

Preface

This volume of *Interdisciplinary Contexts of Special Pedagogy* is a collection of articles dealing with the problems of contemporary problems of special pedagogy, important from the point of view of both theoretician and practitioner. The study is opened by the article of prof. Bogusław Śliwerski describing the issues of using new technologies by children. The essence of the analysis presented by the author is the opposition to the myth that the use of new communication technologies is unfavorable to development. As emphasized by prof. B. Śliwerski, in the post-modern world, children have the opportunity to enter into partner and educational relationships with their parents thanks to their better ability to use new media. It is therefore important to change the education about upbringing as well as to manage the education.

The pursuit of success with the achievement of a high level of well-being is now a common phenomenon and has also been the subject of scientific debates and articles on education for a long time, as Jolanta Baran and Danuta Baraniewicz point out in the next article. The authors presented the results of the study on the students' perception of success in the context of the assessment of selected conditions and / or indicators. As the authors emphasize, teachers tend to recognize factors related to a student's well-being as an indicator of success, which means that they perceive him as a result of achievements. Meanwhile, the mere concern for the

well-being of a student before undertaking a parenting task as a condition of success seems to be less visible. Further considerations, taken up by Teresa Serafin, concern initiatives undertaken by social organizations and the city council of Warsaw, aimed at improving the quality of life of people with disabilities and their families. These initiatives, as the author writes, concern, among others, continuing the activities of the education system in the field of equal opportunities for students with disabilities. One of the directions of achieving this goal is to create an information and coordination point to support adults with disabilities in solving their problems.

The issue of inclusive education understood as a model of education significantly extending beyond the inclusion of students with disabilities into the area of public education, which is a vision of a school aimed at taking into account the needs of all students, those who do not reveal serious developmental disabilities, with special educational needs, including gifted students is the basis for research taken by Iwona Chrzanowska. The aim of the research undertaken by the author was to get to know teachers' opinions on inclusive education as a potentially dominant form of education. The presented article focuses on: type of institution in which the teacher works and seniority. Research includes teachers of integration kindergartens. As the author emphasizes, the experience of teachers of this type of institutions is particularly important in recognizing opportunities and threats of inclusive education in the context of Polish experiences of educational integration. The article by Wojciech Otrębski and Katarzyna Mariańczyk on the transition of students with intellectual disabilities from education to the labor market from the perspective of a parent is based on an interactive model of occupational rehabilitation including two key elements of individual rehabilitation and vocational rehabilitation, and interaction between these two elements should contribute to improving the professional skills of people disabled. The authors conducted surveys among the parents of graduates of special vocational schools using the ASZ-S-R survey of W. Otrębski and K. Mariańczyk, whose aim was to determine how parents of people with intel-

lectual disabilities participate, if they do, in the vocational education of their children. As the Authors point out, approximately 88% of respondents declared that they support their children's vocational training, about 40% of them provided help to disabled children in finding employment, but over a quarter do not engage in such activities at all.

Today's media have a significant impact on the social life of young people – changing many social and developmental aspects. Online activity of young adults not only increases the availability of positive and educational experiences, but also exposes to Internet threats, which is emphasized by the authors – Piotr Plichta, Jacek Pyżalski and Julia Barlińska. The main purpose of the considerations was to explore the importance of the appearance of young adult users in the process of cyberbullying of peers among Polish students. The dissemination of beliefs was also considered – the assessment of their own attractiveness, fears of the appearance of others and the scale of activities focused on editing and improving the appearance shown in the pictures posted on social networks. In the next article, Joanna Kozielska presents educational and professional choices of middle school students, including pupils with special educational needs in the context of the condition of career counseling. As the author writes, analyzing the situation of the local labor market and its perspectives, the group of respondents made junior high school students, due to the fact that in a few years they would enter the labor market and indirectly affect its shape. Awareness of their plans, on the other hand, allows us to anticipate and, therefore, be able to counteract situations that cause difficulties on the labor market. The text is an illustration of the empirical verification carried out in the first semester of 2016 regarding the planning of the educational and career future by junior high school students (including young people with special educational needs) of the Gniezno county.

The problems of the main binary relation in speech therapy (therapist-patient) and ternary relationship (logopedic-patient-family / career), which should be recognized in relation to dialogi-

cal personalism, respecting the autonomy of each participant in speech therapy, as well as the specificity of the primary (family) groups and secondary (organizational and contractual) is the consideration of the article by Monika Kazimierczak. The author emphasizes that the sequence of appropriate interactions, ie the interaction of the main actors of the diagnostic and therapeutic process, can transform into a permanent relationship, and thus affect the progress in speech therapy or the quality of everyday life of the patient, if personal contacts and language messages are characterized by mutual kindness, respect and willingness to cooperate in partnership. An interesting analysis was provided by the analysis of preverbal communication behaviors of children with the Cri du Chat team in the assessment of parents, presented by Agnieszka Kamyk-Wawryszuk. As the author writes, more and more often children with rare genetic syndromes are diagnosed with difficulties in using verbal speech, therefore there is a need to deepen knowledge about communication behavior at the preverbal level and support them - very often, alternative communication and lack of systematized scientific knowledge and individual reports on the subject of communication between children and the Cri du Chat team decided to start exploring this issue.

