

# INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF SOCIAL WORK IN POST- INSTITUTIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

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## ABSTRACT

This article reveals the reforms undertaken in the post-institutional social protection system in Uzbekistan, along with the ongoing innovations in the process of preservation of unprotected and socially-disadvantaged children, their return to normal life, and the factors that contribute to the development of the future in the light of experience of national and foreign countries.

**Keywords:** Post-institutional social protection, social work, institutionalization, neglected children, children in need of social protection, generalized institutions, alternative families, private institutions.

In the rapidly developing XXI century, the country's primary goal and goal of caring for any future is to create the necessary conditions for upbringing a healthy and comprehensively advanced

generation, both spiritual and physically healthy, to further improve the legal framework. It is worth noting that in our country a wide range of activities are being carried out.

As the market relations are resolved in our country, issues of human rights and their guarantees are at the center of attention. While emphasizing the way to achieve strong social protection as a priority for the transition to a market economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the interests of the socially vulnerable strata, first of all the minors, the material and other difficulties that naturally occur during their transition to market relations the purpose of caution. For this purpose, the country pays special attention to the protection of orphan children, parenting and care of the poor, the poor and children from low-income families.

We all know that nowadays all things are created by humanity. And in the social sphere, this is also considered as an urgent task. One of the most urgent directions is the professional activity of social worker, who actively works and works with people in need of social protection. As a social activity abroad, it has been over a century since the beginning of its existence, and has provided them with training, a range of educational institutions. While social work has long been in our country, a number of positive work has been done and the initial results have been reflected. As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted, "Uzbekistan is at the forefront of transition to the market of primary market, while it is focused on helping needy families at present."<sup>1</sup> Taking into account the fact that our first President "Uzbekistan at the threshold of the twenty-first century: security threats, stability conditions and guarantees of progress" was published in 1997, it is the basis for estimation of the interval between these years as the stage of development of our country.

Social policy and social work are interconnected. Social work is a distinctive form of social policy, and social policy is the core and direction of social work. In the complicated way of forming a legal, civil society, it is necessary to form a new kind of activity for our country and prepare social workers for the profession. An English

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<sup>1</sup> Karimov I.A. Uzbekistan at the threshold of the twenty-first century: security threats, stability and guarantees of progress ". T. "Uzbekistan" 1997

scientist, Terry Myrphy, an expert on social work in Uzbekistan, who has been working on social work in Uzbekistan in recent years, says: "The country has developed itself and the country and its social worker has to boast of its leading role in the region in this type of activity. justified"<sup>2</sup>.

In our country as of 2015, orphans and children left without parental care are 21 Mercy Houses, 13 infant homes, 2 children's villages, and 3 SOS Children's Villages, 1 family orphanage and 6 "Muruvvat" boarding schools<sup>3</sup>. While charity homes are designed to fully absorb the school curriculum, build and strengthen their work skills, acquire physical, ethical and aesthetic education, most of the children in institutional education have their own personality and environment vital skills that form the foundation of world outlook, and value orientations are insufficiently formed. Therefore, the objective and subjective problems of hindering the life of institutions are following:

firstly, from the very first moment when orphans and children left without parental care are institutionalized, the system of targeted measures for the full integration of society into society,

Secondly, in the post-institutional adaptation phase the lack of coordination of activity of subjects of the system of work with juveniles,

thirdly, the lack of institutional frameworks of the initial monitoring system of institutional institutions, and the lack of technology to work with them.

The problem of social protection of orphans and children left without parental care today is becoming a problem for the whole world. In many countries, the problem of deinstitutionalization is at the center of attention of the social security system. In particular, the development of an effective formulation and development of opportunities for placement of a child in a particular institution and the problem of personal characteristics and behavior of the child, as well as the creation of necessary conditions for their full-fledged development; the issue of ensuring the implementation of measures

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<sup>2</sup> Murphy T. Development of social work in Uzbekistan in the international context. RCSAD. Tashkent 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Khrunlova G.V. Tasks of modernization of the social protection system for orphans and children left without parental care in Uzbekistan // Social protection of children in Uzbekistan: science and practice. The monographic collection / otv. editor LR Muminova. - Tashkent: SpektrumMediaGroup, 2015. - P. 72

aimed at protecting children's rights and interests through professional capacity is becoming increasingly practical.

