

socijalno - andrago { ki - aspekt i

**ZNA^EWETO NA SOC IJALNATA
RABOTA VO OSTVARUVAWE NA
OP [TESTVENATA GRI @A ZA
LICATA SO I NVAL IDNOST**

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Sojuz na defektolozi na
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Rezime

Ostvaruvaweto na op{testvenata gri`a za licata so invalidnost e uslovena od stepenot na razvijenost na stru~nite slu`bi za socijalna za{tita, anga`iranost na medicinskite i defektolo{kite kadri vo mo{ne slo`eniot proces na rehabilitacija i edukacija. Organite i slu`bite za socijalna za{tita i socijalna rabota, preku pravna regulativa se zadol`eni da u~estvuvaat vo obezbeduvawe, organizirawe i realizacija na op{testvena gri`a za licata so invalidnost, proces koj po~nuva od preventivata, otkrivaweto, dijagnosticiraweto, rehabilitacijata, ostvaruvaweto na nivnite prava i trae do nivnoto vklu~uvawe, odnosno socijalna integracija kade {to `iveat i rabotat, a vo pogolem broj slu~ai i do krajot na nivniot `ivot.

Klu~ni zborovi: *socijalna rabota, op{testvena gri`a, lica so invalidnost, deca so posebni obrazovni potrebi, et i~ki aspekt i i socijalna integracija*

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social and adult aspects

**IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL WORK IN
IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL CARE
FOR DISABLED PEOPLE**

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Abstract

The implementation of social care for disabled people is conditioned by the level of development of the professional services for social care, engagement of medical and special education staff in a very complex process of rehabilitation and education. The organs and services of social care and social work, through legal regulations, are obliged to participate in providing, organization and implementation of social care for disabled people. This process starts with prevention, detection, diagnosis, rehabilitation, realization of their rights and lasts until their inclusion, i.e. social integration and in a large number of cases to the end of their lives.

Key words: *social work, social care, disabled people, children with special education needs, ethical aspects and social integration*

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Voved

^ovekot kako individua se ra|a donesu-
vaj}i so sebe na ovoj svet ogromna "bov~a#
svoe biogenetsko poteklo i socijalno
milje i toa vo mo{ne raznoliko, krajno
slo`eno i neizvesno semejno i op{ testve-
no opkru`uvawe, taka da nezavisno od svo-
jot vrednosni sistem, ni semejstvoto, ni
op{ testvoto vo kontekst na nivniot mate-
rijalen i duhoven razvoj ne se vo mo`nost
bez posebno organizirani institucional-
ni aktivnosti da obezbedat uslovi za so-
cijalizacija na ~ovekovata edinka. Toa
dotolku pove}e koga se vo pra{awe lica
so invalidnost, {to ne smee da se tretira
kako "nus proizvod# na biolo{kite, soci-
jalnite, ekonomskite, ekolo{kite i drugi
procesi svrznani so ~ovekovata egzisten-
cija, bidej}i istoriski e verificirana
aksiomata deka toa e del od negoviot en-
titet i celokupnoto bitisuvawe. Zatoa
misijata na socijalnata rabota vo huma-
nizacija na uslovite za `ivot, odnosno na
licata so invalidnost, e dlaboko ~oveki
determinirana nu`nost na op{ testvenata
praktika, osobeno vo oblata na socijal-
nata za{tita i socijalnata politika vo
sekoe civilizirano op{testvo.

Su{tinata na socijalno-za{titniot tret-
man e opredelena od slo`enosta i speci-
fi~nosta na etiolo{kite faktori i te-
`inata na nivnite posledici koi ostavaat
{iroka lepeza na heterogeni potrebi vo
kontekstot na razli~ni stepeni i vidovi
psihosomatski o{tetuvawa na populacija-
ta. Logi~no e deka licata so invalidnost,
{to pretstavuvaat slo`ena struktura im-
perativno nametnuva diferenciran i in-
terdisciplinaren tretman, od aspekt na
socijalnata za{tita, medicinata, defek-
tologijata, pedagogijata, psihologijata i
drugite nau~ni podra~ja i disciplini.

