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Environmental barriers as a risk factor of social exclusion of persons with disabilities

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Abstract. This article examines the problem of environmental barriers as a factor of social exclusion of persons with disabilities. The main groups of risks of social exclusion of persons with disabilities are presented. The role of environmental barriers is revealed as one of the key risk factors for social exclusion of persons with disabilities. The article presents and analyzes the results of a study conducted in St. Petersburg with the aim of considering the social exclusion of persons with disabilities and the impact of environmental barriers on it. Recommendations are given for overcoming the social exclusion of persons with disabilities by eliminating environmental barriers.

Key words: disability, people with disabilities, social exclusion, environmental barriers, city phenomenology.

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Средовые барьеры как фактор риска социальной эксклюзии лиц с ОВЗ

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается проблема средовых барьеров как фактора социальной эксклюзии лиц с ОВЗ. Представлены основные группы рисков социальной эксклюзии лиц с ОВЗ. Выявлена роль средовых барьеров как одного из ключевых факторов риска социальной эксклюзии лиц с ОВЗ. Представлены и проанализированы результаты исследования, проводимого в г. Санкт-Петербург, с целью рассмотрения социальной эксклюзии лиц с ОВЗ и влияния на неё средовых барьеров. Даны рекомендации по преодолению социальной эксклюзии лиц с ОВЗ, посредством устранения средовых барьеров.

Ключевые слова: инвалидность, люди с ограниченными возможностями, социальная эксклюзия, средовые барьеры, феноменология города.

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Introduction

The new socio-economic relations that have developed in Russia in recent decades have given rise to new aspects of social inequality, new facets of social injustice. And one of the most vulnerable social groups today are persons with disabilities (hereinafter HIA). In the Russian Federation, 11.05 million people have one or another group of

disabilities [Rylov 2020, 94]. These people often face both physical and social barriers that exclude them from society and prevent them from actively participating in society.

In Russia, the entire organization of the social and labor life of society is practically not focused on the social equality of a healthy person and a person with limited motor abilities. This problem leads to the development of the process of social isolation of persons with disabilities. A significant part of society, as before, is not ready to accept as

an equal person with sensory or motor disabilities. Today, the problems of social exclusion are most often considered in the economic aspect, paying attention to low incomes, material insecurity and unemployment. So, for example, J. Mack, E. Giddens, S. Pogam, W. Bae, S. Lensley, P. Townsend, single out "poverty" as the main factor of social exclusion. However, it must be understood that poverty is only one of the key problems of social exclusion. The concept of poverty deals with income inequality, and exclusion – restrictions on access to rights through the processes of discrimination and deprivation. As we can see, the concept of "social exclusion" is broader than the concept of "poverty". Strictly speaking, social exclusion can be associated not only with poverty, since it is a complex concept that includes many other factors [Grigor`ev 2020, 54].

Social exclusion is one of the main risks of social adaptation of persons with disabilities, and therefore represents a serious social danger and arouses significant scientific interest. That is why the study of the social exclusion of persons with disabilities and ways to overcome it is today a very relevant scientific topic that requires more detailed study.

V. Petrov, I. Kantemirova, V. Yarskaya-Smirnova, E. Yarskaya-Smirnova, A. Melnichenko, R. Guliy, I. Donkan, J. Davis, J. Millar, E. Prout, N. Golikov, P. Chukreev, S. Korzhuk, O. Raeva, A. Chigrina, L. Natsun, I. Shapoval, J. Afonkina and other scientists paid considerable attention to the problem of social exclusion of persons with disabilities. A. Melnichenko, R. Guliy, P. Chukreev, S. Korzhuk focused their attention on the problem of social exclusion of persons with disabilities within the framework of the general methodology [Mel`nichenko 2012; Chukreev 2010; Korzhuk 2016]. J. Afonkina and G. Zhigunova focused on the theoretical construction of social inclusion of persons with disabilities [Afon`kina 2016]. P. Romanov, E. Yarskaya-Smirnova, V. Petrov and I. Kantemirova, E. Loginova, L. Kobrina the phenomenon of social exclusion of persons with disabilities was considered in sufficient detail in the aspect of educational activity [Yarskaya-Smirnova 2005; Petrov 2019; Kobrina 2017]. I. Donkan, N. Golikov, V. Petrov addressed the problem of exclusion of children with disabilities from society [Donkan 2010; Golikov 2015].

