

**CURRENT ISSUES OF INCLUSIVE TOURISM
INTRODUCTION IN UKRAINE AND OTHER
COUNTRIES**

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Current issues of inclusive tourism introduction in Ukraine and other countries: collective monograph

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Chapter 1 THE HISTORY OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

**The social service delivery system for people with disabilities: a historical
perspective**

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Abstract. For the functioning of the system of providing social services to people with disabilities, it is necessary to consider the history of the establishment of social services in the territory of our country, even when it was not. That is, the period of becoming a socially conscious nation that cares for and respects each other's rights and opportunities is the goal. The historical stages of the formation of social service delivery processes are considered and described. The process of development of social relations and solutions of problems that arose during the formation of this system is reflected.

Keywords: social relations; social services; disabled people; historical stages; the social protection; difficult life circumstances

In solving acute social problems, increasing importance, along with the improvement state system of protection of the population, acquires the revival of forms and methods of philanthropy of different organizations, public associations and individuals. Charity is, first of all, expression focused attention to people who, for various reasons, can not provide at least minimum conditions of proper existence under the specific circumstances of the public everyday life, as well as providing them with a feasible Help in preserving and organizing their life, maintaining their material, social and psychological state.

Ancient Slavs, including the Proto-Ukrainians, who are known from historical sources from the VI century A. C., have lived, as we know, generic communities.

Naturally, they have fixed certain stereotypes of joint and individual behavior. These processes formed historically early forms of social relations, adopting a protective function in the system of kind as home, fundamental. It is important to note that before the emergence of class society, this function was originally inherent to all human communities. Slavic tribes is no exception. Mechanisms of relations over time complicated and acquired ethnic coloring, internal specificity.

The main occupations of the ancient Slavs were farming and cattle, which demanded the performance of labor-intensive work group and even collective efforts. That is why in everyday life of the Slavs of such great importance the community became an organ of local peasant self-government. His competence belonged to the land redistribution, taxation, litigation, and the question of assistance to needy. The Tribal community was united by mutual responsibility of relatives in material assistance, protection and revenge for the wrongs and insults inflicted by anyone. This mutual obligation was due to both the collective character of production and family ties between members of the genus.

With the collapse of tribal links, dating from the beginning of the IX century, the ancient Slavs began to unite in the territorial, or as they were called, the neighboring communities, which covered several families and owned a certain territory. Unity of such community maintained a wide range of domestic and economic ties that focused their supremacy on everyday social (more precisely-life) problems settlement (Furman, 2018).

In his article A. Stopchak said: «History of social protection began with the charity of individual communities, manifestations of compassion. Support from citizens is usually not wore a systemic nature» (Stopchak, 2010).

Everyday practice of human protection in the system of an ancient family, whose vital activities subordinated to public norms, found the reflection in specific forms of assistance and mutual assistance, four of which were fundamental:

- cult forms of help and support. They are in ritual form «helped» Slavic community «to build a» philosophy of care, and the imitation of them, acts in their

sample forms rules altruistic (altruism as unselfish concern for the welfare of others) the acts of a group of people united by certain interests.

Mages actively formed stereotypes of behavior – in the ancient tradition of priests, soothsayers, sorcerers. They played the role of certain subject regulators of mass, group relations. And they usually acted under the conditions of economic, social or personal crisis, when it was necessary to solve some urgent problem, performing sacred and social functions:

- community generic forms of assistance and protection within the genus, family, settlement. They are associated with Vedrussian generic space, in which was laid a tradition of caring for the weak and infirm. Moreover, the forms of support for the old were different. If the family did not come to help, the community took care of them. The named form remained until the end of the XIX century;

- economic forms of assistance and mutual assistance. They are based on «all mutual assistance», and in the economic sense – a form of exchange, originated in the primitive community with the appearance in it of distribution of labor and personal property. Early forms aid and mutual aid initially had ritual character and until nineteenth century persisted in the form of popular holidays.

Kind of archaic model aid are tools, that simultaneously were and form of joint activities and form of aid poor peasants, included in themselves a joint processing land, transportation of hay, bread, manure, construction huts, mills (mostly for conditions treat aides master).

Another type of economic assistance is the joint use of working cattle, when the cultivation of the land was carried out by «hired oxen». Consequently, the social ties that really supported the preservation of the life of the Ukrainian settlements, important for all members of the ancient community, became the basis for the emergence and development of the Christian model of assistance and support to all who clearly needed them.

Common features of different peoples, as known, is the ability to compassion and empathy, willingness to respond to someone else's trouble, to come to the aid of the like. Written references of western travelers of antiquity indicate exceptional

hospitality, mercy, kindness, sensitive attitude to the prisoners of our ancient ancestors. Slavs also cared about compatriots who got into trouble. Benevolence, humanity, openness of the Slavic soul were formed under the influence of special geographical and natural conditions, among which it is possible to distinguish the vastness of the plains and forest-steppe spaces, a temperate climate, the constant need for collective protection from the militant Polovtsians and other neighboring peoples. The spirituality and culture of the Slavs also developed rapidly thanks to the resolute activity of the enlighteners Cyril and Methodius, who in 898 created for them a single book-written speech. It turned out to be one of the determining factors in the formation and development of Slavic civilization, that special spiritualization of everyday life of our ancestors, who are characterized by goodwill, sympathy, trustfulness and love for their native land (Borovskij, 1982).

In X-XII centuries in Ukraine-Rus there is a change of model of the help and support needing. This is mainly due to the transformation of the socio-economic situation and the development of the cultural space of everyday life of the Slavs. At the beginning of the IX century, the collapse of the primitive communal system ended here, and therefore tribal ties and relations were destroyed. The latter were replaced by territorial, political and military, tribal alliances arose, on the basis of which the state – Kievan Rus was eventually created. The ruling social group of the young state became the Prince and his vigilantes. In 988, Christianity in the orthodox version is recognized as the official state religion, and therefore there is a new influential organization – the Church.

The Christianization of the Slavic world had a decisive impact on all spheres of life of the then society, on social relations, which naturally affected the nature, forms of assistance and support of a people. From this time the Christian concept of help, which is based on the philosophy of love for one's neighbor, began to form. «Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself» - this formula becomes a moral law, which determines the high human essence of the person's act. On the other hand, it reflects the social act of unification of different populations, thus becoming an indicator of belonging to a certain community.

Of course, the main objects of assistance are the sick, the poor, the orphans. There are legislative acts regulating relations in the field of support and assistance to various categories of the population. Among the oldest sources of law are the Church statutes of princes Volodymyr the Great and his son Yaroslav the Wise, containing the norms of marriage and family relations. There are also new subjects of assistance Prince, Church, parish, monasteries, approved and its main directions-princely and Church-monastery support, parish charity, alms (Sokhan, 1991-1998).

Prince Volodymyr, introducing Christianity in Kievan Rus, he deeply perceived the canonical provisions addressed to the soul of man, urging the public to worry about their neighbor, to be merciful. Vladimir, according to the chronicle, imbued with the spirit of Christian teachings, ordered «every old man and the poor to come to the Prince's court, take food and drink, and money from the Treasury». And since the infirm and sick could not get to his court, the Prince ordered to make carts, where they put bread, meat, fish, vegetables, honey in barrels, kvass and carried around the city. Such needy people were given everything for proper support of life.

In order to develop charity, to give it an organized character, Prince Volodymyr in 996 issues a Charter (law), in which, according to religious instructions, he entrusts the clergy and Church structures with guardianship and supervision of hospitals, baths, shelters for the lonely, establishes a «tithes» for charitable institutions. His example was followed by other representatives of the princely power and the clergy, and therefore charitable activities acquired in Kievan Rus more directed and organized nature, has reached a systematic (Zhukovskyi, 1993).

A worthy successor of the works of his father Vladimir, including the help and support of the disadvantaged, was the Grand Prince of Kiev Yaroslav, nicknamed by the people for his extraordinary mind Wise. He founded an orphan school, where about 300 young men studied on his maintenance. «Russian Truth», the first written Russian code of laws, was the most famous author of the book. Its structure covers 37 chapters and, in addition to articles of a criminal nature, has articles of a social orientation, which was an unusual step for the then European States (Hrushevskyi, 1991-1998).

A. Stopchak also believes that «the first social law, which proposed a social program, was the «Russian Truth» and the initiative for the introduction of certain types of social assistance belonged to the princes» (Stopchak, 2010).

In general, the laws of Yaroslav were very humane for the times, after all, solved the urgent problem in question. «Russian Truth» was the first Slavic code of laws, resembled modern social programs. Subsequent sets of laws were largely modeled on the «Russian Truth», asserting the foundations of social policy in the Principality.

Grandson of Yaroslav the Wise Volodimir II Monomakh – Grand prince of Kiev – left the first kind of moral instruction, addressed to the younger generation. It is filled with sincerity and Christian humanity. And yet the help of princes and other worthy people was by no means systematic and comprehensive. In the annals almost no recorded forms of its manifestations in extreme situations – during famine, (epidemics), floods, although in the medieval period of development of Kievan Rus more than 40 years falls on the «hungry years» (Sokhan, 1991-1998).

For many centuries, social assistance in Ukraine-Rus was largely concentrated in churches and monasteries. Since orthodoxy was instilled in Kievan Rus initially had neither its own institutions, nor a system of financing, nor priests, their formation is engaged in the state. The type of relationship between church and state in was borrowed in Byzantium. Financial support of the church is carried out by deductions from the princely income.

Having a higher culture of life, monasteries constitute a multifunctional system in which there is a special type of self-help to a person associated with the most important areas of his life communication, education, cohabitation in society, treatment, housekeeping. Therefore, in many ways, the traditional functions of monastic life are perceived by the population of Kievan Rus as a discovery. Therefore, the monasteries strengthened economically, turn in a sense into centers of charitable social activities. They perform four main functions: treatment, provision of the poor (mainly in the form of one-time assistance with natural products-alms), literacy, control. Accordingly, special forms of support are created for each of the functions of the monasteries, which indicates the lack of specialization in their activities in any one

form of assistance, which is characteristic of the Church institutions of the West (Temko, 2001).

The work of S. Verkhratsky «History of medicine» provides an opportunity to see a certain historical pattern of social protection in Ukraine. Its author first of all offers to consider the brotherhood – the religious and national organization of the Ukrainian prosperous petty bourgeoisie, which in the XV–XVIII centuries played an important role in life of our people, in its struggle against national oppression by the Polish nobles, against subsequent attempts of Catholicism. Their duty was to carry out religious charitable activities. In addition, they were called to provide the Church with people who could rule the Church, that is, they could read and write, help the impoverished and sick members of their parish. Education in fraternal schools provided only instruction in reading and writing, but for those times it was a matter of great importance (Verkhratskyi, 1991).

In Ukraine, in the XVI and especially in the XVII centuries, certain successes were achieved. Primitive brothels, where, of course, medical care was not, in the XVI century called hospitals. For example, in 1522 at Onufriivsky monastery the brotherhood arranged hospital for which received the considerable material help from the Moscow Tsar Fedir Ivanovych. In the suburbs of L'viv, four more small hospitals were opened at Ukrainian churches. Fraternal hospitals were maintained by means of parishioners.

When the Zaporizhzhya Sich became a place of concentration of several thousand people, when after the campaigns of the Zaporozhzhya Cossacks there were many wounded, some of whom remained permanently disabled, the Sich was forced to build its own hospital at the Trahtemyr monastery above the river Dniipro. Thanks to the large funds provided by the Sich, this monastery became one of the most famous in Ukraine. It with the Cossack hospital more than once plundered and destroyed, but the Sich quickly restored it. However, in 1678 the poles completely destroyed it.

Among the Zaporozhian Cossacks popular was folk medicine. Many of them were known in herbal medicine. During the campaigns, battles among the Cossacks was determined by persons who were instructed to treat the sick and wounded for a

reward from the treasure. According to the French engineer and researcher Boplan, who visited the Sich, the Cossacks used very peculiar and effective means of medical self-help and mutual aid. Many Cossacks, the so-called characterizers, possessed the secrets of therapeutic suggestion. Such healers, often self-taught, maintained relations with certified doctors, who on their own initiative treated local residents and passed them knowledge of medicine, sanitation, personal hygiene.

All monasteries willingly took care of the Zaporozhian Cossacks as had from it material profit in the form of precious decoration of churches and big contributions. Monks treated and cared for the sick in hospitals.

With the destruction of the Sich Cossacks hospital at Mezhygirskiy monastery was supposed to turn in a wheelchair accessible public house. However, the latter was arranged in the Kirilliv monastery in Kiev, and a military hospital was opened in Mezhyhirya (Yavornytskyi, 1990).

The history of social services reaches personal philanthropy, which has always been inherent in people as a manifestation of natural empathy and the desire to support their authority in this way. However, the manifestations of charity were an adequate response to public needs. From the first steps of civilization, when the family, the household acquired the characteristics of the main production unit of socialization, naturally laid the care of the disabled on other family members or families. Those who were left helpless outside the family, or the whole family was stranded, could count on the help of the community. Protection of the needy was carried out in the form of personal and public charity when it came to the survival of a person or family.

The monks of the Kiev-Pechersk monastery were particularly generous. Theodosius of Pechersk built a special house near the monastery, where beggars and cripples were kept. In this historical era, the attention of society to the Affairs of charity and donations is fair to put in the millennial time dimension in the first place. A distinctive feature of the charity of this period was the «blind» distribution of alms. Moreover, the beggars were not asked about anything, because it was forbidden by the teachings of the Holy fathers.

Naturally, the aid was given mainly in the form of vital products, because the money turnover was almost not developed. However, despite the lack of information about the real needs of the petitioner, alms achieved its goal. A hungry man did not take building materials, and a burned man, if he was not hungry, did not ask for bread. In any case, the help was varied and answered the real need-the urgent need of life.

So, in the XIV– first half of the XVII centuries, secular approaches to support and help those in need begin to unfold. Later it was called a private charity, which was manifested in helping the hungry, as well as in the treatment of the poor. Both former statesmen and clerics were engaged in such activities. If for civil servants, medical care was a reward for loyalty, courage and the like, then in the new tradition, it was born, it was presented as a charitable action – as the idea of Christian service to one's neighbor. For example, the landowner Uliana Osoryina in hungry years shared the fate of her peasants, and also cared for the sick and infirm. Such charity researchers call «Christian social work». Presumably, the main profile of such charity of this period is associated with the support of the poor and the treatment of the sick. However, no less important, it was the redemption of captives. And here there are grounds to speak not about single actions of individual benefactors, but about a mass phenomenon (Horilyi, 2004).

The chronicle of the Ukrainian fraternities of Orthodox public associations records numerous facts of the creation of hospitals and other charitable institutions.

The basis of the social system, which was established in the Dnieper after the revolution of 1648, was equality. Everyone could enter the Zaporozhian army, enjoy Cossack rights and freedoms. According to D. Yavornytsky, «Zaporozhian community reached the full ideal of equality, not known in the ancient world, neither in the middle ages, nor in the new centuries». Between the various social strata there were no sharply specified limits, much less opposition.

The defining burden of social assistance in rural areas was borne by the community. In the XVI-XVIII centuries, the community, while maintaining certain continuity with the Kievan Rus association, played the role of class organization of the peasantry, which regulated all aspects of its daily life. At the same time, it was, on the one hand, a certain relic of the medieval system, and on the other – a democratic

organization that rallied the peasants in the struggle for their rights, for proper social protection.

In this form of public self-government, an important role was played by public councils, courts, courts, customary law, simple procedural rules, including the election and appointment of officials. Their functions included consideration of social issues. In General, the community was responsible for all its members, especially for the poor, beggars, vagrants. According to the Charter, it was obliged to support the poor, and the manor court should take care of providing them with a certain income, giving cash to purchase the most necessary.

Therefore, it was the leaders of the community who had to organize a shelter for the poor (in a special house or free huts). The elders, as well as impoverished families of villagers, were helped with food on the eve of holidays, before Easter and Christmas. They were forbidden to beg in other villages, because it negatively affected the reputation of the community. At the same time, charity was stimulated. Our ancestors believed that for giving to the poor, the offended is given in heaven, and in earthly life it will be better to host.

In contrast to Russia, where the Church relied on secular power, in Ukraine it did not depend on the powers, and remained «a matter of community». In the eighteenth century it assumed the character of a democratic institution. Materially, the Church lives mainly at the expense of parishioners involved in resolving issues related to the use of donations, the appointment of priests, Ministers, their payment. Therefore, the Ukrainian Church gradually turned into a spiritual center, which combined a Church, a school and a hospital. On temple days, public dinners were held near churches, giving gifts to beggars, cripples, orphans (Nychkalo, 2010).

State and purely private forms of guardianship in Russia developed for almost two centuries (from the XVIII to the second half of the XIX centuries) and developed in several directions. First, an administrative system of assistance to the needy was formed, which covered certain territorial institutions of assistance and support, state preventive (precautionary) and protective measures against various segments of the population, a certain legislative framework regulating relations between different

actors, groups and the state. Subsequently, in the development of the administrative support system, there was a trend of institutional assistance, that is, through different departments – public and private organizations of protection and guardianship.

From the article by O. Simkina we see that «the laying of the foundations of the state social security system on the Ukrainian lands that joined them occurred during the reign of Peter the First. He instructed the state governments to begin «construction of hospitals, almshouse, homes care»» (Simkina, 2010).

The administrative system of assistance to the needy is rapidly being formed in the period of destruction of old state ties and economic relations. During the reign of Peter the First, public administration goes through three main stages.

At the first stage (writ system) the problems of guardianship were connected with withdrawal of monastic lands and reforming of activity of Monastic order. The order took into account all the possessions of monasteries and spiritual lords, divided them into two categories: the income of some went to the needs of the monastery, the second-to the state Treasury. Social needs are financed by residual. Nevertheless, financial assistance is constantly provided to the pious beggars.

Peter's reforms at the beginning of the XVIII century significantly change the system of protection and assistance to the needy. In society the approach to the person changes. If the middle ages is characterized by the denial of the value of the individual, the priority values of collectivism, which establishes the economic means (or the monastic community ownership of land, or under the auspices of state authorities), in the epoch of the formation of absolutism the value of man is considered in terms of its labor value (as working cattle). That's why when Peter is intensifying policy against professional begging, the enhanced role of the state in social protection, expand activities aimed at seizure of monastic lands, limiting the influence of the Church on the masses and strengthening state management.

The policy of secularization of monastic possessions was practically focused on not only material, but also organizational control of the Church, in connection with which, in fact, there is a decree on the regulation of the life of monasteries. In the «Spiritual regulations» (1725) for the first time before the clergy put the question of

alms as a public evil, ordered to eradicate this custom. The task of the clergy is to identify those aspects of alms that provoke the growth of professional begging, and those that benefit society. New directions of activity of Church in the field of public charity are planned, first of all it is construction at churches of rooms or houses for a lodging for the night of pilgrims and hospitals where it was ordered to collect old and deprived of health which cannot support themselves, contain. Therefore, the state is beginning to realize its crucial role and significant mission in the elimination of professional begging and the prevention of this phenomenon, the creation of a system of protection and assistance to those in need. It was necessary to build the specified houses in each province at the expense of Zemstvo deductions from local government. In instructions magistrates (organs of urban governance in Russia from 1720 year) stated (1724, §33) about the need training young children not only prosperous, but and poor parents. Schools should be organized under the churches, and magistrates are called upon to provide not only education, but also guardianship of children. They were entrusted with the task of appointing guardians, and were entrusted with the control of their activities and supervision of the process of their education. Section 34 of the regulations emphasized that the guardianship of the poor and elderly citizens rests directly with the magistrates. For this purpose they should be established in the city almshouses, and not live on alms from the citizens. With regard to professional begging in §32 it was said that «gulyan» way of life leads to the Commission of various crimes-theft, robbery. To prevent this, people of this way of life should be forced to engage in crafts, various works, art. So, during the reign of Peter I formed a fairly extensive system of social protection, which includes: a) the Central authorities - first Patriarchal and Monastic orders from 1712 – the Holy Synod, and from 1724-the Chamber office. In General, the institutions of guardianship of this period can be divided into two groups-social control and social assistance. To the first it is appropriate to carry shelters, to the second-hospital (Verhovskij, 1916).

The adoption of a new administrative Code of laws on the province by Catherine II (1775) provided for the organization of a special organ – orders of public charity. In each province such an order was created under the chairmanship of the civil Governor.

It covered both institutions of support and institutions of control: public schools, hospitals, orphanages, pharmacies, almshouses; homes for the terminally ill, for the mentally ill, labor and the like.

The purpose of the created orders was to expand its financial base through a wide commercial activity, holding brick, tile factories, shops, Inns, etc. The search for a proper system of funding public charity orders continued until 1810, when they came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of police and later the Ministry of the interior. These ministries stimulated the orders to increase and accumulate funds, allowing them to conduct economic and property. In any case, as of 1862, there was a certain structure of aid institutions, which included medical institutions (hospitals, homes for the mentally ill), institutions of charity (almshouses, invalid homes for the terminally ill), educational institutions (educational and orphanages, schools for children of clerical employees), institutes of boarders, local charitable societies.

The public guardianship of the time was greatly developed by three basic principles:

- independence of local charities;
- introduction to the management of the local population;
- providing the population with more or less sufficient funds.

However, this system is small and significant drawbacks-orders developed activities at its discretion, the occupation was not mandatory for all those in need, but only selective. Orders could not meet the needs of the population, not only because of the lack of funds and imperfection of the administrative and economic system, but also because of the poor reputation of institutions of public guardianship, where there was formalism and various abuses (Citkilova, 1996).

The researchers argue that «the doctrine of social protection, which was based on the principles of self-help, family support and charity, began to form a new one, which declared the responsibility of the whole society for the welfare of its members» (Hovorukha,2006).

The failure of state and Church institutions to meet the needs of the population in social support and assistance caused in the XVIII century the development of

institutions of private charity, well-known institutions of support and protection, charitable societies. The form of assistance in the early stages of this period was traditional for the Christian culture of charity – donation. The problem of lack of funds required the formation of societies, organizations that would allow combining the resources of benefactors and directing them to the most urgent needs. Thus appears the Council of the Imperial Humane society (1816), which concentrates the funds of the individual altars. The funds combined in this way made it possible to solve urgent problems – to develop support institutions, open new institutions and the like.

At the same time the named Rada stimulated activity of «Charitable society» which was founded in 1812 by Olexandr I. the Program of this society defined, except the directions of activity already traditional (for example, care of poor and sick), the help to victims of accidents on streets, the maintenance of special hospitals for victims of infectious diseases, guardianship over disabled people, education of deaf-mutes. The Society's assistance was both permanent and temporary. Depending on this, the corresponding institutions were formed. The capital of the Society was constantly increasing. The world-famous Masonic lodges were also engaged in philanthropic activities. Charity was considered one of the most important virtues of «Free masons» (Furman, 2018).

In a certain historical period the state approaches to the solution of problems of disability, and also social pathology – professional begging, alcoholism, prostitution, child neglect are formed.

At first, state participation in overcoming the problems associated with the disability of the participants of the Imperial wars, was the organization of shelters for them. Assistance was provided mainly material or individual medical, when a special order for the noble people was intended for a specially designated doctor. But the creation of Peter and a huge at the time of the regular army and their continuous wars of conquest (to them massively and primarily attached and Ukrainian Cossacks) dramatically increased the number of people with disabilities, including those with severe forms, and required new forms of assistance to them. The solution was found typical for the king-reformer-to use the monasteries for the care of officers and soldiers

who did not have their own home, they were tonsured as monks. In order to secure for the disabled military vacancies of monks, the king forbade a special decree to take the veil in the monks of men of other States. Bread and money were also provided from the monastic income, differentiated, that is, depending on the rank of the warrior.

Catherine II freed the monasteries from the maintenance of military invalids. However, funds were withdrawn from Church and monastery revenues for the maintenance of war invalids, their wives and children. With these funds, she founded disabled homes in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Their network was expanded during the reign of Olexandr I.

In 1814, a Patriotic society was formed, one of the tasks of which was the care of sick and wounded soldiers, and a special Committee, which was engaged in the care of wounded generals, officers and their families. If they were able to perform civil service, they were given more or less high positions in the civil service. Appointed to a position did not lose pension. Crippled staff officers and chief officers were allowed to give free medicines in pharmacies. The lower ranks were paid «all the way» the salary they received in their regiments (in peacetime). Consequently, the state seeks and finds new forms of assistance and support on the basis of legislative regulation, and not by destroying the monastic system of charity.

At the same time, attempts are made to use the work of military invalids under care through the creation of invalid companies (1796). They had the military regulations and the military perform their specific job function feasible. However, the effectiveness of this type was not confirmed and in 1823 they were disbanded.

Obviously, the changes related to guardianship not only disabled veterans. Even under the reign of Peter I and organized the first homes for the mentally ill. During the reign of Catherine II, they have already become a mandatory element of the guardianship system in the provinces. At the beginning of the XIX century, the beginning of the guardianship of the blind and deaf-mute. In particular, in 1806, Alexander invited to St. Petersburg a French scientist, the author of methods of teaching the blind, V. Gayui, who founded here the same year the first institution for the blind. In 1846, the first almshouse for blind women was opened in Moscow. Deaf-

mentals began to be engaged since 1806. Only at the end of the XIX century, this activity becomes systematic and is issued in a certain direction of public guardianship.

The formation of new institutions of guardianship was carried out mainly by the destruction of the former parish and monastic systems of assistance (Holostova, 2018).

After the official abolition of serfdom (1861) in Russia there was a reorganization of the administrative system and public administration. In this regard, the management of social protection of the population is changing. The functions of supervision over public guardianship remain with the Ministry of internal Affairs, although in most provinces it was carried out by Zemstvo and city institutions, which became the legal successors of orders of public guardianship on the ground.

At the same time, new categories of disabled persons of public care are identified – illegitimate infants and foundlings, persons in need of General and outpatient treatment, lepers, chronically ill, insane, unemployed, members of soldiers families. The Council began the important work on the prevention of impoverishment. With this purpose was created a debt-charities aid funds for Emeritus professors offices. In addition, Zemstvo institutions issued one-time assistance for various holidays (Christmas, Easter), paid for the education of children in high schools. They were also engaged in public Affairs, in the implementation of which it is necessary to allocate two stages:

- first decade after the abolition of serfdom;
- since the beginning of XX century.

In 1917, the Ministry of state guardianship was established as part of the Provisional government of Russia. It would seem that the idea of many generations of the population of the Russian Empire about the state regulation of problems of the social sphere was realized. A special meeting at the Ministry highlighted the following main areas of current work: to create a temporary legislation of public guardianship, to introduce a special tax on guardianship, to organize local self-government bodies, to create a separate Agency that would take over the functions of the liquidated institutions of empresses Maria Feodorivna, Alexandra Feodorivna and others. At a special meeting, the objects of compulsory guardianship in Russia were identified. To

these, first of all, belonged persons who were in a state of extreme need, and therefore were unable to maintain their existence on their own, with the help of relatives or other sources, namely:

- children of different categories of the population who have got to helpless situation;
- cripples and the elderly, the disabled, extremely slanted by age;
- chronically ill.

However hopes in many respects appeared vain: the new state governing body didn't show any essentially new approaches in the field of public guardianship, didn't manage to prove positively for some months of the existence-to October revolution in Russia (Firsov, 2007).

The then Russian Empire, including the territory of Ukraine – a country predominantly peasant, so rural and volost guardianship played an important role in the organization of public assistance. The elderly, the crippled, those who could not afford to earn a living by their own labor, were cared for by relatives, and if they were not, then by the peasant community. Rural authorities – the chiefs and elders of the parish – in accordance with article 698 and 699 of the Charter of the public charity belonged to supervise the institutions of guardianship, if they were, and also to ensure that members of rural societies did not engage in begging for their laziness or bad faith.

Practical forms of peasant guardianship were dominated by other types of public assistance, the most common – alternate feeding of the needy at home. Such archaic form of people's guardianship as alms remained quite widespread. Special institutions of social assistance in rural areas were few because of the scarcity of available funds. In addition, the elderly and the poor preferred to beg, than to be deprived of freedom, living in closed institutions depending on someone's will.

Custody of the children, however, was organized better. In particular, there were nurseries-shelters, so that children do not distract the attention of parents during busy working days of the year. Such institutions were assisted by individual guardians and the community in the form of food, firewood, transportation services, and sometimes certain sums of money. In addition, rural communities provided assistance to those in

need by exempting them from individual payments, distributing them among their members and assisting them in carrying out field work (Sokhan, 1991-1998).

It is quite natural that the peasantry liberated from serfdom, having not received land plots sufficient for existence, moves in search of work to the cities. City guardianship institutions were a fairly extensive network of public assistance and support.

There was no uniform scheme of public guardianship in the cities. However, there are reasons to highlight certain common features of the guardianship of citizens: the distribution of cash assistance, payment for treatment, activities to localize the problems of social pathology, custody of orphans. Note that various initiatives in the field of social care, which arose in individual cities, quickly spread to other parts of the Empire. The initiative came from below, and was later consolidated in the form of resolutions and decrees of the Ministry of internal Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. The formation of urban structures burns occurred by combining around public and private programs to localize certain negative social phenomena (Horilyi, 2004).

The then Orthodox Church sought to independently manage the course of its capital, including real estate. At the same time, she could not do without the voluntary activities of parishioners in the field of social assistance and support. It was at the expense of their donations that the main charitable capitals were formed and the needs of the Church were met.

In General, parish charity was carried out in the following main forms, as material, medical and educational assistance. Material assistance included the distribution of clothing and food, the payment of tuition fees, the maintenance of beggars in almshouses, housing, and the provision of cheap Lunches. Medical basically consisted in paying for the services of doctors and free provision of medicines to patients. In popular education, a significant place belonged to parochial schools, which were partially funded from parish revenues, although most of the funds came from the Synod.

So, after the reform of 1861, there was a reorganization of the management of The Department of the institutions of the Empress Maria. The St. Petersburg and

Moscow boards of Trustees and the General Council of women's educational institutions combine to create the Board of Trustees of the Empress Maria Institutions. Already in 1881, it was in charge of 459 educational and charitable institutions, where more than 20 thousand people studied.

In 1881, the guardianship for the blind was opened, which subsequently joined (together with its institutions) to those of the Empress Maria. It had offices in 29 territories and 7 committees. Its main purpose is to provide assistance to the blind, prepare them for working life, develop a network of medical care institutions. The structure of Guardianship occupied schools for the blind, institutions for adult education, shelters for the young blind, hostels for blind workers and workers, shelters for the elderly and unable to work.

In 1898, the guardianship of Empress Maria Feodorivna for the deaf and dumb was created. Its purpose is to open workshops, houses of industry, cheap apartments for this category; to care for the aged and crippled; to open schools, workshops, shelters for minors; and to train teachers for these specialized schools. From 1897 to 1907, the number of schools for the deaf and dumb increased from 19 to 60. They trained 2777 people, while the real need was in 150 thousand places, of which 40 thousand – for school-age children.

Thus, at the beginning of the XX century in Russia was created quite flexible and differentiated system of state and public guardianship, which is constantly improved. At the end of the XIX century it included 14,854 charitable institutions (societies and institutions). Conventionally, they can be divided into two groups: the first-institutions belonging to ministries and departments that were focused only on charitable causes, and the second-agencies that did not have a special charitable purpose. The first included the Office of the Empress Maria's institutions, the Russian red cross society, the Imperial humane society, and the guardianship of the houses of industry and labor houses. The second group included a number of institutions – The Department of Orthodox confession and military clergy, the Ministry of internal Affairs, the Ministry of justice, the Ministry of public education, etc.

However, this system had flaws. This concerns the vagueness in the definition of those categories of the population that really need public care (Lafarg, 1995).

In the state created by the Russian Bolsheviks, public organizations exist only nominally do not participate in the aid system. This approach has led to the fact that public guardianship, covering various spheres, is reduced only to the formulation and solution of social security problems. There is a narrowing of the ideological framework of assistance, many types of social patronage, which arose through evolution, in the social everyday are not updated and eventually disappear.

With revolutions and civil war, Ukraine has emerged economically weakened, with irreparable loss of life. During this historically difficult period, the Ukrainian red cross society was organized. It was attended by representatives of the Union of cities and health organizations of the Union of Zemstvos. It is worth noting that during the famine of 1921-1923, the Society organized hundreds of free canteens, provided farmers with millions of food rations (Zhukovskyi, 1993).

Researches by T. Semygina indicate that «the formation of social policy as an object of scientific knowledge has occurred in the twentieth century, when it became the state system of social protection of the population. Scientific understanding of the role of the state in ensuring the welfare of citizens, and therefore in social policy, was due to the integration of different approaches, grounded in philosophical and political theories» (Semyhina, 2007).

In the first decade of Soviet power, full social security for all workers with all types of disability was legislated, as well as protection against unemployment for the first time in the world. To give due credit to the authorities that the declared social rights were practically realized, although, of course, the level of social security could not be high, which was due to both internal and external factors of the formation of a new socio-economic system.

Created after the October revolution, a new structure, first the Ministry, and later the national commissariat of state guardianship, carries out the abolition of existing aid agencies with the redistribution of funds and property for the needs of the state. So, already on November 19, 1917, charitable institutions and societies for the disabled

were liquidated, and by the end of January 1918, the entire previous system of guardianship was destroyed. Instead of the abolished departments, the NCSG created departments that were supposed to support the problems of social assistance to a certain category of people in need (Department for the protection of motherhood and childhood, guardianship of minors, etc.). By the decision of NCSG similar departments of social support are formed in other state institutions and organizations. Independent Executive committees are formed to help and support a certain category of people in need, in particular the Committee of the «Union of crippled warriors».

Purposeful administrative support of the needy as a means of carrying out the state social policy begins to be carried out since April, 1918 when the national commissariat of social security (NCSS) is formed. Therefore, a purely class approach to the provision of various types of assistance is beginning to take shape. The new legislation established the main types of social security that the working population could count on: medical care, benefits and pensions (in connection with old age, disability, pregnancy, childbirth, disability in the workplace, etc.).

Thus the administrative system of the Soviet social security was gradually formed. An attempt is made to delimit the powers of the NCSS by other commissariats. Until the middle of 1918, the NCSS developed its activities in the following areas: protection of mother and baby; work in orphanages; activities to provide for minors accused of illegal actions; distribution of food rations; provision of crippled soldiers; medical care. However, at this time it was not possible to avoid duplication of certain functions by different state structures. Therefore, in 1920, the functions and powers of different departments were differentiated. The functions of the national commissariat of labor include «the establishment of General norms of pensions and benefits», to the national commissariat of health all medical institutions that previously belonged to the NCSS have departed (Babkina, 1971).

In the mid-20-ies of the twentieth century, the main object of the activities of the NHS becomes the peasantry. And it is natural, after all peasants according to census of 1926 made 82% of the population of the USSR and at the same time there was a mass famine which began in 1921 and in Ukraine till 1923. In the summer of 1921, starved

about 30 million people-in Ukraine-5.6 million), and died of hunger about 5 million people.

The main direction of the work of the NCSS with regard to peasants is connected with the organization of peasant social mutual aid, which was legalized in May 1921. Active activity in this social dimension has been unfolding since 1922, when peasant committees of public mutual assistance began to be established in the villages, which were entrusted with the functions of self-sufficiency and patronage of the needy.

The most common forms of activities of these committees were: to provide individual help to the red army, the disabled (financial aid, loans, labor support); social mutual help (social work, spare parts warehouses, schools and hospitals, homes for the disabled); legal aid (protection of the interests of the poor for taxation, the allotment of meadows, forest). The committees were to see that the lands of the red army, the disabled, the orphans and the poor were cultivated, and then to organize Sundays, to be responsible for solving other economic problems of the orphans, the disabled, the poor, for preventing their exploitation by the kulaks or any other class (Zhukovskiy, 1993).

In 1925, the Soviet national commissar of the USSR adopted «Regulations on the provision of social insurance for disabled workers and family members who died or were absent for unknown reasons, disabled workers». According to it, disabled workers and employees were entitled to pensions in the event of disability or old age, provided they reached the age of at least 50 years and had 8 or more years of work experience. At that time there was all-Russian Union of societies of invalids, all-Russian society of the blind, national Association of the deaf. Their main task was social welfare of disabled people in various forms. Disabled persons were employed through the organization of cooperatives, where they were involved in feasible socially useful work.

In 1931, the NCSS formed a Council for the employment of persons with disabilities, the disposal of which should be sent specially booked at industrial enterprises jobs in the amount of up to 2% of their total number. Similar councils are

created in regions, districts, cities. Planned indicators for the distribution of disabled people across enterprises began to be introduced.

With the beginning of the war of 1941-1945 a number of decrees concerning social security of families of veterans were issued. The first of them is dated June 1941, regulating the order of payment of monetary aid to families of veterans. The decree of 1942 made a clarification in this order, and in 1943 adopted a resolution of the Soviet people's Commissar of the USSR «on benefits for families of servicemen killed and missing on the fronts of the Patriotic war».

Another set of problems at that time was social assistance and social rehabilitation of the wounded. In the autumn of 1941 committees of the help on service of sick and wounded fighters of red Army are created. In 1942, the State defense committee organized homes for the disabled of the great Patriotic war (later converted into labor boarding schools). In them crippled warriors prepared for further labor activity, received this or that specialty, passed retraining. At the same time, the problems of child protection and care of orphans acquire new features and dimensions at this time (Horilyi, 2004).

In 1949. NCSS renamed on the Ministry of social security, and in the late 50's begins a new stage of development of social security in the USSR. In 1961, the regulation on the Ministry of social security was changed, as a result of which its functions were significantly expanded. This Ministry is responsible for the following functions: payment of pensions; organization of medical and labor examination; employment and vocational training of disabled people; material and household services for pensioners, large and single mothers; provision of prosthetic and orthopedic assistance.

It is obvious that the most important sphere of activity of social service of the population was material support which was carried out in three main directions – the state social security, the state social insurance, social security of collective farmers. Free medical care was extended to all citizens of the USSR, although in different regions and places it was not of the same quality. In addition, in the 70s, the following basic principles of social security in the USSR were declared: universality, diversity of

services and social assistance, attraction of state and public funds. As stated by many researchers, the Bolshevik model of government was unviable, uncompetitive. Therefore, despite the declared state guarantees of assistance and support for the socially vulnerable population, the level of social assistance in many cases remained purely symbolic.

The social policy of the Soviet Union was aimed at improving the material and cultural standard of living of all groups of the population, including families with children, the elderly, disabled, temporarily disabled workers. The country's entry into the period of so-called developed socialism was characterized by the acceleration of the processes of improving the pension system, as well as other types and forms of social insurance and social security of the population.

The law «On state pension provision for members of collective farms», adopted in 1964, was directed to the implementation of state social security for all social groups of society. The implementation of new social reforms contributed to the growth of total family income (Citkilova, 1996).

The Declaration of the sovereignty of Ukraine set before it as a new state the task of reforming the social security system, creating an effective model of social protection of the population and conditions for the development of civil society. It was in the 1990s that various state social services began to be actively established in the country, primarily territorial centers for the service of lonely elderly and disabled people, which arose in almost every district. Almost none of the employees of social services had a thorough professional education and appropriate socio-psychological competence.

At the same time, charity and volunteerism are being revived during this period of the start-up state. There is a development of public organizations and self-help groups: clubs and day centers are created for children with disabilities and their parents, for people with mental health problems, for drug addicts and the like. These non-governmental institutions needed the advice of specialists in the organization of correctional, adaptation work of staff. In addition, in the mid-1990s, there was a trend

towards the establishment of non-state social services in communities. So, in independent Ukraine there was an objective need for training of social workers.

The Ukrainian-British-Portuguese TEMPUS-TACIS project «Social work in Ukraine» played an important role in the development of social work as a discipline and science. Thanks to a grant from the European Union to the School of social work of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, officially established in September 1994 and headed by V. Poltavets, came well-known foreign experts who taught students and shared experiences with Ukrainian colleagues. International scientific and practical conferences, internships of students and teachers abroad were held. Since the project was supported at the government level, it allowed to introduce a new specialty in the list of MES of Ukraine.

At the same time, it is worth noting the effectiveness of Western funds, which sought to actively approve professional approaches in the social sphere. Thus, the Ukrainian-Dutch TACIS project of the European Union «Social protection in Ukraine», which was implemented in 1996-1998 on the basis of the Ministry of labor and social policy, among other things provided for the development of appropriate specialized education. The same project supported the development of postgraduate education-refresher courses for senior staff of the social protection system.

In 1997-2000, Ukraine had a Ukrainian-Swedish project aimed at creating a model for training basic level social workers. Therefore, Ukraine created a multi-layered system of training of social workers. But in the absence of a national professional public organization that would deal with the issues of education standards, the content of social work training in different institutions differed significantly. In particular, the lion's share of such content was transferred from pedagogical specialties, which led to the spread of a simplified approach to the allocation of goals and objectives, and consequently, forms, methods, means, tools and technologies of vocational training.

It is worth noting that in the late 1990s, the first Russian-language professional literature appeared: textbooks, manuals, monographs, as well as scientific and popular scientific periodicals. Thus, since 1997 the journal «Social policy and social work» was

published, then the journal «Practical psychology and social work» appeared. Departmental publications of the Ministry of labor and social policy of Ukraine, which have a long history, such as: «Ukraine: aspects of labor», «Social protection», continue to be published, as well as new ones, for example, the journal «Social work in Ukraine: theory and practice». So, at the end of the twentieth century in Ukraine, the first, actually propaedeutic, model of professional training of social workers on three educational and qualification levels (bachelor, specialist, master) received a certain completion, had both the necessary software and educational, and purely educational and methodical (Andrushchenko, 2002).

