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## DISABILITY AND SOCIETY: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

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The problem of integration of persons with disabilities into public life has existed throughout human existence. At the same time, despite the urgency of the issue, it will not be a secret that the level of solving this problem remains low even in developed countries. An active social life, which includes work, leisure, communication with family and friends, is so common for many people that not everyone even realizes the value of what they have. At the same time, there are people among us for whom each of these elements of everyday life is extremely important, because they are completely or partially deprived of such seemingly ordinary activities. We are talking about people with disabilities who cannot always find their place in our society because they often have limited access to education, the labor market, communication with other people and a decent holiday. Today, almost 3 million people with disabilities live in Ukraine, or 6.3% of the total population, of which more than 80% are of working age. It is today, in these difficult conditions, that research of psychological support of personality and socio-psychological adaptation of personality, which reflects the level of its interaction and integration with the community and self-determination in it, the level of realization of inner capabilities and personal potential in socially significant activity, in the ability, while maintaining himself as a person, to interact with the surrounding society under specific conditions of existence. Today, society is extremely concerned about the problem of disability, which has a tendency to increase and is the result of injury, contusion or mutilation due to hostilities in the east, deteriorating environmental conditions in Ukraine, malnutrition of a large part of the population, increased injuries and more.

It is today, in these difficult conditions, that research of psychological support of personality and socio-psychological adaptation of personality, which reflects the level of its interaction and integration with the community and self-determination in it, the level of realization of inner capabilities and personal potential in socially significant activity, in the ability, while maintaining himself as a person, to interact with the surrounding society under specific conditions of existence. This problem is considered by the majority of authors (BN Almazov; SA Belicheva; TM Dychev; M.Ratter, etc.), as process of disturbance of homeostatic balance of the person and the environment, as disturbance of adaptation of the individual owing to action of these or those reasons; as a violation caused by the inconsistency of the innate needs of the individual to the requirements of the social environment; as the inability of the individual to adapt to their own needs and demands.

Socio-psychological adaptation changes the inner world of man: there are new intentions, knowledge of the activities in which he is engaged, there is a self-correction and self-determination of the individual, changes in self-esteem, goals and objectives of the individual, and others. Based on these grounds, there is a change in attitude to self-affirmation, the individual acquires the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities. All this determines the essence of its socio-psychological adaptation to society, the success of its course.

It is worth noting that the socio-psychological adaptation of people with disabilities is associated with the optimization of the socio-psychological existence of the individual, adjusted to its capabilities, needs and values. But for a long time the society was dominated by the idea that the limitation of a person's functional capabilities should automatically lead to a reduction in his needs. And most importantly, with regard to people with disabilities, it was usually about basic needs, not about the values that determine the meaning of their lives and, above all, spiritual values. People with disabilities were identified with basic needs, not with values, the difference between which is that the former push a person behind, and the latter - attracts to the front. The development of a person with a disability, his self-awareness under the influence of various social factors leads to the fact that there may or may not be the resolution of contradictions, which ultimately leads to the adaptation or maladaptation of the individual. If new for the individual social values, types of behavior contradict previously learned, which are part of his inner world, the balance between external and internal is disturbed, there is a psychological dissonance. It leads, in our opinion, to the formation of negative mental qualities and characteristics of a person with a disability.

In the process of internalization of social influence, a person with a disability changes his old concepts, social norms, transforms them, ie there is an internal reorganization of the psychological structure, the inner world of the individual, which is usually accompanied by deep emotional experiences. An analysis of the psychological characteristics of people with disabilities revealed another fact, namely, due to their unnecessary need in the labor market and their certain social isolation is the process of their removal from society, the world, which inhibits the formation of their active life position. Most of these people do not form a strong sense of trust in the world, in other people. As a result, people with disabilities often perceive everyone as a negative environment. Most of them do not live a full life, they do not have sufficient motivation to communicate, and therefore the result is their isolation, alienation from people. Under these conditions, the formation of "diffuse" identity and their long delay in the egocentric position is possible.