However, paying tribute to the developments of the above scientists, it should be noted that there are no comprehensive developments regarding

the impact of environmental barriers on the social exclusion of people with disabilities. That is why the purpose of this article is to study the influence of environmental barriers on the social exclusion of persons with disabilities, as the most socially vulnerable group for health reasons.

In connection with this goal, a number of the following tasks were solved: environmental barriers were considered as one of the main factors of social exclusion of persons with disabilities; analysis of the results of our own research regarding the impact of environmental barriers on the social exclusion of persons with disabilities; formulated the main recommendations for overcoming the social exclusion of persons with disabilities by eliminating environmental barriers.

Formation of ideas about social exclusion

Social exclusion (from the Latin *exclusio*-exclusion) is a topic actively discussed in modern sociological science. In the last decade, it has been discussed by such well-known sociologists as: P. Abrahamson, A. Touraine, N. Tikhonova, O. Shkaratan, I. Grigorieva, D. Konstantinovsky, A. Dmitrieva, etc. The foundation of the modern theory of social exclusion was laid by A. Smith in XVII. The exception was considered by the scientist "doing social science" within the framework of the concept of deprivation, and was interpreted as the inability of a person to be in social space without a sense of awkwardness, shame [Dmitrieva 2012, 99].

The theory of social exclusion was formed most holistically in France at the end of the 20th century. The author of the term can be considered the Secretary of State for Public Activities of the French Government – R. Lenoir. By social exclusion, Lenoir understood the process of deprivation, which prevents the full inclusion of a person in the system of social relations [Suvorova 2014, 29]. The term was introduced in the work "Les Exclues" to characterize the situation in which they find themselves: people with mental retardation and physical disabilities, homeless people, street children, drug addicts, alcoholics and others [Lenoir 1989].

Proceeding from the theoretical approach to social exclusion of Lenoir, one of the groups, people, primarily those who are excluded are persons with disabilities. The social exclusion of this category should be considered from the point of view of the phenomenological approach (P. Berger, T. Luckman), where the main theme and problem of studying the

phenomenon of disability is the process of "social construction of reality". According to this theory, people themselves create social reality and form their own identity depending on social conditions and context. In the sociological sense, social reality does not exist by itself it can only be presented as a specific reality of individuals living in a specific society [Berger 1966, 85]. In this case, the field of study includes the perception of persons with disabilities by society, as well as the interaction of these persons with the environment.

The problems of social exclusion of persons with disabilities within the framework of phenomenological analysis are addressed by E. R. Yarskaya-Smirnova, who continues the sociocultural theory of "atypicality". According to the author, the phenomenon of "atypicality" is formed and transmitted by the entire social environment in which the subject is. "It is characterized by all the diversity of the historically formed ethno-confessional, sociocultural macro and micro society, in which an atypical person is being socialized" [Yarskaya-Smirnova 1997, 124]. Thus, we can talk about social exclusion as an instrument for the segregation of persons with disabilities from the "typical" part of society [Giddens 1998, 105].

Based on the phenomenological approach, it can be argued that the problems of persons with disabilities do not need to be investigated from the point of view of health pathology. The daily process of communication, adaptation plans, which should be developed by all members of society, should come to the fore. The task of modern society should be to minimize objective and subjective barriers that reduce the standard of living of people with disabilities [Shirokalova 2019, 171].

At the moment, in Russia, despite the effect of the Federal Law No. 181-FZ (as amended on 04.24.2020) "On social protection of disabled people in the Russian Federation", which states that discrimination on the basis of disability is not allowed in Russia and a corresponding number is highlighted signs, social exclusion of persons with disabilities continues to be present. The social exclusion of persons with disabilities negatively affects not only this category of citizens, but also the whole society as a whole. Exclusion of certain categories of citizens from social networks reduces the social capital of society; promotes dehumanization processes; for a part of the population, opportunities for self-realization are

blocked, which entails economic losses for the entire state.

In modern society, they try to avoid the situation of exclusion people with disabilities. To overcome the process of social exclusion of persons with disabilities, it is necessary to remove the barriers preventing its reverse process, i.e. social inclusion. There are two main groups of risks of social inclusion:

- Internal (within the group): physical limitations; mental development disorders; mental barrier (attitudes and behavior of persons with disabilities); emotional barrier (self-pity, hostility towards others, etc.); the problem of "stereotypical threat" (the formation of inadequate perception of their own abilities and qualities among in-group members under the influence of stereotypes existing in society); lack of a number of skills, abilities (professional, household, etc.).
- External (from the side of society): instrumental barriers (imperfection of the regulatory framework, low efficiency of social support mechanisms), environmental barriers (lack of a universal design principle), information barrier; mental barriers (stereotypes, prejudices, social attitudes towards persons with disabilities) [Gulevich 2013, 20].

