

THE EVOLUTION OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PEOPLE WITH PSYCO-PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Lily Gatsoeva¹

¹ Kherson State University, Kherson, Ukraine, gatsoeva@ukr.net

<https://doi.org/10.29038/2220-7481-2017-03-23-28>

Abstract

Relevance. The latest scientific studies proved, that 18 % of men and women with disorders of musculoskeletal system and 12 % of blind believe that the main problems for disabled people is not so variety of restrictions (means of communication or movement, etc.), as much as lack of social participation, shortcomings of legal and technical nature, what in general reinforce the social inequality between people. The problem of relationship between society and individuals with disabilities has always existed. It remains highly relevant today. A retrospective approach to the study of the past experience allows us to see current issues in the process of their formation, accumulation, development, transformation and consider them according to the specific circumstances of the historical period. The *purpose* of the study to explore the evolutionary path of relations between society and individuals with psycho-physical disabilities **Material and Methods.** According to the purpose we set tasks to study and analyze data from scientific sources concerning the development of relations between society and individuals with mental and physical disabilities in the historical and modern aspect. And the possibility of use of physical education in solving these problems. The purpose and tasks were implemented by methods of analysis and sharing of scientific and methodological literature and practical experience. **Results.** The origins of negative attitude to disability is rooted in society itself and «disability» is a social phenomenon, not a medical problem of the person. Historical analysis helps to overcome subjectivity in management activities and to define pedagogical conditions of the implementation in practice of theoretical conclusions and recommendations. Ukraine because of its geographical position absorbed both Western and Eastern culture. Thus, in the world historically formed several approaches to the formation of a model of relations between society and people with disabilities: cultural, medical, social. **Conclusions.** History allows us to see current issues in the process of their formation, accumulation, development, transformation. Accumulation of views (in the period of intensive development of pedagogy) about the formation of physical qualities of children with psycho-physical features has become a prerequisite for the later learning, special physical education and training for children with violations of psycho-physical development in special branch of pedagogical knowledge, namely adaptive physical education.

Key words: history, disability, society, relationship, adaptive physical culture.

Лілія Гацосєва. Еволюція ставлення суспільства до осіб з обмеженими психофізичними можливостями. Актуальність. За результатами досліджень останніх років, 18 % чоловіків і жінок із порушенням опорно-рухового апарату й 12 % сліпих вважають головними проблемами для інвалідів дефіцит соціальної участі, недоліки юридичного та технічного характеру, що посилюють соціальну нерівність. Проблема у відносинах суспільства й осіб з інвалідністю існувала завжди та залишається надзвичайно актуальною й сьогодні. Ретроспективний підхід до вивчення досвіду минулого дає підставу розглядати його відповідно до конкретних обставин історичного періоду. **Мета дослідження** – розкрити еволюційний шлях відносин суспільства та осіб з обмеженими психофізичними можливостями. **Матеріал і методи дослідження** стосуються проблеми розвитку взаємин між суспільством та особами з обмеженими психофізичними можливостями в історичному й сучасному аспекті та можливість використання фізичного виховання в розв'язанні цих проблем методами аналізу й узагальнення науково-методичної літератури та практичного досвіду. **Результати дослідження.** Витоки негативного ставлення до інвалідності кореняться в самому суспільстві, а отже, «інвалідність» – це більш соціальне явище, ніж медична проблема особи. Історичний аналіз сприяє подоланню суб'єктивізму в управлінських діях, визначенню педагогічних умов реалізації на практиці теоретичних висновків. На сьогодні відокремилася декілька підходів до формування моделі відносин суспільства й інвалідів (культурологічний, медичний, соціальний). Важливу роль у боротьбі з наслідками хвороби та соціальною нерівністю для людей з особливими потребами відіграють мистецтво та спорт. **Висновки.** Принцип історизму дає змогу бачити актуальні питання в процесі їх зародження, накопичення, розвитку й зміни. Накопичення уявлень про формування фізичних якостей у дітей із психофізичними особливостями стало передумовою виокремлення спеціального фізичного виховання та навчання дітей із порушеннями психофізичного розвитку в спеціальну галузь педагогічних знань, а саме адаптивного фізичного виховання.