Not only in Uzbekistan but also in many countries around the world, the tradition of handing over to the parenting institutions and creating conditions for the upbringing of children in the community and their comprehensive development is widely used. Accordingly, the findings of the research carried out by the representatives of the global scientific community on the impact of the conditions and living conditions of children in these institutionalized institutions on the psychological impact of childhood were the basis of the scientifically conclusive conclusion that the orphans and children left without parental care are unique. Particularly, the proportion of both pedagogical and psychologic and social events for the full development of children in institutionalized institutions such as the orphanage shows that there is a large gap between the pedagogical and the psychologic and social impacts of their peers, who are growing up in the family as a whole.

In many countries, the problem of deinstitutionalization is at the center of attention of the social security system. In particular, the development of an effective formulation and development of opportunities for placement of a child in a particular institution and the problem of personal characteristics and behavior of the child, as well as the creation of necessary conditions for their full-fledged development; the issue of ensuring the implementation of measures aimed at protecting all children's rights and interests through professional capacity is becoming increasingly practical. It is not unnecessary that social and parenting deprivation is institutionalized, and the quality of scientifically-methodical approaches to the adaptation of these graduates to life and to the process of their integration into the society. Because a full-grown-up child grows up in a spiritually mature family, he has the skills to train his moral standards, social role and relationships, farming skills, and future generations.

In recent years, social workers, who are introducing the social protection system in our country, have a significant contribution to the social change in their lives. Particularly, the family is a foster, ie preparation of alternative families, observing changes in the

characteristics of the orphaned children who are brought up in this family, as well as showing the necessary support; to provide a valuable support to their livelihoods; parenting, psychological, social and pedagogical support, parenting and adaptation based on international experience and capabilities of our region, in our view, to increase the quality of social performance of children in difficult situations in our country it is necessary<sup>4</sup>. From the point of view of this, in the social protection of vulnerable children, we also have the role of family-foster, ie, alternative families.

As it was noted at the two-day conference "Orphan and other neglected children: the role of social protection", held in the framework of the World Bank in Washington, DC, and the World Children's Rescue Team, 34.7 million children in 34 countries have received various infectious Diseases such as AIDS and HIV are also becoming orphaned as a result of civil wars, which is particularly high in Uganda and Malawi<sup>5</sup>.

Researchers say social excellence is rarely seen in countries with poor living conditions and their provinces, as the majority of the population is poor because there is no opportunity to adopt unmarried children, and as a result, but also forcing them to work hard, so that in these areas the Child Watch - which has created conditions for the social protection of children, including their abdomen, their health and education. For example, in the children's camps in Calcutta, the program designers are focusing on protecting them from the effects of criminal gangs<sup>6</sup>.

In some countries, self-help methods are used for careless or socially vulnerable children, including children aged 6 or over in Samtskhe-Javakheti (South-West Georgia) to ensure that children from needy or underprivileged families are adapted to day-to-day living, In order to introduce children with 6 up to 18 years of age to foreign languages and technology, day-care facilities are sponsored by international sponsors and others the participation of educational institutions<sup>7</sup>.

In our country, based on the level of public subsistence, we can say that in our case it is necessary to transfer the children who

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<sup>4</sup> D.Sobirova. Functional Responsibilities of Social Workers // Journal of Child and Age 2009 №4

<sup>5</sup> <http://bettercarenetwork.org/library/social-welfare-systems/social-protection-policies-and-programmes>

<sup>6</sup> <http://hope-foundation.in/WhatWeDo/ChildWatch>

<sup>7</sup> <https://caritas.ge/en/day-care-youth-centre/>

are separated from their parents to the care of foster families in need of care and social protection and to increase the effectiveness of the state-led social protection policy.

It is no secret that the placement of the child in any new environment, including a newborn and a completely different family for the child, can provoke traumatic experiences in the child. Therefore, at this stage, the social worker who works with the child and the captive family should be individually perceived in every circumstance without forgetting the experiences of a child. Particular attention should be paid to the organization of the child as a planning process for a foster family.

Owing to the systematic organization of the process, there is a chance for the child and tutor to prepare for the changes that are expected to be in the way of life. Identify a suitable family, which can create all the possibilities for children's needs. The decision in this regard is based on the ability of the child to meet the needs and the abilities of the well-off captured family members. A coworker who works with a family member meets with his family, discussing all the necessary actions and childhood history. The social worker should collect as much information as possible about the child. This information will help parents decide whether to take care of their children. The importance of this step, as well as the awareness of the family during this period of time, will prevent the occurrence of child or adolescent family members or other problems related to the placement of the child and will increase the chance of receiving positive family experiences for the child. If you need to place 2 brothers or 3 brothers in a family (based on the principle of non-separation), then each individual child's individual character and detailed information will be given. In addition, emotional abuse, including child-bearing characteristics and psychological problems, which can be a victim of sexual, physical, psychological abuse, can help prevent potential conflicts or attitudes in the family.

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