

## ДЕМОГРАФІЯ, ЕКОНОМІКА ПРАЦІ, СОЦІАЛЬНА ЕКОНОМІКА І ПОЛІТИКА

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### Adaptive processes of internal migration in terms of transformation of regional labor markets

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In the article the theoretical basis of adaptation processes internally displaced persons in the host society. Studied and improved definitions such as «adaptation», «social adaptation», «adaptation mechanisms». Grounded views of scientists and psychologists to study the process of adaptation of internally displaced persons in the new environment. Analyzed the number of internally displaced persons, their location and concentration in different regions of Ukraine. Highlight adaptive mechanisms and suggested adaptive model internally displaced persons in the host society. Described how the process of adaptation of internally displaced persons in various regions of Ukraine. Characterized specificity, socio-cultural traditions and peculiarities of the host region. The analysis projects that organize and ensure the adaptation and development of internally displaced persons in the region.

**Keywords:** adaptation, social adaptation, adaptive mechanisms, internally displaced persons, host society, adaptation model.

Бачинська М.В. АДАПТАЦІЙНІ ПРОЦЕСИ ВНУТРІШНЬОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ В УМОВАХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ РЕГІОНАЛЬНИХ РИНКІВ ПРАЦІ

У статті визначено теоретичні основи адаптаційних процесів внутрішньо переміщених осіб у приймаючий соціум. Досліджено та вдосконалено такі дефініції, як «адаптація», «соціальна адаптація» «адаптаційні механізми». Обґрунтовано погляди вчених-психологів із вивчення процесу пристосування внутрішньо переміщених осіб у новому середовищі. Проаналізовано кількість внутрішньо переміщених осіб, їх розміщення та концентрація в різних регіонах України. Виділено адаптаційні механізми та запропоновано адаптаційну модель внутрішньо переміщених осіб у приймаючий соціум. Описано, як саме здійснюється процес пристосування внутрішньо переміщених осіб у різних регіонах України. Охарактеризовано специфіку, соціокультурні традиції та особливості приймаючого регіону. Проаналізовано проекти, які організують і забезпечують процес адаптації, а також освоєння внутрішньо переміщених осіб у даному регіоні.

**Ключові слова:** адаптація, соціальна адаптація, адаптаційні механізми, внутрішньо переміщені особи, приймаючий соціум, адаптаційна модель.

Бачинская М.В. АДАПТАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ ВНУТРЕННЕЙ МИГРАЦИИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ РЫНКОВ ТРУДА

В статье определены теоретические основы адаптационных процессов внутренне перемещенных лиц в принимающий социум. Исследованы и усовершенствованы такие дефиниции, как «адаптация», «социальная адаптация» «адаптационные механизмы». Обоснованы взгляды ученых-психологов по изучению процесса приспособления внутренне перемещенных лиц в новой среде. Проанализировано количество внутренне перемещенных лиц, их размещение и концентрация в разных регионах Украины. Выделены адаптационные механизмы и предложена адаптационная модель внутренне перемещенных лиц в принимающий социум. Описано, как осуществляется процесс приспособления внутренне перемещенных лиц в различных регионах Украины. Охарактеризованы специфика, социокультурные традиции и особенности принимающего региона. Проанализированы проекты, которые организуют и обеспечивают процесс адаптации, а также освоение внутренне перемещенных лиц в данном регионе.

**Ключевые слова:** адаптация, социальная адаптация, адаптационные механизмы, внутренне перемещенные лица, принимающий социум, адаптационная модель.

**Introduction.** As a result of military operations in the east intensified external migration and forced internal migration activated. In the last

year internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the eastern regions of Ukraine left their homes due to safety issues (attacks, including artillery) and

the consequences of the conflict (lack of housing, water, food, medicine) and move to regions remote from the hostilities and more suitable for life. Before get used to the culture and traditions of their new environment every migrant must go through the process of adaptation and to adjust to the new environment.

The concept of «adaptation» (from the Latin «adapto» – adjustment) – the process of effective interaction with the environment that can be carried out at different levels (biological, psychological, social) [1, s. 95]. Especially it has recently been released aspect of human adaptation in rapid changable or extreme environmental conditions. Inadequate living conditions stimulate a new state in human organism – the state of social adaptation.

«Social adaptation» refers to man's ability to predict behavior change when installed on a new, unexpected demands and social interaction of the individual or social group on the social environment in which coordinated their mutual requirements and expectations.

Social adaptation of IDPs in a new environment and a new residence is impossible without adaptation mechanisms.

