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INTEGRATION MEASURES IN COMMUNITIES AS A WAY TO NATIONAL UNITY, COHESION AND ENSURING THE NATIONAL COUNTRY INTERESTS

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ABSTRACT

*The article is devoted to the issue of national patriotism education in the conditions of war as a new form of social work and education for children and adults in communities. This new form is in demand in practice, with donors, but there is no theoretical justification and methodological support for it. The **purpose** of the article is to define a more structured, scientifically based*

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concept of integration of internally displaced persons in social work in various state and non-state institutions, communities, definition of its logic, forms, types, requirements and recommendations to implementation.

*The research **methods** are theoretical analysis of sources, generalization of experience, induction, deduction, synthesis, observation, comparison and analysis of situations. Research methodology make up the approaches of different levels as well: philosophical, general scientific, specific scientific approaches, scientific approaches within individual sciences.*

The scientific novelty of the article is defining the integration measures as a new form of national-patriotic education for adults and children in the conditions of war, the method of their implementation in communities, their features as a form of educational organization and a social form work at the same time. The practical significance lies in determining the stages and recommendations for the methodology of carrying out integration activities.

*The **results** of the research are justification of the purpose, principles, content, methods and forms of integration activities, requirements for carrying them out. The prospects for further research are the generalization of experience conducting such events in Ukraine, and identifying their impact on integration of internally displaced persons in new communities.*

*The **conclusion** is that the integration of people with various signs of vulnerability in Ukraine in conditions of mass resettlement and large-scale aggression is absolutely necessary.*

KEYWORDS: *Integration Measures, Social Cohesion, National Unity, Ukraine Centrism, Human Centrism.*

INTRODUCTION

The cohesion and unity of Ukraine throughout the period of independence were debatable issues and were used by various political parties to achieve their own political and economic interests. Thus, for quite a long period, these concepts did not so much unite as divide Ukrainians, and they passed from the category of objective factors to subjective ones. The concepts although manipulated by politicians, were necessary conditions for the improvement of the socio-economic situation of citizens. The extent of cohesion and unity has been directly impacted by large-scale Russian aggression.

Cohesion and unity are integral to the country's national interests, efforts to preserve the nation, and ensuring the life, rights and freedoms of every Ukrainian. Without real cohesion, there is no community serving as the basis of the administrative structure of the Ukrainian state, the main link of civil society. When there is no cohesion, then there is space and opportunity for propaganda, psychological operations (PSYOP), the incitement of conflicts, enmity, quarrels, discord, and other factors that divide the country and communities, all of which serve the enemy, and reduce the country's defense capability.

Given that we are all individuals with different life experiences, education, material levels, traumatic experiences, etcetera, in the conditions of war, having a common goal (idea) that unites citizens is important. One of the directions of such an association is the

integration of citizens by conducting social, informative and legal work in the community instead of political manipulation. It acquires special relevance in war conditions and is necessary for strengthening the unity of people and mutual assistance, pooling community resources, reducing social tension in communities and society, overcoming stress, joint satisfaction of people's basic needs, and resolution of their urgent problems.

Today, studies record a decrease in the material standard of living of people, the quality of their life, in the majority of the population there is a violation of the usual life, mental health disorder due to stress, wars, displacement, hostilities, loss of housing, work, family members, etcetera. We observe social maladjustment of people in new living conditions, significant psychological problems, psychological injuries, adaptation disorders, etc. These problems can largely be solved in the community through the provision of assistance to those most in need.

Connecting, first of all, the most vulnerable categories of people at the community level, it is important to provide targeted social assistance, both materials, in-kind, and psychological, socio-pedagogical. It is necessary to restore hope to them, to give them the opportunity to return to work for the benefit of the country, the community and for self-sufficiency.

