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FEATURES OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE AS A TECHNIQUE OF SOCIAL WORK

Під час збройної агресії багато людей втрачають свої домівки і можливість спокійного проживання, тому важливою є інтеграція у новий соціальний простір, психологічна реабілітація та підтримка. ВПО – це люди, що пережили біль втрати та перебувають в постійному стресі, що зумовлена жахіттями війни, вимушеним переїздом через руйнування постійного місця проживання або неможливістю там перебувати через військові дії чи окупацію країною-агресором. Порушення звичної стабільності життя, втрата близьких людей – всі ці та інші ознаки негативно впливають на здоров'я та психологічний стан особистості.

На долю ВПО випали три (а для когось 10-ти) років важких випробувань. Погіршення економічної ситуації, посилення системної кризи, зростання бідності і соціальної нерівності відбувається зараз. Очікування швидкого завершення війни не справдилося, кількість вимушених переселенців збільшується. Проблеми вимушених переселенців залишаються слабо вирішеними.

У вимушено переміщених людей виникає відчуття дискомфорту, внаслідок чого знижується соціальна активність, підвищується рівень тривожності, з'являється почуття невизначеності, а іноді агресії та негативного ставлення до оточуючих. Проблеми роботи з ВПО мають соціально-політичний характер та потребують комплексної соціально-педагогічної роботи із залучення різних ресурсів, що сприяють соціальній інтеграції ВПО у новий суспільний простір, адаптації до інших умов та загалом полегшують їх перебування на новому місці. Тому питання соціальної інтеграції набуває особливої актуальності та потребує детального наукового обґрунтування, пошуку нових технологій соціальної роботи, що якісно підвищать рівень соціальної служби загалом.

Ключові слова: окупація, мігранти, біженці, внутрішньо переміщені особи (ВПО), соціальна інтеграція, збройний конфлікт, ментальне здоров'я.

During the armed aggression, many people lose their homes and the possibility of a peaceful life, so integration into a new social space, psychological rehabilitation and support are important. IDPs are people who have experienced the pain of loss and are under constant stress caused by the horrors of war, forced displacement due to the destruction of their permanent place of residence or the inability to stay there because of military operations or occupation by the aggressor country. Violation of the usual stability of life, loss of loved ones - all these and other signs have a negative impact on health and psychological state of the individual.

The IDPs has had three (and for some, 10) important trials. A deterioration in the economic situation, an intensification of the systemic crisis, an increase in poverty and social unevenness is expected at the same time. The expectation that the war was soon to be completed did not materialize, as the number of displaced displaced people increased. The problems of the displaced migrants will be alleviated.

Internally displaced people experience a sense of discomfort, which results in a decrease in social activity, increased anxiety, a sense of uncertainty also occurs together with occasional aggression and negative attitudes toward others. The problems of working with IDPs are socio-political in nature and require comprehensive social and pedagogical work involving various resources that facilitate the social

integration of IDPs into a new social space, adaptation to other conditions and generally facilitate their stay in a new place. Therefore, the issue of social integration is of particular relevance and requires a detailed scientific substantiation, search for new technologies of social work that will qualitatively improve the level of Human Services in general.

Key words: Occupation, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), social integration, armed conflict, mental health.

Introduction: Since 2014, the Russian armed aggression on the territory of Ukraine has led to the emergence of numerous internal migrants, or rather internally displaced persons (IDPs), who were forced to leave their homes to escape the military conflict and as a result of the occupation of Luhansk and Donetsk regions and the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The concept of "internally displaced person" in different countries has certain differences in interpretation, in particular in establishing the reasons why IDPs leave their places of permanent residence. The vast majority of countries define the reasons as: human rights violations, threat to life and health, violation of public order. However, regulatory and legal acts focus on human rights violations and armed conflicts, and only in the legislation of Ukraine has emergency situations of a natural or man-made nature been added.

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Objective: To study the peculiarities and mechanisms of social integration of internally displaced people as a technique of social work. According to the stated goal, the following tasks are expected to be solved:

1. Study of the history of the concept of "internally displaced person" in world practice.
2. Identification of regulatory and legal mechanisms for the protection and social integration of IDPs in Ukraine and in international practice.
3. The effectiveness of measures of social integration of IDPs under martial law.
4. Methodological recommendations for the implementation of technology aimed at the social integration of internally displaced people.