Environmental barriers are one of the key external factors contributing to the development of social exclusion of persons with disabilities, i.e. objective environmental impacts experienced by the individual in the process of social adaptation [Dombrovskaya 2013, 192]. Most of the groups of people with disabilities have some kind of physical limitations: people who move in wheelchairs, people with impaired musculoskeletal system, hearing and vision. The presence of stairs in the absence of convenient lifts and ramps, the presence of high thresholds in buildings and high curbs on the streets, the absence of widened doorways, sound traffic lights, accessible transport, etc. can become insurmountable obstacles to the independent movement of a person with a disability. Movement is the cause of not just social isolation, but the reason for the dissatisfaction of physiological needs [Bukejxanov 2017, 17].

Even from the point of view of practical social rehabilitation, the characteristics of a disabled person should include social factors of the living

environment, which in themselves can cause disturbances in his relationship with the social environment, limiting the possibilities of integration into society [Pavlenok 2009].

Speaking about the presence of environmental barriers in modern Russia, it is important not to forget about the Soviet school of design, since historically Russia is the heir to the experience of the Soviet Union in the development and design of urban space [Alexander 1985, 67]. In the USSR, cities were built, as a rule, within the framework of a functional paradigm, relying only on the ideas of experts containing a large number of schematisms. The topic of designing residential buildings for the needs of people with disabilities was touched upon only when planning boarding schools and other similar institutions, which once again emphasizes the dominance of the functional paradigm in Soviet society.

Functionalism involved two main logics.

- The calculations of the relevant specialists, which were based on tasks centered on saving resources and space.
- Basic guidelines: economic opportunities and needs of the state.

The functional approach in this case offers a way to use the residual labor resources, if this was not possible, that people fell out of sight of the state [Naberushkina 2011, 125]. Since the middle of the 20th century, the American community of architects has spoken of functionalism as an anti-humanistic concept based on stereotypical architectural design [Gutnov 1984, 38].

In the same period, American experts began to study the problem of environmental barriers for persons with disabilities, namely, their material and social effects. A. Schroder and D. Shtenfield proved that the elimination of environmental barriers reduces the number of accidents among people with disabilities, and, consequently, the cost of medical care. Elimination of environmental barriers, i.e. the introduction of a universal design, provides a huge contribution to public order. J. Jacobs also speaks about this: "Public order on the streets of the city is mainly ensured not by representatives of law and order, but by complex processes of unconscious public supervision of ordinary citizens. A striking example of this is the old neighborhoods with municipal housing, which can be compared to the wild jungle, where the police are almost powerless".

As a rule, deserted streets with poorly developed infrastructure are fraught with great danger [Jacobs 2008, 5].

In the current reality of Russia, a healthy, adult, active person is chosen as a measure in architecture. The image of modern Russian houses confirms the orientation towards a consumer of this type [Kiyanenko 2003]. All those who do not fit this characteristic are forced to put up with social exclusion.

Results of the study of social exclusion of persons with disabilities

In order to consider the social exclusion of persons with disabilities and environmental barriers as risk factors, in November 2020, an author's pilot study was carried out in St. Petersburg. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were solved: the characteristics of the sample were given and the structure of social exclusion of persons with disabilities was considered; compiled a typology of social inclusion of people with disabilities; compiled a social portrait for an exclusive type of social inclusion/exclusion; highlighted indicators related to environmental barriers affecting the social exclusion of persons with disabilities. Note that when forming a sample in pilot studies, as a rule, representativeness does not have to be observed.

The research was conducted in the form of a questionnaire survey, in which 90 people with disabilities took part. The questionnaire included 27 questions, including a socio-demographic block and blocks of questions identifying: cognitive, behavioral and emotional indicators. The research results were processed in SPSS using such methods as ranking, aggregation of averages, description of one-dimensional definitions; calculation of averages and analysis of two-dimensional contingency tables.

Due to the current epidemiological situation, data collection was carried out using the social network "VKontakte", based on the principles of "big data". This sampling approach was based on the "targeting" mechanism.

During the study, the following data were obtained.

Socio-demographic characteristics of survey participants

Floor. The study sample consisted of 57,8% of females and 42,2% of males.

Age. The following age groups were identified: youth (19–30 years old) – 46,7%; mature age (31–60

years old) – 44,4%; elderly age (61–80 years old) – 8,9%.