Therefore, work needs to be undertaken within communities to address the issue integration of people made vulnerable as a result of the war, in particular internally displaced persons (IDPs), seeking to unite people around the concept of a national idea. For this, specialists are needed who know how to work with IDPs who have been displaced as a result of hostilities or occupation of the territories of their permanent residence. As at the time of writing, there are approximately 5 million IDPs in Ukraine (7). Most of them have lost property, relatives and loved ones. They left in order to remain Ukrainians, although they could have either stayed in the occupied territories or gone to the EU and lost their identity.

That is, they chose life in Ukraine, that is why they need help in integrating in a new environment. Over time, they will begin to adapt to new conditions. Therefore, the process of integration is an important next step in the lives of these individuals as they endeavour to become full-fledged new members of the community, working for its benefit and development. Thus, we consider the idea of integration as a national idea - an independent, united, Ukraine in a specific community.

The opportunity to do this exists precisely because of the provision of various social services (legal, economic, psychological, socio-pedagogical, etcetera) in the community by state institutions, public organizations (POs), charitable funds (ChFs), and local self-government bodies. Therefore, there is a need for a more in-depth study of the essence of integration processes in social work for IDPs and other categories of Ukrainian citizens who have suffered from the consequences of the war. We understand social work as social conditions for the realization of human rights, as guarantees of the state in the community through social services for the realization of these rights and solving people's problems (8), in particular, in conditions of martial law, which are in difficult life circumstances.

Today, there is a draft Strategy for the Adaptation and Integration of IDPs in Ukraine, which provides for **5 goals**:

1. State response to the challenges of internal displacement.
2. Safe evacuation of citizens from dangerous areas and meeting their humanitarian needs.
3. Adaptation of IDPs at their new place of residence.
4. Integration and development of IDPs in host territorial communities.
5. Support for safe return to the abandoned place of residence and reintegration (10).

However, the technology and methods of their implementation are absent, as in previous strategies (12, 13). The authors try to determine the integration of IDPs and other categories of people affected by the war as an actual problem of social work in modern conditions (9, 2, 3, 5), including a review of donor projects in Ukraine, charity and public organizations, as the need of therapists to solve the problems of people who definitely need it (11).

These are the projects of UNHCR, USAID, UNICEF, local public organizations, etc. Today, many organizations in Ukraine seek to address this problem in their own way, both at the level of communities, regions, and the country. Integration measures are understood as holidays, group information and counselling of people in combination with an individual approach, provision of humanitarian aid to motivate people's participation, etc. (6) That is, there is no clear understanding and interpretation of integration measures in social work, as well as a standard for their implementation in Ukraine. There are also no methodological principles for their implementation.

At the same time, the forms of their provision can also differ and can be implemented in the traditional form, both through a network of state or communal institutions, and by introducing new forms, for example, the work of mobile teams, volunteering, etc. Each organization prescribes its own standard operating procedures for the provision of such services, based on its budget and capabilities, availability of personnel, etc.

But they do not have a single understanding of the essence and principles of integration of IDPs through social work and social services. International social standards for providing assistance to the civilian population are used, which do not correlate to Ukrainian legislation, which creates diversity in the understanding of the concepts of case management, integration measures, and people with reduced mobility, etc. (1).

There are also many categories of people that these organizations care for, depending on the resources and budget: IDPs, elderly people, disabled people, other people who show signs of vulnerability, for example, families of the dead, military personnel, representatives of national and religious minorities, refugees from other countries, stateless persons, HIV-infected, chronically ill, veterans and their families, discharged servicemen and their family members, wounded civilians, traumatized children, children of war, widows, orphans, etc.

Assistance is needed by many, and for this reason unity of approach and resources is important. This can be achieved, through social work at the community level, which is aimed at the provision of help and support, help and the promotion of self-help, depending on the condition of people and the satisfaction of their basic needs. Historically in Ukraine, social work was not used as a resource for solving the social

problems of the majority of the population, only in relation to certain categories of the population that had problems of socialization.

Under the current conditions, everyone requires a degree of socialization because they were not taught how to live and work, maintain relationships and family, build life plans and prospects, etc. in war conditions. We believe that today the preservation of the lives of Ukrainians, the satisfaction of their basic needs, their unity and mutual assistance correspond to the national interests of the state. Therefore, there is a question of a single definition of the concept of integration in social work as a direction in ensuring national security in the conditions of martial law (15).

