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*Cooperation of the University of Opole with Scientific
and Educational Units of Ukraine in the States of Emergency:
A Practical Dimension*

Współpraca Uniwersytetu Opolskiego z jednostkami naukowo-edukacyjnymi Ukrainy w stanach
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ABSTRACT

The Polish-Ukrainian scientific cooperation at the University of Opole has a long history, which has acquired new meanings in the conditions of pandemic and military threats. The restrictions resulting from ministerial regulations caused by the COVID-19 emergency, and the subsequent attack by the Russian Federation on Ukraine, significantly inhibited the ongoing scientific activities between the nations of Poland and Ukraine; however, thanks to people firmly committed to the good of science, it was possible to maintain this cooperation to a certain extent by its substantial relocation to a virtual platform. Among other scientific units, such a situation occurred, at the University of Opole. For example, at its Faculty of Social Sciences and the Faculty of Life Sciences and Technology scientific and research events were organised with the full involvement of researchers, doctoral students, and students of both parties. The scientific internships of representatives from both countries have taken place and resulted in joint work expressed in publications, speeches at conferences and seminars. The given examples of international activities of the University of Opole demonstrate stability and adaptability of Polish-Ukrainian scientific cooperation while the society suffers from the crisis conditions.

Keywords: University of Opole; Faculty of Social Sciences; Faculty of Natural Sciences and Technology; Polish-Ukrainian cooperation; state of emergency

Alone we can do so little,
together we can do so much...
H. Keller

INTRODUCTION

The roots of the first academic institution with a humanities profile in Opolian Silesia date back to 1946, when the Pedagogical Institute of the Polish Teachers' Union in Wrocław was established in March; it became the nucleus of the later Higher School of Pedagogy (HHSP) in Wrocław (1950–1954), subsequently transferred to the newly created Opole Province, changing its name to the Higher School of Pedagogy in Opole (Nicieja, 1990; Nicieja, 2004).

In 1979, the Opole Alma Mater was decorated with one of the highest state distinctions – the Order of the Banner of Labour of the First Class, and in the mid-eighties, it was awarded the title of the best pedagogical university in the country (Nicieja, 1990).

In 1994, the Higher School of Pedagogy in Opole merged with the Opole branch of the Catholic University of Lublin, resulting in the creation of the University of Opole (UO) with its seat in Opole (Szewczyk-Kłós & Słodczyk, 2019).

At present, the UO comprises twelve faculties and nineteen research institutes, working closely with other structural units of the university, e.g. the Office of Science and Project Services, the Centre for Modern Technologies, the Academic Career Centre and others, thus creating a dynamic, modern and versatile research and teaching organism.

The constant development of the UO can also be evidenced by its merger with the Medical University of Opole, which was formally incorporated into the university structure on July 15, 2020 (*Kronika Uniwersytetu...*, 2019; *Kronika Uniwersytetu...*, 2020).

The rank and social importance of the UO are also supported by its cooperation with other scientific, educational and economic units within the country and abroad, including Ukraine.

It should be emphasised that in times of social threats, scientific cooperation has taken on a different dimension and has been significantly strengthened.

Neither at present nor in the past the University of Opole has been the only university in Poland cooperating with Ukraine in the academic field during military threats and providing assistance to affected Ukrainians. Other universities are also actively cooperating by organising, among other things, international events aimed at strengthening international cooperation. For example, on April 3–4, 2023 the University of Gdańsk organised the “FOCUS ON UKRAINE” conference that concerned the area of assistance from the Polish scientific community to fight

Ukraine. This was the second conference, while the first one titled “Solidarity with Ukraine”, was devoted to discussions on “how to help Ukraine wisely” (Gazeta Uniwersytecka, 2023).

Another international event discussing the scientific issues of Polish-Ukrainian cooperation titled Polish-Ukrainian/Ukrainian-Polish Scientific Forum appears to be periodically organised by the Committee of Pedagogical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Pedagogy of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine and the Pedagogical Scientific Society “Poland-Ukraine”. The last IX Forum “Ways and Roadlessness of Education in the Pandemic Period” was held at the Institute of Pedagogy of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, on May 9–10, 2022, and revolved around the topic of profound changes in the forms of school education, academic education, as well as in the conducted scientific research in the state of social threats (Bera, Byra & Nyczkało, 2022).

