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Emotional intelligence and its role in forming the leadership qualities of future specialists in the social sphere in institutions of higher education

The leader is a member of the group, performing the main role in the organization of the common activity and regulation of relationships, according to which the group recognizes the right to make decisions in significant situations, to which all members of the group voluntarily obey [2, c. 3]. It is very important for a leader-specialist in the social sphere to have a developed emotional intelligence.

Scientists interpret emotional intelligence as the ability to understand the meaning of emotions and use the knowledge gained to analyze and solve the problems that arise [3, p. 59]. Emotional intelligence is a person's ability to recognize emotions, understand the motives, aspirations and desires of other people and their own, as well as the ability to manage their emotions and the emotions of other people in order to solve specific practical tasks and improve the quality of interpersonal interaction. It includes: self-awareness; control of impulsivity; persistence; confidence; self-motivation; empathy.

Emotional intelligence shows a person's abilities: I understand my emotions, I know how to control it, I understand and I know how to control other people's emotions.

Accepting emotions involves:

– reflection of a person's complex ability to recognize another person's emotions not only by verbal signals, but also by facial expressions, posture, gestures, volume and tone of voice and other non-verbal signs;

– perception and recognition of one's own emotions and emotions of other people, which enables further analysis of emotional information;

– a person who is in good contact with his own emotions and experiences can much more easily identify with another person and understand the essence of his emotional state.

We agree with the researchers' opinion that "a leader who does not understand his own emotions and experiences well, as well as is not capable of recognizing the emotional states and problems of his subordinates, completely loses the opportunity to lead the emotional life of his own team [3, p. 60].

Developed emotional intelligence allows a future leader-specialist in the social sphere to:

– to be in harmony with one's own intentions and experiences;

- to ensure the trust of clients and confidence in the success of their own future;
- to create a unique psychological climate that encourages clients to find a way out of overcoming difficult life circumstances by solving specific tasks set before them (after all, the main task of a future specialist in the social sphere is to help a person independently overcome life's difficulties);
- expertly manage customer motivation.

The future leader-specialist must possess deep basic knowledge in the social sphere, "tact, a high degree of personal responsibility, the ability to awaken hidden human potential" [1, c. 126]. And in this sense, a great role belongs to the developed emotional intelligence.

The professionalism of the future leader-specialist in the social sphere, supported by his developed emotional intelligence, is the basis of qualified assistance to people in solving their life problems, achieving high quality and work results

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Ініціативна реконструкція занедбаних будівель як спосіб формування фондів житла для внутрішньо переміщених осіб

Через російську агресію в багатьох регіонах України є руйнування житла й об'єктів соціальної сфери. Мільйони українців залишили домівки: виїхали за кордон, евакуювалися до більш безпечних регіонів. За даними Міжнародної організації з міграції, станом на червень 2023 р. в Україні 5,1 млн. громадян є внутрішньо переміщеними особами (ВПО). Таке переміщення потребує забезпечення житлом. Підходи до відбудови житла після війни:

- 1) забезпечення транзитним та тимчасовим житлом;
- 2) будівництво нового житла;
- 3) відбудова власними силами, коли відбудова житла здійснюється власними силами мешканця, але сторонні установи постачають матеріали та послуги;
- 4) фінансування відбудови, коли відновлення житла здійснюється мешканцем за фінансової допомоги зовнішніх структур [1].

Забезпечити житлом значну чисельність ВПО можна таким чином:

- розміщення в наявних об'єктах житлового фонду;
- використання об'єктів соціальної сфери для тимчасового проживання;
- реконструкція невикористовуваних гуртожитків та баз відпочинку;