Naporite na organite, slu`bite, organi-
zacii i ustanovite mora da bidat naso-
~eni kon koristewe sovremeni stru~ni i
nau~ni iskustva za pokvaliteten `ivot,
gradewe konzistenten sistem na za{tita

Introduction

The human beings are born with "basket" full of
their own biogenetic origin and social milieu in
very heterogeneous, complex and uncertain
family and social environment and regardless
their value system, neither family nor the soci-
ety in the context of their material and spiritual
development are able, without specially organ-
ized institutional activities, to provide condi-
tions for socialization of human beings. When
disabled people are in question, they must not
be treated as "side effect" of biological, social,
economic, ecological or other processes con-
nected with human existence, since the histori-
cally verified axiom is that is a part of human
entity and existence. Therefore, the mission of
social work in humanization of life conditions,
i.e. disabled people, is deep human determined
necessity of social practice, especially in social
care and social policy of a civilized society.

The essence of social care treatment is deter-
mined by the complexity and specifics of etio-
logical factors and weight of their consequences
with wide range of heterogenic needs in the
context of different levels and types of psycho-
somatic impairments of population. People with
disabilities are a complex structure and they
imperatively impose differentiated and interdis-
ciplinary treatment from the aspect of social
care, medicine, special education and rehabilita-
tion, pedagogy, psychology and other scientific
areas and disciplines.

The efforts of organs, services, organizations
and institutions must be directed towards use of
contemporary professional and scientific ex-
periences for better quality life, building up
consistent system of care

i rehabilitacija {to }e ovozmó`i koor-
dinirano ostvaruvawe na vrednosnite
opredelbi na op{testvoto vo odnosot kon
licata so invalidnost. Organite i slu`-
bite za socijalna za{tita, odnosno soci-
jalna rabota, dolgotrajno i naglaseno
u~estvuvaat vo obezbeduvawe, organizi-
rawe i realizirawe na za{tita, tretman,
socijalna integracija, kako proces koj
po~nuva od preventiva, otkrivawe, dijag-
nosticirawe, rehabilitacija, ostvaruva-
we na nivnite prava i trae do nivno vklju-
~uvawe vo op{testveniot `ivot, a vo poe-
dini slu~ai i do nivnata smrt. Nema da
zgre{ime ako potencirame deka socijal-
nata rabota izrazena preku organite i
slu`bite, a posebno preku dejnostite na
centrite za socijalna rabota vo ostvaru-
vaweto na op{testvenata gri`a za licata
so invalidnost, pretstavuva **sostojba bez
koja ne se mo`e** zaradi nivnata egzisten-
cija, odnosno za{tita i rehabilitacija.
Toa nedvosmisleno go potvrduva faktot za
soznaniето deka "predmetot na socijalna-
ta rabota e sevkupnata `ivotna situacija
na ~ovekot vo op{testvoto, celokupnosta
na socijalnite, ekonomskite, biolo{kite,
psiholo{kite i fizi~kite uslovi imaj}i
vo predvid nivnoto vlijanie vrz `ivotot,
zadovoluvaweto na osnovnite `ivotni po-
trebi i socijalnata komunikacija, t.e.
funkcioniraweto na poedinecot, semej-
stvoto i op{testvenite grupi#.

1. Neki od pretpostavki te za iz- bor na socijalna ta rabota kako pro- fesija povrzana so op{testvenata gri`a na licata so invalidnos t

Op{testvenata gri`a na licata so inva-
lidnost, ima po{iroka op{testvena di-
menzija otkolku {to se misli i deluva vo
praktikata. Problemi gi ti{tat né samo
nivsamite, tuku i nivnite semejstva, rođ-
nini, prijатели i op{testvoto so svoite
insti tucii. Se pretpostavuva deka 30% od
populacijata neposredno e vrzana so pro-
blemite na ovie lica i nivnata sudbina.

and rehabilitation, which will enable coordi-
nated realization of social value determination
in regard with disabled people. Organs and ser-
vices of social care, i.e. social work, participate
in providing, organization and implementation
of care, treatment, social integration as a proc-
ess that starts with prevention, detection, diag-
nosis, rehabilitation, realization of their rights
and lasts until their inclusion in social life and
in some cases to the end of their lives. Social
work is expressed through organs and services,
especially through centers for social work in
realization of social care for disabled people and
is *conditio sine kua non* of their existence, i.e.
care and rehabilitation. This is proved by the
fact that "the objectives of social work are en-
tire human lives in society, their social, eco-
nomic, biological, psychological and physical
conditions, having in mind their influence on
life, satisfaction of basic human needs and so-
cial communication, i.e. functioning of the indi-
vidual, family and social groups".

