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FEATURES OF IDEA ABOUT PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN YOUTH WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SOMATIC HEALTH

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Abstract. The article outlines the peculiarities of the idea of youth with different levels of physical health about persons with disabilities. It is shown that the attitudes to persons with disabilities in groups of somatically healthy young people and persons with disabilities have the following differences: persons with disabilities show a positive attitude towards persons with disabilities, consider them confident, cheerful, open, but oriented towards the past, those who love more to think, than to do. Somatically healthy young people believe that people with disabilities are not very self-confident and not optimistic, but quite open and sociable. Both groups feel somewhat alarmed about people with disabilities and believe that these people need support and assistance. The most pronounced types of attitudes of the youth being studied to persons with disabilities are "cooperation" and "feelings of guilt", further - "pity", the latter "being rejected". Such characteristics are inherent in both groups. As for the difference: the least pronounced in the group of people with disabilities is the focus on "rejection", in the group of somatic healthy people - "irritation". This attitude, on the one hand, reduces the tension with regard to persons with disabilities, and, on the other hand, does not promote the full cooperation of young people with different levels of somatic health. The personal qualities of the subjects are determined: young people consider themselves cheerful, confident and independent, but persons with disabilities have an orientation towards the past, anxiety, a tendency to meditations, and not to actions, and somatic-sounding people are more effective and impulsive. Persons with disabilities assess themselves more than other people with disabilities, somatically healthy young people are generally more valued by people with disabilities than themselves.

Key words: persons with disabilities, representations, youth, levels of somatic health.

Анотація. В статті визначено особливості уявлення молоді з різним рівнем соматичного здоров'я про осіб з інвалідністю. Показано, що уявлення про осіб з інвалідністю в групах соматично здорової молоді та осіб з інвалідністю мають розбіжності: особи з інвалідністю демонструють позитивне ставлення до осіб з інвалідністю, вважають їх впевненими, життєрадісними, відкритими, але орієнтованими на минуле, тими, хто більше любить думати, аніж робити. Соматично здорові молоді люди вважають, що особи з інвалідністю не дуже впевнені в собі та не оптимістичні, але досить відкриті та комунікабельні. Обидві групи відчують певну тривогу, щодо осіб з інвалідністю та вважають, що цим людям потрібна підтримка й допомога.

Ключові слова: особи з інвалідністю, уявлення, молодь, рівні соматичного здоров'я.

Аннотация. В статье определены особенности представлений молодежи с разным уровнем соматического здоровья о людях с инвалидностью. Показано, что представление о людях с инвалидностью в группах соматически здоровой молодежи и лиц с инвалидностью имеют различия: люди с инвалидностью демонстрируют положительное отношение к людям с инвалидностью, считают их уверенными, жизнерадостными, открытыми, но ориентированными на прошлое, такими, кто больше любит думать, чем делать. Соматически здоровые молодые люди считают, что люди с инвалидностью не очень уверены в себе и не оптимистичны, но достаточно открыты и коммуникабельны. Обе группы испытывают определенную тревогу, по отношению к лицам с инвалидностью и считают, что этим людям нужна поддержка и помощь.

Ключевые слова: люди с инвалидностью, представления, молодежь, уровни соматического здоровья.

In all countries of the whole world there are citizens with disabilities, as a limitation of various functional abilities. Due to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, «Disability is the result of interaction between people who have health problems and their relative and environmental barriers and which hinders their full and effective participation in society on equal footing with others.» It is this inequality of life of people with disabilities and somatically healthy people that can lead to inadequate perceptions and biases. Among the most common stereotypes are: people with a disability are passive, weak, unpleasant, dependent, unfriendly, miserable, they are an evil, a burden for society; people with disabilities are not able to work and compete in the open labor market, not educated, need charitable help, they have no economic or spiritual benefit to society. People with disabilities who already have been labeled as «disabled» signs may be discriminated against when looking for work, homes, friends and sometimes even when they try to use their civil rights.

For the productive interaction of a person with a disability and a society, it is necessary to form new

models of relations between them and to overcome the above-mentioned myths. This process, in our opinion, should begin with the study of the psychological characteristics of the concept of persons with disabilities and its characteristics in people with different levels of physical health.

