International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7 (3.5) (2018) 65-67

International Journal of Engineering & Technology

Website: www.sciencepubco.com/index.php/IJET

Research paper

A Hermeneutics of a Barrier-Free Environment for People with Disabilities (Experience of Visual Comment)

Kukushkina V. A., Kantaryuk E. A., Hechiashvili I. T., Kantaryuk M. V.

Lipetsk State Technical University, Russia

Abstract

At the present time in Russian society there is an attention to the problem of rehabilitation of people with disabilities and their integration into society. In order to create conditions for unhindered access of persons with disabilities to information objects and even to improve their level of living The Government of the Russian Federation approved the state program «Accessibility». One of the objectives of the program is to provide educational, spiritual, information and cultured resources for people with disabilities. Consider the features of perception for the example of people with visual problems. It is known that for the blind, tactile information is necessary, which they can perceive with their fingertips that are the main organs of tactile perception. Also blind people use a so-called white cane to feel the way. The blind and the visually impaired can write and read independently. They do this with their hands, using the relief-point system by Louis Braille. Pay attention to the fact that the sighted person sees the whole object, and then distinguish the details, but a blind person must examine an object on the contour, after that an integral representation is formed. One of the main aspects in a person's life is the spiritual component.

Keywords: *hermeneutics, barrier-free environment, visual comment*

1. Introduction

To make restored or under construction temples accessible to all parishioners, taking into account their health features and restrictions in movement. Primate of the Russian Orthodox Church speak about the importance of this task: His Holiness the Patriarch is convinced that the maturity of society, the level of its morality is largely determined by the ability of healthy members of this society to help people with disabilities and maintain them throughout life. [1, p.13]

For blind and visually impaired people it difficult to navigate in the space of the temple. They find it difficult to participate fully in worship. It is even harder to find exactly the icon to which one wants to put a candle and attach. In order for blind and visually impaired people to be able to navigate more easily in the space of the temple, it is necessary to place the relief plan of the temple and the adjacent territory with signatures according to Braille. For the visually impaired serves as a reference are contrasting color, special lighting and stripes, in addition they need good lighting and in information written in large print on a contrasting background. In the temple it is need to highlight the color and relief of dangerous places for moving, to set direction moving indicators. The placement of handrails will facilitate the movement around the temple and the opportunity to attach to the icon. [2, p 230]

To duplicate information in various ways is better (tactile, verbal, graphic).

Significant ways of displaying information by means of which people with disabilities receive information about the accessibility of objects can be contrast in color and tactile with convex letters or Braille (warning signs, pictograms, signs and labels).

Many temples interact with libraries for the blind and visually impaired people and produce spiritual literature for the blind with a relief-dotted letters by Braille (e. g. prayer books, the lives of saints, texts of common temple prayers or prayers for temple saints, etc.).

2. Methodology

Icons have a special role in worship. It must be embossed for the blind and visually impaired people, so that with the help of fingers it will be possible tactfully touch the shrine. Icons can be made from different materials: ceramics, gypsum, stone, metal, wood.

In recent years, we have heard or heard the so-called urban spaces for people with disabilities. But what does this type of fitting mean? The definition of this term is that the environment is suitable for people with disabilities, the environment is being reformed, and equipment is provided to enable people with disabilities to be free and without danger from their surroundings, including public places, passages and urban environments. And enjoy environmental, social, cultural and economic facilities and services while maintaining individual autonomy. The general objective of the urban environment is to achieve the accessibility of persons with

Copyright © 2016 Authors. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

disabilities to relative independence, in other words equal opportunities, social justice, and the integration of all of these into society and the creation of a barrier-free society. Removing barriers for people with disabilities will have important consequences for these people, such as attending community and social activities, acquiring different skills, reducing the effects of disability, self-actualization, individual autonomy, etc. But the extent to which these definitions in or in our country are relevant or important is a question that is being asked to answer in this article.

A Christian is a person to whom God has entrusted the care of the world. To think about another person, to see the world through his eyes, to create a world in which a person can freely come to the temple of God - is a very difficult matter.

For the Christ, the salvation of every soul is priceless, then it is necessary to adapt the space of the temple to all people without exception, who only has the intention to come to Christ. People should help each other, the environment of the temple should be specially organized for people with disabilities. At present, the main task of designers and architects is to create objects and adapt existing ones taking into account the needs of less mobile people that is to create a barrier-free environment.

3. Results

The lecturers and students of professorial chair "Design and artistic processing of materials" in Lipetsk State Technical University have developed a design project for a hospital temple for people with disabilities and iconostasis in the specialized correctional general education boarding school of III-IV type for blind and visually impaired children.