1. Some hypotheses on choosing social work as profession connected to social care of disabled people

Social care of disabled people has a wider social
dimension than it is considered in practice.
These problems are not only theirs, but they
refer to their families, relatives, friends and
society with its institutions. It is assumed that
30% of the population is directly connected to
the problems of these people and their destinies.

Tokmu zaradi tega, prioritete v opredeljenih temeljih na razvoj na institucionalni zahtevi na vakvite lica, ne smejo biti gubati od svojega značaja, zlasti ko se vprašajo ekonomski determinanti vseh pogojev na tranziciji na opredeljenosti. V ta smisel odati v prilogi povežemo analizo in znanja kako:

- Visok odstotek na lica so invalidnost v skupni populaciji na naseljenosti (koja po podatkih na OON iznesena 10%) krije značajan delovni potencial, ki bi ostal nedovolno ali voopstveno neizkoriščen, ako ne se zagotovijo pogoji za njihovo rehabilitacijo, odnosno delovno-profesionalno usposobitev in obstajajo bi rastle potrebe od velikih materialnih izdatkov za njihovo socialno zagotavljanje in zdravstveno zahtevnost.

- Čeprav ogromni materialni izgubi zaradi preobremenjenosti na invalidnost na družinski ravni za lica so invalidnost izraženi preko namalane produktivnosti, odsustva od dela, naravnih zdravstvenih, poškodb pri delu, naravnih zdravstvenih težav na družinski ravni, oddaljenosti na socialni pojavi in mnogi drugi. Za opredeljenost in ekonomsko dimenzijo na tretman na lica so invalidnost nujni se seoplatni interdisciplinarni naravni istraževanja.

Človekovi so invalidnost ena struktura koja mora da se gleda kako splet od niza faktorov (biološki, socialni, psihološki, edukativni, ekonomski, etični in drugi) vplivajo ne moremo da se predvidi in zato se potrebni angažirani od strokovnih kadrov vo nivoju interdisciplinarnega tretmana, od opredeljenih organov, organizacij, institucij od oblasti na zdravstveno, socialno zahtevnost, trud in drugi.

Odsustvo na koordinacijo med zainteresiranimi in nosilci v zvezi s tem reševanje na problemih na lica so invalidnost vodi kon **marginalizacija na problemih, vo improvizirane in minimi-**

That is why the priorities of social and human basis of institutionalized care development of such people must not lose their meaning especially when the economic determinants in the present conditions of transitional society are in question. There are many analysis and knowledge related to this:

- The high percentage of disabled people out of total population (according to UN data is 10%) hides a significant work potential, which would stay unused if conditions for their rehabilitation, i.e. work and professional training were not provided. The needs for large material expenses for their social and health care would continuously rise.

- Large material losses are made, due to preoccupation of family members for care of disabled people expressed through reduced productivity, absence from work, health disturbances, work injuries, family balance disturbance, different asocial appearances etc. Comprehensive interdisciplinary scientific researches on social and economic dimension of disabled people treatment are necessary. The disabled people are complex structures that must be treated as a mixture of number of factors (biological, social, psychological, education, economic, ethical etc.) which influence cannot be anticipated and engagements of professional staff in their interdisciplinary treatment, social organs, organizations, institutions in the field of health and social care, labor etc are needed.

The absence of coordination among interested factors in solving the problems of disabled people leads to **marginalization of problems, improvisation and minimization of activities**

zirawe na dejnostite vo kreirawe sistemski re{enija, stru~na interpretacija i postojna praktika

Menuvaweto na op{testveniot odnos kon licata so invalidnost bara organizirana rabota od dr`avnite institucii, socijalno-humanitarnite organizacii i dobrovolni nevladini organizacii zaradi informirawe na javnosta za problemite i podgotovkite na `ivotnite i rabotnite sredini za nivno prifa}awe i socijalna integracija.