Existing studies reveal integration in the context of combating discrimination and segregation of certain categories of people, social integration as a methodological basis for inclusive education, rehabilitation of certain categories of the population that need rehabilitation, creation of conditions for living in new IDP communities, return of veterans to society after the end of the war. That research, however, does not single out integration as a field of activity of a social worker in the context of a state of war. (11, 14, 9).

Nevertheless, foreign social services do promote integration and adaptation of veterans to peaceful life after hostilities, social work with families of servicemen in the Ministries of Defense (USA, Germany, Great Britain), with migrants (France, Germany, etc.). In Ukraine, the tasks and content of the integration of vulnerable categories are not clearly defined and substantiated, there is no general vision of it as a direction of social work and social services, which fully applies to integration measures as a form of such work.

Therefore, the **purpose** of the article is to define a more structured, scientifically based concept of integration of IDPs in social work in various state and non-state institutions, communities, to define its logic, forms, types, requirements and recommendations for its implementation.

METHODOLOGY

Research methods and methodology. We chose the following scientific approaches to research:

– Philosophical approaches:

1. humanistic, which gives us a goal – human centrism, respect for people and their rights; the theory of human rights - in order to create conditions for maximum implementation and respect for people's rights in conditions of war, satisfaction of their basic needs, when the implementation of human rights and community resources are limited;
2. pragmatic: preserving the unity of the country, ensuring national interests, community development, resolving human problems, all of which ensures the principle of Ukrainian centrism– that which is good for the people is good for the country. So, guaranteeing human rights ensures the best conditions for Ukrainians, their communities and the independence of their country.

– General scientific approaches:

1. The informational approach as a means of solving people's problems, exposing disinformation, national education, and building trust in authorities.

2. The approach of exposing hatred and enmity for better grouping of the population of communities based on the understanding of a common enemy for all territories of Ukraine.
 3. Active, which involves all stages of education from words to their application by a person in activities and self-education based on habits.
 4. Axiological, which speaks of the need for both European and national values in every action and word of people, the need for national education.
 5. Humanitarian approach – assistance in meeting the basic needs of people for better integration; the main principles of its implementation are humanity, dispassion, neutrality, independence.
 6. The theory of development – explains that, even in the conditions of martial law, one should not just wait for victory, but approach it and change oneself, with the individual daily solving new problems for the sake of him or herself and the development of the country. Examples could include learning to master new professions, assume new professional functions in the war, to contribute to self-sustainability, etc.
 7. Systematic approach to activities to consistently meet needs, solve problems, coordinate interests, prevent and resolve conflicts. A system of integration measures is needed that spans the identification of needs, problems, conflicts and their causes, selection of clients and their motivation to participate in events, social advertising, measures taking into account security issues in martial law, organization of integration work to its implementation and analysis of results, their correction.
- Specific scientific approaches:
1. psychological, which explains how external influences and the struggle of motives are reflected in a person's consciousness; psychological features of perception of environmental influences, behaviour, etc.
 2. legal, which explains how to implement the goal of integration in practice within the limits of current legislation, respect human rights and how to protect them for better integration of certain categories of the population.
 3. social psychology regarding the mechanisms and ways of integration;
 4. social work as an opportunity for the realization of human rights by the individual for their better integration;
 5. an economic approach to meeting the basic needs of a person and ensuring a dignified life for the individual and their family members;
 6. an artistic approach to meeting people's spiritual needs and influencing people's emotions through art that saves the world and unites people;
 7. medical approach for the identification and treatment of psychosomatic problems, somatic diseases that escalate in war and affect the mental health, psycho-emotional state of people, their quality of life and life itself;
- Scientific approaches within individual sciences:
1. person-oriented in pedagogy as a technology of education,

2. recovery strategy in social work in the conditions of war as a direction of efforts,
3. ecological strategy of social work as a precaution not to harm in wartime with one's intervention,
4. social pedagogy regarding social education of the population in the direction of integration,
5. national education in pedagogy as a tool for shaping the consciousness and behaviour of children and youth,
6. concepts of "help for self-help" and "crisis intervention" in social work,
7. family-centric approach in social pedagogy for systematic work with families,
8. social approach in inclusive pedagogy for the integration of certain categories of the population,
9. management of social services for the organization of social work in the direction of integration according to plans, standards, etc.,
10. risk-oriented approach to determine dangers and risks in a certain area (4, 16).

