



Problems of Integration of Disabled People into Modern Society

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Annotation: The article analyzes the factors that prevent people with disabilities from adapting to our modern society and force them to engage in certain types of activities.

Keywords: accessible environment, self-realization, full-fledged existence, integration, infrastructure.

Disabled people, or persons with disabilities, are members of society who, due to their limited physical, intellectual and other health-related capabilities, need to organize special processes and social technologies for their full existence. If we talk about the problem of personal and social self-realization of this group of the population, it should be noted that at present only a small part of people with health problems can get a higher education, find a job, start a family and realize themselves as a person. The development of modern society is determined not only from an economic point of view, but also in the attitude of this society to people who are in dire need of support. Before proceeding to the analysis of the problem of social integration of disabled people, let us turn to the concept of "integration". The word "integration" comes from the Latin integer - whole or integration - restoration, replenishment. In sociology, integration is seen as a process, the result of which is the achievement of unity and integrity, consistency within a system based on the relationship and interaction of individual specialized elements. The process of social integration is complex and multifaceted. It is directly related to socialization and adaptation. However, rehabilitation is of paramount importance, without which social integration is simply impossible. The main goal of rehabilitation is to restore the social status of the disabled person, the legal status. The ultimate goal of the rehabilitation of the disabled is, according to the definition of the World Health Organization, their social integration. Adaptation of disabled people to the environment can be successful and unsuccessful. Getting used to the social environment, the individual has to abandon the previously learned and acquire something new from the surrounding reality. If what is acquired turns out to be more valuable and significant than what is lost, then adaptation is tolerable and passes all successfully. If disabled people lose more than they gain, then adaptation becomes negative in its impact. The result of such a process is often the refusal of the individual to integrate into society.

Personal problems - Of paramount importance is the desire of the individual to be integrated into society. Without the desire and desire of a person, the process of socialization and adaptation is difficult to imagine. However, even if the individual himself tries to join the environment, this can bring him disappointment. The paradox is caused by the fact that an attempt to live on an equal footing with healthy people causes stress in disabled people. Trying to establish communication with society, the individual forms inflated expectations, but in reality he is faced with the rejection of individuals in society, which can cause a loss of interest in everyday life in the future.

Family support - Families are different, and each reacts in its own way to the appearance of a person with disabilities, whether it is a child or an adult. In the Russian state over the past ten years, there have been significant changes in family social policy. Now the family is responsible for



solving issues that are important to it. Today, the family must provide material, pedagogical, psychological support to the disabled. It is the family that is one of the main resources for the integration of a disabled person in society.

Attitude of society - One of the most important socio-psychological factors of integration is the attitude of healthy people towards disabled people. Even if a disabled person has the opportunity to actively participate in society, he cannot always realize it simply because healthy people are reluctant to come into contact with him. Often, society stigmatizes such people, this is especially pronounced in children's institutions, where a child with any health problems becomes an occasion for ridicule and bullying.

The problem of obtaining education - The difficulty is connected with the unsuitability of higher educational institutions for this category of citizens. The absence of ramps, elevators, wide doorways, and also the lack of knowledge and skills of teachers in organizing the educational process with disabled people can be noted. Many people are faced with an incorrect attitude in educational institutions, this is due to the mentality and low culture of citizens. Such an influence of society on a person can lead to maladjustment, thereby complicating the process of social integration. All these factors explain the low level of higher education among disabled people of the first and second groups.

Possibilities of the environment - The environmental factors influencing the process of integration of disabled people into society, first of all, include: the adaptability of the infrastructure and the availability of jobs for the designated category of citizens.

