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The Role of a Public Organization in the Socialization of Lifelong Disabled Persons and those who Became Disabled in Adulthood

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Abstract

Introduction. The purpose of the study is to identify the role of a public organization in the socialization of lifelong disabled persons and persons who became disabled at the age of majority. A review of similar scientific papers has shown that this aspect of the socialization of disabled people remains almost without the attention of researchers. At the same time, in our opinion, a differentiated approach to the study of the socialization process of disabled people, including an in-depth analysis of the formation of socio-psychological personality characteristics, contributes to improving the quality of research on socialization issues. This determines the novelty of the presented work and can also facilitate improving the effectiveness of practical measures and, in general, all the activities of the public organization of disabled people. **Methods.** The research method is an unstructured interview that reveals the motives for the entry of persons with different disability onset times into a public organization of disabled people, the dynamics of their socio-psychological state and social behaviour – both in the organization and outside it. The unstructured interview procedure was a conversation about the importance of the activities of a public organization for a person. An optimal atmosphere was provided for the free formulation of their experience. **Results.** The study result was the understanding that, in the activities of a public organization, lifelong disabled adults receive a new social experience that contributes to a reassessment and correction of their social and physical capabilities. It was found that for persons who have become disabled at the age of adulthood, a public organization forms a social environment that allows them to continue the labour stage of the socialization process. **Discussion.** A public organization acts as a space for the formation and development of socio-psychological qualities (mainly contributing to the communication capabilities of the individual). The public organization makes it possible to realize the socio-psychological qualities of lifelong disabled adults in general. For persons who have become disabled at the age of majority, a public organization is a significant element of the socialization institute, based on which socio-psychological qualities are implemented.

Keywords: socio-psychological qualities, personality potential, public organization, social institute, socio-cultural programmes, tourist programmes, socialization of disabled people, type of attitude to illness, socio-cultural rehabilitation space, social well-being of a disabled person

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Introduction

In the process of socialization of disabled people, a significant place is occupied by the activities of public organizations. It is the associations, unions and organizations created by people with disabilities that assume the functions of social institutions that are inaccessible or difficult to access for disabled people. Social skills and competencies are formed and implemented in them, the process of professional and creative realization takes place, and strategies for integration into an open society are developed and implemented.

Another significant factor in the creation of public organizations (Khoroshilov & Ilzher, 2019) is the perception of social change: that is, the presence of a cognitive alternative to the intergroup relations that have developed in society, which are assessed as unfair, serves as one of the primary 'triggering' factors of collective behavior, which has been empirically confirmed (van Zomeren et al., 2008). In this context, their goal will be "to express an attitude toward sociocultural changes, to promote or hinder them" (Kelly & Breinlinger, 2012; Smelser, 2011).

Legislation at various levels defines the concept of a public association of disabled people. Thus, following Article 71 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (concluded in New York on 13.12.2006), the state 'undertakes to implement a national policy of prevention, treatment, restoration of health, and inclusion in the normal life of the society of disabled people and supports their families and associations of disabled people.' As follows from clause 2.1. of Article 2 of Federal Law No. 7-FZ of 12.01.1996 (ed. dated 02.07.2021) On Non-Profit Organizations: These are "organizations ... carrying out activities aimed at solving social problems and developing civil society in the Russian Federation". According to paragraph 1 of Article 33 of Law No. 181 – FZ of 24.11.1995, On the Social Protection of Disabled People in the Russian Federation, "public associations established and operating to protect the rights and legitimate interests of disabled people, providing them with equal opportunities with other citizens, is a form of social protection of disabled people".

The activities of public organizations are regulated by the following Federal Laws:

- Constitution of the Russian Federation.
- The Civil Code of the Russian Federation.
- Federal Law No. 95-FZ dated by July 11, 2001, On Political Parties.
- On Public Associations dated 19.05.1995 No. 82-FZ.
- On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Associations dated 26.09.1997 No. 125-FZ.
- On Charitable Activities and Volunteerism (Volunteering), dated 11.08.1995 No. 135-FZ.
- On Trade Unions, Their Rights and Guarantees of Activity, dated 12.01.1996 No. 10-FZ.
- Order of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation dated 06.10.1997 No. 19-01-122-97 On the Rules for Considering Applications for State Registration of Public Associations.