Despite the ongoing war in Ukraine, there was an active participation of numerous eminent academics from the endangered areas. A very emotional speech by prof. Nella Nyczkało from the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, who presented the view of the devastation in Ukraine caused by the military onslaught of the Russian aggressor, only strengthened the conviction of all conference participants of the advisability of activities relating to the Polish-Ukrainian scientific cooperation, assistance and the strengthening of good neighbourly relations (Nyczkało, Hordijenko & Tymkiw, 2022).

PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGICAL ASSUMPTIONS

The aim of the conducted research was to demonstrate the cooperation of the UO with selected Ukrainian scientific and educational entities in a state of social uncertainty. In this context, the following research questions were constructed:

1. How was the scientific cooperation of the UO with Ukraine taking place in the past?
2. What area did the exchange of scientific ideas concern?
3. Which forms of cooperation took place during the epidemic and war emergency?
4. Do academics see the purposefulness of conducting joint research?

A scientific approach to research is characterised by the systematic data collection in order to obtain as clear and unbiased a picture of a specific aspect as possible (Tolmie, Muijs & McAteers, 2011).

The present study was qualitative research, selectively showing the involvement of academics for a better mutual understanding of chosen areas of science, leading also towards the development of those areas.

The research was conducted at the UO, and at Ukrainian scientific and educational institutions. The utilised research method was to analyse source documents (archival and present) and to obtain information directly from the participants in the events.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE UO'S SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH UKRAINIAN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

The first mention of HSP's cooperation with Ukrainian universities dates back to the early 1970s, when an official cooperation agreement was signed with the departments of Pedagogy of both Linguistic University and Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv; before that, the cooperation was mainly based on the interpersonal scientific communication.

Gradually, Polish-Ukrainian interactions have extended to technical and technological scientific areas, especially under the challenges of the 21st century (Draus & Trefler, 2014). In this context, a constructive international research environment has gradually developed at the UO, resulting in patents, patent applications and joint publications (Kornaraki et al., 2000; Kornaraki & Andruszkiewicz, 2000; Kornaraki & Andruszkiewicz, 2001).

The activities of Polish-Ukrainian scientific cooperation are facilitated by the Law of 20 July 2018 entitled "Law on Higher Education and Science", which emphasises the importance of international cooperation in science and education (Ustawa, 2018, art. 3).

The importance and significance of these activities can be evidenced by the ceremonial signing of the relevant cooperation document by the UO Rector M. Masnyk and the NPU Rector V. Andruszczenko in Opole on April 25, 2018 (Figure 1).

A large contribution to Polish-Ukrainian cooperation these days is accomplished by the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Technology (FNST) of the UO. In order to describe its activities, it is advisable to go back to June 2017, when the FNST of the UO and the Faculty of Engineering and Technology of the Poltava State Agricultural Academy (PSAA) from Ukraine concluded a cooperation agreement. Within the framework of this agreement, an international research project on "Utilisation of renewable energy sources, dependent on local climatic and economic-legal conditions" is being implemented. It is open and intended to be expanded to include other research topics in the years to come.

The project activities cover four research areas: devices and technologies in the renewable energy sector, biogas technologies, material technologies, issues of societal implementation, educational activities and human capital. Participants in the project are: A. Kalinichenko, Ph.D., Prof. UO, D. Suszanowicz, Ph.D., P.



Figure 1. The ceremony of signing the document on cooperation between the UO and NPU (Opole April 25, 2018). From left: V. Lavrynienko – NPU Vice-Rector for international cooperation, M. Masnyk – Rector of UO, V. Andruszczenko – Rector of NPU, J. Słodczyk – UO Vice-Rector for science and finance, G. Torbin – NPU Vice-Rector for science

Source: Authors' own resources.

Ratuszny, Ph.D. – from the UO side, O. Minkova, Y. Vakulenko, dr V. Sakalo, Dr S. Liashenko – on the part of PSAA. Within the framework of the project, joint research was carried out, which resulted, among other things, in the joint organisation of the National Scientific Conference “Renewable Energy Sources – Theory and Practice” in October 2018 and the preparation of a monograph entitled. “Renewable Energy Sources – Theory and Practice, Volume III” (Pietkun-Greber & Suszanowicz, 2018).

Subsequent years of international cooperation of the FNST of the UO, signify its dynamic development also under very difficult social and environmental conditions. In 2019, cooperation was established with the D. K. Zabolotny Institute of Microbiology and Virology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (IMV UAS). Its first result was the publication of a monograph „Express diagnostics of phytopathogenic bacteria and phytoplasmas in agrophytocenosis” (Suszanowicz & Patyka, 2020).