As a result of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine and then the full-scale invasion of Russia, several new groups of people appeared. They became in need of social protection:

- civilians who were held captive and suffered from violence and torture, but did not receive a disability;
- civilians who were held in captivity for a long time and as a result of suffering from ill-treatment, violence and torture became disabled;
- civilians who received numerous injuries but did not acquire a disability;
- civilians who acquired disabilities as a result of bodily injuries in captivity;
- disabled family members of civilians who died in captivity or as a result of hostilities. [1].

The emergence of internally displaced people is a major change in the structure of social work in Ukraine, as the social service was not ready for this group of people. At the same time, it is important to develop an effective system of social protection for IDPs as a rather vulnerable category of people in a relatively short period of time to ensure social support. Displacement leads to a number of social issues: the creation of certain isolation of IDPs, social exclusion, violence, poverty, lack of social protection, problems of employment, housing, education, etc. According to the guidelines of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), internally displaced persons are defined as people or groups of people who have been forced to flee or leave their homes or places of residence in order to avoid the consequences of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights and natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border of the country [2].

Our country is one of the leading countries in Europe in terms of the number of IDPs. Given this fact, the study of the legal status of IDPs is of particular relevance.

The analysis of the first social practices of supporting internally displaced people in Ukraine in terms of crisis management services, psychological support and comparative analysis of Ukrainian and

international experience is quite relevant.

Social work and support for internally displaced people should be aimed at reducing dependence on humanitarian aid and restoring resilience, production capacity and potential opportunities for personal and collective activity of IDPs in the socio-cultural and production life of the state, activating public and socio-cultural institutions that will contribute to regional and national development. Therefore, the main task of social services in such circumstances is not to ensure the survival of IDPs in the new environment, but to facilitate their social integration and independent development under new conditions. In order to achieve the desired result, the package of services for internally displaced people should be planned, well-thought-out, systematic and collective, and not in the form of irregular one-time assistance.

Researchers at the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provide proposals for assessing various indicators of similarity between the behavior of IDPs and the local population. Studies of EU countries, Canada and the United States establish the optimal period for foreign migrants to integrate into local communities, which is from 5 to 10 years. [3].

Integration is the affinity of identities and the creation of mechanisms for the joint use of resources of IDPs and local communities. A feature of integration is the timely justification of the importance of one's own culture and the acceptance of the culture of local residents, which is necessary for the perception of the uniqueness and uniqueness of the system of cultural values of different regions of the state and the establishment of ties with the host country, the establishment of effective life activities [3].

The process of social integration is preceded by social inclusion as a dimension of the successful development of society, which is based on the recognition of different social groups, their acceptance and the establishment of interpersonal contacts.

It is worth noting that IDPs can be an important resource for innovative community development:

- can act as innovators of ideas for the development of production in the local community;
- have the potential to support post-industrial development;
- can contribute to attracting external (international) financial resources;
- accumulating intellectual potential, can act as centers of educational and scientific centers [2].

It has been established that social workers can use different strategies when working with IDPs. According to the duration of implementation, they are divided into short-term (forced crisis intervention, solving specific individual tasks) and long-term (implementation of systemic social work, where the issue of human-centeredness and economic capacity is conceptually addressed).

During crisis intervention, various support techniques should be used: informing and instructing (IDPs should have accessible information on where to go, where and what kind of assistance can be obtained, how to use various recovery techniques correctly and effectively); using pictures, booklets and other means of communication (memos, brochures, support and information websites, road maps); providing possible support and assistance from other people; voicing different emotional states; helping IDPs to identify their further actions and strategies of personal behavior; providing sufficient time for emotional recovery; using the technique of reflection; identifying problems and characterizing them; reaching constructive agreements on further work on solving the problem; and constantly reviewing the process of social work implementation. In the case of assistance in the period of crisis intervention, it should be added that a social worker does not influence the course of the traumatic event and the crisis that has arisen but works exclusively with its consequences.

