

HISTORICAL FORMATION OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

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The attitude of society to people with disabilities has always changed and developed throughout the development and development of mankind. Historical and sociological analysis makes it possible to determine the mechanisms for the formation of one or another attitude towards people with disabilities, their relationship with the development of the science of medical psychology.

The problem of the social status of people with disabilities has been attracting the attention of scientists for several years. Nevertheless, the solution to this problem still requires more analysis and understanding.

The primitive clan community was based on the principle of preserving the clan of the casasl and those who destroyed the disabled. The tribal community could already refuse such a harsh measure, but the sick were expelled from the tribe for economic reasons. Thus, at this stage of development, humanity was guided by the principle of direct or bilvosta extermination of low-level members of society.*

In ancient Greece, throwing children born to majruh out of a ravine or stamping their bodies has over time freed their place to social stamping. Until the 8th century, mental retardation was perceived by society as a social threat, a threat. Therefore, the practice of isolating insane people was used.

From the end of the 8th century, the first psychiatric hospitals appeared, in which such people began to react with a conscious awareness that they were sick. However, the institutions of assistance to the disabled in the Middle Ages could not solve the issue of restoring people in their care at the level of a full-fledged member of society. The reason for this phenomenon lies in the fact that it carried out ineffective activities. The church was also not interested in the fact that a disabled person became a full-fledged citizen. At that time, a disabled person existed not by himself (as a separate social person), but as one of

the elements of a particular social group – as a Guild of artisans, a rural community, a monastery.

Humanitarian ideas that people with disabilities are also people with full rights and needs, among others, and that they need special care and care for healthy people, began to take shape in the late Middle Ages as a result of the activity of advanced representatives of European states, mainly the socio-humanitarian Sciences.

From 1578 in Spain, the experience of assisting people with hearing problems began, and from 1648 in England with special care for people with visual impairments. And the experience of teaching visually impaired people in an individual way began in France from 1670.

Later, after the development of the state and society, laws and programs were developed that protect people with disabilities. Additional rights and benefits to those with disabilities various international organizations have been formed to protect them.

As society progressed, the human mind and circle of thought developed. It was realized that it was not necessary to distance people with disabilities from society, but to ensure their socialization. In the age of ignorance, people with disabilities were treated as damned. In fact, it was understood much later that they were caused by genetic changes (sometimes external influences). In a developed society, the causes of disability are studied, and this is obtained. People with disabilities should have equal rights and opportunities, just like healthy people.

The creation of legal conditions for the acquisition of knowledge, learning of a trade, finding a place in society by persons with a common ID disability continues today.

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