

РОЗДІЛ І. ПРОБЛЕМИ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОЇ ПЕДАГОГІКИ

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SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES TO EDUCATIONAL SPACE AND PUBLIC LIFE OF UKRAINE: STATE, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

The article under review deals with the issues of the state, problems and prospects of the social integration of young people with disabilities to educational space and public life of Ukraine (on the example of Sumy region). Much attention is given to development of a questionnaire and conducting a survey of young people with disabilities involving members of their families in order to find out their awareness of national legislation concerning protection of rights of people with special needs, targeted social programs, opportunities for physical access to social infrastructure, education level, material well-being, etc.

The authors concluded that joint efforts of state and local authorities in developing effective legislation concerning realization of rights and opportunities of young people with disabilities in modern society would promote better integration of this category of persons.

Key words: social integration, social mobility, Ukraine, young people with disabilities, youth with special needs.

Introduction. Nowadays, the world community is moving to a new paradigm – a united society for people with diverse needs and opportunities, namely young people with disabilities, which is determined by democratic and humanistic world standards. In modern Ukrainian realities, one of the most important directions of social policy of Ukraine concerning to young people with special needs is definition of the measures aimed at their involvement in society life, increasing their living standards and self-realization. This approach is declared in documents of the national level: the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “Regulations on an Individual Program for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of the Disabled” (1992); the Resolution of the Cabinet of

Ministers of Ukraine "Regulations on the workplace of a disabled person and procedure for employment of the disabled" (1995); the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Priority Measures to Create Favorable Living Conditions for Persons with Disabilities" (2005); the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine "On Creating Conditions for Ensuring the Right to Education for Persons with Disabilities" (2005); the Law of Ukraine "On Rehabilitation of the Disabled in Ukraine" (2005); the Law of Ukraine "On Fundamentals of Social Protection of Disabled Persons in Ukraine" (2007) and others.

However, in practice, we observe a situation when we have a developed legislation, where many rights of young disabled people to development, education, social integration are recognized, but implementation of these rights is slowed down. We think that effectiveness of the government's legislative initiatives on implementation of the social policy of Ukraine directly correlates with the systematic study of the degree of integration of young people with disabilities into Ukrainian society both in particular regions and country as the whole. At the same time it should be stressed that the opinion of young disabled people themselves regarding their social well-being and integration level is not always considered. Furthermore, social-pedagogical research does not focus on the problems of young disabled people community of the Sumy region through the prism of their possibilities for activity, specifics of social mobility, difficulties of adequate adaptation, integration of people with disabilities in society, obstacles and criteria for their socialization, etc. The above mentioned created the basis for this research.

Analysis of relevant research. The theoretical basis of the study are: structural and functional approach (K. Davis, T. Parsons, R. Merton, etc.). In this study the disability problem as a specific social status of a person, his social rehabilitation and social integration are considered as well as the social policy of the state regarding the disabled; symbolic interactionism (J. G. Mes, C. Cooley, et al.). This approach allows us to investigate the specifics of the social role of persons with disabilities and the persistent stereotypes of the disabled themselves and their relation to society; the socio-anthropological approach (E. Durkheim). In this approach, the disability problem is considered through the prism of standardized and institutional forms of social relations (social norm and deviation), social institutions, mechanisms of social control; understanding sociology (M. Weber, N. Smilers and others). On this basis, the idea of a subjectively conscious action of an invalid oriented on the behavior of other people was formulated. Phenomenological theories of P. Berger, T. Lukman, A. Shyut allowed to explore the contact with social reality, to understand the specifics of the daily perception of disability, to identify the specificity of thinking and adequately assess the degree of integration of disabled youth in the public life, taking into account their special needs and opportunities; the concepts of the

socialized norm devoted to correction of the problem of socialization of disabled at the level of specific social groups and individuals.