1.1. Specifi~nite potrebi na licata so invalidnost kako osnova za organizirawe i kreirawe na socijalna ta rabota

Specifi~nite potrebi {to ja karakteriziraat `ivotnata egzistencija na licata popre~eni vo psihofizi~kiot razvoj se manifestiraat vo {irok dijapazon usloven od vidot i stepenot na o{tetenosta kako posledica na etiolo{ki faktori. Nivna celosna identifikacija, nivno voop{tuvawe i stavawe pod zaedni~ki imenitel prakti~no e nevozmo`no. Je spomneme potrebi vrzani za odredeni o{tetuvawa, kako {to se gubewe vid, sluh, mentalna retardacija, telesna invalidnost. Socijalnite rabotnici vo Centrite za socijalna rabota i vo socijalno humanitarnite organizacii treba da znaat da komuniciraat so licata so invalidnost na soodveten na~in vo nivnite brojni `ivotni situacii. Toa se oblici na pomo{zavisni od specifi~nite potrebi usloveni od psihosomatskite o{tetuvawa {to baraat anga`man na socijalni rabotnici vo kontekstot na nivnata profesionalna i eti~ka kompetencija.

O{tetuvawata na organot za vid i negovata funkcija ostava te{ki posledici {to se reflektiraat vrz formirawe na li~nosta, osposobuvawe za rabota i sevkupniot `ivot, nametnuvaj}i problemi od socijalna, edukativna, psiholo{ka i ekonomska priroda.

in creating systemic solutions, professional interpretation and existing practice.

Changing social relation towards disabled people requires organized work of state institutions, social and humanitarian organizations and charity non-governmental organizations in order to inform public about the problems and preparations of life and work environments for their acceptance and social integration.

1.1. Specific needs of disabled people as a base for organizing and creating social work

Specific needs, which characterize life existence of people with psychophysical developmental disabilities, are manifested in a wide range conditioned by the type and level of the impairment as result of etiological factors. Their complete identification, their generalization and putting them under common denominator, practically is impossible. We shall mention some needs related to certain impairments, such as vision loss, hearing, mental retardation, physical disabilities. Social workers of centers for social work and social and humanitarian organizations should know how to communicate with disabled people in a number of their life situations. Those are forms of assistance, depending on the specific needs and conditioned by psychosomatic impairments that require engagement of social workers in the context of their professional and ethical competence.

Vision organ impairments and its function

leave severe consequences that are reflected on formation of personality, training for work and life, imposing problems of social, educational, psychological and economic nature

Struktura vidne sposobnosti na ljudi so oštećene vid predstavljaju proces usloveni od faktora čija međusobna povezanost ima presudno značenje za integritet tako individualno i opšteštetveno biće u svakodnevnoj praktičnoj komunikaciji.

Oštećenje vidne sposobnosti se gleda od dva aspekta: kako kriterijum vrh koji opšteštetvenata zajednica saglasno principima humanizma, solidarnosti ga potvrđuje beneficijama i pravima na ovim građanima i kako kriterijum za stvaranje uslova za integraciju u opšteštetvoto vrh osnova na sposobnosti za samostojno življenje.

Osnovni problemi kod ljudi su izgubljena orijentacija i kretanje u prostoru, problemi na pisanju i pišanje. Od ovih problema proizilaze i specifične biosocijalne potrebe, odnosno potreba za igrom, druženjem, priznavanjem od društva (grupa, kolektiv, zajednica), potrebama od savremenih informacionih sredstava-kompjuteri i osposobljavanje za njihovo korišćenje.

Od stepena uspeha rešavanja na ovim specifičnim problemima, zavisi i socijalna integracija na ovim ljudima. To je usloveno od mnogih faktora kako: etiologija i starost, vreme na početku organiziranog tretmana, koordinacija i povezanost na socijalnu, tiflopedagošku i psihološku komponentu na tretmanu, kulturno-obrazovni i socijalni status na porodičnom, lokalnom sredinu, opremanost na institucijama koje se vrši rehabilitacija, organizacija na radu u stacionarnim ustanovama za podugledno prebivanje na ovim ljudima, stručno nivo na zaposlenim kadrima i stavovima na građanima koji slede ljudi.

Nivo socijalne integracije na ljudima sa oštećenim sluhom zavisi od prirode i prirode koji dovode do oštećenja (razni bolesti, nasledni faktori, traumi i dr.), sa posledicama za ljudnost su fizička, psihička i socijalna komponenta.

The structure of people with impaired vision is a process conditioned by factors, which are mutually connected and have crucial importance for their integrity as individuals and social beings in everyday practical communication.