In the early 90-ies of the last century in independent Ukraine, social work begins to form as a professional activity. This process is accompanied by the creation of a network of social institutions and institutions of a new type. The impetus for this was the economic crisis and the rapid growth of social problems in society. This resulted in a sharp decline in the standard of living of the vast majority of the population, forced migration, the worsening crime situation, the decline in fertility and a significant increase in mortality rate, the disintegration of the family institution, the increase in prostitution and professional beggary, child neglect, morbidity, especially child and adolescent.

It is natural that the government of independent Ukraine continued and deepened reforms that were far from complete, and most of them continue to this day. In recent decades, new-both state and non-state services, institutions, organizations that provide various social services have appeared. In particular, a network of state social departments of Ukraine was established in 1999. The Ministry of labor and social policy, which covers such institutions and institutions, heads and coordinates its activities, that is, implements most of the state measures for the social protection of the needy:

- state employment service (network of employment centers);
- network of regional and city administrations and district social protection departments;
- territorial service centers for pensioners and single disabled citizens;

- department of social assistance;
- children's homes-boarding schools;
- residential homes for the elderly and disabled;
- special boarding houses;
- psycho-neurological boarding schools;
- boarding houses for veterans;
- prosthetic and orthopedic plants;
- institutions of special education.

The next, purely social, Department is the State Committee for family and youth Affairs, which includes the Ukrainian state center of social services for youth (UNCSSY), similar regional, city and district centers of social services.

The Ministry of education and science of Ukraine is engaged in boarding schools for orphans, as well as specialized boarding schools for children with different problems and diseases that cause difficulties for students in learning. At the same time, the Ministry of internal Affairs has within its structure specialized receivers-distributors for minors, temporary accommodation rooms and shelters for them, services for minors, subordinated to district and city state administrations. Later there were also non-state shelters. For example, as of July 1, 1998. in Ukraine, there were 68 shelters of all types, as well as 21 rooms for temporary stay of children (Lukashevych, 2011).

The system of social services in Ukraine is an important segment of social protection of certain groups of the population, first of all lonely elderly people and disabled people. The principles and procedure for the appointment and calculation of pensions remained largely Soviet. Therefore, there are grounds to state that significant changes have taken place over the past decade. In addition to traditional boarding houses, that is, stationary institutions, at the turn of the century began to appear so-called territorial centers-semi-stationary and non-stationary institutions. In addition, under the influence of Western specialists in social work, a variety of European and American projects, as well as with the advent of social work in Ukraine as a professional activity, fundamentally new social services for the country were

developed and new social services began to be provided. Thus, the above-mentioned territorial centers and offices of social assistance, dominant over the past decade in the provision of services to older people through the state social protection organs. These centers accept pensioners and disabled people of groups I and II, regardless of age, as well as single disabled and other socially unprotected citizens.

In small towns and in rural areas, there is almost no integrated service system. Therefore, only certain types of assistance are provided to those in need by basic level social workers (Polishchuk, 2010).

The social protection of the population is a complex of economic, social and legal measures and a set of institutions that provide all citizens of the country with more or less equal opportunities to maintain a certain standard of living.

The system of social protection of the population covers three subjects: the state and its social institutions, legal entities and citizens. Some of the activities concern all members of society, and the rest are addressed to individual social groups. The first group of measures includes the provision of opportunities for each person to adequately use their abilities and income, the definition of the official subsistence minimum, consumer protection, income indexation, the second-of certain groups of the population, in particular the unemployed, pensioners, disabled people, veterans of labor and military service, families with children, orphans, internally displaced persons and refugees, ATO participants.

Recent events in Ukraine have demonstrated the strengths of civil society, which has contributed to the development of a strong volunteer movement.

The law of Ukraine «on state social assistance to disabled persons from childhood and disabled children» defines the right of this group of children to material support, namely, to receive monthly cash assistance, the amount of which is set as a percentage of the subsistence minimum of persons who have lost their ability to work.

State social assistance is provided to disabled persons from childhood and disabled children under the age of 18. One of the parents, adoptive parent, guardian or Trustee who takes care of a disabled child of the specified age, receives an allowance and does not work, does not study (except by correspondence), does not serve, does

not hold elected office and actually takes care of a disabled child should apply for help. The allowance for the care of a disabled child under the age of 18 years is also assigned to one of the parents, adoptive parents, guardian, Trustee who are on leave to care for the child until the age of three years, on leave due to pregnancy and childbirth, on leave without pay, if the disabled child requires home care. Single mother (single father) allowance for the care of a disabled child is assigned regardless of the fact of work, study, service. To get help, you need to contact the Department of social protection of the population at the place of residence (registration). State social assistance is assigned in the following amounts: disabled people from childhood group I - 100% of the subsistence minimum for persons who have lost their ability to work, group II – 80%, group III – 60%, for children with disabilities under the age of 18 years – 70% of the subsistence minimum.

The allowance for the care of a disabled child of subgroup A is established in the amount of: at the age of 6 years – the subsistence minimum for children under 6 years, from 6 to 18 years – the subsistence minimum for children of this age. The allowance for the care of other disabled children is set at:

- for a disabled child under 6 years – 50% of the subsistence minimum for children under 6 years;
- from 6 to 18 years-also 50% of the subsistence minimum for children of this age.

State social assistance to disabled persons from childhood is assigned for the duration of disability, established by the bodies of medical and social expertise.

For children with disabilities, this allowance is established for the period specified in the medical report, but not more than a month after the disabled child reaches 18 years of age. Despite the extremely difficult economic and financial situation in which Ukraine found itself, the Government, taking anti-crisis measures, has not reduced benefits for vulnerable categories of citizens.

Urgency of the exploration. For the development and functioning of an effective system of social services, there is a need for a detailed study of the historical experience of the formation of this system. After all, the reflection of all modern processes and

phenomena can be found in a certain historical stage of the formation of public relations and social services. Therefore, an effective process of development and quality functioning of the system of social services should be based on the study of the formation of this system, when it was not yet, in order to clearly understand the achievements of the past and avoid mistakes in the future.

Analysis of recent sources and publications. The history of the formation of the system of providing social services to people with disabilities is considered by such scientists as A. Furman, M. Pidgurskaya. K. Dunic, A., Gorely, T. Semigina and Stopcock etc.

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Chapter 2 THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES OF INCLUSIVE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

Development of inclusive tourism in Ukraine

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Abstract. The article discusses the features of the development of the modern tourist services market, taking into account natural and tourist-recreational resources, historical and cultural heritage and a segment of the Ukrainian economy, within the framework of socio-political events of European integration and changes associated with this process. The key areas of modern research in the development of the tourism sector in Ukraine are the development and consistent implementation of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism. The proposed structural flowchart of recreational tourism resources as a component of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism (IRST) gives an idea of the relationship between existing types of rehabilitation, which are dictated by modern trends in the development of Ukrainian society. This allows us to ensure the development of a unified state system of medical and social protection in the framework of maintaining the physical and psychological health of the population in Ukraine, including people with disabilities.

In the process of researching the level of implementation and use of innovative technologies in the tourism sector, discussion questions were considered regarding the characteristics of the most well-known innovations in the restaurant, hotel and information segments of the tourism industry. The factors and causes affecting the development of innovative technologies in tourism are identified.

Keywords: tourism sector, natural resource potential, recreational and tourist resources, inclusive tourism, innovations in tourism

Tourism is one of the ways to foster mutual understanding and respect among nations. According to the UN, every year more than one billion people travel to other countries. Due to this, tourism has become the leading sector of the economy, which accounts for 10% of global GDP and 7% of world exports (Bielousova, 2017: 33-35).

A historic event for Ukraine was the visa-free regime (2017) with the EU countries (Ukraine has a visa-free regime with 85 countries around the world). Liberalization of conditions for crossing the state border by simplifying visa formalities, which is a consequence of the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Tourism until 2026, will help both increase the number of tourists and increase the contribution of tourism to Ukraine's economy.

Features of the development of tourism in Ukraine is the presence in almost every region of a number of interesting and often unique natural, recreational, tourist, historical, cultural, architectural objects that are used or can be used in tourist activities. And the use of innovative technologies in tourism will accelerate the process of Ukraine's competitive access to the European and international tourist markets.

Therefore, we consider tourism in Ukraine as a paradigm of sustainable development of the country, where tourism works for the stable development of regions, and not vice versa. In addition, through the prism of tourism activities, it is possible to stabilize the economic situation in the country, given the enormous regional tourism potential.

Therefore, the purpose of this article is to analyze the level of development of inclusive tourism as a modern segment of the tourism sector of Ukraine to meet the multifunctional human needs in a comfortable way of life, using natural, recreational and tourist, historical and cultural potential and modern innovative technologies used in the tourism sector.

The main methods in the work are: an analytical method, a method of comprehensive assessment of the tourist potential of Ukraine, tabular and graphical methods, as well as a formalization method.

Ukraine occupies one of the leading places in Europe in terms of the availability of resort and recreational resources. Among them, the most valuable are the unique

climatic zones of the coast and the Carpathians, as well as mineral waters and curative mud of almost all known balneological types (about 9,100,000. Ha (15%) of the territory of Ukraine), and the presence of the natural resource potential of Ukraine cultural heritage, which not every country in the world can have, makes for a powerful natural rehabilitation fund for people with inclusion.

Formulating the goals of the article. But the modern development of tourism in Ukraine is characterized by the presence of deep contradictions in its organizational structure, the state of qualitative and quantitative characteristics, the direction of further development. On the one hand, the current state of tourism in Ukraine is regarded as a crisis, associated with a sharp drop in the volumes of tourist services that were achieved earlier, a reduction in the material base in tourism and a significant discrepancy in the needs of the population in tourist services. On the other hand, there are high rates of construction of tourist facilities that meet the highest international standards, a significant increase in travel of Ukrainians outside the country for tourist purposes, and an increase in the number of tourist organizations throughout Ukraine.

The natural potential of Ukraine consists of the Black and Azov Seas, the relief, water (more than 70 thousand rivers, more than 3 thousand natural lakes and 22 thousand artificial reservoirs), forest, plant and animal resources. On their basis, 11 national natural parks, 15 state reserves, arboretums, monuments of landscape art belonging to nature conservation areas were created. The fields of therapeutic mud, as well as mineral and radon waters are included in the recreational potential of our country, is of not only internal, but also international importance. The most attractive for rest and treatment of people is the sea. The Sea of Azov (almost 40 thousand km²) is characterized by shallow water, which causes a good warming of the water, contributes to the wide use of the coast for recreation and treatment of people.

Forests form the basis of plant resources and are interesting objects for creating tourist routes. The share of forests and forest covered areas in the total area of Ukraine is 17.03% (the world average is 31.83%; European is 33,45 %). The average forest cover of its territory is 14% (8,600,000 ha). Excessive forest areas areas are the Carpathians (forest cover - 40%) and Polesye (26%) (Bielousova, 2018: 205-213).

In the current, man-made environment beyond recognition, the nature of nature reserves is becoming an invaluable example of beauty, which is 3.9% of the territory, which is 5 times less than the world average. Each such territory has a special landscape design and is represented by an original set of scenic landscapes, ecological paths and tourist routes, which are often used during tourist trips.

Creating or arranging within the protected areas makes it possible to solve two important tasks: first, to provide visitors of natural protected areas with full knowledge of local landscapes, natural and cultural objects, and second, to minimize the reverse impact of recreation on the natural environment of these territories.

The priority for the development of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism in Ukraine is the availability of recreational and tourist resources.

New trends in the development of modern society of every civilized country is the creation of comfortable living conditions for all segments of the population. The social level of the Ukrainian society, as before, lags behind European and world standards, does not sufficiently respond to the urgent needs of low-income groups of the population, which are included in the category of people with inclusion.

The study of the process of integration into the society of individuals with inclusion, and, above all, people with disabilities, the development of principles, mechanisms, key directions, the rationale for practical recommendations of this process and the solution of related problems is an important and urgent task of Ukrainian society. The situation is complicated by the presence of subjective factors: a weak level of public consciousness, self-stigmatization of people with disabilities, their weak motivational mechanisms, instability of incentives for independent living and social adaptation, as well as the lack of practical assistance in the form of a state rehabilitation program. In our opinion, the most versatile and versatile means for restoring the general condition of a person is tourism, as a generally recognized means of rest, recreation, adaptation, and knowledge of the environment, which contributes to the comprehensive rehabilitation of a person.

Since 2006, the problems of inclusion are considered both by foreign specialists in various fields and scientific fields, as well as by scientists from Ukraine and the near

abroad. Various foreign scientific schools offer a number of research works (V. I. Azar, M. B. Birzhakova, L. N. Zakharova, V. A. Kvartalnova, N. Kobylyatsky, O. O. Lubysheva, V. D. Panacheva, A. A. Terentyeva), highlighting the problems of theoretical substantiation and practical application of methods, techniques, developments related to inclusive tourism, in which tourism acts as an accessible, barrier-free environment that helps in the adaptation of people with disabilities.

Many authors associate tourism with sports (social tourism institute includes sports tourism), social protection (social protection institute includes rehabilitation tourism) and education (educational institute includes children's) as social institutions that are directly related to tourism. youth tourism), considering separately rehabilitation or medical assistance. At the stage of formation and scientific substantiation, fundamental research on the development and implementation of inclusive tourism in the rehabilitation system of Ukraine is in Ukraine, which will be based on a clear method of application and the mechanism of practical use of modern methods of rehabilitation for people with inclusion through tourism services.

It is known that due to certain obstacles people with disabilities travel less actively. At the same time, travels of people with disabilities make up 7-8% worldwide, 11% of all tourist trips in Europe, 11% of domestic tourism in the USA and Australia. At the same time, the disabled people of Great Britain (37%) and Germany are the most actively traveling - 53%. Approximately 30% are people who belong to the middle class. They could travel if appropriate conditions were created for this.

The perspective of the development of tourism in Ukraine for people with disabilities reflects in detail the definition of inclusive tourism as a tourist product, which provides for the availability of this type of «recreation for all».

This will include adapting the infrastructure of tourist centers and facilities of the tourism industry to the needs of people with different nosologies, including the disabled, the elderly, their caregivers, and members of families with young children.

It is important that this term also contains at the same time transport service, food, accommodation and other tourist services – «all inclusive». It is known that the term «inclusive tourism» is currently not definitive neither in science nor in practice.

This phenomenon is also defined as «tourism for all», «accessible tourism» (accessible tourism), «tourism for the disabled», «invaturism», «paratourism», «barrier-free tourism», «rehabilitation tourism», «correctional and educational tourism» and others (Bielousova, 2017: 33-35).

Compared to the already known international classifications of people with inclusion, Ukraine has its own characteristics, which are dictated by historical events, the features of its development in recent years, and the specifics of internal and external relations. Considering this specificity, we propose a classification of groups of people with inclusion who can prospectively undergo rehabilitation in the process of tourism activities: a social group (Chernobyl victims, retired people, pregnant women, large families, and others); a group of people with disabilities (various groups of disabilities and nosologies), people with «war syndrome» (Afghans, military zones of the ATO, displaced people, having psychological trauma, children of war, war veterans and others) (Fig. 1).

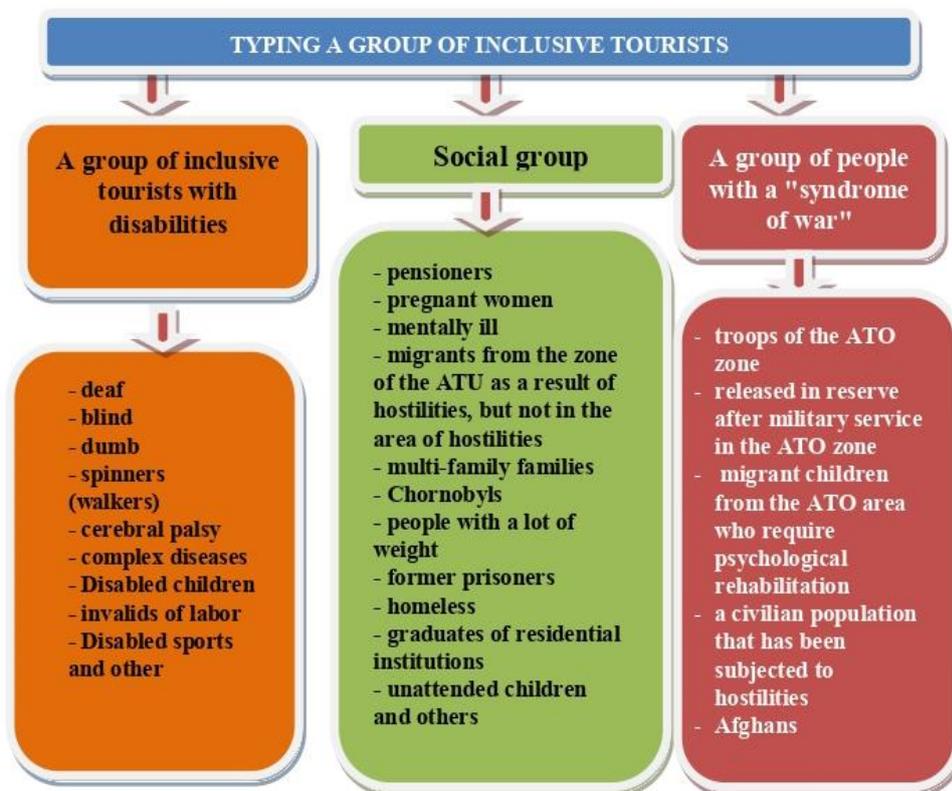


Fig.1. The scheme of typing groups of inclusive tourists in Ukraine

Today in Ukraine, the process of transition from medical to social model of disability continues, when the expression «everyone is different, but everyone is equal» means that the state has changed its attitude towards people with disabilities, they seek to integrate into society. In Ukraine, according to statistics, 5.8% of the country's population are people with disabilities, and this is every 18th citizen of the state. About half of the disabled are people with limited mobility («wheelchair users»). Often they occupy an active position in life, master new professions. The overwhelming majority are young people under the age of 40, and from them about 170,000 are children.

Given the problems associated with hostilities in the east of Ukraine, the solution of the issue of social rehabilitation of disabled people and the adaptation of displaced persons has long been relevant. In any case, the number of immigrants is significant - more than the population of many countries of the world, including European (for example, the population of many countries) Ukraine is among the leading countries in the number of immigrants.

The number of people with disabilities among the participants and victims of the antiterrorist operation (ATO) - usually people of young, working age - unfortunately, is increasing progressively. They especially need qualified rehabilitation assistance, both psychological and social, for those types of rehabilitation that in our country do not have a clear structure and are still at the stage of formation.

The main activities of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism are medical and recreational, cultural, educational, family and youth, vocational and labor, non-Olympic physical education and sports (Fig.2).

The development of these areas is preceded by the availability of natural and recreational resources in the form of resort and treatment zones located in health improvement areas that have natural healing resources and objects of historical and cultural heritage can be used to organize recreational activities - recreation, treatment and tourism, taking into account services in psychology and psychotherapy and could meet the need for professional rehabilitation and rehabilitation services in the form of rehabilitation.

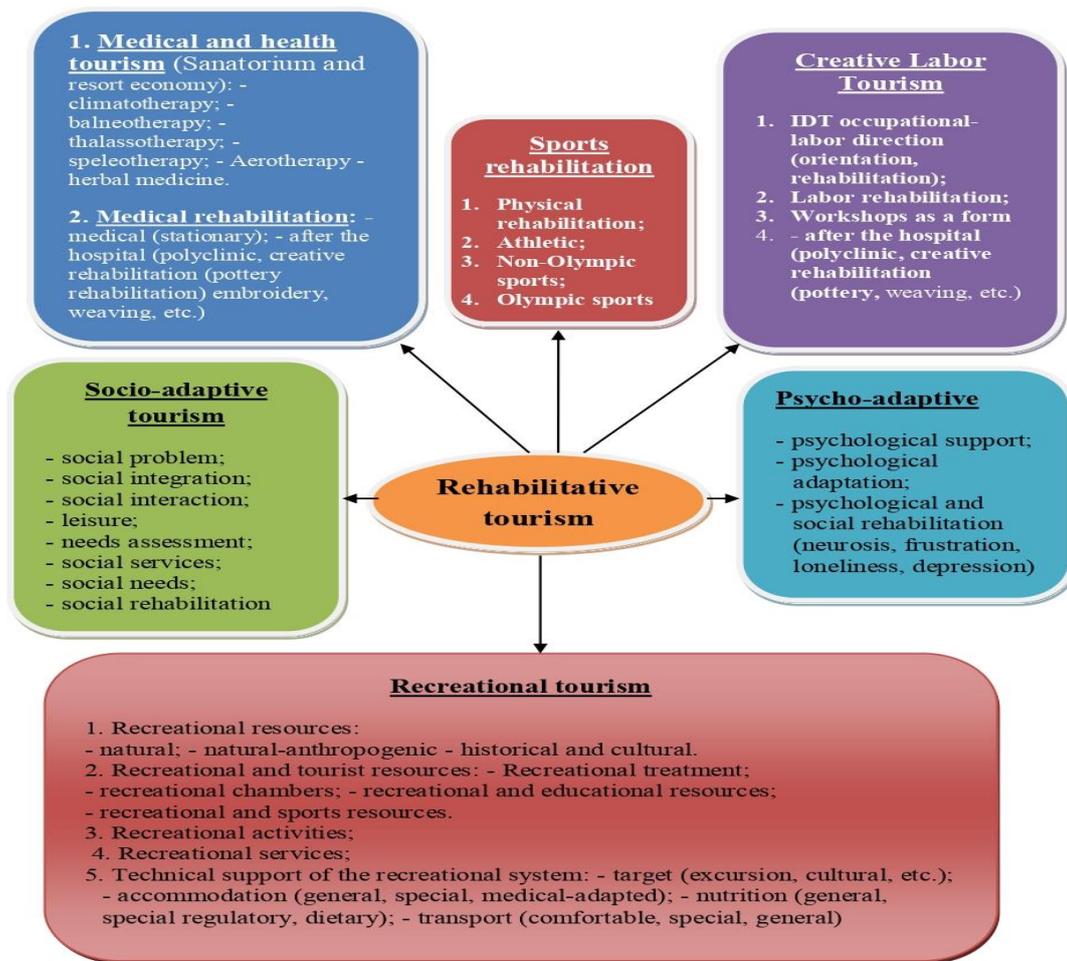


Fig.2. The main activities of inclusive rehabilitation social tourism

Therefore, the question of comprehensive assistance to rehabilitants has become quite natural, through the development of a substantially new conceptual model of rehabilitation for people of different inclusive groups and nosologies.

Against the background of such a need, previous scientific developments, definitions, concepts, on the adaptability of people with inclusion, were analyzed, followed by the rationale of its conceptual model (Fig. 3).

Taking into account the requirements of the Convention, as well as the provisions of the International Classification of Functioning of Disability and Health, an accessible environment can be defined as a physical environment, objects of transport, information and communication in order to remove obstacles and barriers that arise for an individual or a group of people according to their special needs.

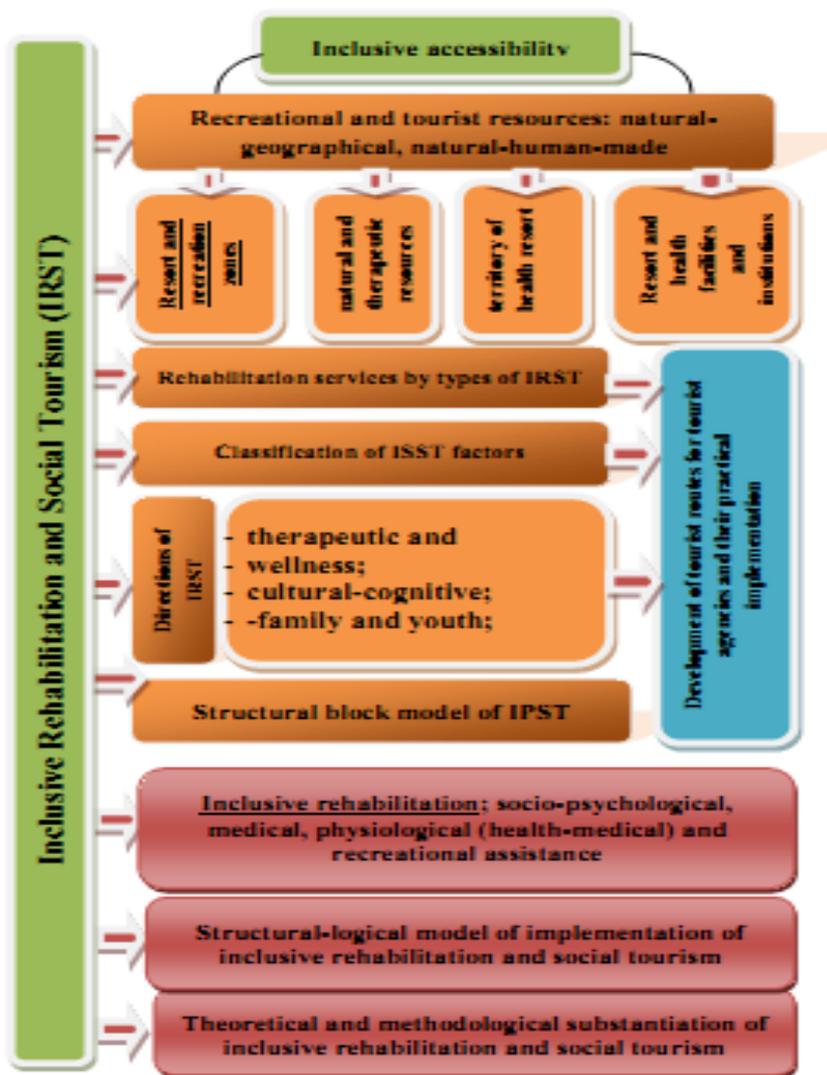


Fig.3. Block diagram of development and introduction of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism

The results of sociological studies show that 85% of Ukrainian citizens with disabilities of the musculoskeletal system have to overcome barriers when using public transport, 68% when shopping, and two thirds of visually impaired respondents note difficulties or impossibility to visit sports facilities and places recreation (Zayarnyuk, 2004: 131-134). In this regard, the development and implementation of new effective types of rehabilitation, which correspond to modern trends in the development of society, will provide an opportunity to ensure the development of a unified state system of medical and social protection to preserve the physical and psychological health of the population in Ukraine, including people with disabilities.

Tourism as a segment of the economy of Ukraine

Accelerated innovation changes associated with scientific and technological progress contributed to the overall socio-economic development of certain countries, raising the standard of living of their people, changing the nature of work, the way and style of life. Tourism has become a form of leisure, as part of an inter-sectoral complex of the country to meet the needs of the population in recreation and rehabilitation, as well as a powerful communicative component of the globalization process (Bogdanov, 2002: 93).

One of the main and most significant features of tourism activity is that, unlike the branches of material production, the tourism industry does not export a product, but an impression.

In addition, the tourism sector is associated with the activities of more than 50 industries. Its development contributes to the increase in the level of employment, the level of innovativeness of the national economy, contributes to the preservation and development of cultural potential, the preservation of an environmentally safe environment, and the harmonization of relations between various countries and peoples. Tourism is one of the means of implementing the state's foreign policy on the rehabilitation of the population (Proekt «Bezbar'yerna Ukrayina», 2016).

Tourism has long been regarded as one of the most profitable sectors of the world economy, which has recently been developing quite intensively and playing an important role in solving social problems.

According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the contribution of tourism to the global gross domestic product, taking into account the indirect effect, is 10%. The total number of jobs that directly or indirectly relate to the tourism sector is 11%. In 2017, the share of international tourist arrivals increased by 4.4% and amounted to 1,184 million tourists (Bielousova, 2018: 205-213).

In many countries of the world, precisely due to tourism, new jobs are created, a high standard of living of the population is maintained, the prerequisites are created for improving the balance of payments of the country. The need to develop the tourism industry contributes to raising the level of education, improving the system of medical

services for the population, introducing new means of disseminating information, and the like.

The role of innovative technologies in the development of tourism in Ukraine

The introduction of modern innovative and affordable technologies, followed by their rational use in practice, is a priority in the tourism sector, and tourism itself seems to us to be an ideal experimental platform for the application and adaptation of innovative technologies.

Today, the innovation model in tourism is considered as a set of interrelated and complementary elements, the main ones of which are: the system of production of scientific knowledge and innovations, the system of commercialization of scientific knowledge and innovations, the system of management and regulation of innovative development. The success of the introduction of an innovative model for the development of the tourism sector fully depends on the harmonious and complex interconnection of all the above components of the models.

In this section of the article, we tried to unify scientific research and practical results on the versatile use of innovations in the tourism industry with an analysis of the most promising technologies that are already being introduced in tourism, and outline the range of problems that require in-depth scientific study and promising implementation steps. Determining current trends in the use of innovative technologies in the tourism sector, analyzing problems and developing prospects for the further implementation of innovations is a priority in the development of tourism in Ukraine.

The processes of creating new innovative structures that are capable of implementing completely commercial projects are spontaneous in nature (Gutsol, 2015: 29-31). The solution to this problem is based on the introduction of innovations and the formation of structures on the basis of the complex-proportional organization of the tourism industry, the implementation of a coordinated tourism policy, the study of tourism demand, the application of marketing concepts in tourism.

The innovation process includes: innovations; innovation activity; state innovation policy; Innovation potential; innovation sphere; innovation infrastructure and innovative programs (Garber, 2009:13).

The transformations that have occurred in the global economy over the past decades have brought significant changes to the tourism infrastructure. It is enough to analyze the trend of introducing innovations in the form of Internet service of Internet services, online orders, virtual acquaintance with sightseeing objects using QR codes, the use of 3D modeling, the boom in the restaurant business through innovative offers of organic cuisine, etc.

Virtuality as a process is associated with computer modeling. Therefore, virtual tourism is an online or off-line presentation that allows potential customers to view any tourist object in the form of widescreen or circular (3600) types of tours, see panoramic objects of various sizes (exhibits of museums and art galleries, parks alleys, hotel rooms) , streets and buildings of the city, bird's-eye views, etc.) that can move erratically (Samokhval, 2013: 312-315).

Innovation in the field of tourism is aimed at creating a new or changing an existing product, at improving transport, hotel and other services, developing new markets, introducing advanced information and telecommunication technologies and modern forms of organizational and management activities.

The tourist segment has its own multy functionality, where the most promising areas of activity are: restaurant and hotel facilities, modern information and technological resources, advertising and informational modernization, the Internet resource field, tourist destinations and other components of this industry.

Innovative transformations in hotel enterprises of Ukraine

Innovation strategy at the enterprise level represents a set of measures to identify the most important areas in this tourism segment, the choice of priorities for the effective development of this industry, increasing its level of competition in the tourism market. At the same time, the main condition for the development of the hotel enterprise is the constant modernization of the material and technical base of the enterprise, according to the latest developments and technologies.

If earlier the hotel industry was focused mainly on tourists who «dictated» the working conditions to hotels, today the focus is often on business representatives:

organizing congresses, providing rooms for press conferences or organizing negotiations with clients and partners.

The latest innovative trend of hotels is the national issue during the resettlement of customers (room temperature, features of furnishing, the presence of certain interior items that match the guest's culture), menu choices suitable or very close to the guest's national cuisine. rooms where there is no ordinal numbering, where the furniture is grouped by color, have their own staff working only for a specific guest (Chernomazok, 2014: 269-272).

In addition, in recent years, innovative RFID technology has been used, which allows you to locate a hotel guest; Single payment systems are created when a tourist identifies himself and makes payment for the services provided.

Modern innovations in the Ukrainian restaurant industry

The prospects for introducing innovations into the restaurant sphere are considered inseparably from the hotel industry. The restaurant segment is growing faster than the rest due to the fact that recently two favorable factors have coincided for this: supply and demand. If you follow the development trends of restaurant enterprises, you can find their quantitative reduction, on the one hand, and the growth of gastronomic trends, the diversity of cuisine from different countries, on the other.

In addition, modern trends in the management of the restaurant business make it possible to use the services of professionals; some processes: cleaning, personnel management, preparation of individual (special) dishes, etc. This kind of innovation is called outsourcing (attracting external resources to meet their own needs). As a rule, the term «outsourcing» is used when it comes to persistent and long-lasting business relations between a customer and a contractor based on contractual terms.

IT-technologies in the tourist industry of Ukraine

In Europe, there is a trend of booking hotel rooms by tourists directly, by passing intermediaries (according to the European Commission, today it is 62% of European hotels), which saves up to 40% of the cost. The main ways to promote the Ukrainian tourism business in the market of innovative services in the online mode are: company website, e-mail marketing, specialized portals and XML export, search engine

promotion, display advertising, contextual advertising in search results, PR in the Internet, SMM promotion, BTL non-standard promotion methods, mobile technologies.

Offering interactivity, speed and unlimited accessibility, the Internet has created prerequisites for the emergence of such an innovative and paradoxical phenomenon in tourism as «virtual tourism», the theoretical aspects of which are still little studied in scientific circles and, as a result, there is no clear definition of the concepts «virtual tourism» and «virtual tours, as well as their essence is not disclosed. We virtual tourism is known in the form of 3D-panoramas, 3D-tours.

Of course, in this regard, there are significant differences from traditional tourism: a passive form of recreation, no need to change its geolocation, does not provide for the actual use of various natural, recreational and tourist resources and objects of historical and cultural heritage, etc.

Conclusion. The idea of developing inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism in Ukraine arose as a result of a number of events in recent years and changes in Ukrainian society: an increase in the number of people with disabilities due to hostilities in eastern Ukraine, expansion of the range of inclusive nosologies due to a decline in the living standards of Ukrainian (low income and high consumption rates), lack of a balanced diet, bad habits, deterioration of drinking water quality and environmental instability. All this led to the destabilization of the quality of life of ordinary Ukrainian.

The development of areas of inclusive tourism is preceded by the availability of natural and recreational resources in the form of resort and treatment zones located on health-improving lands, which have natural healing resources and objects of natural, historical and cultural environment that can be used to organize recreational activities - recreation, treatment, tourism, taking into account the services of psychologists and psychotherapists and could meet the need for the provision of professional health and rehabilitation services.

At the moment, inclusive rehabilitation and social assistance is one of the most uncovered spheres of the Ukrainian tourist market. Therefore, the process of

comprehensively studying the causes and factors of increasing the number of people who belong to inclusive groups is relevant, and justifying the theoretical and methodological framework with new approaches, methods and techniques of work in the tourism sector is appropriate. The task of scientists and specialists in various social fields is to provide qualified and full assistance.

Against the background of the galloping development of modern innovative technologies, tourism, which has a multifunctional segment of its activities, is one of the most universal types of business, where innovations have a quick and financially repayable application.

Innovations in tourism are based on the novelty of services, improving the technological effectiveness of their provision, economic and social efficiency. For the successful implementation of the tasks, first of all, it is necessary to invest in the innovation sphere of tourism activities, to create a modern high-tech infrastructure that can integrate with tourism enterprises of different countries, which is almost impossible without renewing and fundamentally reloading science with further commercialization of the results of scientific research.

The use of virtual 3D tours in the field of tourism have the prospect of becoming the most effective and sought-after destination of Internet technologies for popularizing tourist sites; a popular marketing tool for many institutions of the hotel and restaurant industry, museums and other objects of commercial real estate in the tourism industry; an effective tool for visualizing tourism resources for potential consumers of tourism services; alternative to traditional (classical) tourism for people who do not have the physical or financial ability to travel.

The application of innovations in the tourism sector is aimed at the formation of a new tourism product, the provision of unique tourism services, the application of new marketing approaches, using the latest technology and IT technologies, which will increase the competitiveness of the tourism product in the national and international markets, will lead to the emergence of new types of tourism. The degree of innovation in the tourism industry is determined by: market conditions, level of education and

qualifications of personnel, the availability of resources, primarily unique resources, in the area under study.

I would like to believe that modern innovations will not be able to replace traditional tourism as a way of knowing the world around us, harmoniously combining with nature, a source of increasing income, both for tourism enterprises and for the national economy as a whole.

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Inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism as a social service for people with disabilities: the experience of implementation in the town of Uman

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Abstract. In the study, we consider the fact that inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism is a type of tourism that serves an innovative creative social service for people with disabilities, which involves medical, psychological, pedagogical, physical, professional, labor, sports and social measures, taking into account accessibility for everybody, through adapting the infrastructure of tourist centers and tourist attractions. The purpose of the study is to cover the practical experience of implementing inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism as a social service in the conditions of a territorial community (Uman).

In order to assess the effectiveness of community-based inclusive social and rehabilitation tourism measures implemented during 2016-2018, a survey was conducted among social service recipients at the end of 2018, in which 25% of the users (254 people) took part. Such methods of evaluation are used: questionnaires, questionnaires filled in by participants in order to receive feedback on social services organization and provision. Indicators such as targeting and individual approach, effectiveness, timeliness, accessibility and openness, respect for the dignity of the social services recipient and professionalism were used in conducting an internal assessment of the social service provision quality.

Keywords: inclusive rehabilitation, social tourism, social service, experience of implementation

In the context of the transformation processes in Ukraine there is a consistent transition from medical to social model of disability, namely: conditions are created for the integration of people with disabilities into active social life; the state raises guarantees in pursuit of higher social standards in the provision of people with limited

functional capabilities; creating an unrestricted environment for people with disabilities; public authorities and public organizations of the disabled are actively interacting in the solution of problems of people with special needs.

All this requires search, scientific substantiation and practical implementation of innovative social services aimed at creating and providing conditions of active life for a person with a disability, restoration of his social status and the ability for independent social and family-related activities. The most complex task of rehabilitation of people with disabilities of different categories and nosology may be addressed with the help of the widespread use of tourism resources, which include a set of natural, social and cultural systems and their components that contribute to meeting the physiological and social needs of individuals, restore their capacity. Taking into account present structure and future recreational needs and technical and economic opportunities, they are used for tourists product direct and indirect consumption and production.

History of active recreation and tourism for the disabled as a mass phenomenon begins with the end of the 50's - early 60's, when the general awareness of human rights has appeared. Since then, attention has been paid to people with disabilities as full members of society. The movement has begun to attract the disabled to all sectors of public life, including recreation and tourism.

In the system of the world tourism development a special and significant place nowadays is given to inclusive tourism, which is in the structure of social tourism.

Among the national scientists, the development of the issue of inclusive tourism is carried out by N. Belousova, I. Borisova, V. Lepsky, S. Makarenko, Yu. Naumenko, M. Perfilieva and others. However, the problem of inclusive tourism possibilities in the context of social integration of people with disabilities, the provision of their basic rights and freedoms along with other citizens access to the country's historical and cultural heritage, involvement into the list of social services for vulnerable groups of the population remains still under investigated.

From theoretical, methodological and practical point of view it is expedient to consider tourism as one of the methods of inclusive social rehabilitation and adaptation in Ukraine, which can fundamentally change the life of a person with a disability, fill

it with the meaning, broaden the notion of the surrounding world, promote the disabled person's adaptation in all spheres of human life.

The aim of the study is to highlight the practical experience of implementing inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism as a social service in the context of the territorial community.

A questionnaire survey of people with disabilities (2883 people) in Cherkasy region was held in order to determine acceptable forms of social and psychological rehabilitation. It allowed establishing a high level of interest (96.6%) in various types of tourism, which have health-social and rehabilitation character.

In the course of public opinion polls study on the accessibility and quality of social services for people with disabilities in Uman (2016), anonymous polls (about 10,000 respondents) found that Uman residents with a disability experience serious physical barriers to travel and access to objects of social infrastructure. According to the results of the study, an action plan has been developed to improve the provision of social services. One of the points of the plan is to ensure access to physical surroundings by purchasing specialized transport for the carriage of people with disabilities moving on carts and other less-mobile groups of the population.

In 2017, the needs of Uman community in social services were defined by collecting, summarizing and analyzing information about the situation, life circumstances and issues of different categories of Uman community (20,000 respondents). Analyzing the needs of the city in social services, it has been determined that there is the necessity to provide social services with consideration of individual needs for the privileged category of citizens in the tourism sector, i.e. the introduction of innovative service for inclusive social rehabilitation tourism.

Taking into account such a situation, a system of measures of inclusive social rehabilitation tourism aimed at restoration and development has been implemented: physical, social, spiritual, creative, intellectual level of vital activity of a person considering physical and mental possibilities for the promotion of his integration into society. Tourist-excursion routes (or objects), that are accessible, first of all, for people with disabilities, especially those using wheelchairs, sticks, and crutches, have been

developed. As a result of the implementation in 2018, a survey was conducted among recipients of services of inclusive social and rehabilitation tourism, in which 25% of users (254 people) took part. The following methods of evaluation have been used: questionnaires, questionnaires filled in by participants in order to receive feedback on social services organization and provision.

During the conduction of internal assessment of social services quality such indicators are used as targeting and individual approach, effectiveness, timeliness, accessibility and openness, respect for the dignity of social services recipient and professionalism.

The Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities define their right to participate on an equal basis with others in the cultural life. All appropriate measures are taken to ensure that people with disabilities have access to sports, recreational and tourist facilities, have access to such places of cultural activities or services such as theaters, museums, and tourist services, as well as access to monuments and objects of national cultural significance.

The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees that all people are free and equal in their dignity and rights. Rights and freedoms are inalienable and inviolable. Ukraine only makes its first steps in the formation and development of inclusive tourism rehabilitation for people with disabilities. Although in Europe it has already become part of a comprehensive approach to involve people with disabilities into the social environment. This type of tourism is gaining its popularity all over the world, because almost 7% of tourists are people with disabilities. Unfortunately, in Ukraine, tourists with disabilities are virtually devoid of such services.

Today, accessibility is widely considered in Ukraine, that is the use of ramps and transport for people with disabilities. However, it is believed in Europe that accessibility is not only an opportunity for unhindered movement, but first and foremost, it is creating an environment in which a person with a disability would feel comfortably, could communicate, study and work. The demand for the tourism market accessible for everybody will grow in the coming years. There is practically no information about affordable tourism and expert research in our country, although this

is a promising direction for the tourism industry itself and, most significantly, for the rehabilitation of people with disabilities.