Scientific interactions in the Opole-Ukrainian field also include the research in the pedagogical direction. It was started by Prof. A. Slobodianiuk, Prof. V. Vlasenko and continued by a large group of Ukrainian scientists from the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine (NAPSU) and the M.P.

Dragomanov National Pedagogical University (NPU), where the lead role was taken by the rector of NPU prof. V. Andrushchenko, as well as Prof. A. Yaroshenko, Prof. O. Hyzhna, Prof. M. Korca and others.

UO researchers were also able to undertake numerous scientific and pedagogical internships at NPU, Kyiv Polytechnic University, Shevchenko University, National Aviation University, and other scientific and educational institutions. One of the important results of such cooperation was the defence in 2012 of F. Andruszkiewicz's habilitation dissertation on "Conceptualisation of educational innovations of Ukraine and Poland under the conditions of globalisation of society", which was validated in 2015 at the Academy of Special Pedagogy in Warsaw (Andruszkiewicz, 2014).

OPOLE–UKRAINE SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY

Scientific-educational cooperation was also efficiently continued under conditions of epidemic emergency in 2019–2021, thanks to the development of digital communication technologies.

Subsequent joint research, conducted by FNST staff and their Ukrainian colleagues, resulted in the publication of two scientific articles (Butsenko et al., 2020) and (Tashyrev et al., 2022) and the monograph "Wheat Diseases in Agricultural Systems" edited by D. Suszanowicz and L. Pasichnyk (Suszanowicz et al., 2020).

One of the highlights was Dr D. Suszanowicz's 3-month research internship at the IMiW UAN in 2021 in the thematic area: "Ecological and biotechnological aspects of bioenergy crops mixed infection". The scientific supervisor of the internship was Prof. V. Patyka. The results of the joint research were used to prepare speeches entitled. "Agroecological Justification of Bioenergy Cultures Mixed Infection" (Suszanowicz & Patyka, 2022) at the 4th International Scientific-Practical Online Conference "Integration of information systems and intellectual technologies in the conditions of transformation information society" (Poltava, Ukraine, October 21–22, 2021), organised by the Department of Information Systems and Technologies of PSAA, and "Agroecological Justification of Bioenergy Cultures Mixed Infection" (Suszanowicz & Patyka, 2022). "Mixed infection of grain agricultural crops in modern systems of agriculture" at the 5th International Scientific Conference Microbiology and Immunology – the development outlook in the 21st century, (Kyiv, Ukraine September 22–23, 2022), organised by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University.

From 7 to 14 December 2020, an online scientific-methodological research seminar on "Contemporary tendencies in the education of Polish and Ukrainian

youth” was held, in which the Ukrainian side was represented by scientific-pedagogical staff of the Department of Theory and Methodology of Technological Education, Drawing and Computer Graphics at NPU, in particular professors D. Kilderov, V. Lozovetskaya, J. Pavlov, while the Polish side was represented by professors of the UO: E. Nycz, PhD, E. Karcz-Taranowicz, PhD, and F. Andruszkiewicz, PhD.

The aim of the seminar was to become acquainted with the process of education, upbringing of Polish and Ukrainian youth, designing contemporary strategies and concepts of human development in terms of civilisational changes taking place in the conditions of contemporary society.

In 2020, an online conference “Current Problems of Continuing Education in an Information Society” was organised by NPU in Kyiv, during which issues of globalisation of the European education system in the information society were presented from the Polish side (Andruszkiewicz, 2020).

In the same year, informal cooperation was established with the National Centre “Junior Academy of Sciences of Ukraine” (NC MANU), which translated into joint scientific-didactic works (Shapovalov et al., 2020; Shapovalov et al., 2021; Shapovalov et al., 2022), (Bilyk et al., 2020a; Bilyk et al., 2020b). In particular, noteworthy is a paper published in the era of the military threat entitled: “Instrumental digital didactics in modern pedagogy”, in the renowned journal: *The International Journal of Pedagogy, Innovation and New Technologies*, touching on the area of digital didactics, extremely relevant in times of social threats (Slipukhina, Chernetskyi & Andruszkiewicz, 2022).

The period under review also saw the inclusion of F. Andrushevich as a Member of the Editorial Board of the journals and scientific editions “Scientific works of the Junior Academy of Sciences of Ukraine” (ISSN 2618-0529) and “Education and development of gifted personality” (ISSN 2309-3935).