**Analytical framework.** The essence of «adjustment mechanisms» in the IDPs process of adaptation to the new conditions of the social environment, the views is expressed by various researches of scientists and psychologists. S.I. Ozhegova concept of «adaptation mechanisms» interpreted as «repetitive actions, behavior patterns of personality that applies in the new social environment for problem solving, resulting adaptive actions» [2, s. 354]. In the presence of IDPs adaptation mechanisms influence the adaptation process and the success of overcoming the problem situations in the new habitat. When there forced migration and the person decides to move, it changes the living environment and run made lifelong adaptive mechanisms that directly affect the effectiveness of adjustment (adaptive) process to new conditions of life in the new region.

Important that the adaptation process using specific adaptive mechanisms leads to changes in the mental state of the individual that was peculiar to him before the adaptation. IDPs in the process of socio-psychological adaptation experience a psychological state characterized by dynamic, fast variability. After completion of the adaptation process initial psychological state or disappears completely or largely unchanged. Researchers of social and psychological adaptation believe that any human adaptation (espe-

cially IDPs) to a new social environment carried out not by separate mechanisms as much as their complexes, which are reflected in the structure of personality [3, s. 4]. Myloslavova I.O. notes that the social and psychological adaptation mechanisms of different forms distinguished by activity-passivity criterion: adaptation and adaptability allow a comfortable view reactions follow, infection, suggestion and persuasion. Psychologist Nemov R.S classifies psychological mechanisms: identification (individual identification with a certain group), imitation (conscious or unconscious reproduction of the individual behaviors of others), suggestion (unconscious process playing individual inner experiences, thoughts, feelings and mental states of people, which communicates individual), social facilitation («relief») – the stimulating effect of the behavior of some people on the activities of other, comfort (understanding personality differences of opinion with others and external consistency with it, which is realized through individual behavior), identification (allows to learn various forms of relationships, norms, behaviors) [4, s. 364]. Smelser N. believes psychological mechanisms include imitation (awareness desire to copy the behavior of others), identification, shame (shame experiences, caused by the reaction of other people), feelings (emotions of shame associated with punishment oneself) [5, s. 390].

Taking into account the opinion of scientists and psychologists can be grouped into the following features IDPs adaptation to the new conditions of the social environment, underlying such mechanisms that reflect the diversity of social processes in the new region, and defining feature adaptation process:

- activity – the basis of the mechanism underlying its ingredients such as communication, work, study. They allow for full inclusion, active individual adaptation to the new social environment. The mechanism of adaptation and social activity has its own specific steps and can be regarded as a scheme: the need for individual.

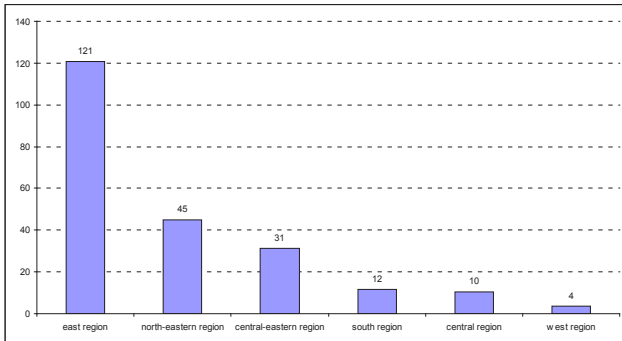
- needs, motives decision – Implementation and summing conclusions – its score.

- communication – with no software experience or language discrimination or limitations in the new region (education, work place) and be able to communicate with other IDPs and restore contact with their relatives. The purpose of this mechanism is the expansion of learning social values in active cooperation with other individuals.

- the individual consciousness – through this mechanism is the formation and realization of

his social class to social environment, which is IDPs, and their role in it.

In general, given the internal displacement within regions in Ukraine has 1,493.8 thousand IDPs in different regions.



**Figure 1. The number of IDPs in the regions of Ukraine thousand persons as of 09/25/2015 p.\***

*\*Compiled by the author based [6]*

For example, in areas such as Donetsk (558.1 thousand people), Lugansk (223.1 thousand.), Kharkiv (191.7 thousand.), Kyiv (153.4 thousand. people), Zaporizhyya (102.5 thousand. people) a very large number of internally displaced persons compared to Ternopil (2.7 thousand. people), Chernivtsi (3 thousand. people), Transcarpathian (3,5 thousand. persons). Figure 1. This is noticeably uneven concentration IDPs various regions of Ukraine due primarily to relationships and personal values, ability to satisfy vital needs and employment.

