

На нашу думку, суттєвий подальший розвиток та закріплення VR-технологій у житті людини залежить від споживацького фактору, від пошуку нових, перш за все, мотиваційних факторів використання VR, що видається невід'ємним від зміни існуючих ізольованих від реального світу VR-технологій (кімнат, порівняно незручних шоломів) та поєднанні елементів двох світів у вигляді Augmented VR (доповненої VR).

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THE EFFECTS OF EARLY PARENTAL LOSS

According to the data of the Ministry of social policy (2016), more than 73 thousand orphans are registered in Ukraine. Among them 4,709 are from Donetsk, and 1,432 children are from Luhansk. Of the total number of orphans and children deprived of parental care, about 53,000 are under the care of their close relatives, about 6,600 children remain in boarding schools, 25,000 children live in families who have found themselves in difficult life circumstances and cannot raise children, and 18 thousand children are waiting to be adopted [1]. So, the problem of parental loss and effects that it can cause is undoubtedly relevant nowadays in Ukraine and demands close study.

The aim of the current thesis is to enlighten contemporary European approaches concerning the issue.

It is a fact that the death of a parent can lead to other losses for a child, such as having to move, switching schools, or living with the other parent. Besides this, the family's financial situation also can have some changes because the deceased parent was the one who financially supported the family, in which case teens may have to get a job to help the family or take care of younger siblings. Finally, if the parents were married at the time when the death occurred, or there was a strong bond after their relationship had ended, the surviving parent may also be grieving deeply, that can cause more problems to the family system and impact their ability to support their children.

In adolescence, kids, who have experienced parental loss, typically become more independent and less affectionate with their parents as they develop their own identities. If a parent dies during this healthy individuation process, it can lead to situations when teenager may feel guilty about it, which can lead to a problem with self-confidence in future life [4].

The researchers suggest that psychological distress can reveal itself in several ways, ranging from feelings of extreme sadness and grief to anxious feelings or increased stress [2; 3]. Although grief is a natural, healthy psychological effect to the loss of a parent, children undergo their own mourning process just as adults do. But they manifest their feelings in different ways which depend on the child's age. According to the National Association of School Psychologists, school-age children might express a range of feelings and emotions, including emotional shock and detachment, which help them deal with immediate pain of the loss; regressive behaviour, such as having difficulty parting with significant others; explosive behaviour, such as anger, or repeating the same questions because they don't fully understand what has happened.

Unlike primary school-age children, adolescents usually understand the meaning of death and realize that the loss is permanent. Adolescents might express and manage feelings of grief in different ways than younger children. Some of the psychological effects of parental loss on adolescents include withdrawal, relying on friends more than family or having difficulty separating from the surviving parent. Adolescents might withdraw from others and manifest their feelings on their own, but they also often seek out friends or family members for comfort, says the NASP. Sometimes, adolescents who have extreme difficulty with their feelings of grief might act out in unhealthy ways, such as by experimenting with drugs or alcohol [3].

The psychological effects of a parent's death often continue long after children have processed their feelings of grief and seem to have adjusted to life following the loss of the parent. Besides that, the surviving parent's response to the loss can play an important mediating role in child's psychological distress. A study by Victoria H. Raveis of the Columbia University School of Public Health and fellow researchers, published in the April 1999 issue of the «Journal of Youth and Adolescence», examined the effects of premature parental death due to cancer on school-age children. The study found that openness in the surviving parent's communication was correlated with decreased levels of psychological distress in the bereaved children

[2]. Thus, researchers emphasize that with the right kinds of support, children and teens can adapt, learn to express their grief in healthy ways, and thrive. A parent's death is going to have psychological and physical impacts on a child, but those impacts can often be overcome with time and professional support.

It also has been found that after a parent dies children immediately feel that their world is unsafe and uncomfortable as it used to be, so families need to provide the children with assurances that their needs will be met. For instance, Wolfson recommends drawing on community resources, particularly support groups and camps, such as the Experience Camp where he works. He assumes that encouraging bereaved children to connect with other kids, who may experience similar feelings, is one of the best things parents and guardians can do, as well as telling stories about the deceased parent and helping the child build a redefined relationship with them. It can help children understand that their situation is not unique or wrong, that this is natural to show grief and express current feelings [4].

To sum up, it is essential that bereavement support consists of far more than counseling that is frequently available and offered to bereaved children. Where possible they should remain in their existing social networks, live in the same area, go to the same school and maintain the same friendships. That's why those organizations that work with bereaved families also need to ensure that support which increases stability, continuity and cohesion is introduced at every level of the family system and in any possible sphere of children's life. This should include essential practical support with household tasks such as housework, cooking, shopping and taking the children to school.

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