The level of education. 43,3% of respondents have secondary specialized education, secondary education 26,7%, incomplete higher education 16,7%, higher education 7,8%, incomplete secondary education 5,6% of respondents.

Family status. Most of the respondents are single 52,2%, married 18,9%, 14,4% of respondents live separately, are a widow/widower 6,7%, are in an unregistered marriage 5,6% and divorced only 2,2% of respondents.

Financial situation. There is generally enough money, but we have difficulty buying durable goods for 46,7% of the respondents, there is enough money for the most necessary things, but buying clothes and shoes is difficult for 31,1%, there is barely enough money from salary to salary 12,2%, only buying expensive things is a problem for 6,7%, there is not enough money even for food and basic necessities 2,2% of respondents and at present only 1,1% of respondents have practically nothing to deny themselves.

The nature of the disease. Most of the respondents have an acquired nature of the disease – 60,0%, 40,0% – congenital.

Disability group. Slightly less than half of the respondents – 46,7% have III group of disability, 41,1% – II group and 12,2% – I group.

Disability category. 25,6% of the respondents consider themselves disabled in wheelchairs, 23,3% have musculoskeletal disorders, 17,8% have mental development disorders, 16,7% have hearing damage, 8,9% have visual impairments, respondents with other categories (tumor, respiratory disease, organ transplantation, etc.) include 7,8% of respondents.

Availability of urban space. Urban space is partially accessible for 35,6% of respondents, it is more accessible than inaccessible and rather inaccessible than available urban space equal to the number of respondents – 24,4%, fully accessible to 10,0% and inaccessible to 5,6% of respondents.

The structure of social exclusion of persons with disabilities

Most of the respondents with disabilities – 52,2%, cannot lead a full-fledged lifestyle. In an indifferent position on this issue is 21,1%, and only 26% of respondents can lead a full-fledged lifestyle.

It is quite difficult for 44,4% of respondents to communicate and interact with those around them,

while only 26,7% do not experience or rather do not experience difficulties in communicating with other people. Slightly more ¼ of respondents with disabilities could not decide whether they can freely communicate with other people.

Most often, people with disabilities experience a neutral attitude towards themselves, from those around them, – 48,9% of the respondents think so. Negative attitude is felt by 25,6%, while a positive attitude is manifested to 25,5% of respondents.

Of all the general indicators of social exclusion, the most direct and subjective is the state of alienation, expressed in the statement: «I feel like a stranger in society». This formulation reflects a stable psychological state, which can be both the result of difficulties in socialization, and a predictor of these difficulties, if it is associated with individual psychological characteristics. Feel or rather feel like strangers in society 48,9% of people with disabilities, i.e. almost half of all respondents. 25,6% of respondents do not feel or rather do not feel like strangers in society. It is important to note that 25,6% of the respondents with disabilities cannot determine exactly, i.e. agree or disagree with this statement, which may tell us about their current unstable state in society.

One of the important aspects influencing the social exclusion of persons with disabilities is the employment rate. Of the total number of respondents, 55,6% of people with disabilities are not employed. Only 18,9% of the respondents have a permanent job.

Persons with disabilities, first of all, identify environmental barriers as the main barrier that affects employment – 62,2% (fig. 1).

The main group of barriers affecting the employment of people with disabilities also includes: health limitations (47,8%), the attitude of others (social barrier) (42,2%), lack of vacancies (32,2%) and the need for specially equipped workplace (32,2%).

Based on such a behavioral indicator as an employment option, we can say that most of the people with disabilities want to be included in society, since 55,6% of the respondents want to work at/in a regular enterprise/organization. Only 7,8% of respondents want to work for/in a specialized enterprise/organization.

As the main barriers that hinder their daily lifestyle, persons with disabilities identify such barriers as: spatial and environmental (62,2%), labor segregation

(58,9%), and physical limitations (51,1%)(multiple responses, the sum of responses is more than 100%). As we can see, the impact of environmental barriers on persons with disabilities is quite large, it