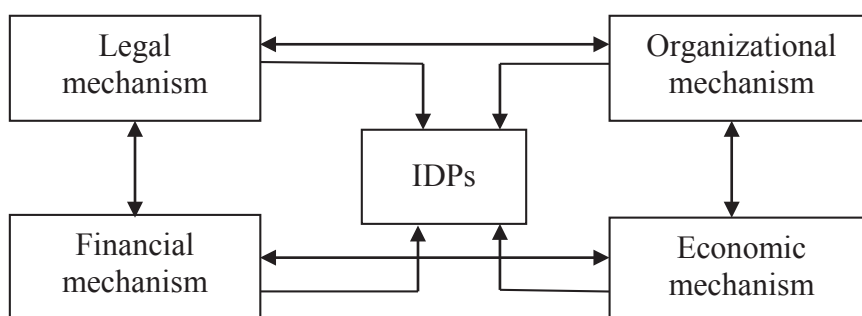
**Results and discussion.** To facilitate the process of adaptation in regions where there are the largest number of IDPs are special «adaptive mechanisms» that are expressed in the respective strategic area for development. These mechanisms can be summarized and displayed in conjunction impact of such adaptive models IDPs to the host society (figure 2).

To achieve a natural adaptation process of IDPs regional development strategy envisaged in the effective interaction of relevant «adjustment mechanisms», namely legal, organizational, economic and financial.

The legal mechanism will be focused on the principles of constitutionality and legality stakeholders Strategy implementation measures within the law. In terms of implementing major reforms expected to develop a number of local regulatory documents that will determine the legal basis for the implementation of the state regional policy, to provide legal support decentralization of power on the principles of European strategy «good governance» and establish an open dialogue with the public. The main tools of legal mechanism will serve legal documents of public authorities.

The organizational mechanism is directed to ensure the principles of partnership and cooperation between the authorities and representatives of businesses, academia and public organizations. A clear definition of objectives between actors implementation of the Strategy will allocate the responsibility for making decision. A key component of the institutional mechanism will be an Action Plan to implement the Strategy, which will allow using the set of indicators to conduct simplified and improved adaptation of IDPs in the social environment of the region.

The economic mechanism to enforce the principles of sustainable development of territories and maintaining the leading position of competitiveness among regions of Ukraine through the use of tools for creating an enabling environment for investment in the region's economy in order to: support domestic producers of industrial products; promote financial improvement of enterprises; transfer and private enterprise for IDPs; creation of new enterprises with the possibility of employment IDPs; introducing modern technologies to improve the environment.



**Figure 2. Adaptive model of IDPs in host society\***

*\*Compiled by the author based [7]*

Financial mechanism will ensure implementation of the principles of transparency and unpredictability of government actions on the distribution of own financial resources of the region and attracted state budget, investments, international grants and attracting loans from banks and non-banks, funds of private trust funds, charities and voluntary organizations for implementation of the adaptation process of IDPs in the society of the region.

The basic needs that arise in any IDPs in the new social environment and regulate «adaptive mechanisms» include: life safety, personal needs (housing, clothing, food), social protection and social security, health care, education, psychological support.

Providing basic needs of IDPs to some extent implemented by public authorities, local government organizations, civic initiatives and voluntary associations in a variety of projects.

Projects and psychological support needs are organized in all regions of hosting IDPs.

For example, consider a few projects that actively ensure a comfortable climate adaptation for IDPs in the new region.

1. Kirovograd initiative group «Dumka», in conjunction with TIMO public organization «Open Doors» invites families of internally displaced persons to participate in the activities of the «Joint action – a single community». (project implemented under the «Ukrainian regional platform of public initiatives», which is administered by the public organization «Territory of success» funded by the European Union to Ukraine)

The purpose of the project – practically help families solve IDPs life stress, settle in and establish friendly relations with the inhabitants of the city. Within the project we invite:

– Contribute to the participation in training «Social adaptation and integration in the new conditions of life». As part of the free training, participants will receive useful knowledge and experience of adaptation in Kirovograd, meet interesting people and settlers of the city that has gone in adapting.

– Together with family members to participate in quelling, decoupage and sweet floral design. As part of the workshops you not only get a new and interesting experience art handmade, but also usefully spend their free time with his family, because events will take place on Sunday. All materials for the workshops are provided to participants free of charge [8].

2. Caritas Odessa UGCC (Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church) launched a new project «Implementation Approach» case-management

«in dealing with IDPs». The project is funded by UN and funded by the Government of Japan. The project partners are the city TSSSDM where specially created 10 jobs for the project executors. With this project, social workers can master the modern case management approach in working with IDPs enjoyed worldwide. Approach «case-management» needs assessment provides specific IDPs, referrals to appropriate service providers and monitoring their delivery process. This integrated approach will allow quick access to existing services, increase the effectiveness of their provision and ensure continuity of support to IDPs [9].