Social security involves the implementation of measures to provide people with disabilities with appropriate work, including the creation of specialized working conditions for them. The work of disabled people is beneficial to society, since disabled people receive income, and society receives additional labor and social resources. Employment is a type of social service that contributes, in particular, to the restoration of lost ability to work, adaptation to new working conditions. For the implementation of measures for the employment of citizens who have partially lost their ability to work, the law provides for a number of specialized services related to the preparation and involvement in labor activity. Thus, it can be concluded that the process of social integration is complex. It is influenced by a number of factors, among which the most important are: the imperfection of the legislative framework, the unwillingness of the individual to be integrated or to accept the situation in which he is, the dependence of the integration process on personal characteristics and the individual and the experience of family relationships. The development and improvement of the rehabilitation system, the empowerment of the environment and the use of the media will all help to overcome difficulties. But, first of all, in the process of integration, it is necessary to focus on the internal capabilities and resources of a person, on the basis of which he determines himself, his future place in society. The inclusion of a disabled person in the social environment of industrial production is a complex process of interaction between a disabled person and the production environment, consisting of the following main components: physical, professional, social microsphere. For a scientifically based assessment of the state of the disabled person's ability to work and the choice of rehabilitation technologies, it is necessary to know well the main categories of labor socialization: the content, nature, conditions, organization, structure and types of labor. When developing various programs, laws, direct work with disabled people for vocational rehabilitation, along with the microenvironment, conditions, nature and content of work, any social institution should take into account the motivation for the work activity of disabled people, and if necessary, help the disabled person in choosing the right employment solution. Considering the motivation of activity, social institutions should see that these are those internal



motives, the source of which is the needs experienced by the person and that this is a continuous process of motivation for activity, proceeding under the influence of objective factors.

Also, social institutions should take into account that typological features of the personality of a disabled person have a significant impact on labor motivation: gender, age, depth of defect, consumption, attitudes, orientation, value orientations, level of education. Social institutions use the following methods in working with people with disabilities so that their role in vocational rehabilitation contributes to the successful integration of people with disabilities into society. Medical and social expert commissions, rehabilitation centers of the employment service, as well as various public organizations carry out the following activities for the professional orientation of a disabled person:

- The physiological and psychological capabilities of the disabled person are determined, the results are documented in the form of labor recommendations and recommendations in the IPRA.
- Information is provided on the availability of vacancies for people with disabilities.

Consultations, master classes are carried out and the first knowledge about existing professions is given. Vocational orientation is a system and process of determining the structure of the most developed abilities of a disabled person with the aim of subsequent selection on this basis of the type of professional activity. Career orientation involves the choice of a socially useful profession by a person that best suits his individual capabilities, interests, motives and does not cause harm to health. Career guidance for people with disabilities provides for an integrated approach, taking into account:

- ✓ medical aspect (study and clinical assessment of the state of the disabled person); • psychological aspect (assessment of labor motivation, attitudes of a disabled person to work, etc.);
- ✓ social aspect (gender, age, education, main profession, etc.). At the stage of professional orientation, the following is carried out: consulting and informing on the choice of a profession, including discussing the possibilities of changing professional activities; the possibilities of promoting vocational education in each specific case are being explored.

Vocational education is a system and process of mastering knowledge, skills and abilities in the field of recommended professional activity. Thanks to a high level of vocational education, a disabled person becomes competitive in the labor market and has equal chances with other members of society, but, nevertheless, vocational education does not guarantee the employment of a disabled person. The state, in accordance with the individual rehabilitation program, provides disabled people with vocational education. Vocational training can be carried out in ordinary, specialized institutions for the training of specialists in various fields, and in the system of industrial and technical training at enterprises. Social institutions also take into account the fact that for a significant part of the disabled, the optimal form is correspondence. This is due to the fact that many disabled people are forced to periodically undergo preventive examinations and treatment. In addition, some of them are more comfortable to carry out part of the educational process at home. It is extremely important that the disabled person himself consciously choose the form of education (retraining, retraining). At the same time, a professional consultant should tell the disabled person in detail about the duration of the educational process. This is necessary for the orientation of a person with a disability in the rational distribution of time for study, rest, and treatment. It is also important to provide for the possibility of changing the terms of training (retraining, retraining) taking into account the individual characteristics of a disabled person.



Occupational adaptation is “a system and process of determining the optimal level of production loads associated with the fulfillment of the requirements of the recommended professional activity in a particular production environment, with the adaptation of disabled people to them” 1 . The professional adaptation of disabled people puts satisfaction with the profession they are learning in the foreground. This is due to the fact that the desire to get a profession and work in this particular profession among disabled people, especially at the very beginning of being on disability, is unstable, it can disappear under adverse external influences. Thus, it is taken into account that the subjective factor acquires a particularly important role in the professional adaptation of disabled people. The professional adaptation of disabled people is understood as some psychologically comfortable state in the process of mastering their profession and subsequent work.

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