Ключові слова: історія, інвалідність, суспільство, відносини, адаптивне фізичне виховання.

Лилия Гатсоєва. Эволюция отношения общества к лицам с ограниченными психофизическими возможностями. Актуальность. По результатам исследований последних лет, 18 % мужчин и женщин с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата и 12 % слепых считают, что главными проблемами для инвалидов являются дефицит социального участия, недостатки юридического и технического характера, которые и усиливают социальное неравенство. Проблема в отношениях общества и лиц с инвалидностью существовала

всегда и остается чрезвычайно актуальной сегодня. Ретроспективный подход к изучению опыта прошлого позволяет рассматривать его в соответствии с конкретными обстоятельствами исторического периода. **Цель исследования** – изучить эволюционный путь взаимоотношений общества и лиц с ограниченными психофизическими возможностями. **Материал и методы исследования** касаются проблемы развития взаимоотношений между обществом и лицами с ограниченными психофизическими возможностями в историческом и современном аспекте, а также возможности использования физического воспитания в решении этих проблем, методами анализа и обобщения научно-методической литературы и практического опыта. **Результаты исследования.** Истоки негативных отношений к инвалидности коренятся в самом обществе. Таким образом «инвалидность» – это в большей мере социальное явление, чем медицинская проблема. Исторический анализ способствует преодолению субъективизма в управленческих действиях, определению педагогических условий реализации на практике теоретических выводов. На сегодня выделяются несколько подходов к формированию модели взаимоотношений общества и инвалидов (культурологический, медицинский, социальный). Важную роль в борьбе с последствиями своей болезни и социальным неравенством для людей с особыми потребностями играют искусство и спорт. **Выводы.** Принцип историзма позволяет видеть актуальные вопросы в процессе их зарождения, накопления, развития и изменения. Накопление представлений о формировании физических качеств у детей с психофизическими особенностями стало предпосылкой выделения специального физического воспитания и обучения детей с нарушениями психофизического развития в специальную отрасль педагогических знаний – адаптивное физическое воспитание.

Ключевые слова: история, инвалидность, общество, отношения, адаптивное физическое воспитание.

Introduction. The literary sources prove that 10 % of the world population (about 5,3 % of Ukraine's population) has some form of disability. In the research V.P. Romanov states, that 18 % of men and women with disorders of musculoskeletal system and 12 % of the blinds believe that the main problems of disabled people are not the variety of restrictions (means of communication or movement, etc.), but lack of social participation, shortcomings of legal and technical nature, that in general reinforce the social inequality between people [10].

Less than 10 % of children in orphanages are orphans, others have relatives or at least one of the parents. The Ukrainians send their children to boarding schools for different reasons: because of insufficient money for supporting the child, or for the reason, that their child is with special needs [4].

According to statistics, every year about 1.5 thousand children, most of whom are children with special needs graduate from boarding schools. But the system of educational work which has gradually developed in boarding schools of Ukraine is not able to develop in the children the vital skills for independent living. Nearly 20 % of graduates can't get a job or continue education and acquire a certain profession and there is no prospect of solving the housing problems for 41 % of them [5].

The existence of the problem of graduates' employment is confirmed by L.Samsonova – an expert of reanimation package of reforms on inclusive education. She claims that only 10 % of graduates adapt to life and find a job. [4].

According to the International study of children' development from orphanages who are adopted, every three month life in boarding school causes delayed physical development by one month. In consequence, 55 % of children have developmental delay of motor skills, 32 % – of the mental faculties, 43 % – of speech development and 44 % have delayed development in several parameters [4].

The survey which has been conducted by V. P. Romanov shows that disabled people who live in cities, district centers have more opportunities to meet their requirements. But the respondents from villages and small towns sometimes do not use any services. However, in the large settlements the disabled (according to the results of his research) often suffer humiliation and neglect. It is especially hard to live for the disabled in childhood, for the elderly and people with intellectual disabilities [10].