It should be noted that the concept of socialization and disability has a theoretical basis for identifying social, pedagogical, correctional and social aspects of people with functional limitations. They have a great potential for integration in society, improving interaction of people with special needs in society and ways of detecting the daily perception of disability in reality.

Aim of the study. Consequently, theoretical importance and practical significance of the issue, as well as lack of detail, determined the aim of the study: to determine the state of integration of young people with special needs in the life of Ukrainian society, in particular accessibility of educational services, to identify the obstacles to integration into society, as well as their urgent social problems and vital needs.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are defined:

- 1) study the meaning of the concept of "social integration";
- 2) develop a questionnaire and conduct a survey of young people with disabilities;
- 3) process results of the study and give recommendations.

Research Methods. The research was conducted by survey method and questionnaire. The research subject was specific groups of youth with disabilities.

The following social-pedagogical research methods were used to obtain the primary data necessary for achieving the goal: questionnaire survey of youth with special needs, expert interview, biographical method and content-analysis, and methods of processing and analysis of data. This allowed to identify subjective assessments of young disabled regarding their integration in various spheres of community life, in particular in educational sphere, and to give recommendations on the priority vectors of state and public initiatives for integration of persons with functional limitations into society.

The base of research. The empirical base is the authors' social-pedagogical research, which was conducted in May-June, 2019, namely:

a) half-standard questionnaire, expert interviewing of young people who are on rehabilitation at the "Zlagoda" social institution during the daytime. "Zlagoda" is a territorial center of social services for retired people of the Department of Social Protection of Population in Sumy City Council. A biographical study of characteristics of people's life also was carried out;

b) social survey of people in the center of social and labor rehabilitation "Community", which is part of the regional territorial center of social services for retired and single disabled people "Berehynia". This center is subordinate to the Department of Social Protection of the Population of the Sumy City Council (Ukraine).

Among the indexes of measuring of the state of social integration of young people with special needs in the sphere of public life, the authors selected the

following: 1) awareness of the current national legislation of Ukraine concerning protection of the rights of people with special needs; 2) awareness of regional social programs aimed at deepening social protection of people with functional limitations; 3) awareness of possible ways to improve health, social adaptation, protection of the right to adequate living conditions, education, employment with the help of state bodies of social protection of invalids, rehabilitation institutions, etc.; 4) ensuring equal opportunities with other citizens in realization of economic, social, cultural, political and personal rights; 5) unimpeded physical access to social infrastructure objects; 6) material welfare; 7) provision of quality free treatment and rehabilitation; 8) opportunity to visit rehabilitation centers; 9) level of education; 10) possibility of improving the financial status in conditions of full realization of the right to work; 11) employee involvement; 12) coverage by skilled labor; 13) intensity of communication with other people; 14) possibility of creating their own family and maintaining an independent way of life.

In accordance with the state classifier SK 011-96 "The classifier of the system of notations of units of measurement and accounting" (Classifier, 1996), in research under the units of measuring of empirical data we mean denotation of the share of respondents' answers in relation to the general amount of polled, which is expressed in percent (%).

At the stage of interpreting the results of the study, we used data mining methods to identify the hidden patterns of the data obtained, in particular the percentage correlation formula on the quantitative characteristics: the responses number for each criterion (b), to the total respondents' population (a), which corresponds to 100 % (87 persons).

At different stages of the study, 87 people were interviewed, 66 of them were young people with special needs and 21 persons – parent and family members of a person with a disability. For the study were selected families with young people aged 18 to 35 years old with the following diagnoses: spastic diplegia (G80.1 – according to the International Classification of Diseases); spastic hemiplegia (G80.2); mild retardation (F70) in combination with speech and somatic disorders; disorders of the psyche and behavior (F20, F21). Only one respondent (disabled, father, mother or guardian) was interviewed from each family.

