

ACTUAL ISSUES OF DISABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article covers the analysis of socio-legal approaches in the scientific study of the problems of persons with disabilities. On the problem of disability, an analysis of scientific work and literature on the subject, which are considered achievements in sociology, is presented. The author analyzes the contextual and legal aspects of disability and social protection issues and proves that the social model of disability and Human Rights models correspond to the social trends in modern society. The article reveals the link between disability and social protection in scientific theory and practice. The author gave reason to the fact that in modern societies the social policy of the state is at high risk of falling into the influence of poverty of persons with disabilities and their families, it is necessary to include them among the most suitable users of social protection and services.

KEYWORDS: *Disability, Social Protection, The Rights Of A Person With Disabilities, Poverty, Disability Pension, Rehabilitation, Disability.*

INTRODUCTION

In developed countries for the last decade, Social Protection has been used as an important means of combating social segregation and poverty in relation to vulnerable groups of the population. The main objective of the national strategy of social protection should be aimed at social support and expulsion of the population from poverty. Disability as a global problem is one of the pressing issues facing all nations and peoples. According to experts, families who have a member with disabilities are considered to be vulnerable groups of society with a high probability of falling under the influence of poverty.

In sociology, the problems of disability and social protection are one of the topics studied in detail. In particular, the classical manifestation of sociology E.Dyurgheim connects the social problems encountered in the life activity of persons with disabilities with the institutional social norms formed in society. The Dyurgheim advocated that such people should be in a humanistic relationship, without limiting themselves to scientific reasoning on the problems of persons with disabilities. According to his ideas, the term "notypical person" was first used by the sociologist scientist in relation to persons with disabilities [1].

While M.Weber analyzed the characteristics of personality behavior, it was therefore a separate stop to the problem of disability [2]. In E.Fromm scientific work, this problem is studied within the framework of the social character of the individual and interprets disability as a product of social life [3]. In proportion to the work of E.FrommR.Merton addressed the problem of persons with disabilities in his concept of anomaly and saw it as a consequence of the conflict between the purpose and direction of activity of existing social institutions in the society [4].

In modern societies, individuals with disabilities and social relations formed in relation to them I.Goffman's stigmatization theory, the concept of the patient role of T.Parsons, P.Sorokin social

stratification, K.Davis found its expression in structural-functional analysis. It is noteworthy that these sociologists were unanimous in the idea that disability was not only a medical problem, but also a social problem, and most caused the abusive attitude of people around them. [5, 6, 7, 8].

It should be noted that the concept of disability models was first introduced by K.Denson it was introduced into scientific consumption in 1989 year [9]. Later, within the framework of disability models, the trend of scientific research began to develop in Canada and Western European countries. In this research work, the scientific idea that lies within the social model of disability in modern societies has become a priority.

It was noted that the inclusion of disability on the agenda of the development of mankind is of great importance in achieving the millennium development goals of the UN. At the summit of the United Nations in September 2015, the leaders of the world confirmed the agenda in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030 years and a new set of 17 interrelated Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The Republic of Uzbekistan also pays special attention to the implementation of SDG.

In the achievement of the 1st Objective of the National SDG, that is, in the gradual reduction of the level of poverty of the population, in paragraph 1.3 of the National SDG, it was determined that the social protection system will achieve its destination and effectiveness, increase the quality of social protection services, complete coverage of all needy with social protection measures.

In our country, a number of legal measures have been taken to achieve this goal and task. The adoption of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On social services for the elderly, disabled and other socially needy categories of the population" (2016 year), the law "On the rights of persons with disabilities" (January 16, 2021), the laws "On employment of the population" (2021 year) is a sentence. In fact, in Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to the issue of supporting the needy categories of the population in the fight against poverty. Today, there are about 760 thousand persons with disabilities in Uzbekistan. Of these, about 120 thousand are children with disabilities aged 18 and younger [10]. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 28, 2021 Mirziyoyev proposed to introduce a new system of support for children with disabilities, deprived of parental care and orphan children, the introduction of a new system of support for children in need of social protection, support and treatment for children with disabilities, the addition of the period of their care to families with disabilities who have taken care of their.

