

SOCIAL SECURITY: ITS PURPOSE, HISTORY, AND FUTURE

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Annotation

The article provides feedback on the concept of Social Security, structural features and the mechanisms of its implementation. The history and future of Social Security, the main directions and existing problems are analyzed.

Keywords

Social Security, social group, Social Protection, social prevention, preventive essence, Social Work Practice, humanitarian service.

Introduction. It is known that social work is an important area of the population aimed at helping people in need of various social protection, support and solving their social problems. Society is a complex system made up of many social groups, each of which can be characterized by certain characteristics such as economic position, education, age, gender, ethnicity and many other factors.

Literature review. Over the past half century, the complex process of migration, especially external labor migration, has attracted the attention of many specialists. As a result, a number of noteworthy scientific studies have been conducted in foreign countries and in Uzbekistan, the results of which have been presented in various monographs and articles. In particular, the scientific works of S. Castles, K. Kozer, M. Miller, M. K. Nutter, M. Flaho published abroad revealed the global nature of migration and the main trends of international migration [1,2]. Specialists such as V. A. Ionsev, D. K. Shelestov try to analyze the history of migration in harmony with the history of humanity [3,4].

Research Methodology. Scientific and philosophical methods such as systematic analysis, analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis were used during the research.

Analysis and results. Different groups of the population can be classified as follows:

1. Poor and marginal groups. An important category that needs help, among them are the underprivileged, the unemployed, refugees and immigrants. Social

workers help them receive social assistance, access to health services, education, and employment.

2. Families in crisis conditions. Sometimes families face serious problems such as violence, alcoholism, loss of income, or illness. Social workers help them find a way out of the crisis by providing advice, temporary housing, or access to resources.

3. Seniors. The older generation is often faced with loneliness, physical illnesses and restrictions on movement. Families in crisis conditions. Sometimes families face serious problems such as violence, alcoholism, loss of income, or illness. Social worker.

4. Children and young people in difficult life situations. This category includes children from disadvantaged families, orphans and adolescents suffering from addiction. Social workers try to create a healthy environment for the growth and development of young people by providing them with the right and necessary resources to learn and socialize.

5. Individuals with mental disorders. Social work with this group focuses on their rehabilitation and integration into society. Experts help by providing psychological advice, effective treatment, and helping with the selection of socialization.

Social work covers a wide range of social strata, consisting of the main goals of improving the quality of life of different parts of the population, ensuring their rights and freedoms, creating conditions for Sustainable Development and integration into society. Effective social work requires a deep understanding of the specific needs of different groups and an individual approach to each situation. Social prevention is of great importance in providing social assistance to different segments of the population.

Social prevention is an important area of social work, aimed at preventing social problems before they arise or in the early stages of their manifestation. Unlike reactive measures aimed at solving existing problems, prevention is aimed at creating conditions for the healthy and safe functioning of people and societies.

The main goals of social prevention:

Prevention of social problems: social prevention aims to reduce the risk of addiction, violence, homelessness and other social disorders.

Support for socially vulnerable segments of the population: low-income families, orphans, the elderly, and other categories that may face various social difficulties, need to be targeted.

Improve the effectiveness of the educational process. Prevention includes educational work aimed at raising the level of awareness of the population about social risks and methods of their prevention.

Creation of social programs: these can be employment, social support programs in which state and non-governmental organizations participate.

Increasing the level of public participation: an important aspect of preventive work is the involvement of the local community in solving social problems, which encourages social responsibility and mutual assistance. Social prevention is carried out on the basis of various social technologies. "Social technology is an activity that leads to the result of Achieve a set goal and change the object of activity (in this case, we mean social technology, we understand any technology related to public services). Like any social activity, social technology is diverse in its implementation in its own way, with targeted functions, their character and results. This is determined by a number of factors. First, the lack of social technologies of modernization inevitably leads to disruptions in the formation of social relations. Social activity of an individual in society and socially ambiguous problems. In order to correspondingly solve the social problems of a person, the state is based on the accepted norms of international law. Thirdly, social assistance, support becomes an objective necessity and a decisive factor in the formation of an individual's ability and willingness to self-control in an independent relationship with the world around him. Successful economic and social development factors serve the country to ensure a decent level of material and spiritual stability. In the prevention, resolution, solution of social problems, social prevention is carried out on the basis of certain social technologies.