Interesting issues regarding the dating barriers of women with physical disabilities have been described in the next article by Agnieszka Zawislak. This phenomenon has been presented in relation to the available research and analysis results. Dating barriers have been described taking into account the division of external and internal barriers. External barriers considered social issues that included negative stereotypes, patterns, attitudes and architectural barriers. Internal barriers directly concerned women with physical disabilities, including their attitudes towards themselves, self-esteem and social skills. The analysis showed that women with physical disabilities may have greater difficulties finding partners and shaping personal relationships that lead to intimacy than women without disabilities. Telecare, community housing for seniors and intergenerational roommates, or alternative forms of care and support

for the elderly, was presented by Natalia Ulaniecka in the next article. The author presents the concept and use of telecare – an information and communication system that monitors the situation of older people and alerts in the event of a threat and presents solutions used in selected European countries.

Agnieszka Skowrońska-Pućka in the theoretical-empirical article – “A child with a child from an orphanage” – stigmatization and self-stigma and the life chances of minor mothers, former foster children’s educational institutions presents fragments of authoritative qualitative research devoted to the problems of teenage motherhood implemented by foster careers. The issues raised in it concern the stigmatization and auto-stigma activities of girls who, before the age of eighteen, became mothers, and additionally, along with their child, were in care and educational institutions. Stigmatization practices were shown in the context of the chances and fate of life of former pupils of care and educational institutions who became mothers in their teenage years. The next article discusses the issue of self-esteem of youth with visual disabilities in the field of “perspective I”. As Marta Niemiec points out, “I’m future / perspective” and the associated ideas and plans for her future are an important source of motivation for activity and development. The article presents the results of own research on self-esteem in the field of “perspective I” of young people with visual disabilities, studying special educational institutions from the area of the Silesian Voivodship. The problem of visual disability has also been addressed by Izabella Kucharczyk. The author presented the results of research on the reasoning by geometrical analogies of blind students at the age of 10 years, 12 years and 14 years. The research included a group of 63 blind students and 63 sighted students. Twelve B Series of Progressive Matrices by John C. Raven were used for the research. A detailed analysis of the relationships between variables allowed to determine the differences between groups of students in terms of reasoning through geometric analogies. The space in the statements of blind children in early school age is an issue discussed in the article by Kamila Miler-Zdanowska. As the author points out,

People with visual disability assimilate knowledge about the surrounding space using other strategies than sighted people. The final stage of collecting this information is independent moving in space as well as the ability to describe it. The aim of the article is to present ways of experiencing space by blind people and strategies to build mental maps in their minds and to present knowledge about space by creating a description of it. The article also presents the results of empirical research. In the next article, Kornelia Czerwińska presents the subjective perspective of a person with inborn myopia, who during the course of his life experienced gradual weakening of visual capabilities up to their total loss. In the research, the case study method was used, in which the main technique of obtaining data was a narrative biographical interview. In the analyzed narratives, turning points were distinguished in the process of dealing with the consequences of the deepening dysfunction. They were situations in which the subject could no longer effectively perform the task previously performed under the control of the eyesight, which fully informed her of the following disease progress and directly confronted with the fact of acquiring permanent, serious disability.

The problem of sensory disability has also been addressed in Magdalena Olempska-Wysocka's article. The author presented her own research on the situational level of the educational sensitivity of students with hearing impairment at the time of the educational start. The study involved 74 children with hearing impairment in a profound and significant degree, beginning their studies in the first grade in primary school. The research was carried out in the first semester, in central Poland, in integration and special schools. The aim of the research was to determine the situational level of sensitivity of deaf pupils starting school education. The conducted research allows to determine which of the ranges are the best and the least developed, which enables orientation towards the rehabilitation and therapeutic interactions of this group of students. The last article - presents different models of the description of mutual relations between the school and parents. His author, Zohar

Biber, based on the research of Bauch and Golding, investigated the contribution of discourse in a new way of communication in order to increase parent involvement and school relationships.

The whole report ends with reports from the conference (Report on the 3rd Conference “Education in the Modern World – Theoretical and Experiential Perspective” and from the Nationwide Conference on Producing Intimacy, On Daily Challenges).

I hope that reading this volume will be interesting for you and will encourage you to reach for more.

Magdalena Olempska-Wysocka
Editor of the Volume