SOCIO-ECONOMICAL STATE OF «MENTALLY DEFICIENT» IN RUSSIA (THE END OF XVIII CENTURY–1917) P.2

Makavchik Inna Yurievna, a senior lecturer of the BSPU Department of Special Pedagogy
Since XIX century till the beginning of the XX century the main forms of organization of support for “mentally deficient” are being determined in Russia.

- Medical Pedagogical Institutions
- Charity-schools
- Auxiliary classes and schools
Works of Russian psychiatrists

- I. P. Merzheevsky
- The spouses I.V. Malyarevsky and E.H. Malyarevskaya
- V.P. Kashchenko
- P.I. Kovalevsky
- and others
Merzheevsky Ivan Pavlovich

- pointed to the social nature of «mental deficiency»
- pointed to the society’s obligations towards «mentally deficient»
- saw the cause of «idiocy» in organic brain disorders
Malyarevsky Ivan Vasilievich and Malyarevskaya Ekaterina Hrisanfovnna

- advocated the idea of the convergence of pedagogy and medicine
- have been establishing principles for education and upbringing of «mentally defficient»
- organizational forms of support
1885 – they publish «Medical and Pedagogical Bulletin», which was the first Russian magazine dedicated to the questions of an abnormal childhood. Behterev, Sechenov, Lesgaft had their works published in it as well. However the issue did not become widespread and has been soon closed.
Kashchenko Vsevolod Petrovich

- in 1909 he founded a sanatorium-school for «handicapped» children in Moscow. The institution combined pedagogical, curating and research functions.

- Emphasized the methodical side of the teaching and learning process (educational systems and programmes are rather adapting to a child, not vice versa)

[http://knigi.link/korrektssionnaya-pedagogika_1337/kaschenko-osnovopolojnik-korrektssionnoy-42997.html]
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