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**SOCIAL ASPECTS OF STATE POLICY OF REINTEGRATION
OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE**

Social aspects of reintegration of internally displaced persons, in particular the difficulties of their social adaptation are considered in the paper. On the basis of the analysis of results of sociological surveys, the author considers internal and external factors that hinder the adaptation and reintegration of IDPs.

It is noted that the problem of reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine does not become less of an issue, despite a significant number of measures aimed at its minimization and localization taken by the state authorities and local government bodies.

The problem of social adaptation of a person who turned out to be in a crisis situation has been considered. The data of sociological surveys are given, according to which the majority of internally displaced persons are not sure that they will be able to take the necessary steps and obtain assistance in protecting their rights from representative of local authorities. Although 56 % of respondents believe that they will be able to find out whom to address the problem to, and less than half of the IDPs are confident of the success of further steps.

According to the results of a sociological survey, many IDPs face problems due to their status and life circumstances. 14 % of the internally displaced persons among respondents experience persistent or periodic prejudice thereto. The same number feels excluded from host communities, and 23 % did not establish permanent contacts with local residents. Almost a third (31 %) of the respondent IDPs faced violations of their rights in connection with their status, and one in three (33 %) knew about violations of rights from their relatives, friends, acquaintances, who were also internally displaced persons. The most typical area of violation of the IDPs' rights is related to obtaining social benefits and privileges from the state; the second most frequently mentioned sphere is residential lease, and the third place is held by the sphere of employment.

The negative effects of forced displacement are equally felt by both internally displaced persons themselves and the host party. The load on local institutions, entailing the decrease in the amount and quality of service provision, causes dissatisfaction and misunderstanding between the internally displaced persons and the residents of host communities. There is a complication of the situation, in particular due to restrictions on access to jobs and basic services, observed in host communities.

The author concludes that the existing problems require not only comprehensive actions on the elaboration and implementation of an action plan in the social and humanitarian sphere, but also the implementation of systemic strategic measures and coordinated information policy aimed at reintegrating of the IDPs.