

THEORETICAL AND LEGAL BASIS OF PROVIDING SERVICES TO THE WORKING AGE POPULATION

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Abstract: This article presents ideas on improving the well-being of the population of working age by providing social services to them, increasing the level of use of social infrastructure facilities, as well as innovative, digital technologies.

Keywords: working-age population, working-age population, well-being, quality of life, social infrastructure facilities, social service.

Аннотация: В статье излагаются идеи по повышению благосостояния населения трудоспособного возраста путем предоставления им социальных услуг, повышения уровня использования объектов социальной инфраструктуры, а также инновационных, цифровых технологий.

Ключевые слова: трудоспособное население, трудоспособное население, благополучие, качество жизни, объекты социальной инфраструктуры, социальное обслуживание.

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada mehnat yoshidan kata aholiga ijtimoiy xizmat ko'rsatish orqali ularning turmush farovonligini yaxshilash, ijtimoiy infratuzilma obyektlaridan, qolaversa, innovatsion, raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish darajasini oshirish haqida fikr-mulohazalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: mehnatga layoqatli aholi, mehnat yoshidan kata aholi, turmush farovonlik, turmush sifati, ijtimoiy infratuzilma obyektlari, ijtimoiy xizmat.

INTRODUCTION

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the system of social services and assistance to the elderly and disabled people in need of care from others" was adopted. The "Inson" social services center began maintaining a register of lonely elderly people and disabled people in need of care from others. From April 1, 2024, single elderly people and disabled people included in the register and 1 person directly accompanying them were allocated free tickets for a railway or intercity bus (for the outbound and return journey) once a year¹. From May 1, 2024, instead of monthly compensation for housing and communal services and monthly additional payments for food and personal hygiene products for single elderly people and persons with disabilities included in the register, financial assistance in the amount of monthly minimum consumption expenses for single elderly people and persons with disabilities was introduced. Lost biometric passports of single elderly people and persons with disabilities began to be replaced without charging state duty based on the order of the "Inson" social services center until they were included in the register. From March 1, 2024, a flexible work schedule will be introduced for social worker

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 'O'zgarar parvarishiga muhtoj keksalar va nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarga ijtimoiy xizmat va yordam ko'rsatish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-410-son Qarori. 27.12.2023-yil

assistants to provide services to single elderly people and persons with disabilities with limited self-service, independent mobility and orientation on an "hourly" basis on all days of the week.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

From April 1, 2024, as an experiment, social support centers located in Samarkand and Fergana regions and the city of Tashkent have provided individuals with the opportunity to stay for short and long periods of time, as well as to leave the boarding house completely, according to their needs and desires, and have launched the provision of mobile, daytime, short and long-term social and rehabilitation services.

It is important to use world experience to provide social services to the population of working age and further strengthen and develop this area in our country. Studying the best practices of developed countries and applying their appropriate forms will contribute to taking a worthy place in the world community. Currently, the problems of social work with the elderly are in the focus of many people's attention, and social institutions that focus on scientific substantiation of their activities and the development of strategies are an urgent issue, ensuring an adequate standard of living for this age group. The danger of understanding the lifestyle of the population of working age only as an individual phenomenon is that many people consider it a social phenomenon. However, in the era of scientific and technological development, they also use a number of dynamic factors to improve the quality of life, based on their own needs. The environment also affects the social manifestations of old age, its stratification, and the degree to which its capabilities are formed.

When we study world experience, individual forms of service to the population over 55-60 years old are widely developed. For example, the experience of Russia, Korea, America, and Japan is a vivid example of this. According to the classification adopted by Kim and the Gerontological Association, the elderly include people aged 60-74, elderly people aged 75-90, and long-lived people over 90 years old. Social work with this category of population should be based on its specific characteristics and the social problems they encounter in the process of their social and personal activities.

Optimization and digitalization of procedures for identifying people living alone and elderly people in need of care

organization of social services at the neighborhood level

ensuring the socialization of people in need of care by improving their health and quality of life

expanding private sector participation in the social protection system

Introducing a differentiated system of social services for single elderly people and people with disabilities based on their social status

Figure 1. Priority areas of social service provision

In our country, from May 1, 2024, instead of compensation for monthly housing and communal services payments and monthly additional payments for food and personal hygiene products, financial assistance in the amount of monthly minimum consumption expenses for single elderly people was introduced for those living alone and those included in the Register of Single Elderly Persons in Need of Care. The document defines the priority areas for the provision of social services in this area as follows (Figure 1):

According to Figure 1, it is necessary to optimize and digitize the procedures for identifying people living alone and elderly people in need of care, organize social services at the neighborhood level, ensure the socialization of people in need of care by improving their health and quality of life, expand the participation of the private sector in the social protection system, and introduce a differentiated social service system based on the social situation of elderly people living alone and people with disabilities².

Social services are the activities of social services that provide social support, social and medical services, psychological and educational services, socio-legal services and material assistance, as well as social adaptation and rehabilitation of citizens in difficult situations. Stationary and non-stationary social service institutions help alleviate the difficult socio-economic situation. They actively contribute to improving the quality of life of older people, optimize their lifestyle and create conditions for solving various problems related to psychological support and health maintenance. The practice of social services helps to alleviate the problems of the less mobile population, helps to improve the quality of life and optimize the lifestyle of older people. The most common form of social services for older people is regional social service centers.