Vision impairments can be seen through two aspects: as a criterion for benefits and rights of these people established by the social community according to the principles of humanism and solidarity and a criterion for creating conditions for integration in society on the basis of training for individual life.

The basic problems of people with lost vision are orientation and movement in space, problems of alphabet and writing. Out of these problems, specific biosocial needs emerge, i.e. need for play, friendship, society recognition (group, collective, family community), needs for contemporary information means – computers and training for their use.

Social integration of these people will depend on the level of successful solving of specific problems. That is conditioned by many factors, such as etiology and age, beginning of organized treatment; coordination and connection of social, tiflo-pedagogical and psychological components of treatment. Then, cultural and educational and social status of the family; closer environment, equipment of the institutions for rehabilitation; organization of work in dispensary institutions for longer stay of these people; professionalism of employed staff and attitudes of public towards blind people.

Level of social integration of people with impaired hearing depends on the nature and reasons for the impairments (different diseases, innate factors, traumas etc.) with consequences for people with physical, psychic and social component.

@ivotot na ~ovekot se odviva vrz postavu-
vawe vrski { to zavisat od komunikacija
i odnose so lu|eto i socijalnata sre-
dina. Celokupnata komunikacija na ~ove-
kot kako op{ testveno bitie ja ostvaruva
preku govorot. Kaj gluvite lica zaradi
zagubeni ot sluh mu e onevozmo`eno spon-
tano u~ewe na govorot, se javuvaat slo`e-
ni problemi vo procesot na nivnoto ospo-
sobuwawe i socijalizacija. Treba da se
prezemat merki i aktivnosti za ubla`u-
vawe i kompenzirawe na posledicite od
zagubeni ot sluh, da ne dojde do ograni~u-
vawa vo znaewata, komunikaciite, dvi`e-
weto i socijalnata dimenzija na negovoto
`iveewe. Na liceto so o{ teten sluh tre-
ba da mu se ovozmo`i da se ~uvstvuvawa
vreden i sposoben ~len na op{ testvoto i
svoite duhovni i rabotni sposobnosti da
gi stavi na raspolagawe na zaednicata.
Va`na e i podgotovkata na sredinata koja
treba da poka`e soodvetno razbirawe
neophodno vo procesot na rehabilitacija-
ta. Gluvosta pretstavuva seriozna inva-
lidnost vo odnos na jazikot, govorot, soci-
jalni ot razvoj i razvojt na li~nosta.
Lu|eto vo nekoi rabotni sredini, vo koi
ima vraboteno gluvi rabotnici, dobrovol-
no ne se pri fa}aat da go nau~at gestikula-
cioni ot govor i ra~nata azbuka na glu-
vite. No, postojat i poinakvi iskustva, vo
nekoi institucii bile organizirani kur-
sevi za izu~uvawe na gestikulacioni ot
govor i ra~nata azbuka, a odyivot bil mno-
gu golem. Toa e mo{ne zna~aen socijalen
fenomen {to zboruva deka kaj lu|eto
treba da se razviva ~uvstvoto za pristap
kon licata so psihosomatski o{ tetuvawa.
Socijalni ot rabotnik {to se gri`i za li-
ceto so te{ki rastrojstva na sluh ot zadol-
`itelno treba da go znae gesti kulativni-
ot govor zaradi neposredna komunikacija.
Na takov na~in se javuva doverba me|u so-
cijalni ot rabotnik i gluvoto lice i }e se
razdiplat "tajni # koi gluvoto lice ve~no
}e gi zadr`i vo sebe, ili "modificirano #
}e gi soop{tuva pred drugite preku "tol-
kuva~#.

Human life is based on relationships dependent
on communication, people and social environ-
ment. People as social beings realize the entire
communication through speech. Deaf people
due to hearing loss are unable to learn the
speech spontaneously, complex problems in the
process of their training and socialization occur.
Measures and activities in order to alleviate and
compensate the consequences of lost hearing
have to be undertaken which will enable knowl-
edge, communication, movement and social
dimension in their lives. People with impaired
hearing should be enabled to feel as important
and capable members of society and put their
mental and working abilities on disposal of the
community. The readiness of the environment
to show appropriate understanding is necessary
in the process of rehabilitation. Deafness is a
serious disability in relation to language,
speech, social and personal development. Peo-
ple in some working environments with deaf
employees do not voluntarily accept to learn the
language of deaf and their signs. However, there
are different experiences. In some institutions,
courses for learning the language of deaf and
their signs were organized and the interest was
big. That is very important social phenomenon,
which shows that a feeling for approach to peo-
ple with psychosomatic impairments should be
developed. The social worker who takes care of
people with severe hearing impairments should
know the language of deaf for direct communi-
cation. In such way, a confidence between so-
cial worker and deaf person appears and "se-
crets" will be told which the deaf people keep
for themselves for ever or "modified" they will
be delivered to others with the help of "inter-
preter".

