

мобінгу.

Профспілки, зі свого боку, мають бути більш чутливими до цих проблем і повинні розвивати необхідну компетентність для розуміння індивідуальних проблем через створення експертних довірених центрів.

Нарешті слід наголосити на стратегічній важливості того, щоб компанії та профспілки виробили конкретні зобов'язання щодо боротьби з мобінгом. Компанії повинні виконувати свої соціальні зобов'язання та гарантувати своїм співробітникам мирне робоче середовище, в якому вони зможуть виявити свій потенціал. Профспілкам слід розглядати особисті та соціальні проблеми як виклик, навколо якого вони можуть консолідувати своє представництво та свою місію із захисту та просування інтересів працівників.

1. Bjorkelo, B.(2013). «Workplace bullying after whistleblowing: future research and implications», *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, Vol. 28 No. 3, pp. 306-323.

2. Європейський фонд покращення умов життя та праці.
<https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/>

Oleksii SHEVIAKOV,

Doctor of psychological sciences, Professor,

Department of Psychology and Pedagogy

Dnipropetrovsk State

University of Internal Affairs

RESOCIALIZATION OF IDENTITY IN UKRAINE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

The problem of resocialization of the population in the post-war period in Ukraine is very relevant. This is due to the fact that since 2014 military operations have taken place on the territory of Ukraine, which have caused many social and economic problems, as well as problems in the mental health of the population [1].

As a result of hostilities, many people were left without housing, jobs, family ties and social contacts. This has led to a significant disruption of their usual way of life and the need to adapt to new conditions. In addition, many people began to suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety and other mental disorders, making it difficult for them to adapt to new conditions and participate in social life [2].

The problem of resocialization of the population of Ukraine in the post-war period is also associated with economic problems. In the territories where hostilities took place, the infrastructure was destroyed, and many enterprises and organizations were forced to close. This led to a decrease in the standard of living of many people and the need to implement special programs for resettlement and resocialization of the population [3].

It is also important to help people reconnect with their families and community, and to deal with the trauma and emotional problems resulting from the conflict. To do this, you can use psychological support programs, group sessions and consultations.

To combat these problems, it is necessary to provide psychological assistance and support for people who are faced with hostilities. In addition, it is important to help create conditions for the restoration of vital needs and opportunities that will help the population return to normal life and cope with psychological problems [4,5].

Thus, the problem of resocialization of the population of Ukraine in the post-war period is very relevant and requires special programs and measures to solve this problem. Without appropriate measures, the population will continue to suffer from social, economic and mental problems, which can lead to negative consequences for society as a whole.

The project for the resocialization of the population of Ukraine in the post-war period has the following goals:

1. Improving the psychological state of the population of Ukraine, which was exposed to the effects of hostilities.
2. Improving the efficiency of the process of resocialization of the population and reducing the level of social and economic inequality.
3. Creation of conditions for the social adaptation of the population, which has lost touch with normal life as a result of hostilities.

Tasks:

1. Determining the level of motivation and empathy in the population affected by military operations.
2. Diagnosis of stress reactions and determination of their impact on the psychological state of the population.
3. Development of individual recommendations for resocialization based on the data obtained.
4. Development of a web service "Health Resources", which will provide access to information about a healthy lifestyle, psychological support and other useful resources for the population.
5. Development of recommendations for government agencies to improve the system of resocialization of the population and prevent the impact of stress factors on the psychological state of the population.

The target audience of the resocialization project in the post-war period can be people who are in a difficult life situation after going through hostilities, including:

- war veterans and their families;
- people who live in areas affected by the war;
- Refugees and IDPs who have lost their homes and property;
- people who have lost loved ones as a result of the conflict;
- people who have a disability due to a disability resulting from war.

Also, the target audience can be specialists involved in the issues of

resocialization and rehabilitation of the population, including social workers, psychologists, teachers, doctors and other professionals.

In general, the project for the resocialization of the population of Ukraine has a high social significance and is aimed at improving the quality of life of the population, as well as promoting social stability and development of the country.

As part of the study, it is planned to develop and conduct a test for motivation and empathy among project participants. This test will consist of several parts, including questions, situational tasks and case studies to assess the level of motivation and empathy of the participants.

Standardized questionnaires such as the Trauma Symptoms Questionnaire, the Social Adjustment Questionnaire and the Quality of Life Questionnaire will also be used to collect data. These tools will allow assessing the current state of project participants and changes in their psychological and social well-being at different stages of the project.

