

Ukraine is approaching to the european scientific integration processes



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Abstract This article deals with the issues concerning the European integration processes in Ukraine in the field of science. A characteristic feature of the contemporary national development of the Ukrainian state is the intensification of integration processes in the field of science, which must undergo certain changes of a qualitative nature. Methods of the research: historical, comparative law and method of analysis. Results: It is determined that the main task is to establish international scientific cooperation, to joint research and participation in scientific conferences, seminars and

exchange of experience; receive grants for the implementation of certain projects, and take part in the program committees and groups of the ENP. Discussion of: European integration processes in Ukraine in the field of science.

Key words: *Ukraine, European integration processes, science, scientific activity, reform*

Problem statement

The European integration policy of Ukraine is a complex complex process. There is a large number of regulatory and legal issues in various spheres of activity on the way of the accession of Ukraine to the European Union Before, that require urgent resolution.

A characteristic feature of the contemporary world development of countries is the intensification of integration processes in the world and Europe. At the same time, even those countries that are not part of integration associations, inevitably feel their tangible influence. European integration processes in the world are also affecting the scientific sphere, in which certain qualitative changes must take place, which will affect the qualitative status of the legal documents, are endowed with signs of international legal agreements and are characteristic of the purpose of international organizations. To date, scientists do not distinguish a single concept of the development of European integration. There is ongoing discussion between scientists about the timing of its beginning, the stages and the purpose of creation. The relevance of the study of European integration processes in Ukraine in the field of science is expedient and promising, as international practice highlights, in general, two preconditions for the

emergence of integration processes in the field of science - an ideological and material precondition. And this, in turn, will promote certain cooperation in the field of science and science between states.

Analysis of the research and its publications: The scientific achievements of the Ukrainian state do not adequately cover the theme of European integration processes in the field of science. An important place in the state-building system of Ukrainian statehood is the scientific sphere, which is the priority direction of the perspective development of society and the European integration processes in it. Some theoretical and legal aspects of the European integration policy of Ukraine have been analyzed and investigated, in particular by: VS Lozovy, M.O. Nazarenko, I. B. Yurchik, E. K. Marchuk, S. Savin, A. C. Martsenovsky, A. AND. Sbrueva, VA Urbanovich and others. However, the analysis of the latest scientific developments allows us to make a well-founded conclusion that today there is an

insufficient theoretical and law-making development of these issues, and also the urgent need for the disclosure of European integration processes in the field of science is being observed.

The purpose of the article: is the need for a comprehensive scientific development of theoretical aspects of the essence and historical, legal nature of European integration processes in the field of science in Ukraine.

The main material: The strategy of Ukraine in the approximation to the general European structures in the field of science divides its activities into two courses of action - directly and through membership in Central European institutions. Under such conditions, the task of establishing a new level of relations in the field of joint research and participation in scientific conferences becomes of special significance. The primary tasks in this context are: 1) to introduce the conceptual framework for reforming the key elements of the science system; 2) to involve international and national institutions in informing new developments in the system of research work; 3) to form new organizational structures that would cooperate in the field of scientific development [1, p. 37]. In the European integration process of each country there comes a moment when, from an external political question, it turns into a number of concrete and rather complex tasks of the internal policy [2, p. 32]. The aging of scientific infrastructure, the reduction of scientific personnel, and the collapse of science-intensive science indicate that the scientific potential of Ukraine has been destroyed and has already become a threat to Ukraine's national security. A qualitatively new level of international cooperation with the European Union within the framework of the ERA and the Innovation Union will enable Ukraine to resolve certain problems of imbalance between science and Ukrainian economy. Despite a certain imbalance of approaches in developing a strategic European integration policy in the field of science and the lack of clear measures in the Plan of Priority Actions of the Government of Ukraine on the implementation of the UA, by 2020, the goal of the development of the field of science and technology, which corresponds to the aim of cooperation with the European Union to increase the scientific potential for solving

social problems and improving competitiveness [4].

Science at this stage of modern society is a social institution, which ensures the development, accumulation of knowledge, as well as their use in practice. The concept of science is based on its meaning and functions in society. Science is an integral part of the spiritual culture of mankind. As a system of knowledge, it covers not only actual information about objects of the surrounding world, human thoughts and actions, but also certain forms and ways of understanding them. Science acts as a specific form of social consciousness, the basis of which is a system of knowledge; as a process of knowing the laws of the objective world; as a kind of social division of labor; process of knowledge production and their use. Thus, science needs to be perceived as a sphere of research activity, aimed at obtaining new knowledge about nature, society and man.

Science performs certain functions, which include: knowledge of the objective world from living contemplation to abstract thinking and practice; participation in the accumulation of facts and disclosure of the laws of the world; satisfaction of human needs in the knowledge of the laws of nature and society; development of culture, humanization of education and formation of a new person; improvement of production and public relations.

