

- вміння впливати на спілкування, стосунки між людьми, на ситуацію в мікросоціумі, стимулювати, спонукати клієнта до тієї чи іншої діяльності;
- вміння працювати в умовах неформального спілкування, залишаючись за спиною, у позиції неформального лідера, помічника, порадника, сприяючого прояву ініціативи, активної суб'єктивної позиції клієнта;

- здатність співчувати, співпереживати клієнту у вирішенні його проблем;

- вміння будувати взаємини на основі діалогу, на рівних; комунікабельність, екстравертність.

З урахуванням чинників соціально-психологічних аспектів професіоналізації було розроблено практичні поради.

Деякі практичні поради можуть розглядатися як перші кроки до систематизації принципів і норм.

Отже, підсумовуючи вищесказане, ми дійшли висновку, що, велике значення для успішної професіоналізації має спрямованість фахівця із соціальної роботи, яка складається із системи цінностей та мотивації його діяльності.

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### TO THE ISSUE OF RE-SOCIALIZATION OF EX-COMBATANTS IN UKRAINE

Nowadays, the events that take place in the East of our country pose new challenges to our society. These challenges are primarily related to the emergence of new clients of social work: ex-combatants (participants of the antiterrorist operation). Thus, the issue of resocialization and adaptation to the conditions of civilian life and professional retraining of ex-combatants is of great importance for Ukraine. The fact of participating in antiterrorist operation (ATO) and being under fire does not go unnoticed after returning to a peaceful life. After returning to the conditions of civilian life, ex-combatants have to re-engage in the process of peaceful life, learn to communicate with others, to renew or re-build family and interpersonal relationships. Ex-combatants in civilian life should not only rethink their value orientations, but also integrate into our society, through the re-assimilation of social experience, norms, roles; to get used to new social demands, socio-psychological atmosphere in the society and their families. So, there is a great need for the re-socialization of ex-combatants after returning to the conditions of civilian life. It should be noted that the process of resocialization is determined by many factors, without which it is impossible to achieve effective results. Thus, the mentioned above make it necessary to study the features of the process of re-socialization of ex-combatants.

Many recent studies of the Ukrainian researchers focused on various aspects of work with ex-combatants. (A. Amosov, M.M Medvid, O.V. Makarov, N.I. Kucher, R.L. Tkachuk, A.V. Panov examined adaptation and rehabilitation of combatants; M. Mushkevich, R. Fedorenko, A. Melnyk, K. Shkarlatyuk, I. Hrytsyuk studied the provision of psychological assistance ; I. Zvereva, A.Kapskaya, G. Laktionov, T. Kolenichenko reviewed social work with ex-combatants; N. Krivokon studied inquisition features of re-socialization of disabled ex-combatants; Y. Akimenko, T. Sila focused their research on psychological assistance in family matters of ex-combatants).

Despite the importance of the problem of re-socialization of ex-combatants, still, there is lack of knowledge and research on this issue, which does not allow to form the idea of the peculiarities of the re-socialization of ex-combatants in Ukraine.

So, the purpose of our conference paper is to analyze the process of re-socialization of ex-combatants and identify its factors in order to achieve effective results working with ex-combatants.

To fulfill this task, first of all let's review the notion "resocialization of ex-combatant". A combatant can be identified as a person in armed forces of a belligerent state and has the right to participate in military actions. The resocialization is a multidimensional process of re-assimilation by a person of social norms of behavior, values, roles, instead of the previous ones, which ceased to be effective in the system of family, interpersonal, social-role relations, the result of which is the normal and effective existence of an individual in a society. We define the resocialization of ex-combatants as a process of restoring the violated personality traits (pre-war) necessary for full-fledged life in a society. It's a social process of assimilating new, improving or adapting the already acquired system of knowledge, norms and values in connection with the change in the social environment, by adapting to social influences that allow combatants to function as a full member of a civilian society after returning to a peaceful life.

- The process of resocialization of ex-combatants includes the following:
- conducting the diagnostics of the characteristics of each ex-combatant;
  - identifying the existing anomalies in socialization and self-regulation;
  - designing a long-term individual program for personal qualities corrections;
  - improving of social relations;
  - goal-setting formation;
  - restoration of positive social value points;
  - humanization.

Having a great practical work experience with ex-combatants, we can state that the mechanism of re-socialization of ex-combatants is characterized by a set of socially-controlled, targeted and spontaneous influences on the individual, as a result of which there is a withdrawal of psychological tension, social rehabilitation and assimilation of the social experience necessary to return to the conditions of civilian life. The main components of the mechanism of re-socialization of combatants are intrapersonal self-regulation, family reunification, socio-cultural re-integration, professional self-actualization.

Factors of resocialization of ex-combatants can be divided into the following groups:

- the factors of re-socialization at the individual level;
- the factors of re-socialization at the level of a microgroup;
- the factors of re-socialization at the community level;
- the factors of resocialization at the level of society as a whole.

The factors of re-socialization at the individual level: desire to self-fulfillment, readiness for active actions, positive orientation towards the future, adaptation to social norms, values, roles, desire to establish new social relations, behavioral flexibility, motivatedness, rejection of social norms, values and roles.

The factors of re-socialization at the micro-group level include family support, successful family relationships, communication with friends, support for contacts with comrades, pastime with friends, family, children.

Factors of re-socialization of ex-combatants at community level: the ability of the combatants to work, open their own business, the possibility of re-training, implementation of social projects aimed at retraining and social adaptation, participation to non-governmental organizations, charitable foundations, unions veterans, local territorial community.

Factors of re-socialization of ex-combatants at the level of society: social benefits, compensations, popularization of public awareness about the merits of the combatants, availability of national programs for social adaptation.

To sum up, the process of re-socialization of ex-combatants is an integral part of a successful and effective mechanism for their return to the conditions of civilian life. The identified re-socialization factors enable to reveal the peculiarities of the re-socialization process and assist social workers, psychologists and teachers in selecting and implementing the most effective methods, forms and technologies of work with ex-combatants for their successful social inclusion in the system of social relations (social environment). Creating an effective system of re-socialization of ex-combatants must become an important condition for ensuring an integrated approach to exercise their rights, freedoms and guarantees of ex-combatants and their active inclusion in our society.

Prospects for our further research can be seen in studying foreign experience of re-socialization of ex-combatants in order to improve an existing mechanism for re-socialization in Ukraine and implement best foreign experience and innovative methods into work with ex-combatants in our country.

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