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SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE WAR AND POST-WAR PERIODS

All definitions of social capital available in the scientific literature are based on the fact that they are focused on social relations [1]. In particular, according to the definition of the sociologist P. Bourdieu, social capital is a set of actual or potential resources that are associated with the establishment of a long-lasting network of institutionalized relations of mutual acquaintance or recognition, and consists of social obligations that, under certain conditions, turn into economic capital [2]. According to the sociologist Bourdieu P., social capital is a product of social production and represents a network of connections as a means of achieving group solidarity and obtaining a certain benefit. Bourdieu P. believed that social capital is a group resource (family, friends, church, corporation, business structure, public organization, club, etc.). The relationship between the level of economic development of the country and the size of the total social capital is mediated by the existing political system, religious traditions, dominant values, etc. [3]. Therefore, social capital is a set of relationships, norms and values that contribute to the establishment and development of cooperation between people within a certain community.

The full-scale war in Ukraine affected the functioning of all sectors and spheres of the national economy. It became a challenge for the preservation and development of social capital in the country. The war in Ukraine caused extreme social conditions that affected the functioning of social capital in the regions of the country. Among them are “such circumstances of life that continue for a long time and significantly go beyond social and natural norms that have historically developed in this society. This is a set of social, economic, technological, ecological, organizational, mental and psychophysiological factors that significantly deviate from their usual, everyday indicators and negatively affect the life of an individual, social groups or the whole society. In extreme conditions, a person plunges into a new type of existence, falling into an unusual way

of being. It is characterized by a significant deterioration of living conditions and a constant threat to people's health and even existence. Such conditions are characteristic of periods of wars, long-term epidemics, large-scale anthropogenic and natural disasters" [4, p.46].

One of the signs of the impact of war on the processes related to the accumulation and development of social capital is the self-organization of the population and the creation of new communities and groups that have common goals and interests. This leads to the formation of a new segment of mutual relations and strengthening of existing ones. In the conditions of war, the population shows readiness for mutual assistance and cooperation, which contributes to the formation of social capital within the community.

In addition, an essential feature of the functioning and strengthening of social capital in the country in the conditions of war is the development of social responsibility for actions and relationships with other people [5].

The processes of human capital development in Ukraine are affected by the problems of population emigration due to military operations, which requires regulation of migration processes. In particular, since the beginning of the war, millions of Ukrainians were forced to leave their homes. According to the UN Refugee Agency, as of September 2022, the number of internally displaced persons is estimated at almost 7 million citizens. At the same time, the Agency expects that about 8.3 million people will become refugees outside Ukraine this year. Almost 4.2 million Ukrainians are currently registered for temporary protection status or participation in national protection schemes in Europe. The number of citizens who go abroad slightly exceeds the number of those who return to Ukraine. In the future, the rate of outflow and return of the population will depend primarily on security, financial and economic factors, as well as the policy of the host countries regarding the provision of asylum and the policy on the labor market [6]. In order to strengthen and develop social capital in Ukraine in the war and post-war periods, it is important that citizens who were forced to leave Ukraine due to Russia's war against Ukraine return, having made sure that the area is safe to stay in and have employment guarantees.

In the conditions of war, risk and uncertainty increase. It makes people trust each other more to achieve common goals, to solve problems of survival, protection, security and livelihood through joint efforts. This determines the structural changes of social capital within the community and the urgent need to develop a social policy adequate to today's realities.

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