The Handbook of Tourism for Disabled People was issued in Germany in 1993. There are about 1,500 firms around the world that provide services for people with disabilities in the field of tourism. Europe and the world community have been actively developing «inclusive tourism for the disabled» for a long time because they understand its incomparable contribution to the processes of social adaptation and socialization of people with special needs in society.

Although our state cares for people with disabilities (rehabilitation centers, paralympic movement, sanatoriums, resorts, etc.), but a significant part of these categories of people is still home alone with their problems. In fact, people with disabilities in the Paralympic movement take part only up to 40 years, and then people with disabilities are forced to maintain their health independently, without proper control of coaches, without sports simulators and implements.

Taking into account the fact that the State has introduced a new category of people with disabilities - participants and victims of Anti Terroristic Operation (ATO), inclusive tourism is a powerful means of rehabilitation for them, an opportunity for recovery, communication with people, elimination of existing psychological barriers, reception of psychological satisfaction from activity classes and work and possibility to feel themselves active, necessary, to feel the thirst for life. In the search for innovative forms of social services for people with disabilities, including ATO participants, inclusive tourism becomes an effective social service at the level of the territorial community as a set of measures aimed at social integration, social-psychological and physical rehabilitation of this category of vulnerable citizens.

In Cherkasy region, a survey was conducted with regional non-governmental organizations of disabled people on the development of inclusive tourism as one of the types of rehabilitation. Ten questions have been proposed in the questionnaire, which was answered by 2883 people with disabilities.

88.6% of respondents answered positively to the question «Do you consider active types of rehabilitation useful?» 89.6% of respondents answered positively to the

question «Do you have a desire to be engaged in active forms of rehabilitation?» 96.6% of respondents responded positively to the question «Would you like to be engaged in different kinds of tourism, having health-social and rehabilitation character?»

According to the question «For which types of tourism is it necessary to ensure inclusiveness in the first place?» the answers were different.

Table 1

Table of answers

	Type of tourism	Quantity, %
1.	Therapeutic and health improving	75,8 %
2.	For the disabled	63,7 %
3.	Ecological	66,3 %
4.	Rural	48,6 %
5.	For the elderly	58,3 %
6.	Family	50,8%
7.	Cultural and cognitive	44,9%
8.	Amateur	28,3%

75% of respondents answered positively to the question «Do you consider it necessary to include inclusive tourism as one of the types of social and psychological and physical rehabilitation in the individual disability rehab program?»

According to the survey, it has been determined that people with disabilities, in the vast majority, want to be engaged in these types of tourism more actively, taking into account the development and implementation of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism, as one of the active types of rehabilitation. They also wish to include it in an individual rehab program (IRP) .

Thus, the most complex problem of rehabilitation of people with disabilities of different categories and nosologies can be resolved due to the wide use of tourist resources, which include a set of natural and socio-cultural complexes and their elements that contribute to the satisfaction of physiological and social needs of a person, the restoration of his vitality. In the modern and perspective structure of recreational needs and techno-economic opportunities these factors are used for direct and indirect consumption and production of tourist product.

Taking into account the above mentioned, inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism (in French *inclusif* means including, in Latin - include) is a type of tourism which, at the present time, is a powerful means of active rehabilitation and an innovative creative social service. At the same time it is the type of health-improvement and social-psychological rehabilitation of people with disabilities, the elderly, their caretakers and family members, etc. It involves medical, psychological, pedagogical, physical, professional, labor, physical culture, sports and social activities, taking into account accessibility for everybody, through the adaptation of the infrastructure of tourist centers and tourist attractions.

It is known that tourism creates an environment of full-fledged communication, in which a person interacts with culture, architecture, history, as well as with different people, establishing social contacts and having the opportunity to perform various social roles. Tourism is an alternative to social isolation, which has a destructive effect on health and the psyche. Social isolation significantly reduces life opportunities, causes depression, stress, etc. Through tourism, therapy and prevention of psychosomatic diseases are carried out.

The provision of social services by types of inclusive tourism involves the need to address one more task at the community level - training specialists in this direction. The town of Uman can be considered a leader in Ukraine, as there is the specialty «231 Social Work» in Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University at the Faculty of Social and Psychological Education. According to the educational degree «Bachelor», there is the training of specialists - future social workers capable of performing social services professionally including inclusive tourism.

In order to strengthen the teaching, methodological, scientific and practical support of the educational process at the University, the Center for Social and Educational Integration and Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism «No Barriers» has been created and is functioning at the University. The aim of its activity is to consolidate the efforts of the relevant structural subdivisions of the University, involving executive authorities and public organizations aimed at social-pedagogical support of people with disabilities according to their adaptation to the student and

pedagogical staff, integration into the educational and social environment, creation of conditions for self-development and self-realization, development of social activity, autonomy, responsibility and mobility of people with special needs.

Along with this, the Center's key tasks are: to assist in the training of highly skilled specialists who possess theoretical and applied knowledge of inclusive tourism and can use them in their further volunteer and professional activities, to carry out scientific, research, scientific and technical activities in a given direction taking into account the rehabilitation and social direction for people with disabilities. It has already become the tradition to hold a student competition of social projects «Travel without barriers». The uniqueness of this competition is that students with disabilities also take part in the development and performance of projects. This confirms that inclusive tourism is not only an interesting and meaningful hobby for people with disabilities, but also a significant independent research work, cognitive activity.

The program «Open the world together», the main purpose of which is cultural and emotional development of the personality of a young person, its formation on the path to self-improvement, is continuing. In this direction a student bureau of inclusive tourism has been created. The main objective of this kind of activity is to create routes for inclusive tourism in Cherkasy region.

In May 2016, the All-Ukrainian Association of Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism has been created and registered. Its purpose is to introduce at the legislative level programs of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism as a system of measures aimed at the restoration and development of the person's physical, social, spiritual, creative and intellectual life taking into account physical and mental capabilities to facilitate his integration into society.

In the autumn of 2016, the first international scientific-practical symposium on «Actual problems of the implementation of Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism in Ukraine» was held in Uman, Cherkasy region. Its resolution included the following proposals: the creation of the Research Institute of Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism; the creation of the National Committee of Ukraine on Inclusive Tourism, the involvement of this type of rehabilitation into the individual rehabilitation

program (IRP); provision of specialists training for the provision of services for inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism; approval of the state standard of such social service; approbation of «services on inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism» on the basis of structures of subjects providing social services .

As a result of the above mentioned, the Uman City Council Department of Labor and Social Protection of Population in 2017 defined the needs of the community in social services by collecting, summarizing and analyzing information on the situation, life circumstances, and issues of the Uman community of different categories. Analyzing the needs of the city in social services, it is determined that there is the necessity to provide social services with the consideration of individual needs for the privileged category of citizens in the tourism sector, i.e. the introduction of innovative services for inclusive social rehabilitation tourism. And there are all the conditions for this, since Uman is a tourist city and there are many opportunities for introducing this innovative service.

In March 2017, a department of inclusive social rehabilitation tourism has been established within the Department of Labor and Social Protection of Population of Uman Town Council. The Regulations on the Department's activity have been approved and 2 staffing positions have been introduced. The services of inclusive social rehabilitation tourism are a powerful motivating means of active rehabilitation through the provision of social services in the field of «green tourism»; «historical tourism»; «religious tourism», without restrictions and accessible to everybody.

The purpose and tasks of the department of inclusive social rehabilitation tourism are as follows: creation of a system of measures for inclusive social rehabilitation tourism aimed at the restoration and development of the physical, social, spiritual, creative and intellectual level of a person's life, taking into account physical and mental capabilities in order to facilitate his integration into society; One of the tasks is the development of tourist-excursion routes (or objects) that are accessible, first of all, for people with disabilities, especially those using wheelchairs, sticks and crutches during movement. Both in Ukraine and in Uman, the urgent issue is to ensure transport accessibility and adaptation of tourist routes in accordance with the individual

needs of handicapped population groups, including people using technical means of rehabilitation, deaf and blind people with disabilities. With this aim, work has been organized on attracting grant assistance to address the issue of the availability of such people to tourist facilities.

In terms of the project «Participative Democracy and Grounded Solutions at the Local Level in Ukraine», implemented by the Association of Ukrainian Cities in cooperation with the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities, a public opinion poll was conducted in 2016 on the accessibility and quality of social services for people with disabilities in the town of Uman as a pilot city of the project. During the study, the experts have found that Uman residents with a disability experience serious physical barriers for movement and access to social infrastructure. According to the results of the study, an action plan has been developed to improve the provision of social services, one of which is to ensure access to physical surrounding by purchasing specialized transport for the carriage of people with disabilities on carts and other handicapped groups of the population.

The Department of Labor and Social Protection of Population has developed a social project on the provision of social transport services to handicapped groups of the population, supported by the charity organization «Fund of the Nechytailo family».

On September 9, 2016, the charity organization «Fund of the Nechytailo family» has signed agreements on cooperation (partnership) with the Department of Social Protection of the Population of the Cherkasy Regional State Administration. On August 4, 2017, they have signed an agreement with the Department of Labor and Social Protection of Population for the implementation of the project «Social transportation of Cherkasy region». According to these agreements the parties agreed to cooperate in the field of transport social services to socially vulnerable groups of the population.

Within the project the Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Uman city council, has been defined one of the participants - executives of the project. According to the results of the project the charity organization «Fund of the Nechytailo family» has purchased Ford Transit Kombi F310 L2H2 125 Trend for

the transportation of the handicapped groups of the population of Uman and Uman region, the cost of which is 824.3 thousand UAH. It has been rearranged in the service center into specialized transport for people with disabilities (280.6 thousand UAH).

As participants of this important social project for the Uman community, we have fulfilled our partnership obligations, namely: funds from the city budget have been allocated in the amount of 60,0 thousand UAH for which the registration documents for the car are made and taxes are paid; an additional position of a driver, operator and social worker has been introduced into the Department in order to provide social services at home (costs in the amount of 190 thousand UAH have been planned in the city budget).

Social transport services are provided to people with disabilities who have problems with musculoskeletal apparatus, including injured ATO participants, families of deceased ATO participants, children under the age of two who belong to a disability risk group and who are not able to get to the objects of social infrastructure independently and realize their right to access various services, including those provided in the field of tourism.

In order to ensure the provision of social transport services to people with disabilities from the districts surrounding the city of Uman, proposals were sent to the heads of district state administrations and the Head of the Palanka United Territorial Community regarding the possibility of ordering such transport services for people with disabilities and concluding appropriate agreements. This question is especially relevant during the course of rehabilitation in our rehabilitation institutions. The Order № 120 of the Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Population dated October 3, 2016 approved the Statement on the procedure for provision of transport social services to people and children with disabilities and handicapped groups of the population known as «Social transportation of Cherkasy region». During the period from November 2017 to April 2018, within the framework of the program «Social transportation of Cherkasy region», transport services have been provided to 313 people.

The best example of the newly created inclusive tourism paths for people with disabilities who use wheelchairs in an integrated approach while providing a social service «Social transportation of Cherkasy region» is the developed and implemented excursion route to the Sofiyivka Arboretum. Given the possibility of transportation of excursion participants by special transport with lifts, the accessibility of people with disabilities to historical and cultural monuments, as well as its emotional content, such tours became possible and relevant for everybody. Permanent participants in tourist events are the members of public organizations that unite people with disabilities of hearing and sight. They feel themselves as active members of our community perceiving the world in a new way.

Taking into account the fact that a new community emerged in the state, such as members and victims of the ATO, members of their families, tourist routes have been developed and implemented, where psychological, emotional pleasure can be obtained, and positive impressions may be developed that are healing and restorative.

The trips for the families of the members of ATO in terms of the program «Family of Hero» have been organized to the park «Alexandria» in the town of Bila Tserkva, as well as to Kocherzhynsky monastery, to the cathedrals and temples of the city of Uman. Retired people, mothers of children with disabilities and young people with special needs are active participants in the activities of the department of inclusive tourism. They have taken part in art exhibitions of the State reserve «Stara Uman», in a unique exhibition of an ancient Ukrainian women's clothes in the hotel and restaurant complex «Zastava», in excursions to the underground of the Basilian monastery, in a pilgrimage to Kocherzhynsky monastery and to the places of Trypillian culture. Excursion routes of green tourism have been organized to the village of Palanka, where a rag-doll (lialka-motanka) has been created. The participants worked with clay in the village of Hromy, participated in the quest in Zhashkiv region. The visitors of several organizations are involved into the services of inclusive social rehabilitation tourism. These organizations include: Rehabilitation complex for people with special needs; the Center for Social Rehabilitation of Children with Disabilities «Prolisok» and the summer recreation camp «Mriya»; Center for leisure and recreation of children

«Barvohray»; Department of rehabilitation, health improvement and recreation of mixed type «Bug» (the village of Stavki); The House of Veterans. For this category of services recipients, tourist-excursion routes are developed taking into account their individual needs, interests and seasons. All these measures contribute to the integration of individuals into society; provide an opportunity to feel the full value of life and involvement in it.

Nowadays we are ready to share our positive experience according to several positions. They are: the creation of department and providing it with specialists of the relevant qualification; availability of specialized transport with lifts for the needs of handicapped groups; development and introduction of tourist routes taking into account the specifics of the psychological state and needs of visitors; formation of a stable internal need for active rest of people with disabilities, veterans of war, members of their families. We cooperate in organizing and developing tourist-excursion routes for privileged categories of citizens with management and staff of such organizations as: National Dendrological Park «Sofiyivka of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine»; State Historical and Cultural Reserve «Stara Uman»; Local History Museum and its subdivisions; St. George's Women's Monastery in the village of Kocherzhyntsi; temples and prayer houses in the Uman region.

In general, services of inclusive social rehabilitation tourism are provided annually to more than 2,0 thousand people from people with disabilities of different nosologies, veterans of war and labor, ATO participants and their families, families of deceased ATO participants. Taking into account that such an innovative type of social services is only introduced to the development of the Ministry of Social Policy of the relevant state standards of social services, there was a sharp problem of establishing requirements for ensuring the necessary level of accessibility and quality of social services in general, as well as at each stage of their provision.

The Department for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Quality of Social Services Provision of the Uman City Center for Social Services conducted a survey among inclusive social rehabilitation services recipients, which was attended by 25% of users.

The following methods of evaluation are used: questionnaires, questionnaires filled out by participants to receive feedback on the organization and provision of social services. The survey was attended by 254 people who used the service of inclusive social and rehabilitation tourism.

In conducting an internal assessment of the quality of social services, such indicators of the social services quality are used such as targeting and individual approach, effectiveness, timeliness, accessibility and openness, respect for the dignity of the recipient of social services, and professionalism.

During 5 months of 2018, 1040 people benefited from the services of inclusive social and rehabilitation tourism department. The results of the study are presented according to following criteria. Targeting and individual approach: weekly plans for the work of the department are prepared, tourism demand analysis is conducted, and tourist routes are developed for a certain category of population.

Effectiveness: According to the survey conducted, 98% of the respondents are satisfied with the work of the department, which is reflected in the improvement of emotional, psychological, spiritual, creative and intellectual state of social services recipients, positive changes; there were no complaints on the part of the recipients.

Availability and openness: available information on the procedure for providing social services. The information is posted on the website of the Labor and Social Protection Department of the Population and in Facebook social network, informational work is carried out, leaflets and business cards are developed. Specialized transport with a lift is used for the handicapped groups of population, including those who use wheel-chairs.

Respect for the dignity of the recipient of social services: during the internal monitoring (according to questionnaires), social service recipients are satisfied with the work of the department of inclusive social and rehabilitation tourism.

Professionalism: staffing plan is formed according to the legislation, taking into account the specialization. No recipients of social services received complaints.

An internal assessment of the quality of social services provision has been determined using a scale for assessing the quality and quantity of indicators for social services provision of (prevailing statuses have been generalized).

Table 2

An internal assessment of the quality of social services provision

Quality indicators	Result
Targeting and individual approach	«Good»
Effectiveness	«Good»
Availability	«Good»
Respect for the dignity of the social services recipient	«Good»
Professionalism	«Good»

Table 3

The status of quantitative indicators for the provision of inclusive social rehabilitation tourism services

Qualitative indicator	STATUS		
	«good» 0% - 20%	«satisfactory» 21% - 50%	«unsatisfactory» 51% - 100%
Quantity of complaints	«good» 80% - 100%	51% - 79%	0% - 50%
Results of complaints processing	«good»		
The share of satisfied appeals	«good»		
The share of workers who have improved their qualifications	«good»		
Frequency of quality monitoring	«good»		
Compliance of established quality indicators obtained during the control	«good»		

According to the results of the questionnaires, such qualitative indicators as «targeting and individual approach», «effectiveness», «timeliness», «accessibility and convenience», «respect for dignity», «professionalism» fully satisfy the needs from 80% to 100% and correspond to the indicator «good». The conducted research confirmed the effectiveness and innovation of the practical experience of the city of Uman for the introduction of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism as a social

service in the conditions of the territorial community. Taking into account the aforementioned, it is expedient to involve not only people with disabilities but also pensioners, ATO participants, their families, internally displaced people, families of deceased ATO participants, children from large and low-income families, and liquidators of the Chernobyl accident to this service provision.

Along with the positive assessment of the activity of the department of inclusive social and rehabilitation tourism of the Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Uman City Council the following measures to improve its work have been identified: to analyze and process the questionnaire timely; to carry out appropriate work with charitable foundations, public organizations, private entrepreneurs and enterprises of the city, religious confessions in the direction of providing free services in the tourist activity of the department; to develop new inclusive excursion routes; to promote the strengthening of the department facilities within the limits of financial capacity. At the same time, if the demand for inclusive tourism service is high, the question of not only transport accessibility and adaptation of tourist routes, but also the lack of normative and legal support, the system of methodological support, the system of specialists training, state financing, etc. is acutely raised in Ukraine.

Taking into account the above mentioned, inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism may be reasonably referred to the social services provision as a complex of social and psychological rehabilitation measures for people with disabilities with the aim to restore social activity, promote integration into society, form a viable position as full members of human relations.

A number of factors have been identified that confirm the expediency of social services providing for people with disabilities using different types of inclusive tourism. Inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism provides mobile activity, limiting which reduces life opportunities, causes sadness, stress, despair, insecurity. Inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism creates a full-fledged communication environment, establishes independent and diverse social contacts, shaping different social roles. Tourism destroys the sense of inferiority, integrating people into society, helps to create a confident and effective life position. Inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism has

an active form, including diverse amusements that allow you to escape from the monotony of everyday life. The environmental aspects of rehabilitation and social tourism as a type of activity contribute to a positive psycho-emotional mood, being a socializing factor. An effective performance of social services for people with disabilities in the city of Uman has become possible due to the introduction of an effective mechanism for the inclusive tourism social services provision (Fig. 1).

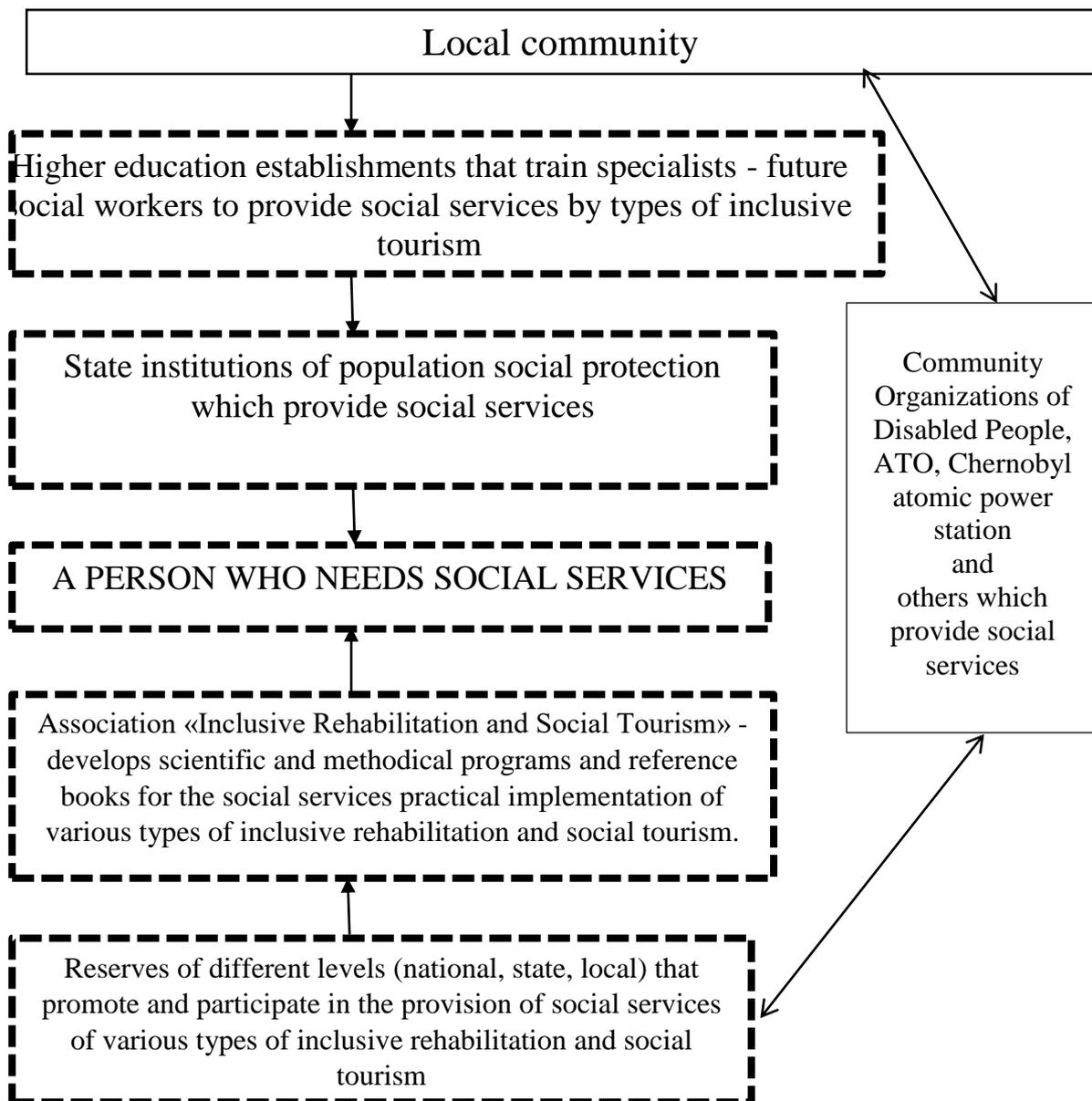


Fig. 1. Scheme of social services provision with the help of various types of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism at community level

Scheme of social services provision with the help of various types of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism at community level

The social services consumer is a person with a disability; the provider is public institutions of population social protection. In order to provide social services, it is advisable to carry out professional training of specialists who have theoretical and applied knowledge on inclusive tourism and can use them in their further volunteer and professional activities, to carry out scientific, research, and scientific and technical activities in a given direction, taking into account rehabilitation and social direction for people with disabilities.

The structure that develops scientific and methodological programs and reference books for social services practical implementation is the All-Ukrainian Association of Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism, which closely cooperates with various national (state, local) nature reserves that promote and participate in providing various social services of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism.

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Professional rehabilitation in the context of social and psychological rehabilitation of people with disabilities: Possibilities of inclusive tourism

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Abstract. In Ukraine there are about 3 million people with disabilities who are not able to overcome the consequences of disability without the help and special care of society. All disabled people have the right to appropriate social, psychological, medical, professional and labor rehabilitation.

The purpose of the article is to find out the economic and social benefits of home work of disabled people in Ukraine. The analysis of the current Ukrainian legislation on the promotion of the disabled people employment is carried out.

The organizational and legal principles of the home work application, the substantiation of home work as a type of social and psychological rehabilitation are revealed, recommendations for conducting home work for the social support of people in difficult straits have been identified.

Keywords: disabled person, employment, vocational rehabilitation, home work, social protection.

In Ukraine there are about 3 million of people with disabilities who are not able to overcome the consequences of disability without the help and special care of society. All disabled people have the right to appropriate social, psychological, medical, professional and labor rehabilitation

Citizens with disabilities are among all the social groups of any society. These are people with such health problems as lesions of the musculoskeletal system and the central and peripheral nervous system; mental illness and mental retardation; lesions

of the organs of hearing and eyesight; lesions of internal organs; cancerous diseases. The number of people with special needs is steadily increasing, although the causes and consequences of disability may be different: due to different social and economic circumstances, and the different welfare level of the citizens. Today we can talk about the global nature of the problem of disability - in the whole world about every tenth person has limited capacities (650 million people), among them nearly 470 million people of working age.

Rehabilitation and social and psychological measures aimed at their vocational training, labor and everyday life begin already since the limitation of the vital functions and health of the organism functioning, which led to the disability and last until the certain involvement of the disabled person in the labor process and society life.

For the practical social and vocational rehabilitation of the disabled people, the solution of their employment issues is the scientific works of the following Ukrainian scientists.

O. Globa (Globa, 2015) researched the issue of self-realization of persons with disabilities in the process of their labor rehabilitation, emphasizing that the implementation of state and regional programs of social protection in Ukraine is impossible without the resuscitation and development of a modern system of vocational education (including for disabled people) for competitive professions and specialties.

The international standards of the legal possibilities of the disabled people on the way of their employment are analyzed, the present state of this problem in the domestic legislation and the ways of possible implementation of international rules are researched in the scientific work of A. Boiko (Boiko, 2013).

G. Julai (Julai, 2013) devoted her study to the peculiarities of the legal regulation of the job of the home based workers at the present stage of the Ukrainian society development.

The scientific work of I. Verkhovod (Verkhvod, 2007) is devoted to the improvement of theoretical and methodological principles for the creation of the integral system of social and professional rehabilitation of the disabled people and the

development of scientific and practical recommendations for improving the mechanism of its functioning.

The scientific work of A. Shevtsov (Shevtsov, 2011) «Modern problems of education and professional rehabilitation of people with disabilities» is important from the scientific and practical point of view.

I. Teryhanova (Teryhanova, 2007) conducted the analysis of the existing system of vocational rehabilitation of disabled people in Ukraine through vocational education, vocational training at the State Employment Service and centers for the professional rehabilitation of the disabled, and developed the directions of increasing the efficiency of this system as a part of the general system of rehabilitation, an active component of employment policies and increasing the competitiveness of people with disabilities in the labor market to accelerate the integration processes of this social group.

The main organizational and methodical approaches to the development of the home-based job organization as one of the best ways to attract people with disabilities to the process of work is substantiated by G. Gavryushenko (Gavryushenko, 2007).

Purpose and objectives – to identify the economic and social benefits of home work for people with disabilities in Ukraine.

A number of research methods have been used in this article. First, we turned to the analysis of the current Ukrainian legislation on the promotion of the employment of people with disabilities. Secondly, during the analysis of the employment status of people with disabilities in Ukraine, the identification of organizational and legal principles for the use of home work, the substantiation of home work as a form of social and psychological rehabilitation, the recommendations for home work implementation for the social support of people in difficult straits.

Professional and labor rehabilitation of persons with disabilities are regulated by the following Laws of Ukraine in which the legal mechanisms for the provision of these services are established, namely:

- 1) The Law of Ukraine «On Social Services»:

«Employment services are the search for suitable job, employment assistance and social support for the employed person»;

2) The Law of Ukraine «On Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine»:

«Professional rehabilitation is a system of measures aimed at preparing a person for professional activity, renewal or gaining of professional ability through the adaptation, readaptation, training, reskilling or job retraining with possible further employment and necessary social support, taking into account personal inclinations and wishes of a person»;

«Labor rehabilitation is a system of measures developed with regard to the inclinations, physical and mental capabilities of the person and aimed at mastering the labor skills of labor activity providing and productional adaptation, including through the creation of special or specially adapted workplaces»;

«Occupational orientation» is a scientifically substantiated system of forms, methods, means of influencing the person for the promotion of his/her professional self-determination on the basis of the state of health, educational and professional qualification levels, interests, abilities, individual, psychophysiological features and needs of the branches of the economy»;

«Occupational selection is a scientifically substantiated system of determining the degree of suitability of a person to a specific profession, specialty (workplace, position) in accordance with regulatory requirements established by law»;

«Occupational adaptation is a system of measures aimed at ensuring the successful professional formation of a worker, the formation of his/her professional qualities, values, needs to active and creative work»;

«Workplace of a disabled person is a place or a production site of permanent or temporary location of a person in the process of labor activity at the enterprises, institutions and organizations»;

«Special workplace of a disabled person is a separate work place or a part of a production space that requires additional measures for the organization of work of a

person, taking into account his/her individual functional capabilities caused by the disability, by adapting the basic and additional equipment, technical equipment, etc.»;

«Individual rehabilitation program is a complex of optimal types, forms, volumes, terms of rehabilitation measures with a definition of the order and place of their conduct, aimed at the renewal and compensation of the disordered or lost functions of the organism and the ability of a specific person to perform activities identified in the recommendations of the medical and social expert commission» (Law of Ukraine «On Social Services», 2003).

The financial provision of professional and labor rehabilitation of persons with disabilities is regulated by the Law of Ukraine «On Fundamentals of Social Security of Disabled Persons», in particular Articles 12, 14/1, 14/2, 14/3, 15, 16 of Chapter III «Social Organizations of Persons with Disabilities» and the Regulations on State Fund for Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities (The Law of Ukraine «On Fundamentals of Social Security of Disabled Persons», 2018).

80% of people with disabilities are active and able to work, but because of the public space inaccessibility they can not fully exercise their right to work. And this is a big problem today. Therefore, it is very important to finally start to create a real barrier-free space in Ukraine. (Teryhanova, 2007, p. 34) And this is one of the main tasks of the Ministry of Regional Development.

The new State Constitution Rules on Inclusion contain about 100 qualitative changes for the mandatory creation of accessible space for all physically challenged groups. Also the obligatory part of jobs for people with disabilities is prescribed when designing enterprises, institutions and organizations. And of course the buildings of these institutions should also have a real barrier-free space from the outside and inside. It is obligatory. This will facilitate: employment of disabled people and their further professional development; ensuring their right to work and adaptation in society. Workplaces must be safe for health, well-organized, located not more than 50 m from the toilets, drinking water, heating and food. If a specialized workplace for a disabled person is projected, then it should include a set of furniture, equipment and auxiliary devices adapted for a particular type of disability. The area of one workplace in the

office and administrative premises for a disabled person in a wheelchair – not less than 5,65 square meters.

The accessible parking spaces and entrances to buildings; accessible elevators and other lifting devices; available security zones and other accessibility elements should also be provided and identified by the international accessibility symbols. Information and alarm system should have visual, sound and tactile information, identification of premises inside buildings should be duplicated with tactile signs and placed next to the door on the side of the door handles.

However, it should be noted that there are always such disabled persons, whose employment, because of severe health restrictions and, consequently, the high cost of creating the necessary working conditions for them, will be impossible or extremely difficult to organize even in specialized workplaces. For such people (that is, for persons having the I and the II groups of disability, whose share in 2005 was 14.2 and 46.7% from the total quantity of the disabled people), the most optimal form of employment would be a home work (Gavryushenko, 2007, p. 71).

Article 18 of the Law of Ukraine «On Fundamentals of Social Protection of Disabled Persons in Ukraine» (No. 875-XII of March 21, 1991) provides for the possibility of home work for the disabled people, in particular, it states that the state employment service promotes employment with the condition of performing work at home for the disabled people unable to work at enterprises. The ILO Home Work Convention No. 177 and the Recommendation No. 184 on Home Work define the term “home work” as a work performed by a person at his place of residence or in other premises chosen by him/her, but not in the premises of the employer; for a consideration; in order to produce goods or services in accordance with the instructions of the employer. Recommendation No. 184 clarifies that the term «employer» means a natural or legal person who provides home work in favor of his enterprise, which implies that individual entrepreneurs can use home work.

According to clause 1 of the Regulations on working conditions of homeworkers, approved by the decision of the State Committee of Labor of the USSR and the Secretariat of the All-Union Communist Party of the Russian Federation of

September 29, 1981, No. 275/17-99 (hereinafter – Regulation No. 275), homeworkers are persons who have concluded an employment contract with the enterprise to perform work at home personally from materials and using the tools and given by the employer or purchased at his expense, as well as from his own materials and using personal mechanisms and tools with the permission of the management.

Homeworkers subject to the labor legislation, as well as to the collective agreements. The work of homeworkers is usually directed at the production of consumer goods and the provision of certain types of services. The corporate management can also use the work of homeworkers for the manufacture of other types of products (works), if by nature and technology of production it is possible in home-based conditions and economically feasible. Recently, home work is used in various areas of activity. Previously the homeworkers mainly worked as dispatchers, supply agents, designers, editors and other employees of similar professions, nowadays more and more employees attract skilled workforce, such as engineers, technicians, researchers, IT specialists, creative workers (journalists, teachers), to home work.

The homeworker's place of work may be his apartment or other suitable premises that belong to him, including not at the location (legal address) of the enterprise, that is, in another locality (settlement).

Table 1

Classification of persons who are given the preferential right of homework

Persons who are given the preferential right of home work	
Women with children under 15 years	People who take care of the disabled people or their family member who are ill for a long time and need constant care
Disabled people and pensioners (regardless of the type of pension)	People performing seasonal works (during off-season period) and intramural students
People who attained pension age but do not receive any pension payments.	Persons who, for objective reasons, can not be directly employed in the production in the local area (for example in the areas and districts with free workforce)
People with reduced working capacity who are recommended work in home-based conditions in accordance with the established procedure	-

Apartment of a homemaker must meet certain requirements. In particular, in clause 9 of the Regulation No. 275 it is stated that the organization of labor processes at home is permissible only for persons who have proper living conditions.

The living conditions of the homemaker are examined by the employer's representative with the participation of the representative of the trade union body, and, if necessary, the representatives of the sanitary and/or fire supervision authorities (Julai, 2013, p. 21). If there is no trade union body at the enterprise, it is expedient to involve the members of the representative body of the labor collective, for example, the work collective council, before the examination. During the examination it is necessary to pay attention to whether the work done by the homemaker will not create inconveniences to the neighbors, since in accordance with the clause 12 of the Regulation number 275 such kinds of work are prohibited for the homemakers. The results of the examination are filed under the act.

In accordance with the requirements of the Labor Code, an employment agreement with employees is usually concluded in writing. The corresponding rule is also stipulated by the Regulation No. 275 for the homemakers. At the same time, the labor legislation does not specify any legal consequences for the parties of the agreement in case of non-compliance with its written form, including the agreement cancellation.

The Ministry of Social Policy in a letter dated November 25, 2015, No. 692/13/133-15 clarified that an employment agreement with homemakers is concluded, as a rule, in writing.

Since the homemakers distribute working time at their discretion and labor compensation is accrued for the actual work done, there is no time sheet for such workers.

Upon agreement of the parties, the homemaker can be reimbursed for expenses incurred for the company at home (electricity, water, etc.). This should be resolved when concluding an employment agreement.

There is no clear definition of the term «home work» in Ukrainian labor legislation. Part 8 of the Article 179 of the Labor Code of Ukraine stipulates that a

woman or persons mentioned in part seven of this article (the father of a child, a woman, grandparent or other relatives who are actually caring for the child) during their period of their childcare leave, at their request, can ask for the part-time employment or work at home (The Law of Ukraine «On Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine», 2017).

At the same time, labor legislation do not prohibit to conclude, both by hiring, and later, the Remote Employment Agreement, subject to the provisions of the current legislation.

It should be noted that point 1.1 of the Methodological Recommendations on the Workplace Definition, approved by the Minutes of the Ministry of Labor of Ukraine dated 21.06.95 No. 4, provides that homeworkers are workers whose working place coincides geographically with their place of residence. Their workplaces are mainly equipped with the tools, instruments and small machines.

The work of homeworkers is regulated by the Regulations on labor conditions of homeworkers, approved by the decision of the State Committee of Labor of the USSR and the Secretariat of the All-Union Central Economic Committee of September 29, 1991, No. 275/17-99 (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations), taking into account that its rules, which contradict the legislation of Ukraine, do not apply, and also the collective and labor agreements. They are subject to the rules of the Labor Code of Ukraine.

According to the ILO Home Work Convention No. 177 of the year 1996, the term «homework» refers to the work that a person performs:

- at his place of residence or in other premises at his option, but not in the premises of the employer;
- for a consideration;
- in order to produce goods or services, in accordance with the instructions of the employer.

The employment agreement with homeworkers is usually concluded in writing. It should contain both the main and additional terms that determine the mutual obligations of the parties. Hiring a homemaker is made by order (commission) of the

employer. This is a kind of labor homework agreement, as a person's own work, using the materials, tools and means of labor, allocated by the enterprise or purchased at its expense.

The employer may allow homeworkers to manufacture products for the enterprise from their own materials and using personal tools. The work of homeworkers should be directed, as a rule, to the production of consumer goods and the provision of certain types of services. An enterprise may use the work of homeworkers also for the production (execution) of other types of work, if by nature and technology of production it is possible in home-based conditions and is economically feasible.

Organization of labor processes at home is allowed only for persons who have the appropriate living conditions, as well as practical skills for the performance of these works. The examination of living conditions of citizens willing to work at home is carried out by representatives of the employer with the participation of representatives of the trade union body, and, where appropriate, representatives of sanitary and fire supervision.

It is forbidden to entrust homeworkers to perform such types of work, which create inconveniences for the neighbors.

The labor compensation of homeworkers is carried out at the piece-work rate for the works actually completed or for the manufactured products, which meets the established requirements for its quality. Upon agreement of the parties, the homeworker can be reimbursed for expenses incurred for the company at home (electricity, water, etc.).

Taking into account the above mentioned, in our opinion, computers, printer, modem and office furniture owned by an employee with whom an employment agreement for home work has been concluded can be included to his own tools and mechanisms. However, this should be resolved by concluding an employment home work agreement.

It should also be noted that since the homeworkers distribute working time at their discretion and labor compensation is accrued for the actual work done, there is no time sheet for such workers.

At the same time, the employer is required to keep an account of all homeworkers, whom he provides work, and keep a register of work tasks assigned to the homeworker, indicating the time allocated for the tasks; tariff rates of wages; costs for the home work performance (electricity, water, etc.).

The employment of people with disabilities at home can overcome social barriers. It can result in: increasing motivation for education or professional qualifications; the emergence of the need for self-education and self-improvement, possibility of professional realization and material support; creation of optimal and favourable working conditions; ability to productive labour; the opportunity to work in the usual social environment, to choose the comfortable rhythm of work in accordance with the individual characteristics of health.

Organizational barriers to the work and employment of people with disabilities are obstacles linked to shortcomings in the organization, first and foremost, the implementation of the current legislation and regulations on the work and employment of disabled people, and, secondly, with deficiencies in the organization of different organizations' activities on these issues. In Ukraine any department does not have information on the number of able-bodied invalids of working age, the number of employed disabled persons and the number of those who wish to work. In the country there is no Register of able-bodied invalids and the types of work recommended for such citizens. It negatively affects the management of the processes in providing employment for the disabled, and is an obstacle for both planning the disabled persons' training and retraining, and defining the amount of funds necessary for the creation of special workplaces for such persons or special conditions of home work in accordance with their functional limitations (Pratsya ta Zaynyatist Osib z Invalidnistyu v Ukrayini: Natsionalna Dopovid, 2009).

Thus, homework can compensate for problems related to the gaps in domestic legislation. This is directly related to the issue of support for people with disabilities in

the workplace, which includes: training and counselling a disabled worker directly in the workplace; adaptation in the workplace; adjustment of functional duties; training to orient oneself in the city and to use public transport; social skills training, assistance in solving problems with employers, social services, etc. At the same time, despite the fact that the Law of Ukraine «On the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in Ukraine» determines the norms for the social support of the disabled people, the legislation does not specify the sources of funding for these services, there are no mechanisms for implementing this provision; the majors and qualification level of support staff are not defined.

Homework can be considered as an innovative form of social and psychological rehabilitation and innovative social service for participants of combat operations and the ATO. In this regard, homework as a component of social and labour rehabilitation contributes to the restoration of personal and social status, social significance in the family and the work collective; provides a comprehensive impact on the person (medical, social, psychological, legal, etc.), which begins with the moment of disablement and continues till such a category of citizens can restore the physical and spiritual forces and be included in active social work.

In order to find out the role of employment in the life of disabled people having different nosologies, to discover the effective ways of their social integration and to explicate the problems in this area, a survey was conducted. It involved 70 disabled people having different nosologies (20 young people among students and 50 adults). The results of the survey showed that 89% of respondents consider employment as life's priority. Among the reasons that, according to the respondents' answers, hinder their employment there are such as: social isolation, inability to obtain appropriate education, and as a result to get the desired profession because of a state of health, lack of proficiency in modern information technologies. Among the answers to the question «who can help or helped you to find a job», there were the following points: parents and relatives - 65%, social services - 30%. With regard to homework as a possible option for employment, 60% of the respondents gave a positive answer. Moreover, among students, this indicator is much lower - 40%, which can be explained by the

young people's desire to continue social communication and social integration after completing their studies at a higher education institution.

Adults unlike students have certain preconceptions and a narrow view of their career opportunities. For example, most people find it impossible to master one or another professional skill, regardless of the existing technology. In particular, people with visual impairment are uncertain about their ability to have access to digital technologies. Thus, 8 people with visual impairment and 15 people with hearing impairment stated their possibility to work with the computer as something unreal. When asked if they know about special programs that provide an opportunity for full-fledged work with software and the Internet, these respondents answered negatively. It is worth saying that among the student youth this situation is much better.

