

Periodicalization of the History of Social Work Abroad and in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT: At a time when democratic reforms are being implemented in Uzbekistan and transition to a market economy, special attention is being paid to social problems. One of the principles on which Uzbekistan's path to recovery and development is based is a strong social policy.

KEYWORD: social work, history, periodization, development, foreign experience.

INTRODUCTION

A strong social policy is aimed at creating the necessary conditions for "every citizen of Uzbekistan, regardless of nationality, religion and belief, to be formed as a person, to show his abilities, to make his life more prosperous, worthy, and spiritually richer." means the provision of social guarantees and measures for social protection of the population.

The creation of a system of social protection of the population, which allows providing effective social assistance to citizens, is one of the natural achievements of the social policy of these years¹.

During the years of independence, taking into account the existing real economic and demographic situation, a mechanism of social protection of the population was created during the step-by-step transition to the market economy. In its initial stages, this was a way to ensure social protection of all the population, and it gave an opportunity to prevent a sharp drop in the standard of living of people and maintain stability in the country.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the difficult socio-economic conditions of the transitional period, Uzbekistan had the opportunity to create a system of new social institutions that will serve to provide the necessary assistance and support to its needy citizens. Caring for the elderly, children, disabled is carried out by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, public self-government bodies (neighbourhood), Ministry of Internal Affairs. Such institutions include social service centers for various categories of citizens, centers for psychological

¹ Nikitin V. on the theoretical identity of social work G'G' Sotsialnaya communication: theory, technology, education. 2016. No. 1. p. 33.

and pedagogical assistance to the population, social rehabilitation centers for minors, regional centers for providing social assistance to families, women and children, and others.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social work is a multidisciplinary profession. This means that in order to provide assistance to the client, the social worker forms a system of interaction with representatives of other fields of expertise - doctor, pedagogue, psychologist, police officer. On the other hand, the social worker himself is considered a universal specialist because he has special professional training and basic knowledge and skills related to most of these professions. Having this kind of interdisciplinary knowledge helps make the initial diagnosis and also serves to enable other specialists to progress the problem. This does not mean, of course, that social workers do not have their own personal methods, as do other professionals. For example, applied psychology and individual and family therapy used in socio-psychological work differ in the object of influence and the "depth" of intervention in the process of social change².

There are five periods in the history of social work abroad in modern literature.

- 1) The archaic period of charity (the end of the 3rd millennium - the first half of the 2nd millennium BC, before the formation of the first slave states).
- 2) Charitable period (until about the 5th century AD).
- 3) The period of mass (community, church) charity (until the beginning of the 16th century).
- 4) The period of state charity (until the end of the 19th-20th centuries).
- 5) The period of social work (continues to this day).

The scientific stage in the formation of social work is associated with many factors of its evolution and, first of all, with the change of social relations and relations, which have changed qualitatively in many countries by the beginning of the 20th century. What are the reasons for changing the paradigm of social assistance? The main reasons were³:

To destroy the connection with the general principles and standards of existence of a single society;

Urbanization and industrialization;

The increase in social connections and the expansion of human-participated relationships.

These are the main reasons that have influenced the evolution of social work in general. At the beginning of the 20th century, the macro-, meso- and micro-factors of evolution led to significant changes in the process of helping and led to the formation of social work theory and practice?

Macrofactors of evolution:

The Industrial Revolution at the turn of the century;

Changes in social policy in the field of human rights and their protection;

Organization of the social insurance system for the sick and the elderly.

Evolutionary mesofactors:

The focus of support is on teaching clients to solve their problems independently from material assistance;

² Sociology: textbook G' M.B. Under the editorship of Bekmurodov. T., 2013.

³ Ramsey R. Sotsialnaya rabota: science-profession. K razvitiyu koncepsii. Series "Social pedagogy and social work abroad: theory and practice". M., 2011. 1st edition.

Changing the practical direction of social work, moving from solving class problems to solving individual problems.

Microfactors of evolution:

Concentration of attention of social workers "on work";

Grounding and implementation of psychoanalytical approaches "with work";

Formation of techniques and methods of individual work if the activities of the social worker are based on the requests of the client.

The first practical steps in the field of theoretical understanding of social work were made by feminists in many countries of the Western world - Alice Solomon in Germany, Maria Gaheri in France, Elizabeth Fry in England, and Jane Adams in the USA.

CONCLUSION

But the greatest success in this field goes to M. Richmond (M. Richmond), whose theoretical studies describe the method of individual work with the needy. His approach was formed on the basis of medical methods, behavioral school of psychology, Z. Freud's psychoanalysis. One of M. Richmond's first books in the field of social work theory is the seminal work "Friendly Visiting the Poor: A Guide for Charity Workers."

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