



## HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PEOPLE

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**Abstract:** In this article, we focus on disabled children in the 19th century and their socialization into society. We will consider people's opinions about them on the example of 3 different countries, that is, on the example of Russia, Japan and Germany.

**Key words:** socialization, disabled, society, Russia, Japan, Germany, integration into society, pedagogical-psychological methodology

## ИСТОРИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ЛЮДЕЙ С ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ

**Аннотация:** В данной статье речь пойдет о детях-инвалидах XIX века, их социализации в обществе. Мы рассмотрим мнение людей о них на примере 3-х разных стран, то есть на примере России, Японии и Германии.

**Ключевые слова:** Социализация, люди с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, общество, Россия, Япония, Германия, интеграция в общество, педагогико-психологическая методика.

## NOGIRONLARNING IJTIMOIIY REABILITASINING RIVOJLANISH TARIXI.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada biz XIX asrda nogiron bolalarga boʻlgan eʼtiborni, ularni jamiyatga ijtimoiylashuvini. Odamlarning ular haqidagi fikrlarini 3 xil davlat misolida yaʼni Rossiya, Yaponiya va Germaniya misolida koʻrib chiqamiz.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** Ijtimoiylashuv, nogiron, jamiyat, Rossiya, Yaponiya, Germaniya, jamiyatga integratsiya, pedagogik-psixologik metodologiya.

Throughout the history of Russia, there have been various forms of help and support for people with disabilities. Until the end of the 19th century providing assistance was a non-professional activity; only in the 20th century a new approach emerged, it was called the professional approach. It gradually developed, and it was then that a new profession appeared social work. A. A. Kastarnaya in her scientific article highlights various types of social assistance that had developed by the middle of the 18th century in the Russian Empire, for example: community, parish, church, private, indiscriminate alms, state, it was intended mainly for persons who had



merit before the Motherland. Thus, it can be understood that care for poor, sick people was poorly developed. Because of this, the state faces the problem of developing social assistance. Realizing this, Peter 1 began to take measures to resolve this issue. In 1721, after the reforms of Peter 1 and the victory in the Northern War, he solemnly accepted the title of Emperor of All Russia and Father of the Fatherland, thereby beginning the existence of the Russian Empire. Peter 1 issued a decree in which it was ordered to conduct a census of all sick, beggars, orphans who cannot feed themselves, and then transfer them to the Almshouse. Peter 1 paid great attention to the social security of military personnel. Soldiers who could not feed themselves due to old age, wounds or injuries were sent to monastery almshouses and were given salaries for food and treatment. It is important to pay attention to the fact that after the death of Peter 1, state social security policy fell into disrepair, and important issues about social rehabilitation were suspended. After the death of Elizabeth Petrovna, Catherine II ascended the throne as a result of a coup. At the beginning of her reign, she took many important steps to develop social rehabilitation. Inspired by the ideas of French enlighteners, she opened charitable institutions to help the sick, injured elderly people and children. Under the control of Catherine II, the Provincial Reform of 1775 was developed. When developing this document, she used the work of the English jurist William Blackstone. According to the Provincial Reform, orders for public charity were created. Their responsibilities included the maintenance and organization of schools, orphanages, workhouses, hospitals, almshouses and insane asylums. Catherine II liberated the monasteries, which, even during the reign of Peter the Great, supported soldiers who could not provide for themselves due to injuries received in numerous wars. It was she who created special teams for disabled people, which were the first in military garrisons. Disabled companies were created at internal garrisons. During the reign of Catherine II, social policy actively developed, namely: the active construction of nursing homes and military almshouses, which were maintained by the state, began, and charitable societies and unions appeared. A. A. Kastarnaya highlights the features of social assistance in the Russian Empire that developed in the second half of the 18th century. For example, she names such features as the identification of the main categories of those in need, the organization of state control over the activities of societies, the church in helping those in need, the implementation of practical measures to prevent impoverishment of victims of sudden disasters, and the organization of a network of government institutions to provide social support. The wife of Paul I made a huge contribution to the development of social rehabilitation of children; many institutions were opened with her own money. For example: the Benevolent Society was founded in St. Petersburg; at the end of the 19th century, it included about 210 institutions that cared for people with disabilities. At the beginning of the 19th century, systematic education of deaf children began, so in 1806 Maria Fedorovna opened a school for deaf and mute children near St. Petersburg in the city of Pavlovsk, which is currently a functioning church. It has the only deaf community in St. Petersburg, which holds weekly meetings and classes for the hearing impaired. Under her leadership, the number of charitable societies increased, up to sixty of them were formed. During this period, the first theoretical developments about providing assistance to those in need appeared. An in-depth approach to individual rehabilitation and patronage began to emerge.