After analysis of the employment status among people with disabilities in Ukraine, the identification of organizational and legal principles of homework application, the substantiation of homework as a form of social and psychological rehabilitation, we defined the following recommendations:

- it is urgent to substantiate theoretically and implement practically the program of professional identification for students with disabilities;
- it is necessary to implement access to social and industrial infrastructure, to realize appropriate mechanisms, incentive procedures and a system of benefits for employers who hire people with disabilities and let them work from home;
- it is relevant to create a list of home-based posts for disabled people;
- it is important to develop measures for the implementation of organized monitoring and justification of criteria for assessing the professional activity of people with disabilities;
- there is a need to create interaction with all the institutions responsible for the professional rehabilitation of people with disabilities on the legislative level;
- it is essential to scientifically substantiate the possibilities of homework as a form of social and psychological rehabilitation for people with disabilities;
- it is significant to develop a project of social advertising, aimed at increasing interest to the problems of disabled persons' employment.

It is established that labor activity, employment of disabled people is one of the most effective means of their social and psychological rehabilitation, aimed at renewal of the disabled persons' social relations and relationships, their emotional stability, active social life, integration into an open society, expansion and deepening of social contacts, renewal of professional qualities and skills, creation of favorable conditions for development and assertiveness of the person. It should be noted that the legal data framework on social and rehabilitation services of a professional and labor direction in the current legislation of Ukraine confirms to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UN Convention on the Professional Recovery and Employment of Persons with Disabilities. At the same time, employment of such groups of population provides them with additional elaboration of pensions and additional financing for the development of social and rehabilitation services of the professional and labor

Training of the appropriate personnel in this situation is of great importance. It is necessary to define a nomenclature list of specialists in the field of professional rehabilitation and social assistance to the persons with disabilities in accordance with the international standards, to identify their need, to provide an organizational and methodological basis for their training and further employment. It is necessary to create conditions for changing negative stereotypes and attitudes towards disabled people in Ukrainian society, based on the achievement of social solidarity and social justice, and to promote the establishment of a general principle: «Look at me as an equal».

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Social and psychological rehabilitation of students with disabilities

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Abstract. Inclusive tourism is an innovative service of higher education institutions, at the same time as a type of socio-psychological rehabilitation of students with disabilities, as a powerful means of active rehabilitation that includes structurally medical, psychological, pedagogical, physical, professional, labor, physical culture, sports and socio- household activities.

The purpose of the study was to develop and experimentally verify the program for the introduction of inclusive tourism as a means of social and psychological rehabilitation of students with disabilities in the institution of higher education.

Keywords: inclusive tourism, students with disabilities, institution of higher education, education, rehabilitation, socialization.

Target setting in a general form and its relation to important scientific and practical tasks. In the context of transformation processes in Ukraine there is a consistent transition from the medical model of disability to the social one; creation of conditions for integration of people with disabilities into active social life; enhancing state guarantees in achieving higher social standards in financial support for disabled people; creating an unobstructed environment for people with disabilities; ensuring active interaction of government bodies and public disability organizations in solving the problems of people with special needs.

For the social integration of people with disabilities, it is important to have both general and higher education. The Higher Education Act of Ukraine (2014) states that a person with special educational needs is a person with a disability who needs additional support to get higher education; therefore, educational institutions are obliged to create and provide an equal access to higher education, including the

provision of special educational and rehabilitation support to persons with special educational needs and to provide them with free access to HEI infrastructure, subject to health constraints.

Analysis of recent research and publications which initiated the study of this issue and which the author refers to; highlighting the previously unsolved parts of the general problem which are the subject matter of this article.

Problems of socialization, social rehabilitation and integration of people with disabilities in the educational institutions are being studied by domestic scientists. In particular, A. Shevtsov's scientific work is devoted to improving the efficiency of the system of complex social-psychological-pedagogical rehabilitation of persons with limited health capacities by creating the theoretical and methodological principles of rehabilitation within the educational approach and developing models of special education and rehabilitation systems and processes (Shevtsov, 2004). The studies of P. Talanchuk highlight the issues of getting education for people with disabilities in integrated type institutions, which provides for joint study of students with functional disabilities together with other students. This form of education recognizes the equal rights of persons with disabilities to education and requires an equal opportunity policy. The study and education of students with disabilities are carried out in the integrated groups that can be seen as a micro-model of the social environment. The stage of systemic development of the integrated educational environment in Ukraine with the subsequent transition to the inclusive learning began with the creation of the «Ukraine» University, the university of a new, integrated type, based on the idea of providing equal access to quality higher education to all, regardless of their health condition, financial status or place of residence (Talanchuk, 2014).

The results of a study (Adyrkhaiev, 2017) on the analysis of physical health and fitness of students with disabilities while studying at university during the implementation of structural and functional methods of adaptive physical culture are as follows: positive changes in physical health and physical fitness of students, regardless of medical diseases or co-occurring disorders, are observed; integration of

students with disabilities into the student environment is faster, but at the same time they feel more comfortable and confident.

In studying the role of the environment in the process of inclusive education implementation for the students with special needs (Rozenfelde, 2016), the most important prerequisites for successful learning, the development of a student interaction culture and values are identified, as well as the conditions for successful participation in the learning process and achievement for all disabled students.

The research objective is to develop and experimentally test a program for the implementation of inclusive tourism as a means of social and psychological rehabilitation of students with disabilities in higher education institutions.

According to the topic and purpose of the study the following tasks are outlined:

1. To characterize the social and psychological rehabilitation as a scientific problem.

2. To reveal the essence and content of inclusive tourism as a means of social and psychological rehabilitation of people with disabilities.

3. To introduce the inclusive tourism program at a higher education institution and experimentally test its impact on the rehabilitation and socialization of students with disabilities.

Statement of basic research materials with full justification of scientific results.

The concept of rehabilitation is used in various scientific and practical fields and includes such aspects as: legal, medical, psychological, professional, social. A purely medical understanding of rehabilitation is «the health recovery of a person injured as a result of illness or accident to a possible optimum in physical, spiritual and professional terms» (Husak, 2014).

According to the definition of the International Labor Organization (ILO), rehabilitation is the recovery of health of people with physical and mental disabilities in order to achieve their maximal physical, mental, social and professional adequacy.

According to K. Renner and R. Yumashev, rehabilitation is a socially necessary functional and social and labor recovery of patients and disabled persons (children and

adults), which is carried out by the complex application of state, public, medical, psychological, pedagogical, legal and other means (Husak, 2014).

Analyzing the national legislation, N. Husak notes that there is no comprehensive understanding of social rehabilitation among scientists and practitioners who refer to the legislation of Ukraine.

The definition of social rehabilitation in national legislation is first mentioned in the Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine «About Social Work with Families, Children and Youth», where it is understood as «a type of social work aimed at restoration of basic social functions, psychological, physical, moral health, social status of families, children and young people. Social rehabilitation is aimed at optimizing and adjusting the attitude of children and young people to the family and society in difficult life circumstances, cultivation of self-care and independent living skills». For the second and last time, social rehabilitation in the Ukrainian legislation is interpreted in the Law of Ukraine «On Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine» as a system of measures aimed at creating and providing conditions for the active participation of a person in life, restoration of his social status and capacity for independent social and family-household activities through social and environmental orientation and social and household adaptation, social service to meet the need in technical and other rehabilitation means.

The encyclopedic dictionary «All About Social Work» (2014) defines social rehabilitation as a system of measures aimed at creating and providing conditions for the active participation of a person in life, restoration of his social status and capacity for independent social and family-household activities through social and environmental orientation and social and household adaptation, social service to meet the need in technical and other means of rehabilitation (Accessible Tourism, 2008).

The Encyclopedia for Social Workers states that «social rehabilitation is aimed at social experience restoration and social connections' establishment, rules of behavior, communication, emotional stability, active social life, social status restoration, integration into open society, expanding and deepening of social contacts, culture introduction, restoration of professional qualities and skills, social experience

and social functions, mental, physical and spiritual health of maladjusted persons; it is the process of restoration of a person's ability to live in the social environment, as well as the social environment itself and living standards, which have been restricted or impaired for certain reasons» (Husak, 2014).

Thus, rehabilitation is seen as a process aimed at reducing the expressiveness and significance of the violations that caused a difficult life circumstance for a person, as well as to assist the person in the realization of his/her intentions and life goals, that is, aimed at restoring the ability to fulfill himself/herself as a person.

In fact, social rehabilitation is aimed at restoring the social significance of a person in society, in the family environment, and especially at a close personal level. This is facilitated by active social connections, social communication, the ability to actively learn the environment, and social integration as an alternative to eliminating the feeling of social exclusion.

In turn, psychological rehabilitation is a system of measures aimed at restoration, correction of psychological functions, qualities, personal properties, creation of favorable conditions for the development and approval of the individual.

Psychological rehabilitation involves the implementation of rehabilitation measures aimed at correction of the psychological state of the patient, formation of his attitude to treatment and medical recommendations, learning psycho-hygienic skills, orientation to return to active life at a level adequate to his abilities and capabilities. Particularly important is the period after returning home – the process of adaptation to the changed situation in the family, society, professional sphere.

The pedagogical aspect of rehabilitation takes an important place in the psychological rehabilitation as a system of psychological and pedagogical measures aimed at forming ways of mastering knowledge and skills, providing psychological assistance, in particular, forming the self-affirmation and proper self-esteem by means of the systemic educational work.

Social and psychological rehabilitation allows the client to successfully adapt to the environment and society as a whole, to acquire moral and psychological balance, self-confidence, to eliminate psychological discomfort, to live a full-fledged life.

In general, rehabilitation as a system includes a complex of individual subsystems and their interrelation: clinical and biological (solving problems of homeostasis, adaptation, compensation); social and psychological (analysis of communication problems, relationships etc.); ethical (analysis of the relationship of the social worker with the client based on the principle of partnership); social and economic (analysis of cost of appropriate expenses, economic profitability of rehabilitation measures); legal (development of legal rules etc.).

Therefore, the general content of social and psychological rehabilitation, in particular, for people with disabilities, is as follows:

1. Functional restoration of abilities of disabled people etc.; including: a) complete restoration (restitution); b) compensation (for example, in case of the inability to work with the right hand as a result of its injury to adapt to working with the left hand);

2. Adaptation to work (occupational therapy);

3. Immediate social and psychological rehabilitation – involvement of the individual in everyday life, inclusion in social relations on the basis of restoration of mental functions and communicative abilities.

Inclusive tourism is a unique phenomenon for the rehabilitation of students with disabilities; it contains both the cognitive process and enables the successful socialization in the context of the university's educational environment.

The Center for Social and Educational Integration and Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism «No Barriers» (hereinafter the Center) was founded at Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University, the purpose of which is to consolidate the efforts of the relevant structural units of the University, the involved executive bodies and public bodies aimed at social and pedagogical support of persons with disabilities in their adaptation to the student and pedagogical staff, integration into the educational and social society and the creation of conditions for self-development and self-fulfillment, development of social activity, autonomy, responsibility and mobility of persons with special needs.

In its activities, the Center is guided by the Constitution of Ukraine, the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities No. 159 (Convention ratified by Act No. 624-IV of 06.03.2003), and in accordance with the Laws of Ukraine «On Higher Education» (2014), «On the principles of social protection of disabled persons in Ukraine» of 21.03.1991, «On rehabilitation of disabled persons in Ukraine» of 20.12.2005.

The issue of inclusive tourism is regulated in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Article 30 «Participation in cultural life, leisure and sports») and the resolution adopted in 1991 by the UNWTO General Assembly entitled «Creating Tourism Opportunities for Handicapped People in the Nineties», the text of which was updated in Dakar in 2005 and was called «Tourism, Accessible for All». In the Declaration on Tourist Travel Simplification, adopted at the 18th Session of the General Assembly in Astana, UNWTO calls on Member States (WTO) to make their tourist facilities accessible to persons with disabilities and to publish clear and detailed information on the current reception service for people with disabilities and the problems they may encounter during their journey.

The Center operates on the basis of such principles as respect and perception of individual human characteristics, non-discrimination and human rights violations, confidentiality, accessibility of educational services, interagency cooperation.

On October 27-29, 2016 the International Scientific and Practical Symposium «Topical Issues of Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism in Ukraine» was held at the University for the first time in our country.

This event was preceded by the creation of the Association «Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism», founded by the Public Institution «Cherkasy Regional Center for Medical and Social Expertise of Cherkasy Regional Council», National Historical and Cultural Reserve «Chyhyryn», Shevchenkovskiy National Reserve in Kaniv, National Dendrological Park «Sofiivka», Public Association «All-Ukrainian Scientific and Practical Association of Inclusive Tourism of Persons with

Disabilities and Chernobyl Cleanup Veterans of Ukraine», Charitable Fund «Support of Social Security Programs of the Chernobyl Accident Victims and People with Disabilities», co-founded by Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University (Faculty of Social and Psychological Education).

The Symposium resulted in the adoption of the Resolution, which is the basis for approval a practical action plan for the implementation of Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism in Ukraine as a social and rehabilitation service and its testing in Cherkasy region as a pilot region within the framework of the National Action Plan to implement the UN Convention on the rights of people with disabilities by the Coordinating Committee of the Regional State Administration for the Chernobyl Accident Victims and People with Disabilities (Commission Nr. 466 of Cherkasy Regional State Administration of November 17, 2014 Minutes of Proceedings No. 7 of November 11, 2016).

In the course of implementation of the practical action plan, namely item 16 «To start the All-Ukrainian rehabilitation and social games (competitions, festivals etc.) for people with disabilities in different directions and types of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism together with the reserves of different directions of activity of national, state and local importance in different regions of Ukraine» – at the initiative of the Association «Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism» and the Faculty of Social and Psychological Education of Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University in April 2017 and 2018 respectively, the First and Second student competition of scientific projects «Traveling without barriers» were held.

Project topics offered by students can be divided into the following areas:

- inclusive tourism abroad (the main purpose of this field of activity is to study the experience of foreign countries, to define the basic concepts of creating architectural accessibility and creating a society «for everybody»);
- inclusive tourism in Ukraine (development of inclusive tourism routes aimed at rehabilitation of people with disabilities, promoting familiarity with the cultural traditions of Ukrainians, expanding the outlook, harmonizing the internal state

and self-realization through such forms of work as quests, trainings, excursions, workshops, social and psychological trainings, etc.

The uniqueness of this competition is that students with disabilities also participated in the development and defense of projects. This confirms that inclusive tourism is not only an interesting and meaningful pastime for people with disabilities, but also a significant independent research and educational activity.

All the authors of the projects were given the opportunity to visit one of the routes, namely a trip to the canyon in the village Buky (Mankivka district, Cherkasy region). The trip had both a cognitive and a rehabilitation purpose as the training was held in the canyon, aimed at identifying and developing the leadership qualities and determining the relationships in the team.

Currently, the implementation of the program «Open the World Together» continues, the main purpose of which is the cultural and emotional development of the young person's personality, its development on the path to self-improvement. Also the Student Inclusive Tourism Bureau was established. The main purpose of this activity is the creation of inclusive tourism routes in Cherkasy region.

During the Bureau operation, the students developed 12 inclusive tourism routes, which were divided by such nosologies as:

1) people with general disease disabilities – routes aimed at rehabilitation, eco-tourism, involvement in workshops, lectures and trainings;

2) routes for ATO participants and their families, which include active rest, various quests, training courses, competitions, workshops, aimed at re-socialization and adaptation to new living conditions;

3) routes for people with disabilities using a wheelchair or other aids. This type of rehabilitation is also aimed at restoring inner forces, getting acquainted with new forms and methods of art-therapeutic work.

Thanks to the grant assistance from Cherkasy Regional State Administration, the students of the university developed and tested the route of inclusive tourism – excursion trips to the Trypillian museum in Lehedzyno village, as well as to the city of Cherkasy to watch the performance at Taras Shevchenko Cherkasy Academic Regional

Ukrainian Musical and Drama Theater, to get acquainted with Cherkasy Art Museum and local cultural landmarks. The youth also had the opportunity to listen to a concert dedicated to I. Schubert and to connect with music as listeners.

The purpose of the trip was not only to connect with the art, but also to help students with disabilities learn to interact with their peers, because during the trip, a training course was conducted aimed at communication and creating a favorable psychological climate in the group. All the students were interested in the training, and upon its completion they said that they learned a lot about each other, learned how to find solutions to difficult and conflict situations in the group.

Also an important stage of rehabilitation was a trip to Cherkasy Art Museum, because students not only surveyed the paintings but also made their own ones, as drawing is a well-known art-therapeutic method, art allows to reconstruct the traumatic conflict situation in a symbolic hidden form and find its solution by the students. Creativity is one of the means of overcoming the fear that arises because of the internal conflict. During the reflection each participant described his/her feelings during the work and interpreted their drawings.

The social and psychological trainings on the territory of the National Dendrological Park «Sofiiivka» (Uman) are also traditional, as they help to unite the team, determine the leadership qualities, level of communication in the group, use of art-therapeutic techniques, elements of workshops, work natural materials. Social and psychological trainings are an integral part of rehabilitation, they help participants to better know themselves, their surroundings, learn how to find a way out of crisis life situations and socialize in a new environment.

To study the impact of inclusive tourism on the social and psychological rehabilitation of students with disabilities, a set of research methods was used. The leading method was the experimental work conducted at the Faculty of Social and Psychological Education of Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University.

The aim of the experimental work was to test the effectiveness of the inclusive tourism impact on the socialization and adaptation of students with disabilities.

In the process of experimental work it was necessary to solve the following tasks: to determine the initial level and to trace the dynamics of the desire of students with disabilities to travel, to learn something new, as well as to trace the dynamics of interaction with the team and participation in public life of the faculty and the city; to experimentally test the impact of inclusive tourism and social and psychological rehabilitation of people with disabilities; to conduct qualitative and quantitative analysis of the obtained results.

At the beginning of the experiment, the initial level of desire of students with disabilities to travel, their social activity, the level of adaptation in new conditions, and the relationships with classmates were studied.

In order to determine the relevance of the problem, its practical significance and the level of students' readiness for inclusive tourism, the staff of the Center conducted a questionnaire survey among the students with disabilities. The questionnaire consisted of ten questions, which were answered by 53 students. 80% of the respondents answered positively to the question «Do you find active types of rehabilitation useful?» 86% of respondents answered positively to the question «Would you like to be engaged in active rehabilitation?» 96% of the respondents answered positively to the question «Would you like to be engaged in various types of tourism that have a wellness, social and rehabilitation character?»

To achieve the stated purpose and to solve the tasks of the experimental work, we used a complex of interrelated research methods, namely: questionnaire survey, polling, testing, observation, conversation, diagnostics, etc.

The observation method is used in the form of observation and conversation with the students with disabilities.

For the experimental situation, conditions have been created to help determine the impact of inclusive tourism on the socialization of students with disabilities, including travel, training, and excursions.

Psychological tests allow to obtain individual indices of communication skills development as well as indices of general adaptation to the new environment.

These methods allow to determine the initial level of the adaptation process and the level of interaction with the team in which they study at the first stage of the experimental work, and to conclude the reliability of the hypothesis at the last stage.

The conversation is based on the results of psychological diagnostics. The interview questions are grouped into blocks that reflect some aspects of student life and learning. The questions can be used comprehensively or selectively. The main areas of the interview are presented by a block of questions: revealing the student's worldview position, determining the level of interaction with the team, motivating the student to travel, studying, and participating in social activities.

In determining the levels of adaptation and social activity of students with disabilities in certain criteria, a set of complementary research methods was used, in particular:

- study of socio-psychological adaptation by K. Rogers and R. Diamond, which main purpose is to identify the characteristics of the adaptation period of the individual through the integral indices of «adaptation», «self-perception», «acceptance of others», «emotional comfort», «internality», «desire for dominance».
- methods for determining organizational and communication skills (according to B. O. Fedoryshyn) – as this index is an important factor in the general socialization and realization as a person.

In order to determine the percentage of social activity among students with disabilities, a questionnaire survey consisting of 11 questions was conducted and the most important parts of the individual's life were determined.

In the course of study a correlation analysis was conducted in order to determine the impact of inclusive tourism on students with disabilities. It was based on personal tests, questionnaires and observations. Testing was conducted twice at the beginning and end of the rehabilitation program, which allows us to practically determine the dynamics of impact of inclusive tourism and various aspects of life of students with disabilities.

Study of socio-psychological adaptation by K. Rogers and R.Diamond

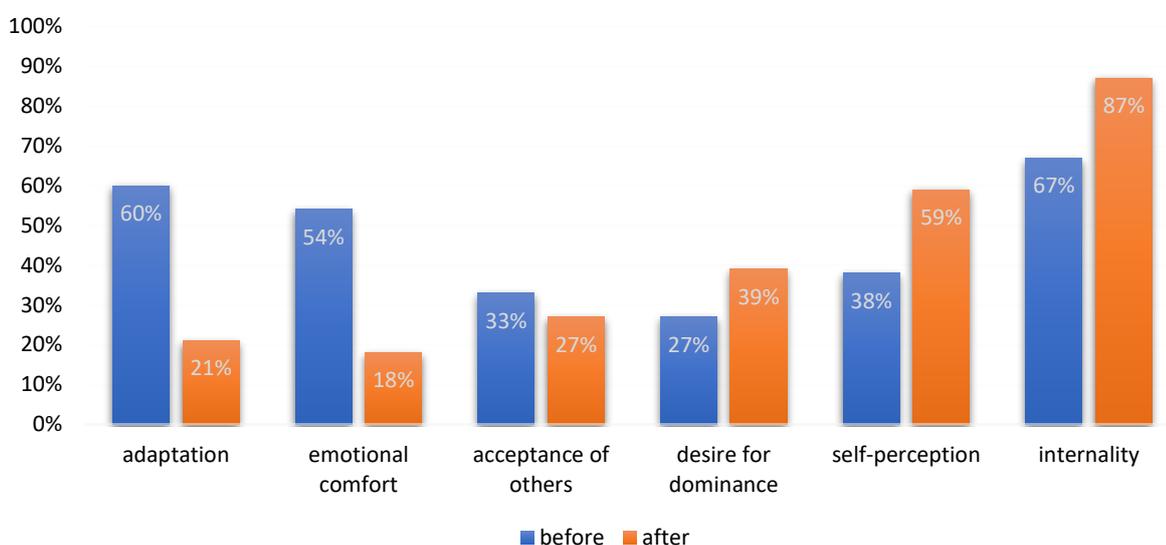


Fig. 1. Survey results by research methods,%

To study the level of social and psychological adaptation in the team, we used the methodology of the «Study of socio-psychological adaptation of K. Rogers and R. Diamond». 53 respondents (1st and 6th year students) took part in the study; during the first survey we obtained the following results: before the beginning of the rehabilitation program: maladaptive index - 60%; emotional discomfort index - 54%; subordination index - 33%; the desire for dominance (leadership qualities) - 27%; self-perception index (self-esteem) - 38%; the accepting other people index - 67%. As we can see, students with disabilities are poorly adapted to the new environment, have poor leadership qualities and self-esteem. After conducting training courses, aimed at self-actualization, dealing with conflict situations, relationships with peers and staff, individual work with a psychologist and tourist trips that included eco-trainings, group forms of art therapy, master classes, the final testing results changed positively: maladaptive index - 21%; emotional discomfort index - 18%; subordination index - 27%; the desire for dominance (leadership qualities) - 39%; self-perception index (self-esteem) - 59%; the accepting other people index - 87%.

Methods for determining organizational and communication skills

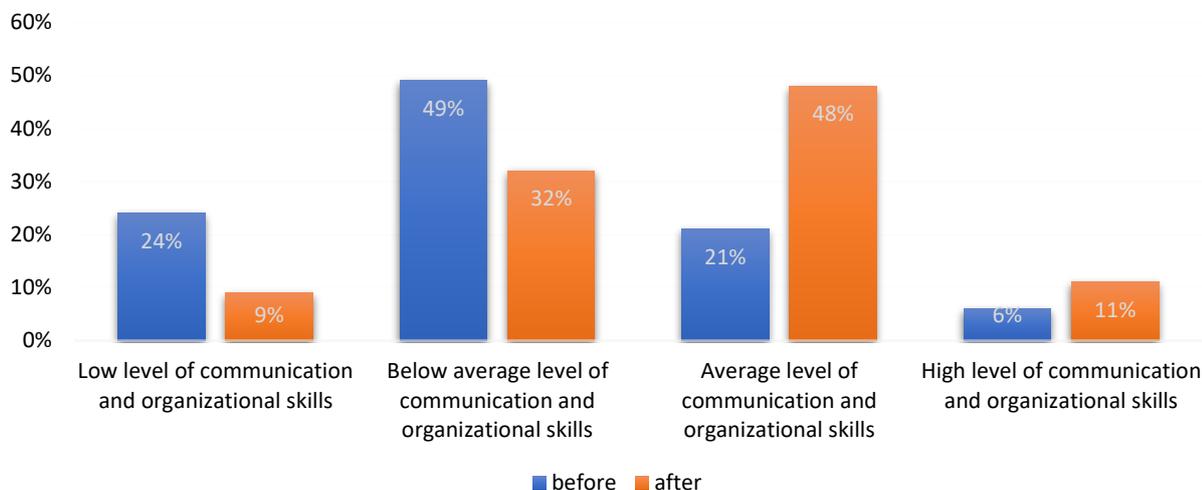


Fig. 2. Methods for determining organizational and communication skills (according to B.O. Fedoryshyn)

These methods clearly show the level of communication skills that affect the relationship with the team and friends. Before the beginning of the rehabilitation program, we had the following indices: 24% of respondents have low level of communication and organizational skills, 49% of respondents have below average level of communication and organizational skills, 21% of respondents have the average level of communication and organizational skills, 6% of respondents belong to the group with a high level of communication and organizational skills.

According to the study, most students with disabilities have a below average communication level. In order to reduce the negative manifestations, a number of trainings were organized, which were included in the program of inclusive tourism and conducted both on the territory of the National Dendrological Park «Sofiivka» and during trips to Cherkasy and Buky. The training program was conditionally divided into 3 blocks: self-esteem correction, leadership development and communication skills development. At the end of the program, we obtained the following results: 9% of respondents have a low level of communication and organizational skills, while 32%

of respondents have a below average level of communication and organizational skills. Students in this group do not want to communicate; they feel uncomfortable in the new society.

Table 1

Comparison table of the correlation analysis of the questionnaire survey

Question	Answer Options	Before	After
How do you feel about other members of society?	A. Communicate openly, as equals	57 %	87 %
	B. Cautious	39 %	12 %
	C. I try to avoid contacts	4 %	1 %
Do you feel negative about society?	A. Yes	7 %	3 %
	B. No	93 %	97 %
How do you evaluate your health?	A. Excellent	3 %	8 %
	B. Good	31 %	56 %
	C. Satisfactory	54 %	32 %
	D. Unsatisfactory	12 %	4 %
How do you assess your psychological mood?	A. Optimism	21 %	46 %
	B. Pessimism	44 %	18 %
	C. Different	35 %	36 %
Are you satisfied with your life?	A. Yes	32 %	54 %
	B.No	68 %	46 %
Do you attend any public events that take place in your city /village? (holidays, events, etc.)	A. Always	21 %	43 %
	B. From time to time	68 %	49 %
	C. Never	11 %	8 %
Who do you usually spend your free time with?	A. At home with family	75 %	60 %
	B. With friends	21 %	39 %
	C. Alone	4 %	1 %

48% of respondents belong to the average-level group of communication and organizational skills manifestation. The students of this group seek to contact people, do not limit the circle of their acquaintances, defend their opinion and plan their work.

11% of the respondents belong to the group with a high level of communication and organizational skills. They do not get lost in new conditions, quickly find friends, constantly try to expand the circle of their acquaintances, engage in social activities,

help their relatives and friends, show the initiative in communication, are happy to participate in social events, can make their own decisions in a difficult situation.

A questionnaire was developed before the start of the inclusive tourism program and all the respondents were interviewed. As can be seen from the above data, most students with disabilities are ready for the perception of inclusive tourism means, active types of rehabilitation, which include various types of tourism that have health and social and rehabilitation character.

Thus, in the context of the practical implementation of measures to ensure the socio-psychological rehabilitation of students with disabilities, innovative technology is an inclusive tourism, which is successfully implemented at Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University.

Conclusions of the study and prospects for further research in this direction.

The article deals with the theoretical generalization and practical solution of the issue of inclusive tourism as a social and psychological rehabilitation of students with disabilities.

In the course of the analysis of the degree of development of the studied problem in the psycho-pedagogical literature and educational practice, the socio-psychological rehabilitation was characterized as a scientific problem. It was found that the researchers laid the methodological basis and revealed the general issues of the characteristics of inclusive tourism, psychological rehabilitation, the impact of inclusive tourism on the adaptation and socialization of students with disabilities, substantiated the need for inclusive tourism as one of the innovative forms of working with students.

The analysis of available scientific evidence shows that the research mainly focuses on the theoretical principles of inclusive tourism, but there is almost no practical aspect and methodological recommendations for the implementation of such activities in higher education institutions.

The essence and content of inclusive tourism as a means of social and psychological rehabilitation of people with disabilities are revealed: aiming at recuperation, active knowledge of the natural phenomena, traditions, establishing new

social contacts, friends and business relationships; ensuring a change of environment, habitual lifestyle, active form of recreation, which promotes physical healing and psychological relaxation; positive influence on personality development; provision for the special needs of people with disabilities; maintaining active health and vitality.

The implementation of the inclusive tourism program at the Faculty of Social and Psychological Education of Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University provided for: the creation of a Center for Social and Educational Integration and Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism «No Barriers»; foundation of the Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism Association; foundation of the International Scientific and Practical Symposium «Actual Problems of Implementation of Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism in Ukraine»; holding a competition for scientific projects «Traveling without barriers»; creation of the Student Inclusive Tourism Bureau; organization of excursion routes to the canyon in the Buky village, to the Trypillian museum in Lehedzyno village, as well as to the city of Cherkasy for a performance at Taras Shevchenko Cherkasy Academic Regional Ukrainian Musical and Drama Theater, Cherkasy Art Museum and local cultural landmarks; conducting training courses aimed at socio-psychological aspects of rehabilitation, which involves solving such issues as restoration the personal qualities and abilities of students with disabilities for their interaction with the social environment, as well as psychocorrection of their orientations to fulfill the duties of a citizen, member of society, team, family.

The quantitative indices of the conducted research have shown that inclusive tourism is a unique tool for social and psychological rehabilitation of students with disabilities. It includes both the cognitive process and the opportunity for successful socialization in the educational environment of the university. The experimental study found that inclusive tourism, combined with a training program, had a positive effect on such indices such as maladaptation, emotional discomfort, and general communication with fellow students.

Along with the good perspectives there are issues that need further development, namely: improvement of architectural accessibility of tourist sites, inclusion of

inclusive tourism measures in regional and state programs on social youth policy; scientific studies of landscape impact assessment on different nosologies; further scientific and theoretical substantiation of physiological and psycho-emotional impact of inclusive tourism on people with disabilities.

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Green tourism as a form of socio-economic development of the ukrainian village

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Sumy State Pedagogical University named after A. S. Makarenko

Abstract. The article analyzes the tourism resources of the region by organizational forms of tourism. The role of rural green tourism as an important branch of national and world economy is considered. The basic tendencies of development of this type of tourism are investigated, its role in economy of different countries is determined. The role of rural green tourism in solving the socio-economic problems of the village is highlighted.

Keywords: Rural tourism, green tourism, village culture, rural green tourism, rural area

Relevance of the study: The Ukrainian village has an extremely rich historical and architectural heritage, culture, distinctive life, picturesque landscapes, nature and healing and recreational resources. Our villages are rich in individual housing stock and kind hardworking people. At the same time, an acute problem for many villages is the increasing overflow of labor force. Taking into consideration the lack of investment to create new jobs in rural Ukraine, more attention should be paid on the national level to those sectors that do not need large funds for their development. Such industries include rural tourism, which has long been practiced in Ukraine. After all, there were always many holidaymakers in villages with appropriate recreational facilities. This is especially true for villages located on the banks of rivers, seas and mountains (Prospects for the development of rural green tourism in Ukraine).

In addition, the Ukrainian village has many cognitive potentials associated with historical and ethnographic heritage, rural culture and life, little-known types of occupational activity and folk crafts. A resident of a large Ukrainian city perceives

rural life, village culture as fascinating exotic, especially if it is a village of Hutsul, Moldavian, Bulgarian, Greek, etc. It is even more exotic for foreign tourists (Vasilyev,2001).

The development of tourism is widely highlighted in the scientific works of I. Artyukhovoyi, M. Haby, S. Illyashenko, V. Kyfyak, M. Mal's'koyi, V. Khudo and others. The main aspects of the development of «green» tourism were reflected in the works of L. Zaburana, A. Zinchenko, A. Kravchuk, O. Krasnoruts'koho and others.

Social and economic development of tourism, including green, ones increasing its popularity is relevant, as it will contribute to the growth of the state budget and employment, maintaining a high standard of living, improving education, introducing new means of dissemination of information, creating prerequisites for improving the country payment balance, development of territories and other branches of the economy of Ukraine (Dobryans'ka, 2018).

Formulating the goals of the article: to consider the role and place of rural green tourism in the development of rural regions of Ukraine, the relevance and problems of rural tourism in the overall system of the national tourism industry.

Outline of background material: In the world rural practice, along with the development of agricultural activity, non- agricultural employment sectors, rural tourism in particular are becoming a source of additional income. Since 1972 agrotourism is defined as a separate branch of economy. In Western Europe, rural tourism is characterized by sustainable development since the early 1960 's . At present, this phenomenon is widespread, although regional models of functioning of this type differ significantly.

Today, rural tourism is developing at a rather rapid pace and in some countries attracts a large number of foreign tourists. Multiple rural tourism, especially in the context of targeted development programs, has a positive impact on the conservation and development of rural areas, the rational use of their resource potential, stimulate the development of personal farms, expanding the demand for environmentally friendly, natural food, as well as rural areas, rural construction, crafts, culture and identity, that is, in the whole is addressed to solving social economic problems of rural

areas, especially the problem of rural employment. All this mentioned ultimately affects the level of competitiveness of rural areas, which is manifested in improving the welfare of residents.

Researchers believe that for the successful development of rural green tourism, the region must have the following features: clean environment, low level of urbanization and industrialization , limited intensity of agriculture and forestry, a susceptible agrarian structure (medium- sized) agro- cultural landscape, low income of people (which would stimulate their employment in this area), free space resources (Papp, 2015).

In Ukraine, there are all the prerequisites for the development of rural recreation, which can be seen as a specific form of ancillary economic activity in the rural environment using the natural and cultural potential of the region, or as a form of small business that allows to solve in some extent the problem of employment of rural population, improve its well-being , make fuller use of the natural and historical and cultural potential of the countryside. The matter of rural holiday development has a real state perspective and contributes to improving the socio-economic situation of rural areas (Prospects for the development of rural green tourism in Ukraine).

Taking into consideration the overall economic crisis in Ukraine, in particular the exacerbation of rural problems, the widespread development and development of rural green tourism is particularly desirable here. A systematic approach to the organization of this new type of Ukrainian tourism can and should contribute to the development of not only domestic but also external tourism, as a way of expanding international relations and mutually beneficial cooperation (Boyko, 2010).

Today, the development of rural green tourism, which has long been practiced in Ukraine, is relevant. After all, there are always a large number of city dwellers in villages with a suitable recreational base. The most popular for recreation are the villages near the seas, rivers near the mountainous terrain. Particularly favorable conditions for the development of green tourism are created in the territories of national and landscape parks, where there is an opportunity to combine a complete rest with knowledge of the natural and historical and cultural potential of the region.

Ukrainian village has a very rich historical and architectural heritage, culture, natural picture sane landscapes, and healthy recreational resources. All in all, then there are all prerequisites for the development of recreation in the countryside, which can be regarded as a specific form of ancillary economic activities in the rural environment of using natural and cultural potential of the region or as a form of small business, which allows to solve the problem of rural employment, improve its goodness and usefully to the natural and historical and cultural potential of the countryside. Rural tourism is an important factor in the steady dynamic increase in budget revenues, in the activation of the development of many industries (transport, trade, communications, construction, agriculture, etc.) (Bondarenko, 2015).

Rural green tourism is a specific form of recreation in private farms in rural areas using the property and labor resources of personal peasant, subsidiary or farm economy, natural and recreational features of the area and cultural, historical and ethnographic heritage of the region (Byrkovych, 2008).

Rural tourism is an important social and economic phenomenon of today. The main role in its development is played by natural-geographical, historical-political, socio-economic and demographic factors. The development of rural green tourism in Ukraine is quite spontaneous. It is closely linked to the development of society and is subjected to its objective laws (Shakhrayuk-Onofrey, 2016).

Conditionally, the factors of rural green tourism development can be divided into external and internal. The external factors of tourism development include the geographical location of the region, political relations between the countries, the international division of labor, prices on the international market and in different countries, exchange ratio and so on. Demographic factors such as population growth, uneven density and concentration in large cities (urbanization) lead to an increase in tourism potential, an effort to find themselves in less crowded places. Such factors as proximity to transit routes and countries that supply tourists distance from the «hot» points of the planet play a major role. The formation of world tourist flows is actively influenced by the ratio of levels of socio-economic development of different countries.

Determinants are the internal factors for the development of rural green tourism. Natural-geographical features and climatic conditions of the country, availability and quality of natural resources and possibility of their convenient use; economic situation in the country; domestic politics, political stability; social order, level of development of productive forces, structure and level of well-being of the population are crucial among the factors of the development of rural tourism.

Concerning fo the impact on tourism, all factors are divided into attraction factors that encourage travel or rest and the factors of distribution or demand differentiation that affect the choice of place of travel or rest (Sokol, 2006).

Rural tourism is a type of tourism that takes place in rural areas and uses its values: rural lifestyle, natural environment, local culture, traditional architecture, participation in local cultural events. Therefore, the factors of the development of rural green tourism include:

- the undeniable charm of the rural area and its values for the inhabitants of the cities for which the village is an escape from the crowds and industry;
- fashion trend to rest in the natural environment;
- development of transport, which enables fast and easy access of tourists to remote areas with a clean environment;
- greater availability of this type of recreation for persons with low incomes;
- rural traditions of hospitality, decorative elements, local cuisine with typical, rural dishes, smells and flavors (Shakhrayuk-Onofrey, 2016).

In order to plan effectively the development of rural green tourism in the region, it is necessary to consider its features of territorial and functional organization. Territorial organization of rural green tourism is a system of spatial inter-location of rural settlements providing agro-recreational services with respect to each other, as well as to cities-centers for the generation of consumers of agro-tourist services, the formed transport infrastructure of the territory and objects of natural and ethno-cultural heritage (Byrkovych, 2008).

The development of rural green tourism in most countries of the world is regarded as an integral part of the complex socio-economic development of the village.

This is also true for Ukraine, where the socio-economic problems of the village are particularly acute. The positive impact of rural green tourism on improving the conditions and quality of life of peasants is primarily in the expansion of the employment of rural population, especially women, and it provides extra income for farmer. At the same time, their income comes not only from renting accommodation, but also from the following services: direct sale of their own agricultural products (without intermediaries and transport costs); cooking for guests (using self-grown products); rental of sports and fishing equipment; sale of handicrafts and other products; acquaintance with local traditions and culture; involvement in agricultural work, particularly in the apiary, in the haymaker; entertainment organization (horseback riding, boat trips, bird watching, fishing, etc.).

This activity contributes improving the living standards of all residents, creating new jobs. That is why in many countries, much attention is paid to the development of rural tourism as an industry that makes it possible to revitalize local infrastructure in a short time.

Since green tourism is an effective means of addressing the problem of population retention in underdeveloped regions, it is regarded in many countries as one of the important areas in rural development policy. In France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Ireland, Germany, and Spain, involvement in green tourism is encouraged nationally. In terms of popularity, vacation in rural areas in these countries is now ranked second after vacations at sea. Rural tourism creates new jobs and generates real income for the regions, finding ways and means to conserve nature. In many countries, the development of this type of tourism has become a major area of protection and recreation of rural landscapes (Pityulych, 2011).

It is promising for the regions of Ukraine to develop rural tourism or welcome guests in the homes of rural residents. Today, this type is widely developed in Central Europe. As a rule, people using this type of vacation take their vacations in parts and spend one part of their vacations in rural areas. This form of recreation provides unique values. In Europe, a farmer, who informs his guests using his personal experience filled with the stories of his parents and grandparents, is recognized as valuable. And, indeed,

everyday things such as fresh air, hospitality, natural and cultural sites and various types of outdoor activities, such as engaging in agricultural work, are becoming valuable (Papp, 2015).

Latvia has extensive legislative experience in the development of agritourism. This is due to the fact that for a long time the main contingent of tourists who want to relax in the countryside are foreigners. The government has timely drawn attention to this highly promising type of tourism, which table to tackle rural unemployment, and approved a number of relevant regulations. According to the Association of Rural Tourism of Latvia, in the last eight years the number of tourist reception places has increased almost ten times in rural areas, the number of beds has increased by 19 times (Turystyczna biblioteka – vse pro turizm).

As practice, shows the international community has a strong interest in this type of recreation. It is noteworthy that today in Western Europe there are about the same number of beds-places for holidaymakers in rural areas at home from the owners, as well as in hotels. Tourism development leads to dynamism of village life as local resources, all local capabilities, products manufactured in the village: wine, fruit, vegetables and products of folk art and local handicrafts are being involved. But for the development of rural green tourism, economic and organizational prerequisites must be created, there should be a will of local authorities to promote and develop this type of tourism, and make effective use of the available housing stock (Papp, 2015).

Rural tourism offers opportunities both to improve the budgetary capacity of local governments and to bring urban and rural people closer together. It expands the employment of rural population, has a positive impact on the economy and ecology of the regions of Ukraine, contributes to the revival, preservation and development of local folk customs, crafts, historical and cultural heritage. Every Ukrainian village can be transformed into a true tourist paradise, which will boldly compete with Western Ukrainian tourist and European centers (Boyko, 2010).