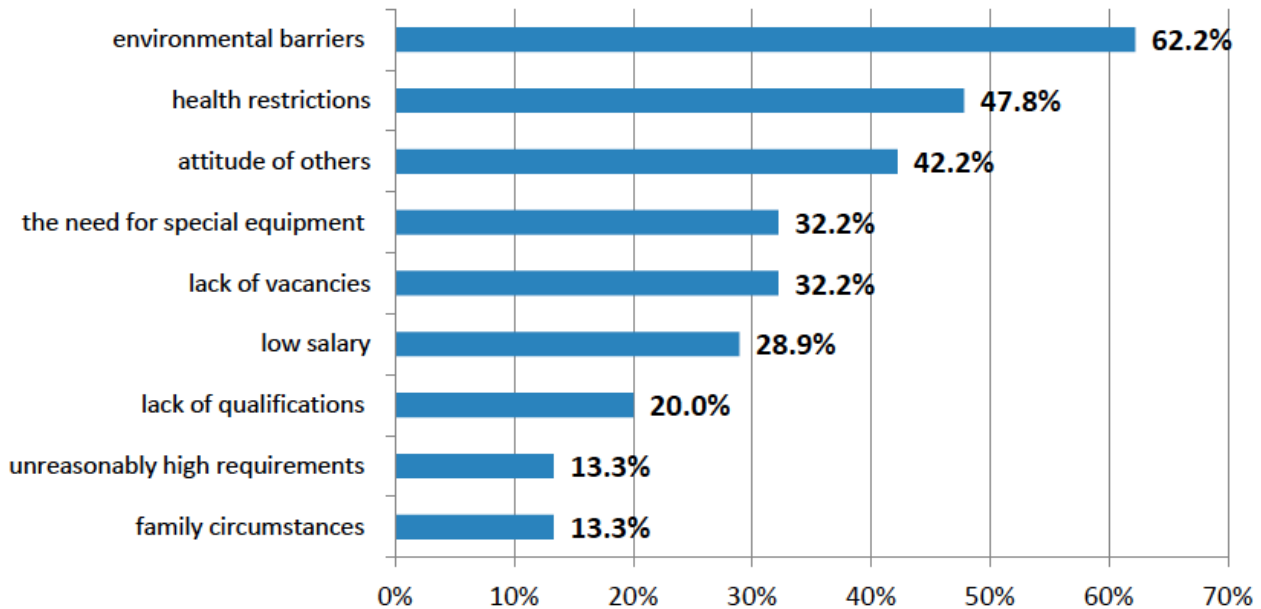


Figure 1. The main barriers affecting employment (multiple responses, the sum of responses is more than 100%)