Research results. The integration (from Latin "*integration*" – recovery) is a concept that is associated with development, consolidation, regeneration of complete integrity. Its core is the ordering of various components into a system that has the potential for development. The term "integration" at the level of small groups is synonymous with the concepts of "cohesion", "consolidation" and one of the characteristics of group dynamics; at the level of big groups it is identified with the "social unity of social systems" (Bercman et al., 2000; Poliakova, 2008).

The concept of "integration" is even more complicated when considered as a social process. According to social pedagogy, social integration is mutual

adaptation of the individual and society to one another; a process in which society creates conditions for better adaptation of the individual to the conditions of society (*Social pedagogy*, 2006). Special pedagogy defines social integration as inclusion of persons with limited functional capabilities in society, interpersonal connections in order to normalize their socio-cultural status; as the process and the result of giving them rights, real opportunities to participate in all forms of social life at one level with other members of society in conditions that compensate for deviations in development or limited opportunities (Chernyshevska, 2009; Shevtsov, 2004).

Integration of a young person with functional limitations into society envisages:

1. Transfer of experience by society, taking into account the specifics and needs of different categories of people with disabilities, and ensuring appropriate conditions. As a result of this, persons with disabilities are involved in all social structures, systems and connections intended for healthy people.

2. Preparation for a full-fledged life, self-realization, disclosure of one's personality and active participation of a disabled person in the main spheres of society's life according to age and sex (Duraklevych, 2015; Rudnyk, 2014).

Thus, under the social integration of young people with disabilities within our study we will mean:

1. Targeted process of transfer of social experience by society, taking into account the specifics and needs of young disabled people, as well as provision of appropriate socio-pedagogical conditions for this; preparing them for a full-fledged life, maximizing self-realization, professional self-determination and disclosing them as individuals.

2. Successful socialization of a person who has overcome the negative consequences of the situation associated with his disability, as a result of which young people are included in all social systems, structures, relations, intended for healthy young people, the opportunity to take an active part in the main spheres of life and activity of society according to age and sex.

According to the questionnaire results, we have found that the level of awareness of current national legislation of Ukraine regarding protection of the rights of young people with special needs (*criterion 1*) is too low: 77,9 % of respondents are generally unaware of the regulatory framework for disabled people's social protection; only 15,1 % of young people with functional limitations admit that they are sufficiently competent in this area, and 7,0 % are partially aware. The level of awareness of this category of citizens with regional targeted social programs, aimed at deepening social protection of people with functional limitations (*criterion 2*), remains unsatisfactory: 68,6 % of respondents are not aware of existence of such programs; 22,1 % of respondents know the content of some social programs (in particular, comprehensive program for improving social protection of the most vulnerable sections of the population "Turbota" – 7,0 %;

regional Program for ensuring unimpeded access of people with disabilities to residential and public objects – 4,7 %, the program “Youth of Sumy Region” – 3,5 %, the comprehensive program “To be together” – 1,1 %, the program of socio-economic and cultural development of the region “Sumy region-2010” – 2,3 %, the target program “Social support of the invalids of the Sumy region for 2014-2018” – 2,3 %; the program “Strategy of poverty reduction” – 1,2 %); 9,3 % of respondents know only the fact of existence of some social programs, the essence of which they don't know.

According to the study results, only about 41,9 % of respondents are aware of ways to improve their health, social adaptation, protection of their rights to a decent living, to study, to employment with the help of state bodies of social protection of people with disability, their rehabilitation (*criterion 3*): 10,5 % of this information was received from people with similar problems, 6,5 % – from the Internet, 6,2 % – from medical workers, 4,9 % – from relatives, 3,5 % – from social workers, 3,3 % – from friends and acquaintances, and for 2,6 % of respondents the main source of information was the media, for another 2,6 % – scientific literature. 55,8 % of respondents admitted their ignorance of possible ways of improving health, social adaptation, protecting the rights to decent living conditions, to study, and employment.