All of the above provides the purpose, principles, content, forms, and methods of social work for the integration of IDPs in wartime in accordance with the specified scientific approaches.

We chose the following methods for this research: theoretical analysis of sources, generalization of experience, induction, deduction, synthesis, observation, comparison and analysis of situations.

RESULTS

Integration as a scientific concept has been studied by sociology, psychology, political science, informatics, economics, social work, etc. Integration is defined as combination, cohesion, addition, merger, association of independent people, organizations to work, live together, etc. Accordingly, integration by means of social work and social services means, in terms of content, the gathering of people of a certain territory (village, community, region, country) so that they all live conflict-free in this area and solve their problems, develop themselves and the community. Therefore, there is a problem of harmonizing and satisfying legitimate interests, solving problems, conflicts, meeting the needs of socialization and development of a person, family, community, and territory. Integration is the opposite of segregation, discrimination, exploitation, etc.

Regarding social work as a professional activity for the integration of people into a new community. This is, first of all, an activity, therefore it must have a purpose, content, conditions of implementation, and a result. Integration in social work in the conditions of war is a separate direction of its content, which is aimed at uniting people on the basis of Ukrainian-centrism and human-centrism, harmonizing their legitimate interests, meeting not only basic, but also spiritual and social needs, and needs for self-realization.

The goal of integration in social work is the maximum realization of people's rights, freedoms and interests, creating social conditions for this under the conditions of martial law for those who have difficulties with this in new conditions (war, displacement, other factors of vulnerability). Integration is aimed at the development of a person, family,

community, territory, at the successful socialization of children and adults, and at the prevention and elimination of those factors that prevent this: negative phenomena in the environment (alcoholism, drug addiction, smoking, etc.), gender-based violence, human trafficking, exploitation, discrimination, segregation of certain categories of the population. The only cathedral community in which everyone lives well, there are no conflicts is the result of integration.

Therefore, integration is aimed at national unity and social cohesion, whatever differences people may have. Integration, in contrast to adaptation, is aimed at development in new conditions, already without psychological trauma, when the problems of everyday life, basic needs have been solved, social ties have appeared and a person does not have adaptation disorders. If support is needed in adaptation, then integration requires a focus on human development to live under new conditions.

So, these are social services and social work, which does not involve supporting people permanently and treating the recipients of social services as an object, it is treating them as a subject and teaching the subjectivity of one's own life, setting life perspectives, creation of life in new conditions, etc. Integration is already a manifestation of the subjectivity of people in their lives, which is possible through help and self-help as a complex of social services.

Thus, we formulate that the goal of integration of IDPs and other vulnerable persons by means of social work and social services is: ensuring social cohesion and national unity of the community, conflict-free coordination of interests and satisfaction of all needs, creation of social conditions for the realization of rights, prevention of violations of the rights of vulnerable categories of the population.

Integration as a direction of professional activity of social workers consists of separate actions that can be expressed in different forms. Since the activity consists of actions and techniques, integration is a system of measures as a separate, time-fixed action, each of the measures has its own specific goal and task for a certain time, related in content to other measures in the integration system and implemented in a certain sequence, consists of smaller elements – individual social services of social work specialists (basic or specialized, etc.).