Analysis of recent research. Various fields scientists are investigating the problem of interaction among people with disabilities and society. The most notable in psychological science are the works of L.S. Vygotsky (1983), devoted to the study of the primary and secondary disability defect. Among the scholars who considered disability in the plane of individual differences - L.A. Aleksandrova, D.O. Leontiev, GV Lozhkin, SD Maksimenko Features of socio-psychological disadaptation of people with disabilities are discussed in works of Ye.A. Averin, L. Yu. Baida, Yu.P. Zhogna, T.O. Komar, T.L. Panchenko, M.I. Tomchuk

In the monograph of O.O. Stavytsky (2011) there was considered the subject of handicapism as a manifestation of negative attitude and superstition in relation to persons with deviations from the norm of mental or physical development. He showed that the origins of disability are rooted in society itself. Disability is a social phenomenon, not a medical problem of a person.

A. O. Milagush points out that the current state of Ukraine development is characterized by a rather negative social setting for people with disabilities, whose position can be called social isolation. Its rough frames form the material status of the disabled and their psychological deprivation, which is the cause of chronic states of loneliness, secrecy, frustration, depression, indifference. That is, society deliberately or consciously repels people who are not like the majority.

In T. I. Yandanova (2013) study about the relationship between youth and people with disabilities, it was determined that most young people are indifferent to people with disabilities, and are not ready to interact with them. Also, participants in the study admit the possibility of development of people with disabilities in different spheres of life, but at the same time, note their inferiority, limited capacity, question the prospects of development. According to the majority of students, the smallest prospects of development exist in the professional sphere and higher opportunities - in the domestic sphere.

Even with the opportunity to participate in society life, persons with disabilities can not always realize it simply because «healthy» does not want to get in touch with them. According to many people, society is unfair to people with disabilities, but in the last few years it has improved significantly.

Despite a fairly significant number of scientific studies, we believe that a more detailed analysis needs psychological peculiarities of the perception of persons with disabilities that are characteristic of young people with different levels of somatic health.

Objective: to determine the peculiarities of the idea of young people with different levels of physical health about persons with disabilities.

To achieve this goal and to solve the problems described, we used the following methods and research methods: T. Ehlers' method «Diagnostics of the person for motivation to success and avoidance of failures»; the method of «Personal Differentials»; the methodology «Diagnostics of the features of the attitude and perception of the image of people with disabilities»; methods of mathematical analysis, primary mathematical analysis, correlation analysis (Spirman correlation coefficient), comparative analysis (Mann-Whitney U-criterion).

The study was attended by 60 people aged 20-35 years old, who were divided into 2 groups: the first group - a group of people with disabilities and the second group – persons, which are somatically healthy.

The following results were obtained. According to the method "Diagnostics of the specifics of the attitude and perception of the image of the disabled" in both groups there were roughly the same results for all indicators. The data are presented in the table. 1. The types of attitudes towards persons with disabilities have the following hierarchy: "cooperation" and "feelings of guilt" are in the first place, a little less "pity", the last - "rejection". Such characteristics are true to both groups. As for the difference: the least pronounced in the group of people with disabilities is the focus on "rejection", in the group of somatically healthy people - "irritation". The results can be explained by the sociocultural features of education, since childhood everyone is taught to respect other people, to help those who are weaker; They are taught to be tactful, correct and honest. In both groups, there was also a tendency to feel sorry for people with disabilities and to believe that they could achieve little in their lives, because life in the modern world is quite complicated for people with disabilities, society does not fully realize their right to full functioning.

Table 1

Average values by the method of "Diagnostics of the features of the attitude and perception of the image of the disabled"

Group	Relationship Type				
	Rejection	Irritation	Feeling of guilt	Cooperation	Pity
Persons with disabilities	0,73	1,33	4	4,67	3,2
Somatically Healthy People	1,26	0,86	3,8	5,33	3,4

There are some discrepancies in the «rejection» and «irritation» scales in the study groups. For people with disabilities, compared to somatically healthy ones «irritation» prevails. That is, other people with disabilities can annoy them, they can spit on their negative emotions and anger, because in them as in the mirror, they see all the problems that concern them and behavior that does not always help to resolve these situations.