Concerning the problem of providing disabled persons with equal opportunities with other citizens in realizing their own economic, social, cultural, political and personal rights (*criterion 4*): according to the results of the questionnaire, 84,9 % of respondents are convinced that people with special needs are not provided with equal opportunities with other citizens in realization of the rights envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine. Only 4,7 % of people who took part in the survey believe that the disabled are fully provided with equal rights with other citizens. 10,4 % of respondents could not determine the answers to this question.

Urgent in our country is the problem of ensuring unhindered physical access of disabled persons to social infrastructure objects (*criterion 5*). Thus, 60,5 % of the people polled have said that unhindered physical access of people with special needs to objects of social infrastructure, including transport and architectural structures, is not provided at all. 22,1 % of respondents believe that these opportunities are partially satisfied and only 17,4 % of respondents believe that people with disabilities have unhindered physical access to social infrastructure.

According to the research materials, the issues of improving the financial situation are the most actual for most families, which have persons with disabilities (*criterion 6*). Thus, 62,8 % of respondents have noted that real level of their material wealth is below the poverty line, while other 37,2 % of respondents determined their material well-being level as average.

It should be noted that none of the respondents indicated absence of material difficulty in their lives.

The analysis of respondents' responses on the quality assurance of free medical treatment and rehabilitation (*criterion 7*) revealed that: 4,4 % of respondents took high-quality free medical treatment and rehabilitation in full volume; the need for high-quality medical treatment and rehabilitation of 58,5 % of respondents is only partially satisfied; 34,8 % of respondents consider themselves completely unprovided with good medical treatment and rehabilitation; 2,3 % of respondents could not give the answer.

The distribution of respondents' answers according to *criterion 8* (the possibility of attending rehabilitation centers) indicates that 89,5 % of the polled young people with special needs regularly visit rehabilitation centers; 4,7 % of respondents use the services of rehabilitation institutions from time to time, and 5,8 % do not attend at all.

The respondents' assessment of the distribution of free special treatment and rehabilitation facilities for young people with special needs is far from satisfactory: 80,2 % of respondents have noted that in modern conditions there is insufficient number of such establishments; feel no shortage of treatment and rehabilitation institutions only 14,0 % of respondents; other 5,8 % did not give the answer.

In regard of the indicator of education level of youth with special needs (*criterion 9*) we'd like to note that 64,4 % of the interviewed young disabled people have only the general level of education (35,7 % of respondents at the time of the experiment have received incomplete secondary education, 28,7 % – complete secondary education); 13,8 % of young disabled people have a professional level of education (9,2 % have secondary special education, 4,6 % – higher education); 21,8 % of young people with psychophysical disorders received special education.

According to the respondents' answers, only 12,8 % of young people with functional limitations have a desire to continue their studies in the future (one of the indirect indicators of the level of social activity of the studied social category), instead, 82,6 % of the interviewed persons with disabilities do not want to continue their studies in the future, and 4,6 % did not decide on the answer.

The survey results have demonstrated that the following factors hinder getting higher education for disabled students: recognition of a person unable to study (65,1 %), unsatisfactory health status (53,5 %), financial difficulties (10,5 %), lack of special training programs (7,0 %), lack of desire to get education (3,5 %), lack of training facilities (2,3 %). Taking into account the fact, that respondents had the opportunity to choose multiple answers, the total sum of responses in this case exceeds 100 %.

The study has shown that the prospects for improving their financial position (*criterion 10*) 36,1 % of respondents associate with the full

realization of the right to work by the disabled, while 20,9 % of respondents only partly agree with this possibility. 25,6 % of respondents absolutely deny realization of the right to work as a means of improving financial condition of the disabled. 17,4 % of respondents were unable to answer this question.

According to the survey, 87,4 % of young disabled people are covered by work (*criterion 11*) (however, 92 % of them are engaged in unskilled work in rehab centers); 6,9 % of respondents are not employed in the labor sphere, 5,7 % of respondents generally do not feel the need to work (an indirect indicator of social activity).