Mentalna retardacija pretstavuva insuficiencija na op{tite intelektualni sposobnosti koja negativno se odrazuva vrz u~eweto, emocionalnata prisposoblivost, adaptacijata vo socijalnata sredina, sposobnostite za koristewe iskustva. Zadol`itelnite pridru`ni manifestacii na mentalna retardacija se socijalnata inadekvatnost, namaleni mo`nosti za ekonomska samostojnost bez pomo{ na op{testvoto. Mentalna retardacija se klasificira vo ~etiri stepeni i toa: lezna, umerena, te{ka i najte{ka i spored toa socijalnata integracija mo`e da ima razli~ni nivoa vo rehabilitacioniot tretman. Socijalnata rabota obezbeduvarano otkrivawe, klasifikacija, objektivno informirawe za nivnata idnina, obezbeduvasoodveten tretman na licata i nivnite semejstva, nivnite prava i uslugi od nematerijalna priroda. Mnogumina od ovie lica ostanuvaat delumno ili celosno zavisni od op{testvenite odnosi, od kulturniot i socijalniot status na lu|eto od neposrednata okolina.

Vo slo`eniot kompleks na specifi~nite potrebi na telesno invalidnite lica }e go spomneme pra{aweto za sovladuwawe arhitektonski barieri {to gi nametnuva tehni~ko-tehnolo{kiot razvoj. Treba da se vodi borba za nivno eliminirawe za da vakvite lu|e ne gi pravi bespomo{ni vo ostvaruwawe na nivnite egzistencijalni i kulturni potrebi. Treba da se vodi gri`a i za potrebata od tehni~ki pomagala za transport i komunikacija. Neposrednata fizi~ka pomo{ {to na ovie lica im ja davaat roditelite, rodnite, prijatelите, gra|anite i socijalniot rabotnik e zaradi informiranosta za nivnite specifi~ni potrebi. Psihi~kata optovarenost na vakvite lica bara i soodveten timski tretman, i toa ne samo od socijalnata rabota, tuku i od zdravstvenata za{tita vo razre{uwawe na nivnite li~ni problemi i problemite na nivnite semejstva.

Mental retardation is insufficiency of common intellectual abilities that has negative influence on learning, emotional adaptation, adaptation in social environment, abilities for using experiences. Required side effects of mental retardation are social inadequacy, reduced abilities for economic independence without assistance of the society. There is a four-degree classification of mental retardation: easy, moderate, hard and severe. Different levels of rehabilitation treatment are possible according to social integration. Social work provides early detection, classification, objective information on their future, appropriate treatment of people and their families, their rights and services of immaterial nature. Most of these people stay dependent partially or completely on social relationship, cultural and social status of people in their environment.

In the complex of specific needs of physically disabled people, the issue of surmounting architectonic barriers imposed by technological development will be mentioned here. They have to be eliminated, so these people do not feel helpless in their existential and cultural needs. Care should be taken for technical aids for transport and communication. Direct physical assistance given to these people by parents, relatives, friends, citizens and social workers is due to the information on their specific needs. The psychic burden of these people requires appropriate team work, not only of social work, but health care in solving their personal problems as well as the problems of their families.

2. Eti~ki aspekti na socijalna rabota vo ostvaruvawe na op{testvenata gri`a za licata so invalidnos t

Motivite za izbor na socijalna rabota od aspekt na trajno profesionalno anga`irawe, vo stru~nata literatura posebno ne se eksplicirani. Ova pra{awe, so svoje socijalni, psiholo{ki, op{testveni i drugi imlikacii ima {irok domen za rasprava, no, }e se zadr`ime samo na odredeni impresii od dosega{nata organizirana socijalna rabota vo zemjava. Ne postojat dovolno istra`uvawa i stru~ni prilozi od oblata na etikata i socijalna rabota {to vo sega{nive op{testveno-ekonomski transformacii sé pove}e od potrebni.

