Social policy is the integral component of the developed state today and is considered to be the criterion of the achievement of social wellbeing of various categories of the population by the world community. Therefore, in the conditions of the transformation of the society, the instability of political system, the creation of a new model of economy, that is followed by the continuing crisis, the most socially vulnerable are the families that bring up the child with special needs.

The search strategy of some effective measures and programs of the state support for disabled children, can be found in the government normative legal acts (The Convention of the UN on the Rights of the Child, the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled People, Laws of Ukraine «About the Bases of Social Protection of Invalids in Ukraine», «About Child Care», «About the State Social Help to Disabled People since their Childhood and to Children-Invalids», Decrees of the President of Ukraine «About the activation of the work on ensuring the disabled people’s rights», «About the adoption of the National Strategy on human rights», the State target program «National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Convention of the UN on the Rights of Disabled People» until 2020, «About the approval of the action plan for the realization of the National Strategy on human rights until 2020», etc. Thus, the legal base creates social and economic, legal, medical, psychological and pedagogical conditions for the solution of social problems of the families that bring up the child with special needs theoretically.

However, there is the requirement of the practical embodiment of some complex system of the state support for such families, there are certain contradictions between: public recognition of the existence of the problems of the families that bring up the disabled child, and the lack of the real help to parents; the promotion of active living position of the citizens and the prevention of parents’ initiative from creation of their own non-state organizations; the declaration of the principles of humanity and the existence of negative or indifferent attitude to the problems of such families in the society; the requirements and the interests of the parents who bring up such child and the contents, forms and methods of the work with the families. In this context it is important to consider some social family support as the instrument of the state social policy designed to approach the problem comprehensively.

The review of some scientific and methodical literature has shown that at the present stage the problem of social support of the childhood in Ukraine is low-investigated. Its separate
aspects are developed, namely: technologies of social work with disabled children (VOROSCHUK, ZAYTSEVA, ZVEREVA, KOVAL, TOLSTOUKOVA, 1999); the contents of social and pedagogical work with the families that bring up the disabled child (HRABOVENKO, IVANOVA, MILLER, TITARENKO, 1997); the legal aspect of social protection of disabled children (DROZDOVA, ZAREMBO, PAVLENOK, PINCHUK, SAVINOV, 2020); the conceptual bases of inclusive education (BUDIAK, KOLUPAIEVA, SAVCHUK, SYNOV, 2002). The designated perspective isn’t exhausted by the available researches. The help to disabled people is becoming the most important public task.

The paper aims to analyze social support for the family that brings up the disabled child as the instrument of the realization of social policy in Ukraine.

**DISCUSSION**

According to the document of the UN «Families and Disability», every fourth family in the world faces disability problems. According to the global population (2020) about one billion disabled people (15%) live in the world today. The report on the global burden of diseases (Global Burden of Disease, 2020) gives bigger figures - 19.6%. Concerning children up to the age of 14, the figure is 95 million, or 5.1% (13 million children have severe form of disability (0.7%)). It’s known that on December 12, 2020 in Ukraine there were 156 099 disabled children, or 2.02% (80% of these children lived in families) (YAKI PILHY MAIUT BATKY DYTUNY-INVALIDA, 2021). By calculations of the European Academy of Children’s Disability, in Ukraine it’s going to be more than 200 000 disabled children up to the age of 18 (80 000 children with severe disability). In view of the growth of this indicator, there’s an urgent need for social family support.

The fundamental category of the research is «social support for the family that brings up the disabled child», its theoretical and methodological bases haven’t been developed yet. In the scientific literature we can find some definitions of the terms «pedagogical support» (HAZMAN, MIKHAILOVA, TRUBAVINA, 1999); «social support» (ANDRIIENKO, ZVEREVA, 2000); «social and pedagogical support» (Zaveryko, Oliferenko, Stynska, Shtefan, YANCHENKO, 2018).

