

## Important Aspects of the System of Social Work for Young People in Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** The article focuses on the system of social services aimed at adolescents, analyzes the period of adolescence, its functions. The goals of youth-oriented social services and the opening of regional "Social Work Centers" at educational institutions such as schools, colleges and academic lyceums are discussed.

**Keywords:** adolescence, phase, social work, system of needs, knowledge and skills, client independence, youth entrepreneurship, support center, social psychological assistance, counseling centers.

### INTRODUCTION

The transition from childhood to adulthood is one of the most important aspects of a person's life, on the one hand, it is a natural-historical, legal process, and on the other hand it can be recognized as an individual unique character and the result of a conflict of life events.

It is known that the periods of human life, called adolescence, youth, correspond to the period of study in schools, vocational colleges and academic lyceums and other educational institutions. The leading activity of this period is the educational activity, in which adolescents, in addition to acquiring knowledge and skills related to learning, also master important changes in themselves as individuals.

It is the age of adolescence (11-13 to 14-15 years), which is primarily a period of biological transition, the age of puberty and, in parallel, mainly other biological aspects of the organism. Socially, the adolescent phase is a continuation of primary socialization. The social status of a teenager is little different from that of a child. Psychologically, this age is quite the opposite. Adolescent's "sense of greatness" and a teenager's desire to anticipate a situation that has not yet been achieved begins to distinguish a new level of claims. In general, this is the end of childhood and the period of "growing up".

### RESEARCH RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

At the same time, the structure of an individual's activities and roles at this stage is already beginning to acquire a number of new, mature qualities. An important social task at this age is to choose a profession. In choosing the type of profession and educational institution, it inevitably differentiates the lifestyles of adolescents and girls and the resulting socio-psychological consequences. Socio-political roles and the range of interests and responsibilities associated with them are expanding. According to scientists [1, p.205], psychologist E.A. Klimov (1996) distinguishes a separate stage of "optation" (Latin optatio - desire, choice) and recognizes that its characteristic feature is the choice of the stage of professional development by man. The selection phase covers the development period from 11-12 years to 14-18 years. By this time, the teenager is

interested in various professions. This period requires not only teachers and coaches, but also parents to take a more serious approach to the interests and aspirations of the adolescent. However, our life experience shows indifference to adolescent's professional interests, such as "forcibly teaching a profession to the child" or "taking advantage of the position of a distant or close relative". As a result of these factors, the early extinction of professional interest in young people can be noticed, and they grow up to be unkind to their profession and the people around them.

In this context, we focus not on objective or subjective factors that hinder professional interest, but on social services aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of the system of measures taken to prevent deviant behavior among adolescents in spite of the attention and care given to young people in our country. We found it necessary to express our views on the display system.

Thus, social service should be understood as a set of targeted actions taken to meet the fundamental needs of man, to overcome the problems of various appearances and meanings that arise during domestic and social life.

According to some recently published sources, despite the ongoing global financial and economic crisis, "in most economically developed countries, the system of social protection and social services must be implemented by businesses, regardless of the type of activity or ownership established by the state. remains a set of social guarantees"[2, p.200]. This, in turn, further increases the relevance of social services.

From the moment of birth to the end of life, a person lives a life of need for attention, care, support, love, compassion. That is why Abraham Maslow studied man as a socio-biological being and defined his system of needs. He asserted that "the average person is estimated to satisfy only 50 percent of his or her need for love throughout his or her lifetime". [3, p.49-52]. This means that every human being, throughout his or her life, no matter how he looks or feels, will feel the need for mercy. Whether social needs are met or not is also important in social services.

Social services are a set of actions taken to ensure the optimal social life of people with disabilities, members of various groups in need of protection (family and children growing up in it, orphanages, correctional facilities, etc.). Therefore, the representative of social services was considered to be the provider (linker) of the relationship between society and the state.

According to E. Filatova (2007)[4, p.5], many specialists, including lawyers, doctors and educators, do not understand the content and essence of social services. In assessing the performance of social service workers in life is approached based on existing stereotypes in society. For instance, they understand the pension worker, the set of duties performed by the deputy chairman of the neighborhood. However, social service as a profession has its own goals and objectives, and its scope of application is much wider.

