THEORETICAL MODELS AND UNIVERSAL TECHNIQUES OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

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Annotation: The article examines the scientifically based theoretical models and universal techniques of the system of social protection for the underprivileged segment of the population. Theoretical and methodological directions of the social protection system have been categorized. In this, special attention is given to the features of the theoretical models formed in the sociological direction. The characteristics of universal methods and social techniques used in the practice of social protection measures are analyzed.

Keywords: Social protection, the underprivileged segment of the population, the theoretical model, the sociological model, universal technique, social technique, rational activity, life models.

Introduction: The system of social protection is a multifaceted field, which requires not only measures to meet the needs of the underprivileged segment of the population, but also a comprehensive adoption of socio-cultural processes. This is manifested, first of all, in the diversity of theoretical models of the social protection system. From the social protection perspective, two groups of the theoretical models can be discussed: models that are in scientific use in the research community and those that are used in practice. Such theoretical models and methods used in the social protection system are cross-sectoral and universal for this type of knowledge.
Literature review: S. I. Grigorev has analyzed modern models of the social protection system and divides them into three groups [1]:

1. sociologically oriented;
2. psychologically oriented;
3. comprehensively oriented.

The sociologically oriented model is inextricably linked with sociological concepts and is based on an understanding the laws of social development, the fabric of society, and the interaction of its social institutions. Although there are different views on this issue in sociology, one of the most pressing issues is the study of social problems poverty and inequality, which create the most vulnerable groups in society, and the study of the causes of these problems. In fact, in the words of E. Durkheim (1858-1917), one of the founders of this science, “Changes in modern societies are occurring so fast and rapidly that, as a result, significant social challenges are surfacing [2]” He explains this by the phenomenon of anomie, in which the inequality created by certain social conditions in society causes the individual to feel that there is no purpose to existence. To prevent such cases, the author proposes to establish community-based professional associations.

His work was continued by E. Mayo (1880-1949), who showed that anomie as a result of irrational division of labor and bureaucratic methods of management can lead to a sharp stratification between individuals [3]. Indeed, what is happening in modern societies complicates the social environment and affects the individual. Apparently, the inability of a single person to independently solve life’s problems makes him or her an inseparable part of society and its negative effects may bring about a feeling of insecurity.

According to Robert Merton, the established norms of orderly social life, the ways in which people’s values, goals and interests are expressed are often aimed at attracting the attention of the ruling elite, which sets the priorities of social policy. The aim is to ensure that the need for social protection in its entirety is understood by higher-level organizations and stakeholders [4]. While studying the essence of a just society, J. Galbraith finds that it is based on a rational distribution of income [5]. However, we know that in modern societies the distribution of material wealth and income is not uniform. Such a division creates extremely rich and poor strata that threaten the development of any society. A sensible social protection system can alleviate similar tensions and ensure the stability of the middle class that serves the development of society.

Among sociologically oriented models, the most widely known is the ecological model (“life model”), in which the “life model”, being one of the new theories, reflects one of the concepts of the interaction of psychological and social systems and the relative understanding of social practice. The problem with these theories is that they intersect with the theory of social systems and social psychology (social adaptation, stress, etc.). In this approach, the effectiveness of social protection measures depends not only on the activities of the entity applying it, but also on the environment in which the object of social protection surrounds it.

Socio-radical model. At its core is the state of the human rights movement (fight against discrimination, etc.). This model is seen as a model for developing and protecting the self-awareness of different social groups. Social protection technique and the “equal distribution of power” are about relieving the needy by realizing their inner potential while supporting those in need.
Systematic model. The systematic approach is a methodological direction of the system of scientific knowledge and social protection, based on which it is universal in the study of the object as a whole system. Therefore, it can be widely used. The object of a systematic approach is integrity, which includes: a) its various elements, b) the structure of the elements, their internal relationship properties, c) the boundaries of the system, d) the relationship of the system to the environment, and so on.

The comprehensive-oriented model focuses on the problems of protection and support of the human being as a biopsychosocial being. This approach first of all teaches a person to understand, behave and develop based on past experience, forming an idea of his or her role in life.

The cognitive model became popular in the 1980s. According to this model, the main principle of the social protection system is that social protection should be relevant to all who need it. The main way to implement this model is through advice. One of the key issues to be addressed in this model is to resolve conflicts through group discussion and self-analysis.