Despite the fact, that persons with disabilities have limited opportunities in many areas of life, those of them who have not lost working capacity have support from people who love them, continue working, achieve great success and become an example even for healthy people.

The problem of relationship between a society and the individuals with disabilities has always existed. It remains highly relevant today.

Analysis of Recent Researches and Publications. The most important principle in the development of any science is the principle of historicism. A retrospective approach to the study of the past experience allows us to see current issues in the process of their formation, accumulation, development, transformation and consider them according to the specific circumstances of the historical period in their interrelationship and interdependence. The study of experience of previous generations helps to discover historical basis of relations between the persons with psycho-physical disabilities.

The principle of historicism requires considering the event or phenomenon beyond the time measurements, but at the same time from the point of view of that time rather than later. It provides the understanding that phylogenetic and ontogenetic developments of a man are not identical [6].

In recent years the great work has been done in Ukraine in the study of history of relations between a society and the individuals with psycho-physical disabilities. The results of the studies by V. I. Bondar, L. K. Odinichenko, V. V. Zolotoverh, O. E. Shevchenko and others have supplemented the data on this topic [3].

A lot of attention is paid to the explanation of peculiarity of concept on a number of issues concerning problems of physical development, education and upbringing (including physical training) the persons with psycho-physical disabilities in the works of theorists of foreign and domestic pedagogy. A retrospective analysis, synthesis and structuring, systematization and grouping the types of attitudes towards the persons with mental and physical disorders, give us a complete and consistent knowledge.

E. V. Ketrish in his research quotes the words of John Newman that the attitude to the people with violations of psychophysical development and social policy of the state them are results of historical processes [7].

The analysis of available scientific, scientific-methodical literature of domestic and foreign authors gives grounds to assert that the problem of relations between a society and the disabled people is insufficiently investigated.

The purpose of the study is to explore the evolutionary path of relations between a society and the individuals with psycho-physical disabilities

Material and Methods. According to the purpose we set tasks to study and analyze data from scientific sources concerning the development of relations between a society and the individuals with mental and physical disabilities in the historical and modern aspect and to outline the possibility of use of physical education in solving these problems. The purpose and tasks were implemented by methods of analysis, sharing scientific and methodological literature and practical experience.

The Results of the Study. Discussion. The amount of social, medical and pedagogical aid to the children with peculiarities of psychophysical development depends on many factors. First of all, it depends on the state of economy of the state, productive forces and the nature of their relationship in society and is also determined by political, moral, religious ideology, the development of education, health, science and culture [3].

Thus, historical analysis helps overcome subjectivity in management activities and define pedagogical conditions of the implementation in practice theoretical conclusions and recommendations [3].

A. G. Basova notes, that in the period when the speech was not sufficiently developed and people in communication resorted to using hand gestures and facial expressions – communication between the deaf people and those, who could hear was not hampered. In future, with the development of work and language, the deaf people understood less other people. Therefore fewer and fewer human activities became available for the deaf. Subsequently, the attitude towards the deaf has deteriorated [2].

There is the information that quite a large medical specialty was developed in 2000 BC. The medicine in Egypt was in the hands of priests. Thence, there was temple medicine and sacerdotal medicine. The concept of the causes for diseases was linked with religious beliefs, for example, illness when demonic or evil forces dwelt within the body, or at the behest of gods [12].

In the archaic period and the early Middle Ages the idea of physical defects was understood as a punishment for sin or as a sign of evil spirits [14]. The reason for negative attitude towards the persons with mental and physical disabilities in the Middle Ages was the belief in the supernatural origin of madness, deafness, congenital ugliness, which were considered as a God's punishment imposed for their own or parental sins.

The information about rough and cruel treatment towards the deaf exists in various ancient written sources which state that the deaf people were possessed by an evil spirit and thus had to be isolated. This attitude was supported by Christianity and as a relic occurred later and it persists in our time [2; 8; 15].

The first Slavic medical literature reflected accumulated multi-year experience of observing various actions of the forces of nature on a human body with disabilities and gained doctor's experience of the Ancient East, also marked a noticeable trace of «superstitious survivals and gross ignorance» [8].