It should be noted that today a number of prestigious universities of the country (NUUZ (National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek), SamSU (Samarkand State University) and FarSU (Fergana State University)) have a system of training specialists called "Social Work", which is directly involved in social services. [5, 13] They include mother and child-oriented, youth-oriented, and elderly-oriented, disabled-oriented, and to name but a few. Those specialists also work with various groups and categories of the population in need of social protection, assistance and support. However, it should be noted that today there are some problems that hinder the effective work of these specialists. In particular, the first issue facing them is the fact that the staff of "Social Work" is not sufficiently allocated in the field, and the second can be explained by the fact that the majority of the public is unaware of what these professionals do. As a result, in most

cases, the focus is more on finding and punishing the “culprit” of the situation, rather than studying the problem situation of adolescents on the ground and taking some measures to prevent it. This often leads not to soften the situation, but rather to further complicate it. For example, a student named "A" who is studying at a college does not come to class regularly, or interrupts others during the lesson or comes to class unprepared, quarrels with a friend and injures him, let's say. What to do at this time? In most cases the principal or group coach may call the student down, reprimand him, and ask him to apologize to the teacher or the student's parents may be called to the college and warned. But the question is whether this will solve the problem. It will be very difficult to answer. Because this situation is often due to "X-situations" that are unknown to us. Now the question of who studies this "X-situation", how to study it, whose task it is to study it is often left unanswered. Why, because the group coach is busy with tasks such as preparing documents after class, informing about group attendance, preparing for tomorrow's lesson, and going to the student's house does not give him the strength to control it. As a result, a student named “A” may commit a crime or join a criminal. In such a situation, the "culprit" is now sought, and the most interesting thing is that no one voluntarily assumes responsibility. If "social work" centers are set up in such situations, it is the responsibility of the center's staff to study the situation; have an objective view of the situation, meet with peers, and develop appropriate suggestions and recommendations for effective resolution of the problem by having detailed information such as the student's goals and objectives. This shows once again that “prevention is easier than cure”. Therefore, in our opinion, it is expedient to open regional "Social Work" centers at educational institutions, such as schools, vocational colleges and academic lyceums, and to introduce in them professional staff: psychologists, sociologists, social workers and lawyers.

The main objectives of the youth-oriented social work systems are:

- creation of a system of social services aimed at providing material, spiritual, practical assistance and support to the individual, including youth, as an integrated social system of the state;
- identifying factors that develop antisocial behavior among minors and young people;
- providing emergency assistance to minors and young people in difficult situations;
- increasing the level of independence of customers, the ability to control their lives and the ability to effectively solve problems;
- creating conditions for a person to maintain his pride and self-esteem of others, despite the physical and mental disabilities, depression, failures in life, acquired at birth or during life;

In addition, the introduction of a system of measures to support youth entrepreneurship to address socio-economic problems of young people, the gradual development of a comprehensive system of organizations supporting youth entrepreneurship: regional training centers, business incubators, business support centers, etc.; It is also advisable to support the state support and encouragement of youth entrepreneurship in production, science, technology, innovation and public services. [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]

There are many benefits created for young people, but the various disadvantages and crimes committed among juveniles indicate a further improvement in the provision of social services. In this regard, it is expedient to introduce the following social services for adolescents and analyze their structural and functional:

- ✓ Establishment of centers for social and psychological assistance to young people and further development of their activities. The main task of this center is to provide medical-

psychological-pedagogical assistance to adolescents in a state of depression, conflict, prevention of deviant and suicidal (suicidal) behavior in this category of youth;

- ✓ Advisory centers for adolescents and young people, providing qualified, emergency, anonymous, free psychological assistance by telephone;
- ✓ creation of conditions for the life of adolescents who are alienated from the favorable conditions for their development in the shelter, family, educational institution, society for objective and subjective reasons;
- ✓ Youth Socialization Center, designed for convicts, providing them with counseling, social, legal, vocational and psychological assistance, primarily for minors;
- ✓ Information Center for Adolescents provides information and methodological services to the executive authorities on youth affairs, organizations, institutions working with various groups of young people.

It is also advisable to establish special support centers, support-experimental centers and experimental centers in the provision of social services to young people.

They should be considered to work in the following areas:

- providing social psychological assistance to adolescents and young people through the provision of services and free or discounted psychological anonymous offices;
- legal assistance to youth and young families;
- carrying out preventive educational work with minors;
- medical social assistance to young people.

At the same time, it provides for the implementation of social services for adolescents in important areas of activity. For example, in cases of degeneration or deviant behavior observed in adolescents studying in an educational institution are detected by the specialists of the Center for Social Services, it is possible to prevent not only parents, but also employees of the relevant institution. To this end, crime prevention among adolescents can be carried out on a regular basis, with the help of medical-psychological and socio-pedagogical methods of correction, or through the provision of social services. To do this, it is necessary to organize clubs and circles in the community, so that teenagers can interact with each other, including such clubs for people with disabilities.

## CONCLUSION

In social work with young people, the emphasis is not on providing the necessary support, but on providing minimal initial support. At the same time, it eliminates the need for the state to take care of the existing opportunities, which reduces material costs and stimulates the development of the abilities and creativity of young people through the development of a network of social centers. The peculiarity of social work with young people is that they should be viewed not as an object of educating young people, but as a social movement, a subject of social change.

Thus, improving the social service system for young people today is a requirement of the times. One of the important tasks facing scientists and researchers is to educate young people, to educate them, to lead them to a healthy environment.

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