At the same time, the social worker takes the initiative and assumes his/her responsibility. An effective form of interaction is work that includes the provision of social assistance outside the relevant social institution in the places where IDPs are located, i.e. in the relevant camps or modular towns, dormitories, etc. The tactical method of implementing this type of social work is to perform gradual step-by-step actions aimed at solving the tasks of restoring the social functioning of IDPs. The fulfillment of the tasks implies, of course, a meeting of the IDP family with a social worker and the implementation of appropriate planned actions between such meetings. Instead, the implementation of long-term social impact strategies involves multi-level assistance to IDPs in the form of individual interaction, establishing ties with the community and representing the interests of IDPs; their participation in collective events and political actions. Long-term programs are focused on restoring the relationship between public and social structures and the individual, and involve the creation of local support systems, the use of the potential of the public, volunteer organizations, etc. Some representatives of social protection believe that effective and efficient assistance to IDPs is possible through the use of a community-based approach and local forms of support and social assistance.

In recent years, Ukraine has experienced a rather tense situation in terms of providing support to

IDPs, as their number has increased significantly as a result of the full-scale invasion, and the problem remains poorly understood and focused on international humanitarian assistance. UNHCR has conducted an expert assessment of IDPs' needs, which revealed that the priority needs include: humanitarian (food and clothing), medical, housing, legal (restoration of documents), and psychological. Secondary, but no less important, are the following needs: economic (job search and employment), legal (representation in court, legal advice on restoring private property, business, re-registration of enterprises, etc.), political (exercise of voting rights, etc.), social (restoration of social status, participation in the life of the local community, tolerance on both sides, equal access to public goods), cultural and educational.

In general, the analysis of the results of the study of the needs of internally displaced people in Ukraine and international practices has a number of similarities and differences. However, the researchers of the NGO “Ukrainian Institute for Social Research after Oleksandr Yaremenko” separately identified the problem of Ukrainian IDPs, which is the formation of value orientations: identity with Ukraine, fostering a sense of patriotism, tolerance, legal culture, etc. Currently, the most urgent issue is the problem of solving housing and living conditions for IDPs: providing humanitarian aid, improving the quality of living conditions, preventing traumatic experiences (providing psychological support for post-traumatic syndromes and trauma counseling), assistance in childcare, providing access to education, individual and specific needs.

It is important to consider international models of crisis intervention that have been implemented in the practice of international social work. Experience shows that internally displaced people primarily need social and administrative services, but psychological support is an integral part of social work with IDPs. It is rational to involve international donor organizations in solving these problems. The peculiarities of social integration of IDPs have their own philosophical context: these people are usually characterized by a consumer approach and special value orientations aimed at satisfying primarily biological and social needs. The prospects for contemplating the future are also somewhat narrowed.

According to the results of monitoring studies, the behavior of IDPs determines various aspects of attitudes towards worldview and socio-humanitarian components: the state, family, language, traditions, religion, as well as different socio-cultural orientations, unique views on the future, etc. [2].

Therefore, social support and the implementation of integration and adaptation measures have their own specifics and should be based on encouraging internally displaced people to take active action, rather than on developing dependence on outside assistance. That is, the philosophical content of social integration is that IDPs should take an active civic position, find affordable housing, find employment and integrate into a new social environment, and manage without outside help. These requirements reinforce the need to improve the professional competence of social workers, to train them in the skills of activating internally displaced people and implementing techniques aimed at solving key social support tasks, and to apply different approaches to providing professional assistance depending on the situation. Social workers should also have strategies and tactics for community development, for formation of social resources and the ability to self-activate, for involvement of community groups and for creation of a volunteer movement.

The Council of Europe standards for Ukraine provide social support for internally displaced people. In particular, back in 2006, the Council of Europe developed the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, which are the main requirements for guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of IDPs in member states. To support our country in responding to the systemic challenges of internal displacement, the Council of Europe launched the project “Strengthening the protection of human rights of internally displaced persons” [1].