New research indicates that even with the improvements made, most people with disabilities remain a socially vulnerable group, do not have a full social life, have difficulty finding employment or cannot go beyond specialized enterprises, and are subject to discrimination and stigmatization by society [1]. However, this problem and its causes in practice are much more complex and are not limited to physical obstacles. There are a number of other factors that complicate it even more. For Ukraine, the issue of social protection and psychological support for people with disabilities is extremely important. This is due to a number of reasons, the main of which are psychological, demographic, socio-economic and political [2].

First, there are negative trends in the reproduction of human capital, the expansion of its degradation zone, which threatens the socio-economic security of the state primarily due to an increase in the number of people with disabilities, especially working age, with acute depopulation.

Second, the growth of poverty, especially among the socially vulnerable, including people with disabilities, has prompted them to change their psychological behavior, often from observational, expectant and passive, to forced hard work to earn a living. family. That is, the distribution of roles within the family has begun to change - people with special needs are moving from the category of dependents to breadwinners.

Third, people with disabilities belong to socially vulnerable groups who cannot compete in the labor market on an equal footing with others due to their physical or mental disabilities, especially since the labor market situation is currently unfavorable.

Fourth, in the current socio-economic conditions, restructuring of the employment system, vocational training, social protection, etc., there is an urgent need to provide assistance for socio-psychological adaptation of citizens to new economic and political conditions, as well as their rehabilitation. Of course, this primarily applies to people with disabilities.

The experience of psychologists shows that people with special needs often face specific problems in various spheres of life, including education, employment, social activities, family relations, life and leisure, communication and more.

A person with a disability may have a negative experience of communicating with so-called "normal" people due to discrimination, contempt, misunderstanding, insults [4]. The problem of discrimination and stigmatization of people with disabilities remains acute both in Ukraine and in other countries [1]. At the same time, it is obvious that the formal prohibition of discrimination at the state level does not completely eliminate this problem. This issue is especially painful for those people with disabilities who seek a full working life and professional realization. Ukraine is still at the initial stage of its development in the issues of social and psychological support and life support of people with special needs and is taking the first steps towards approaching international standards [2]. Therefore, there is still a wide range of urgent problems and there is no appropriate mechanism to solve them. At the same time, modern European integration processes are forcing Ukraine to reconsider existing approaches and existing opportunities to improve the situation of integration / reintegration and the implementation of effective measures aimed at improving the lives of people with disabilities.

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## ПРИКЛАДНІ АСПЕКТИ СУЧАСНОЇ ПСИХОДІАГНОСТИКИ

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Психодіагностика як наука є галуззю психології, що розробляє принципи, шляхи та прийоми розпізнавання, оцінки та виміру індивідуально-психологічних особливостей особистості. До її структури входять загальна теорія психологічного виміру та окремі теорії та методики, виміру властивостей і поведінки особистості [1].

Психодіагностика виступає як теоретична дисципліна, так і сфера практичної діяльності. Як теоретична дисципліна, психодіагностика вивчає закономірності формулювання валідних і надійних діагностичних суджень, за допомогою яких здійснюється перехід від ознак певного психічного процесу до констатації наявності цих змінних. Психодіагностика тісно пов'язана і з різними предметними галузями психологічної науки.

Практична психодіагностика передбачає сукупність правил застосування психодіагностичних інструментів, заснованих на знаннях властивостей вимірюваних змінних, і вимірювальних інструментів, на знанні етичних і професійних норм психодіагностичної роботи. Психодіагностика, як практична галузь знань, покликана створювати такі засоби дослідження, які потрібні для вирішення питань соціальної практики.

Психодіагностика поєднує загальну й прикладну психологію та є основою всіх областей практичного застосування. При дослідженні індивідуальних особливостей особистості психодіагностика виходить із загальних закономірностей психічного розвитку. При аналізі індивідуально-психологічних чинників психодіагностика узагальнює систему основних знань загальної та диференціальної психології. Також практичні галузі психології, такі як психологія праці, інженерна, соціальна, педагогічна, спортивна, при розробці