It’s necessary to say that we consider the concept of «social support» in the context of social policy that is the part of the general state policy, connected with the impact on living conditions of the population, its main groups and categories. The purpose of social policy is the support and the development of the person as the supreme value of any society (VASYLCHENKO, 2007). So, social policy is the priority direction of state policy as it provides the citizens with their rights, guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine: life, safe working conditions, remuneration for work, family protection, rest, education, housing, health protection and medical care, social security and the favorable environment, and social support of maternity and child is the important instrument of its realization.

Having generalized the leading positions of the available definitions, in our research we use the definition of the concept «social support for the family that brings up the disabled child», that is defined as the interaction of the social bodies of the state, society and family, directed to the solution of a wide range of actions of the state social policy (medical, legal, economic, psychological and pedagogical and they are to solve problems of the family that brings up the disabled child.

The consolidation of the tasks of the state social bodies in the person of the social teacher (rendering the individual help for the purpose of the rational organization of training and education of disabled children, overcoming a barrier in communication, search and stimulation of their internal reserves, etc.), family tasks (creation of the comfortable psychological atmosphere in the family, unity, mutual aid and support, adequate perception of difficulties) and society tasks (creation of the civilized, humane relations based on tolerance, consent, understanding and, some merciful attitude towards the neighbour) will promote the implementation of the program of social support for the family that brings up the disabled child. In other words this is the help and support for the family as a whole and to each member to overcome daily difficulties (KAPSKA, 2003).
The family that has the disabled child is the family with the special status whose problems are defined not only by the features of all members and by the nature of the relationship between them, but also by the closeness of the family to the outside world, by the deficiency of communication (ZVEREVA, HANICHEVA, 1999, p. 87). In such situation the disabled child and the family in which he is brought up need to consult some expert in the field of social adaptation and rehabilitation. Such expert is the social teacher who is good at solving such problems.

Ivanova (2000) noted that the family that brings up the disabled child passes five main stages of the development. We will consider the content of the social teacher’s work on social support for the outlined family category.

The first cycle - the birth of the child, the establishment of the diagnosis - is considered to be the critical period for parents. The child’s birth in the family forces to reconstruct the family relations cardinally, and the birth of the special child is also some stress, fear, violation of the internal family relations, some additional care for such child, the need for additional material security, etc. Social support at this stage assumes: some complex study of the child’s family, the social and pedagogical investigation of the family; the consultation of the family members on legal and psychological and pedagogical questions and so forth.

The second cycle - the preschool period - is characterized by the emergence of difficulties in communication, education, training of the disabled child in elementary skills of self-service and so forth. During this period such social support is given to the family as: some correctional work, household rehabilitation, psychological and pedagogical (the consultation of parents concerning child care, some techniques of education, the communication and daily behaviour towards the child, the organizations of leisure, holding psychotrainings, the creation of groups of mutual aid and support uniting parents of disabled children, etc.) (IVANOVA, 2000, p.44).

The third cycle - school years - is considered to be the period of social integration and formation. Receiving full education promotes some social adaptation and creative realization of the disabled person in the society. It is important that in the light of the Law of Ukraine adopted in 2017 «About education», the education in Ukraine is provided to the persons with special educational needs on an equal basis with other persons taking into account their individual requirements, opportunities, abilities and interests and also the state regulates the identification and elimination of the factors that interfere in the realization of the rights and in the satisfaction of such persons’ needs for education (PRO OSVITU, 2017). It’s necessary to mention that the innovative educational concept on training disabled children - the creation of «Schools for all» has been stated in Salamanska declaration and the Framework of actions on training disabled persons in 1994. They had to become the component of the pedagogical strategy and, of course, the new social and economic policy. The researcher T. Mittler noted that inclusive education was the first step on the way to the achievement of the ultimate goal - the creation of the society that would allow all children and adults to participate in the life of the society and to make some contribution to it (MITTLER, 2002).

So, some information, educational and legal support during this period is the main objective of social one.