Various forms, methods and techniques can be used to provide social support for the integration of IDPs. The most common is the provision of individual and group counseling on various social protection issues. It is also worth developing a system of training sessions on various topics and conducting them according to a pre-agreed convenient and flexible schedule. These activities should be comprehensive and can be conducted with the involvement of various specialists and focus on social integration in the socio-legal, socio-medical, socio-economic, socio-psychological, socio-pedagogical, socio-communicative, socio-cultural areas, etc. When conducting relevant trainings, it is important to use interactive engagement, game methods, including the use of modern digital technologies and cloud services, as well as to create a positive psychological environment and an atmosphere of trust and mutual support. After all, positive emotions are important for both children and adults. It is recommended that social educators create their own website or blog and post key information for IDPs, organize system of feed-back such as a “trust box” and citizens' appeals.

An important role in the structure of the mechanism for transforming pressing problems into

resources for the development of the community for the minds of integration of higher professional education is played by social-psychological and informational approaches. In the totality of all efforts to ensure a number of pressing problems for the host community, the need for the creation and support of active centers for social and psychological assistance of internally displaced people is leading. Another point in the structure of approaches to absolutely all problems that affect territorial communities is the need to promote a positive attitude towards higher education among the population, and third-fourths - to expand international It is clear that the work with migrants and the formation of government authorities and the self-creation of a positive image of enterprises, which are actively involved in the work of higher professional education. It is clear that the significance of socio-psychological approaches is gradually changing, as soon as their interactions with the transitions of the effective acquisition of before the life of the community are identified. Thus, the creation and support of active centers for social-psychological assistance of internally displaced people is the most effective social-psychological approach for overcoming transitions associated with the shortage of local resources for development problems of higher education, the level of motivation for higher education to integrate into the community, secure living conditions and unemployment. At the same time, it's time to change codes that are ignored by the community of special needs of internally displaced people, internal opposition to the community's integration of IDPS into the life of the community, and a variety of information for representatives of the local community. communities about the current problems of internally displaced people and the need for their support, sharing information with the public about the positive applications of internally displaced people integration. The most important step is to expand and spread propaganda among population for a positive setting Higher professional education, expansion of international coverage of work with migrants. Integration of higher education in the life of the community is accompanied by the formation and implementation of the resource potential of immigrants as an agent of the economic growth of the territorial community. The delay in the approach of the re-creation of higher professional education to the real resource of the development of the community from officials to the stimulation of migrants is actively involved in the life of the community to confirm that, regardless of the diversity of officials and motives, the main approaches related to the development of a multi-channel financial security system, the development of mortgage lending, accessibility for higher education programs to microcredit programs for the development or expansion of business and the security of financing of sovereign and regional programs from solving problems of malware. This is a group of important concerns related to the implementation of tax preferences for subjects of government, such as the administration of HPO. It is necessary to appreciate that in the structure of the approaches to the re-creation of higher professional education on the real resource of the development of the community, the third and fourth positions for the transport sector are dominated by the approaches to the provision of electoral rights to the Higher Professional Educational Institution, the implementation of the principles of democracy and improvement partnerships and coordination measures between government, civil and private sectors and international organizations to coordinate IDPs assistance projects[3]. It was important for the government to actively engage in the search for the minds of various minds and officials to stimulate the resettlers to actively pursue the life of the community. Since the main minds are tied to the need for material security, the third place is the development of social enterprise, as the tenth expert said. Remnants of the factor of active learning caused by the need for safe minds and a safe life, the third position of importance for this contingent of migrants is to establish partnerships and coordination measures for the implementation of projects help internally displaced people.

The integration of IDPs into a territorial community is primarily related to the importance of officials, the motives for stimulating their active involvement in the life of the host community. Analysis of the interrelationships of the positive legacies of the integration of IDPs in the territorial community and the main officials stimulating their active involvement in the life of the community to confirm that for that contingent, which is considered the main officials and the motives of "stimulating consumption in secure security, mind-blowing life, material well-being", the main positive consequences for the community manifest themselves first in the activation of entrepreneurial activity (the fifth respondent recognizes this is your inheritance). Another and third place for the positive impact of the community is the increase in the capacity of labor potential and the possibility of stimulating the development of the community for the sake of international assistance organization. For these representatives of migrants, the main incentives for integration into the life of the community are primarily associated with the need for social connections, updated social status and social activity, positive. The legacy of integration is evident in an increasing number of civil society organizations and in the growing number of underground social activities due to the number of activists from among the IDPs. The positive legacy of integration of this part of the migrants,

which is expected to be lost from the community in the future, is associated with the intensification of reception activities and growth the number of community meals in the community. [1].