The relevance of the study of the role of a public organization in the socialization process of disabled people is reflected in the works of many Russian authors. Gostev and Bodrikova interpret the concept of 'public association of disabled people' as "a non-profit formation organized by persons with disabilities, as well as individuals representing their interests, on their initiative and voluntarily for the implementation of common tasks to ensure life" (Gostev & Bodrikova, 2015, p. 24). Continuing the definition, the cited authors emphasize that the organization "allows the interchange of many vital resources between a disabled person, society and the state, which makes them equal and dependent on each other subjects and thereby leads to a reduction of contradictions in the process of social management" (Gostev & Bodrikova, 2015, p. 42).

N. N. Shentseva and A. Y. Davydova conclude that grouping people with disabilities by similar characteristics contributes to "identifying specific psychological problems and determining the most effective ways to work with them". It "... can significantly improve the quality of life of these people, reveal their social and personal potential, reduce the psychological distance between them and society" (Shentseva & Davydova, 2013, p. 89). The authors identify the following situations as objects of socio-psychological research on disability:

- temporary maladaptation.

- acute post-traumatic condition.

2. Acquired disability after the age of 18 (with an injury experience of more than one year) is characterized by:

- stable situational maladaptation.

- lack of productive strategies of behaviour in a difficult life situation.

- low motivation for social and professional rehabilitation.

3. Disability since childhood is characterized by:

- stable maladaptation.

- defects of socialization due to exclusion from social life.

- personal characteristics caused by family overprotection with complete or partial absence of social interaction skills, skills of independence and self-regulation, and psychological complexes of various types (Shentseva & Davydova, 2013, p. 93).

It seems to be that such a detailed description of the object of socio-psychological research on disability contributes to its in-depth analysis. The study object is lifelong disabled adults and persons who have received a disability at the age of majority (injury experience of more than three years). During the study of the socio-psychological characteristics of the designated categories, we came to two main conclusions. *First*. At the heart of the socio-psychological characteristics of lifelong disabled adults is the attitude to the disease, the formation of which, in turn, occurs in the family and is a consequence of parental attitudes. *Second*. The socio-psychological characteristics of persons who have become disabled at the age of majority are not based on the type of attitude to the disease. Socio-psychological personality traits formed outside the onset of disability, such as sociability, group behaviour style and others, form the type of attitude to the disease (Telminova, 2021, p. 189). At the same time, studies of the influence of the time of onset of disability contribute to the study of the conditions for the formation, content and manifestation of forms of socio-psychological characteristics of a person with a disability, therefore, this topic has become the object of our research (Telminova, 2022, p. 175). The above brings us to the need for a detailed definition of the public organization's role in the socialization process of lifelong disabled persons and disabled people who have been injured in adulthood.

Methods

The respondents of the study conducted by the author were members of the Novokuznetsk city public organization of disabled ARSDP (further NSO ARSDP). The sample size is 200 people, which is 10% of the general population, which includes 2,000 people who are officially members of the NSO ARSDP. Lifelong disabled adults (100 respondents) and persons who became disabled at the age of majority (100 respondents) are equally represented. The nature of the task determines the choice of qualitative research methods, particularly, the included observation and unstructured interview (Semenova, 1998; Belanovsky, 2001). Table 1 shows common answers to interview questions.

Results

Table 1

Results of an unstructured interview The Role of a Public Organization for People with Different Injury Onset Times

Lifelong disabled adults		Persons who became disabled at the age of majority	
What were your needs when you joined the organization			
Age 25–35	Age 36–49	Age 25–35	Age 36–49
Find a social circle after graduation	The desire to participate in solving social problems	Find a social circle after receiving a disability	Find a social circle after receiving a disability. The desire to participate in solving social problems
Which NSO ARSDP programs are most important to you			
Age 25–35	Age 36–49	Age 25–35	Age 36–49
Siberian Robinsonade PWD CFI Carnival Night	PWD CFI Carnival Night Spring Cocktail	Siberian Robinsonade PWD CFI Carnival Night	PWD CFI Family Hearth

Lifelong disabled adults	Persons who became disabled at the age of majority
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How often, when participating in NSO ARSDP programs, do you take on the role of a team leader and / or act as an assistant for program organizers

Age 25–35	Age 36–49	Age 25–35	Age 36–49
I am more often acting as a leader in projects	I am an active co-organizer of projects	I am more often acting as a leader in projects	I am increasingly acting as an organizer of programs

Participants in NSO ARSDP programs are always very different in terms of diseases – did you need time to get used to the peculiarities of other people's health

Age 25–35	Age 36–49	Age 25–35	Age 36–49
There were no difficulties, because there is a lot of experience in communication in rehabilitation centers			

What has changed in your life after participating in NSO ARSDP programs?