Therefore, we can talk about planning a system of integration activities for a certain period of time, which may be long-term and will consist of the work of a multidisciplinary team of specialists. Integration measures may include: information, counselling, transport services and other appropriate services for people in the host community. The integration measure for IDPs in social work, according to our understanding, is a form of interconnected actions of community residents, IDPs and social workers, determined in a certain period of time, in a certain territory, which is aimed at the social cohesion of the community, national unity and satisfaction of people's needs, solving their problems, coordinating legitimate interests in the community, realizing rights, preventing negative phenomena and violations of the rights of IDPs and members of the host community, development of people and the community.

Since social work on integration is a response to the needs of certain categories of the population, communities with certain difficulties, its content and form depend on those needs, the characteristics of the categories, as well as upon the ability to identify them and select adequate services for their satisfaction. Today, there are many people with

various signs of vulnerability who may live and need social services in the community: widows, the poor, the disabled, single elderly people, orphans, large families, IDPs, veterans, etc.

The methods of assessing the needs of the community and those in difficult life circumstances (DLC) currently exist and have been implemented. All of them in the conditions of war should be human-centric and Ukrainian-centric (oriented to help people and in the interests of an independent Ukraine).

An integration event for persons in DLC in social work is a form of interconnected actions of community residents, recipients of social services and social workers, determined in a certain period of time, in a certain territory, which is aimed at social cohesion of the community, national unity and satisfaction of people's needs, solution of their problems, coordination of legitimate interests in the community, realization of rights, prevention of negative phenomena and violations of the rights of persons in the DLC and members of the host community, development of people and the community. Integration measures as a new form of social work in Ukraine can be mass, group, individual, field and stationary, mediated, direct, permanent and periodic. It all depends on needs, problems and resources.

Integration measures in general by purpose and possible content should be aimed at:

- prevention and overcoming of conflicts in the community and family, prevention of gender-based violence, negative phenomena in the environment, segregation, discrimination, rights violations, exploitation, etc.;
- nationally oriented social education of the population, cultural and educational work with the population regarding the traditions, history, culture of the community, region, and country;
- creation of conditions for comprehensive development of adults and children, their successful socialization, satisfaction of spiritual and social needs, needs for self-realization, learning to own one's condition in various conditions, worry about one's mental health, develop one's life prospects, etc.;
- learning to use one's rights, self-help, satisfaction of one's own needs and interests, without violating the rights of other people.

Thus, if adaptation requires support in satisfying basic needs and getting out of the state of objectivity, then integration requires a focus on the development of a person to live in new conditions through the development of his subjectivity. So, these are social services and social work that does not involve supporting people as a permanent help, teaching the subjectivity of one's own life, setting life perspectives, living life in new conditions, etc.

Today, it is possible to formulate requirements for the implementation of integration measures, based on scientific approaches and tasks of social cohesion, unity, national interests of the country, and human rights:

- combination of an emotional component with a rational one in its perception by the population;
- use of cultural and artistic events to unite people;

- application of national-patriotic education as a basis for working with the population, national symbols, regardless of the organization holding the event, involvement of government representatives in the event;
- informing the population about the possibilities of solving problems and what is happening in the community to solve them;
- the attitude of social workers towards the population in integration as subjects of their own lives and subjects of the community, the country;
- systematic multidisciplinary field work with the population of social work specialists to solve problems and meet needs, bringing social services closer to people;
- a person-oriented approach and an individual approach to the population in the provision of social services;
- people from different categories of the population should be at the event, children and adults can be at the same time, only children of IDPs and local people, etc.;
- involving representatives of local self-government bodies to participate in the event;
- preliminary monitoring of the needs of the community and IDPs regarding filling the event with activities that correspond to them;
- combination of various forms of events and communication to meet needs, determining the effectiveness of integration measures.

There are separate requirements for carrying out integration measures depending on the level of dangers and risks as a result of hostilities. In Ukraine, there is a zone of hostilities, a zone of possible hostilities, which requires differences in the approach to the requirements for the number of participants, shelters and facilities, activities of the service sector, and, as a result, restrictive measures for the safety of people, etc.