The main objectives of the project are: the development of customer opportunities and the ability to apply different approaches to solving problems that encourage customers to participate in community life and interaction with its members, networking clients with social systems to obtain services and resources, obtaining customer knowledge and skills to solve their problems and needs in the future.

In Odessa, the project will be implemented in 5 regions of Ukraine: Kramatorsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv and Zaporizhia.

3. «Initiative « Legal aid internally displaced persons – guarantee equal opportunities» is supported by UN in Ukraine (within the project «Rapid response to social and economic problems of internally displaced persons in Ukraine») and the Government of Japan. Internally displaced persons (IDPs), are constantly faced with an array of completely new for yourself legal needs and problems. The most relevant in the appeals have questions regarding state recognition of documents issued for unrestrained Ukraine territory for benefits, compensation damages (destruction of property, of loss, physical harm and injury, death of loved ones), document recovery, employment, violations of the right to labor and so on. For more than two months of receiving in Odesa. The possibility to receive legal aid benefited more than 60 people. Urgent legal matters internally displaced persons may decide by contacting the reception lawyers remotely via email or phone odesakvu@ukr.net, or by contacting the reception in person. In addition to assisting in the steady state, periodically visiting the techniques implemented in areas where IDPs [10].

4. Charitable Fund «Good Samaritan», the head of which is Peter Serdychenko, took an active position in the case of immigrants from areas of improvement ATO. However, the organization is significantly different from other sim-

Table 1

**Sector for housing provision of non-food assistance in the Lviv region\***

Types of settlements	Number of settlements	Number of accommodation	Ready to use
Places of compact settlement	3	70	70
Small place living together	1	11	11
Total	4	81	81

\*Compiled from source: Preliminary analysis and assessment of the needs of IDPs [12]

ilar to it. In addition to assistance with food, clothing and housing «Good Samaritan» with the settlers involved in the construction of a campus for those who decided to stay in Odessa. It even includes farm. In no pension Sit back, each found work there. However, the town has very strict rules. Yes, the territory has dry law prohibited any disputes regarding religious and political views. Although the fund manager stressed that Ukraine supports and prays for the unity and prosperity of our country. In 44 children of immigrants, help them to discover their kindergarten in Maiiakah.

Denis Serdychenko said that they created not only material but also psychological basis for people where they can relax the soul. Now the Foundation is working that the fall migrants should move to self-sufficiency. They bought the pig population, more than a hundred chickens, built a barn for 20 cows.

Now B «Good Samaritan» live about 150 people. These people are willing and ready to work. The Fund is ready to give them a piece of land where they will build their homes.

Earth Foundation will provide displaced from their reserves, 6 acres each. Money for the construction is expected to receive from foreign donors. Now the application process passes. One house is designed for four families and its construction for Canadian technology will cost 50 thousand dollars [11].

Also the fund engaged in education for people who want to help: hold seminars, conferences, trainings for social workers people who want to be volunteers.

5. Creating places of compact residence. Lviv region has become one of the areas that have received public funding (10 mln. UAH, or less than 1 million dollars USA) to cover the needs of health centers and places of compact residence for IDPs. However, a significant propor-

tion of these funds (800 thousand. UAH.) can not be spent because of current requirements. IDPs had registered in health centers and apply for such assistance in advance; however, most IDPs have changed their place of residence before the opportunity to get help. According to Lviv Regional State Administration, as of September 2000 in sanatoriums reserved places for immigrants, but the demand is much greater, because every day comes at least 40 people. Owners of resorts do not trust the government and not rely on what they reimburse expenses (210 UAH. per person per day or \$ 15. US). They are reluctant to place the IDPs in large rooms. Local authorities sent another request to the Government to allocate 7 mln. UAH. to cover the needs of the places of compact residence who are willing to place persons in the autumn-winter period. Table 1 shows the number of new places of compact settlement in Lviv region, how many places they and the state of readiness to receive IDPs.

**Conclusion.** The data in the table shows that these places is extremely insufficient in number 10400 persons IDPs in the Lviv region as of 25.09.2015., which could give shelter for IDPs and adaptation in the new environment.

After reading from the reception and adaptation projects IDPs in host society becomes apparent that the most comfortable and safer this kind of migrants will be in the Odessa region, which revealed itself most notable and the most active among IDPs care. There indicative number of projects and their types. The technique of adaptive mechanisms which are used in Odessa can be used in regions of Ukraine, where the most concentrated number of internally displaced persons. And a draft of Odessa region become an example for those regions of Ukraine that are not using their potential for easy and comfortable stay IDPs in the region, including Lviv region.

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