Age 25–35	Age 36–49	Age 25–35	Age 36–49
I gained self-confidence, found new friends.	There was a place for self-realization	Easier to accept the situation of disability	Easier to accept the situation of disability. I have found my own social circle, and there are opportunities to improve the social situation of disabled people.

What would you add to the work of a public organization

Age 25–35	Age 36–49	Age 25–35	Age 36–49
I would increase the number of projects and activities	I would increase the complexity of sports and creative projects	I would like to include the organization in all-Russian projects	

Having analyzed the importance of public organization in the process of socialization of lifelong disabled adults, two main aspects can be distinguished. First, in the process of socio-cultural and tourist programmes, new social experience is gained, and one's social and physical capabilities are reassessed. This reassessment occurs due to a change in group expectations, which, unlike the usual conditions (family, educational, or work collectively), expand the space of self-realization of the individual (due to the variety of tasks facing the group) and increase the degree of her responsibility for the actions performed (because the result of these actions affects the whole group as a whole). Second, the social experience gained during the programmes contributes to the correction of such sociopsychological qualities as conformity, unrealistic self-esteem, and egocentricity, which, in turn, contributes to the process of correlation of one's social potential with the possibility of its realization in society and, as a result, increases the degree of involvement of the individual in various social institutions. It can be noticed that at the personal level, a hedonistic present is being formed, characterised by: "happiness (...) relatively patient and calm" (Zimbardo, 2009, p. 330). The main factor of collective action is identity (Klandermans, 2014; Tajfel, Turner, 1986), in our case, social status, etc. In the context of personality and society, new paradigms of perception of society are developing. In particular, an understanding can be built that 'I am an attitude to another, whose life I am trying to preserve without this attitude, I lose the ontological and ethical basis of myself' (Butler, 2015). It is also important to note the importance of the socialization process of such a factor as collective experience (Emelyanova, 2016, p. 1), (Marcinkovskaya, 2016, p.10), (Lipatov, 2015, p.146), which includes:

- 1) a dynamic unit of mutual identification of a person and a group, combining cognitive and affective components);
- 2) typical emotional and semantic attitude of people to society and culture;
- 3) a complex linguistic sign mediating social cognition and behavior.

For persons who have become disabled at the age of majority, a public organization forms a social environment that allows disabled people of this category to continue the socialization process, or rather its labour stage (according to Andreeva, 2001). Since the nature of the programs has similarities with the organization of the labour process, which is expressed in the fact that it involves the formation of small groups and the formulation of tasks that require collective solutions, persons who have become disabled at the age of majority have the opportunity to reproduce the system of social ties due to its active activity in the program space.

A public organization performs a socializing function for people with different onset times of disability when the space of tourist and socio-cultural programs forms an environment in which a person has the opportunity to acquire and assimilate social experience (while working in a small group on solving a particular task), as well as reproduce a system of social connections (during the presentation of a realized task) Consequently, NSO ARSDP programs are part of the socialization process. At the same time, we agree with Maximova E. V. that "the purpose of socio-cultural rehabilitation of people with disabilities is to restore the foundations of being, individual and social subjectivity and reasonable sufficiency in human needs to meet the requirements of social life to overcome his life difficulties" Maximova, E. V. (2017b, p. 94).

Discussion

Analyzing the attitude of persons with different times of onset of disability to a public organization and their role in it, we note the validity of A.V. Okatov's theses regarding the essence

of the organization and the levels of its activities for the persons who are part of it. The author notes that “any public organization arises around an ideal basic model” (Okatov, 2006, p. 12). A. V. Okatov identifies three primary levels of the spiritual life of society, on the basis of which the activities of public organizations of socio-cultural orientation are realized:

1. At the first level, “public associations act as leisure institutions that perform a civic function and the function of intercultural interaction with its cultural and educational, propaganda, recreational and health-improving and consolidating aspects”.

