

ADAPTATION OF CITIZENS WHO HAVE GAINED EXPERIENCE PARTICIPATING IN MILITARY OPERATIONS, THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS, AND FAMILIES OF FALLEN SOLDIERS

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В статті розглянуто питання професійної та соціальної адаптації громадян, які здобули досвід участі у воєнних діях, членів їх сімей та сімей загиблих воїнів. Дане питання в Україні є надзвичайно актуальним та болючим, враховуючи агресивний військовий режим рф. Визначено місце соціальних гарантій, зокрема військовослужбовців, в економічній системі держави. Встановлено, що для запуску програм гідної зайнятості колишніх військовослужбовців потрібні відповідна державна політика та підготовка різних суб'єктів, які будуть вести, координувати та реалізовувати програми.

Ключові слова: *ветерани, адаптація, гарантії, соціальні програми, підтримка, соціальний захист, реінтеграція.*

State of the problem. Currently, Ukraine is in the process of reforms and transformations that require changes and modernization of all spheres of life. An important element on this path is the support and development of social programs to support citizens of Ukraine who have gained experience in military operations, their family members and families of fallen soldiers. To this end, it is worth studying and taking into account the experience of professional and social adaptation of foreign countries.

The issue of supporting professional and social adaptation of military personnel, veterans and members of their families in Ukraine is extremely relevant and painful, given the aggressive military regime of the Russian Federation. Therefore, it is logical to discuss this issue, develop and develop programs to support military personnel, veterans and members of their families at all levels, and the study of foreign experience will allow us to work more efficiently in this direction.

Analysis of recent research and publications. A large number of works have been devoted to the issue of professional and social adaptation of military personnel, veterans and their family members in Ukraine, in particular: A. Krasilshchikov [1], E. Abramov [2], O. Buryak and M. Ginevsky [3], T. Vdovichenko et al [4]. Certain issues of social protection of military personnel have been covered in the works of V. Aleshchenko [5], V. Balabin, M. Karpenko, O. Fesenko [6], I. Kozakova, O. Shnipko and others [7]. The theoretical foundations and problems of mechanisms

for implementing social protection are presented in the works of: V. Vakulenko, S. Kvasha, O. Pavlenko et al [8].

A detailed analysis of the real state of implementation of programs for social adaptation of military personnel in Ukraine is contained in publications by civil society organizations, including veterans' associations. In addition to domestic developments on this issue, the works of foreign researchers are of great importance for understanding the nature of the process of social adaptation, its components, goals, main challenges and social consequences. Among them are the works of American scientists C. Dillahunt-Aspillaga, C. Melillo, M. Fisher, C. Blevins, L. Cooper et al [9].

Research methodology. The study used general theoretical methods. To study the theoretical foundations of social support for military personnel and their family members, a systematic method of technologies was used. The analysis method was used to study the European experience of professional and social adaptation of military personnel. Using the abstract and logical method, conclusions and proposals were made regarding the implementation of support programs for military personnel, veterans and their family members at all levels.

Research results. The socio-economic reintegration of former military personnel is a particularly challenging process for most post-conflict societies: social insecurity persists and the economy remains underdeveloped to absorb demobilized combatants. In addition, large numbers of returnees, internally displaced persons and other conflict-affected populations also need to be reintegrated into communities. In order for communities to cope with the reception of such a large number of people without creating situations of social injustice among them, the reintegration of former military personnel must be a comprehensive and comprehensive, integrated part of a broader strategy for the society's exit from the post-conflict period. Socio-economic reintegration must be directed not only at individual former combatants, but also at developing national and local potential. The success of the socio-economic reintegration of former military personnel is at risk in the event of economic exhaustion and unstable labor market conditions [1, 2]. The measures proposed for effective employment only work with simultaneous job creation. To prevent widespread barriers in reintegration programs, job creation strategies should be initiated earlier than the programs. Thus, when the reintegration phase actually begins, the labor market is already ready for new participants [3].

Given the difficulties that accompany job creation in the labor market, the employment of former combatants should become a central task that can be effectively stimulated at an early stage with the involvement of stakeholders. Launching decent employment programs for former military personnel requires appropriate state policies and training of various actors who will lead, coordinate and implement the programs. The socio-economic reintegration of veterans can take the following forms: traditional employment (building a career in civilian life) and the development of one's own business (traditional or social entrepreneurship).

An important condition for the social and economic stability of any state is such an element of the economic system as state social guarantees. The types and forms of which depend primarily on two factors: the level of development of the state's economy and the state of development of democratic principles. Therefore, the basis of social

welfare and the ultimate goal of the economic activity of each state is a high level of social guarantees [4].