It is the awareness of these disadvantages and ineffective behavior that can be the cause of irritation of people with disabilities in relation to persons with disabilities.

In the group of somatic healthy people, «rejection» prevails over «irritation». This group of people surveyed are not angry when they see people with disabilities, they just do not notice them. Such neglect, on the one hand, reduces the tension with regard to persons with disabilities, and, on the other hand, does not promote the full cooperation of young people with different levels of somatic health.

By the method “Personality Differential” the following results were obtained. In the first group, according to the self-rating, the indicators for the “Strength” (6.4) and “Activity” (8) factors are at average level, and by the factor “Estimation” (13.47) at a high level. This suggests that people with disabilities consider themselves to be strong enough and active people. In their opinion, they are quite independent, confident in themselves and strong willed personality. Also, they consider themselves to be carriers of socially desirable qualities, generally they perceive themselves well and are pleased with themselves.

The assessment of persons with disabilities in this group differs from self-evaluating indicators: the factors «Strength» (2.07) and «Activity» (2.87) are at low level, on the factor «Estimation» (8.13) at average. Thus, the self-estimating values of persons with disabilities are significantly higher than those of persons with disabilities: in contrast to the self-esteem of a person with a disability, they are defined as weak, dependent and not active. Such differences between self-assessments and evaluative indicators may be related to the effect of the denial mechanism work: people with disabilities do not perceive themselves as persons with disabilities, they give themselves more power and opportunities for transforming the surrounding world, communication, and activity.

The self-esteem and assessment of persons with disabilities in the group of somatically healthy young people is represented by the following indicators: according to the factors «Strength» (3.27 and 3.7 respectively) and «Activity» (3.4 and 1.7) - low, by factor «Score» (10.07 and 10.69) are average values. Investigated young people from the second group with a general positive assessment of themselves, nevertheless give low evaluation to their qualities and the ability to spread their influence on others. They evaluated persons with disabilities positively a little higher than themselves, but they see that their activity is much lower than the one they attribute to themselves. In their opinion, persons with a disability are passive, not very convincing, closed.

The study of motivation for success and motivation to avoid failures in the two study groups of young people showed the following results. In both groups, the motivation to avoid failures is at average level and the average values in the first and second groups respectively equal 14.7 and 14.87 points. The motivation for success in the first group is moderately high (17,07), and in the second group - the average value is 15,8 points. In a group of people with disabilities, motivation for success exceeds the motivation to avoid failures, indicating that there is a desire for achievement. This may be due to the fact that each of the achievements of a person with disabilities requires extraordinary efforts, and the desire for success is more powerful in comparison with the avoidance of failures.

According to the results of the correlation analysis, certain relationships between the studied indicators in both groups were determined. In the group of persons with disabilities, such indicators have a direct and feedback link. The data is presented in the table. 2

Table 2

Correlation analysis data in a group of persons with disabilities

Indicator	Coefficient of correlation	The level of significance
Relation to a person with a disability «rejection» - the factor of «strength» of esteem in persons with a disability	0,527	p<0,05
Relation to a person with a disability «feelings of guilt» - motivation to avoid failures	-0,656	p<0,01
Relation to a person with disability «pity» - motivation to avoid failures	0,517	p<0,05
“Strength” factor of self-esteem - the motivation to succeed	0,515	p<0,05
The «activity» factor of self-esteem is motivation to avoid failures	-0,571	p<0,05
The «activity» factor of an assessment of a person with a disability is the motivation to succeed	-0,722	p<0,01

Persons with disabilities believe that this type of attitude towards persons with disabilities as a «rejection» contributes to an increase in the subjective assessment of the «Strength» of persons with disabilities (when people with disabilities do not notice their problems, they become stronger in order to influence the surrounding world). The growth of motivation to avoid failures is due to this type of attitude as «pity» and with a decrease in the «feeling of guilt.» The more people with disabilities are able to do, the more they feel guilty with respect to other people with disabilities who may not be able to do so, which is more helpless. Motivations to success contribute to increasing the self-esteem «Strength». The growth of subjective confidence that the world belongs to them, directs to success and achievements.