2. The second level assumes that a public organization “becomes a way and condition for structuring their members into a socio-cultural community.” At the same time, it implements the following functions:

- the option of expanding the quantitative volume of the organization and maintaining its members.
- the option of socialization and resocialization.
- worldview function.
- communicative and cognitive function.
- the option of maintaining a moral and psychological atmosphere.

3. The third level “integrates the organization, consolidates it with society as an independent socio-cultural entity with social structurality and predictability in actions” (Okatov, 2006, p. 22).

The results of our study show that for people with different onset times of disability, in most cases, the second level is relevant, assuming socializing functions. At the same time, according to the results of the included observation, it was found that for lifelong disabled adults aged 25 to 35 years, in general, a neutral and indifferent attitude towards formal membership in a public organization is characteristic. About 3% of this category do not formally belong to it, do not have a membership, but at the same time take part in its activities. Approximately 5% are not just activists of the organization but are part of its management staff. After 35 years, there is a return of interest in this category to formal membership in an organization: in most cases, this is due to the fact that a person, as a rule, cannot achieve the desired level of professional self-realization and strives for career growth within a public organization.

Persons who have become disabled at the age of majority, as a rule, perceive membership in a public organization as more responsible, and for them, it, in most cases, replaces official employment, and the organization itself is the main institution of socialization.

The majority of respondents from both groups to the question “How often, when participating in NSO ARSDP programs, do you take on the role of team leader and / or act as an assistant for program organizers” chose the second option. Fifteen percent of lifelong disabled adults aged 25 to 35 have identified themselves as leaders in the age of 36–49 years this percentage increases to seventeen percent.

In the category of respondents under 25 years define themselves only as active participants of programs. Among people who received disability at the age of majority (there is no separate age division in this matter) about nineteen percent assess themselves as a team leader in the process of conducting a tourist or sociocultural program. That is, the majority of respondents identify themselves as “assistant to program organizers” at the same time actually executing leadership functions.

In the course of joint activities within the framework of the implementation of sociocultural and tourism programs, persons who have received a disability at the age of majority act as agents

of secondary socialization for lifelong disabled people. This happens as a result of the fact that lifelong disabled people evaluate and then partially adopt the attitude toward the situation of limited opportunities, common to those who received disability at the age of majority. They are characterized by a higher level of social adaptation. That is, the space of sociocultural programs of the Nefteyugansk city organization of the All-Russian Society of the Disabled People (NSO ARSDP) forms a social environment that allows people with different time of obtaining disability to overcome the low level of sociopsychological adaptation.

Talking in tone with A. A. Dargan, we believe that the social well-being of a person with a disability, among other things, includes "assessment of oneself as a person with disabilities" (Dargan, 2015, p. 115). At the same time, as a rule, the everyday social environment of a disabled person (both at the social level and at the family level, regardless of the date of disability onset) does not fully provide them with social realization and social responsibility. According to the results of the interview, the majority of respondents, especially in the group of lifelong disabled people, note that there is a tendency to reduce their responsibility for certain areas of activity in family and social relations. In particular, working disabled people quite rarely manage to improve their professional level through advanced training or programs of improvement. This happens because an employer is rather still focused on the presence of restrictions and not inclined to expand the professional duties of an employee with a disability in most cases. Decreased responsibility and the prevalence of the "follower" role are also characteristic of family relations. A significant percentage of lifelong disabled respondents (40 %) indicated that they live with their parents. They noted a significant influence of parental attitudes and expectations in their daily lives. That is, people with disabilities face the expectations of the reference groups that reduce their social activity, which leads a person to only partial socialization. In this regard, we agree with A. A. Dargan, that the participation of disabled people in the activities of public organizations "affects the choice of disability models and strategies for integration into society by people with disabilities and, as a result, social well-being" (Dargan, 2013, p. 99).

Considering public organization, E. R. Yarskaya-Smirnova notes that in the case when "the solution of many vital issues is in the hands of the disabled themselves, who, while uniting in an organization, can achieve much more than if they act alone"; in organizations of people with disabilities, as in no other, "the «personal» becomes «political»", because the difficulties caused by the situation of limited opportunities motivate the individual to transform the social environment, extrapolating their own experience of overcoming difficulties (Yarskaya-Smirnova, Naberushkina, 2004, p. 202). Consistent with this thesis, let us consider the difference in the meaning of a public organization for people with various disabilities on the example of the NSO ARSDP.

