

and freedoms, fair elections, rule of law, can be implemented by absolutely different ideologies across the compass.

It is not always possible to classify clearly all of the principles, laws, political parties, or media outlets as either left-wing or right-wing since they often incorporate elements of both. In addition, individuals who identify themselves as left or right-wing may also embrace some principles from the opposing end of the political compass. This approach is beneficial in some way whereas it allows us to avoid simplified outlook and keep balance in political sphere of our life.

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE: CURRENT LEGAL ISSUES

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Article 1 of the Constitution of Ukraine states that Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, and legal state. Despite that the Russian Federation invaded the territory of Ukraine in 2014, having violated a number of norms of international law. As a result, about 7% of the territory of Ukraine was occupied and almost 2 million people were forced to become internally displaced persons.

Moreover, these circumstances caused considerable changes to the Ukrainian legislation and the following legal acts came into force: the law of Ukraine on Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine No 1207-VII of April 15, 2014; the law of Ukraine on Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons No 1706-VII of October 20, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Law No 1706-VII"); the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Provision of Monthly Targeted Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons to Cover Living Expenses, Including Payment for Housing and Communal Services No 505 of October 1, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Resolution No.505"); the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Accounting of Internally Displaced

Persons No 509 of October 1, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Resolution No. 509"); the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Implementation of Social Payments to Internally Displaced Persons No 637 of November 5, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Resolution No 637"). Unfortunately, those acts were only the first stage in the transformation of the Ukrainian legislation and regulation of the legal status of internally displaced Ukrainians.

On February 24, 2022, around 4:30 a.m. in the morning, the cynical and illegal full-scale Russian invasion into Ukraine renewed the relevance of the topic of the occupied territories and internally displaced persons. As a result, during the first week of the invasion, millions of Ukrainians became displaced. The official statistics of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine states that the number of people registered in the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons increased from 1 446 881 people in 2020 to more than 4 million people in June, 2022. It is important to note that 47% of them are children. Although, this figure of 4 million is far from reality, because according to the data of the International Organization for Migration, the real number of internally displaced persons in Ukraine has long since exceeded eight million. Besides, it should be noted that most refugees from the occupied territories avoid obtaining the official status of an internally displaced person for various reasons.

The legal framework for regulating the status of internally displaced persons was developed in Ukraine in 2014 and it has not undergone significant transformation over the past eight years. The answer to the question: *Who are these internally displaced persons according to the Ukrainian legislation?* is provided by Article 1 of Law No 1706-VII, which states: "An internally displaced person is a citizen of Ukraine, a foreigner or a stateless person who stays in the territory of Ukraine on legal grounds and has the right to permanent residence in Ukraine, who was forced to flee or leave their place of residence as a result of or in order to avoid the negative consequences of the armed conflict, temporary occupation, widespread manifestations of violence, violations of human rights and emergency situations of a natural or man-made nature" [2]. In general, the definition, mentioned above, does not contain a restriction that concerns the crossing of the state border by internally displaced persons.

It is also worth noting that simultaneously with the adoption of Law No 1706-VII a system of recording for internally displaced persons in the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine is functioning in Ukraine. Thus, in order to obtain the status of an internally displaced person, each displaced person from the occupied territories must get a "certificate on registration of an internally displaced person." This certificate is drawn up in accordance with the procedure specified by Resolution No 509 by submitting an application to the social protection department at the new (actual) place of residence. Such an application must contain data on the applicant's identity, as well as confirmation of the circumstances that have caused his/her internal displacement. It is positive that the legislative provisions of

paragraph 2 of Part 1 of Article 1 of Law No 1706-VII have removed the burden of proving such circumstances from individuals, calling them commonly known, but only under condition that the "data on such circumstances are contained in the official reports (notices) of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, or they are posted on the websites of these organizations, or if, in relation to such circumstances, authorized state bodies have adopted the relevant decisions. Moreover, the Ukrainian government reacted so quickly to the beginning of a full-scale war on February 24, 2022 that already in March internally displaced persons were able to submit an application for registration through the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services "Diya".

Besides, in Part 10 of Article 4 of Law No 1706-VII the legislator defines the grounds for refusing to issue a certificate of registration of internally displaced persons. However, a person has the right to apply for the certificate again if he/she has the grounds specified in Article 1 of Law No 1706-VII or if the obstacles to obtain a certificate provided for above have been removed, or to appeal the Decision to deny the issue of a certificate of registration as internally displaced person to the court.

Summarizing the legal mechanism for obtaining registration documents, I would like to note that legal registration as an internally displaced person provides the person with the following possibilities: 1) the right to receive monthly assistance from the state; 2) the right to re-register pension and other social benefits at the new (actual) place of residence; 3) the right to medical care (including reimbursement of the cost of necessary medicines); 4) the right to continue education in the territory of the new (actual) place of residence (for children of preschool age, schoolchildren and students); 5) the right to free legal aid.

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ADDRESSING SOCIETAL CHALLENGES: ENSURING VALIDITY IN ASSESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

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Every psychological test must have good validity, otherwise it may lead to false results. There are several main reasons why tests cannot be valid. Firstly, not all tests are made clearly. It can lead to people understanding statements in different ways, which means they may not answer correctly. The next problem is translating tests, as standardized rating scales/questionnaires may not be available in the desired language. One more reason is using unsuitable words in statements, as every person can think about different contexts of one word. For example, the word "often" could mean one time per week for one person and every day for another. The last reason is the bad choice of criteria that we want to identify. All of these reasons can render a test useless.

The primary aim of this research is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the process involved in creating psychological tests. This process includes the identification of the construct or trait that the test aims to measure, the development of test items and scoring procedures, and the evaluation of the test's psychometric properties, such as reliability, validity, and sensitivity. [1]

Moreover, the research also aims to explore ways to enhance the level of validity in psychological tests. This objective involves examining the sources of invalidity, such as construct under-representation or construct-irrelevant variance, and identifying strategies to mitigate them. Furthermore, the research will investigate the role of different sources of evidence in establishing the validity of psychological tests, such as content validity, criterion-related validity, and construct validity.

The ultimate goal of this research is to contribute to the development of more accurate and reliable psychological tests that can provide valid and meaningful information about individuals' psychological characteristics, such as personality traits, cognitive abilities, and emotional states. This research will have practical implications for various fields, including clinical psychology, educational