In the group of somatically healthy young people we received the following correlation links. The data

is presented in the table. 3

Table 3

Correlation analysis data in a group of somatic healthy young people

Indicator	Coefficient of correlation	The level of significance
Relation to a person with a disability «irritation» - factor «activity» self-esteem	0,644	p<0,01
The ratio of a person with a disability to «irritation» - a motivation for success	0,543	p<0,05
Relation to a person with a disability «cooperation» - factor «assessment» of persons with a disability	0,641	p<0,05
Relation to a person with a disability «cooperation» - the motivation to succeed	0,658	p<0,01
Relation to a person with a disability «feelings of guilt» - the factor «activity» of persons with a disability	0,532	p<0,05
Relation to a person with a disability «feeling of guilt» - factor «assessment» of persons with a disability	0,541	p<0,05
Relation to a person with disability «pity» - motivation for success	0,626	p<0,05
Factor «estimation» self-esteem - factor «estimation» of persons with a disability	0,607	p<0,05
Factor «assessment» self-esteem - motivation for success	0,696	p<0,01
Factor «strength» self-esteem - motivation to avoid failures	-0,574	p<0,05
Factor «strength» of persons with disabilities - motivation for success	0,537	p<0,05
Factor «activity» of persons with disabilities - motivation for success	0,590	p<0,05

Different types of attitudes towards persons with disabilities influence the presentation of somatically healthy young people about persons with disabilities and on their own self-esteem and motivation. This type of attitude as «irritation» increases with an increase in self-esteem of activity and motivation to succeed. The more somatically healthy young people strive for success, the more they are annoyed by the presence of people with disabilities and the need to see their needs in their path. However, when the growth of motivation for success is associated with an increase in the indicators of the «assessment» of persons with disabilities, this leads to the development of this type of attitude as «cooperation». In other words, it is important that in the process of educating young people attention is paid to the formation of a positive attitude towards persons with disabilities. This should be a task that constantly focuses on the process of educating young people.

The «sense of guilt» in somatically healthy young people grows when the subjective «assessment» and «activity» of persons with disabilities increase. The more socially desirable qualities and activity is attributed to persons with disabilities, the more so becomes the «feeling of guilt» in front of them, thoughts about the inequality of opportunities and limitations faced by persons with disabilities. «Feelings of guilt» and «pity» increase with increasing their own motivation to succeed. («I seek and achieve success, and the person with a disability has a limit and can not achieve what is in me. I'm sorry for that.»)

It should also be noted that there was a link between self-esteem and the assessment of persons with disabilities. Self-esteem increases with the assessment of persons with disabilities. With an increase in self-evaluation, motivation for success also increases. The presence of positive, socially approved qualities helps to increase the aspiration for achievements and victories.

The results of the comparative analysis revealed significant differences between the two groups under study. Persons with a disability evaluate themselves significantly above the «Evaluation» and «Activity» factors using the semantic differential method.

As a result of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn.

The psychological characteristics of the studied youth are as follows: in both groups, self-esteem is at an average level, but in people with disabilities it tends to increase and the factors «Evaluation» and «Activity» are significantly higher. Motivation to avoid failures is at an average level. In the group of somatically healthy young people, motivation for success is moderate, and in the group of people with disabilities it is moderately high. All investigated young people consider themselves to be cheerful, confident and independent people, but for persons with disabilities there is an orientation towards the past, isolation, anxiety, a tendency to meditations, and not to actions, and somatically healthy people are more effective and impulsive. Persons with disabilities assess themselves more than other people with disabilities, somatically healthy young people generally evaluate people with disabilities more than themselves.

The perceptions of persons with disabilities in the two groups have the following disparities: people with disabilities demonstrate a positive attitude towards people with disabilities, they consider them to be confident, cheerful, open, but oriented towards the past, those who love to think more than to do. Somatically

healthy young people believe that people with disabilities are not very self-confident and not optimistic, but quite open and sociable. Both groups feel a little alarmed about people with disabilities and believe that these people need support and assistance.

The most pronounced types of attitudes of the youth being studied to persons with disabilities are «co-operation» and «feelings of guilt», further - «pity», the latter being «rejection». Such characteristics are true to both groups. As for the difference: the least pronounced in the group of people with disabilities is the focus on «rejection», in the group of somatic healthy people - «irritation».

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