The fourth cycle - the transition to adulthood, planning the future life, - During this period the important thing is career guidance and employment. Therefore the main tasks of social support is the professional information, the professional adaptation, the professional choice etc. We should note that at the present stage this function can be partially fulfilled with the help of the Internet. At the legislative level of Art. 22 of the Law «About Bases of Social Security of Disabled People in Ukraine» disabled children have the rights to be enrolled in higher and professional and educational institutions. During their studying they get academic scholarship (in the case of appointment) and pension (the state social support to disabled people since their childhood and to children-invalids) (PRO OSNOVY SOTSIALNOI ZAKHYSHCHENOSTI INVALIDIV v UKRAINI, 1991).

As for the employment, in the legal framework, the realization of some certain tasks is guaranteed by Art. 24 of the Law «About the Bases of Social Protection of Invalids in Ukraine». It provides disabled people with the right to choose the job among some available
ones or to find the desired job by themselves (PRO OSNOVY SOTSIALNOI ZAKHYSCHENOSTI INVALIDIV v UKRAINI, 1991). In this context there is the important decree of the President of Ukraine «About the activation of the work on ensuring the disabled people’s rights», dated from December 3, 2015 that introduced such professions as the ergotherapist and the ergonomist, the doctor of physical medicine and rehabilitation, the physical therapist. However, despite the available standard and legal base, in our modern difficult social and economic conditions when the unemployment grows in Ukraine, the questions of the professional rehabilitation, the employment of disabled people become problems.

The fifth cycle - adulthood - the reorganization of the relationship between the man and the woman (if the child got married successfully).

The realization of pedagogical aspect of social support is done by the social teacher who uses various forms of work in the context of adequate tactics of the complex rehabilitation of families, namely: some direct work with the specific family (a visit to the family, meeting with every member of the family, consultation, patronage), the mediated work with the specific family (to make some notes about the child (by the parents and the specialist), to provide the parents with the information about the course of the rehabilitation of the child and with some methodical literature, to create the cards of the development of the child, etc.), the direct work with the group of parents (meetings with some experts to discuss the techniques of the rehabilitation, the organization of some role-playing games, conversations, trainings, seminars for parents, holding some joint leisure actions, training video review); the mediated work with the group of parents (to provide parents with the information about some modern techniques for working with children, to prepare some tutorial manuals and recommendations for parents), the development of the contacts between families (to create mutual aid groups, to create different clubs for parents and children, to make parents become more active in the activities of public organizations, in the protection of their rights, parents’ participation in the decision-making of the psychological and pedagogical commission) (SOTSIALIZATSIIA MOLODI Z OSOBLYYYM OSVITNIMY POTREBAMY, 2020).

Social support for the family that brings up the disabled child provides for granting various types of privileges to the parents. It’s necessary to note that it is also extended to such category of citizens as «parents of disabled children». It is indicated to those separate privileges which parents of disabled children can use. In particular, this is the right to get a grant on care, the right for privileged journey escorting the disabled child, the right for retirement on favorable terms, that is for 5 years before the age, and it grants people the right for the registration of a pension at the age of 50 including the presence of 15-year length of service (the time of children’s care is also taken into account of the length of service) (PRO PENSIYNE ZABEZPECHENNIA, 1999).

The disabled child’s mother can’t be involved in overtime works or be sent to a business trip. It is also forbidden to transfer her to other work temporarily. The reduced duration of working hours can be established for the woman who cares about the disabled child at her expence at the enterprises (YAKI PILHY MAIUT BATKY DYTYNY-INVALIDA, 2021).

In the case of the mother’s absence when the education of the disabled child was carried out by the father, a pension can be granted to him at the age of 55 including the presence of 20-year length of service.

RESEARCH METHODS
The practical part of this research was carried out by means of empirical methods, namely: observation and questionnaires on the subject of eliciting some requirements and problems of the families that bring up the disabled children.