It is determined by local authorities and approved by a government decree, which is a legal act that is mandatory for the management of all subjects, individuals and legal entities. A clear example of this approach is the construction of underground schools in Kharkiv region, the use of the subway for mass events and activities of the subway school. Implementation of a comprehensive approach in the region (a combination of offline and online learning) regarding the functioning of higher education institutions can also be considered as integration measures among students.

There is a separate issue regarding inclusion as a basis for the social integration of certain categories of the population with special needs (SN) into society. If there is work on taking into account special educational needs (SEN) for children, there were no such recommendations for adults. There is a question about the integration of adult displaced persons from the SN, people with disabilities, children of war, creating conditions for their life in new communities, about the elderly and their assistance.

Here, for integration, the documents of international organizations regarding social standards and social work with such persons, which are implemented by international humanitarian organizations working in Ukraine, taking into account the danger, are useful. So, they implement the social service "care at home", transport social services, physical support of a person to solve his problems of life in the community, representation of the interests of such people, etc.

It is possible, taking into account the above, to formulate recommendations for the implementation of integration measures:

1. An integration event is conducted for a certain category of people who need it, with community residents who have opposite interests or are indifferent to the problems of this category of people.
2. The event should be of long duration (up to 5-6 hours), have no more than 20 people of defined categories, be complex to solve various problems of socialization, development, satisfaction of interests, overcoming negative factors, etc. At the same time, the participants at the event can change: each part of the event lasts for an hour to an hour and a half, and not all people are at the event all day.
3. The program of the event should be publicised in advance to interested persons, but not accessible to the majority of the population in the interest of people's safety.
4. There should be a schedule of events that is close to the place of residence of the people for whom it is organized.
5. The event should consist of:
 - the welcoming part, as a rule, emotionally saturated, motivating to participate in the event; with information on the procedure for its implementation;
 - presentations of the organization that conducts it;
 - an informational part about solving problems faced by this category of people;
 - a training part regarding certain problematic issues for learning how to solve one's problems, developing subjectivity;
 - breaks with refreshments and communication;
 - consultation part of various specialists for people according to predetermined needs;
 - a summary of the event and the delivery of humanitarian, natural, sanitary aid to people (what is available).
 - planning joint activities in the community as a continuation of the event.

It should be noted that a positive emotional component should be maintained throughout the event in various ways as a motivation to participate. The national-patriotic part should also be constantly present, even if the event is held with the participation of donors. These can be: state symbols, Ukrainian towels, embroidered clothes, household items (didukh, pottery, etc.), food, music and songs, etc.

The stages of preparation of the integration event are:

- diagnostic: what are the problems, who has them in the community, selection of categories for the event;
- preparatory: what will we conduct, when, in which premises, under what conditions, what specialists are needed and how to involve them;
- planning: preparation of the summary of the event; its participants and involved specialists;
- organization of the event: determination of the purpose of the event, social advertising of the event to the right people, motivation of people to participate, stimulation of them to the event, determination of criteria and indicators of the

effectiveness of the event, preparation of incoming and outgoing questionnaires regarding the effectiveness of the event, determination of event presenters, preparation of a mobile team, cars to trips, etc.;

- holding an event in the community for the population in accordance with the outline plan;
- summary of the event: analysis and comparison of answers in questionnaires, impressions of participants and specialists, their observations, summarization of financial results, etc., identifying what was successful, what was not, why, what to take for the future, what to abandon and why.

DISCUSSION

An analysis of the work of humanitarian organizations working both globally and in Ukraine leads to the conclusion that the large-scale aggression of the Russian Federation, a large number of the affected population, the scale of resettlement – 5 million in Ukraine and 4.1 million (7) people in the EU require new approaches to social assistance to migrants as a result of a large-scale war, the existing approaches have been tested in relation to a local conflict. It is appropriate to use, and Ukraine does use, the norms of international standards for providing assistance to families with children regarding the use of schools in wartime as centres of social assistance in the community. This happened for the first time in Ukraine in 2022.