Various methods will be used as a sampling strategy, including random sampling and criteria sampling. A random sample will be used to form a control group and determine the overall representativeness of the sample. Criteria sampling will be used to identify participants who meet the eligibility criteria for the project, such as trauma symptoms, poor social adjustment, etc.

The burnout test scheme includes a set of questions and a rating scale that allows you to determine the level of burnout in a person. Questions can relate to various areas of life, such as work, personal relationships, health, etc.

To develop individual recommendations for the resocialization of the population after the war, the following diagnostic methods can be used:

1. A technique for identifying personality traits aimed at resolving conflict situations. This technique allows you to determine the individual characteristics of the individual, which may affect the effectiveness of the process of resocialization.

2. Test for self-esteem and self-control. This test will determine the level of self-esteem and self-control in people, which will help to more accurately determine which methods of resocialization may be most effective for a particular person.

3. Methodology for determining the types of response to stress. This technique allows you to identify the types of stress response in people and determine the ways that are most suitable for them to overcome stress.

4. Methods of studying social skills and communication skills. It will allow you to assess the level of communication skills, social skills and empathy, which will help determine which methods of resocialization can be most effective for different groups of people.

5. Methods of studying traumatic events. It will allow you to determine what traumatic events happened to a person, and how they affected his mental state. This will help determine the methods of resocialization that can best help a person overcome the traumatic consequences of war.

The implementation of our project on the resocialization of the population in the post-war period in Ukraine can have the following positive consequences:

1. Increasing the efficiency of resocialization of the population. Thanks to the use of modern diagnostic methods and the development of individual recommendations for resocialization, we will be able to achieve higher rates of restoring the social adaptation of the population.

2. Reducing the number of cases of emotional burnout among workers employed in the field of resocialization of the population. Through the use of diagnostic techniques and the provision of recommendations for managing stress, we can reduce the risk of burnout and improve the quality of work of professionals in this field.

3. Improving the level of motivation and empathy of the population. Through the use of motivation and empathy tests, we can identify the most effective ways to influence these parameters and offer appropriate recommendations.

4. Creation of a web service "Health Resource". The creation of such a service will make it possible to make information on resocialization available to everyone and improve the availability and quality of social assistance to the population.

In general, the implementation of our project can significantly improve the situation with the resocialization of the population in Ukraine and improve the quality of life of citizens in difficult life circumstances.

1. Zhyhailo N., Sheviakov O., Burlakova I., Slavskaya Ya., Ostapenko I., & Gerasimchuk O. The Psychology of survival and the Art of winning in War. *Public administration and Law Review*. Issue 1(13), 2023. P.62-76. DOI: 10.36690/2674-5216-2023-1-72

<https://public.scnchub.com/palr/index.php/palr/article/view/176/154>

2. Sheviakov O., Burlakova I., Kornienko V. Psychological provision of processes modernization of metallurgical production management. *Vcheni zapiski universitetu krok*. №2 (66), 2022. C.192-203. DOI:10.31732/2663-2209-2022-66-192-293

<http://snku.krok.edu.ua/index.php/vcheni-zapiski-universitetu-krok/article/view/497>

3. Zhihaylo, N., Sheviakov, O., Burlakova, I., Lozynskyy, N., Karpinska, R., Slavskaya, Y., Ostapenko, I., Gerasimchuk, O. (2022). PEDAGOGICAL METHODS OF SUPPORTING PSYCHOLOGICAL STABILITY OF STUDENTS DURING THE WAR. *Pedagogy and Education Management Review*, (4), 51–65.

<https://doi.org/10.36690/2733-2039-2022-4-51>

4. Burlakova, I., Sheviakov, O., Kondes, T., Kornienko, V., Ostapenko, I., & Gerasimchuk, O. (2022). SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OF SPECIALISTS. *Pedagogy and Education Management Review*, (4), 38–43.

<https://doi.org/10.36690/2733-2039-2022-4-38>

5. Shevchenko O, Sheviakov O, Kornienko V, Burlakova I, Slavskaya Y, Sizov V, Dorohan S. Psychological components of the rehabilitation potential of specialists of low enforcement forces structures. *Med. perspekt.* [Internet]. 2022. Dec.29 [cited 2023 May 6]; 27(4): 214-21. Available from:

<http://journals.uran.ua/index.php/2307-0404/article/view/271228>