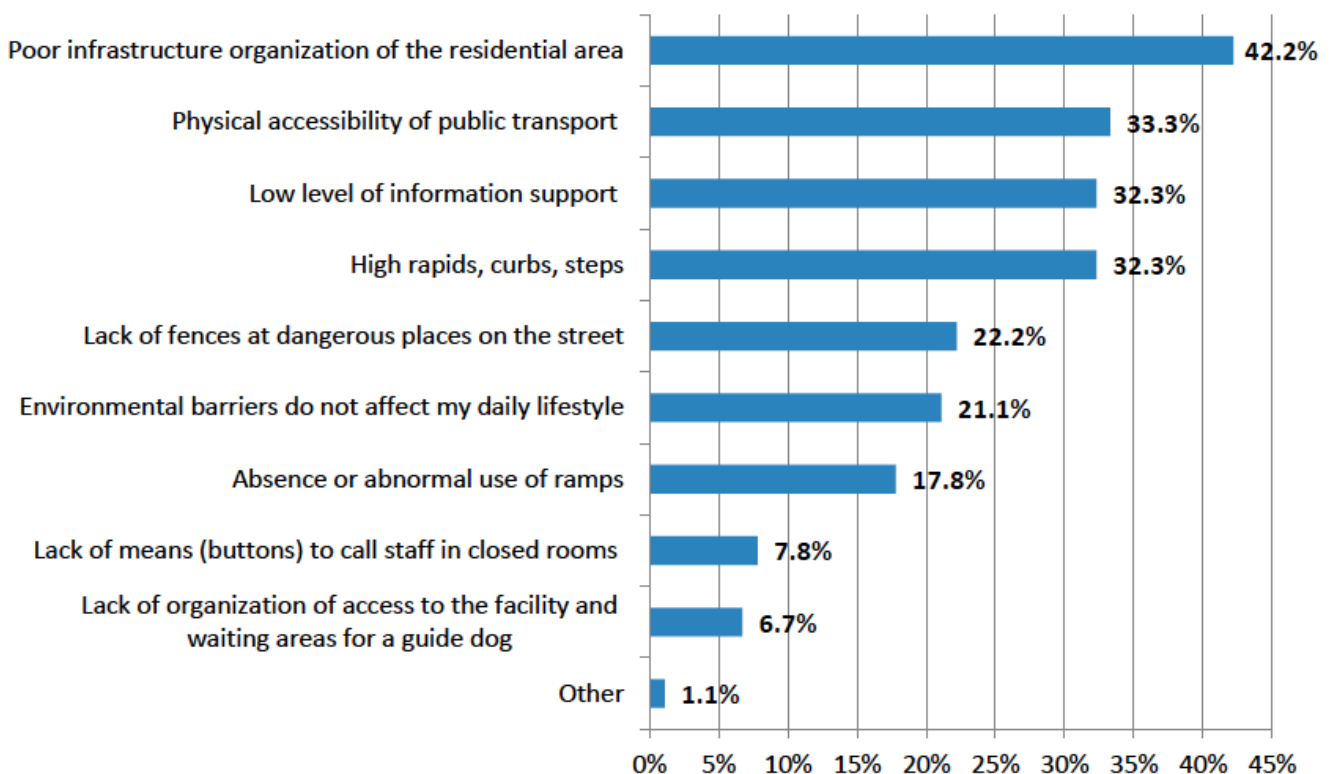


Figure 2. Environmental barriers that have the greatest impact on persons with disabilities (multiple responses, the sum of responses is more than 100%)

Poor infrastructural organization of the residential area (lack of an elevator, handrails, etc.) stands out as the main environmental barrier – 42,2%. Then there are such main barriers as: physical accessibility of public transport (33,3%), high thresholds, curbs, steps (32,3%) and a low level of information support (lack of: contrasting information on signs, sound tactile information, etc.) (32,3%). Speaking about environmental barriers, it is

important to emphasize that most of the respondents are rather satisfied with the availability of urban space – 33,3%. Rather not satisfied than satisfied with the availability of urban space – 27,8%. At the same time, only 11,1% are categorically dissatisfied with the availability of the city's space.

Typology of social inclusion/exclusion

The typology was compiled on the basis of such empirical indicators as: awareness of recent events; communication with others; assessment of their place in society (tab. 1):

Table 1. **Typology of social inclusion/exclusion of persons with disabilities (in absolute numbers and % of the number of respondents in each group)**

Typology of social inclusion of people with disabilities	Answers	
	N	%
Inclusive type	20	27.0
Indifferent type	21	28,4
Exclusive type	33	44,6
Total	74	100
The number of respondents not included in the type	16	–
Total	90	–

1. "Inclusive type" – characterized by a high degree of awareness of the latest events taking place in the city, country; a sufficiently high level of communicative competence in relation to other people; feel needed in society.

2. "Indifferent type" – characterized by an average level of awareness of the latest events taking place in the city, country; in communicating with other people, representatives of this type can communicate quite freely, but sometimes have difficulties in communication; do not feel like they belong in society, as well as completely excluded.

3. "Exclusive type" – mainly characterized by poor awareness of the latest events taking place in the city, country; low level of communicative competence in relation to other representatives of society; feel like a stranger in society, unnecessary.

So, the exclusive type prevails among the respondents – 44,6%. The number of respondents belonging to this type is slightly less than half of all respondents included in the typology.

Social portrait of an exclusive type, as the most common among people with disabilities

Since the purpose of the study was, namely, to consider the social exclusion of persons with disabilities, a social portrait of an exclusive type was compiled according to the main factors. The exclusive type mainly includes representatives of: mature age; male/female; with secondary specialized education; single/not married; experiencing minor financial difficulties (there is enough money for the most necessary things, but buying clothes and shoes is already difficult); with a congenital nature of the disease; having II or III disability group; belonging to one of such categories as: moving in a wheelchair or having a violation of the musculoskeletal system; with partial access at urban space.

Indicators related to the accessibility of modern urban space, affecting the social exclusion of persons with disabilities

For a more detailed consideration of the impact of environmental barriers on the social exclusion of persons with disabilities, a number of indicators related to the accessibility of the urban environment and their impact on the social exclusion of persons with disabilities were identified. Speaking about satisfaction with urban space, it should be noted that among the respondents satisfied with the availability of urban space, the inclusive type prevails (tab. 2).