There was the evidence of negative attitude to the the persons with intellectual and physical disabilities in antiquity in scientific and historical documents, who were citizens of military power, where a warrior was an ideal. The ancient legislation in order to justify their actions in the name of the state proposed to separate the disabled children, which were then murdered.

At that time physical destruction of these people was a common practice. In Ancient Sparta, the children with mental and physical disabilities were killed, but the soldiers who became disabled were provided with material support from the state, despite the negative attitude to weakness in general. The disabled in the time of Julius Caesar, were considered warriors who had lost the thumb of his right hand and therefore could not use weapons.

In Ancient Rome, the disabled veterans with the families were provided at the expense of the Republic. The Roman legions who were maimed, were given plots of land, booty, money, and were exempt from taxation [13].

Cases of successful training of the deaf in painting in the time of Pliny the Elder Gai Secunda (23–79 AD) were not common and were perceived as miracle [2].

In the Middle Ages in Europe the disabled were as before former soldiers who were injured in the war [13].

In the opinion of Larisa Baida the origins of negative attitude to the disability are rooted in a society itself and «disability» is a social phenomenon, not a medical problem of the person [1].

With the advent of bourgeoisie new ideology appeared. In contrast to the stern asceticism of the Church teaching the cult of healthy and cheerful man appeared. At the same time a new and humanistic pedagogy formed. But its principles had a bourgeois-aristocratic character and that was why, were applied only to the children of the social elite, nobility, merchants and wealthy citizens. The rest of the people continued to be a subject of brutal exploitation by feudal lords and by the new bourgeois class.

Ukraine because of its geographical position absorbed both Western and Eastern cultures, which tolerated a «poor» person with physical, mental or intellectual disabilities. Such a person was regarded as specially noted by God. In Kiev Russ all children who had physical disabilities and were called «lame» or «gimp» had the support of the Church and received help [13].

In spite of theological teaching at that time, the science produced results. Medical, pedagogical and physiological works appeared which provided the scientific explanation of the causes for the violations and the appearance of secondary abnormalities. So, an outstanding scientist of his time, Girolamo Cardano (1501–1576) made a great contribution to the development of techniques and methods of teaching and mental development of the deaf. G.Cardano in his composition «De subtilitate libri XXI» (1550) correctly argues that deafness comes from disease, but dumbness – from deafness. On this basis, G. Cardano, using the theory of comprehending and systematizing the known data, developed a classification of the deaf.

Over time, the attitude towards the disabled changed for the better. The situation of the persons with mental and physical disabilities has changed significantly today. The disabled people acquire social meaning; the State provides them with benefits, pensions and organizes rehabilitation facilities. But still, the people with disabilities are treated differently.

It is extremely important for the people with special need to have the chance to prove to themselves and to society the right to an active existence in the mental and physical aspects. The art and sport play an important role for many people with violations of psychophysical development. These occupations become a means of dealing with the consequences of their disease, and social inequality.

The growth in the development of physical culture and sports of the disabled persons is also observed together with the changes in relation to the persons with disabilities T. U. Krutsevich considers adaptive physical culture as a social phenomenon, the main objective of which is the socialization of the people with disabilities, not just their treatment with the help of physical exercises and physiotherapy [9].

According to modern scientists, the first attempts to attract the people with disabilities to physical culture and sport, was historically recorded in 1888, when the first sports club for people with hearing impairment was opened in Berlin [11]. And in 1924, Paris successfully hosted the Olympic Games of the deaf (later - Deaflympics). Since then, the world games for the deaf have regularly provided opportunities to compete as equals and to communicate with the deaf athletes around the world.

Based on the results of researches, modern scientists found out that after the Second World War, the disabled people with disorders of the musculoskeletal system actively began to join the sport. Thus, in 1944 a special sports program for «wheelchairs» was implemented in the framework of the mandatory part of the comprehensive treatment. It has turned into a worldwide sports movement – «the Paralympic games» for a decade and a half.

