**Section 2:** *Actual issues of practical psychology.*

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**PERSONALITY FEATURES IN INVOLUNTARY REPLACEMENT CONDITIONS**

In the conditions of the military conflict within country, crisis in the economy, Ukraine has faced some challenges that demand from us active and coherent actions. One of the most actual challenges is an issue of internally replaced persons and refugees. This issue affects not only Ukraine as an independent state that has been involved in undeclared war, but also it has effects on the European countries what have problems with refugees and potential emigrants.

Migration as a general term that summarizes all types of humans replacements. In Ukraine these replacements are regulated by the bodies of the state, international organizations and representatives of UN. However, the events of last few years, namely annexation of Crimea, economical and political crisis, military conflict, cause an emergence of new term from the general complex of migratory processes – internally replaced persons (IPR). This category of population has formed as a result of the military conflict at Donbass and we should examine it carefully for organizing socio-psychological support and rehabilitation.

Massive migration in Ukraine, what can be observed over the last few years, raise a new scientific and practical issue for society and social sciences. So, examining of features of personality at new environments, their processes and mechanisms of adaptation and acculturation, psychological consequences of deprivation and isolation, features of personal development and determinants of self-development of internally replaced persons, become actual problems what have high theoretical and practical importance.

Analysis of the problem’s statement shows that there is a lack of academic works that is directed on psychology of internally replaced persons, in spite of having extensive theoretical and empirical materials on the problems of personality development.

Bendek [1], Lasarur [2] and the others in the second part of XX studied how migrants adapt to the new cultural environment. They attention especially was focused on the deviant and delinquent behavior of migrants, as well as were studied their psychosomatic disorders. Was shown that success of adaptation depends from subjective sensation of harmony with the nearest environment. We even can say that this sense of harmony is an indicator of measurement of the adaptation. In this depending reveals phenomenon of acculturation through psychological and sociological meaning. From this meaning, acculturation occurs when we change our social settings, value orientation and role behavior.

In addition to studying problems of INP adaptation, also is spread examining of cultural shock problem. This term was invented by K. Oberg who considered that adaptation to the social environment is caused by psychological discomfort, losing of social status, personal and group identity [3]. These problem also was studied by other scientists (R. Linton, R. Rendfield [4] and others) who considered that cultural shock manifested through anxiety, different phobias, personal unsureness, addiction to alcohol or drugs, depression or suicide attempts. The symptoms of the cultural shock form as as result of losing control of the situation and lack of necessary skills for actioning at new environment. These symptoms are causes of problems with mental health and well-being. It was approved by S. Bochner and A. Fernham who showed that mental disorders are more common among migrants than among indigenous population. There is significant relation between migration and mental health [5].

Specific experience, what has migrants, goes beyond the traditional and daily perception. This experience occurs after involuntary resettlement that is caused by military and political conflicts, adversity and hardship. Additionally, we can say that this experience also connected with losing of homeland and family roots. Thus, psychological aid for IRP should be based on working with their traumatic experience and, firstly, experienced deprivation (losing family, material values and comfort).

Every day human undergoes different negative impacts. It happens when we face with problem situations, get in unusual conditions, new system of social norms etc, and all these influences reflect in our personality. But simultaneously, all these condition also create new possibilities of self-development, taking responsibility for their actions, producing new behavioral pattern and choosing ways of problem solving. All these help person to understand its place and role in the world. But in some cases person ceases its development. Self-development ceasing causes reducing of subjective well-being. So we should keep in mind that psychological features, what constitute traits and qualities of personality, determine ability to change its environment, country and get status of an internally replaced person.

Experienced emotional stress, disadaptation and other negative effects of migratory processes lead to situation when IRP can try to solve actual problem situation with deviant behavior. Such situation usually has negative consequences to the state, for instance, crime rising. So, one of the actual problem for the state is an ability to provide psychological aid to refugees and IRP, namely, creating such living conditions that facilitate successful adaptation in the new environment of this migrants category.

Conducted analysis of personal features of IRP shows that this phenomenon has massive character and affects the main aspects of personality. Firstly, it affects emotional and cognitive spheres, secondly – behavioral and motivational spheres, needs and communication. Possible disorders in different personal spheres, including mental health of IRP, can create a synergy that determines global personality problems, for instance, identity crisis, psychosomatic symptoms and other functional mental disorders.

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