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FEATURES OF SOCIAL WORK WITH INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Social work must be flexible and timely respond to today’s challenges. One of these challenges was the emergence of such a new vulnerable category of people as internally displaced persons. The emergence of "internal refugees" has challenged many social services.

In work with this category, social workers use short-term and long-term intervention strategies.

Short-term may include: crisis intervention; outreach work is a task-oriented model of social work.

Crisis intervention includes the following techniques: providing information and instructions, using booklets, identifying possible help from relatives.

Much attention is paid to the verbalization of the emotional states of internally displaced persons. The client is helped in recognizing the problem and forming a plan for further actions.

In the course of work, there is a constant review of the work process. The main feature of the crisis intervention strategy is that the social worker does not influence the crisis itself. The specialist works only with the consequences of a crisis or psycho-traumatic situation. The social worker takes a directive position and takes responsibility.

Outreach work consists in providing services outside the social institution. As a rule, a social worker provides assistance in places of compact residence of internally displaced persons. This model is task oriented. The basis is the "small steps" tactic. Thus, the tasks are performed gradually. Steps aimed at restoring the social functioning of a person. Tasks are determined during meetings with a social worker.

The long-term care strategy is based on multi-levels. It is focused on restoring social ties between people and social systems. An important factor is the construction of a support system and the involvement of community resources and volunteers.

Building a new philosophy of the system of social integration of IDPs has become a real challenge for social workers. This category is characterized by a consumerist approach. They have specific value orientations and a narrow "vision of the future".

Social integration and adaptation should not be focused on the planned satisfaction of needs. This can lead to dependence on the help of social workers and volunteers. Modern social workers must move away from the paternalistic paradigm of soviet social security. After all, today many institutions of social protection of the population and social service institutions have inherited this practice.

The work of a social worker should become an impetus for active actions: finding a job, affordable housing, social and cultural development, participation in public life.

As part of such an approach to solving the problems of IDPs, a new idea of modern professional social work is being formed. The ideal of modern social work is the expansion of opportunities. Empowerment is activation and freeing them from the need for a social worker.

Therefore, social work with internally displaced persons should be aimed at overcoming dependence on humanitarian aid. The main tasks of a social worker are based on the restoration of labor potential and socio-cultural ties. Ukrainian social services should take into account the experience of international social work.