In 1968 in the US the movement, was spread which goal was integrating the people with disabilities of intellectual development into the society by means of physical culture and sports, so-called «Special Olympics».

The international physical movement of the people with disabilities develops successfully nowadays thanks to the active work of numerous civil organizations [1, 16].

Thus, several approaches to the formation of the model of relations between a society and the people with disabilities have been outlined in the world history (fig.1): cultural (the analysis of the relationship depending on the type of culture and its maturity), medical (disabled person is considered as a sick person who requires medical treatment and care), social (defines disability as a norm for the invalid, and points to social discrimination as a problem that is related to disability).

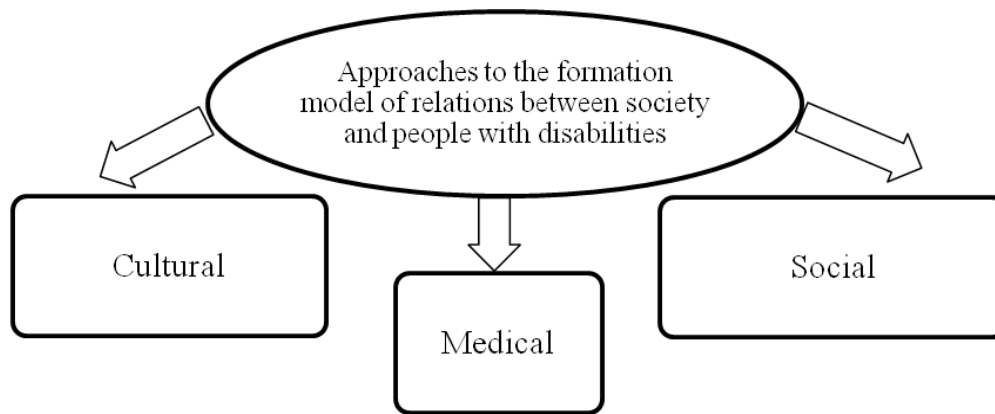


Fig. 1. *Approaches to the Formation the Model of Relations Between a Society and the People with Disabilities*

The work on data, analysis and synthesis of the past experience and modern development of relations between a society and the disabled continue. The points from which we study the history of these relations continue to remain open for different studies.

Conclusions and Prospects for Further Research. Despite the rapid development of the domestic science, there is a shortage of fundamental history sources of the development of relations between a society and the individuals with disabilities in the Ukrainian scientific and methodological literature.

There are only few research works in Ukraine, which cover the ideological, philosophical, organizational, health, social and other humanitarian aspects of relations between a society and the persons with disabilities. There is an insufficient theoretical and methodological research concerning the role of physical exercises for the persons with mental and physical disabilities.

The historical and pedagogical analysis of the development of the main stages of the formation of attitude towards the people with mental and physical disabilities (including the sphere of physical culture) helps in understanding the causes for success, achievements and failures of numerical reforms. In other words, the accumulation of views (in the period of intensive development of pedagogy) about the formation of physical qualities of the children with psycho-physical features has become a prerequisite for learning, special physical education and training the children with violations of psycho-physical development in special branch of pedagogical knowledge, namely adaptive physical education.

The attitudes towards the people with mental and physical disabilities are different in certain historical periods. The review of scientific and methodological literature of mankind's history proves it. Initially, people got rid of the disabled, then the persons with violations of psycho-physical development were murdered, forcibly kept in special institutions and hospitals, later people began to sympathize with them, to treat them, to teach etc.

Summarizing literature data, best practices in the organization of physical culture and sports work with disabled people, it should be noted that there is a significant change in the relationship between a society and the persons with disabilities at present due to reforming the education sector, including special education, which suggests a relationship to them as equals, but with special learning needs during work and rest.

Based on historical, medical and pedagogical approaches, modern science has expanded the range of the ideas about psycho-physical disabilities and methods of overcoming them. The future researches on the attitudes towards the persons with disabilities in a society, prospective and relevant, can depend on gender, age and other differences.

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Стаття надійшла до редакції 28.09.2017 р.