Concerning involvement of young disabled people in qualified work (*criterion 12*), this indicator involves 6,9 %, while the rest of the population does not participate in the specified activity. In regards to the attitude to people with special needs from outside people (neighbors, passers-by in the street, passengers in transport, etc.), in general, 53,4 % of respondents indicate that they are positive (respectively: 45,3 % feel a friendly attitude, 8,1 % – sympathetic attitude), 33,7 % of the disabled suffer from negative attitudes (in particular, 26,7 % of respondents suffer from humiliating attitudes, 7,0 % indicate an indifferent attitude towards others). Some respondents (9,3 %) have said that the attitude of people around them depends on a particular situation. 3,6 % of the polled have not decided on this issue, because they don't communicate with anybody, since they almost do not leave the house. The lack of positive attitude of representatives of society to people with special needs (recorded by research), is connected with the fact that outdated ideological stereotypes of perception of disabled people remain in society as functionally incapable of contributing to the development of society, and as an economic and social burden for others.

55,8 % of respondents estimate the intensity of communication with others as unsatisfactory and limited to their family or people with similar problems (*criterion 13*). 24,4 % of the interviewed disabled have the lack of communication with other people from time to time and only 17,5 % of the responses testify to the existence of well-established communicative connections with members of the social environment. 2,3 % of the respondents could not give the answer.

The indicator of the independence level of the surveyed group, according to the results of the study, is also characterized as unsatisfactory. According to the convictions of 44,2% of parents surveyed, who bring up young people with special needs, their children will not be able to create their own families in the future and conduct their own life (*criterion 14*). 31,4 % of parents did not identify clearly on this issue. 18,6 % of respondents do not see the need for young disabled people to lead an independent life in the future. Only 5,8 % of the polled believe that this will be possible under certain conditions (for example, getting education and

work, raising material support, conducting a full course of treatment, expanding the circle of communication).

Summing up, we consider it is necessary to graphically depict the results of the questionnaire, which are shown in Fig. 1, where the horizontal axis (Ox) indicates the criteria for social integration in the above mentioned order, and the vertical axis (Oy) – the qualitative indicators (in percentages) of each of the determined criteria (low, medium and high level). At the same time, when defining levels – low, medium and high, we first consider recommendations of the World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995) and provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006), namely the feeling of a young person with physical and mental disability with other members of society.