If the great wealth of material and spiritual culture of Ukraine is properly involved, a positive result in rural green tourism will not slow down. Namely, the welfare of the rural family will increase, the income of the rural population will

diversify, the migration from rural areas will decrease, the range of tourist services in Ukraine, the local budgets, the competitiveness and attractiveness, the amount of internal and external investments in rural areas will increase, places in industries directly or indirectly related to rural tourism; will grow in quantity young people, as well as women, other categories of citizens will start their own businesses in rural tourism (Latynin, 2012).

Today, this would provide direct employment to the rural population and lead to the emergence of tens of thousands of farms that would effectively operate in this sector of the economy. The importance of rural green tourism for the economic, social and spiritual development of Ukrainian society is quite promising and important. In addition, rural green tourism is an important environmental and ethical factor, as it contributes to both the physical and moral well-being of the population.

Considering the foreign experience of rural green tourism development, it is necessary to study and substantiate both the current stage and the prospects for the development of this type of tourism in Ukraine. On this basis, it is necessary to identify the areas of priority development of rural green tourism and develop appropriate recommendations for both local governments and citizens who are interested in this activity.

The positive impact of rural green tourism on addressing the socio-economic problems of the village lies primarily in the fact that it expands the employment of rural people, especially women, and gives farmers extra income. Rural green tourism in Ukraine extends the employment opportunities of the farmer not only in the manufacturing sector but also in the service sector. With a certain accumulation of the number of holidaymakers there is a need to satisfy a variety of requests, which in turn stimulates the development of services: transport, recreation and entertainment, household services, communication, trade, etc. (Cherchyk, 2009).

An important result of the development of green tourism is in empowering sales subsidiary farming and its implementation in place, and not as agricultural raw materials but as ready-made food after appropriate food handling and preparation. Experience shows that those families who take vacationers also improve the structure

of crops in the garden, taking into account the needs of guests, expanding the range of vegetables, fruit trees, berries, etc.; varied and develop Livestock, install Greenhouses (Shakhrayuk-Onofrey, 2016).

The positive impact of this type of tourism on solving the socio-economic problems of the village lies primarily in the fact that it expands the employment of rural population, especially women, and gives farmers extra income, extends the employment opportunities of the farmer not only in the production sector but also in the service sector. With a certain accumulation of the number of holidaymakers there is a need to satisfy their various requests, and this, in turn, stimulates the development of services: transport, communication, trade, domestic service, recreational and other.

The development of rural green tourism encourages the improvement of rural estates, streets, villages as a whole; stimulates the development of social infrastructure. Of course, the first stages of the reception and giving service for holidaymakers are based on existing housing stock using local recreational and infrastructure resources. But with some income from this activity, those who are engaged in it begin to invest in improving the municipal housing, streets; working together to provide better service.

A significant role is played by the development of rural green tourism in raising the cultural and educational level of the rural population. Preparing to receive and offer service for holidaymakers, members of peasant families are involuntarily forced to update their knowledge of housekeeping, hygiene and sanitation, cooking, etc., and communication with guests broadens their horizons, allows them to make new acquaintances, make friends.

Rural green tourism has a positive impact on the revival, preservation and development of local folk customs, crafts, historical and cultural monuments. Expressing interest in these national culture assets, the residents of the cities, while vacationing in the countryside, reveal their true value to the locals, popularize them in their countries, and thus help them in moral, or sometimes in material matters (Kamushkov, 2009).

It should be noted that there are many other problems in the development of rural green tourism, for example, the major obstacles to the development of tourism in rural

areas are the distance of recreation centers and their recreational non-compliance with the needs of modern tourists . The solution to this problem is possible by joining the efforts of regional and local authorities to upgrade the communication infrastructure; the availability of private road transport enables vacationers to easily reach the desired regions, even those far from the starting point of the journey; stimulating the development of recreational forms of small business in rural areas makes it possible to improve the existing infrastructure and raise the standards of rural hospitality to the standard “urban” hotel service templates (Korobka, 2012).

It sums attractive that rural tourism is practically the only industry that initially doesn't require investments but can offer a great favor to citizens who expands the market whose, goods and services create new jobs and contributes to the flow of foreign currency.

In the future, with the gaining experience and resources out the progressive forming of a new rural tourism infrastructure, especially such its directions as microtourism, minihotel economy, building hunting and fishing houses, minishops and others should be organized. At the level of taking designed decisions if is needed to create new examples of host houses and other buildings (Papp, 2015).

For the sustainable development of rural green tourism in Ukraine, it is necessary to create an appropriate legislative framework, keep in order the regulatory framework by adopting a direct action law «About rural green tourism» by the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution on standardization of its activities «Tourist services. The green rural tourism. Basic requirements» (Pityulych, 2011).

The development of rural green tourism encourages the improvement of rural estates and villages as a whole, and stimulates the development of social infrastructure. It helps to organize natural and cultural objects, to arrange rest places on tourist routes; develop routes in recreational areas for locals and guests, train specialists (guides, coaches, guides, managers, etc.) for the service of tourists, provides and creates an information and advertising center with a database of recreation areas.

Of course, at first the reception and maintenance of holidaymakers takes place on the basis of an existing housing stock using local recreational and infrastructural

resources. But with some income from this activity, those who are engaged in it begin to invest in improving of the municipal housing, streets; united efforts are being made to improve services. And this is a significant contribution in the development village (Shakhrayuk-Onofrey, 2016).

To promote the development of rural green tourism in Ukraine and bring it closer to EU standards, it is necessary to: streamline the regulatory framework by adopting a law about rural green tourism by the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution directed on standardization of its activities «Tourist services. Rural green tourism basic requirements» ; develop regional development programs on the basis of the Rural Green Tourism Development Program in Ukraine; to determine the methodology for developing and implementing the monitoring of the target achievement of these programs at the regional and national levels; to create infrastructures of state financial and credit support for the development of rural green tourism; to study the need of the market for services of rural green tourism and to create in the system of educational establishments of different level for providing courses of retraining of the personnel for this sphere of tourism; create a system of information and analytical support for rural green tourism; to delegate to the Union s a body of professional and public self-government the promotion of rural green tourism in Ukraine the authority should develop and implement national standards for rural green tourism, as well as to carry out external independent monitoring of national and regional rural green tourism development programs.

Each of the above mentioned directions of ensuring the priority of the development of rural green tourism in Ukraine requires strengthening of the regulatory function of the state, which should be based on the of scientifically-grounded researches (Korobka, 2012).

Ultimately, the development of rural tourism will reduce the unemployment rate in the labor market in Ukraine, reduce labor migration from village to town, develop the social infrastructure of the village, improve the well-being of settlements, streets and villages. Thus, the development of rural green tourism should be the object of careful attention of regional and district administrations, an attractive field of activity

for efficient and creative peasant families. It requires a well-thought-out complex scientific approach, proper marketing support, good education and information support.

Rural tourism has convincingly proved that it is an important factor in solving the socio-economic problems of the village - it increases employment in the countryside, developing rural infrastructure, obtaining stable and significant income for the peasants, strengthening the budget of rural settlements. Of course, there are many challenges in the development of rural green tourism. The greatest obstacles in the development of tourism in rural areas are traditionally considered to be the transport distance of recreation centers - poor traffic (roads in rural areas are extremely in bad condition), recreational lack of accommodation (not according to of demand for modern tourists), low level of services; lack of tourist offerings containing products for the new type of tourist; low level of marketing, lack of methodological support and lack of purposeful activity; There is strong competed from neighboring countries that offer better infrastructure and connectivity (Pityulych, 2011).

Findings from the study and the prospects for further exploration: Green tourism can become a landmark of Ukraine in the international marked of tourism, as evidenced by the willingness of foreigners to get acquainted with historical and natural potential of Ukraine. With the successful implementation of green tourism development projects, the following results can be expected: job creation; activation of entrepreneurial activity of all economic forms and motivation of growth of revenues to the budget; development of related services and infrastructure as well. The development of rural green tourism in Ukraine needs considerable support at national and regional levels.

Our country has fundamental resources for the development of rural tourism. With the right approach to the organization and promotion of rural tourism products, Ukraine can expect the significant socio-economic dividends. Rural tourism can become an independent system capable of solving the main socio-economic problems of the village. In general, the developed rural tourism segment has a positive impact on the competitiveness of rural areas and will contribute to the employment of the rural

population (especially for young people); raising the incomes of rural population; developing the social and engineering infrastructure of rural areas; promote the revival of the Ukrainian village; sailing the products from personal subsidiary farms; stopping the migration of rural population to cities; reducing the influence of anthropogenic impact on the environment (in coastal areas, by moving tourist flows from coastal to rural areas).

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Chapter 3 SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF WAR VETERANS: OPPORTUNITIES OF INCLUSIVE TOURISM

Inclusive tourism in Ukraine as a means of social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities resulting from a war injury

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Abstract. In the paper, the development of inclusive tourism in Ukraine as a means of social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities resulting from a war is analyzed. The relevance and importance of this type of tourism for people with disabilities is proved. The types of inclusive tourism are described, availability of tourism for disabled people in Ukraine is considered, foreign experience is studied. Main directions of the state policy in the sphere of inclusive tourism in Ukraine and planning the development of this sector at the state and regional levels are identified.

Keywords: war veterans, persons with disabilities resulting from a war, social rehabilitation, military personnel, tourism, inclusive tourism.

Urgency of the research. In recent years, the issue of disability in Ukraine has become particularly important and urgent. In particular, this is connected with the general increase in the number of disabled persons in the country, due to military action in the East and a shift in the attitude towards this problem in our society and, what is equally important, among the people with disabilities resulting from a war injury themselves. Here belong military personnel disabled as a result of injuries, contusion, mutilation, various diseases obtained while defending their Motherland, doing military service in the military operations area. Active movements of disabled persons for their rights around the world have gradually caused a change in attitudes towards the persons with disabilities resulting from the war injury, towards their social needs and problems, both of the society in general and of the governmental structures in particular.

The task of the state is to create the necessary conditions for persons with disabilities as a result of the war injury, which would provide them with a standard of living equal to that one of the ordinary citizens, in particular in the sphere of employment, education, that is, their maximum involvement in the social life. This can be achieved through inclusive tourism as one of the means of social rehabilitation.

In Ukraine, of extreme urgency is not only the issue of transport accessibility and adaptation of tourist routes, but also the lack of legal support, a system of methodological support, a system for training specialists, state funding, etc. The Law on Rehabilitation, which has been in force since 2005, requires the introduction of modern amendments and additions due to the appearance of a new category of citizens – victims of the ATO/JFO (Anti-Terrorist Operation and the Joint Forces Operation), usually young and active people seeking an active lifestyle and communication. Thus, the above-mentioned has become a driving force for development and introduction of new types of rehabilitation, namely the inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism. After all, tourism is a kind of rehabilitation that can really help to recover, improve the well-being, prevent from becoming fixed on the somatic sensations, and get out of the difficult stressful situation associated with traumas and consequences of medical treatment (Nova doba, 2018).

Analysis of recent research and publications. A wide range of papers by Ukrainian and foreign scholars are devoted to research and coverage of topical issues in the sphere of rehabilitation of people with disabilities. Thus, legal aspects of rehabilitation of the disabled persons were studied in the works of V. Andreev, N. Bolotina, A. Egorov, L. Shumna, and others. Various aspects of rehabilitation work with the military personnel were considered by such domestic scientists as N. Agaeva, V. Aleshchenko, A. Yen, V. Leskov, N. Lozinska, M. Maslov, N. Oleksyuk, V. Ostapchuk, I. Pishko, N. Ponomarenko, V. Turban, etc.; among the foreign scholars L. Calhoun, V. Hall, D. Kishbogh, R. Laufer, R. Skurfield, C. Williams, J. Wilson, and others should be mentioned.

Some aspects of the organization of rehabilitation for the military personnel were also considered in the dissertations. Thus, S. Belovodova studied the methods of

behavioral psychotherapy in the medical and psychological rehabilitation of military servicemen; V. Berezovets researched the social and psychological rehabilitation of combat veterans; Yu. Bridnikov investigated the rehabilitation of the military personnel – participants of military action in the social services system; A. Denisov analyzed the social rehabilitation of Russian servicemen involved in military conflicts; V. Leskov focused on the social and psychological aspects of rehabilitation of servicemen from the areas of military conflict; E. Potapchuk considered the issue of organization of psychological rehabilitation within the families of the military personnel.

Various issues of inclusive tourism as a means of rehabilitation of the disabled have been investigated by the following scholars: V. Berezovsky, I. Borisov, A. Voitovskaya, V. Lepsky, S. Makarenko, L. Naumenko, M. Perfileva, I. Karpych, K. Chupina and others. At the same time, the rehabilitation of the military personnel with disabilities resulting from a war injury by means of inclusive tourism has not been sufficiently studied yet.

Purpose statement. The goal of the paper is to study the issues of the inclusive tourism development in Ukraine, describe the main directions of its accessibility for persons with disabilities resulting from a war injury.

Results of the research. Coming back home from the war, any soldier may find himself in a situation where he needs additional social, medical or psychological help. As of today, the Central Military Medical Department of Ukrainian Armed Forces has issued over 10,000 resolutions related to contusion, mutilation, various diseases for ATO/JFO participants. About 4,000 of them were granted the status of disabled veterans.

However, there are no special rules or specific conditions, measures for rehabilitation of ATO/JFO participants, war invalids. At the same time, amendments to the Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine «On social and legal protection of servicemen and their families» were made in 2015, requiring the ex-servicemen to pass compulsory social rehabilitation upon their return from the war zone (Lavrenyuk, 2017) (Fig. 1).

Rehabilitation of military servicemen

<p>According to the Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On Social and Legal Protection of Military Servicemen and their Family Members”, military servicemen, war veterans and ex-servicemen who took part in the ATO/JFO are required to pass compulsory social rehabilitation of military servicemen are considered in the following subordinate acts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Order of the President of Ukraine from March 18, 2015 № 150/2015 “On additional measures on social protection of participants of the antiterrorist operation” 2. Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from March 31, 2015, № 359-p “On approval of the plan of measures for medical, psychological, professional rehabilitation and social adaptation of the participants in the antiterrorist operation” 3. Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine from December 09, 2015 № 703 “On the approval of the list of medical indications and contraindications to sanatorium treatment and medical rehabilitation in health resorts of the Armed Forces of Ukraine” 4. Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine from December 09, 2015 № 702 “On psychological rehabilitation of the military servicemen – participants in the antiterrorist operation, restoring operational capability of the military units (subdivisions)” 	<p><i>Sanatorium and health resort treatment is available for persons having one of the diagnoses defined by the Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine № 703</i></p> <p>Sanatorium and health resort voucher is issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the military servicemen, their family members; • family members of the deceased military servicemen; • war and military service veterans; • veterans of the National Guard of Ukraine and Law Enforcement Agencies of Ukraine; • persons accompanying disabled war veterans of the I group (without resort treatment); • civilian employees of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. <p>Person can be provided with a sanatorium and health resort voucher 1 time a year during vacation period. The term of sanatorium and health resort treatment is 21 calendar days and can be prolonged for 10 days.</p>	<p>Documents required for referral for sanatorium and health resort treatment</p> <p>Military servicemen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) sanatorium and health resort voucher; 2) passport; 3) leave certificate; 4) income certificate for the last 6 months. <p>War veterans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) sanatorium and health resort voucher; 2) passport; 3) war veteran identification card; 4) sanatorium and health resort card, form № 072/y. <p>Civilian employees of the Armed Forces of Ukraine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) passport; 2) sanatorium and health resort card, form № 072/y; 3) letter of employment verification.
<p>Sanatorium and health resort voucher is issued only if there is a note of payment from the head of the finance body of the facility (sanatorium) or a written proof of payment. Persons are admitted and discharged from facilities (sanatoriums) within the time specified in voucher.</p>	<p>Who is eligible?</p> <p>Free of charge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persons referred for medical and psychological rehabilitation after treatment in medical preventive facilities <p>For 25% of the voucher cost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military servicemen; • veterans of Law Enforcement Agencies and National Police of Ukraine; • family members of persons awarded for Merit to the Motherland <p>For 25% of the voucher cost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family members of the deceased and lost in action military servicemen; • family members of the veterans of Law Enforcement Agencies of Ukraine <p>At full cost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military servicemen and their family members; • war and military service veterans 	<p>Reimbursement of resort treatment travel costs for military servicemen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of transportation documents; • reimbursement of ticket costs.

Source: Legal Hundred

Fig. 1. Social rehabilitation of the military personnel in Ukraine

However, such compulsory socio-psychological rehabilitation reveals different facts as time goes by: it starts with the fact that military servicemen are mostly reluctant to consult psychiatrists, and as a result such treatment has finally become a mere formality. In addition, it is not just the treatment of ATO/JFO participants that matters, but the kind of help that can ensure their return to a normal and fulfilling life. Thus, in our opinion, inclusive tourism can become a new kind of social rehabilitation.

Inclusive tourism, first of all, means that everyone, without exception, can enjoy travel services, regardless of physical disabilities, on an equal basis and with unlimited access. Here belong: accessibility in movement, audio and visual accessibility. Accessibility means an equal access to infrastructure, transport, information and communication.

In addition to the concept of «inclusive tourism», in the literature one can also find similar concepts such as:

- tourism for everyone;
- barrier-free tourism (tourism without barriers);
- accessible tourism.

The urgency of the development of inclusive tourism also lies in the fact that for persons with disabilities resulting from a war injury tourism is not only a means of rehabilitation and recovery, which helps to activate motor functions and maintain physical fitness, but also a source that creates an environment for full-scale communication, mobilization of mental resources, emotional state, and, consequently, an increase in the self-esteem level (Logunova, Docenko, 2016).

In order to get a deeper understanding whether this type of rehabilitation is needed, a survey among the persons with disabilities concerning the development of inclusive tourism was conducted by the municipal institution «Cherkasy Regional Center of Medical and Social Expertise of Cherkasy Oblast Council» together with the regional disabled people's organizations. The questionnaire included ten questions, 2,883 people with disabilities took part in the survey.

About 88.6% of the respondents answered positively to the question «Do you think active types of rehabilitation are useful?» 89.6% of them said «Yes» to the question «Do you wish to engage in active types of rehabilitation?» When asked: «Would you like to take part in various health-promoting, social and rehabilitation types of tourism?» – 96.6% of the respondents provided positive answer. Finally, 75% of them considered it necessary to include inclusive tourism as one of the types of social-psychological and physical rehabilitation into the individual rehabilitation program (IPR).

The above mentioned questionnaire has proved that persons with disabilities, overwhelmingly, want to be actively engaged in such types of tourism, taking into account the development and implementation of inclusive rehabilitation and social tourism, as one of the active types of rehabilitation and therefore would like it to be a part of the individual rehabilitation program (IPR) (Nova doba, 2018).

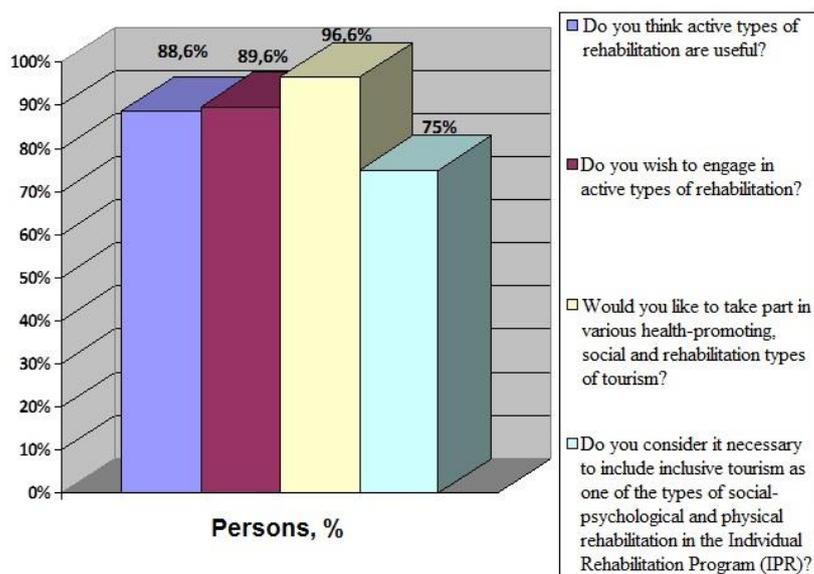


Fig. 2. Results of the survey of the persons with disabilities concerning the development of inclusive tourism in Ukraine

Despite an urgent need in developing inclusive tourism in our country, the concept of «social tourism» is not even mentioned in the Law of Ukraine «On Tourism». While only in the Strategy of development of tourism and resorts, approved by the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine no 1088-r of 06.08.2008, among the main directions of the Strategy implementation it is stated: «to develop a mechanism of state support for the introduction of a social tourism product». At the same time, in the Explanatory Note to the Draft Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Some Laws of Ukraine on Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism» introduced by MPs M. Tomenko, A. Artemenko, and A. Romanov it is mentioned that a special and significant role in the modern system of world tourism development plays an inclusive tourism (tourism for persons with disabilities or health limitations), which is a part of the social tourism structure that is practically not developed in Ukraine is (Pervil`yeva, Karpy`ch, 2017).

Comparing the state policy of Ukraine in the sphere of inclusive tourism development with that of the foreign countries, it should be noted that in most developed countries, such as Spain, Germany, France, Sweden, Italy etc., the state

tourism policy regarding the development of inclusive tourism for persons with disabilities resulting from a war injury and participants in military action has long been successfully implemented.

An example let us take is the development of inclusive tourism for people with disabilities in France. In this country there is a special state quality label «Tourism for people with disabilities». This label is granted voluntarily to all the professionals in the tourism industry: hotels, restaurants, attractions and recreation areas where the quality of service best meets the needs of such category of customers. Each institution is evaluated by the degree of its accessibility for the persons with disabilities.

The label is granted by Tourism and Handicap Association for a period of 5 years and may be renewed after the institution has been tested for compliance with the following requirements: the place is adapted for mentally challenged people, as well as for those with audio, visual and locomotor apparatus limitations.

Besides, there is also a Parisinfo.com site that provides detailed information for tourists with disabilities. It offers a complete list of special services and places that are equipped for persons with disabilities and marked with the sign «tourism for people with disabilities». These include: hotels, restaurants and cafes, museums and attractions, transport and maps, shopping and fashion, excursions, walks and practical information.

For example, one of the most popular and largest art museums in the world, the Louvre Museum offers disabled visitors the opportunity to enjoy all the works of art. It contains LaPetiteGalerie space, where people with disabilities can come alone or in groups. For those who want to experience the tactile perception, a touch gallery is specially created. This gallery has been successfully operating since 1995. In the gallery one can find:

- furniture and texts placed at a height accessible for wheelchair-bound tourists;
- tactile booklets at the entrance to the exhibition with embossed pictures and Braille script;
- audio training course that can be uploaded into the application;

- French Sign Language (LSF) course with subtitles uploaded to the application.

One of the most visited places in France is undoubtedly the Eiffel Tower. It is equipped with a special elevator, which allows people with disabilities to get to the second platform.

Moreover, such top Paris attractions as The Georges Pompidou National Centre for Art and Culture, The Orsay Museum of Fine Arts, the Rodin Museum, Invalid Palace are accessible for visitors with disabilities (equipped with ramps, elevators, specialized toilets), entrance for the disabled and their attendants is free of charge (Puteshestvuem bez bar`erov, 2013).

The city of Nantes is the best example of an accessible environment for people with disabilities in France. Construction of roads and other tourist facilities is carried out in compliance with accessibility requirements for persons with disabilities. All tourist facilities seek to receive the Tourism and Handicap label, which means that this hotel or resort is open to everyone without exception. The «Tourism & Handicap» label can be seen at the entrance to any places, tourist attractions, and guarantees accessibility for tourists with different types of disabilities (movement, vision, hearing and psyche) (Se Lya Vy`, 2019).

Therefore, the implementation of state policy in the sphere of inclusive tourism regulation and planning the development of this sector at the state and regional levels in Ukraine is very important nowadays and has to meet two most important principles:

1. «Universal design» – involves the creation of the so-called barrier-free environment, which would provide unlimited access to objects and services for everyone, regardless of their health limitations;

2. «Smart adaptation» – implies the creation of an adaptive living environment for people with disabilities by adjusting it to their needs (in terms of comparing necessity and capability), with an obligatory consideration of two criteria: the needs of this category of persons, as well as the available financial, organizational and technical capabilities to satisfy these needs (Recommendations on Accessible Tourism World Tourism Organization, 2019).

A peculiar feature of the inclusive tourism as a means of adapting the life of persons with disabilities, including ATO/JFO participants, is its widespread coverage of almost all types of social and physical rehabilitation. Thus, a model of social and physical rehabilitation of people with disabilities by means of inclusive tourism was developed by domestic scholars (Table 1) (Sesëlky`n, 2015).

Table 1

Model of social and physical rehabilitation of the persons with disabilities by means of inclusive tourism

Type of rehabilitation	Rehabilitation influence	Acting factors
Physical rehabilitation	Health promotion	Physical activity, health-promoting technologies of adaptive physical culture
	Psychoemotional influence	Aesthetic effect from the natural and cultural environment, impressions from journey (hiking)
Social rehabilitation	Social-communicative rehabilitation	Change of social circle and type of communication, activities in small groups, shift of social role
	Social and domestic rehabilitation	Activities, aimed at developing self-sufficiency, personal care and housekeeping during a journey (hiking)
	Social and environmental rehabilitation	Mastering the technology of effective functioning in different living conditions
	Social and educational rehabilitation	Getting new knowledge, skills and abilities
	Social and cultural rehabilitation	Excursions, contests, photography exhibitions, singing songs, having conversations etc.
	Social and psychological rehabilitation	Social activation in the process of tourist activities, self-actualization, observing success of other disabled persons, world outlook transformation.

In order to promote the development of inclusive tourism for persons with disabilities resulting from a war injury in Ukraine, the experience of developed foreign countries can be used:

- to increase the accessibility of infrastructure and physical environment in general (roads, parks, etc.) to make them accessible to all the categories of tourists;

- to design and make universally accessible buildings and facilities since the costs for increasing accessibility will be just about 0.1-0.2% higher – according to the experience of European countries;

- to improve the legislation of Ukraine on inclusive tourism, that is, to provide for a number of legislative mechanisms to encourage the development of inclusive tourism;

- to promote the accessibility of information (tourists with special needs cannot find information about the available conditions for tourism and recreation, or they are not sure that the provided information is correct);

- to change the general attitude towards people with disabilities. Very often, not only the staff of the tourist facilities, but also the staff of all the objects of infrastructure are not ready to provide services for tourists with disabilities or other special needs, which creates a significant barrier for the development of inclusive tourism (Bogdan, Sokolenko, Moskalenko, 2018).

Moreover, in our opinion, quite meaningful recommendations for the owners of residences concerning the organization of agri-tourism in Ukraine for the needs of persons with disabilities, are suggested by A. Voitovskaya. Thus, according to this scholar, it is necessary (Vojtovs`ka, 2017):

- to arrange entrances, territory and building in accordance with the general construction requirements to make them accessible for persons with disabilities. If it is not possible to modify the residence, the host should indicate the types of disability which the accommodation is suitable for and provide its detailed and accurate description;

- to ensure the proper safety of the guests in terms of observing and contacts with domestic animals, as well as to protect the animals from the tourists who may unknowingly harm them;

- to be aware of the places accessible for persons with special needs in their area and to offer them to visit these places in order to ensure a comfortable and exciting rest;

- to prevent possible misunderstandings by informing other guests about the persons with disabilities staying in the residence.

In Ukraine, the first steps have already been made to introduce the inclusive tourism. The first region concerned with the issue of social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities resulting from a war injury was Cherkasy, where for the first time the Association for Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism was created. Nowadays a unique modern method of working with inclusive groups of tourists is being developed here. Its founders were the Center for Medical and Social Expertise, the National Historical and Cultural Reserve «Chyhyryn», the Shevchenko National Preserve (Kaniv), the «Sofiyivka» National Arboretum, Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University, Open International University of Human Development «Ukraine» (Kyiv, Ukraine).), a public association «All-Ukrainian Scientific and Practical Association of Inclusive Tourism for Persons with Disabilities and Chernobyl victims» (Byelousova, 2018).

However, in practice, the activities of travel agencies in Ukraine are not fully aimed at attracting tourists with special needs, thus isolating them from equal participation in the social life, granting them a special status, assaulting human dignity, while tourism may, if desired, create more favorable conditions for the personal development of such people (Nova doba, 2018). Such kind of tourism can become not only a powerful means of rehabilitation or health promotion for them, but also an opportunity to communicate with people, eliminate the existing psychological barriers, get psychological pleasure, and feel all the colors of life.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. The development of inclusive tourism in Ukraine should become a priority direction of the tourism industry. A retrospective analysis of the evolution of public attitude towards the persons with disabilities shows that social and psychological protection of military servicemen with disabilities is rather an indicator of the level of civilized system of government. In many countries of the world, this humanistic function is reflected in the most important normative and legal documents and is considered in political, social, economic, legislative, organizational and legal terms. Thus the organization of high-quality social

and psychological rehabilitation becomes one of the important conditions for social integration of people with disabilities resulting from a war injury.

Therefore, the priority task in terms of developing inclusive tourism in Ukraine should become a deliberate state policy aimed at the creation of infrastructure of cities and villages, namely tourist facilities, development of the service industry, studying the best foreign experience in this sphere, in order to provide opportunities for health-promotion and rehabilitation, as well as the recreation of persons with disabilities resulting from a war injury.

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The development of stress resistance of battle actions participants during their psychological rehabilitation and readaptation

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Abstract. The article states that individual resistance to stress or stress resistance is one of the main indicators of the person`s mental health and an important indicator of normal state of the body as a whole. This psychological feature protects personality from disintegration, provides an opportunity to fulfill the physical and spiritual potential of a person and contributes to high levels of work efficiency. Analysis of the resources of the stress resistance allows to classify them into physiological (state of health and physical abilities), psychological or personal (active life setting, positivity and rational thinking, strength of the self-concept, self-regulation of the emotional states etc.), material and ability to use and give social support efficiently and justify approaches towards improvement of individual`s stress resistance, who have participated in the ATO and the JFO during their psychological rehabilitation and readaptation.

Keywords: stress resistance, mental health, psychological rehabilitation, readaptation, personality, combatant

The issue of personal features plays an important role in the research of the psychological effects of negative events. This scientific and practical problem is extremely relevant for Ukraine in the context of «Anti-Terrorist Operation» (hereinafter referred to as «Joint Forces Operation» (JFO)) in the east of Ukraine, in which more than 300000 volunteers, drafted and contract-based military personnel had participated.

Conditions of battle-grounding are the most stressful factor that has psycho-traumatic nature for military servicemen - combat action participants.

Furthermore, response to such impact reflects certain personality features, masks them under external manifestations. People affected by Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) are those who had to change their lifestyle from normal to extreme several times, rotating between military action and civilian life. People who possess certain personal capacity can cope successfully with the need to overload.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Numerous scientific researches have not fully covered the topic of adaptation, but also have testified that it is deep and multidimensional. Results of research of re-adaptation of representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations, internally displaced people who have suffered from actions of separatists and Russian troops, have proven that there is a firm link of success of psychological rehabilitation and re-adaptation with psycho-individual features and lifestyle of a person (Jevdokimova, Zavorotnij, 2014, Kozhevnikova, 2006).

It is worth noting, that the term «Post Traumatic Stress Adaptation» was introduced by O. Lazebnia, although here we are looking at it as identical to psychological rehabilitation (Lazebnaja, Zelenova, 2007). It is preceded by psychological readaptation of the combatant. Gradual and harmonious integration of the combatant into civilian life depends on this stage or work, not depending on where it is conducted - in his own unit, or off-duty, although, naturally, there are some differences.

Goals of the article - to substantiate psychological principles of development of stress resistance of participants in hostilities in eastern Ukraine in the process of their rehabilitation and readaptation.

Results. The issue of rehabilitation and re-adaptation of combatants with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is one of the most difficult to solve.

Predominant position of professional society towards war veterans who suffer from PTSD, at the beginning of hostilities in eastern Ukraine, was that general guideline is to distract their attention from traumatic events that have become the cause of PTSD, and, by that, help them become, so to say, «normal», adapt the way they behave to conventional standards. The idea lies in the assumption that a person who

has received a psychological trauma must modify his or her behavior in such way, that person will not stand out from general population of citizens who, in their majority, adhere to the same views on which behavior is socially acceptable and which behavior is not. However, such an adaptation is unlikely to help an individual who has spent a long time in an extreme environment, to bring his or her peace of mind and joy of life back. Such an approach can lead a veteran to the misconception that, to recover, he must modify his behavior to become «like everyone else», and therefore, stop acting, thinking, and feeling genuinely. Most of the combatants trying to readapt, to force themselves to behave «normal», face major difficulties when they are offered to «erase» their past as a form of treatment, because they would have to forget not only dreadful phantoms of war but also lessons of dignity, honor, and heroism. Such a method does not lead to the integration of a person, as it suggests to treat symptoms of the disease rather than its cause, and, therefore, the goal of such «treatment» is likely not psychological health but prevention of deviant behavior. Because of this, the specified approach can not lead to real recovery of the combatant.

As of today, a lot of theoretical, empirical, and practical material had been accumulated, but, as it turns out, it is not enough for highly-efficient rehabilitation and readaptation. According to the results of the analysis of scientific literature and description of practical experience of facilities working with personnel, we have discovered, that efforts of psychologists and other experts are aimed, primarily, at overcoming symptoms, sometimes consequences, and, as it was mentioned earlier, rarely - reasons of PTSD. Experts, by doing so, focus on the past of the combatant, and that can not be considered effective. It, moreover, can ruin fragile balance, adaptation of this combatant towards trauma. The search of «medication» from an unknown disease, that deteriorates the psychosomatic state of combatant, does not let him build his future life, further development of PTSD, has to be built around hardships of personal growth, as discussed below.

The system of the readaptation of ATO veterans has to be implemented along with measures of psychological rehabilitation and to be based upon two main approaches. Firstly - rehabilitation and readaptation are interpreted as recovery of the

psychological capacity. Readaptation and rehabilitation work takes a special place in it. Deployment of the system of psychological rehabilitation and socio-psychological re-adaptation, that considers an estimated volume of psycho-traumatization of combat action participants and their need for psychological correction, is one of the main tasks of work on a strategic level of solving issues of psychological provision. At the operative level, the most important is the implementation of the first stage of the social-psychological readaptation of war veterans. Re-adaptation and rehabilitation includes following elements: «psychological quarantine» (keeping combat action participants in the collective of the military unit, gradually introducing them to other people); creation of an environment of social readaptation in the state, places of permanent dislocation, their families; implementation of psycho-rehabilitation measures of military servicemen, who were inflicted by psycho-traumatization; monitoring of psychological state of military servicemen, who have returned from the ATO area (Dackov, 2017).

According to the second approach - rehabilitation and re-adaptation are understood as a recovery of social standing and mental health of the combatant, and improvement of his adaptive abilities during the time of peace (Kokun, 2004, Korol'chuk, 2002, Potapchuk, 2004, Ctacjuk, 2006).

The issue of readaptation and recovery of mental health and body of a military serviceman after military action gains relevance almost immediately after the end of warfare. This understanding of the issue of «psychological disinfection» was not formed from the start. For some reason, nobody remembers now soviet post-war times, history of own family, when most of the male population of former USSR went through the experience of the Second World War. Those, who have returned home alive, traumatized by combat traumatic stress, remained with this issue one on one because nobody was able to or wanted to identify this gigantic issue because psychology was excessively ideologized.

The most prominent in this field are specialists of the United States Army. In the United States, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs is established - Executive Department of the US Government. By the way, this is the second-largest

federal ministry in the USA, second to the United States Department of Defense, with a size of about 280,000 people. In addition, in the United States, there is effective assistance to individuals who have long been suffering from PTSD, who are detected through a network of specialized citizens.

The re-adaptation system of the United States is built upon the statement, that the re-adaptation starts in the combat zone and continues when the troops are removed from the zone. And attention is focussed on the following aspects: military forces, that returned from the war zone, have a need in psychological support; combatants, who have returned home need to have a warm welcome, with a context of «Enthusiasm, forgiveness and caring». Work on the assessment of the psychological state of the combatants and treatment of the psychological aftermath of war should be conducted during the reformation and redeployment of military units. «Battle fatigue» can transform into post-traumatic stress disorder - this is quite a natural reaction of a person who was put into an unnatural situation (Kashirin, 1994).

Therefore, the re-adaptation system has to be built with consideration to the needs of the participant of an anti-terror operation, and his closest social surrounding. The goal of the work of specialists on the stage of withdrawal of troops is to satisfy the natural needs of combatants (recognition, understanding, prestige). Measures of relieving psychological stress are also needed, as well as psychological preparation for civilian life. At this stage, as international experience has proven, it is reasonable to carry out the following actions: conduct a rigorous analysis of combat action of military servicemen, evaluating the personal contribution of every combatant in completing military tasks in front of his unit. During re-adaptation combatants need to be involved in nonmonotonic and uncomplicated activity (it can be fighting training or servicing military equipment or writing letters to their relatives and close people, cultural and educational work, promotion of physical culture among youth). Sedentary work should be brought to the minimum. It is also needed to organize special psychological training of combatants to be ready for civilian life. For this purpose lectures, conversations, consultations, and group lessons can be used. As the experience of re-adaptation of combatants has proven at this stage the principle of privacy should be maintained, and

there is a need to carefully look for those combatants who have received psychological battle trauma, because chances that severe form of disaptation will develop grow, as time passes since the moment trauma was received.

If we interpret rehabilitation and re-adaptation of a military serviceman as a recovery of his psychological state and social standing and also improvement of his adaptive capabilities during time of peace we can use suggested system of psychological re-adaptation of veterans of military action. Its first level is based on the potential of military units and military commissariats. The second level is using departmental health resorts, holiday homes, tourist resorts, rehabilitation centers. Their level is using state and non-state rehabilitation centers. International experience testifies that number and throughput of rehabilitation centers should guarantee stay of every veteran and his wife and children during a period of eleven weeks (Kucher,1996, p. 38). Psychological measures aimed at overcoming PTSD should be executed along with medication therapy and work on recovery of the social standing of the combatant. Mainly, it is non-drug therapy, individual and group psychotherapy, family counseling, relaxation, and biological feedback techniques; physiotherapy, pharmacotherapy. The path to recovery lies in the cognitive processing of the trauma, transformation of the individual through personal growth (Oc'odlo, (2009). In order to recover, the veteran needs to come to harmony with himself and real events of his military life (Leckov, 2008).

Effectiveness of psychological provision is evaluated by reaching necessary state of psychological resource of the combatant, who has to be able to act, if needed, in conditions of battle and also during times of peace, after the course of rehabilitation and re-adaptation.

Basic approaches, forms, and methods of work of a psychologist with a gradual transition from the psychological re-adaptation of a combatant to post-trauma stress adaptation. Military psychologists carry out psychological rehabilitation both in the ATO zone and during the time of peace, places of permanent dislocation of the military units and subdivisions. This work in different conditions has significant differences in technological and methodical ways: in the combat zone psycho-rehabilitation is firmly

tied to psychological help and support, and in a peaceful situation it is carried out as a complex, along with medical measures and proper rest. It implies work with the family of the combatant, actions to recover social standing with the condition of availability of prepared for this purpose material and technological base. The activity of the psychologist in the aspect of psycho-rehabilitation has to be built in following directions: organizational work (activity planning, preparatory and direct work); psychotherapeutic influence (purposeful modification of psycho-individual properties of the combatant, verbal and nonverbal influences on cognitive, emotionally-volitional and motivational parts of his personality, creating comfortable conditions for the military service; psychodiagnostic (identification of psychological properties of the combatants; military collectives and different aspects of military service); psychological consulting (identification of causes and flaws of existing conditions); consulting (systematic reception of the combatants, and their family members); psychological maintenance (prevention of the undesirable manifestations of the psyche of the combatant); psychocorrection (purposeful influence on the personality and psyche of the combatant with the goal of changing, strengthening or shaping of necessary qualities); work with families of people who have returned from the ATO zone.

Psychological readaptation work is carried out in both individual and group forms (individual conversations with combatants, individual consulting, training, educational lectures). If the psyche of the ATO veteran was influenced by the stress-factors of battleground conditions and his reactions can be qualified as psychogenic it is necessary to implement full-scale psycho-rehabilitation. The indications for this is the symptomatology that is accompanied by the loss of critical thinking, reflexivity, and the ability to act purposefully. In this case, the main psychological rehabilitation activities will be a diagnosis of possible psychological disorders, hospitalization of a military serviceman for the sake of restoration of his psychological health and impaired mental functions, correction of self-awareness, assistance in preparation for surgical operations, reduction of pain felt by wounded, etc. Psychologic work with patients is performed in the conditions of a hospital or outpatient clinic. The psychologist provides

the system of measures aimed at the psychological rehabilitation of the combatants (Meshhenina, Pashilova, 2003, p. 61), which implies:

- primary psychodiagnostic examination and pre-test counseling for the purpose of identifying the psycho-emotional state of the combatants (identification of PTSD signs; identification of the level of personal and reactive anxiety; analysis of psycho-individual features; study of dynamic features of emotional-volitional sphere).
- development of a personalized program of psychological rehabilitation of the combatant with the goal to effectively realize his rehabilitation potential, with his psycho-individual features taken into account.
- the actual execution of this program.

Psycho-correction work is built and carried out in accordance to the results of diagnostic research and performed in such directions: building skills of self-regulation, correction of psycho-individual features of the combatant, development of his higher mental functions, first and foremost communicational functions, personal growth, etc.