Under Alexander I, the newspaper "Russian Invalid" began to be published, which was supported by the Romanov dynasty. They made donations, organized charity evenings and performances. With the help of these funds, 1,200 disabled people received benefits. Not only the royal family, but also rich and noble people were involved in charity. One of the striking



examples is N.P. Sheremetyev. He established a Hospice House and a hospital, sick people found a home there, and he also made donations. The Demidov family was famous in the Urals. Over the years, he made charitable contributions, provided assistance to the disabled, and built institutions for the homeless. Under Nicholas I, social assistance did not actively develop. He created a regulatory framework for charity, which was aimed at reducing extreme poverty and more clearly defined the rights of military disabled people. The role of public charity orders began to gradually weaken; some functions were transferred to semi-state, public charitable organizations and local governments. The number of charitable societies that are beginning to specialize in a certain type of social assistance is increasing. This led to the development of a personalized approach. The October Revolution, which occurred in 1917, destroyed the previous foundations in the political, economic, social and spiritual spheres. Subsequently, the USSR was formed on December 30, 1922. At first, the People's Commissariat of State Guardianship reviewed and abolished the assistance bodies adopted in the Russian Empire, and in April 1918, targeted state support for those in need began. A body was formed called the People's Commissariat for Social Security. He defined a new plan for social assistance, focusing on the tasks that were set by the socialist society of the Bolsheviks, and began to form a new class approach in the provision and provision of various types of assistance. It was during this period that an important element of the social protection system appeared, namely social security. The legislation determined the main cases of the distribution of social security for workers, for example: the provision of medical and medicinal assistance to those in need, temporary loss of livelihood due to disability or unemployment, but not due to human fault. With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, social policy was changed. During this period, assistance, support and protection were provided to the families of employees, the wounded and the sick. There was active assistance to accommodate disabled people. Decrees were issued that established pensions, benefits, and benefits for the families of front-line soldiers. During this difficult period of time, social assistance to children and orphans is also changing. New children's institutions are being created, which are being moved inland, citizens are beginning to take part in the care and upbringing of children. After the end of the war, the country suffered enormous damage. All structures of society have undergone changes, as well as the social system.

Throughout history, Germany has had various forms of help and support for people. Until the 17th century, social assistance was provided only within cities and individual plots of land. For centuries, the church was the only means of providing social assistance to all those in need. In the 16th century, Martin Luther (1483 - 1546) said that not only the Church, but also public administration should be involved in the care of the poor. He believed that the city magistrate should monitor the poor who lived in a certain area; if poor people wanted to go to other cities, they were not allowed in. He published the "Charter of the Social Circle"; it described activities whose activities extended not only to the poor population, but also to people unable to work due to injuries; children in poor families had to learn a craft and attend schools. Thus, the activities of the reformer Martin Luther led to an increase in the importance of cities themselves in social assistance. At this time, there was the Hamburg Charter, which proposed a different way to combat poverty. It proposed to find jobs for the lower stratum of the population, after which they provided an interest-free loan and provided financial assistance. Local authorities also had to control the activities of communities that supported poor and sick people. In the first half of the 19th century, various social assistance organizations were created, for example in 1848 Johann Hinrich Wichern formed the Central Committee of the Inner German



Evangelical Church. Under her leadership, charitable institutions began to form; their main tasks included the distribution of educational institutions, training and education. In the second half of the 19th century, the German Empire was created, during this period social legislation began to emerge, that is, this is the beginning of the history of social work in Germany. The reasons for this development were the industrial revolution and the transformation of society. New layers of the poor population are emerging, which arise due to changes in labor market conditions, namely: low wages, injuries during work, ruin and closure of various enterprises. This situation in the country led to a number of reforms. M.V. Firsov highlights the following decrees: 1883 law on health insurance for workers, 1884 on accident insurance, 1885 on regulation of the poor, 1889 on insurance for disability and old age. These laws were introduced by O. Bismarck (Otto von Bismarck). They are aimed at social assistance and support for workers in case of disability. Lorenz Werthmann founded the Caritas union, which helped the sick and disabled, implemented a program to help and support alcohol-dependent people, and opened kindergartens. In Germany, it is believed that the rehabilitation and employment of disabled people and people with disabilities is more beneficial for public policy than constantly providing them with various benefits. Alice Salomon made a huge contribution to the development of professional social work. In 1908, she opened a socio-pedagogical school for women. She actively participates in social and international activities, already in 1928 heading the section on education in Paris. One of the schools is named after Alice Salomon. In 1932 he received the title of Doctor of Medicine. In the middle of the 20th century, the UNICEF committee provided social assistance to children in different countries of the world. By that time, 33 socio-pedagogical schools were operating in Germany. A.S. Cherniauskas draws attention to the fact that “Germany today can rightfully be considered a social state, because the state is able to guarantee every citizen a decent standard of living and implement a wide range of social benefits [Cherniauskas: 53-54]. N. A. Sokolova, A. O. Makarov highlight the main laws and documents that can solve the problems of people with disabilities in various areas: the code of social law, the law on social security, the law on social assistance, the act on combating unemployment among persons with severe disabilities, the Equal Opportunity for Persons with Disabilities Act. The experience of Germany and the established elements of social policy in the country can complement the Russian sphere of social policy and introduce new elements into it. It is worth paying attention to the introduction into the professional activities of people with disabilities in various fields of activity.