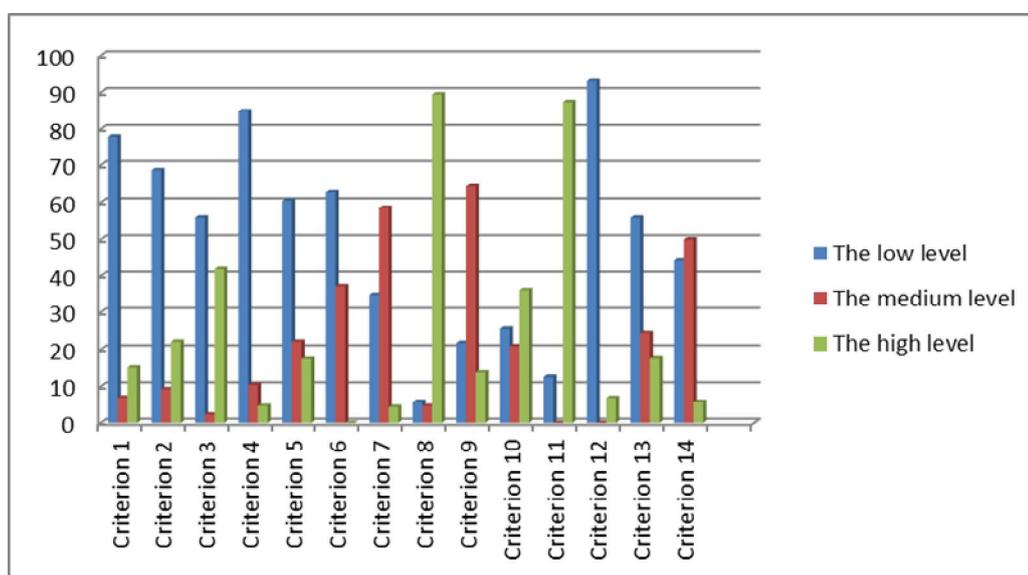


Figure. 1. The degree of social integration of young people with special needs

To the proposal to identify the main life problems of disabled youth, respondents answered as follows: 53,5 % mentioned material insecurity, 45,3 % – lack of quality health care, 23,3 % – lack of communication with peers, 15,1 % – domestic difficulties, 12,8 % – misunderstanding and hostility from the surrounding people, 10,5 % – difficulty in finding a job, 9,3 % – difficulties in obtaining an education or occupation, 5,8 % – insufficient supply of medicines and technical means for compensating for defects (so far as respondents had the opportunity to choose multiple answers, the total amount of responses exceeds 100 %).

According to most respondents (74,4 %), the main role in solving the problems of disability belongs to state bodies of social security, 16,3 % of respondents believe that public organizations play a decisive role in solving disability issues, 5,8 % – charitable organizations, 3,5 % of respondents rely primarily on their own (this is an indirect indicator of the level of social activity).

The degree of solution of the above-mentioned problems in the near future with the help of state mechanisms of social protection is estimated by 48,9 % of respondents as "low" and 17,4 % as "average". It is indicative, that 33,7 % of the respondents did not answer this question (probably having lost faith in the possibilities of improvement of the situation).

Conclusions. The conducted research makes it possible to state that today in Sumy region of Ukraine the integration degree of young disabled people in public life is low, because majority of young disabled people: despite of the urgent vital need to uphold their rights, are not aware of the current legislation on disability; are limited, as a rule, to communication with members of their family or with persons with similar problems; are uneducated or have only incomplete secondary or general secondary education; do not want to continue their studies in the future and, as a result, are engaged mainly in unskilled labor activity.

The main reasons of the low level of integration into society of young disabled people are lack of awareness by this category of persons of the current legislation, the low level of education and communication of young people with disabilities, insufficient level of motivation for further education and employment.

It is proved that the main life problems faced by young people with special needs and their families are: material and financial insecurity (in particular, financial difficulties, inability to improve living conditions, lack of funds for the purchase of the necessary nutrition, medical products, special technical means for health correction and control, objects and services for needs satisfaction, etc.); problems related to provision of qualified medical care, provision of medical and psychological correction and compensation of defects, satisfaction of the needs for periodic health monitoring, qualified counseling, rehabilitation and treatment; complex of problems in the moral and ethical sphere (loneliness, misunderstanding, lack of communication, contemptuous attitude of the surrounding people, mental stress, insufficient social activity, etc.).

Among the subjective reasons for the low social activity of young disabled people we can distinguish: unwillingness to get education, lack of needs for employment, lack of initiative in solving their problems. It is demonstration of the prevalence of stereotypical perception by the personality of the problem of their disability, first and foremost, as medical and economic (that is, the problem of satisfying material queries) and, to a lesser extent, as a social one. As a result, young people with functional limitations demonstrate: formation of inner conviction in the impossibility of worthy life without state assistance; predominance of consumer moods; orientation on satisfaction of own needs, first of all, by the efforts of various agents of socialization (parents, other relatives, representatives of public organizations, etc.).

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- Чернишевська, Л. (2019). Права людей з інтелектуальною недостатністю, які користуються послугами стаціонарних закладів. *Соціальна політика і соціальна робота*, 2, 35-50 (Chernyshevskaya, L. (2009). Rights of people with intellectual insufficiency, that use services of stationary establishments. *Social policy and social work*, 2, 35-50).
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АНОТАЦІЯ

Іонова Ірина, Кирилюк Анна, Косенко Юрій. Соціальна інтеграція молодих людей з інвалідністю в освітній простір та суспільне життя України: стан, проблеми та перспективи.