Table 2. **Satisfaction with urban space with different types of inclusion/ exclusion of persons with disabilities (in absolute numbers and % of the number of respondents in each group)**

Typology		Satisfaction with urban space				
		Completely satisfied	Rather satisfied than not	Neither yes nor no	Rather dissatisfied than satisfied	Not satisfied
Inclusive type	Frequency	3	11	4	1	1
	%	50.0	45.8	23.5	4.7	16.7
Indifferent type	Frequency	2	6	4	7	2
	%	33.3	25.0	23.5	33.3	33.3
Exclusive type	Frequency	1	7	9	13	3
	%	16.7	29.2	53.0	62.0	50.0

Typology		Satisfaction with urban space				
		Completely satisfied	Rather satisfied than not	Neither yes nor no	Rather dissatisfied than satisfied	Not satisfied
Total	Frequency	6	24	17	21	6
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the respondents who cannot say for satisfied with the availability of urban space, mainly, sure their degree of satisfaction with the urban include persons with disabilities who are included in space, as well as precisely dissatisfied, the exclusive the inclusive type (tab. 3). type prevails. The respondents who are completely

Table 3. Availability of urban space for various types of inclusion/exclusion of persons with disabilities (in absolute numbers and % of the number of respondents in each group)

Typology		Availability of urban space				
		Fully available	More affordable than not available	Partially available	Rather unavailable than available	Unavaila
Inclusive type	Frequency	5	8	5	2	0
	%	71.4	44.4	17.8	11.1	0.0
Indifferent type	Frequency	1	3	8	7	2
	%	14.3	16.7	28.6	38.9	66.7
Exclusive type	Frequency	1	7	15	9	1
	%	14.3	38.9	53.6	50.0	33.3
Total	Frequency	7	18	28	18	3
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the respondents who consider the urban more inaccessible than accessible. At majority of environment to be partially accessible, the exclusive respondents, for whom environmental barriers type prevails. Interviewed persons with disabilities are not an important obstacle to everyday life, are belonging to the inclusive type are less likely to dominated by representatives of the inclusive type be respondents who believe that urban space is (tab. 4).

Table 4. Environmental barriers that have the greatest impact on the everyday image of various types of inclusion/exclusion of persons with disabilities (in absolute numbers and % of the number of respondents in each group)

Typology		Environmental barriers affecting daily life										
		Public transport accessibility	High rapids	Absence of ramps	Poor infrastructure organizations of the residential area	Low degree of inform support	Lack area for the guide-dog	Insufficient illumination of traffic routes	Lack of fences near dangerous places	Lack of means of calling personnel	Environmental barriers do not on me	Other
Inclusive type	Frequency	2	4	0	2	8	2	6	3	0	7	0
	%	9.6	13.4	0.0	6.9	30.7	40.0	33.3	18.7	0.0	38.9	0.0
Indifferent type	Frequency	4	4	2	7	10	3	5	3	2	5	0
	%	19.0	13.4	15.4	24.1	38.6	60.0	27.8	18.7	50.0	27.8	0.0
Exclusive type	Frequency	15	15	11	20	8	0	7	10	2	6	1
	%	71.4	65.2	84.6	69.0	30.7	0.0	38.9	62.6	50.0	33.3	100.0
Total	Frequency	21	23	13	29	26	5	18	16	4	18	1
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the respondents with disabilities, who poor infrastructural organization of the residential consider the main environmental barriers to be: area and the lack of fences near dangerous places, accessibility of public transport; high thresholds, mainly of an "exclusive type". curbs, steps; absence or abnormal use of ramps; So, in the course of the study, it was found that

environmental barriers not only affect the social exclusion of persons with disabilities, but are also one of its main reasons. It is safe to say that environmental barriers set people with disabilities to an indifferent lifestyle, which is associated with the constant overcoming of certain barriers, which accordingly leaves its negative imprint on their integration process into modern Russian society.

"Environment struggle" against social exclusion

At the moment, the fact that environmental barriers contribute to the social exclusion of persons with disabilities is also understood by the leadership of the Russian Federation. In September 2008, Russia signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted by the UN General Assembly. The preamble to the convention places a lot of emphasis on environmental barriers, to which Article 9 of the convention is devoted, where it is written: "states parties are obliged to take measures to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities, which will facilitate their access to the physical environment (transport, administrative buildings, recreational facilities, etc.) and services on an equal basis with other citizens"¹. The list of measures should include the identification and elimination of barriers that affect the barrier-free environment.

The most significant program in terms of eliminating environmental barriers is the state program "Accessible Environment" (2011–2025)². The set of activities within the framework of this program is carried out gradually and with small tasks, and therefore it is impossible to say with confidence that by 2025 it will be possible to introduce the concept of universal design in most Russian cities.

Despite a number of measures and programs established by law, people with disabilities continue to be a social group that is excluded from most areas of public goods of urban infrastructure. The main ideological mistake of most of the normative legal acts, which are aimed at providing a barrier-free urban environment for people with disabilities, is their installation in the "old paradigm", the creation

of "peace in the world", i.e. segregation.

