

PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

Clinical psychology

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THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF COMPLEX REHABILITATION OF PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

The activities of rehabilitation institutions are based on the provision of medical, social, social, social, socio-cultural, leisure, vocational and professional counseling, psychological and pedagogical and socio-psychological services. At each stage of rehabilitation, the psychologist must take an active part. Specific tasks and forms of work of a psychologist are largely determined by the type of rehabilitation institution. The task of the psychologist of the centers (departments) of complex rehabilitation is to: determine the psychological status of persons with special educational needs; identification of individual rehabilitation potential and informing about prospects for rehabilitation; primary correction of inadequate personal settings; formation of an active position on participation in the rehabilitation process; definition of social status taking into account new social-role opportunities, social and living conditions and socio-cultural requests; definition of professional status, taking into account the limitations in this area of life and the possibility of training, retraining and the possibility of adequate employment and adaptation to a new profession (place of work); the development of psycho-pedagogical correction and development programs that contribute to improving the effectiveness of training (vocational training, retraining), the personal growth of students and socio-psychological adaptation; providing specific psychological assistance when applying for a disabled person or family member; disclosure to persons with special educational needs of his latent potential opportunities, learning communication skills, flexible adaptive behavior, bringing him to a higher level of social activity and motivation; dynamic monitoring of the rehabilitation process and assessment of its effectiveness [4, p. 69-71].

Of these, stated in general terms, the tasks entrusted to psychologists of rehabilitation institutions follow the functional duties of psychologists. They consist of refining and implementing the measures indicated in the individual rehab program,

using all the means of diagnosis and correction available in psychology. The work of a psychologist with persons with special educational needs begins with an informative conversation in which the trust and partnership relations between the subjects of communication should be established. The conversation allows not only to get acquainted, but also to find out a subjective assessment of the situation prevailing by the sick and to develop the best tactics and strategy in the rehabilitation process. The first interview with the patient should be diverse and affect a range of issues related to physical condition, psychological aspect of the disease, concomitant factors and social conditions. All these aspects are directly related to the internal picture of the illness that is formed in the individual in the case of illness (or trauma), especially if it takes a chronic, incurable character that leads to disability [7].

For a more complete understanding of the personality, you can use test methods to determine motivation, anxiety, aggressiveness, degree of adaptation, self-esteem. All this allows the most complete rehabilitation potential to be determined, detailing and specifying an individual rehabilitation program developed by the institution of the medical and social expertise service. While working on the implementation of an individual rehab program, it should be remembered that the degree of social (re) integration depends on the level of health of the disabled. And health is the main foundation on which to build and on which the effectiveness of all further types of rehabilitation process depends [3, p. 10-14].

Personality often has a secondary benefit from illness, which is especially true for persons with congenital and chronic diseases. And, if the physical and moral suffering of the disease brings less harm than the secondary benefit - the benefits, people, demonstrating their desire to get rid of the disease, nevertheless, with their last strength cling to this disease. Then even new technology-intensive medical rehabilitation technologies may prove to be powerless. The task of the psychologist at this stage of rehabilitation - to demonstrate the opportunities in each particular case. The methods and techniques of this work depend on the psychological characteristics of the individual, the degree of patient confidence to the psychologist and the formed therapeutic alliance. Changing the stereotypes of thinking and behavior will inevitably lead to the collapse of the connections of the disabled with a significant environment, which undoubtedly made a contribution to the formation of a similar situation. Interfering in it, the psychologist deprives the disabled and his immediate environment of the usual social roles, disorganizing and disadapting them [1; 5].

In professional rehab, the participation of a psychologist is no less important. The direction of psychological work is not only in determining the orientation of the individual, but in studying and forming an adequate self-assessment of the individual, in raising the motivational level. During this basic work other issues can be solved - prevention of emotional disorders, correction of the broken system of relations, inadequate reactions and forms of behavior, reduction of emotional stress, decrease of level of fear, anxiety, etc [2, p. 55-57].

Social rehabilitation, the purpose of which is to restore the social status of people with special educational needs, to achieve material independence and social adaptation, includes social life, socio-cultural and psychological rehabilitation. The latter should include the psychological support of the person himself, the support of his family members to create a favorable psychological climate, to preserve the family in the circumstances. Psychological support is needed to increase the effectiveness of the process of socio-psychological adaptation to new living conditions in the context of illness and disability. Within the framework of social rehabilitation a new direction is being developed - socio-cultural rehabilitation. This type of rehabilitation can be defined as a process aimed at helping a person to achieve and maintain an optimal level of participation in social interactions, the level of cultural competence and satisfaction of cultural and social needs, which provides them with means for positive changes in the way of life by expanding the scope of their independence . The participation of a psychologist in drawing up a plan and a program of socio-cultural rehabilitation is indisputable [6, p. 284-285].

Thus, rehabilitation of the disabled in conditions of rehabilitation institutions for social protection of the population is a complicated process, the psychologist should play an essential role in it. A variety of directions and types of activities of the psychologist poses increased demands on the amount of knowledge, skills and skills that this specialist must possess. Until the training of such specialists for the rehabilitation institutions is organized, the empirical search for forms and methods of work will be continued taking into account the specifics of specific institutions.

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