RESULTS
The survey was conducted on the basis of the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Center of Social Rehabilitation of Disabled Children. 35 parents (33 women and 2 fathers) took part in the poll. To the question: «What problems do the families that bring up the disabled child face?». Such answers were received as: material - 42%, treatment organization - 18%, training
organization - 17%, movement problems - 13%, child’s care - 10%. To the question: «Do parents often endure stress connected with the child’s care?». Such answers were received as: never - 8%, sometimes - 26 often - 32%, constant - 34%. To the question: «What help do the families of disabled children expect?». Such answers were received as: the state help (the return of all privileges to disabled children, free treatment, free education, the payments’ increase for the disabled child’s care, pension increase to parents that bring up the child-invalid) - 65%, some help from the institutions of social support and public organizations (the opening of the rehabilitation centers, the assistance in getting education and in employment) - 21%, financial support - 21%. So, as the research shows, the families that bring up disabled children often face problems which are difficult to solve by themselves therefore they need some social support. To the question: «What methods of rehabilitation, in your opinion, are the most effective for their children?». Such answers were received as: game therapy - 22%, hippotherapy - 13%, art therapy - 25%, fairy-tale therapy - 26%; music therapy - 14%. Therefore, according to parent’s thoughts, practically the whole complex of pedagogical methods is effective and expedient.

CONCLUSIONS

So, the solution of social problems of the studied family category depends on the formation of some positive attitude towards disabled children in the society, the strengthening of the guarantees of standard and legal base of the state support directed to the solution of a wide range of actions of complex character (medical, legal, economic, psychological and pedagogical, etc.). Therefore, the attention should be paid to the ways of the realization of social support for the families that bring up the disabled child as the priority instrument of social policy of Ukraine nowadays.

REFERENCES


BUCHAK, A. Sotsialna robota z batkamy, shcho maiut dytynu-invalida - Social work with parents who have a disabled child. Rivne: Knowledge, 2002.


SCHORICHNA DOPOVID PRO STAN ZDOROVIA NASELENNIA, sanitarno-epidemicnui sytuatsiui ta rezultaty dialnosti systemy okhorony zdorovia Ukrainy. Ministerstvo Okhorony Zdorovia Ukrainy. Annual report on the state of population health, sanitary and epidemic


Social support for the family that brings up the disabled child is the tool of social policy of Ukraine

Apoio social para a família à criança com deficiência é a ferramenta da política social da Ucrânia

El apoyo social a la familia para los niños con discapacidades es la herramienta de la política social de Ucrania

Resumo
O artigo considera que o apoio social à família que traz à tona a criança com deficiência é a ferramenta da política social da Ucrânia. A atenção tem sido voltada para a base padrão e jurídica que cria condições sociais e econômicas, jurídicas, médicas, psicológicas e pedagógicas para a solução de problemas sociais da categoria designada das famílias. Conclui-se que uma das condições para a melhoria da situação das famílias que trazem à tona a criança com deficiência é a realização de apoio social de tal categoria das famílias como instrumento prioritário da política social da Ucrânia que é direcionada à solução de uma ampla gama de ações de caráter complexo (médico, legal, econômico, psicológico e pedagógico).

Abstract
In the article it has been considered that social support for the family that brings up the disabled child is the tool of social policy of Ukraine. The attention has been focused on the standard and legal base that creates social and economic, legal, medical, psychological and pedagogical conditions for the solution of social problems of the designated category of families. The conclusion is that one of the conditions of the improvement of the situation of the families that bring up the disabled child is the realization of social support of such category of the families as the priority instrument of social policy of Ukraine that is directed to the solution of a wide range of actions of complex character (medical, legal, economic, psychological and pedagogical).

Resumen
En el artículo se ha considerado que el apoyo social a la familia que traen al niño discapacitado es la herramienta de la política social de Ucrania. La atención se ha centrado en la base estándar y jurídica que crea las condiciones sociales y económicas, jurídicas, médicas, psicológicas y pedagógicas para la solución de los problemas sociales de la categoría designada de familias. La conclusión es que una de las condiciones de la mejora de la situación de las familias que traen a colación el niño discapacitado es la realización de apoyo social de tal categoría de las familias como el instrumento prioritario de la política social de Ucrania que se dirige a la solución de una amplia gama de acciones de carácter complejo (médico, legal, económico, psicológico y pedagógico).


Keywords: Social policy. Social support. The family that brings up the disabled child. Ukraine.

Palabras-clave: Política social. Apoyo social. La familia que crea al niño discapacitado. Ucrania.