The ideas of psychosocial support and mental health of the population found a response among Ukrainians who were not used to going to psychologists and tended to address their psychological problems through the church, friends, alcohol, sports, physical labor, etc. The idea of a safe space for women and girls is beginning to be implemented in the lives of Ukrainian women in the territories of the war zone and possible hostilities in order to preserve their psyche and return to the habits of a peaceful life due to external circumstances.

But not all norms of international social standards of helping the population in war are as effective for our country as in other countries. Refugee camps, towns for IDPs, places of temporary residence today, in fact, are a manifestation of segregation for a large number of people. As early as 2014, places of compact living and settlements for displaced persons were introduced as transit and temporary for a certain time.

None of the government officials and donors imagined that people would live there for years, because, as already noted, these towns are not adapted for permanent long-term residence. Such places hinder the integration of IDPs, because people live the life of IDPs, communicate only with the same neighbours, do not establish social ties in the community due to the lack of constant communication with local residents, if they do not work, and children study online, do not enter kindergartens teams through usual children's activities and communication. If you look at the advantages of temporary residences, it is useful for people who do not seek to integrate and want to preserve their identity in new conditions, receive humanitarian aid, survive together, helping each other.

But this means the absence of independent life, development, integration into new conditions, because many IDPs have nowhere to return. And they cannot start life with

a new sheet of paper because of fear. They want to return to their usual life and environment, which is almost impossible, because living conditions have already changed. They also do not want to make a decision about the beginning of a new life in new conditions, because they are trying to reproduce their system, their habits, everyday life, communication and traditions of their pre-war life in these new conditions.

This is evidenced by many studies on IDPs in places of temporary residence, our own observations and experience. But all this hinders the integration of people into the host communities, distances people from real life here and now. Therefore, joint activities and communication, which are at integration events, are useful from the point of view of overcoming fears and stereotypes, provide social connections and understanding.

Studies show the need for joint activities and communication between adults and children with IDPs and local residents for the integration of people. Integration centres for IDPs and the host community were even implemented as a form of such work (Berdyansk, 2017). But integration measures have appeared only now, and there are ongoing discussions about what they should be and how they should be carried out.

Our conclusions regarding the structure and principles for holding such events, their themes and requirements for them somewhat coincide with the experience of EU countries regarding the integration of migrants from Africa and the East, when there is joint communication between children and adults from migrants and locals at events on the occasion of city and country holidays, sports, cultural events, etc. But these measures in the EU do not have a national orientation for migrants, they are national for all residents of this country, aimed at tolerance and understanding, a certain acceptance and adaptation of people to each other.

Integration measures within our country should also have a national orientation, be based on national unity and cohesion, national social education of the population for the sake of victory, and in the period after the victory, in the period of the reconstruction of an independent, united Ukraine. Their theme is not only adaptation to a new community, but also the cohesion of people. And they are conducted in Ukraine, including taking into account military security requirements, and not only taking into account terrorist threats, as is the case in EU countries.

This makes it impossible to carry out mass integration events in Ukraine, which are typical for the EU today, such as the day of cities, villages, etc. It also requires a greater number of events with less coverage of people offline, greater resources of time, money, but allows for more individual communication with people and targeted help to integrate them into the new community.

But everywhere, integration measures are needed and are carried out jointly by the authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), religious organizations and all those who help the population of the country in establishing life in new conditions. It should be noted that the activities of non-governmental organizations of a religious orientation in Ukraine such as "Caritas", "HelpAge" and others do not have a selective focus on a certain category of believers, for example: Christians, they help everyone who needs it.

And it also works for the idea of integration rather than dividing people on religious lines. It should be noted that there is no experience of integration of IDPs into the EU community. Because they are simply not there as such. The experience of social work on

integration in these countries applies to foreign migrants, veterans to a peaceful life, etc. We note that it is important to create a unified approach to the organization of this work, namely, the implementation of this work by competent specialists in social work under the auspices of not only donors, but representatives of local self-government bodies in communities.