In most countries of the world, the issue of socio-economic and legal protection of military personnel is given extremely close attention. If we consider the number of professions and categories of citizens who are provided with benefits at the expense of the state, military personnel belong to the most protected professional group of the population. Thus, in the USA, ministries, federal agencies and approximately 17 thousand veterans' public organizations are engaged in solving the socio-economic problems of veterans.

The US Department of Veterans Affairs is a key agency in addressing the issues of former military personnel. It cooperates with specialized federal agencies. Responsibility for the development of small businesses of veterans is assigned to the US Small Business Administration (SBA) division - the Office of Veterans Business Development (OVBD), which is responsible for ensuring maximum accessibility of all programs aimed at supporting veterans, disabled veterans, members of the military reserve, as well as family members of the specified categories of military personnel. OVBD analyzes policies and is responsible for preparing reports; it is the human rights ombudsman for veteran entrepreneurs.

In the USA, a wide information field has been created to support the employment of veterans. The special website veterans.gov contains information from the US Department of Labor for those looking for a job and for employers who want to hire a veteran. The portal has a job search tool by location, contains job offers by industry and information about the nearest Employment Centers and SBA assistance for starting your own business, and also allows you to get advice, search for opportunities for training and retraining, has a resume builder, etc. Another example is the website of the Veterans Center, which is a platform for finding opportunities for employment, training and attracting financing for starting a business by former military personnel and combatants. The portal has a special job search tool, contains instructions for submitting requests for obtaining the necessary documents, information about the possibility of retraining.

The Canadian veterans support system is similar in organization to the American one. The Canadian government has established the Department of Veterans Affairs Canada (VAC), which is responsible for most services for them. In addition, the country's Armed Forces have a program that covers psychological preparation for service and discharge, preparation for a change of profession and exit from the military community [5].

Support for veterans in the UK, including employment support, is provided by the Armed Forces Charities and the not-for-profit sector. Veterans' Gateway is a consortium of Armed Forces associations and charities, including The Royal British Legion (SSAFA) – the Armed Forces Charities Fund, Poppyscotland, Combat Stress and Connect Assist. Most of the team members of these organisations are veterans themselves, so they understand the needs of former servicemen and can provide support from personal experience. The Veterans' Gateway app allows a veteran to find the organisations they need in their area using their smartphone or tablet.

Special attention is paid in the UK to female veterans. A special program, “Women Veterans: Equally valued. Equally qualified. Equally served,” has been created for them, aimed at involving women in the veteran community, providing them with job search skills, and providing information about employers interested in hiring former military personnel [6].

Conclusions. Before the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, the unified electronic state register of war veterans included almost half a million people. After the victory in Ukraine, at least 1.5 million of our fellow citizens who gained experience in military operations will need special attention and care. It is obvious that the state will also focus on the families of veterans and families of fallen soldiers, and this is an additional several million people. According to general estimates, after the war this figure may reach 4 million.

The adaptation of war veterans is a complex and multifaceted problem, therefore it requires a comprehensive approach, as well as cooperation between the government, the public and the veterans themselves. Given the large number of veterans expected after the war, it is really important for the state to carefully plan and implement programs for their adaptation and socialization. This will help reduce possible problems and ensure a dignified and high-quality life for veterans and their families.

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Annotation

Malyovaniy M. I., Ulyanych Y. V., Ulyanych K. F., M. O. Dyachenko
Adaptation of citizens who have gained experience participating in military operations, their family members, and families of fallen soldiers.

The article considers the issue of professional and social adaptation of citizens who have gained experience in military operations, their family members and families of fallen soldiers. This issue is extremely relevant and painful in Ukraine, given the aggressive military regime of the Russian Federation.

The place of social guarantees, in particular military personnel, in the economic system of the state is determined. It is established that launching programs for decent employment of former military personnel requires appropriate state policy and training of various entities that will lead, coordinate and implement the programs. The 21st century is a period of robots, high-quality medicine, civilization and well-being. But, unfortunately, along with all the benefits of modernity, humanity faces a large number of global problems every day.

Such problems are distinguished by different criteria. They are conventionally divided into: socio-political, socio-economic, socio-ecological and personal problems. Among all the threats, Ukraine is now faced with the most terrible - the aggression of a neighboring state. The consequences of which lie on the shoulders of Ukrainians for years. In resolving this issue, both the activities of the state and the work of public organizations and activists play a key role. In order to prevent all threats together, both sides must cooperate and constantly negotiate.

Ukraine needs to exchange experience, join international projects to study the standards of countries that are members of the European Union and members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and ultimately create a national system of social support and assistance to military personnel and their family members. In most countries of the world, the issues of socio-economic and legal protection of military personnel are given extremely great attention. If we consider the number of professions and categories of citizens who are provided with benefits at the expense of the state, military personnel belong to the most protected professional group of the population.

Key words: *veterans, adaptation, guarantees, social programs, support, social protection, reintegration.*