In 2021, cooperation continued, and already in February another International Scientific and Practical Conference was held: “Directions and prospects for the development of the Beremicke Nature Park”, organised online by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the Beremicke Nature Park, the National Pedagogical University of Kyiv with the support of scientists from Poland (UO), the Netherlands, Germany, the USA, Belarus.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the INP UO has established cooperation with the Institute for the Gifted Child (IDU) of the NAPSU. The first joint Polish-Ukrainian scientific event (online) – the scientific research seminar “Educational Challenges and Research-Interdisciplinary Context” – was organised on December 15, 2021 in cooperation with the Institute of Environmental Engineering and Biotechnology (IEEB) of the UO. The organising committee consisted of Polish and Ukrainian scientists, and was headed by the directors of both institutes: A. Dolhanchuk-Srodka, Ph.D., Prof. UO, and M. Halchenko, Ph.D., as well as FNST

Dean D. Suszanowicz, Ph.D., Eng. Active participants in the event were Dr. F. Andruszkiewicz, M.Sc. D. Kulik-Grzybek, and representatives of the NC MANU, in particular, alumnus and ambassador of the UO, head of the Department of Educational Programmes Dr. W. Dunets, Dr. Y. Shapovalov, Prof. I. Slipukhina, MA V. Shapovalov.

The seminar was attended by 40 speakers – mainly doctoral students and students of the organising institutions, who presented scientific papers and were accompanied by a heated discussion. On the Polish side, the seminar was also attended by students of the UO's Faculty of Technical and Information Education, one of whom, K. Wojtarowicz, presented a paper entitled: "Design and manufacture of a mechanical keyboard for PC according to own concept", which generated a lot of interest among the participants due to the very difficult subject matter and the speaker's young age.

In February 2022, prior to the hostilities, a research internship within the Erasmus+ programme at FNST IEEB UO was held by Prof. V. Havrysh from the University of Agriculture in Mykolaiv (Ukraine). The topic of the internship was the modelling of electricity production by photovoltaic panels under the conditions of south-western Poland and the Mykolaiv Oblast in Ukraine. One of the outcomes of these activities was a publication in the journal *Sustainability* (Sacchelli et al., 2022). In addition, Prof. Havrysh, among other activities, gave lectures to students and participated in scientific research in the studios and laboratories of the Institute. After the programme, he returned to his homeland (one week before the outbreak of war), and when the Russian invasion began, he joined the Territorial Forces of Ukraine. Prof. Havrysh was also awarded a grant under the Polonez Bis programme, which is co-funded by the European Commission and the National Science Centre under Marie Skłodowska-Curie COFUND grant and will carry out scientific research at the UO and, after the end of hostilities in Ukraine.

In mid-February 2022, an online working meeting was organised at the NPU in Kyiv, attended by, Prof. V. Lavrynienko, Dr. T. Olefirenko and Prof. O. Khyzhna among others on the part of the NPU, and Dr. F. Andruszkiewicz, Prof. UO, on the part of the UO. The meeting addressed the problems of carrying out joint projects and research in times of epidemic threat. Directions and priorities for joint work were outlined, and dates were set for two scientific seminars with Ukrainian and Opole-based scientists, which were planned for April and September 2022, but unfortunately postponed indefinitely for obvious reasons. Thus, in the given situation, it made sense to adopt a new direction of cooperation, aimed primarily at the psychological and pedagogical safeguarding of Ukrainian children and young people.

In this spirit, one of the Ukrainian partners of the UO – the Pedagogical Faculty of the NPU – initiated a project for the implementation of online educational services for pre-school children. Dr. Ing. F. Andruszkiewicz has been added to this activity as a pedagogical consultant and was involved in co-developing

recommendations for working with a certain group of children and teachers. At this time, such assistance is particularly important for children affected by the war effort.

Nowadays, despite various threats, especially pandemic and military threats, the UO and its scientific and pedagogical staff continue to actively cooperate and support Ukrainian universities by enabling, among other things, scientific internships. For example, since the beginning of May 2022, i.e. during the ongoing war in Ukraine, two academics from the IMW UAN in the persons of Dr V. Hovrukh and Prof O. Taschyreva. The internship has been scheduled for a period of 1 year (from September 1, 2022) and is funded by a grant from the National Science Centre (Poland).

Disregarding the dangers of warfare, two young scientists from the Young Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Shapovalov Y. Shapovalov P., made a scientific visit to the UO in March 2023 meeting, among others, the directors of the Institutes: INP, IEEB, and the Institute of Computer Science. The talks concerned mutual cooperation in the scientific sphere and, in particular, the possibility of obtaining joint funds for scientific research, even during the period of warfare, without waiting for it to end.

