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PROSPECTION

Proceedings of XXXXVV International scientific conference

Springfield Dec 15, 2019 www.iscience.me Proceedings of XXXXXV Internationalscientific conference "Prospection". Morrisville, Lulu Press., 2019. 69 p.

Science initiative "Universum" mail@iscience.me www.iscience.me

Proceedings of 55th International Scientific Conference "Prospection". Broad subject.

Published by Lulu Press, Inc.

Lulu Press, Inc. 627 Davis Drive, Suite 300, Morrisville, NC 27560

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ISBN: 978-1-79480-787-7

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PSYCHO-PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT: ON THE WAY FROM DEPRIVATION TO LIFE REALIZATION

Today Ukraine faces a difficult social and psychological phenomenon — a new "wave" of deprived children, varied characteristics of which are investigated in the domestic studies; and new conditions of deprivation; types of deprivation factors; and the results of the child growth in these conditions. The thesis reveals the main problems faced by modern psychological and pedagogical science and practice in the context of changes in socio-cultural conditions for the deve-lopment of children.

Keywords: deprivation, deprivation of parental and child relationships, deprivation of a child.

There are various theoretical and methodological approaches towards an explanation of the problem of psychical deprivation, but the scientific concept is not completed in the psychology. As an argument of this fact, it is the numerous scientific theories of psychical deprivation and approaches about determination of the conditions, expansion or narrowing of the concept according to the psychical need, which is considered as the most important in the development and the insufficient satisfaction of which has a key influence on the process of formation of a growth personality. Psychical deprivation should be analyzed depending on the factors, which is caused it, the complications of disclosure and its severity. It can be argued

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that some categories of modern Ukrainian children are in deprivation conditions, unable to satisfy their basic life needs, demonstrate a decrease in the psychic ability, that's why they are deprived. Deprivation of a modern child is often an inevitable psychical component of personal development, which is caused as a result of specific lifting conditions, which have a negative effect on the development and formation of a full and self-sufficient personality.

Thus, orphans and children without of parental care are educated in deprivation conditions in the institutional care. Boarding orphanage, boarding schools, special boarding schools for children with disability, orphanages, centres for social and psychological rehabilitation have functioned today despite of the state support for the developing family forms of education and socialization of children, for example, creating adopted families, family-type orphanages, professional families of patron educators, introducing a partnership institute. Such isolation from a society is the simplest but also the most malicious solution of the problem of bereaved children because pseudo-harmonic education can't smooth over the negative influence of the regime of institutional deprivation, which blocks the basic living needs of the growth personality and causes an existential devastation.

It is in the family that the formation of the child's self-consciousness takes place, the individual orientation of her personality is revealed, the need for dignity, respect, care, is undergoing primary socialization. No orphanage can provide such parenting and warmth to a child as a healthy family.

Ukraine has demonstrated a progress in solving these problems. In August 2017, *the Government of Ukraine* approved the National Strategy for the Reform of the Institutional Care System and Upbringing of Children for 2017–2026, aimed to the abolition of the boarding school system and the creation of a new system, which would provide a care and upbringing of the child in the family or similar to the family environment. The adopted Strategy is a result of the consolidated multi-year partnership between public and civic institutions, research institutions and some scientists who, during two decades, have been proving disadvantages of institutional

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forms of child retention at all stages of their age development and advocating children's right on the family.

The Strategy is not limited by the withdrawal of children from boarding school but provides the development of preventive and supportive services for children and families, which focus on fulfilling the children's needs and protecting their rights. The key task is not only close the boarding schools but also create a family support system, introduce inclusive education, implement preventive work with families, develop social services in order to keep the family for children and create optimal conditions for their psychical development and personal formation.

The important probation for Ukraine is the emergence of children with the experience of extreme deprivation, which includes the modern "children of war" children, who suffer from an armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine and for which the war is a powerful traumatic factor. Among them there are different categories: orphans, whose parents died in the ATO zone, unknown disappeared, didn't come back from captivity, etc.; children deprived of parental care during the ATO or without parental care temporarily; internally displaced orphans, children deprived of parental care, and who were temporarily unaccompanied by legal representatives; children from internally displaced families (families in difficult living conditions, large families, foster and guardian families, family-type orphanages), who have moved to other regions, which are not adapted to a new social and cultural conditions; children who stay with their families in the front-line zone and hearing explosions of projectiles, risk their health and life; children who have been stay with families or relatives in uncontrolled territories, therefore they are deprived of the opportunity to affirm Ukrainian citizenship and receive state protection; children who have injury, physical / psychological trauma or become disabled in the ATO zone; children of Ukrainian defenders, some of whom became orphans / half-asbestos, while others have a fear of losing the native person (father or mother) and risk to be orphaned.

A considerable percentage of these children became hostages of difficult living conditions, can't confirm their status because legislation of peacetime isn't adapted to

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the challenges of the war. Solving their problems concern to an immediate development of legislative norms on the protection of children's rights in armed conflict conditions; involvement of the public sector to the monitoring of the observance of rights of children who are in the ATO territory; consolidated activity of state and public institutions in order to reduce the impact of the military conflict on the lives of vulnerable categories of children and their families. It is urgent to develop normative legal acts, which should include a legislative and organizational basis for registration, social protection and providing qualified psychological assistance for the children.

The creating optimal conditions for supporting all categories of children with deprivation experience is one of the most important tasks of the present time, which is consist in state protection, creating opportunities for obtaining support in their own community, ensuring the right to education in a safe family environment, improving the system of social services for children and families with children in Ukraine. There is a task — to build a strong bridge, with support — on the one hand, (from the side of society), first of all, guarantees of safety of a life and child's health, ensuring his or her right on the family, creating conditions for successful adaptation in the society, free access of a child to social and educational services according to their needs, personally oriented model of education; and on the other hand (from the side of the child) — his or her physical and psychological well-being, the ability to satisfy important age needs, faith in yourself, creative nature of life realization, possibility of projecting his or her own future, internal responsibility in front of themselves and others.