Methodological recommendations for the implementation of social integration of internally displaced people in host communities are based on the principles of humanistic approach and democratization and provide for a phased implementation of the social support program for IDPs for their effective integration. First of all, it is important to mention that in order to implement professional social support for integration, it is advisable to monitor the problems and needs of IDPs, study their needs, psychological state, etc. Based on the results obtained, it is necessary to develop a social support program for the integration of IDPs into the host community. Such a program is based on the implementation of a comprehensive approach, taking into account legal, economic, medical, educational, psychological needs, etc. The program includes goals, objectives, expected results, a system of training sessions and effective systematic informing of internally displaced people about various areas of life and living in the community. In the process of establishing interaction with IDPs and conducting important social work, it is necessary to take into account the individual, age, and psychological characteristics of internally displaced people. It is also advisable to develop methodological content and relevant measures based on an integrated approach and with the involvement of specialists from various fields of management to provide more accurate and professional support. Social support should be permanent, continuous and it is important to organize post-program support for IDPs.

IDPs can also be actively involved in volunteer activities, which will allow them to feel themselves as a part of the community and engage in socially useful work as quickly as possible. It should not be forgotten that all IDPs have suffered psychological trauma, and therefore even simple communication can be useful and desirable for them, i.e. verbal support is also very important. All of the above-mentioned measures are democratic, person-centered and based on a humanistic approach.

Conclusions: So, the problem of social integration of IDPs is quite relevant and concerns various spheres of public life: medical, educational, political, cultural, etc. IDPs often face social and economic rejection, have difficulty adapting to new conditions and lack the desire to be active and develop. Therefore, it is important to organize proper social support, to direct work with IDPs to their active social integration into the local community. An equally significant aspect is to help meet the primary needs of such people and reduce their dependence on international charities and public organizations. IDPs should not perceive the situation as a tragedy and crisis, but as creating conditions for new opportunities and self-realization.

The emergence of IDPs gave rise to a number of problematic issues and qualitatively changed the structure of social services in terms of ensuring social protection of citizens.

Internally displaced people in Ukraine are a rather vulnerable category of people and have different behavior and needs from any other categories and require special social protection and assistance. Ensuring social integration is the leading guideline for the social service's work and involves the comprehensive implementation of psychological, social and economic measures. At the same time, IDPs are protected by international legal acts: The Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and other documents. Ukraine has a legal and regulatory framework for providing social assistance to IDPs, ensuring their rights and freedoms, and promoting social integration. All areas of work are important: providing housing, official employment, educational services and other types of humanitarian assistance, as well as psychological counseling, informing about various types of social protection within the framework of state policy, focusing on the restoration and preservation of mental health, etc. However, the entire system of social support and protection should be based on the active inclusion of IDPs in the new society and reducing their dependence on outside assistance. The functional appointment of a representative of the Commissioner for the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons is an appropriate and important aspect of the state policy, which contributes to the improvement of the level of social, legal and humanitarian assistance. In general, Ukraine has developed a system of legal regulation of social protection and integration processes for IDPs. A rather significant area of state activity is to facilitate the return of IDPs to their places of permanent residence according to their registration and the timely provision of social benefits and assistance.

It is advisable to take a comprehensive approach to addressing the issues of social integration of IDPs, using various forms, methods, and techniques to intensify IDPs' activities, provide psychological support, restore their emotional and volitional spheres, establish interpersonal interaction, and accelerate their rapprochement with the host community. Since work with IDPs in the area of social integration is continuous, long-term, and has a systemic nature, it is also advisable for social educators and social service workers to develop their own websites or blogs that will provide the most relevant information. Internet

resources can help to establish effective feedback to IDPs, provide them with online consultations, conduct individual and group conversations, etc. The implementation of social support is based on the principles of democratization and humanization of social relations.

The social integration of IDPs is a complex and lengthy process that requires collaborative efforts of IDPs, new society, governmental and non-governmental organizations. Social work is an important tool to facilitate the integration of IDPs.

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