Psycho-technology of work with combat action participants and members of their families on post-extreme adaptation to civilian life. The goal of psycho-readaptation work is integration of the combatant into civil society, with purpose of returning him from border-like situation back to the social norm, stabilize his social standing, direct his personal resources to the active building of social reality, in which he found himself after returning from the ATO zone, ability to fulfill personal, material, political rights, social interests, receive needed educational, social and residential services, psychological help.

Psychological re-adaptation to the new lifestyle has following levels: psycho-social compensation of state of crisis of demobilized combatants or those servicemen, who have returned from the ATO zone to the place of permanent dislocation of their unit and continue their military service; correction of value-normative principles of behavior; formation of optimal behavioral strategies. An effective form of work with them can be courses of special adaptation integrated into educational programs of occupational retraining or professional development.

Principles of therapy and correction of PTSD: immediate start of treatment after psychological trauma was inflicted with the purpose to avoid the development of PTSD into chronic form; complex treatment with elements of pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy that can last for more than several years. and also, undoubtedly, individual psychotherapy. The main task is to help combatant recognize the nature of his problems, to resolve internal conflicts and life crisis. Those combatants who have such signs have been found to require medical and psychological assistance and execution of special psycho-correction and psycho-therapeutic measures. The primary help can be provided by showing care, concern, and interest in their inner struggles. There is a need to create an opportunity for them to express their hardships during individual conversations, to listen to them carefully and to show interest in their stories. After that, there is a need to explain to them, in delicate form, what are they going through, reassure them that these experiences have a temporary nature, that everyone who took part in military action is going through this. These combatants need to have a feeling of comradery formed, to be confident that there is an attempt to understand every one of them and there are people that always ready to help. It is very important not to allow anyone of them to feel loneliness and immerse themselves in this feeling. It is important to teach combatants ways to relax, as a feeling of anxiety and stress often accompany them after psychological trauma.

Group psychotherapy. Its main purpose is to help the combatant to overcome the feeling of guilt, state of hopelessness and helplessness, emotional detachment, irritability, anger, help him to find lost feeling of control over surroundings, state of helplessness and hopelessness. In this aspect, support groups are important, where combatants can receive help to be able to understand the significance of traumatic events and their consequences more thoroughly. Such groups have been operating in the US for more than fifty years (support groups for the Vietnamese War veterans).

Family psychotherapy. It involves informing the relative of the combatant about clinical signs of PTSD, its duration and possible relapses, about struggles and experiences of the combatant, ways to handle them. There is also a need to conduct psychotherapeutic sessions with the relatives of the combatant because the war

veteran`s behavior can quite often cause them to develop borderline psychological disorders.

The goal of the marriage psychotherapy is to help the husband and wife to adapt to the changes that occurred with both of them and between them. While conducting it, possible sexual issues of the combatant should be taken into the account, that could have been caused by his military past.

The goal of the socially retrospective correction is to reduce agitation and resistance reactions against public disdain and is realized through talking about the socio-economical, military and political situation and recognition of the deeds of the ATO veterans in mass media, social praise of people who have participated in the ATO, stimulation of their social activity and demand.

Psychological re-adaptation should, foremost, provide support to the former combatants in fields of social and legal relations, social psychology and moral ethics. This is the difference between re-adaptation and rehabilitation. This stage of readaptation bears the risk of interpersonal conflicts in those units, where some of the servicemen have spent all their time in the place of permanent dislocation, and entirely legitimate orders from the latter can be sometimes received inadequately by those subordinates, who took part in the combat action. Combatants might develop irritation and aggression towards their co-serviceman, who have not been through the same experience. It could be mentioned, that during Soviet times, in the circle veterans of the Afghan war was a division of people into those who «waged war there» and those who «was there». It is expedient at first stages of psychological re-adaptation to leave control of the combat units in the hands of their combat commanders. In order to avoid such incidents, it is important to think through and organize ritual of ceremonial welcome, during which the flag of the unit will be raised and rally will be held, so that people who have returned from the ATO can feel as main characters of this celebration. The particular direction of work of the human resources specialists at this time should become preparation and execution of cultural and leisure events, that praise battle courage of the personnel, bright examples of conscientious fulfillment of one's military duty of individual military servicemen and whole subdivisions.

Program of complex psychodiagnostics and psychocorrection of battle action participants implies their preliminary mass examination, that was conducted in order to determine the «risk group» and individual or group methods of work with them. It allows sending the combatant to individual counseling in case he has personality disorder, neurotic symptoms, profound disadaptation, or suicidal tendencies.

It is provided, that the members of the family of combatants, first of all their wives and mothers, can contact psychologist with their problems. Mainly it could be caused by deep negative emotions caused by the aggressive behavior of a husband or son, his hardships in an attempt to adapt to conditions of civilian life, him ruining his relationships with family members, including children, alcohol addiction and depression. The special approach is needed by the spouses and relatives, of those who have died in the ATO zone.

It is worth noting that because of a lack of criticality towards themselves combatants with PTSD do not consider themselves as those in need of special psychological help and for that reason rarely contact the psychologist personally. That is why it is recommended to involve them in psychological counseling with help of their relatives and close people.

Personal growth of the combatant can be viewed as a basis for successful psychological rehabilitation. In conditions of psychological rehabilitation, this individual counseling can be considered such as one giving an opportunity to develop adaptability, prevent asocial behavior, lessen neurotic symptoms. It should be aimed at integration of life experience of a veteran, development of his self-awareness, building new motives of self-actualization, «find yourself». For this purpose atmosphere of openness, freedom of speech and feelings, sympathy and absence of judgment needs to be secured. In these conditions combatant will be able to meet his own «I», an individual who he is and who he can become (Oc'odlo, 2004).

Combatant being open to the new experiences leads to the arrival of new opportunities in his life, reduces anxiety, caused by his past, speeds up correction of notions of self and of the surrounding reality. Taking into account that combatants tend to «get stuck» in the past and be afraid of planning the future, have short-sighted life

perspective, psychological re-adaptation should be aimed at opening up, and that, naturally, should lead to personal growth.

Consulting has achieved the greatest success when psychologist sees PTSD not as the reason of hardships of the combatant, but as an opportunity for a change of a person. In rehabilitation and re-adaptation work with combatants suffering from the PTSD group forms of work are used, and they are no less effective than the individual ones. The most widespread ones are group relaxation exercises, where self-regulation and self-training techniques are used. The purpose of these exercises is to provide the combatant suffering from the PTSD with psychological help, so he can come to harmony with himself, overcome psychological tension, experience state of «autogenous immersion», that lets him have a good rest and open his mind to new life scenarios. Besides that, these exercises contribute to the reduction of psychological tension, recovery of emotional balance, they let participants to have an opportunity to get to the point where he starts acting led by his own emotions needs and requests.

To release combatants who are suffering from PTSD from mental pain, neurotic disorders, to set up them in a philosophical manner, relaxations exercises are used that produce a distinct cathartic effect. Combatants with a delayed accumulated affect can partially release it: at first, relaxation lifts up control over own behavior and members of the group can start to sob, sometimes cry, experience panic attacks, manifestations of regression are not rare. Meanwhile, the things that do not let them grow, accept themselves for who they are transformed. Group correction exercises have elements of social skills training and psychotherapeutic impact, that is built around opportunities of the dynamic of a group.

Rational therapy can be viewed as one more way to conduct re-adaptation work with the combatants. Taking into the account that predominantly they are men, for whom it is typical to have secluded emotions, desire no to show their emotions in public, rational level of problem discussion is the most acceptable one. In particular, it can be effective during alcohol addiction, compulsive states, deviant behavior. The psychologist needs to organize group analysis of the stated problem of the combatant, try to get the group involved in looking for the arguments for him to change his mind,

objectify his evaluation of his own state, worldview and in such a way lead him to the path of spiritual healing.

During psychological re-adaptation and rehabilitation the psychologist can use counting forms of work with the combatant who is suffering from PTSD under certain conditions: neuritic symptoms were diagnosed; have a form of disadaptation is present, in particular - suicidal behavior. Psychological counseling is aimed at not so much on curing psychological symptoms or search of the reasons of psychosomatic distress as on personal growth of the combatant, development of his «I-concept», self-awareness, him building new meaning in life, and that contributes to the rapid correction of combatants image of himself and his attitude to the real conditions of his lifestyle. Correction work in groups using methods and techniques of different psychological schools and approaches has deemed itself effective during psychological rehabilitation and readaptation.

For many veterans of the ATO «past» war is still present in their life. The worries, memories connected to it are quasi-real (Lazebnaja, Zelenova, 2007) for them. As N. Tarabrina mentions, it is important to remember that after returning from the frontier soldier can be kept captive by his memories and experience for long years, and he has to be returned to civilian life psychologically, so he can be in peace with himself and reality, learns to forgive himself (Tarabrina, 1996). It means that in order to fulfill the recommendation «to be here and now», those veterans need to remember their past. Gradually learning in what way psycho-traumatic events had a negative influence on the life of the combatant, he will simultaneously come to the understanding that healing is a deeply personal process, that covers almost every filed of his life, and it means that it can not be reduced to the social adaptation only. The most important thing to know about post-traumatic stress: even after long years of confusion, fear, and depression there is an opportunity to feel life balance again. For that reason, one needs to have such a goal and persistently strive to achieve it. After learning to accurately identify consequences of extreme events, combatants understand that they are «same with the others», and unhealthy manifestations - is a logical result of unordinary events of the past. Such understanding will naturally lead to inner acceptance of the events that

happened in life, and acceptance of oneself, after seeing oneself for what one is. While introducing change in one's life, the former combatant must not act contrary to one's individuality, but in union with it. This is what his healing is.

Results of the research and prospects of future exploration. So, the system of psychological rehabilitation and re-adaptation has to become one of the efficient ways of overcoming negative consequences of participation of personnel of Armed Forces of Ukraine, National Guard of Ukraine, State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and other military formations and law enforcement agencies in military action of ATO and JFO. Its main goal should countermeasures against PTSD, attempt to accelerate spiritual and mental recovery of the veterans, their gradual transformation into socially active and constructive subjects of civil society, further development of the stress resistance.

Further investigation of the defined problem implies study of the mechanisms and temporal aspect of the adaptation and disadaptation of combatant's personality in post-extreme conditions; methods of correction work with the «adaptation zone» for individuals in post-extreme conditions in order to prevent stabilization of negative personality changes, disclosure and deepening of positive changes with purpose of personal and professional growth, realization of the creative, spiritual potential of an individual, identification of peculiarities of work of psychological adaptation of the combatants who continue military service and those who were demobilized.

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Socio-psychological model of the consequences of military captivity

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Abstract. The article covers the main approaches to the construction of a social and psychological model of the consequences of being held in captivity. It is noted that in today's society of Ukraine there are still social stereotypes, prejudices, misconceptions about prisoners of war. Stereotypes that contain the explicit or implicit evaluation of former prisoners of war as incapable of a full-fledged social life, and a certain attitude towards them, are in essence a social stigma that society imposes on a former prisoner. Captivity is a deep psychological crisis for a serviceman that, in a peaceful life, will be manifested in the comprehension and experience of the social stereotypes about prisoners of war, assimilation of the social stigma of the prisoner, the disharmonization of the self-concept and violation of personal and social identity, that is accompanied by social maladaptation of the form prisoner of war.

Keywords: military captivity, psychological crisis, military serviceman, social stereotypes, social stigma, self-concept, social maladaptation.

Relevance of the study. As of today medical and legal models of assistance exist for the prisoners of war, and that allows (although not with desirable efficiency but nevertheless) to pursue medical, legal and social rehabilitation. As for the situation with the psychological assistance model for war prisoners - it looks much more complicated.

The physical pain of torture will gradually go away. The former military serviceman will be able to adapt to life in conditions of reduced physical capacity after being held captive in one way or another. Psychological consequences, such as doubt,

feeling of guilt, anger at oneself and surroundings, feeling of injustice, their own powerlessness in some situations, etc. can accompany a person for the rest of their lives.

On the other hand, despite the importance of psychological consequences in the overall picture of the consequences of captivity, the development of its theory and practice is given insufficient attention.

Analysis of recent studies and publications. As a rule, behind psychological terms in the study of combat trauma (Timchenko, Shyrobokov. Kravchenko, 2017) and the implementation of rehabilitation measures (Aktual'ni doslidzhennja v suchasnij vitchyznjanij ekstremal'nij ta kryzovij psihologii', 2017) concealed sociological, social or legal approaches.

Those who work with psychological phenomena of the consequences of captivity often transfer to this field of work experience from other fields or use general concepts of clinical psychology (Karajani, 2016).

It will not be possible to provide effective assistance to former prisoners of war unless the explicit specificity of the aspects of value and meaning of traumatization as a result of being held captive and so-called «identity of a captive» formation is not taken into account.

Goals of the article - to substantiate basic approaches to the construction of a social and psychological model of the consequences of being held as a prisoner of war.

We consider the socio-psychological model of the consequences of captivity as a set of three levels of psychological phenomena:

1. Macro-level (or causality) level, that reflects social and personal factors and the essence of the establishment of a «captive identity».

2. The basic (or value-semantic) level that reveals the personal characteristics of a prisoner of war and the typology of his basic mental processes and phenomena.

3. A micro-level (surface) level that reflects the physiological and behavioral abnormalities of former military prisoners.

Let's investigate the first two in more detail.

1. Causality level of consequences of captivity.

We associate causality level with the understanding of the former prisoner of war of the socio-psychological nature of combat traumatization, the basis of which is the presence of a serviceman in captivity, the mechanisms of formation of the prisoner's consciousness, the specific factors that accompany a combat psychic trauma, caused by being held captive.

There are still social stereotypes, prejudices, and misconceptions about prisoners of war in modern Ukrainian society. Stereotypes that contain an explicit or implicit assessment of former prisoners of war as incapable of a full-fledged social life, and a certain attitude towards them, are, in essence, become a label (a social stigma that society imposes on a former prisoner (Karajani, 2014, Goffman, 1963).

The interaction of the former prisoner of war with the social world will be subordinated to the psychological mechanism of «reflection of the external through the internal and internal through the external» (Rubinshtejn, 2006). The stigma of captivity mediates any act of social perception. In the end, the world will increasingly be divided into «own kind and aliens» by a former captive, becoming uncomfortable and inconvenient.

We believe that the scheme of stigmatization described by E. Hoffman (Goffman, 1963) and applied by Y. Karayani (Karajani A., Karajani Ju.,2014) in the study of people who became disabled in war, can be fully applied also in the study of the social and psychological consequences of being a prisoner of war. After all, the stigma of being a «prisoner of war» implicitly contains an indication of inferiority, lowliness, unattractiveness, the guilt of the individual for falling into captivity.

At the same time, it should be noted that the process of stigmatization of former prisoners of war is not fatal. There are a number of studies that show that people respond differently to stigma (Lazarus, 1970). It depends on the ways they use to perceive and interpret the significant events that are taking place in their lives, evaluate their capabilities and choose one or another course of action to overcome the problems that have arisen. The combination of such actions in difficult situations will form a strategy for overcoming them, which will be used by the former prisoner. Each

overcoming strategy sets out several «protective layers» (individual-psychological, personal qualities and ways of interaction with the social environment).

The first «layer» will consist of the innate features of the nervous system and previously acquired experience of responding to stressful situations with one the basic schemes: «beat», «run», «freeze» (Kobza, 2015). Responses such as «beat» or «run» will have an active response to an external stimulus. This will create conditions for preventing psychological traumatization. The «freeze» behavior scheme is passive (no response) - so this type cannot perform the protection function.

The second «layer» of protection is related to what style of attitude towards oneself and society formed by the former prisoner of war. Some believe that their fate depends on the environment (relatives, close people, supervisors), that it is the social environment responsible for their successes and failures.

Externals, which are known to be largely oriented towards social opinion and evaluation, require social support (Sullivan, Rotter, Mishel, 2007). They amend to social stigma very easily, accepting and transforming social stigma into an internalized stigma (Price, 2011). This «layer» of their protection is very weak.

Internals consider themselves as master of their own destiny. They make important life decisions on their own and take responsibility for them. For them, public opinion is not a necessary command for action. They have considerable protection against stigma (Timchenko, Onishhenko, 2017).

Another important «layer» of protection against adverse social influences is actually coping strategies that prevail in the behavior of a particular person (Nazarov, Onishhenko, Sadkovyj, Sadkovyj, Sklen', Timchenko, 2008). That is why some of the former prisoners will perceive negative social influences as a goal that needs to speedily achieved. They think through strategies of action, seek the resources they need to overcome hardships, and will hope for success.

Others will perceive a difficult situation as a disaster, dive into the experience and will look for ways to avoid failure. Former prisoners of war who are goal and success oriented will be better protected from adverse external influences than those focused on experiencing and avoiding failure (Timchenko, 2013).

Finally, an important element of protection is the nature of the interaction of the former prisoner of war with the immediate social environment. The ex-prisoner's social environment may express anger, indifference, animosity or support towards him.

The most destructive type of social attitude is pity for those who went through military imprisonment. It is pity that will capture and perpetuate in the mind of a former prisoner of war the fact of psychological trauma (and sometimes the fact of physical trauma, injury or mutilation as a result of captivity), will provide negative feedback about his own condition, depriving the former prisoner of a sense of security.

The most constructive type of relationship and powerful psychological protection is support - knowledge that a person is loved and cared for, that one is valued and a full-fledged part of society. Immediately, at the first moment of realization of freedom, that everything is already behind, the former prisoner of war triggers the mechanisms of fixation, forming the first idea of himself in a new situation. Whether he becomes a toy in the hands of fate or an active fighter for his happy future will depend largely on what the former prisoner will see in the eyes of those who meet him in his native land, in the eyes of relatives, close people, brothers (pity or hope), from how ordinary citizens will behave when they know that the former prisoner of war is before them, from which public opinion will be predominant regarding him being captured and his captivity.

A person with strong psychological protection is able to withstand the most powerful blows of fate, to survive any psychological crisis, to overcome the most difficult circumstances of life (Timchenko, Titarenko, 2015). This allows one, even in the most difficult circumstances, to retain the most important characteristics of one's personality - personal and social identity, that is, identity to oneself, the stability of ideas about oneself in different life and social situations (Olijnykov, Onishhenko, Timchenko, Titarenko, Hrystenko, 2011).

If, however, the usual stress management strategies are not effective, the person becomes defenseless. Personal and social identities are disturbed, contradictions occur, intrapersonal tension, intrapersonal conflict, mental trauma and personal crisis can occur (such a crisis arises when a contradiction in a person's mind about who one

should be, how one should act, and who one really is are so strong that all her life experience is not enough to solve these contradictions painlessly, and there is no social support).

Because of the above, social stigma overwhelms the individual and becomes an internalized stigma. And the former prisoner acquires the «identity of a prisoner of war». He gets used to the fact that he is a former prisoner of war. And such transformation of personality takes place at the value-semantic level (basic) level and is sustained by the functions of such an important mechanism of regulation of mental life and personality behavior as the Self-concept.

2. The value-semantic level of the consequences of captivity.

Unfortunately, we have to state that the phenomenology, patterns and mechanism of personal deformation of former servicemen have not actually been studied by Ukrainian psychologists, and therefore are not yet taken into account when organizing psycho-rehabilitation work with them and are not evaluated during the process of determination of the factors of social maladaptation of former prisoners (Safin, 2016). All this makes the study of the disharmonization of the self-concept of former prisoners of war relevant, theoretically and practically highly significant (Zubovs'kyj, 2019, Karachyns'kyj, 2019). This relevance and significance find a particular «tonality» in the context of the new orientation of health care institutions in the context of Ukraine's stated state priorities (Timchenko, Titarenko, 2015).

The study of self-concept has become a well-established tradition in the world of psychological science and is carried out in the framework of various scientific approaches (functional, interactional, cognitive, existential) (Furman, Gumenjuk, 2000). The most consistent and multilevel scheme of the self-concept was proposed by R. Burns (Berns, 1986). J. M. Voloboeva integrated into this scheme two important modes of self-perception and self-esteem - temporal (reflects the property of temporal longevity of personality in the past, present and future: self-past, self-present, self-future) and causality (reflects strategies of self-perception, self-presentation and orientation of social behavior: on oneself or on the social environment) (Voloboeva,

2009). Fully supporting the approach of Yu. M. Volubueva, we offer a complete structural and dynamic model of the self-concept of a former prisoner of war (Fig. 2).

Under the I-concept of a prisoner of war, we understand a more or less conscious system of ideas of a former prisoner about himself, which contains:

- awareness of one's physical, social, intellectual, spiritual qualities, the meaning of one's existence in a temporary life span (self-image);
 - value attitude to these properties (self-esteem);
- readiness to self and social environment (auto- and heterosettings).

Based on this definition, the most important characteristics of the former self-conception of a former prisoner of war as a regulator of his behavior are:

The degree of harmony (coherence, being inclined to conflict or conflict-free) self-images (self-real, self-perfect).

1. Temporal orientation and integrity (being mainly focused on the past, present or future).
2. The dominant level of subjective control.
3. Domination of positive or negative emotional experiences

It is the condition and correlation of these characteristics of a former prisoner of war's self-concept that will determine his or her sense of personal and social identity.

In addition, It is not the strength and scale of the events experienced that will determine the experiences and behavioral reactions of the former prisoner, but the meaning that he will put into the event, how he will react to it, how he will see his mission in this post-traumatic situation, how he will evaluate the adequacy of his reactions to his captivity.

The psychological crisis will manifest itself in the dysfunction of the self-concept of the former prisoner of war along the lines of its structural disharmony, violation of temporal continuity and integrity, intensification of external tendencies in subjective control, and predominance of negative emotional experiences and decreased activity.

Structural disharmonization of the Self-concept of a former prisoner of war is associated with the disintegration and conflict of one's basic self-images (images of

the self-real and the self-perfect are blurred. Gradually self-perfect ceases to play an activating role in the further development of the personality of the former prisoner).

The temporary transformation of the self-concept of a former prisoner of war will be characterized by the hindering of the development of the self-concept towards the future («shortened life perspective»); the dominance of the past in the structure of the self-concept («the guilt of the survivor»); the creation of the so-called «victim complex», which groups together all the negative transformations of the former prisoner's self-concept.

The intensification of external tendencies in the subjective control of a former prisoner of war will prevent him from happening as a subject of his own life and future (a manifestation of «learned helplessness»).

The deactivation of the self-concept of a former prisoner of war will be manifested in the shaping of a motivational strategy for «failure avoidance» rather than «achievement», in the manifestation of «rental tendencies» or «secondary benefits».

Different combinations of factors of disharmonization of the self-concept of former prisoners of war will cause manifestation of their types: «A Loser»; «A Victim»; «An Avenger»; «A Masochist»; «A Winner»; «An Exile»; «Offended»; «Hero». The highlighted types of the self-concept of former prisoners of war will differ in the above parameters and will need to have this specificity taken into account during the course of psycho-rehabilitation activities.

It should be noted that all types of self-concept of former prisoners of war will differ in the degree of protection against social stigma. All layers of protection will be strong only in the former prisoner of war of the type of «A Winner» (and therefore he is not prone to psychological trauma). Other types of former prisoners will have weak protective layers or level of subjective control, or coping strategies, or social support (which is why types other than the «A Winner» type will be prone to stigma).

The type of self-concept of the former Prisoner of War «A Winner» is characterized by the absence of a pronounced conflict between self-images, the orientation towards the future, the focus on achievement, the dominance of the internal

level of subjective control, the preservation of functions that ensure the adaptation of the former prisoner in society.

The types of self-concepts of ex-prisoners «Offended» and the «A Hero» are characterized by a conflict between the self-real and the self-ideal, the transformation of the self-real into the self-fantastic, future-oriented («A Hero») or past («Offended»), passivity, dominance of the external level of subjective control, dysfunction that causes social disadaptation of the former prisoner.

Types of self-concept of former prisoners of war «A Masochist» and «An Avenger» differ by combining the self-real with the self-ideal-past, the focus on the military past, which is recognized as valuable, true, meaningful. The internal layer of subjective control prevails among former prisoners whose self-concept is «A Masochist» or «An Avenger». The pseudo-activity («A Masochist») and dysfunction («An Avenger») of these types of self-concepts cause social maladaptation. These former prisoners of war very often become mercenaries, «wolves of war» who migrate between hot spots.

Types of self-concept of former prisoners of «A Loser», «A Victim» or «An Exile» are characterized by the severity of the conflict between the self-real and self-ideal, the combination of self-real with self-traumatic, the development of guilt of the «survivor», passivity, violation of socio-adaptive function. of the self-concept. A profound internal psychological crisis «breaks out» and manifests itself in the psychophysiological and behavioral symptoms of former prisoners. This level includes symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Recurrent experiences will include: spontaneous (involuntary) memories of a military captivity; recurrent dreams associated with this event; flashbacks or other intense or prolonged psychological distress.

Negative thoughts and moods will represent a variety of feelings associated with a constant and distorted sense of guilt (his or someone else's), alienation from other people, noticeable decrease in interest to the activity, inability to remember key aspects of captivity.

Hypersensitivity will be manifested in: aggressive behavior (hyper-alert, hostile surroundings effect, view on the world «through the lens of a gunsight», marital and parent-child problems, etc.); careless behavior (intolerance, inability to focus, be consistent, etc.); self-destructive behavior (addictive behavior, alcoholism, drug addiction, self-isolation, suicide, etc.); sleep disorders.

Avoidance will include: disturbing memories, thoughts, feelings, and external reminders of prisoner of war.

Listed symptoms will most clearly manifest in the activities of the physiological system and in the external behavior of former captives, and often all the psychological consequences of being in a situation of captivity will be brought down to them.

In the meantime, this is not an entirely correct approach. First of all, in four years of working with former prisoners of war, we have not identified individuals with complete PTSD diagnosis among those seeking individual psychological help. This may be due to the fact that many former prisoners often refuse diagnosis and further psychological help.

Secondly, all the experience of our work with former prisoners of war shows that behind the specific and very understandable symptoms of PTSD lie deep causes and mechanisms, play out intrapersonal dramas and tragedies that do not disappear with the elimination of the symptoms (for example, getting rid of traumatic nightmares of an ex-prisoner. does not guarantee that the intrapersonal conflict will not appear on the stage of mental life in another, even more frightening way - in the form of a phobia).

We fully agree with the conclusions of J. M. Karayan that dealing with the symptoms of PTSD is very important, but only as a type of emergency psychological assistance aimed at «withdrawal from the state of maladaptation», which allows to restore a person's ability to function more or less effectively in society (Karajani, 2016).

Results of the research and prospects of future exploration. Thus, being a prisoner of war is a deep psychological crisis for a serviceman. This crisis, in a peaceful life, will manifest itself in apprehension and experience of social stereotypes about prisoners of war, assimilation of the social stigma of the prisoner, disharmonization of

the self-concept, and violation of personal and social identities. All this will be accompanied by the social maladaptation of the former prisoner of war.

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**«Places of power» in the conditions of social and psychological
rehabilitation of Anti-terrorist operation participants**

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In the minds of Ukrainian parties, difficult situations, challenges and threats, and at the same time there is also a great development prospects and fundamental changes that affect all spheres of life of citizens and society, when Ukraine, at the cost of the lives of the Heroes of Heavenly Hundred, by the efforts of Ukrainian troops, volunteers, defends freedom and territorial integrity, at times there will be a problem that is important - this is not only the physical rehabilitation of the anti-terrorist operation participants, but also the socio-psychological, which refers to the most pressing problems today, which is conditional on the current stage of historical development of Ukraine, which is inoperative.

It is known that the rehabilitation, as well as the adaptation of servicemen who have returned from «hot spots» to peaceful life, is complicated by numerous socio-psychological problems, as well as negatively detected in peaceful conditions of life. It is worth noting that it is staying in extreme conditions of hostilities that is universally considered a stress factor of the highest degree of power, which leaves a special imprint on the human psyche (Haiduk, 2008, p.22).

An analysis of scientific research on the content of rehabilitation work with combatants indicates the complexity of such work and the need for comprehensive efforts to organize it among physicians, social workers, and psychologists. The use of specific forms and methods of relevant work requires its implementation by highly qualified specialists in the field of medical and psychological rehabilitation, which aggravates the need for professional training of specialists in «Social Work» and «Psychology» in the specialization of «Social and Psychological Rehabilitation».

At the same time, updating the socio-economic conditions for the development of the country needs to actualize research in the field of application of rehabilitation

measures for people who were in extreme conditions of a combat situation in a renewed environment.

At the moment, there are many approaches, methods and studies on this problem, but the issue remains not completely resolved.

In the system of world tourism development, a special and significant place today is given to recreational tourism, as a type of rehabilitation, which involves the movement of people in their free time for leisure, which plays an important role in restoring the physical and mental strength of a person; recreation is characterized by a variety of leisure activities aimed at restoring strength and meeting a wide range of personal and social needs and requests (Economic problems of development of resort and recreational areas, 2001, p.189).

The organization of recreational activities was studied by the scientist K. A. Sochka, who claims that recreation is «the restoration of physical and spiritual forces expended by a person in the process of labor, educational activity, as well as various types of human activity in his spare time aimed at restoring strength and satisfying a wide range of social and personal needs « (Yena, 2011 p. 4).

N. F. Reimers, in his writings, considers recreation as «restoring health and working ability for rest outside the place of residence, in nature, or during a tourist trip related to visiting places of interest for viewing (national parks, natural, architectural, historical monuments, museums and others)» (Haiduk, 2008, p. 449).

As a result of the analysis of social literature, it was found that for many countries of the world this type of tourism is the most widespread and widespread and in Ukraine, unfortunately, is practically not developed (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August, p. 152-159), and was also not the subject of special study as method of socio-psychological rehabilitation of Anti-terrorist operation participants.

Already today, the problem wins an operational assessment of its condition, criteria and prognosis of development, the conduct of all possible therapeutic, therapeutic and rehabilitation measures.

In this regard, persons who took part in hostilities need an individualized, integrated approach to normalize their psychological state and re-adapt to environmental conditions.

It is well known that today there are various ways of rehabilitation: working with a psychoorg or psychotherapist, meditation, religion, sports, training, etc. (Recreation: social-economic and legal aspects, 1992, pp. 52-60), but there is an opinion that another quite effective method for recreational persons is just recreational tourism, namely excursions in special places that differ from others in significant positive energy.

Investigating this issue, we found that in Ukraine there are enough unique places, which are popularly called «places of power». As you know, resources are used for recreational activities - natural processes and phenomena that can be used to rehabilitate individuals (Yena, 2011, p. 271).

That is, these are geographical zones that have energy fields that are significant for humans, which provide restoration or reproduction of physical and spiritual forces spent by a person in the process of life.

The problem of maintaining the health and working capacity of people participating in military conflicts accompanied by active hostilities has recently attracted the attention of a large number of researchers.

Certain questions of the typology of adaptation and psychological rehabilitation of combatants are investigated in the works of such domestic and foreign scientists as: O. A. Blinov, A. A. Bulan, O. O. Beets, K. S. Vizulin, Y. S. Golov, E. A. Dubak, A. V. Ermolaeva, A. Y. Krzhechkovsky, N. P. Kryukov, O. V. Leskov, N. M. Mas, T. G. Pogodina, N. A. Storozhuk, O. M. Sukacheva, O. V. Poplar, A. A. Cherkasova, V. V. Shevchenko and other scientists.

O. G. Karayani, considering the socio-psychological rehabilitation of combatants, notes that in the conditions of extreme activity there is a transformation of the whole system of value orientations, traits character and temperament, means of social interaction of a person with society and social environment. The scientist argues the need for socio-psychological rehabilitation as a process of organized, gradual

psychological return of combatants from the war and conflict-free, non-compliant «embedding» them in the system of social ties and relations peacetime (Blinov, 2014, p. 75).

In particular, V. Leskov establishes the socio-psychological rehabilitation of combatants as «a system of psychological, psychotherapeutic and psychological and pedagogical measures aimed at restoring mental health, impaired mental functions and conditions, personal and social the status of servicemen who participated in hostilities in areas of military conflict» (Haiduk, 2008, p. 16).

Thus, the analysis of scientific research on the content of rehabilitation work with combatants confirms the complexity of such work and the need for comprehensive efforts to organize it for physicians, social workers, psychologists.

At the same time, the conditions for the development of the country require updating research in the field of rehabilitation measures for people who were in extreme conditions of a combat situation to a renewed surrounding environment.

Analyzing everything is important, it is possible to shred the temples without distorting the great kilik of theoretical and experimental documents, the problem of recreational tourism as a way to improve the quality of life of participants in the anti-terrorist operation and to demand further improvement. The aim of the study is to substantiate and experimentally verify the effectiveness of «places of power» as a socio-psychological condition for the rehabilitation of anti-terrorist operation participants based on a theoretical analysis of the identified problem and socio-psychological practice.

The problem of social and psychological rehabilitation of Anti-terrorist operation participants in psychological science.

It is well known that the activities of military personnel in combat operations are characterized by the influence on the psyche of various stressors. Depending on the duration of exposure, as well as the traumatic nature of these stressors, this can lead to changes in the psyche of servicemen, which reduce the effectiveness of their activities in combat, and have a negative manifestation in peaceful conditions.

It is worth noting that if a person lives for a long time with the experience of danger, the brain uses this traumatic fact by default. As a result, the traumatic experience, in contrast to the ordinary, is stored in the form of fragmented emotionally charged somatosensory information. Due to unbearable emotional pain, protective mechanisms of dissociation and avoidance are triggered, which impedes the processing of traumatic experiences.

Recent research on the adaptation of combatants to one of the most relevant points to the need to develop a state social policy in the field of social protection of combatants and its implementation based on the creation of appropriate infrastructure, as well as the ideology that involves the formation in the public consciousness positive image of peacekeepers and humane attitude towards them.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 11, 2014 № 326 established the State Service of Ukraine for War Veterans Affairs and participants in the anti-terrorist operation (Leskov, 2008).

For Ukraine, this problem became relevant only a few years ago, and the baggage of research on this issue is not complete enough, so we can use the experience of other countries (Topol, 2015, p. 275).

Most of all, this problem was thoroughly studied in Western psychology after the Vietnam War, when American society was confronted with numerous cases of social and psychological maladaptation of warriors who returned home. Given the fact that most servicemen find themselves psychologically incapable of returning to the system of social bonds and norms of peacetime on their own, there is a need in the organization of special conditions and measures for the psychological return of participants in military conflict to a peaceful life.

This is a long-term process that researchers call socio-psychological rehabilitation, which is a type of psychological and social-psychological assistance. According to A. Karayani, «social and psychological rehabilitation is aimed at restoring the lost or impaired mental capacity and health of servicemen». Understanding the essence of socio-psychological rehabilitation is facilitated by the analysis of such a concept as «socio-psychological rehabilitation», which aims at

organizing a process of gradual psychological return of war participants and a conflict-free, non-traumatic «incorporation» of them into the system of social time and relations (Leskov, 2008, p. 232-233).

According to researcher V. Stasyuk, «rehabilitation aims to facilitate the adaptation process of servicemen who have been involved in military conflicts, depriving them of the psychological potential created for the combat situation and developing the potential to effectively live in peaceful conditions» (Yena, 2011, p. 260).

Comparing the causes of social and psychological maladaptation among war veterans in Vietnam and Afghanistan, we found an analogy to a number of conditions. Both of them and others fought at a time when their native country continued to live a peaceful life. The population did not have information about the real situation in the combat areas, which caused the misunderstanding of the veterans of both countries, which negatively affected the postwar adaptation of the veterans. In fact, upon returning home, they find themselves in an atmosphere of rejection and silence of the true realities of war, sometimes even overtly hostile to its participants. Misunderstandings on the part of society, lack of support led to the fact that many of the veterans, carrying a charge of cruelty, faced with indifference in their country, embarked on the path of crime.

Characterizing the military conflict in the Donbas as a local one, it is characterized by the fact that the socio-economic sphere of the whole society does not change. However, Ukrainian citizens are divided into war participants and non-war participants. Public opinion on the actions of military personnel is, for the most part, formed by the civilian population, not parties to the armed conflict. Therefore, perceptions of the local military conflict, value orientations towards it, social expectations of servicemen and civilians may differ significantly.

Thus, the characteristics of the local military conflict and the public response to it may, in the future, exacerbate post-traumatic stress disharmony in the military and, as a result, cause disadaptation in a peaceful life.

Regarding rehabilitation, most researchers see it as a system of state socio-economic, medical, occupational, pedagogical, psychological and other measures aimed at preventing temporary or permanent disability and the soonest possible return of patients and people with disabilities to society and to society.

In particular, V. Leskov discloses social and psychological rehabilitation of combatants as «a system of psychological, psychotherapeutic and psycho-pedagogical measures aimed at restoring mental health, impaired mental functions and conditions, personal and social status of military personnel who participated in hostilities in areas of military conflict» (Eremina, 2002, P. 22).

Social and psychological rehabilitation, as a complex of activities aimed at restoring human rights, social status, health and efficiency. This process is aimed at restoring not only the ability of military personnel to live in the social environment, but also the social environment, to the conditions of life, disturbed or restricted for any reason (Eremina, 2002, p. 178).

The purpose of social psychological rehabilitation - to ensure the socialization of the individual and restore it to its former level. In this case it is a question of restoring not only health but also the social status of the individual, legal status, moral and psychological balance, self-confidence.

Researcher V. Leskov also identified the main tasks of social and psychological rehabilitation:

- 1) determination of the degree and nature of disorders of the psyche, individual and personal characteristics of the behavior of servicemen;
- 2) assessment of intellectual, perceptual, emotional, volitional capabilities of servicemen, their level of ability to work;
- 3) determination of the necessary measures of individual and group psychological rehabilitation of servicemen;
- 4) reduction of mental tension to the level corresponding to the optimum capacity for work, elimination of negative mental manifestations by means of complex use of psychological, psychotherapeutic, medical and physiological methods;

conducting of professional-psychological rehabilitation, and in case of loss of professional fitness - professional re-orientation;

5) diagnosis of mental states, analysis of the dynamics of their changes; evaluation of the effectiveness of psychological rehabilitation of servicemen. (Haiduk, 2008, p. 16)

According to Sočk K. A's. Point of view, the basic principles of social and psychological rehabilitation are:

1) the principle of maximum approximation of rehabilitation expenses to the requests and needs of each participant in the rehabilitation process;

2) the principle of urgency, which is to provide a psychological immediately after the detection of mental disorders;

3) the principle of unity of psychosocial and psychophysiological methods of influence (unity of rehabilitation and treatment);

4) the principle of consistency and hierarchy of rehabilitation measures;

5) the principle of versatility (diversity) of efforts;

6) the principle of partnership, cooperation. The construction of a rehabilitation impact should be such as to involve servicemen who are mentally injured in the rehabilitation process. In this case, it is important to take into account the individual characteristics of military personnel;

7) compliance of rehabilitation measures with the adaptation capabilities of the military personnel;

8) participation in the rehabilitation influence of commanders, medical professionals, psychologists, officers of educational institutions, colleagues;

9) systematic control and timely correction of the rehabilitation program. (Yena, 2011, p. 260-277)

The analysis of the scientific researches of the content of rehabilitation work with the participants of hostilities, shows the complexity of such work and the need for complex efforts to organize doctors, social workers, and psychologists.

The general concept of social and psychological rehabilitation.

It may be noted that a new social group has emerged in Ukrainian society - veterans of local conflict fighting. However, the social status of this group is still uncertain, which leads to the fact that they do not have opportunities for normal social and psychological adaptation. It should be noted that effective adaptation in the society of this category of servicemen is possible only under the conditions of implementation of a complex of rehabilitation measures.

Military psychologists interpret psychological help as any purposeful human activity aimed at expanding another person's psychological perspectives in their personal and social activities. It is noted that the range of forms of psychological assistance is quite wide and includes: simple "co-presence", which produces the effect of facilitation; mental infection; teaching; stimulation; reporting useful information; demonstration of effective behaviors; consultancy; psychotherapy and the like. It is generally recognized that assistance can be provided before, during, and after the fighting.

In modern scientific works it is stated that rehabilitation is a process by which seek to prevent disability during the treatment of illness and to help the disabled to reach the maximum physical, mental, professional, social and economic value possible within the existing illness.

Thus, rehabilitation is a complex of medical, psychological, pedagogical, social and work measures aimed at restoring the health and capacity of the patient. Rehabilitation is a complex socio-medical problem that has several basic aspects:

- restoration of the patient's health through comprehensive treatment;
- restoration of work, household skills and elements of self-care;
- social reintegration related to employment, logistics, return to work, family and society in general.

These basic tasks of doctors and rehabilitologists are solved from the first days of trauma or illness with the active participation of the patient, as well as in the presence of conditions and technical means.

Among others, there are often clinical, physical, psychological and social-labor aspects of rehabilitation. If the rehabilitator is afraid of physical and workload, in his

conviction, capable of harming his health, then most likely, he will refuse to participate in the program of physical training, will seek transfer to disability. In many cases it is psychological factors, including low motivation, and not the organic damage to the organ or system of the organism is the main cause of social and labor maladaptation. In turn, return to work significantly accelerates and completes the process of psychological readaptation.

Rehabilitation is not just a set of activities, the mechanical sum of more or less different methods. In rehabilitation programs, the effectiveness of each component depends closely on the other components. Inclusion of any important component (clinical, psychological, physical, social-labor, etc.) In the rehabilitation program, in addition to its direct action, indirectly increases the effectiveness of other components. This kind of synergy leads to a significant increase in the effectiveness of the rehabilitation program as a whole. For example, physical rehabilitation can not only improve physical performance, but also significantly improve psychological status (Leskov, 2008).

It is worth noting that without psychological methods it is impossible to achieve successful rehabilitation in a number of cases. In addition, mental changes in some cases are accompanied by emotional disorders that have a negative effect on the underlying pathological process (for example, increased anxiety levels. This creates an additional obstacle to rehabilitation.