Before we begin to study the development of the history of social rehabilitation of children with disabilities in Japan, it is worth remembering that this is a small country that for many centuries was isolated from the rest of the world, so the development of the social system in the country was different from most countries. We can distinguish a special East Asian model of social policy, which has a number of features, for example: social security functions are intended for society, family, and various corporations; Most of the allocated budget is used for health and education. Social policies have changed throughout Japanese history. In the 1920s and 1930s, the family provided social assistance. During this period, the state used a corporate welfare system, and social support for workers was provided with the help of private companies. In the 1940-1950s, the problem of poverty arose, which required a solution through the development of employment. During this period, a recommendation was adopted on the employment of people with disabilities and people with disabilities, thereby determining their right to get a job. In the 1960s, slogans appeared such as: “health care for all”, “pensions for all”. Also during this period, various social security programs were developed. Social policy is



based on the tradition of families to care for their relatives; they have a moral and legal responsibility and duty to care for the elderly and children. As an example, we can cite the fact that placing an elderly person in a special institution where social services will be provided is only possible if he is left completely alone, without family and friends. The Japanese government takes part only when help and support from relatives is not possible. In the 1970-1980s, the healthcare sector began to actively develop and questions began to be raised about the employment of people with disabilities. The healthcare sector has become accessible to all, but only free for older people. In 1988, a law was passed to promote the employment of people with disabilities and people with disabilities, which legally highlighted the right to work for people with mental disabilities, who officially became part of the group of people. At the beginning of the 21st century, social policy activities in the region are carried out by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. It was she who approved the resolution on an open and accessible society for people with disabilities in 2002. Labor and social support for people with disabilities developed, but for people with mental disabilities, problems existed. Despite the legislation, there was almost no real support, only medical care was provided, and the main force was directed to protecting the population from crimes committed by people with disabilities. They were given long-term placements in psychiatric homes and hospitals.

Now we can highlight the main directions of social policy in Japan, namely: education, access to medicine and the environment, and employment. Legislation in Japan determines the right of local governments and the state to adopt ways to provide sick people with various medical benefits, which are aimed not only at their rehabilitation, but also at education. Children with disabilities have the right to government-sponsored home education. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare organizes social support and protection for people with disabilities. Their rehabilitation is carried out with the help of health insurance programs. N. A. Sokolova, A. O. Makarov in a scientific article highlight the main laws and programs, such as: “on education and on the protection of people with disabilities, as well as national standards being modernized in order to achieve a barrier-free environment, a national program for access to telecommunications”, [Sokolova:154]. We can also say about the existence of an organization that helps businesses introduce new technologies that help in the rehabilitation of those in need. There is a law on persons with disabilities, which needs to be given special attention, because it is aimed at serving the independence of people with disabilities, and it also involves a program aimed at working with people with disabilities, including a project to prevent various deviations that are associated with disability. Despite the positive aspects in social policy, it has a number of socio-economic problems that are associated with the employment of persons with mental disabilities. In 2013, amendments were made to the legislation to provide work for people with disabilities and people with limited health capabilities. The researchers highlight requirements for companies from the Japanese government that hire this category of workers, namely: “compliance with laws and regulations by companies; reducing the financial burden of companies that employ disabled people and persons with disabilities; support for organizations that resolve issues of employment of disabled people and persons with disabilities” [Dronishinets, Filatova: 78].

**Conclusion** The purpose of this work is to explore the features of the development of social rehabilitation of children with disabilities at different stages of history. Studying the literature on the development of social rehabilitation in the Russian Empire, one can see that, despite the insufficient spread of social institutions, this stage made a great contribution to the further



formation of the social policy system and the development of social rehabilitation of children with disabilities. This period brought a new ideological and political orientation of society towards solving social problems that will be transformed in the future. Some establishments created during this period have survived to this day. The next stage in the development of rehabilitation of children with disabilities in Russia is the post-revolutionary period. This stage, despite the incomplete development of social policy, which entails problems in providing rehabilitation to those in need, introduced new and varied methods of social rehabilitation of children, which are still used today. It is important to analyze social rehabilitation in Germany. Since the study of foreign experience has had a beneficial effect on the introduction of various new technologies for Russia. The experience of Germany and the established elements of social policy in the country can complement the Russian sphere of social policy and introduce new elements into it. It is also important to pay attention to the introduction into the professional activities of people with disabilities in various fields of activity. The development of social rehabilitation in Japan has its own distinctive features; a special East Asian model of social policy stands out. The entire system of the country is built on respect for elders and provision for them in old age. New technologies are being introduced that help in the rehabilitation of disabled people and people with limited health capabilities. A method of rehabilitation is used, such as employment and training people in the necessary skills in the process of work. Japan's experience in the development of social policy is very important and can have a positive impact not only on the Russian welfare system, but also on rethinking the views of society, which are stigmatized in relation not only to children, but to adults with disabilities and people with disabilities.

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