У статті висвітлено стан інтегрованості молодих людей з особливими потребами в життєдіяльність українського суспільства (на прикладі Сумської області). Визначено сутність поняття «соціальна інтеграція» як включення осіб із обмеженими функціональними можливостями в оточуюче середовище та міжособистісні зв'язки з метою максимальної нормалізації їх соціокультурного статусу. Проведено анкетування осіб із інвалідністю за участі членів їх родин задля з'ясування обізнаності з національним законодавством щодо захисту прав осіб із особливими потребами, цільовими соціальними програмами, можливостями фізичного доступу до об'єктів соціальної інфраструктури, рівня освіченості, матеріального добробуту тощо.

У результаті проведеного дослідження встановлено, що на сучасному етапі розвитку України ступінь інтеграції молоді з інвалідністю в суспільне життя залишається низьким, адже переважна більшість молодих осіб із функціональними обмеженнями не обізнана з чинним законодавством щодо інвалідності, їх комунікація, як правило, обмежується спілкуванням із членами родини або з особами

зі схожими проблемами, констатується низький рівень освіти та недостатня мотивація до подальшого навчання та власного професійного становлення, росту та активне включення в життя громади. У цьому зв'язку визначено шляхи оптимізації системи соціального захисту осіб із інвалідністю в Україні, до яких віднесено підвищення державної матеріальної допомоги даній категорії населення, покращення медичного обслуговування, створення мережі центрів медико-соціальної реабілітації, надання необхідної освіти й працевлаштування та інше. Акцентовано на думці опитуваних про те, що саме узгоджена діяльність державних і місцевих органів влади щодо забезпечення чинного законодавства щодо реалізації прав і можливостей молоді з інвалідністю в сучасному суспільстві сприятиме кращій інтеграції цієї категорії осіб.

Ключові слова: соціальна інтеграція, соціальна мобільність, Україна, молоді люди з інвалідністю, молодь із особливими потребами.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Ионова Ирина, Кирилюк Анна, Косенко Юрий. Социальная интеграция молодых людей с инвалидностью в образовательное пространство и общественную жизнь Украины: состояние, проблемы и перспективы.

В статье освещена проблема интегрированности молодых людей с особыми потребностями в жизнедеятельность украинского общества (на примере Сумской области). Изложены результаты анкетирования лиц с инвалидностью для выяснения осведомленности в отношении национального законодательства по защите прав лиц с инвалидностью, возможностей физического доступа к объектам социальной инфраструктуры. Определены пути оптимизации системы социальной защиты лиц с инвалидностью в Украине, к которым отнесены повышение государственной материальной помощи, улучшение медицинского обслуживания, создание сети центров медико-социальной реабилитации, предоставление необходимого образования и трудоустройства.

Ключевые слова: социальная интеграция, социальная мобильность, Украина, молодые люди с инвалидностью, молодежь с особыми потребностями.

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ЛОГОПЕДИЧНЕ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ПОРУШЕННЯ МОВЛЕННЯ ПРИ ПРОГРЕСУЮЧОМУ НАД'ЯДЕРНОМУ ПАРАЛІЧІ

Описано особливості порушення мовлення в дорослих пацієнтів із прогресуючим над'ядерним паралічем. У логопедичному дослідженні взяли участь 5 пацієнтів. Ступінь порушення артикуляції, дихання, фонації, резонансу, просодії і темпу мовлення оцінювали за 25 критеріями. Нейропсихологічні дослідження виявили помірні когнітивні порушення за шкалою MMSE (25-26 балів). Ідентифікована ступінь порушення кожного мовленнєвого кластера. Установлено, що в пацієнтів