The project of the iconostasis is fully realized. The aim of the carved iconostasis is the spiritual and moral perception of blind children through the tactile sense of church culture. Deep assimilation of the Orthodox tradition is carried out through the relief of icons, symbols, ornaments, healing prayers and the development of artistic and creative reflection of blind and visually impaired pupils (fig. 1).



Fig. 1. The iconostasis for the blind and visually impaired children

The hospital temple whose design project was designed is located on the first floor of the new building of the Lipetsk Regional Clinical Hospital in two adjacent to each other small rectangular in plan of rooms [4].

4. Conclusion

So to design a hospital temple for people with disabilities, not only for the blind and visually impaired people, but also for the deaf and hard of hearing people, for the deafblind and low-mobility parishioners, step by step preparation of the technical I for the design of adaptation of low-mobility parishioners was implemented:

1) To determine for what number of parishioners a barrier-free environment is planned;
2) To prepare a hypothesis about the composition of low-mobility parishioners;
3) to work out rules for working with groups of low-mobility parishioners;
4) prepare a task for the design of works on the adaptation of the temple

The task of works on the adaptation of the temple is not only to ensure the physical accessibility of the temple and all places in it, for the sake of which a person comes to the temple, but also the access of the less mobile people to other opportunities that the church gives to the parishioners - for example, to participate in the sacraments, to see and to hear the divine service [1, p. 78].

What specific tasks can be set before those who design temples or the adaptation of temples for the less mobile?

1. Providing the architectural accessibility of the temple
2. Providing informative, i.e. a disabled person should be able to get and to perceive the necessary information
3. Providing comfort [4].

There are less mobile parishioners in any parish. For their safety, it is important to identify the direction of movement and most important the direction of evacuation. [3, p. 54].

In order to participate in the Divine Liturgy in a hospital temple for people with disabilities, below are the aesthetic-spatial factors: subject marking (railings, handrails, seats), sound marking (audio-shower, multi-tone signaling), light marking (local and general lighting), color marking (favorable tonality of paints on walls), iconography (carved iconography, the size of images, the presence of texts to the saint), liturgical texts and other (capacity with holy water, the presence of thermal insulation and first-aid kits). The design project of such a hospital temple should be in demand because the temple is a place accessible to every orthodox person. (fig.2).

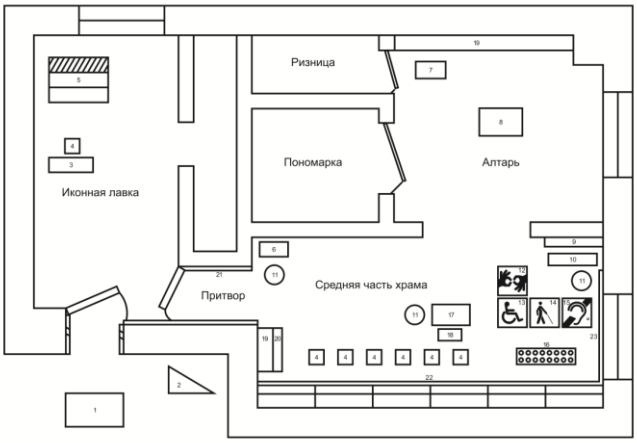


Fig.2. Design-project of a modern hospital temple for people with disabilities.

Reference

[1] Chistyy S.V., Zaltsman T.V, (2015), How to make the temple accessible to all: technical standards and architectural solutions. M.: Lepta Kniga, p. 112.

[2] Kukushkina V.A, (2018), Particular qualities of the temple design for people with disabilities. Materials of the XIII International Forum "Zadonskie St. Tikhon's Educational Readings". (April 27-29, 2017, Lipetsk-Zadonsk) / Under Ed. Bezborodova, N.V. Stuflyaeva (responsible editor) - Lipetsk: LSPU named after P.P. Semenov-Tien-Shansky, p. 330.

[3] Deniskina V.Z, (2015), Hieromonk Melithon (Prisada), Solovyeva T.A. A disabled in the temple: helping people with hearing and vision problems. M.: Lepta Kniga, p. 176.

[4] Kantaryuk E. A, (2016), The deaf and hard of hearing people in a hospital temple. "LOOK BEFORE THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND THE TRUTH OF HIM" (MF 6:33). The materials of the XII International Forum. LSPU named after P.P. Semenov-Tien-Shansky, 2017. Publisher: Lipetsk State Pedagogical University named after P.P. Semenov-Tien-Shansky. Lipetsk - Zadonsk, October 20-22, pp. 226-228.