The work of such centers requires the presence of a minimum of three departments:

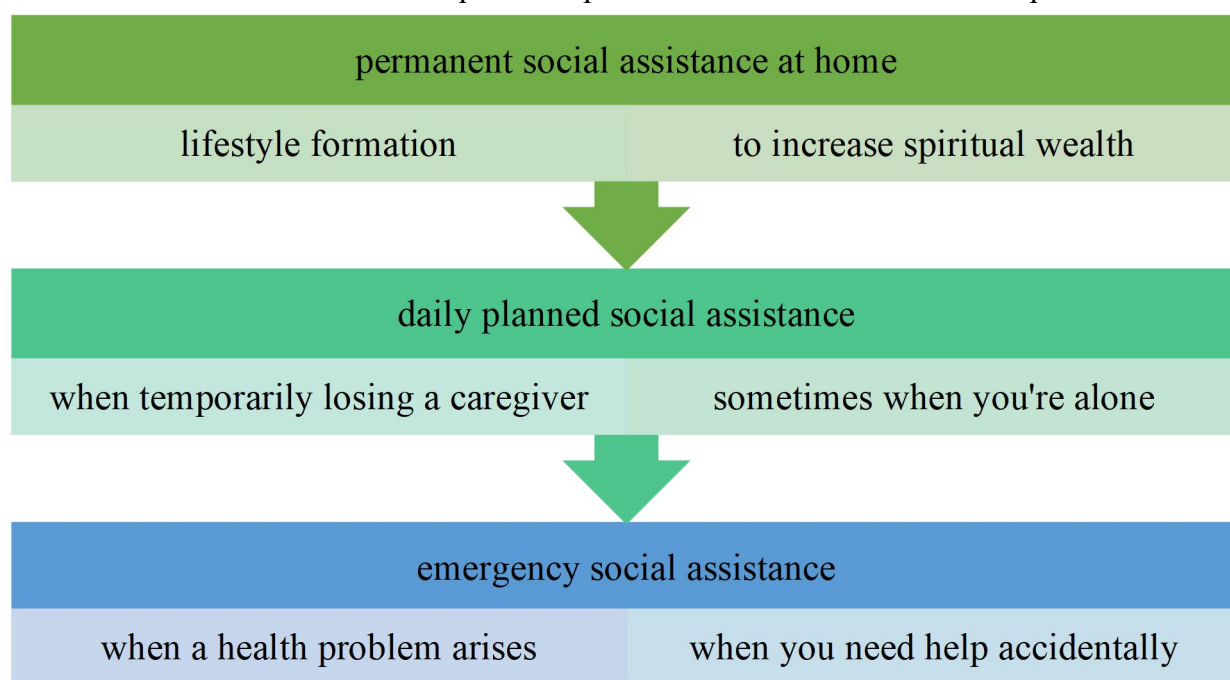


Figure 2. Functions of social service centers

The main tasks and functions of these centers, which provide a wide range of services, are as follows: identifying elderly people in need of social support; identifying specific types and forms of

²https://www.norma.uz/oz/qonunchilikda_yangi/keksalar_va_nogironlarga_ijtimoiy_erdam_kursatish_tizimi_takomillashti_rilmogda

assistance to persons in need of social support; involving state and public organizations for joint work; providing various social services of a one-time or permanent nature to persons in need of such assistance; providing permanent and comprehensive social services to disabled elderly people; providing free cultural, legal and medical services, communal meals for persons served by the center; providing free home care to disabled pensioners and disabled people, organizing the provision of food and household items, medicines, health care, utilities, household services, etc.; organizing natural, humanitarian and emergency social assistance; providing additional services that are not included in the scope of the duties of the center's employees. New technologies for social work with the elderly are being developed and implemented in the social service center. For example, day care centers are specially created to help older people adapt to new conditions among their own kind through communication; self-help and mutual aid groups are organized. Visiting a day care center allows older people not only to receive free food and medical care, but also to strengthen their self-confidence and increase their value to society.

In addition to financial and material assistance, home care provides clients with legal, psychological and medical assistance and advice. Any person in an extreme situation can contact an ambulance or emergency social assistance center. Financial, material and legal assistance can be provided. Social hairdressers, laundries, appliance repair shops, rental shops, clothing and shoe repair shops provide services at affordable prices for low-income citizens. A new form of social service - a nursing home or hospice - is a specialized institution that helps provide timely assistance to dying patients, alleviating their spiritual and physical suffering.

The main areas of activity of individual service centers: qualified medical care; social services; timely execution of medical appointments and procedures; medical rehabilitation of patients and the elderly; dynamic monitoring of the condition of patients and the elderly; — timely detection of complications or exacerbation of chronic diseases.

Conclusions and proposals. Thus, we can conclude that the essence of social work with the elderly is, first of all, the creation of a network of social service institutions that contribute to the formation of favorable conditions, beneficial relationships, meeting the needs of the elderly. a group of the population, creating a favorable environment for adequately supporting their capabilities. Social work also helps to identify the positive potential of citizens of the "third age", which is becoming a visible social force, helps to evaluate the accumulated practical experience, and brings national policies and social programs closer to the needs of the aging population. In our opinion, the current conditions, based on the scope of demand, have formed high indicators of social service provision. Wider implementation of world experience in providing social services to the population of working age in our country, individual work with lonely elderly people and providing care for them will serve the interests not only of the individual, but also of society.

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