Against the background of current approaches to urban design, the introduction of universal design principles would be logical to consider in the mainstream of phenomenology. Today, the world practice of designing urban space is gradually moving from functionalism to a phenomenological paradigm. "Phenomenology of a city is a process of studying the communication ties of city residents. The misunderstanding and inconsistency in the actions of the townspeople, according to sociologists-phenomenologists, proceeds from the structural differences of the worlds of life" [Pirogov 2004, 99].

The world around us is the creation of our consciousness. For example, the world of most construction executives is built on «taken for granted» ideas about people with disabilities. People with such a mindset will never build shopping malls that include the principles of universal design, since this category of citizens cannot bring them much profit.

Based on the phenomenological approach, you can get away from abstract architectural developments and turn to everyday experience. Speaking about the problem of environmental barriers and social exclusion, we are faced with a "behavioral reserve", which is stigmatization of persons with disabilities. One of the modern sociologists – R. Sennett, who studies the problem of social ties in urban agglomerations, claims that a tolerant attitude will be only where people can gather "on equal terms", in the same places, i.e. with full social inclusion [Sennett 2008, 115]. Continuing the author's reasoning, it can be added that not only the urban planning system, but also other systems of society's life, should build on the process of inclusion of persons with disabilities, based on the principle of social justice. At the same time, social justice should be understood as «this is not the equality of all people, but a measure of public benefit (social adequacy) of laws and other normative prescriptions (formal and informal) that establish and support, on the basis of an agreement, such a procedure for the life of people and organizations, physical and legal persons who contribute to the survival and development of society, as well as ensure the integration and dignified existence of members of society» [Shipunova 2005, 233]. The establishment of social justice is possible only through the

1 UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities. UN : [website] URL: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/disability.shtml (accessed 10/01/2020).

2 Gosudarstvennaya programma "Dostupnaya sreda" do 2025 goda [The state program "Accessible Environment" until 2025]. YandexZen : [website]. URL: <https://zen.yandex.ru/media/salutorto/gosudarstvennaia-programma-dostupnaia-sreda-do-2025-goda-5d318fd0e854a900ad8f7839>. Date of publication 07/19/2019 (in Russ.).

development of socially adequate norms and the restoration of trampled justice in relation to certain social groups, including people with disabilities.

Instead of a conclusion

Summing up, it is worth saying that one of the main groups of people who are deprived of full inclusion in the system of social relations of persons with disabilities. In modern society, they try to avoid the situation of the emergence of exclusion of this category of citizens, trying to eliminate obstacles on the path of social inclusion. The main barriers to social inclusion include the objective environmental impacts experienced by the individual in the process of social adaptation. Problems with comfortable movement are not only the reason for the dissatisfaction of physiological needs, but also become a consequence of the social isolation of a person with disabilities.

At the moment, in the modern Russian urban space, there are echoes of functionalism, which was popular in the USSR. This approach to the creation of urban agglomerations was built around saving resources and space, and therefore, the topic of designing residential buildings for the needs of people with disabilities was practically not raised. Therefore, even now, in truly modern architectural Russia, a healthy person is taken as the basic unit. All those who do not fit this characteristic are forced to put up with social exclusion. This characteristic of the modern urban space is confirmed by the results of our research, where it was found that the prevailing type among persons with disabilities is the "exclusive type", i.e. socially excluded. It is the

representatives of the "excluded type" who note the great influence of environmental barriers on their daily life. This fact can be explained by the fact that socially excluded from society persons with disabilities mainly include those categories that have certain physical limitations (wheelchair users).

Representatives of the Russian government also see a direct relationship between environmental barriers and social exclusion of persons with disabilities, each year increasing the number of socially significant programs aimed at improving the quality of accessibility of infrastructure facilities for people with disabilities. However, the main ideological mistake of most of the normative legal acts aimed at creating a barrier-free urban environment is the intention to create «peace in the world». In our opinion, this fact is associated with the excessive bureaucratization of the process of introducing social programs.

To create the conditions for a barrier-free urban space, it is necessary to focus on the principles of universal design in line with the phenomenological approach, to which all the leading countries of the world are oriented. It is necessary to move away from abstract architectural developments, turning to daily experience, based on the phenomenology of the city. It is necessary to create equal spatial and environmental conditions for all residents of the city, since by gathering together, in the same places, people with different physical and mental capabilities will have more opportunities to be included in the modern Russian society.

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