The collected research material made it possible to show the UO's activity at the international level, and with Ukraine in particular, as evidenced by agreements concluded with 19 Ukrainian universities, e.g. J. Kondratiuk Poltava National Technical University, National Aviation University, M. Dragomanov National Pedagogical University, as well as agreements concluded directly between Opole and Ukrainian academic institutions.

This cooperation was strengthened by the implementation of projects under the Erasmus+ KA107 programme, in which Ukrainian higher education institutions were involved jointly with the UO: Odessa National University named after I. Mechnikov, Lviv National University named after I. Franako, Mykolaiv National Agrarian University named after B. Khmelnytskyi and others.

DISCUSSION

It should be emphasised that in times of epidemic threat and state of war, mutual partnerships are put to a great test in terms of the sustainability of research and scientific teams; however, in the case of the partnership included in this paper, this test was passed successfully, thanks to the commitment of its participants, who had the best interests of science and neighbourly relations at heart.

The achievements of Opole and Ukrainian scientists in the second half of the 20th century, laid the foundations for the exchange of scientific ideas in the later period, and in particular the work on new technological solutions, showed that success is possible above all in teamwork, according to our motto. Professor

Kornaraki instilled in young scientists the desire to conduct international empirical research and to solve new problems of the technical world in international teams. One of the challenges was to develop a new technology for storing poultry eggs at negative temperatures. The joint research conducted in the laboratories of the UO was successful, as it proved the possibility of freezing poultry eggs without destroying their shells.

Also, in the fields of environmental protection, biotechnology and microbiology, research teams made up of scientists from the University of Opole and Ukrainian research institutes have made major contributions. Work on renewable energy sources, among other things, perfectly matches the interests of both sides. Getting to know the scientific achievements of one side and vice versa allows to develop a common denominator and a path to research success. Scientific exchanges, traineeships, joint scientific conferences and seminars, and personal interactions on a professional and personal level make it possible to exploit scientific potential and personal development, opening the doors to new areas of research.

The UO's cooperation has also not spared the social field of science, especially the pedagogical specialisation. Pedagogues from both sides, using digital information technologies, organised scientific events aimed at learning about the processes of educating the young generation in both countries, as well as developing strategies and concepts for its development in the face of changes in the modern world. The inclusion of young academics in scientific meetings deserves high praise, enabling them to actively participate in scientific international events that, at the threshold of a young person's scientific career, leave a lasting mark on their entire life, and this is highly positive.

The advancement of the cooperation between Opole and Ukraine is evidenced by the personal involvement of the university authorities of both countries, resulting in the signing of relevant documents in real terms. In the opinion of the authors, this is very legitimate, as "example comes from above", and is a driving force for even more effective research cooperation.

It is also noticeable that the most active UO units shown in the work are the institutes of INP and IEEB, related to the areas of pedagogical sciences and environmental engineering, while on the Ukrainian side scientific units such as , the Minor Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Faculty of Pedagogy of NPU, the Institute of Gifted Children of NAPSU, the Faculty of Engineering and Technology of Poltava State Agrarian Academy, the D.K. Zabolotny Institute of Microbiology and Virology of NAPSU, and the Agricultural University of Mykolaiv. D.K. Zabolotny NAPSU, as well as the Mykolaiv Agricultural University. Cooperation has been established as a result of previous interactions between certain staff from both countries on a personal and professional level spreading to other researchers as well. The areas mentioned in the work correspond closely to the interests

of scientists from both sides, and the achievements of both closely intertwine, influencing their professional development as well as giving rise to new works and other forms of social interaction.

In summary of the discussion, one more aspect should not be forgotten, namely the message that international cooperation brings in good neighbourly relations, and in times of social emergency in particular. This is because it helps to trigger in people a positive attitude towards those affected in Ukraine and thus increases the desire to help them. A worthy example of how to help our eastern neighbours can be the example of Prof. B. Śliwierski, who took in a large family from Ukraine (information provided by himself during an online presentation at the 4th International Scientific Conference “Education towards the Challenges and Tasks of the Present and Future”, Rzeszów, September 26–27, 2022), or Prof. F. Andruszkiewicz, who has also been taking care of a three-person family from Kyiv since March 2022.

These empathetic actions are, among other things, the aftermath of previous cooperation with Ukrainian scientists, good neighbourly relations as well as ordinary human behaviour, resulting in an emotional closeness to people in a war-prone environment.