An essential feature of the development of science on the path of European integration processes is the continuity of experience and knowledge, the unity of tradition and innovation. One of the forms of its implementation is the scientific schools, the functioning of which involves the struggle of opinions, creative discussions and constructive criticism. The scientific school should consider the creative community of scientists working in one country or city in a certain field of science, united by a community of approaches to solving the problem, style of work, the generality of scientific thinking, ideas and methods for their implementation. We can attribute to them: the presence of a responsible science (leader), the presence of high scholarly qualifications of researchers, high scientific authority in a certain field of science, originality of research methods, the commonality of scientific views, etc. The main achievements of the scientific school are: the most important fundamental and applied

research in the identified scientific fields; training of scientific staff on the scientific directions of the school; scientific publications (monographs, scientific articles, textbooks, study guides and methodical developments); public recognition of achievements of school representatives; participation in scientific forums of the international level; attraction to scientific activity in the directions of the school students, postgraduate students, doctoral students.

The entry of the higher education of the Ukrainian state into the European scientific space has attracted a special attention to the organization of scientific activity at universities, which are academic centers of scientific research. The Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" emphasizes the mandatory implementation of scientific activities at universities. Article 25 of this Law gives the definition of the university, which states that the university is obliged to carry out scientific activity, combining it with educational. Article 22 of the same Law proclaims that one of the main tasks of a higher educational establishment is the pursuit of scientific activity, while Article 61 states that "scientific activity in higher educational institutions is an integral part of educational activity and is carried out with the aim of integrating scientific, educational and industrial activity in the system of higher education".

Ukraine's participation in the European Union Research and Innovation Program "Horizon 2020" is a kind of business card or a showcase of European research integration [4].

Ukraine joined the program in 2015, in accordance with the provisions of the Association Agreement. Associated status enables Ukraine to influence the formation of the content of the program and to participate in it in rights equal to the scientists of the member states of the EU. "The potential of Ukraine is much bigger", - the EU representative office emphasizes Ukraine's opportunities for scientific integration. In order to implement it, Ukraine should pursue reforms to create a more conducive environment for strengthening the cooperation of Ukrainian scientific and production institutions with their partners in the EU, as well as with other countries participating in the Horizon 2020 program. After all, the agreement on joining Horizon 2020 gave Ukraine the right and opportunity not only to receive grants for the implementation of certain projects, but also to participate in the program committees and groups of the ENP [3].

Recently, the role and significance of science and scientific cooperation in Ukraine has increased due to the strategic approach to the formation of knowledgeable society, which is conditioned by the urgent needs of Ukraine's development. For Ukraine, it is especially important that scientific research, new knowledge and technological innovations created on our basis can serve as a source of economic growth in the absence of additional investment of labor and capital, and the same volume of investments give a much greater effect in conditions favorable innovation and scientific environment [5].

Conclusion

Consequently: a) Ukraine needs to establish international scientific cooperation regarding joint research and scientific activities; to get an exchange of scientific experience; to receive grants for the implementation of certain projects, and take part in the program committees and groups of the ERA; b) during the formation and development of European integration processes in Ukraine in the field of science, considerable attention should be paid to the formation and development of scientific schools, provided that the creative cooperation of scientists working in one country or in one city in a certain branch of science, united by a common approach to solve the problem, the style of work, the generality of scientific thinking, ideas and methods for their implementation; c) to establish a sovereign position at the level of the supreme representative bodies of the state and the whole scientific center, that European integration in Ukraine in the field of science is understood as the implementation of internal reforms in order to approach European standards; which means the development of certain mechanisms for implementing these reforms, that is, the implementation of euro integration reforms in the field of science and technology and the targeted use of funds for their implementation; d) to assume that the main subjects of international scientific cooperation are certain scientists and scientific groups, who aspire to make the most of new opportunities for obtaining new knowledge and creating new scientific technologies; despite the growing activity of major international organizations and partnerships in strengthening international scientific cooperation; e) Ukraine has the

opportunity to carry out projects on writing collective scientific works whose authors work in different countries (for example, the National Aviation University of the Institute of Law and Science), which will facilitate mobility and the ability to respond quickly to new scientific problems and new opportunities for research, drawing on the latest information and communication technologies; f) international scientific cooperation brings significant benefits to its participants both in terms of strengthening the positions of the scientists of the countries concerned at the international level and in entering new markets, and in the sense of expanding the range of scientific research [5]; g) There is every reason to assert that the strategic priority of building the information society and knowledge society is determined by the urgent needs of Ukraine's development and international scientific cooperation is a resource for the modernization of the national science, educational and innovative spheres and, as a result, will contribute to the promising preservation and enhancement of scientific potential ; h) the crisis situation in the domestic scientific and technical sphere is largely due to the ineffective system of management of science and the separation of science from production; besides, in Ukrainian science, there is a significant gap between the high level of research of leadership teams and the overall level and activity of the research community in general [6]; i) in Ukraine, an effective improvement of the legal framework for the development of science on an innovative basis is needed, which will increase the quality of scientific research and make domestic science competitive, demanded by industry and society; which in turn will contribute to the socio-economic development of the country.

Proceeding from the above, it can be argued that in order to achieve the goal of reforming Ukrainian science during the euro integration processes in the state, the following main measures need to be taken: legislative and normative support for reforming Ukrainian science; strengthening the personnel potential of science and material provision and social protection of employees of the scientific and technical sphere; determination of priorities of scientific researches; a combination of science and production; optimization of organizational forms of science; attraction of grant proposals; strengthening the technical and information base of science; and the integration of domestic science into the world scientific space, the implementation of an effective state policy in the field of international scientific cooperation, which is based on joint research and competitive development, while an important element is the observance of intellectual property rights.

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