This provides an opportunity to “reach” a significant number of people who need help and who previously received it from departmental bodies, but with the beginning of the war lost this opportunity (for example, members of the families of military personnel who are not together, other distant families who are separated united war). This will make it possible to develop a unified approach, unified standards for the provision of social services and will help more effectively implement integration measures to all sectors of the population that need it.

We note that state social standards today are not identical to the standard operating procedures for providing social services to vulnerable categories of the population in ChFs, POs, and international humanitarian organizations and therefore differ in content and content, which creates certain problems in understanding their essence and evaluating their effectiveness.

CONCLUSIONS

Integration for people with various signs of vulnerability in Ukraine in conditions of mass resettlement and large-scale aggression is necessary and relevant. It is carried out through integration measures that implement the idea of social inclusion of persons in the DLS, are carried out as social guarantees of the realization of human rights by the state, local self-government bodies, humanitarian and charity organizations. They are implemented as social services, which are comprehensive and are provided after assessing the community's needs for them.

We have defined an integration measure in social work as a form of interconnected actions of community residents, persons in social housing and social workers, determined in a certain period of time, in a certain territory, which is aimed at the social cohesion of the community, national unity and satisfaction of people's needs, solving their problems , coordination of legitimate interests in the community, realization of rights, prevention of negative phenomena and violations of the rights of DLSs and members of the host community, development of people and the community.

Integration in Ukraine through social work is based on a complex of scientific approaches of different levels, which define the goal – social cohesion, the principles – Ukrainian-centrism and human-centrism, the content of social work – those social services that contribute to the formation of human subjectivity and its development in new living conditions , forms – integration measures in communities, methods of their implementation – those that contribute to the formation of consciousness, a new experience of behaviour.

The forms of carrying out integration activities are different, depending on the needs and interests of people, they must meet the requirements of martial law regarding the safety of people, the principles of social work, the needs of the community and people. Prospects for further research are the generalization of the experience of conducting such events in Ukraine, their impact on the integration of IDPs in new communities.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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АНОТАЦІЯ / ABSTRACT [in Ukrainian]:

**ІНТЕГРАЦІЙНІ ЗАХОДИ У ГРОМАДАХ ЯК ШЛЯХ ДО НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ЄДНОСТІ,
ЗГУРТОВАНOSTІ ТА ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИХ ІНТЕРЕСІВ КРАЇНИ**

Стаття присвячена актуальній проблемі національно-патріотичного виховання в умовах війни – новій формі соціальної роботи і виховання дітей та дорослих в громадах. Ця нова форма є важливою на практиці, у донорів, але немає її теоретичного обґрунтування та методичного забезпечення. **Метою** статті є визначення більш структурованого, науково-обґрунтованого поняття інтеграції внутрішньо-переміщених осіб (ВПО) в соціальній роботі в різних державних і недержавних інституціях, громадах, визначення її логіки, форм, видів, вимог та рекомендацій до здійснення. **Методами** дослідження є теоретичний аналіз джерел, узагальнення досвіду, індукція, дедукція, синтез, спостереження, порівняння та аналіз ситуацій. Методологію дослідження також складають підходи різного рівня: філософські, загальнонаукові, конкретно-наукові підходи, наукові підходи у межах окремих наук.

Науковою новизною статті стало визначення інтеграційних заходів як нової форми національно-патріотичного виховання в умовах війни дорослих і дітей, методика їх проведення в громадах, їх особливостей як форми організації виховання і форми соціальної роботи водночас. Практичне значення полягає у визначенні етапів і рекомендацій до методики проведення інтеграційних заходів.

Результатами дослідження стали: обґрунтування мети, принципів, змісту, методів і форм проведення інтеграційних заходів, вимоги до їх проведення. Перспективами подальших досліджень є узагальнення досвіду проведення таких заходів в Україні, виявлення їх впливу на інтеграцію ВПО в нових громадах.

Висновок: інтеграція для людей з різними ознаками вразливості в Україні в умовах масового переселення та широкомасштабної агресії вкрай необхідна.

КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА: інтеграційні заходи, соціальна згуртованість, національна єдність, україноцентризм, людиноцентризм.

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