Opredebata za socijalna rabota pretstavuva epilog na sopstvenite streme`i za samodoka`uvawe. No, ne samo kako filantropsko eksponirawe, tuku i kako vizija za edna sovest raspnata me|u protivre~nosti (dobrina i zlo, izobilstvo i nema{tina, ~ove~nost i ne~ove~nost, zdravje i bolest, ra|awe i smrt, mladost i starost, tradicionalno i moderno, konzervativno i progresivno, vojna i mir, maka i radost, `elbi i mo`nosti, individualno i op{testveno, svirepost i krotkost, prgavost i mrzelivost, intimnost i otvorenost, skromnost i arogancija itn.) {to go naru{uvaat totalitetot na sovr{enstvoto, ostavaj}i prostor za postojana borba kako civilizaciska tendencija na poedinecot i op{testvoto.

Da se po~ituva i da se ceni ~ovekovata li~nost e osnova na odnose vo sekoe op{testvo, atribut na gra|aninot i negovata egzistencija vo sferata na etikata, semejstvoto i sosedstvoto. Op{testvoto vo svojot razvoj i demokratizacija se orientira kon povrzuvawe na lu|eto, dr`avite, narodite, zaedni~ki da re{avaat bitni pra{awa za li~nata sudbina i za sudbinata na svetot vo celost. Takvata konstelacija go motivira poedinecot za socijalna rabota kako `ivotna opredelba, potreba i `elba da í pomogne na sekoja individua

2. Ethical aspects of social work in implementation of social care for disabled people

The motives for social work choice from the aspect of permanent professional engagement have not been explicit in professional literature. This issue with its social, psychological and other implications has a wide range of discussion, but we shall point out certain impressions from experiences of organized social work in our country. There are not enough researches and professional articles in the field of ethics and social work, which are more than necessary in present socio-economic transformations. Determination for social work is an epilogue of ones' own desires for proving themselves. It is not only a philanthropic exposition, on the contrary, a vision of conscience that is torn by contradictories. Good and evil, abundance and poverty, human and inhuman, health and disease, birth and death, youth and old age, traditional and modern, conservative and progressive, war and peace, trouble and joy, desires and possibilities, individual and social, cruelty and gentleness, grumpy and lazy, intimacy and openness, modesty and arrogance. They all disturb the totality of perfection, leaving a space for permanent struggle as civilization tendency between individual and society.

Basis for society relationships, characteristic of people and their existence in the sphere of ethics, family and environment is to respect and value human personality. The society in its development and democratization orients itself towards joining people, countries and nationalities in order to solve essential issues of personal fate and world as a whole. Such constellation motivates the individual for social work as life profession, need and desire to help individuals

individua za da gi u`iva blagodetite na progresot, a u{te pove}e ako pomo{ta e neminovna.

@elbata da se pomaga, da se pravi dobro, da se drugaruvava, da se sprijateluvava da se sorabotuvava, e uslovena obi~ajna norma, koja po nepi{an zakon inspirira i vr{i vlijanie vrz sevkupното dejstvuvawe na li~nosta. Toa kaj nas, se u{te, pretstavuva nacionalen beleg i skapoceno nasledstvo koe emotivno obeduvava generacii. Gostoprimestvoto pak, kako osobenost na na{i ot narod, poznato e {irum svetot i pretstavuva izvor na ~ove{tina, streme`za solidarnost. Mo`e da se zaklu~i deka opredelbata za socijalna rabota e uslovena od tradicijata i od op{testvenite odnosi vo ~ie sredi{te e me|usebnoto po~ituvawe.

2.1. Principi na socijalnata rabota vo os{tvaruvawe za{titata na licata so invalidnost

Socijalnata rabota spored svojata su{tina poa|a od interesite na grajanite i obvrskite na op{testvenata zaednica da im ovozmo`i pomo{na onie {to imaat potreba. Taa pomo{ne e somilost tuku obezbeduvawe materijalna i socijalna sigurnost na grajanite zaradi sozdavawe zaedni~ka blagosostojba na dr`avata i poedinecot.

Principite na socijalnata rabota vo tretmanot, za{titata na licata so invalidnost, sodr`at odredeni specifi~nosti vo zavisnost od vidot i stepenot na psihosomatskite o{tetuvawa.