In order to support the groups of the population in need of social support, the state carried out "Iron book", "Women's book", "Youth book" and introduced into practice the system of social support of citizens included in these books. Persons with disabilities are the most suitable users of social protection programs and services. Families with disabilities are characterized by the level of socio-economic capital gains. The reason for this can be explained by a number of factors that affect the socio-economic situation of the person with disabilities and the reduction of their turnover. Because, they face special costs associated with disability. For example, special costs, such as health and rehabilitation, prosthetics and orthopedics and technical means of rehabilitation, housing adaptation, transportation services, can lead to poverty. For the prevention of falling into poverty or expulsion from poverty, it is necessary, first of all, to create a system of social protection guaranteed by the state (social assistance, cash payments), as well as social grants and funds dedicated to persons with disabilities, the introduction into practice of micro financial programs is of paramount importance.

However, the state-issued cash payments (disability benefits and pensions, material assistance) may not be enough to meet the basic life needs of a person with disabilities. Health and rehabilitation costs weigh on the person with disabilities. That is an advanced practice of taking social protection measures, which includes state benefits, social insurance (maternity, illness, and disability), unemployment or old age insurance. Social insurance is very necessary especially for

persons with disabilities, because they are more likely to face work-related and unforeseen events in life. The phenomenon of disability is a process in which the level and consequences of disability vary depending on age, especially when the risks associated with employment or unemployment are increasing at a young age [11].

The range of mass activities in which it is possible to create a comfortable environment for persons with disabilities is very wide and they include:

- ✓ Ease of use. The system is a facility for the use or participation of a person with disabilities of a product, object, service or environment.
- ✓ Objectivity. Persons with disabilities should have equal opportunities with others in all aspects of life, and their rights interests should be expressed and protected on an equal footing with others;
- ✓ Adapted conditions for persons with disabilities. Adapted means or support that provide an equal opportunity for a person with a disability to exercise and exercise human rights or fundamental freedoms. Adaptation or support should be at a reasonable level and not impose an excessive burden on the service provider. This can be an example of flexible working hours, a computer program that converts text into speech, a service or a surrogate, etc.
- ✓ Support in the decision-making process. The fact that a person with a disability uses the support of people who he chooses and believes in the process of making decisions that relate to his life. This method differs from the decision-making of a person with a disability, which is contrary to the approach based on human rights, that is, instead of a person with a disability, a decision is made by his legal representative.
- ✓ Objectivity. Compatibility of products, services, environments and conditions for all, regardless of age, disability or other condition.
- ✓ Improving the opportunities to receive education through special education programs to help children with special needs to be covered by special education;
- ✓ Early intervention and rehabilitation programs;
- ✓ Improve career placement opportunities through career-skill training programs;
- ✓ Protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and improvement of national legislation;
- ✓ To combat discrimination against persons with disabilities in society through educational and advocacy companies.

This mass behavior is characteristic of the social model of disability, proposing a tendency that disability arises from existing barriers in society. The issue of overcoming these obstacles requires a general attitude in society.

In modern societies, along with the implementation of social protection measures and state programs for persons with disabilities, the trend of paying the main attention to the rights of persons with disabilities is being promoted. The Convention "On the rights of persons with disabilities", adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 December 2006, and its optional protocol, is a document that complements the collection of international legal documents in the field of human rights.

In this convention, the rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, in particular their residence, citizenship, legal protection, education, health care, work on an equal footing with others, in political, social, cultural life, leisure, participation in recreation and sports activities, have adequate living conditions for themselves and their family, and the rights of social assistance are recognized and the legal guarantees of their implementation, in particular, focuses on ensuring

the rights and freedoms of women with disabilities, children and the elderly. The adoption of this international document paved the way for recognition of disability as a problem of human rights.

The human rights model is a view based on the fact that individuals with disabilities are equal to others, have the same human rights as others, and that states should protect such rights. Individuals with disabilities usually prefer views based on the social model and human rights model, which emphasizes their full integration and acceptance into society. The convention "on the rights of persons with disabilities" showed that the views on this issue were smooth-tongued from the medical model towards social and human rights models. According to the convention, these guidelines are also based on social and human rights models.

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