It is shown that personality traits and psychological response to illness, attitude to treatment and rehabilitation, to return to work has a powerful influence not only on the process of psychological re-adaptation, but also on all other components of rehabilitation.

Although the ultimate goals of integrated medical rehabilitation and psychorehabilitation are the same, the latter have their own tasks, objects and methods of diagnosis and correction.

When conducting psychological rehabilitation it is important to know:

A) features of the psychological state of patients and its dynamics in this disease;

B) the nature of the psychological changes at different stages of the disease, its diagnosis and treatment;

C) factors affecting the process of psychological readaptation.

The provision defining the procedure for psychological rehabilitation of military personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, who participated in the anti-terrorist operation, and the procedure for its implementation during the resumption of combat capabilities of military units (units), provides the following interpretation of the term «social and psychological rehabilitation»:

Social and psychological rehabilitation - a system of measures aimed at restoration, correction of psychological functions, qualities, properties of the person (serviceman), creation of favorable conditions for the development and approval of the individual (Psychological assistance to Anti-terrorist operation participants and their families: col. Monograph, 2016).

Socio-psychological rehabilitation is inextricably linked to medical psychology, which studies the psychological aspects of hygiene, prevention, diagnosis, treatment, examination and rehabilitation of patients and the specific relationship between the doctor and the patient.

In carrying out psychological rehabilitation, a wide range of psychological and biological factors are taken into account:

- etiology, pathogenesis and course of the disease (disorders of socio-biopsychological homeostasis of the person due to pathological process with a typical set of specific typology and syndromes, their typical changes that lead to limitation of the individual's life);
- interaction of mental and somatic processes in the emergence and development of the disease;
- the impact of the disease on the human psyche and the formation of her idea of her illness and the development of psycho-autonomic disorders;
- the state of the dynamics of the individual's awareness of his illness and disability;
- desire to recover or reduce the severity of disability;

- formation of adequate personal settings of the patient, which are connected with his treatment and disability;
- use for the rehabilitation of the compensatory and protective mechanisms of the individual;
- psychological interaction of therapeutic methods and measures for maximum positive impact on the physical and mental state of the person;
- psychological aspects of the organization of the medical environment;
- the relationship of a person with relatives, staff, other patients and other factors.

Socio-psychological rehabilitation is closely related to psychological and pedagogical rehabilitation, which is a system of psychological and pedagogical measures aimed at forming ways of mastering knowledge, skills and abilities, providing psychological help, in particular, in the formation of self-affirmation and proper self-esteem. Rules of social behavior through the implementation of systematic educational work.

In addition, social and psychological rehabilitation includes a system of measures aimed at creating and providing conditions for the return of a person to active participation in life, restoration of his social status and ability to independent social and family life through social and environmental orientation and social- household adaptation, etc.

In the process of social and psychological rehabilitation, the purpose and main tasks of rehabilitation are clearly defined. It is well known that the sooner a defect is detected, the more effective the rehabilitation measures will be.

Considering the main tasks of psychological rehabilitation it is necessary to note the general systematization of V. I. Lubovsky's tasks (Radish, Sokolova, 2012, p. 15-16) within the framework of special psychology, which grouped these tasks into scientific content and practical focus. The first group of tasks - general scientific theoretical problems that address the problems of the development of the psyche of an abnormal person:

- disclosure of patterns of development and manifestation of the psyche common to normal and abnormal persons;
- disclosure of general patterns of development that are inherent in all anomalous individuals;
- disclosure of specific patterns of development and manifestations of the psyche of different groups of abnormal persons;
- establishing the dependence of the development and manifestations of the psyche on the nature, mechanisms and severity of the anomaly.

The second group of tasks is to study the anomaly of the formation and development of specific forms of mental activity and its mental processes in different groups of anomalous persons, that is, to study the patterns of personality formation, mental activity, language, perception, memory, etc.

The third group of tasks is to identify ways to compensate for the defect and the development of the psyche as a whole.

The fourth task group -development of scientific bases, methods and means of training of different groups of persons, theoretical substantiation of concrete ways of their education.

One of the areas of psychological help is psychological correction. According to I. I. Mamaichuk (Sokchka, 2007, p. 57-58), in formulating the tasks of psychological correction, it is advisable to identify the three main blocks of correction that are interdependent. This is a diagnostic, corrective and prognostic unit.

The diagnostic unit includes diagnostics of human mental development and diagnostics of social environment. Diagnosis of a child's mental development includes:

- analysis of the motivational sphere;
- analysis of the development of sensory-perceptual and intellectual processes and functions.

Diagnosis of the social environment requires the analysis of adverse factors of the social environment, traumatizing the person, disturbing his mental state and social adaptation.

The correction unit includes the following tasks:

- assistance in solving psycho-traumatic situations;
- formation of productive types of relationships between humans and the environment;
- formation and stimulation of sensory-perceptual, mnemonic and intellectual processes;
- development and improvement of communicative functions, emotional-volitional regulation of behavior;
- creating an atmosphere of acceptance, kindness, openness, understanding.

Prognostic block of psychocorrection of the direction on designing psychophysiological, psychic and social-psychological functions. In the course of correction, the psychologist faces the following tasks:

- designing possible changes in the development of cognitive processes and personality as a whole;
- determining the dynamics of these changes.

The overall purpose of working with the Anti-terrorist operation participants is to restore and develop cognitive and emotional-volitional processes, to ensure the most complete psychological adaptation of the individual in society. Here are some of the tasks of psychological rehabilitation that can be assigned in accordance with impaired body functions (Sokchka, 1997, Sergienko, 2010)

Socio-psychological adaptation to changed conditions according to L. Nizhnik and O. Sagirova (Topol, 2015), is carried out on the basis of dynamic functional connection between the preserved elements of personality and medical and psychological influence. At the initial stage of planning correctional work, it is necessary to put into effect compensatory mechanisms, to differentiate disorders of mental functions from the preserved nucleus of personality. Forms and means of discharge are determined by the nature of mental changes and the severity of pathological effects. It is necessary to take into account the basic individual characteristics, personality structure and changes in the psyche:

- what are the main disorders of the psyche that are to be corrected through psychological work;

- what positive aspects of personality and residual opportunities can be influenced;
- what constraints - psychological and educational - may be most effective in correcting everyone;
- dynamic monitoring of the state of mental processes in the course of social and psychological rehabilitation;
- the need for long-term exercise not only in relation to impaired functions, but also the whole personality.

They also believe that when addressing the issue of organization, choice of means and forms of influence, it is necessary to take into account their changed psyche. When doing corrective work, the following factors should be considered:

1. It takes a long time to get involved in general classes, adapt to a particular activity.
2. The work on the correction of violations is individualized for each person.

Many years of experience of M. Ilyina and I. I. Mamaychuk shows that properly selected methods of psychological assistance, taking into account individual psychological characteristics with developmental problems affect the dynamics of their mental and personal development. They view psychological care as a complex system of clinical-psychological-pedagogical influences that include both general and private tasks. The general tasks include:

- strengthening the social position of the individual in society and in the family;
- formation of adequate self-esteem, independence and activity.
- elimination of secondary personal reactions to the existing defect;
- preventing the development of hospitality or its consequences, and more.

The tasks of psychological rehabilitation in work are:

- psychological diagnostics and correction of the cognitive sphere;
- psychological diagnostics and development of the emotional-volitional sphere of personality;
- formation of positive personality traits and development of the communicative sphere of personality.

Rehabilitation of military personnel who have been in extreme conditions for some time is directly related to adaptation – «it is not only a process, but also a property of any living self-regulatory system. This property for the person, as a biosocial system, is an integral, conditioned by the peculiarities of the development of physiological and mental levels and is therefore considered as a property of the individual as a whole».

The concept of «adaptability» («sustainable adaptation») is synonymous with «norm», «health». Under steady adaptation O. Zhadanyuk understands those regulatory reactions. These, mental activity, the system of relationships that emerged during ontogeny in specific environmental and social conditions and functioning of which within the optimum does not require a significant nervous and mental stress. We believe that one of the signs of adaptation is that the regulatory processes that ensure the equilibrium of the organism as a whole in the external environment flow smoothly, smoothly and economically, that is, in the so-called «optimum» zone. It has been found that «adaptive regulation is conditioned by long adaptation to environmental conditions by the fact that in the course of life experience it has developed a set of algorithms for responding to regular and probable repetitive actions («for all occasions»).

We agree with the scientists that successful adaptation depends not only on the external environment, social environment and physiological processes, but also «on personal structures, properties, characteristics, one of which is emotional stability, which provides security for the individual, and therefore psychological adaptation (Sokchka, 1997).

Refining the content of adaptation of servicemen, N. Alalikina emphasizes that at the base of their initial actions in civilian life the main processes are rehabilitation and rehabilitation.

O. Karayani by socio-psychological readaptation refers to the process of organized, gradual psychological return of participants in hostilities from the war and a conflict-free, non-traumatic «adjustment» of them to the system of social relations and peacetime relations. It should be carried out with all participants of hostilities to prevent the development of PTSD, maladaptation, conflicts with others.

If we study the relationship between adaptation and maladaptation, then scientists consider it appropriate to investigate the state of maladaptation as a violation of adaptation processes. Disadaptation is a social condition of a person who receives in the environment conditions that meet his needs, abilities and desires.

Refining the concept of social maladaptation, A. Korzhikov focuses on two approaches, first, it is maladaptation to the environment, when maladaptation becomes a disease and is accompanied by such psychopathological manifestations as aggressive euphoria and tension, as well as the loss of one's individuality. Secondly, this is the so-called inverse social maladaptation, when not only the body tries to adapt to the environment, but the environment itself to adapt to human life. This further exacerbates maladaptation, alienation of the social environment towards man and humanity.

In view of the above, O. Korzhikov interprets why young soldiers who find themselves in the zone of social conflicts have a neurotic nature, imbalance, mental infantilism, but at the same time did not feel so keenly upset with the environment in which they found themselves. This is because they themselves were in a state of functional arrhythmia. In this case, a healthy person with a rich inner world and versatile perception would not be able to resist maladaptation.

Researcher O. Korzhikov considers the concept of «maladaptation» and outlines the existence of several levels of social and psychological maladaptation of the individual, namely:

- level 1 - situational maladaptation related to the initial form of maladaptation. It is possible to eliminate this condition by means of psychological protection;
- the second level is a persistent situational maladaptation that occurs in a soldier specifically under certain conditions. And because this state of personality is not able to overcome, the person is either forced to avoid difficult situations, or to destroy the circumstances in a dramatic way, up to the protest murder or suicide;
- the third level - general socio-psychological maladaptation - is already a disease with pathological complexes-syndromes of neuroses and psychoses, rebirth of the person and permanent frustration, lack of protective mechanisms.

In the sense of Y. Radysh and O. Sokolova, rehabilitation is «a system of medical, psychological and professional measures aimed at preventing the development of pathological processes that lead to disability; effective and early return of military personnel to professional activity» (Blinov, 2014, p. 104).

Thus, taking into account all the above views and concepts, we can form our own definition of the concept of «rehabilitation of servicemen», which is a holistic complex of medical, physical, psychological, social, pedagogical measures aimed at restoring the health, psycho-emotional state and performance of servicemen actions. This goal is achieved by identifying the body's reserve latent capabilities and stimulating physical, psychological and professional abilities.

Recreation as a type of tourism, a «place of strength» in the conditions of social and psychological rehabilitation of Anti-terrorist operation participants

In the context of our study, it seems necessary to uncover the concepts and problems of tourism, and in particular recreational tourism.

Tourism - a set of organized and planned activities, walks, excursions, hikes, trips, making in order to obtain geographical knowledge, active and cognitive rest, increase the level of physical condition. In general, tourism should be considered as a multifaceted phenomenon in which the valeological, economic, environmental, socio-cultural aspects of human life are combined.

It should be emphasized that the general structure of modern tourism includes many kinds, among which recreational tourism has an important place. Traditionally, the main criterion for the classification of tourism by species is a motivational factor that takes into account the dominant motives of people to travel.

In particular, recreational tourism involves the organization of activities aimed at the expanded renewal of physical, intellectual and emotional forces of man. What is being done to move people in their spare time for the purpose of resting and restoring their mental strength It is a type of health and recreational activity that combines health and sports activities that add to its popularity due to the ability to simultaneously recover his health and receive a significant amount of new impressions due to changing conditions.

Scientists began to study this problem and concepts related to recreation from the 70-80s of the last century. Since then, both domestic and foreign researchers have accumulated considerable scientific knowledge dedicated to these issues. The works of the Soviet scientists - the founders of recreational geography, from which emergence, in fact, began to develop the branches of knowledge about leisure and rest: Yu. Vedenin, I. Zorin, V. Quartalnov, M. Mironenko, V. Transfiguration. In Ukraine, issues of recreation methodology are addressed by O. Beydik, V. Evdokimenko, M. Krachilo, O. Lyubitseva, V. Matsola, Y. Oliynyk, V. Pavlov, I. Smal, A. Stepanenko and others.

In explaining the concept of «recreation» scientists are unanimous in that it is associated with the reproduction of physical, mental, spiritual, intellectual forces of man, which occurs in the process of health, cognitive, sports, cultural and leisure activities, which occupies part of his free time. According to M. Mironenko, who claims that recreation takes place «... In specialized territories, located outside the settlement, which is the place of their [recreation - Aut.] Permanent residence» (Ozeriansky, Shvets, Lukyanchuk, 2006).

Recreation is carried out in the process of recreational activity. In general, the driving force of this process is the recreational need - the attitude of the person to the socio-economic environment of his life, which is manifested in a lack of conditions for the reproduction and development of its forces spent in the work process, as well as entertainment and new experiences and the desire to satisfy it. Undoubtedly, the need to relieve physical fatigue belongs to the basic physiological needs of a person inherent in him throughout his life.

It should be noted that the development of recreational tourism requires the availability of recreational resources that belong to the natural or cultural potential of a region.

Investigating these issues, we found that in Ukraine, there are unique places that are now called «places of power». As a matter of fact, recreational are used for the peaking activity - similar processes and phenomena that can be used for the rehabilitation of the individual people (Eremina, 2002, p. 271). We have explored the

recreational potential of Cherkasy region. That is, geographic zones, possessing important for the human energy fields, providing the restoration or recuperation of physical and spiritual forces, exhausted by the person in the process.

The Holy Monastery of the Territory is St. George's Nunnery - this is the only monastery that is now being revived in the Uman district. To an Umanian pilgrim who visited the Pochaiv Lavra, the old man there said, «Between the Thunder and the Kocherzhyns such grace of God goes down to earth, as in Jerusalem itself. » It is here, on the village of Levada, between the villages of Gromi and Kocherzhinka, that the St. George Monastery, which is called Kocherzhinsky, is erected. And the patron saint of the monastery - George the Victorious is now considered the heavenly patron of the whole Uman region.

The place of the power of Cherkassy region is also the «Foot of the Mother of God». The uniqueness of this natural phenomenon is that, in a way, the recesses formed in the form of traces in the form of human footprints. Believers are convinced that these traces were left by Mykola the Miracle Worker and they are endowed with the ability to heal from illness, to heal mental wounds, to grant the fulfillment of the most intimate desires. It is known that this place is included in the list of green tourism objects of Uman region and is very popular. Old-timers have known about the existence of so-called «traces» for a long time, but this has never received much publicity. After the interest arose for the stone, scientists began to investigate it. After the completion of the geological processes, the origin of the trace was not established. Moreover, they were formed long before the appearance of man as a species on the planet. To date, 3 known places with fossil footprints are known as one of them.

Another source of power is the three wells are located in the village of Subotiv, Chyhyryn district. Near the center of the village are three wells that have been considered miraculous for hundreds of years. Hetman Khmelnytsky himself, according to belief, ordered three Cossacks to dig wells at the site of the healing source. In his waters, a local old man healed the wounded Cossack infirmity.

Maxim Zaliznyak's oak located in the Cold Ravine is also considered to be a place that provides for the restoration or repatriation of physical and spiritual forces

expended by a person in the process of life. Known as the Millennium Watchman of the Cold Ravine. This tree is the largest in Ukraine and one of the largest in Europe. He is over 1100 years old. It is said that Bogdan Khmelnytsky, Severin Nalyvaiko, Maxim Zaliznyak, Taras Shevchenko visited his tent. Oak trees over 30 meters high can be hugged by just seven people. By belief, it has magic power. Legend has it that he who rests under his lush crown will have the strength to achieve what he wants.

Trakhemirs of Kaniv district is the first Cossack capital. Since ancient times, cult shrines have been established in the village. There were more than 30. According to legend, in a small monastery lived its age Cossacks-characteristic. Modern researchers believe that this place is an energy lure. Those who want to regain their inner strength, self-confidence, must be here.

Not far from Svyato-Onufrievsky Monastery is a healing spring located in the village of Melniki of the Chyhyryn district also differs in its properties. In the days of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, spring water healed Cossacks from many diseases. It contains silver and radon in optimal human concentrations.

So, from the above we see that recreational tourism is one of the most common types of health and recreational motor activity. This is largely due to the fact that it does not require significant costs and use of sports facilities: the «stadium» in it is the nature itself with its healing factors. It plays a role and the need to restore the strength that a person loses in the process of work and daily communication. The development of recreational tourism requires the availability of recreational resources, in our case, these are the so-called places of power, possessing important for the human energy fields, which provide the restoration or restoration of physical and spiritual strength, vitality.

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Chapter 4 INNOVATIVE WAYS OF SOCIAL WORK WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES

**Inclusive space in the field of children's health and recreation: from the
experience of the State Enterprise «Ukrainian Children's Center» Moloda**

Hvardiia

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Abstract. The article deals with the legislative, normative and organizational foundations of inclusion in the field of children's health and recreation. The main attention is paid to comprehension of experience of introduction of inclusive rest and children's health of the Ukrainian Children's Center «Moloda Hvardiia» and possibilities of its use in the practice of inclusive health improvement and rest in Ukraine.

Keywords: inclusion, inclusive approach, inclusive recovery and rest, children with disabilities, children's institution of health improvement and rest, pedagogical support, psychological support.

Respect for the human personality is the main criterion for social progress. One of the determinants of a society's level of civilization is its relation to people with health problems, in particular children with disabilities. The international legal document of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states «... the right of every child to the standard of living, essential for the physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development of the child.»(Konventsiiia pro prava dytyny). Modern society seeks to ensure the equal participation of its citizens in the execution of their rights and to give them this opportunity. The UN General Assembly Resolution of December 20, 1993 approved equal opportunities for people with disabilities, providing equal starting opportunities for all persons, regardless of their psychophysical development, health

status, age, gender, socio-economic status, and determined such target areas – accessibility to material environment, information and communications, education, employment, income support and social security, family life and personal freedom, culture, recreation, sports and religion.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The topic of inclusive education has been the subject of research by such foreign scholars as A. Dyson, A. Milvert, K. Clark, D. Mitchell, T. Lormen, M. Crozier, D. Lupart, Skrtich. In their works, an attempt has been made to reveal the essence of inclusive schools (e.g. governance structures, philosophies and values of educational institutions, educational programs), to substantiate the differences between inclusive and traditional schools. In Ukraine, the study of inclusive education was initiated by scientists of the Mykola Yarmachenko Institute of Special Pedagogy and Psychology (V. Zasenka, A. Kolupaieva, O. Taranchenko, E. Danilavichiute, O. Fedorenko, L. Koval etc.). Scientists have made a scientific substantiation of conceptual foundations of training of persons with special educational needs in an inclusive educational environment. Problems of professional training of pedagogical staff to work with children with disabilities in the conditions of inclusive education were studied by: V. Gladush, T. Degtiarenko, I. Demchenko, J. Deppeler, R. George, V. Zasenka, N. Anastation, S. Kirk, S. Litovchenko, J. Lupart, O. Martynchuk, L. Priadko, L. Savchuk, T. Sak, O. Taranchenko, Yu. Fedorenko, D. Harvey, D. Chambers and others. Inclusive processes in education raise the issue of creating inclusion in the field of children's health and recreation. The society must be ready to create the conditions for the development of the intellectual and creative potential of children with disabilities in all spheres of social life.

The research objective is to analyze the legislative and regulatory foundations of inclusion in the field of children's health and recreation and to reveal the features of the organization of recreation and rehabilitation of children with disabilities in children's health institutions.

With the adoption of the UN General Assembly Standard Rules for Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities, the process of social inclusion became very

popular. It has changed the established views on the place of people with disabilities in public life and contributed to the formation of a new model of attitude towards them by society. Defining inclusion as reform, the Salamanca Statement emphasizes that «... schools with... inclusive orientation are the most effective means of combating discriminatory attitudes, creating a favorable atmosphere in communities, building an inclusive society and providing education for all...» (Salamanska deklaratsiia ta ramky dii shchodo osvity osib z osoblyvymy osvitnimy potrebamy). The ideology of inclusive education is based on the principle of ensuring the fundamental right of children to education, eliminates any discrimination against students, and provides for the education and upbringing of children with disabilities in a regular educational institution, where appropriate conditions are created to ensure the maximum efficiency of the educational process.

The key idea of an inclusive approach implies that not the individual should adapt to social and economic relations, but rather that society should create the conditions to meet the special needs of each individual. The society should be maximally adapted to people with disabilities. Inclusion is the process of including people with disabilities in an active social life. In this context, the problem of health (special needs) is not considered as a characteristic of a person; it is, above all, a social problem, since it is caused by the maladaptation of the environment, namely social infrastructure and the attitude of the society towards people with special needs.

Together with the choice values of the Western world and recognition of the basic international standards in the field of human rights, (the UN Declaration on Human Rights, the UN Conventions on the Rights of the Child, on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities), Ukraine has made a commitment to provide children with disabilities to take full advantage of human rights and to have the right to education, along with others, to participate in sports, leisure and recreation. The need to integrate children with disabilities is stated in official documents at the level of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and state programs. In particular, the Decree of the President of Ukraine «On priority measures to create favorable living conditions for persons with disabilities», the Decree of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine «On

approval of the Action Plan for the introduction of inclusive education in general educational institutions for 2009-2012 years», provide for the equal access to quality education for children with special needs through the creation of an inclusive educational environment.

Children with disabilities, as well as children with health and development within the age norm, have a constitutional right to develop according to their abilities, to participate in social life, to use their intellectual and creative potential. Their successful socialization and self-realization in public life must be ensured at the level of all structural components of education: pre-school, secondary and extra-curricular.

The effectiveness of the state policy in terms of ensuring constitutional rights and state guarantees for children with disabilities will be facilitated by the introduction of an inclusive approach to the recreation, leisure and sports system.

Modern children's health and recreation institutions of different levels are designed to improve child's vital forces and create the conditions for his personal development. Pedagogical practice of these institutions is aimed at solving the main tasks of extracurricular education and realization of the main directions of extracurricular education: national and patriotic, artistic and aesthetic, ecological and naturalistic, physical; social rehabilitation and others.

In accordance with the requirements of extracurricular education, the educational environment of children's health and recreation institutions is focused on:

- creating conditions for creative, intellectual, spiritual and physical development of children; involving in active communication and creativity; formation of social competences; creating the conditions for self-determination and self-realization.

Inclusion in the system of children's recreation will allow to organize various activities for children with disabilities in modern children's health institutions of all levels, where appropriate conditions for active recreation are created. Today in Ukraine the number of children's health and recreation institutions, that can ensure the implementation of state policies in the field of inclusive recreation, is limited.

The State Enterprise Ukrainian Children's Center «Moloda Hvardiia» has experience in recreation organization for children with disabilities. They accept children who have external physiological features (loss of limbs, spinal deformity etc.) for rest rehabilitation of children with hearing impairment, visual impairment, ICP. For example, in 1991-1999, the Children's Center implemented a program called «Believe in yourself». The program was aimed at creating the environment, favorable for conducting social adaptation and integration of children with special needs. In 1991, the Children's Center «Moloda Hvardiia» hosted the First Ukrainian Festival of Children's Creativity «Believe in Yourself». For the first time in Ukraine, children with normal health development together with children with disabilities took part in the festival. A total of eight Ukrainian festivals of children's creativity «Believe in Yourself» were held. In 2000-2001 the specialized camps for talented children with disabilities were organized in the Children's Center «Moloda Hvardiia». From 2014 to 2017 the final competitions of the All-Ukrainian sports and athletic contest «Believe in yourself» were organized and held among children with disabilities at the Ukrainian Children's Center «Moloda Hvardiia».

Generalizing the experience of educational work with children with disabilities, the program of social and pedagogical support «World without limits» were held at the Ukrainian Children's Center «Moloda Hvardiia». The aim of the program is to socialize and create the conditions for the development of the inner potential of children with disabilities through creativity and common activity. The program «World without limits» was implemented within the framework of thematic changes during 2015-2018.

In 2015 «Moloda Hvardiia» hosted an integration and arts festival «Creativity Gives Wings» for children with disabilities. The aim of the festival is social and cultural rehabilitation, formation of positive self-esteem and development of internal potential by engaging in various types of creative activity. This is how the tradition of holding a children's art festival for children with disabilities was revived.

In 2018 more than 11,000 children and adolescents have improved their health at «Moloda Hvardiia» Children's Center. The majority of the visitors were the children

in need of special social attention and support, including children with disabilities (711 children 6.4% of the total amount).

The Children's Center «Moloda Hvardiia» has accepted children with disabilities, patients with diabetes, children with hearing impairments, visual impairments, movements disorders, who were capable of self-care.

Table 1

Number of children

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of children with disabilities	1492	1845	1570	504	813	641	774	713	713
In percentage terms	16,4%	18,8%	14%	4,5%	7,4%	5,8%	7%	6,6%	6,6%

The main principles of inclusion in the children's center were the absence of psychological barriers, common activities (inclusion of children with functional disabilities in all their feasible activities together with healthy children), open communication space (possibility of free communication).

According to the legal framework of Ukraine on inclusive education and scientific and methodological developments, which describes and implements the organization of inclusive education of children with disabilities, inclusive detachments were initiated. In the conditions of children's healthcare and recreation, integration is carried out through the organization of special detachments or the inclusion of children with disabilities in regular detachments. The representation of detachments with inclusive recreation was not more than 20 children, among them: 1-3 were children with disabilities. These are children with muscle-skeleton disorders, poor vision or hearing, diabetic patients who are capable of self-care, or no more than two children with severe speech disorders, or severe developmental disorders (hearing, vision, muscle-skeleton disorders in combination with mental retardation) or children on wheelchairs. Forms of integration depend on the level of child's development. Thus, at the Ukrainian Children's Center «Moloda Hvardiia» full and combined forms of integration and temporary integration are used.

Forms of inclusive recreation and rest are introduced in the system of healthcare and recreation at the Ukrainian Children's Center «Moloda Hvardiia»:

- full integration – for children with disabilities (1-3 children in the detachment) who are age-appropriate and capable of self-care and can take part in all educational activities of the thematic session program.

- combined integration, for children with disabilities (1-3 children in the detachment) with a close to normal level of psychophysical development and capable of self-care, who can participate in the thematic session program activities, constantly receiving the support of a psychologist, teacher.

- temporary integration in which children with disabilities (a special detachment is organized, consisting of children with disabilities only) who are age-appropriate in terms of psychophysical development, are included to a some activities of a thematic session in part of the program. The detachment takes part in some activities. These are common events planned by the thematic session program. The children spend the rest of the time according to the detachment program (for example, as participants of the Ukrainian Sports Festival «Believe in Yourself» among children with disabilities). The form of participation in common activities depends on the peculiarities of psychophysical development of children with disabilities.

Health-improving and recreational process is carried out by the programs of thematic sessions, designed to meet the needs of children with disabilities.

The organization of inclusive healthcare and recreation involves providing psychological and pedagogical assistance to children with disabilities. Depending on the needs of the child and his problems, teacher, psychologist and doctor work with him. One of the areas of activity of the psychological service of Children's Center «Moloda Hvardiia» is psychological support of inclusive children's temporary collectives in the conditions of recreation.

Psychological support depends on the specific needs of children with disabilities and includes the following forms of psychological work:

- primary express diagnostics of psycho-emotional state and personal problems of a child;

- carrying out different types of group work in inclusive groups: trainings, role plays, etc.;
- individual work and consultations with children;
- individual work and consultations with teachers-organizers and attendants on the results of primary diagnosis of children;
- monitoring of psycho-emotional state of children;
- the final control express diagnostics of the psycho-emotional state of children and the effectiveness of psychological support.

The basic approaches and directions of psychological support for children with disabilities depended on the principle on which groups were formed. Thus, two groups were formed – group A, group B.

Group A – 100% detachment with children with disabilities (athletes with disabilities): hearing or visual disorders (psychologist of the UCC «Moloda Hvardiia» Lezhenko I. V.).

Group B is a detachment (10% of the total number of children in the detachment are children with disabilities (psychologist of the UCC «Moloda Hvardiia» Lezhenko I. V).

When working with Group A, the psychological service identified the following tasks:

- formation of social qualities (grouping of children into a temporary collective, adaptation to the conditions of a recreational institution; work on the development of sensorimotor, psycho-emotional, communicative sphere of children with special abilities, development of the inner potential of the individual, raising the self-esteem, formation of moral and ethical values, empathy of activity position, social adaptability, etc).

The attendants (tutors) of these groups of children were involved in the work (communication) with Group A. Working with Group B, the psychology service solved a number of tasks:

- formation of social qualities (tolerance in interpersonal relationships in a group, acceptance of children with health conditions and development within the age

norm of children with disabilities, establishment of social relations between them, creating an atmosphere of mutual assistance and mutual support);

- development of the inner potential of the individual (originality, talent, originality, relevance for society)

The attendants (tutors) of these groups of children were involved in the work (communication) with Group B.

The following forms of work were selected for work with groups A, B:

- individual lessons (consultations, discussions).
- group classes (psychotherapy games, trainings, interactive conversations).

Thus, individual lessons with children with disabilities were directed to work with psychotraumas of the personality, which was formed as a result of rejection by the society of people with disabilities (school, neighbors, etc.). This issue was particularly acute in middle adolescents and also in early adulthood. It is difficult for them to identify their personality as unique and individual from the positive side, all of them perceive it mostly as «I am not like others because ...», «I cannot have because ...» , «I will never ...», etc. And all this with a focus on their physical characteristics, even if in reality the child has the talent or ability to perform some activity.

Group classes (psychotherapy games, trainings, interactive conversations). were aimed at developing the inner potential of the individual, where each child could show his/her individuality, uniqueness, talent, abilities and skills, his/her originality and ability to be not only a support for others, but also to show their importance for the society. The trainings were based on various exercises with facial expressions and gestures, tactile contact of children with each other etc. Various techniques were used in the work with the groups, such as dance-movement therapy, clay therapy, art therapy, music therapy, fairy-tale therapy, aromatherapy and other psychotherapeutic and developmental techniques.

The group interaction of children gave the following results:

- more complete consolidation of the team;
- high level of adaptation and communication of all children in the detachment; manifestations of tolerance, high levels of mutual assistance and mutual

support for children with health status and development within the age range of children with disabilities.

A comparative analysis of the results of initial psychodiagnostics, monitoring tests, and control psychodiagnostics at the end of the camp session showed that the formation of detachments based on the principle of inclusion is more productive both for the development of the personality of children with health status and development within the age norm and for children with disabilities. Inclusion made it possible to create a social environment that promoted the acquisition of humanistic morality by the children, the development of such social qualities of personality as tolerance, responsibility, kindness. Formation of children's collectives on the principle of inclusion, subject to appropriate psychological and pedagogical support, contributes to the restoration of physical and mental health of children, the disclosure of their personal potential, social adaptation and integration.

The recreation and education system of children's health care institutions is mostly oriented towards children with the health status and development within the age norm and does not take into account the needs of children with disabilities. The introduction of an inclusive approach to the organization of children's healthcare and recreation requires:

- increasing the financing for the development of the material base of healthcare and recreation institutions in order to transform them into an accessible environment for healthcare and recreation;
- improvement of regulatory and legal support of activity of children's healthcare and recreation institutions;
- development of organizational, scientific and methodological foundations of children's healthcare and recreation;
- implementation of innovative projects and programs of educational work in the sphere of inclusive recreation;
- personnel training for the implementation of activities for the rehabilitation and recreation of children with disabilities;

- compulsory psychological support for children with special needs, which can only be carried out by psychologists with professional education and who have passed the corresponding specialization;
- professional training of attendants (tutors) of groups of children with special needs;
- special training of teacher-organizers to work with the above-mentioned categories of children.

The expected result of the implementation of inclusion is the healthcare and recreation system is:

- provision of constitutional rights and state guarantees for children with disabilities for recreation, leisure and sports;
- formation of new approaches to the organization of recreation and rest in a modern children's healthcare institution;
- development of educational and methodological support for the organization of inclusive environment in the system of children's healthcare and recreation.

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Social Support For Orphans And Children Deprived of Parental Care, Including Children With Disabilities

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Abstract. Modern European integration of Ukraine provides for the revision of the main guidelines in the state policy for creating conditions for satisfying the needs and interests of children, and realization of their rights. In particular, the main factor in the field of childhood protection is the focus on the upbringing of the child in the family environment, in support of the family; as an alternative, in the absence of parental care, to create a child-friendly environment. This orientation requires changes in the social support of orphans and children deprived of parental care. The aim of the study is to highlight and analyze certain aspects of Ukraine's innovation activities regarding social support for orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities; determine innovative features of social protection of Ukrainian children in terms of parental care absence. Results. Practical importance. It has been found out that the innovative development of the Ukrainian social support system for orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities is due to positive world experience and focused on the protection of the best interests of the child and the satisfaction of their vital needs; reforming social protection system requires active involvement of the state and civil society institutions, aimed at the deinstitutionalization of placement of orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities and reorientation of the principles of financial support for families with adopted children; special attention is paid to cooperation with business representatives and international donors. The following basic vectors of social support for orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities have been stated: modernization of algorithms for financing establishments of institutional type, approval of co-financing mechanisms from state and local budgets, and approval of state standards for social care for families with specified category of children. Prospects for further research. The study and analysis of regional

programs of social support for orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities in terms of decentralization and funding have been identified as promising.

Keywords: orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities; social support; innovative activity.

Modern European Integration of Ukraine provides for revision of state policy priorities in the field of childhood protection, implementation of successful approaches to the world practice of child support based on the protection of their rights and interests. It is also aimed at supporting the family, creating conditions for upbringing and developing children in the family or a family-friendly environment.

At present, 70,491 children are registered as orphans and children deprived of parental care in Ukraine (22 126 orphans and 48 365 deprived of parental care). In family forms of education there are 64 709 children (guardianship – 50 766, foster families and orphanages – 13 943) (Ministry of Social Policy, 2018). Solving the problem of orphaned children and lack of parental care requires overall socioeconomic and demographic rehabilitation of Ukrainian society, the improvement of the economic situation, that is, social support of children of this category needs attention and reform. As a socioeconomic concept, «social support» is a relationship regarding the redistribution of national income in order to ensure the established social standards of living for each person in terms of social risks.

The analyses of latest studies and publications. The novelty of the issue of social support for orphans and children deprived of parental care is confirmed by the steady attention of the scientific community. For example, O. Potopakhina (Potopakhina, 2008) was the first researcher in the field of social support law to comprehensively investigate the system of social protection measures for orphans and children deprived of parental care; the rights and guarantees of the specified category of children and persons in education and labour. The scientist interpreted the concept of social protection as a system of state-guaranteed economic, legal, organizational measures, for full state support in accordance with state social standards and obtaining the

envisaged by law benefits to meet their essential needs and create conditions for normal life.

The research of M. Polyakova (Poliakova, 2013) devoted to analysis of the state social and legal protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care in the aspect of their legal socialization. In particular, certain theoretical, organizational and legal principles of social protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care mechanism in Ukraine have been identified; proposals for improvement of national legislation in the social protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care and practices for its implementation have been made.

Such researchers as O. Pohribna, T. Shevchenko and A. Yevdokymova (Pohribna, Shevchenko and Yevdokymova, 2015) analysed state policy and strategic orientations of social protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care in the context of reforming the state system of guardianship. The scientists also proposed hierarchy of administration in the sphere of social protection of these children.

The famous scientist O. Mordan (Mordan, 2015) in her thesis comprehensively and systematically examined state policies for the social protection of children without parental care. She treated this line of public policy as an organized and integrated system of activity of state authorities and local self-government aimed at improving the situation of orphans and children deprived of parental care and neglected children, aimed at restoring and exercising their rights to family care, support and full welfare, creating optimal conditions for improvement of life in society.

O. Prokopenko (Prokopenko, 2018) emphasized the problem of social orphanages and the need for taking measures to prevent that problem by carrying out preventive work among the population and ensuring the fulfilment of the obligations undertaken by the state to fully provide for orphans and children deprived of parental care.

Sharing the opinions of the mentioned researchers on the relevance of the orphanage problem and the need for an active position of the state in its solution, we consider it expedient to cover and analyse some aspects of innovative activity of

Ukraine on social support for orphans and children deprived of parental care, which is the aim of this article.

The research used the following theoretical methods of scientific knowledge: systematization - made it possible to generalize the results of scientific research on the topic of the article; analysis, synthesis and generalization - to identify the main tendencies of innovative activity of state authorities in relation to orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities.

Research tasks: to highlight and analyse certain aspects of the state policy on social support for orphans and children deprived of parental care, to distinguish innovative features of social protection of children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities.

Main results and their justification. According to the best international experience, governments and local governments provide the development of a sufficiently broad range of services for children and families with children.

The introduction of social, medical, educational, and rehabilitation services requires the necessary financial and human resources. Experience shows that the system of institutional care and upbringing of children is costly, does not ensure successful socialization of personality, impedes social adaptation at all stages of the child's development. The need to solve this problem requires an active reform of the institutional care system and upbringing of children. We emphasize the importance of uniting efforts of both the state and civil society with the support of representatives of business circles and international donors of Ukraine. The state's innovative orientation towards social support for orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities was described in the state document «National strategy for reforming the institutional care and upbringing of children for 2017-2026 (hereinafter «Strategy»）」 (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2017).

The Strategy based on the following principles: the safety and well-being of the child is a priority of state policy; family is the best environment for upbringing and developing a child; preserving the family for a child is a key prerequisite for the best interests of the child and his or her well-being; responsible parenting is encouraged and

supported by the state; the reform of the institutional care system and upbringing of children is carried out taking into account the needs, opinions and interests of each child; involving children in making decisions about their lives and future.

In order to integrate and coordinate actions to ensure the reform of the institutional care system and upbringing of children, efforts are being made by stakeholders to accomplish the following tasks:

- On the legal framework (improvement of legislation to ensure the reform of the institutional care and upbringing of children; integration of the main principles, goals and objectives of the Strategy into the priority areas of executive authorities activity)

- On coordinating the efforts of the entities implementing the Strategy (introducing an interagency coordination mechanism to achieve the goals and objectives of the Strategy; specifying and delineating the powers and responsibilities of executive authorities at central and local levels to ensure the rights of a child and support the family; powers of local self-government bodies, development and implementation of regional plans for reforming the institutional care system and upbringing of children).

- On financial support for the reforming process (development of financial mechanisms to support the reform of the institutional care system and upbringing of children, development of child support services and families with children).

- On monitoring and evaluation of the quality of the planned measures implementation (development and implementation of a system of monitoring and evaluation of the process of reforming the institutional care system and upbringing of children; introduction of a decision-making mechanism in the best interests of a child by all entities providing and protecting their rights, as well as involving children in decision-making on issues related to their lives).

The development of an effective and capable system of support for the growth of children in the family is conditioned by the suitability of the local community and the needs of its residents, and requires attention to be paid to the following aspects: support for the child's biological family, early identification of vulnerable families with

children; development of the territorial network of social services; ensuring accessibility of services for children with special needs, in particular children with disabilities, and families with such children; support for families with children in difficult life circumstances in order to maintain a family for the child; involvement of non-governmental organizations in providing services to families with children; creating effective support mechanisms for families with children, combining financial assistance and services to help parents in fulfilling their child care and upbringing responsibilities and overcoming difficult life circumstances; providing the necessary level of professional competence for professionals giving services to children and families with children; developing and implementing mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the situation in territorial communities to ensure the realization of the right of a child to family upbringing (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2017).

Ensuring quality alternative care for children without parental care in order to prevent such children from entering institutional care establishments is possible under conditions of development of alternative care services for children who for some reason cannot live with their biological parents; providing alternative childcare services for children up to three years in order to stop the practice of referring such children to institutional care establishments; taking measures to stop the placement of children in institutions of care and upbringing of children for reasons of poverty or family in difficult circumstances; introduction of a mechanism for taking into account the interests and individual needs of each child in determining the form of their arrangement; developing and approving quality standards for alternative childcare services; development and approval of standard of service for preparation for independent life of children being brought up in alternative child care system (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2017).

According to the «Plan of Measures for the Implementation of Phase I of the National Strategy for Reforming the Institutional Care System and Child Care System for 2017–2026», the main executive authorities are charged with implementing such measures as developing regulatory acts to modernize approaches to financing institutional care establishments, in particular on the introduction of a mechanism for

co-financing from the state and local budgets measures for the creation of family-type orphanages to enhance the development of services on children care in the family directly in the local community at the place of a child's origin (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2017).

A separate measure is the approval of the minimum state social standard for the monthly maintenance of orphans and children deprived of parental care, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring Organizational and Legal Conditions of Social Protection of Orphaned Children and Deprived of Parental Care» (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2015).