First of all, according to A. V. Starshinova, it is of interest that the most common type of work of a public organization of the disabled is sociocultural rehabilitation, which is "the core of the rehabilitation process, passing through all types of rehabilitation". The thesis is substantiated by the following conclusions of A. V. Starshinova:

1. "Creativity is the «norm of life»... there feedback is also possible: with the help of creativity it is possible to restore health as the norm of life. While returning the body to the state of creative search, one should expect that the body, as an integral system, will begin to harmonize itself, getting rid of the pathology or compensating for it" (Starshinova, 2018, p. 287).
2. "The organization of leisure is important for the development of the knowledge and skills of

a disabled person, increasing their subjectivity, expressed in the ability to be independent, take responsibility for life, make choices and realize themselves”.

3. “Adjustment/adaptation to new life circumstances is one of the components of rehabilitation, in particular, sociocultural rehabilitation...”. In turn, “social adaptation as a process of adaptation to the rules, the system of values and norms, the practice and culture of society or its individual systems, allows one to integrate a disabled person into the social environment, becoming the part of it” (Starshinova, 2018, p. 288).

Considering the practical activities of the NSO ARSDP, we focused our attention on its sociocultural and tourism projects. In their implementation a significant part of the process of socialization of the members of the organization takes place. Many researchers outline the importance of using sociocultural technologies to actualize the personal potential of disabled people. In particular, A. A. Dallari defines that “the introduction of disabled people to culture is a process that helps to meet the needs of the individual in spiritual and personal growth, that is being a means of rehabilitation education for the disabled, ensuring their diversified development and successful adaptation to social environment” (Dallari, 2020a, p. 3).

The orientation of the sociocultural activities of the NSO ARSDP on the personality, on their creative potential, makes the social rehabilitation process (and, ultimately, socialization) more individually centered and, as a result, more effective.

The main factor is that, with social experience on creative (in fact, model) platforms, a disabled person now has the opportunity to further develop not only within the framework of rehabilitation programs, but in those areas of society where they is motivated to develop (getting an education, working, building own family, etc.). Rehabilitation is expressed in the development of creative abilities, the person's manifestation as a subject of cultural activity. In the activity, the main focus is not on the final result or the piece of art made by a person, but on the dynamics of socio-psychological changes that have occurred to them in the course of immersion in sociocultural activity. The locus of attention of the individual is shifting from physical limitations to the realization of one's social and creative potential. That is, we consider the sociocultural rehabilitation space as a complex of sociocultural programs and projects aimed at unlocking the rehabilitation and creative potential of the disabled person, with an appropriate set of programs that meet the needs of disabled people in a variety of sociocultural activities.

The sociocultural rehabilitation space has been created by the NSO ARSDP programs, which include:

- 1) “Family Hearth”: a creative competition among families that include the disabled persons.
- 2) “Spring Cocktail”: a festive program consisting of creative performances presented by district and youth organizations of the NSO ARSDP.
- 3) “Carnival Night”: a New Year's Eve game involving teamwork in creative workshops (theatrical, musical, handicraft, dance).
- 4) “PWD – CFI”: an analogue of the TV game.

The conceptual basis of the NSO ARSDP programs is the formation of small groups and teamwork on the received task. Let us consider the socializing impact of the sociocultural programs of the NSO ARSDP on the example of the “PWD – CFI” game. The need for this form of event is due to the disabled people's need in active leisure activities. In this context, the definition of “sociocultural animation of the disabled” is applicable. L. V. Tarasov understands it as “the process of emotional and semantic development of the personality of each individual, due to an increase

in their creative activity, as well as the formation and development of the personality through involvement in objective and reflective activities using means of culture and art" (Tarasov, 2005, p. 11). The most urgent problem for people with disabilities is the lack of communication, which leads to inhibition of the process of passing the main social roles. Almost all communication links are reduced to relationships within the family and fairly regulated communication in educational and medical institutions; that narrowness of the communicative space does not contribute to the process of active socialization of the disabled people (Telminova, 2021, p. 98). According to L. V. Tarasov, the way out of this situation is "the organization of the infrastructure for the implementation of the individual's spiritual needs: communication, activity, knowledge, and creativity, using animated psychological and pedagogical technologies" (Tarasov, 2005, p. 9). This infrastructure replaces inaccessible (or hard-to-reach) institutions of socialization for a person with a disability and "actualizes the creative potential, interpersonal interaction and the spiritual unconscious of the individual by creating special psychological and pedagogical conditions for interpersonal communication" (Tarasov, 2005, p. 9). The infrastructure arises in the process of preparing and holding PWD – CFI games: an informal environment allows persons with disabilities (depending on the time of their onset) to form or implement communication skills, which, in turn, is the main component of the socialization process.