US President Joe Biden also expressed his support for Ukrainians in his speech at Castle Square in Warsaw on February 22, 2023, thanking Poles for their assistance to Ukraine. “What you’ve done has been truly remarkable,” the US President said and recalled an image from his visit to Poland in February 2022 that stuck in his mind: “I will never forget when I visited the Ukrainian refugees who had just arrived in Warsaw last year, the exhaustion and fear on their faces – they held their children so close, afraid they would never see their children, their brothers and sisters again” (*Joe Biden do Polaków...*, 2023).

Such large-scale and organised help was also due to the action of individuals who were in some way connected with the Ukrainian nation and who cared about the well-being of the people affected, and where the UO and its employees cooperating with their Ukrainian colleagues also had a part to play.

According to the authors, it is advisable to establish mutual Polish-Ukrainian relations, not only on the scientific-educational level, but also in other areas of social life, because as a result of these activities, a sense of teamwork improves, as well as individual’s association with the team, friendships are born, and good-neighbourly relations are strengthened, ensuring smooth functioning for the achievement of common goals.

SUMMARY

Cooperation of scientific units of one country with the corresponding ones, or similar ones from another country, is a very important element of academic activity. The fragmentary picture of the cooperation of the UO with the scientific

and educational units of Ukraine presented in the article, allowed us to show the importance and legitimacy of the actions taken, leading to the creation of internal ties among the scientific staff of Poland and Ukraine, especially in conditions of epidemic and war danger.

The achievements presented in the paper have resulted in the publication of many scientific publications and joint projects, scientific exchanges of employees of interested parties, as well as the organisation of joint seminars aimed, among other things, at learning about contemporary trends in the education of Polish and Ukrainian youth.

In view of the indefinite nature of the work in Ukraine, it is advisable not to keep the cooperation between the units mentioned in the paper on hold and to stop at what has been achieved. The selected research areas and research units, as well as the achievements in this field, are presented in a selective way; the staff concerned should continue their research and exploit the mutual scientific potential. The conclusions that arise directly from the work can be presented as follows: to strengthen people-to-people relations between the two countries, to strengthen the exchange of scientific ideas between UO staff and their Ukrainian colleagues, to use the achievements of pedagogy in shaping the attitudes of the young generation of both countries, to extend research into other areas of science at UO and Ukrainian scientific units, and others.

The exemplary achievements of the Opole and Ukrainian researchers in such a difficult period, illustrated in the work, can be a driving force for others, especially young researchers, seeking new solutions and not only in the field of education. Understanding the surrounding reality and the social dangers surrounding it will allow societies to perceive the world as a reliable, rational, logically grounded and human-open picture (Kremień & Iljin, 2022).

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ABSTRAKT

Polsko-ukraińska współpraca naukowa Uniwersytetu Opolskiego ma długą historię, która nabrała nowych znaczeń w warunkach zagrożeń pandemicznych i militarnych. Obostrzenia wynikłe z rozporządzeń ministerialnych spowodowane stanem zagrożenia COVID-19, a następnie napaść federacji rosyjskiej na Ukrainę, w bardzo dużym stopniu wyhamowały realne działania naukowe pomiędzy narodami Polski i Ukrainy, jednakże dzięki ludziom silnie zaangażowanym w dobro nauki, udało się w pewnym stopniu tą współpracę zachować, przenosząc ją w dużej mierze na wirtualną platformę. Taka sytuacja zaistniała między innymi na Uniwersytecie Opolskim, gdzie przykładowo na Wydziale Nauk Społecznych oraz Wydziale Przyrodniczo-Technicznym Uniwersytetu Opolskiego zostały zorganizowane wydarzenia naukowo-badawcze z pełnym zaangażowaniem pracowników naukowych, doktorantów i studentów obu stron. Odbywały się również naukowe staże przedstawicieli z obu krajów, czego efektem są wspólne prace, wyrażone w publikacjach, wystąpieniach na konferencjach i seminariach. Podane przykłady działań międzynarodowych Uniwersytetu Opolskiego świadczą o stabilności i zdolności adaptacyjnej polsko-ukraińskiej współpracy naukowej w kryzysowych warunkach społeczeństwa.

Słowa kluczowe: Uniwersytet Opolski, Wydział Nauk Społecznych, Wydział Przyrodniczo-Techniczny, współpraca polsko-ukraińska, stan zagrożenia