In general, state social standards are social norms, established by laws or other normative legal acts, on the basis of which the levels of main state social guarantees are determined. The purpose of establishing state social standards and norms is to determine the mechanism of realization of social rights and state social guarantees of citizens, stipulated by the Constitution of Ukraine; determining the priorities of the state social policy for ensuring the human needs for material goods and services and financial resources for their realization; definition and justification of the amount of expenditures of budgetary and social funds for social protection and provision of population and maintenance of the social sphere. State social standards are necessarily taken into account when developing programs for economic and social development (Ministry of Social Policy (2015)).

For example, «The State Standard of Social Support for Families with Orphans and Children Deprived of Parental Care» defines the content, scope, conditions, and procedure for providing social support for families with orphans and children deprived of parental care (foster families, family-type orphanages), indicators of its quality for the entities of all forms of ownership and management providing this service. This document applies to the organization and implementation of social support for families bringing up orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities, as well as to monitor and control the quality of the provision of such social services.

The State Standard defines a social service for the social support of families bringing up orphans and children deprived of parental care as a set of measures that provides assistance in creating and maintaining a positive social and psychological climate in the family, adapting the child to new conditions, creating the right conditions to meet the individual needs of each orphan and child deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities in the development and upbringing, protection of the child's property, housing and other rights, promoting the learning and development of a child, helping to strengthen / rebuild families and socially useful relationships, in creating and providing conditions for the child's priority right to adopt, to prepare the child for leaving the family, including for independent living.

The implementation of the specified State Standard requires quality monitoring through social audit and inspection, including visits to the recipient of social support services at their place of residence (stay), without warning in advance; collecting additional information regarding the recipient of the social support social service; assessing the needs of the recipient of social support social services; drafting, adjusting and amending the social support plan.

Particular attention is paid to the methodological and psychological support of the parents or their substitutes. Thus, the content of social support involves counseling foster parents, caregivers, guardians, carers about their role in overcoming the child's sense of loss; organizing and conducting individual and group work with family members and a child in order to adapt the child to the family living conditions; and if a child has a disability – assistance in obtaining and organizing an individual rehabilitation program, identifying the needs for reasonable accommodation and their ensuarence (means of communication, additional professional services, adaptation of the premises, the choice of presentation format, determination and adherence to the individual regime, etc.); psychological support for foster families, caregivers, guardians, carers for the development and upbringing of children by involving them in trainings, lectures, support groups, and other activities; assistance in protection of property, housing and other rights of a child; redirection of recipients of social services of social support to other providers of social services, including the receipt of

specialized services for the full development of a child; counseling recipients of social support services to assist the child in maintaining the continuity of family relationships and socially beneficial relationships; psychological support for recipients of social assistance in creating and securing the right of a child to be adopted; development of skills in preparing a child for independent life; information on the bodies, organizations and institutions that can support a child after leaving family care; keeping records.

The state standard declares the following basic principles of providing social services of social support: accessibility of social service of social support; the independence of the recipient of the social service of social support; its protection and safety; confidentiality of information (Ministry of Social Policy, 2017).

The financial and economic justification grounds on the cost of the social service of social support. It is calculated taking into account its cost, administrative costs and value added tax in accordance with the legislation. The cost of social support services provided through local budgets is based on the financial capacity of the respective local budgets.

Adopted in June 26, 2019 ordinance of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «Some issues of payment state social assistance for orphans and children deprived of parental care, financial support for foster families for providing social services in family type orphanages on a «money go after a child» principle, payment for child patronage services and social support payment to maintain a child in the family of patronate caregiver, small group homes supporting» aimed at social support for orphans and children deprived of parental care (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2019).

The aforementioned normative act was developed in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 97 of the Budget Code of Ukraine in order to streamline the mechanism of granting a subsidy from the state budget to local budgets for the payment of state social assistance to specific categories of population.

The resolution adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the following:

- the procedure and conditions for granting state budget subsidies to local budgets for the payment of state social assistance for orphans and children deprived of parental care, financial support to caregivers to provide social services in orphanages, for foster families by the principle of «money goes after the child», payment for the services of patronage of the child and payment of social assistance for the maintenance of a child in the family of the patronary caregiver, support for small group homes;

- the procedure for the appointment and payment of state social assistance for orphans and children deprived of parental care, financial support for caregivers and foster parents for providing social services in orphanages and foster families on the principle of «money does after the child», support for small group homes. The mentioned Order of Assignment and Payment provides for the removal of the restriction on the total amount of financial support to caregivers and foster parents in order to provide equal financial guarantees to all orphans and children deprived of parental care.

The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine is the main manager of the subvention. The structural subdivisions for social protection of the population of the regional state administrations are the managers of the subordinate budget funds; structural subdivisions on social protection of population of district state administrations, executive bodies of city or district councils.

Among the expected results of the implementation of this state document are the increase in the number of children arranged in families with a parallel decrease in the number of families, including children with disabilities, in institutional care establishments; expanding the range of services for children and families with children in the community for the temporary care and upbringing of children in difficult life circumstances, in the families of patronage caregivers and other alternative forms of care and upbringing; creation of financial incentives for the development of care services for children in difficult life circumstances, in the family environment, accelerating the transformation of residential care institutions for children (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2019).

Another important step in the arrangement for orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities, is the creation of a so-called small group home - a social protection facility designed for long-term (inpatient) living for up to 10 orphans, children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities or children with developmental disabilities or at risk of such disorders, persons from among them; children with disabilities with physical, intellectual development, mental health disorders who require outside care under conditions close to family, their psychological adaptation and social integration into the social environment.

Small group house is formed separately:

1) for orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities or children with developmental disabilities or at risk of such disabilities (who do not require unauthorized care related to disability), from birth to eighteen years of age, and persons from among them, at the continuation of studies up to 23 years or before graduation in a vocational (vocational-technical) or higher education institution.

In such small group homes, no more than 10 people can live at one time (in the case of children with disabilities or children with developmental disabilities or the risk of such disabilities, no more than 8 people);

2) for children with disabilities with physical, intellectual and mental disorders who require outside care for reasons of health. In such small group houses no more than 6 people can live at a time.

Persons with disabilities from orphans and children deprived of parental care are entitled to reside in a small group home until they reach the age of 23 if they do not attend general secondary, vocational (vocational), higher education institutions (The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2018).

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Therefore, after highlighting and analyzing certain aspects of state policy on social support for orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities, we can distinguish the following innovative features of social protection of children deprived of parental care:

- innovative development of the Ukrainian social support system for orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities,

driven by positive world experience and focused on protecting the best interests of a child and meeting his vital needs;

- reforming the social protection system requires active interaction between the state and civil society institutions, aimed at deinstitutionalizing orphaned children and children deprived of parental care, and reorienting the principles of financial support for families with foster children; - main vectors for social support for orphans and children deprived of parental care mentioned in government documents are the modernization of approaches to financing institutions, the approval of co-financing mechanisms from state and local budgets, and the approval of state standards for social care for families with children of this category, creation of special forms of accommodation.

The presented study does not claim to be comprehensive, so it will be promising to study and analyze regional social welfare programs for orphans and children deprived of parental care, including children with disabilities, in the context of decentralization and funding.

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**Children's movement as the basis for youth work development:
historiography and source base of the problem**

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Abstract. The article presents a historiographical overview of the problem of training the organizers of children's movement in Ukraine. In chronological limits the study is presented in stages; the history of the development of the children's movement in Ukraine, the historiography of the evolution of the children's movement in Ukraine in the 20-30s of the twentieth century is summarized; the formation and development of the training system for the organizers of the children's movement is covered. The analysis of scientific sources is shown, the problem of a historiographical study of the children's movement in different years was considered in the scientific works of many domestic and foreign scientists. Some aspects of the formation and development of the children's movement are considered as the basis for the development of youth work, which took into account the approaches to the periodization of the formation and development of the national history of pedagogy available in the national scientific work.

Keywords: children's movement, the historiography of the study, systematic approach, leader, pioneer workers, aspects of the problem of training the organizers of the child movement, periodization of the historiography of the research problem.

Relevance of the study. In the new socio-economic and socio-cultural context, the children's movement is gaining momentum - an active subject of social policy of the state, a peculiar socio-pedagogical phenomenon, a component of the social movement that is joint actions of children and adults who have united in order to accumulate social experience, the formation of value orientation and self-realization; a unique socio-pedagogical factor that actively stimulates children's self-assertion, self-determination, and socialization.

Children's organizations and associations of different purpose and content as social institutions of non-formal education find their place in the socio-political system of society, as emphasized in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Law of Ukraine «On Youth and Children's NGOs» (1998, as amended), National Program for the Education of Children and Pupils in Ukraine (2004), the Draft Concept of the Children's Movement in Ukraine (2006), Ukraine's government social program «Youth of Ukraine» for the years 2009-2015 (2009) and other legal documents.

Important complementary components of scientific research are source studies and historiography, that allow to establish the authenticity, objectivity of the information in this field, to expand understanding of the laws of scientific knowledge, to systematize knowledge about the historical and pedagogical process.

In recent years, the interest of researchers in historical and pedagogical problems has increased, in particular their historiographic and source analysis in order to create an independent research image. Scientists constantly need to analyze the process of research and identify the conditions under which it is most productive.

Among other pressing scientific problems is the formation and development of the children's movement as a basis for the development of youth work.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In the papers of domestic and foreign researchers the following aspects of this problem have been covered: professional preparation of the teacher for interaction with children's public associations (L. Aliyev, I. Gordin, S. Kharchenko, etc.); readiness of students to cooperate with the children's organization, formation of professional skills of the leader, pioneer worker (O. Lisovets, V. Lebedynsky, R. Litvak, O. Sokolova, etc.).

Among other studies, we note the works of M. Basov, A. Kirpichnik, N. Kolyada, V. Kudinov, Y. Kudryashov, R. Ohrimchuk, I. Rudenko, T. Trukhachova, and others. The researchers linked the professional activities of the organizers of the children's movement with the socio-pedagogical potential of the pioneer organization; forming the position of the leader and the teacher as the teacher-organizer, who have theoretical and practical knowledge to work with the children's team.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the historiography and the source base of the problem of the children's movement as a basis for the development of youth work.

The direction of priority of modernization and reformation of the educational system of Ukraine, especially in the context of its approximation to European and international standards, is the continuous improvement and improvement of the quality of the educational process. The social role of the individual is increasing, and in the kindergartens, there is a person-centered approach that aims to develop the personality of each individual child. Pedagogical publications of the 20s of the XXth century testify that an important factor in social education in the early 20s of the XXth century was the children's movement, which organized childhood, gave meaning to social education and was its foundation (Mr. A. Second All-Ukrainian Session, 1924, p. 119-123).

Nowadays the children's movement from individual facts, episodes of social life is turning into a social and pedagogical factor, a stable reality of everyday life, which for decades has been the object of study of various sciences in various forms, structures, types and manifestations. Therefore, one of the tasks of our study in the context of substantiation of its theoretical and methodological foundations was, first of all, historiographical analysis of the problem - the formation and development of the children's movement as a basis for the development of youth work.

According to the definition given in the dictionary «Children's Movement» (Moscow, 2005), the historiography of the children's movement is a branch of knowledge, that is based on the historical analysis of trends and stages of development and study of the history of the children's movement, theoretical understanding of the learnings, generalization of everything valuable that there is in the historical and pedagogical research experience of studying the history of the children's movement. Historiography contributes to the formation of well-founded ideas about historical events, facts, decisions; promotion of patriotic feelings, respect for their predecessors. Historiography solves the urgent task of improving the quality of generalizing the history of children's associations. This approach provides a scientifically founded answer to the essential questions: what problems were found to be sufficiently reflected

in research, and which problems were insufficiently or not at all amenable to scientific analysis. Historiographic studies are important for the planning and coordination of scientific work in this field of knowledge (Kolyada, 2013, p. 25-26).

The history of the development of the children's movement in Ukraine is marked by the achievements of several generations of national educators, public and cultural figures. However, a problematic parts of systematization of both the historiographic and the source base of the study are, first, the partial analysis of the children's movement as a component of the youth movement; secondly, different approaches to the subject of research and the absence in the modern literature of a single approach to the definition of the concept of «children's movement» (Kolyada, 2013, p. 25-26; Rudenko, 2008, p. 97).

As the analysis of scientific sources has shown, the problem of the historiographical study of the children's movement in different years was considered in the scientific papers of many domestic and foreign scholars. However, nowadays, there are only a few works specifically devoted to the historiographical analysis of the problem of children's movement, including: «Problems of the History of the Creation of the Pioneer Organization in the USSR: An Historiographical Analysis of Pedagogical Studies of the years 1922-1975» by M. Basova (Moscow, 1975) (Basov, 1975); «Scientific Aspects of the Study of the History of the Children's Movement in Russia: Methodology, Historiography, and Source Studies (beginning of the XXth century - 90s)» (Moscow, 1997) (Basov, 1997); «Problems of the history of the pioneer organization in Soviet pedagogical literature. Historiographical essays» by I. Gordin (Moscow, 1982) (Gordin, 1982), «Social movements and organizations of children and youth in Russia in the XXth century.» V. Kudinov (St. Petersburg, 1994) (Kudinov, 1994) and others.

The researchers chose their trajectory to study children's movement, marking it as a pedagogical or historical phenomenon. Thus, the famous Russian historian, researcher of the children's movement V. Kudinov presents the historiography of the children's movement in separate groups, representing the most relevant, important problems of the study of this historical phenomenon: historiographic papers; issues of

periodization of the history of the children's movement and the pioneer organization; development of methodology of historical studies of the children's movement, pioneer organization; study of the influence of the theorists and prominent figures of the Communist Party, the Soviet state on the theory and practices of pioneering work; establishment of a system of control for children's associations, a pioneer organization; issues of training pioneer staff; study of experience of the scout's movement and pre-pioneer movement; study of the state of modern children's, youth movement (Kolyada, 2013, p. 27; Kudinov, 1994, p. 20-60).

The historiography of the evolution of the children's movement in Ukraine in the 20-30s of the XXth century is presented in the works of L. Aliyev, M. Basov, M. Boguslavsky, I. Gordin, V. Kudinov, V. Lebedinsky, F. Korolev, V. Nikolaev, J. Kudryashova, V. Yakovlev and others. In order to determine the social value of the children's movement, we referred to the activities of the organizers of the children's movement, in the papers of the mentioned authors, an important factor of organized children's movement, which provides support and involvement of teenagers in the life of society, fulfillment of their rights and freedoms.

The establishment and development of the child movement as a basis for the development of youth work leads to the formation of several approaches in its study, which we referred to in the process of research: genetic, comparative-historical, systemic. The genetic approach allowed us to determine the main periods and stages of development of this process. Comparative-historical - made it possible to distinguish general and specific characteristics of content, forms of preparation in different stages, to reveal the essence of changes, to identify reasons for limiting their use; contributed to the search for ways to overcome crisis phenomena. The systematic approach involved the study of the process of social and state preparation using principles, categories, laws, and provisions of system analysis (Rudenko, 2008, p. 138).

Having studied the psychological and pedagogical literature (Rudenko, 2008; Savchuk, 1996; Trukhacheva, Brickman, 2004; Surinova, 1986; Theory and Methods of Pioneering Work: Tutorial, 1982), we have identified the following basic aspects of the study of the problem under study: the issue of training the pioneer chief as a

professional leader of the pioneer organization; preparing students - future educators - to engage with children's community organizations; teacher training; training of the adult leaders of children's associations.

Scientific data and general methodological and specific approaches allow us to trace the historical process of the establishment of a new system of training for children movement, to identify problems that are important for the modern theory and practice of education of the adult - organizers of child movement (Rudenko, 2008, p. 138).

The analysis of the scientific and pedagogical literature shows that recently the issues of training the organizers of the children's movement, certain aspects of professional training of modern social pedagogues and social workers to work with children's and youth organizations are covered in the works of L. Vakhovsky, O. Gura, I. Kiverskaya, G. Laktionova, G. Lokareva, Y. Matskevich, L. Mishchuk, A. Pervushina, Y. Polishchuk, L. Stefan and others.

Some aspects of the problem of training the organizers of the children's movement of the period under study were considered in the papers written by its contemporaries, scholars, educators of the 20-30s of the XXth century (E. Gernle, I. Zhukov, O. Zaluzhny, M. Zotin, M. Krupenina, N. Krupskaya, N. Konoplyova, F. Korolev, I. Sokolianskyi and others), who considered the children's movement as the main factor of social education.

Researchers of the 40-80s of the XXth century studied the formation of professional skills of a pioneer chief, pioneer employee (G. Abrosimov, L. Aliyev, L. Balasna, L. Bozovich, I. Gordin, I. Ivanov, G. Ivashchenko, K. Zykova, T. Konnikova, M. Monakhov, V. Lebedynsky, O. Sokolova and others).

The study of the problem of training the organizers of the children's movement, in particular of the period under study, has been actualizing since the 1990s. Modern researchers M. Basov, M. Boguslavsky, L. Vakhovsky, L. Vinnikov, A. Volokhov, N. Gaiduk, L. Donchenko, O. Zaluzhny, A. Kapska, A. Kirpichnik, N. Kolyada, V. Kudinov, Y. Kudryashov, E. Maltseva, I. Rudenko, N. Sobchak, I. Frischman, and others. consider the problem of training the organizers of the children's movement, partially in the historical aspect.

Our analysis of the literature on the history of children's organizations from the beginning of the XXth century to the present day shows that the process of accumulating knowledge about the preparation of the organizers of the children's movement took place in several stages, which are conditioned by the socio-political conditions of the state and reflect the most important pedagogical phenomena that are linked with the preparation of organizers of children's movement of different levels. These stages mainly coincide with the periodization validated in historical and historical-pedagogical literature. Only in some cases, the development of research on these issues deviates from the general chronological framework.

Thus, there is a need for periodization of historiographic studies of the problem of training the organizers of the children's movement, that is, the periodization of the phenomenon under study in terms of historiography - a specific form of knowledge about the development of any historical and pedagogical process, the construction of its peculiar concept (Kolyada, 2013, p. 28).

It is worth noting that in historiography, the division into stages and periods is carried out in order to identify the decisive direction of the development of scientific thought on each new segment of «historiographic time», to allocate new phenomena within those historiographic layers that are active and those which are replacing them. It is also important to identify the qualitative shifts made in the development of basic concepts of history, the expansion of issues, the improvement of research methods, tasks and nature of the activities of scientific institutions, the introduction of new sources into the scientific circulation (Kolyada, 2013, p. 28).

In the process of analysis of historiographical works, that considered some aspects of the establishment and development of the children's movement as a basis for the development of youth work, the approaches to the periodization of the establishment and development of the national history of pedagogy were taken into account in the national scientific work.

Thus, according to N. Gupan, Ukrainian historical and pedagogical science emerged in the second half of the XIXth century and in its development went through four periods: the first (the second half of the XIXth century - 1916) - the establishment

of the general foundations of national historical and pedagogical science; the second (1917-20 years of XXth century) - formation of new tendencies in the national history of pedagogy; the third (30's - first half of 80's of the XXth century) - development of historical and pedagogical science on the basis of Marxist methodology; fourth (second half of 80s - 90s of XX century) - development of national historical and pedagogical science on new methodological foundations, creation of the national science (Gupan, 2002 p. 22-23; Kolyada, 2013, p. 28-29).

Important for our study are the periodization of the historiography of the development of the child movement problem in general and the training of its organizers in particular, proposed by researchers K. Zykova (Zykova, 1974, p. 48), N. Kolyada (Kolyada, 2013), I. Rudenko (Rudenko, 2008).

The study of historical and pedagogical sources made it possible to define the period under study as the beginning of the establishment of an innovative system of training of a new type of a teacher-organizer of the children's public association. This system throughout the XXth century has evolved, changed, improved, overcame the state of crisis, difficulties, acquired the qualities and properties of vitality, resilience.

Taking into the account the existence of a special science about the children's movement, the social and pedagogical factors caused by the change in the issues of social and pedagogical training of the organizers of the children's movement, we propose such a periodization of the historiography of the research problem.

1st stage (10s - the first half of the 20s of the XXth century) - the birth of pedagogy of the children's movement, one of the directions of which is to study the process of training the organizers of children's amateur groups and associations - the appearance in Russia of the first works on the process under study (R. Baden-Powell (Baden-Powell R,1910; Baden-Powell R, 1918), E. Gernle (Gernle, 1925; Gernle, 1925), I. Zhukov (Zhukov, 1925), O. Pantyukhov (Pantukhov, 1912), S. Shatsky (Shatsky, 1963) and others). The basis of the scout method of leadership training is based on a system of self-education aimed at character development, knowledge acquisition, and self-confidence. This socio-pedagogical system emerged as a result of the use of a specific educational and professional «internal resource and potential» of

the children's and youth scout organization. With the spread of scouting in the practice of education the type of a teacher has emerged who influences the child through the hobbies, interests, special treatment of him as an equal. Studying and generalizing this practice is one of the sources of formation of modern experience of training for the children's organization.

2nd stage (the second half of the 20's - mid 30's of the XXth century) - the development of research on the problem of training the organizers of children's movement - a new stage of scientific pedagogical understanding of the children's movement, associated with the identification of specific opportunities in this particular field, that historically has received the name «pioneer movement». In society, the notion of a «pioneer chief» (head of a children's organization), «teacher of a new type» is established, scientific understanding of the content of his activity is formed; formed structures, agencies, establishments for his training; science points out issues related to understanding the purpose, tasks, forms, and methods of pioneering work and preparing a leader - a children's movement organizer.

Teachers of the 20s of the XXth century (O. Bemm, M. Birbraymer, M. Zak, A. Zalkind, V. Zorin, L. Kotlitsky, M. Krupenin, N. Krupskaya, I. Filters, etc.) developed the content, principles, tasks, forms and methods of pioneering work. Scientists, educators, psychologists, personalities and leaders of the pioneer organization discussed the content of training aspects of a pioneer leader as a leader and educator of children's collective (P. Blonsky, A. Zalkind, F. Korolev, M. Krupinina, N. Krupskaya, A. Lunacharsky, V. Shulgin etc.).

In the late 20s of the XXth century state educational institutions already began to be involved in the vocational training of pioneer staff, which focused on training the leader as a new type of teacher-educator. The beginning of the 30s of the XXth century is connected with the opening of departments for the training of pioneer personnel in pedagogical universities, pedagogical colleges. At the heart of this work were the ideas of the quality of professional activity of not only the leader but also the pioneer leader of different levels. In 1930-1932, a system of research centers and institutes was created to study the experience of the children's organization, and a postgraduate course

was opened to train highly qualified specialists in the history, theory, methodology of the children's movement.

It is known that the most popular children's organization at that time was a pioneer organization. Its birthday is May 19, 1922, when the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League decided to create pioneer units. Initially, the pioneer movement had a certain organizational diversity in the republics, and in Ukraine in particular, and by 1926 a unified structure called the Vladimir Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization was formed.

According to the well-known theorist in the field of social education I. Sokoliansky, in Ukraine, the practice of education through children's movement begins in 1923. It should be noted that during this period the essence and tasks of the children's movement were interpreted in different ways. The circular letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine On the Children's Communist Movement, that stated that the children's movement was of great importance in the cause of communist upbringing of children, the revolutionization of forms of everyday life, the formation of social skills in children, their involvement in the collective life and work.

I. Sokoliansky attributed to the children's movement not only the pioneer organization, but also all children's groups, that «arose from the background of social relationships» and caused the «class behavior» of the individual. It is through the children's collective, through the children's organization, that in his opinion, the child engages in organized behaviors and communicates with the environment. The pedagogue emphasized that the children's movement, as such, cannot have a permanent form.

The effectiveness of the children's movement as a factor in the collective upbringing of children depended largely on approaches to its organization. Numerous official documents have emphasized that it is the children's movement that is the basis of social upbringing and should become a factor determining the norms of behavior of the children's collective. Special attention was given to the relationship between teachers and pioneer organizations. The participants of the meeting believed that the

teacher could not stand apart from the child, but also he should not turn it into some «school supplement».

At the present stage of development of social and pedagogical practice, the diversity of the children's movement is becoming an objective reality, an institution of social establishment, socialization of the young person.

According to the analysis of sources, the phenomenon of the children's movement throughout the history of its development took various organizational forms, but always retained a subjective role in the upbringing of the child, bringing it closer to nature, the values of childhood. That is why the children's movement became the object of study of the complex of human sciences, first of all, of pedagogy (Rudenko, 2008, p. 11; Kolyada, 2009, p. 90-93).

During the studied period, great attention was paid in Ukraine to the organization and work of sorts of research centers for the development of theoretical foundations of children's movement, namely: methodological commissions at the Central Bureau of Lenin's Communist Society of Youth of Ukraine, Ukrainian Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences (Ukrainian Research Institute , Kyiv), the Research Institute of the Communist Children's Movement (Kharkiv) and other institutions of various levels that provided methodical support for the children's movement. At the All-Union level, a standing commission on pioneer movement, a pioneer cabinet at the Institute for Methods of School Work (Moscow), the Central Research Institute of Children's Communist Movement (Moscow), the Research Institute of Extracurricular and Extracurricular Work (Moscow) and others.

Among the works of foreign theorists of the 1920s and 1930s, the following are noteworthy: E. Gernle's «Reformist and Communist Upbringing» (Kharkiv, 1925) (Gernle, 1925), «Work in Communist Children's Groups» (Kharkiv, 1925) (Basov, 1975); F. Liang «The Children's Movement in Germany» (Kharkiv, 1924) (Liang, 1924); W. Hessen «Komsomol and the Young Pioneers. An Outline of the History of the Komsomol and Pioneer Movements in the USSR» (Moscow – Leningrad, 1926) (Hesse, 1926.) and others.

The chronological completion of this stage is caused by dramatic changes in the activities of the pioneer organization, the transfer of its basic base to the school, the correction of the content of the activities related to the tasks of the school (Kolyada, 2013, p. 219). All this has led to a major change in the approach to the solution of the problem and has contributed to the transition to a new system of training of the child movement staff.

3rd stage of the historiography of the problem chronologically covers the second half of the 1930s - the mid-1950s, the stage of the «recession» of a multifaceted study of the pedagogical science of the pioneer movement, including the preparation of its organizers. Particularly critical to the development of pedagogy of the children's movement were the 40s of the XXh century - a time of significant setbacks in the study of the theoretical foundations of the pioneer organization: firstly, the study of the history of the children's and youth movement actually stopped; secondly, some of the few publications were ideologized (Your name is a leader!, 1973; Rudenko, 2008, p. 203). The directive, by its very nature, the requirement to «rigorously implement the Marxist-Leninist methodology in pedagogical science» has also left a mark on the nature of children's movement studies.

However, it is at this stage that the first dissertation researches on the problem, in particular V. Yakovlev, «The Emergence of Pioneer Movement in the RSFSR» (Moscow, 1931-1948), M. Khoikin «The Development of the Children's Communist Movement in the USSR before 1941 (Essays)» (Khoikin, 1946).

According to the researchers, numberless papers of this time promoted the idea of the class, political nature of the children's organization (so was interpreted its part in the struggle for knowledge), and recognized the practical involvement of children in socialist construction as a leading method of education. This approach transformed the pioneer organization into an «addition» of the state system of education and upbringing (Kolyada, 2013, p. 189). There was no significant qualitative shift in the development of studies on the history of the children's movement, in particular, the problem of training its organizers.

4th stage (second half of 50's - 90's of XX century) - stage of activation, revival of pedagogical researches, restoration of systematic, in-depth study of the phenomenon of children's movement in general and problems of training of its organizers, caused, first of all, by social (social-state) order to pedagogical science to understand and justify the role and place of the All-Union Pioneer Organization in the ideological-moral, comprehensive education and development of Soviet children (Rudenko, 2008, p. 203).

The study of the history of the children's movement takes place in the conditions of liberation from the dictatorship of the party in the issues of ideology, affirmation in the field of science and art of ideas and theories of pluralism. A new, modern concept of children's organizations, that are considered as an integral part of the general social movement, began to take shape (Maltseva, 2000, p. 10-11). In the context of changing the priority of values, researchers were able to analyze the development of the children's movement without fear of being accused of «non-party and over-class» assessment of this important socio-pedagogical phenomenon (Gordin, 1982, p. 112-113).

Domestic studies of the 50's - 90's of the XXth century are devoted to the following urgent problems connected to the researched problem: professional training of the teacher for interaction with children's public associations (L. Aliyev, I. Gordin, G. Ivashchenko, T. Kurganova, S. Kharchenko, Z. Khodorovska, etc.); students' readiness to cooperate with children's organizations (S. Bobryshov, V. Lebedynsky, R. Eremin, T. Tortaev, D. Yagafarova, etc.); the formation of the professional skills of a leader, a pioneer employee (A. Derkach, M. Zaguzov, K. Zikov, E. Kamaldinova, Z. Leonova, R. Litvak, A. Panov, O. Sokolova, L. Surinova, R. Shapiro, L. Yakovlev and others).

Scientists linked the professional activity of the organizer of the children's movement with the social and educational potential of the pioneer organization, the formation of the position of a pioneer chief, of a teacher as an educator and upbringing, who have a method of working with a children's amateur team and specific applied

skills, through which the personality of an adult could be manifested - important aspect of the upbringing of the teenagers.

The 5th stage (from the 90s of the XXth century to the present) is the modern stage of development of historiographical works on the problem of training the organizers of children's movement in Ukraine during the period under study.

Today, the first methodological manuals on theoretical and methodological issues of the organization of children's movement appear. This is primarily due to the practical need for training for children's organizations and associations. In particular, the idea of fulfilling the functions of the organizer of children's and youth organizations and associations is laid down in the educational-professional program and educational-qualification characteristic of the social teacher. The standard of higher education in the field of preparation 6.010106 «Social pedagogy» provides coverage of the discipline «Theory and methodology of working with children's and youth organizations of Ukraine», «Social youth policy» and other educational disciplines, programs of which provide the learning of the theoretical and practical principles of the children's movement organization (institutions, associations).

In the context of the subject field of our research, scientific and educational publications partly devoted to the training of organizers of child movement are interesting: a handbook of the laboratory of children's associations of the Institute of Educational Problems of the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine «Children's Associations of Ukraine in the Dimensions of Past and Present» (author's collective : R. Ohrimchuk, L. Shelestova, O. Kravchenko, O. Bondarchuk, A. Zaichenko) (Lugansk, 2006) (Children's associations of Ukraine in the dimensions of the past and present: a handbook, 2006); educational and methodological manual «Children's public organizations» (Kharkiv, 2004) (L. Mazurenko) (Children's NGOs: A Learning Method. Manual, 2004); educational and methodological manual «Pedagogy of the children's movement» (Izhevsk, 2000) (E. Maltseva, N. Kostina) (Maltseva, 2000); I. Rudenko's monograph «Preparing the organizers of the children's movement in Russia (historical and pedagogical analysis)» (Moscow, 2008) (Rudenko, 2008); the publication of the Association of Children's Movement Researchers

(Russia), among them «Sociokinetics. Leadership in the Child Movement: Time and Values» (Moscow, 2004) (Sociokinetics. Leadership in the child movement: time and values, 2004); «Sociokinetics. Strategy and Tactics of the Children's Movement of the New Age» (Moscow, 2002) (Sociokinetics. Strategy and tactics of the infant movement of the new century, 2002); «Sociokinetics: A Book on Social Movement in childhood environment» (in 2 parts, Moscow, 2002) (Sociokinetics: a book about social movement in a child's environment: in 2 hours, 2002).

Among the dissertation researches, concerning the subject field of our research, it is necessary to name the dissertation research of N. Kolyada «Development of the children's movement in Ukraine (the beginning of the XXth century - the middle of the 30s of the XXth century)» (Kolyada, 2013) L. Donchenko pedagogical staff in the national theory and practice (20s-30s of the XXth century) (Dchenko, 2006), L. Yakovleva «Establishment of the style of educational activity of the senior pioneer leader» (Yakovleva, 1989), L. Surinova «Professional establishment of the senior pioneer leader in the independent pedagogical activity» (Surinova, 1975), M. Basov «Scientific Aspects of the Study of the History of the Children's Movement in Russia: Methodology, Historiography, Source Studies (beginning of the XXth century - 90s)» (Basov, 1997), T. Gamin «Social and political preparation leader-producers in the educational work with the pioneers» (Gamina, 1985) and others.

Noteworthy are the scientific researches and exploration of the modern scientists who consider the children's movement of the studied period in connection with other problems of historical and pedagogical science, in particular the works of O. Adamenko (Adamenko, 2013), L. Berezovskaya (Berezovskaya, 2009), L. Vakhovsky (Vakhovsky, 2007), V. Vinogradova-Bondarenko (Vynogradova-Bondarenko, 2004), N. Gupana (Gupan, 2002), O. Petrenko (Petrenko, 2013; Petrenko,2011), N. Pobirchenko (Pobirchenko, 2001), O. Saraeva (Saraeva, 2013; Saraeva,2013) , O. Sukhomlinskaya (Sukhomlinskaya, 2003), S. Cherkasova (Cherkasova, 2001), V. Shpak (Shpak, 2007), T. Yanchenko (Yanchenko, 2006) and others.

Summarizing the historiographical review of the problem of development of social and pedagogical training of organizers of children's movement in Ukraine during the studied period, it should be noted that, despite the considerable number, the majority of studies had a purely historical direction, while others - indirectly related to the topic (mainly in the context of youth development). and are fragmental in nature. Special historical and pedagogical works devoted to the study of the problem of organizing the children's movement in Ukraine at different stages of its development (in particular, in selected for the study of the chronological limits of the 20-30s of the XXth century) have not yet been created.

Thus, historiographical analysis of works shows that systematization of theoretical ideas, generalization of practice and establishment of social and pedagogical principles of organizers of children's movement training in Ukraine in the 20-30s of the XX century were not the subject of special research of scientists and require proper study.

Historiography is closely interrelated with other science - source studies, the leading category of which is the concept of «sources» (historical, historical and pedagogical, etc.)

The problem of selection, establishment of authenticity, accuracy of historical sources, methods of processing and analysis of information is developed by the source studies - a special field of historical knowledge, the science of historical sources, theory and practice of their use in research (Kolyada, 2013, p. 29).

After generalizing different approaches, we chose the following classification of sources of children's movement history: physical sources (places and buildings where important events of the life of children's organizations took place, symbolism, samples of organizations members' uniforms from different years; tools of hiking and camping equipment, etc.); motion picture documents (documentaries; photocopies of historical documents, various material monuments, photographs that depict life of children's organizations, associations, their heads and leaders; vinyl recordings of performances and speeches of famous state and public figures devoted to pioneers, scout and pioneer songs of different years); fine art materials (paintings, prints, sculptures, posters,

postcards, postcards, etc.); written sources (documents of the party, youth and children's organizations, published speeches, abstracts, letters, statements, articles, statistical sources, materials of the periodical press, documents of educational, scientific institutions, of educational institutions and bodies of public education). Classification of historical and pedagogical sources involves taking into account the specifics of the study of the history of the children's movement, and each one of these groups is different, requires a special approach in the process of selection and analysis (Kolyada, 2013, p. 33).

Among other groups of sources, particular attention is paid to the written sources that formed the basis of the source base of our research, namely:

- documents of the party, youth and children's organizations stored in the funds of central and local archives: the Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine (Kiev, funds: 1, 7), in particular materials of f. 7 (Fund of the Central Bureau of the Lenin's Communist Society of Youth of Ukraine 1919 - 1937): legal documents of the LCSYU (reports, transcripts of congresses, plenums, conferences, meetings of Bureau and Secretariat meetings of the LCSYU Central Bureau, notes, official correspondence, inspection materials, methodological letters and recommendations, etc.); The Central State Archives of Supreme Authorities and Governments of Ukraine (Kiev, funds: 1, 166, 4346, 5127, etc.); collections of legislative and regulatory documents that came out within the chronological limits of our study. In particular, since the 20s of the XXth century, separate books, special collections documents of the Komsomol, Communist Party and other public structures on the children's movement have been published: «Children's movement in the resolutions of the congresses» (Kharkiv, 1926) (Children's Movement in Congressional Resolutions: Collection of resolutions and decrees of party, Komsomol, professional and Soviet congresses and governing bodies, 1926), the publication of the series «In aid of the pioneer chief» «The Party and Government Decisions on School and Pioneering Organization» (Kiev, 1938) and others (In aid of the pioneer, 1945; In aid of the pioneer worker: a collection of materials Obldoma DKD, 1933; To help the pioneer leader, 1965; In aid of study. Collection of materials, 1932);

- published appeals, letters, and responses of the Soviet authorities to pioneers and schoolchildren, teachers, and Komsomol members, including «To Storm for the Second Bolshevik Spring (Regional Pioneer Collective Relay)» (Kherson, 1931) (In the assault on the 2nd Bolshevik spring: District pioneer collective farm relay, 1931) and others (Zykova, 1973);

- articles, letters, statements about pioneers of the party, state and public figures: «About the pioneer organization» (Moscow, 1972) (About the pioneer organization, 1972, p. 24-25) and others (On the city schools of senior pioneers: a compilation. mat-hunting of the Central Committee of the VLKSM, 1945).;

- statistical sources (collections published by the statistical division of the Komsomol Central Committee and its archive) with information on the composition of the pioneer organization, the growth of its ranks: «Children's Communist Movement. Statistical Collection» (Moscow, 1924, 1925, 1926) (Children's Communist Movement: Sat. Art. and speeches by Krupskaya, Yaroslavsky, Bukharin, Chaplin, Semashko, etc., resolutions of the Central Committee of the RCP and the Central Committee of the RLKSM, 1926; The Children's Communist Movement in the USSR: A Statistical Compilation in the Numerical and Qualitative Composition of the Pioneer Organization for the Period from July 11, 1924 to January 1, 1926, 1926; Children's Communist Movement in Numbers. For the period from January 1, 1924 to April 1, 1925) «From Congress to Congress» (Moscow, 1978) (From congress to congress, 1978), «Year after Year ... From the Pioneer Chronicle» (Moscow, 1961, 1970) (Gusev, 1961; Gusev, 1970) and others (Gusev, 1970; Children's Communist Organization of Young Pioneers. Lenin, 1928).

- material of the periodical press - a considerable number of periodical publications of both Ukrainian and All-Union, general pedagogical journals and special periodical publications that contain materials on the children's movement, training of its organizers: magazines: «Children's Movement» (since 1934 – «The Pioneer leader»), «The Leader», «Kolkhoz Leader», «Leader of the Century», etc.; newspapers: «Young Spartacus» «Young Leninist», etc.; youth and party periodicals: «Youth Movement», «The News of All-Union Leninist Young Communist League», etc .;

- documents of educational, scientific institutions, educational institutions and bodies of public education - normative-legal documents on the issues of development of education, social education, training of the organizers of the children's movement of the period of the 20's - 30's of the XXth century (orders, instructions, reports, methodological letters etc.) issued by the People's Commissariat, the Commissariat General and other governmental bodies. These and other documents are held by the funds of the Central State Archives of Supreme Authorities and Governments of Ukraine, in particular by the Fund 166 «People's Commissariat of Education», the department of the «Main Directorate of Social Education» (and its subdepartments: «Inspectorate of Children's Communist Movement», «Sector of the Children's Movement», etc.), containing materials on various aspects of the development of the children`s movement, that was under control of the Commissariat General: summarized information on the status of the children`s movement in the Ukrainian SSR and its regions; transcripts of meetings of various levels on communist children's movement; transcripts of meetings (and extracts from them) of individual children's movement institutions; training programs for different categories of pioneer workers and other important documents on the development of the children's movement (Kolyada, 2013, p. 46-48).

Conclusions and prospects for further research. The analysis of historical and pedagogical sources made it possible to consider the 20-30s of the XXth century as the beginning of the establishment and development of the system of training of a new type of teacher - the organizer of the children's movement. Throughout the 20th century, this system developed, changed, improved, overcame the state of crisis, difficulties, and acquired vitality and resilience.

Thus, the historiographical review of the problem of training the organizers of children's movement in Ukraine in chronological limits of the study is presented in the following stages: 10s - the first half of the 20s of the XXth century - the birth of pedagogy of the children's movement, one of the directions of which is the study of the children's amateur groups and associations organizers preparation process (E. Gernle, I. Zhukov, O. Pantyukhov, S. Shatsky, etc.); the second half of the 20s - the mid-30s

of XXth century - the development of the research of the problem of the children's movement organizers training (I. Zhukov, A. Zalkind, V. Zorin, M. Konoplyov, M. Krupinina, N. Krupskaya, M. Mironov, D. Popov, I. Sokoliansky and others); the second half of the 30s - the mid-50s of XXth century, the stage of the "recession" of a multifaceted study of the pioneer movement by the pedagogical science (I. Gordin, F. Korolev, V. Khachin, Z. Khodorovskaya, V. Yakovlev, etc.); the second half of the 50s - 90s of the XXth century - the stage of activation, revival of pedagogical studies, the restoration of a systematic, in-depth study of the children's movement phenomenon in general and the problems of training its organizers in particular (L. Aliyev, M. Basov, M. Boguslavsky, I. Rudenko, O. Sorochinska, T. Trukhachova, I. Tsvetkova, etc.); from the 90s of the twentieth century to the present - the modern stage of development of historiographic works on the problem of training of children's movement organizers in Ukraine in the studied period (M. Basov, M. Boguslavsky, O. Bondarchuk, A. Zaichenko, N. Kolyada, N. Kostina, E. Maltseva, R. Okhrimchuk, I. Rudenko, L. Shelestova and others). Analysis of the historiography of the problem shows that the problem of training the organizers of the children's movement in the 20-30's of the XXth century was not the subject of special study and needs a proper study

The source base of the research, which is made up of documents of the party, youth and children's organizations, is analyzed; published appeals, reports; articles, letters; statistical sources; materials of the periodical press; documents of educational, scientific institutions, educational institutions and bodies of public education of the studied period.

The study does not claim to cover all aspects of the problem. First of all, issues such as conceptual categorical analysis, methodology of the researched problem, etc. deserve a separate study.

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