In our country, a number of measures are being implemented to carry out social preventive measures among the population. In particular, in the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 30, 2024, the content and essence, forms and directions of measures to improve the effectiveness of the social prevention system in neighborhoods are determined: "social preventive measures-a set of measures to be carried out in providing legal, social, psychological, medical, pedagogical and other types of assistance to persons who are most likely to;

the subjects that carry out social prevention activities are the chairman of the neighborhood, the assistant governor, the preventive inspector, the youth leader, the women's activist, the social worker and the tax inspector;

persons assisting in the implementation of social preventive measures – an employee of a labor body, a medical officer, a school director and a school psychologist, an inspector-psychologist, as well as employees of relevant state

bodies and organizations of the district (city) level, which are mainly involved in the appeal of subjects carrying out social preventive measures;

social prevention objects - social problems of individuals to whom social prevention measures are applied;

persons for whom social preventive measures are carried out-persons with a high probability of committing an offense or suffering from it;

social adaptation program-activities carried out in the process of social prevention by subjects who carry out social preventive measures in relation to the objects of social prevention.

3. Social preventive measures are carried out in relation to the following persons:

a) persons who are likely to commit an offense:

unemployed persons who are not busy or have no permanent source of income;

persons who have become addicted to alcohol, drugs, psychotropic or other substances that affect human intelligence;

individuals obsessed with gambling and other risk-based games;

persons with antisocial behavior;

unattended and uncontrolled minors;

unemployed youth and school graduates;

youth of the "heavy" category in need of state support persons who have become addicted to alcohol, drugs, psychotropic or other substances that affect human intelligence;

individuals obsessed with gambling and other risk-based games;

persons with antisocial behavior;

unattended and uncontrolled minors;

unemployed youth and school graduates;

youth of the "heavy" category in need of state support;

youth with a tendency to commit an offense;

families who came to the verge of divorce and were in conflict;

women who need help and are in a difficult social situation;

women who are regularly repressed and abused;

persons returning from penal institutions and standing on preventive accounts;

individuals who are in critical condition and are at high risk of being in critical condition;

people who want to start an entrepreneurial activity;

b) persons who are likely to suffer from an offense:

lonely elderly in need of carewomen who are regularly repressed and abused;

The decision sets out the tasks of activities of subects carrying out social prevention work and the procedure for identifying objects of social Prevention:" the procedure for identifying objects of social prevention and presenting information on them to entities carrying out social preventive measures

The objects of social prevention are determined by the preventive inspector on the basis of:

"household" study of the population;

information provided by neighborhood activists, housekeepers, and displaced persons;

appeals of individuals and legal entities;

submission of the Inquirer, investigator, prosecutor on the elimination of the causes of the crime and the conditions that allowed it to be committed;

information provided by the subjects carrying out social preventive measures and persons assisting in the implementation of social preventive measures;

information obtained through the media, the Internet world Information Network as well as social networks;

other information provided by interested government bodies and organizations.

The preventive inspector prepares a conclusion in the information system on the social preventive measures to be carried out on social preventive objects.

Conclusion. The following information will be reflected in the summary:

preventive interviews with individuals with whom social preventive measures are carried out;

lifestyle of individuals and objects of social prevention, in which social preventive measures are carried out;

information about individuals and their family members, in the framework of which social preventive measures are carried out, obtained from the relevant state bodies and organizations within their competence.

It is not required by the preventive inspector himself to formalize a conclusion on persons for whom social preventive measures are carried out.

Based on the conclusion prepared by the preventive inspector, information about the following is sent to the subjects who carry out social preventive measures of belonging through the information system for the implementation of social preventive measures:

a) to the assistant governor-unemployed persons who are not busy or have a constant source of income;

b) to the preventive inspector:

persons who have become addicted to alcohol, drugs, psychotropic or other substances that affect human intelligence;

individuals obsessed with gambling and other risk-based games;

persons with antisocial behavior;

persons returning from penal institutions and standing on preventive accounts;

unattended and uncontrolled minors;

v) to the youth leaderpersons who have become addicted to alcohol, drugs, psychotropic or other substances that affect human intelligence;

individuals obsessed with gambling and other risk-based games;

persons with antisocial behavior;

persons returning from penal institutions and standing on preventive accounts;

unattended and uncontrolled minors;

v) to the youth leader:

unemployed youth and school graduates;

youth of the " heavy " category in need of state support;

youth with a tendency to commit an offense;

young people who have become addicted to alcohol, drugs, psychotropic or other substances that affect human intelligence;

young people obsessed with gambling and other risk-based games;

(g) to a women's activist:

families who came to the verge of divorce and were in conflict;

women who need help and are in a difficult social situation people who have become addicted to alcohol, drugs, psychotropic or other substances that affect human intelligence;

young people obsessed with gambling and other risk-based games;

(g) to a women's activist:

families who came to the verge of divorce and were in conflict;

women who need help and are in a difficult social situation;

women who are regularly repressed and abused;

women who returned from penal institutions and stood on a preventive account;

d) to a social worker:

individuals who are in critical condition and are at high risk of being in critical condition;

lonely elderly in need of care;

persons with disabilities and severe illness;

e) persons who want to start entrepreneurial activities to the tax inspector.

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