Let us move on to the consideration of the NSO ARSDP "Siberian Robinsonade" tourist action in the context of the socializing role of a public organization. The action program involves the formation of a team whose tasks include independent living in tourist conditions, the active participation of an entire team in sports, intellectual and creative competitions. The team consists of people aged 18 to 35 with various types of disabilities (with the exception of mental illness, epilepsy, and diabetes), participation in the team without people with disabilities is not provided.

The "Siberian Robinsonade" tourist action is a multirehabilitation project aimed at developing the potential of a person with disabilities. The conditions of a campground, tourist life, and, most importantly, the acquisition of the skills of participation in team and teamwork, allow a person to expand the range of social skills, try themselves in various social roles. The main sociopsychological difficulty of people with MSDs (musculoskeletal system) is the lack of social experience and limited space for social interaction and self-expression. It should be noted that while both problems are relevant for children with disabilities, people who have been injured as adults are more in need of expanding the space of social self-expression and growth, since when disability occurs, many public institutions are inaccessible to people with disabilities (Telminova, 2012, p. 1–2). By expressing themselves in communication, engaging in a variety of activities, people with different onset of disability adjust their self-esteem, reconsider their attitude to existing physical and socio-psychological limitations.

The NSO ARSDP "Siberian Robinsonade" action combines all types of social and rehabilitation impact of tourist activities (according to A. M. Akhmetshin):

- social and communicative: a change in the circle and nature of communication, activities in small groups.
- social and domestic: activities aimed at organizing life in a tourist trip.
- social and environmental: a possibility to master technologies for effective functioning in various habitats.
- social and cultural: communication with those "outside the family circle"; acquaintance with new cultural, historical and natural values; competitions, evenings, songs, etc.

– social and psychological correction: a change in the social role (role transition from "the ward" to the active member of the team), a decrease in rental attitudes; change in self-esteem and point of view on the degree of restrictions created by the defect; etc. (Akhmetshin, 2004, p. 25–26).

We agree with the conclusion of A. A. Dallari: "the tourist team, like any social group, is an independent factor that determines the impact on the personality of a disabled person... requires significant physical and psychological efforts from them for successful social integration" (Dallari, 2020b, p. 5). In our opinion, this thesis reveals the socializing nature of the "Siberian Robinsonade" tourist action.

According to the study results, we can say that tourism acts as a cultural socialization not only for wheelchair users (Maksimova, 2017a), but also for people with different time of onset of disability and its medical genesis (Maksimova, 2017a, p. 106).

Conclusions

- At the heart of the socio-psychological characteristics of lifelong disabled adults is the type of attitude to the disease.
- For persons who have become disabled at the age of majority, the type of attitude to the disorder is based on the existing socio-psychological personality traits formed outside the onset of disability, such as sociability, stress tolerance, etc.
- For lifelong disabled adults, public organizations are a space not only for implementation but for the formation of socio-psychological qualities.
- For persons who have become disabled at the age of majority, a public organization acts as a socialization institution in which the socio-psychological qualities of the individual are manifested.

Based on the results of the study, we came to the following conclusions. For lifelong disabled adults, public organizations are a space not only for realization, but for the formation of socio-psychological qualities. For people who become disabled at the age of majority, a public organization acts as an institution of socialization, in which socio-psychological qualities are expressed. In our opinion, the effectiveness of a public organization of people with disabilities is determined by whether its programs form a space in which it is possible to acquire and assimilate social experience. Based on such experience, the active further entry of a disabled person into various social environments, when it fully implements the functions of the socialization institution, can be achieved.

Limitations

Due to the study object, the limitations are related to the fact that there is no separate consideration for the aspects of entry into a public organization of adults who have received a disability for three years. We believe that this topic should become the object of a separate study, since special attention must be given to the specifics of the initial period of injury, during which the personality adapts to the status of "disabled".

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Conflict of interest information

The author has no conflicts of interest to declare.