Pozna~ajni principi na socijalnata rabota vo sevkupniot tretman na licata so invalidnost se:

A. Princip na zadol`itelno rano otkrivawe, prijavuvawe i registrirawe, dijagnosticirawe, klasifikacija, evidentirawe i upatuvawe na soodveten tretman,

to enjoy the benefits of progress, especially when the assistance is unavoidable.

The desire to help, to do good, to be friendly, to make friends, to cooperate is conditioned habitual norm, which inspires and has influence on complete individual activity. It is still our national characteristic and precious heritage, which emotionally has united generations. The hospitality, as a characteristic of our people is known all over the world and is a source of humanity, a desire for solidarity. We can conclude that the determination for social work is conditioned by tradition and social relationships focused on mutual respect.

2.1. Principles of social work in implementation of care for disabled people

Social work, according to its essence, starts from people's interest and obligations of social community to provide assistance to those who need it. That assistance is not compassion, but it is a material and social security of people in order to create mutual welfare of state and individuals.

The principles of social work in treatment, care of people disabilities have certain specifics dependant on type and level of psychosomatic impairments.

Important principles in social work in treatment of people with disabilities are:

A. Principle of compulsory early detection, reporting and registering, diagnosis, classification, evidence and referring to appropriate treatment,

B. Princip na celosno, objektivno i stru~no informirawe za sosto~bi te na licata, mo`nostite, prognozi te, problemite i potrebite od anga`man na semejstvoto i soodvetni te institucii,

V. Princip na tolerancija, pri fa}awe i po~ituvawe na li~nostite,

G. Princip na efikasnost i racionalnost vo opradeluvaweto i sproveduvaweto na tretman, merki i prava,

D. Princip na koordinacija i sorabotka so organite, socijalno-humanitarnite organizacii, ustanovite i slu`bite koi se vkluceni vo procesot na za{tita i rehabilitacija,

\. Princip na kontinui tet na socijalnata rabota vo otkrivawe, klasifikacija, rehabilitacija i nivna socijalna integracija,

E. Princip na podgotovka na sredinata vo koja `iveat i rabotat vakvi lica zaradi nivno pri fa}awe, komunikacija, u~estvo vo kulturno-zabaven i sport skorekreativen `ivot.

Names to zaklu~ok

Egzistencijata na licata so invalidnost e povrzana so zadovoluvawe na nivnite `ivotni potrebi i potrebite na nivnite semejstva. Se nametnuva potrebata od kontinuirano sledewe i analizirawe na problemite {to se posledica od nivnite psihosomatski o{tetuvawa. Zaradi ekonomskata kriza i niza objektivni i subjektivni pri~ini, licata so invalidnost se nao~aat vo nepovolni uslovi za `iveewe. So socijalnata rabota treba da se re{avaat osnovnite egzistencijalni problemi, problemite na nivnite semejstva i semejstva {to gi formiraat ovie lica. Predmet na socijalnata rabota }e bidat ~esti konflikti na rabotното mesto, razvodi, alkoholizam, kocka, asocijalno odnesuvawe koi }e se re{avaat kontinuirano so vospostaven sistem na davawe uslugi vo vid na socijalna rabota.

B. Principle of complete, objective and professional information on conditions of people, possibilities, anticipations, problems and needs of family and relevant institution engagements,

C. Principle of tolerance, acceptance and respect of people,

D. Principle of efficiency and rationality in determination and realization of treatment, measures and rights,

E. Principle of coordination and cooperation with organs, socio-humanitarian organizations, institutions and services included in the process of care and rehabilitation,

F. Principle of continuity of social work with detection, classification, rehabilitation and social integration,

G. Principle of preparation of community, where such people live and work, for their acceptance, communication, participation in cultural, entertaining, sport and recreation life.

Instead of conclusion

The existence of people with disabilities is connected with satisfaction of their life needs and the needs of their families. The need for continuous follow up and analysis of problems, which are results of their psychosomatic disability, is imposed. Due to economic crisis and objective and subjective reasons, people with disabilities live in unpleasant conditions. Social work has to solve basic existential problems, problems of their families and families these people will raise. Social work faces frequent conflicts at work places, divorces, alcoholism, gambling and asocial behavior and solves them continuously with established system of providing services.

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