Research Methodology: The nature of social protection activities includes economic, legal, political, socio-psychological, medical-social, administrative and other methods [6]. These methods are usually characterized by the nature of the subject to which the social protection entity is directed, as well as the type of social protection and the structure of other services. Sometimes the methods used in the social protection system are covered by a relatively general concept called “social technique”. Social technique is a set of tools used to apply the theoretical conclusions of science in the solution of certain tasks, to achieve the goals and objectives of the social sphere. The term "social technique" belongs to the system of social knowledge formed in the 70s of the XX century. Initially, it served to create opportunities for rational activity by representing specialized tools and methods [7].

One of the factors that led to Popper's research, which was a conceptual study of the formation of social techniques, was the macrosocial theories of the mid-twentieth century and the projects based on them, which proved to be imperfect because they could not change existing social systems. According to K. Popper, there is no need to radically change social life. Improving the social system takes place gradually in a "partial" process. Based on this approach, the scientist describes social technique as a way to apply theoretical conclusions in practice [8].

Defining the goals and objectives of social work allows them to present social work technique as a separate group. The technologies used in the social protection system are a system of systematic assistance to the needy, the optimal means of regulating social relations aimed at supporting them [9].

Analysis and results: The following universal social technologies are used in modern social protection systems:

1. Social diagnostics - in order to find an effective solution to social problems, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of the origin of the problem, its prospects and possible consequences, as well as ways and means of solving it. This can only be achieved if the specialist has social diagnostic skills and experiences. In the context of modern development, it is especially important to increase professional skills in this area. Only
then will the opportunity arise to develop targeted measures based on gathered information and intelligence for the social protection of various groups of the population.

2. Social therapy - the implementation of social diagnoses and social analyses requires the implementation of special actions and measures aimed at finding a solution. This social treatment, called social therapy, is a set of decisions, procedures, measures, and actions aimed at solving social problems at different levels. Social "treatment" refers to comprehensive assistance in finding solutions to the problems of the needy. Social protection is aimed at protecting the interests of those who need it, and promoting this in front of those who are directly responsible for the social welfare.

3. Social prevention - the clarification of social problems at different levels is intended for the activities aimed at their prevention. Social prevention is a consciously targeted and socially organized activity designed to prevent potential social, psychological, pedagogical and legal problems and achieving the expected results [10]. Every person is faced with difficult life situations throughout the life, as a result of which the established and habitual pattern of life is disrupted, the established social ties and relationships are broken, and his or her social environment changes. In such a situation, the subject not only has to adapt to the new conditions, but also to restore the lost social status, physical, emotional and psychological resources.

4. Social rehabilitation is a set of measures aimed at restoring social ties and relationships, socially and personally significant characteristics and features and capabilities of the subject, which are broken or lost for certain reasons [11]. The need for social rehabilitation is a universal social phenomenon.

5. Social counseling - modern societies place a host of problems on the path of a person. Such problems may not have occurred in previous generations. This is due to such factors as increasing the pace of social mobility, radical changes in basic norms and values, increasing the pace of urbanization of society. For these and many other reasons, most people feel the need to choose the only effective solution to their personal or social problem. In some cases, knowledge and experience may not be enough to solve the problem. Then one has to rely on the help of a specialist. That is where the provision of social counseling is meant.

Conclusions: In the system of social protection bodies, social methods - socio-economic, organizational-distributioinal and psychological-pedagogical methods are specially clarified. Socio-economic methods apply to all means that affect the material, moral, national, family and other social interests and needs of those in need of social protection. This group includes in-kind and paid assistance, established benefits, one-time benefits, household services, moral incentives, and more.

Organizational-distributive methods - the organizational structure of the social protection system is based on the influence of management, based on monitoring, regulatory documents. Organizational approaches strengthen the rights, powers, duties and responsibilities of the various branches of the social protection system. Distribution methods perform rapid intervention, detection, and resolution in episodic tasks. The main methods of this group are: regulatory, normative and instructive.

Regulation is the means by which the governing bodies of the social protection system fulfill their obligations (orders, model decisions, job descriptions) and influence the implementation of organizational decisions.
Regulatory is the establishment of norms at the upper and lower limits, which is the goal for the activities of the subjects of the social protection system.

The instructor is a relatively gentle means of organizational influence, the content of which is to identify tasks, opportunities, complexities and consequences of misbehavior, to warn the individual of possible mistakes or misconducts (via advice or by providing information).

The stability of the components of this system is a factor that ensures the balance of social protection measures at all levels (individual, group, collective).

References