)" (ed. by T. Vasylytsiv)	Social vulnerability of the population, social support for the unemployed

In general, these and similar works are important for future research on the socio-cultural transformations of the Ukrainian borderlands during and after the war. Combining all areas of research, the following aspects can be identified that will help in the implementation of potential studies:

- theoretical foundations of the study;
- developing a methodological framework;
- finding common/different features in the multi-level processes of the research objects;
- finding a unique vector of research on the transformation processes of the border area, based on many years of experience;
- to validate the recommendations and find the best solutions to improve the socio-cultural situation of the border areas.

This list is not exhaustive and may be extended according to the specificities of the research on particular border areas, taking into account the local aspect and development characteristics.

Despite the existence of quite extensive developments in issues related to the social and cultural aspects of the

population's life, socio-cultural transformations, border areas, as well as issues related to the factor of influence of armed military aggression on the development of territories and post-war reconstruction, a number of promising areas of research can be identified that will be valuable for the experience of Ukraine and the world. These perspective areas include:

- studies aimed at developing recommendations for improving the social and cultural situation of the population of border areas in the post-war period – these studies are particularly valuable for the local governments of these areas;
- study of socio-cultural transformations of territories (including border areas) during the war period – it should be noted that there are a number of difficulties and limitations in conducting these studies, but it is impossible to assess how important they are for describing the environment in which the vector of future socio-cultural development of the population is formed;
- study of socio-cultural transformations of territories (especially border areas) in the war and post-war period;

- study of transformations in the processes of regional identity and self-identification of the population of the border areas in the war and post-war period;
- study of social and cultural problems of the population during the period of armed military aggression;
- study of the impact of armed military aggression on the social and cultural life of the population, especially in border areas.

Discussion and conclusions

Having conducted a research excursion into the scientific works of foreign and Ukrainian scholars on social and cultural aspects of the population's life and socio-cultural transformations, border areas and the impact of armed military aggression on the population's life and the development of territories, as well as studies on post-war reconstruction, the necessary conclusions were drawn in accordance with the tasks set. First of all, it is necessary to establish a solid theoretical and methodological basis in order to carry out possible studies on socio-cultural transformations in the war and post-war period. In order to achieve these goals, the scientific achievements of Ukrainian and foreign scholars on the above-mentioned topics were studied and analysed. In addition, the main patterns and trends of these studies are identified. In general, the sources show a tendency to study certain socio-cultural aspects of the development of territories, as well as certain post-war transformation processes taking place in the territories of military operations (usually using international experience as an example). In the course of the study and the scientific excursion, the authors identified possible prospects for the development of research on the topic of socio-cultural transformations of border areas in the war and post-war period. It was noted that there are several such promising areas, and the most important ones, according to the authors, are studies aimed at developing recommendations for improving the social and cultural situation of the borderland population in the post-war period, studies of socio-cultural transformations of the borderlands in the war period, and studies of transformations in the processes of regional identity and self-identification of the borderland population in the war and post-war periods. Research aimed at developing recommendations for improving the social and cultural situation of the population of border regions in the post-war period is valuable for the local government of these territories in the processes of future comprehensive post-war reconstruction. Despite their complexity, studies of the socio-cultural transformations of the border regions in the wartime period are particularly valuable in terms of identifying the fundamental processes that will shape the vector of further post-war development of these territories. The study of transformations in the processes of regional identity and self-identification of the population of the border areas, taking into account the factor of influence of armed military aggression, is valuable in terms of studying the processes of changing the perception of the population of their place of residence, which influence the fundamental processes of forming a new social and cultural vector of development of the territories. In addition, the review identified the key importance of research on the given topic for socio-geographical studies, which consists in the formation of theoretical foundations of the study, methodological framework, highlighting common and distinctive features in the relevant processes, determining

the vector of research on socio-cultural transformation processes of the borderland, based on many years of experience and relevant results of similar areas of research, as well as finding the best solutions, developing appropriate recommendations for improvement. In order to optimise the work with scientific research and to record the key issues and results that are relevant for further research, it is recommended to create appropriate diagrams and tables, examples of which are presented in the main materials of this article.

Authors contributions. Serhii Zapotskyi – conceptualisation; methodology; writing (review and editing); Liudmyla Ryndich – source analysis, literature review, writing (original draft); Hlib Matyunin – source analysis, literature review, empirical research.

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СОЦІАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНІ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ ПРИКОРДОННИХ ТЕРИТОРІЙ УКРАЇНИ У ВОЄННИЙ ТА ПІСЛЯВОЄННИЙ ПЕРІОД: ДОСЛІДНИЦЬКИЙ ЕКСКУРС

Вступ. Трансформаційні процеси, що відбуваються в Україні внаслідок повномасштабного вторгнення, змінюють вектор розвитку її територій, включаючи соціальну та культурну сфери. Дослідження доробку наукових праць, присвячених соціальним і культурним трансформаціям життєдіяльності населення, прикордонним територіям та впливу військової збройної агресії на життєдіяльність населення й розвиток територій, зокрема прикордоння, є актуальним для створення теоретичної бази, дослідницької основи для проведення майбутніх розвідок соціально-культурних трансформацій прикордонних територій України у воєнний та післявоєнний період. Подібні дослідження актуально проводити на прикладі праць українських і зарубіжних учених, що дозволяє отримати комплексне бачення теоретичних аспектів зазначених трансформаційних процесів.

Методи. У межах дослідження було використано в більшості загальнонаукові методи, а також визначено методи потенційних розвідок, зокрема анкетування, перцепції простору.

Результати. У результаті дослідження проведено аналіз наукового доробку українських та зарубіжних учених стосовно соціальних, культурних розвідок, соціально-культурних трансформацій, зокрема у воєнний та післявоєнний період, а також впливу військової збройної агресії на соціально-культурні трансформації. Визначено основні закономірності й тенденції зазначених досліджень, зокрема їхню націленість на вивчення окремих соціально-культурних аспектів розвитку населення, а також деякі післявоєнні трансформаційні процеси, що відбуваються на територіях проведення військових дій (як правило, на прикладі міжнародного досвіду). Окреслено можливі перспективи в розвитку питань, присвячених тематиці соціально-культурних трансформацій прикордонних територій у воєнний та післявоєнний період, зокрема розвідки, направлені на розроблення рекомендацій щодо покращення соціального та культурного становища населення прикордонних територій у післявоєнний період, оскільки дані дослідження є особливо цінними для місцевого управління зазначених територій.

Висновки. Значення розвідок наукових праць на задану тематику для майбутніх суспільно-географічних досліджень можна окреслити в декількох напрямках, а саме: визначення процесів, причин та особливостей соціально-культурних трансформацій, що відбуваються на окремих територіях, виокремлення основних проблем розвитку прикордоння й визначення особливостей післявоєнної відбудови, регіональних відмінностей тощо.

Ключові слова: Соціально-культурні трансформації, прикордонні території, розвиток територій, вплив військових дій на розвиток територій, післявоєнна відбудова, післявоєнний розвиток територій, дослідницький екскурс.

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