



EXPERIENCE OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN PROVIDING SERVICES TO THE WORKING AGE POPULATION

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Annotatsiya:

ushbu maqolada mehnat yoshidan kata aholiga ijtimoiy xizmat ko'rsatish orqali ularning turmush farovonligini yaxshilash, ijtimoiy infratuzilma obyektlaridan, qolaversa, innovatsion, raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish darajasini oshirish haqida fikr-mulohazalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: mehnatga layoqatli aholi, mehnat yoshidan kata aholi, turmush farovonlik, turmush sifati, ijtimoiy infratuzilma obyektlari, ijtimoiy xizmat.

Abstract:

This article presents ideas on improving the well-being of the population of working age by providing social services to them, increasing the level of use of social infrastructure facilities, as well as innovative, digital technologies.

Keywords: working-age population, working-age population, well-being, quality of life, social infrastructure facilities, social service.

Аннотация: В статье излагаются идеи по повышению благосостояния населения трудоспособного возраста путем предоставления им социальных услуг, повышения уровня использования объектов социальной инфраструктуры, а также инновационных, цифровых технологий.

Ключевые слова: трудоспособное население, трудоспособное население, благополучие, качество жизни, объекты социальной инфраструктуры, социальное обслуживание.

It is important to use world experience to provide social services to the population of working age and further strengthen and develop this area in our country. Studying



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the best practices of developed countries and applying their appropriate forms will contribute to taking a worthy place in the world community. Currently, the problems of social work with the elderly are in the focus of many people's attention, and social institutions that focus on scientific substantiation of their activities and the development of strategies to ensure an adequate standard of living for this age group are an urgent issue.

The danger of understanding the lifestyle of the working-age population as an individual phenomenon is that many people view it as a social phenomenon. However, in the era of scientific and technological development, they also use a number of dynamic factors to improve their quality of life, based on their own needs [1].

The environment also affects the social manifestations of old age, its stratification, and the degree to which its opportunities are formed, of course.

When we study world experience, individual forms of service provision for the population aged 55-60 and older are widely developed. For example, the experience of Russia, Korea, America, and Japan is a vivid example of this. According to the classification adopted by Kim and the Gerontological Association, the elderly include people aged 60-74, elderly people aged 75-90, and long-lived people over 90 [2]. Social work with this category of population should be based on its specific characteristics and the social problems they encounter in the process of their social and personal activities.

In our country, from May 1, 2024, instead of monthly compensation for housing and communal services and monthly additional payments for food and personal hygiene products for those living alone and included in the Register of Elderly People in Need of Care, financial assistance in the amount of monthly minimum consumption expenses for elderly people living alone has been introduced [3].

The experience of developed and developing countries, as well as scientific research, has shown that one of the main problems of the population of older working age is the limitation of vital activities of the population of older working age. This is one of the most acute and painful problems faced by many members of society who have reached old age and are forced to abandon many of their usual social roles and statuses due to their age. Disengaging the elderly from active life and changing the

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nature of their relationships with other people. A sharp decline in the social status of the elderly in society. The presence of a large amount of free time and the quality of its filling. In the conditions of modernization of Russian society, one of the most important effective mechanisms for solving and alleviating the social problems of elderly citizens is the organization of their social services.

Social services are the activities of social services that provide social support, social and medical services, psychological and educational services, socio-legal services and material assistance, as well as social adaptation and rehabilitation of citizens in difficult situations. Inpatient and non-inpatient social service institutions help alleviate the difficult socio-economic situation. They actively contribute to improving the quality of life of older people, create conditions for optimizing their lifestyle and solving various problems related to psychological support and health maintenance. The practice of social services helps to alleviate the problems of the less mobile population, helps to improve the quality of life and optimize the lifestyle of older people. The most common form of social services for the elderly is the territorial social service centers.

The presence of a mandatory minimum of three departments in the work of such centers:

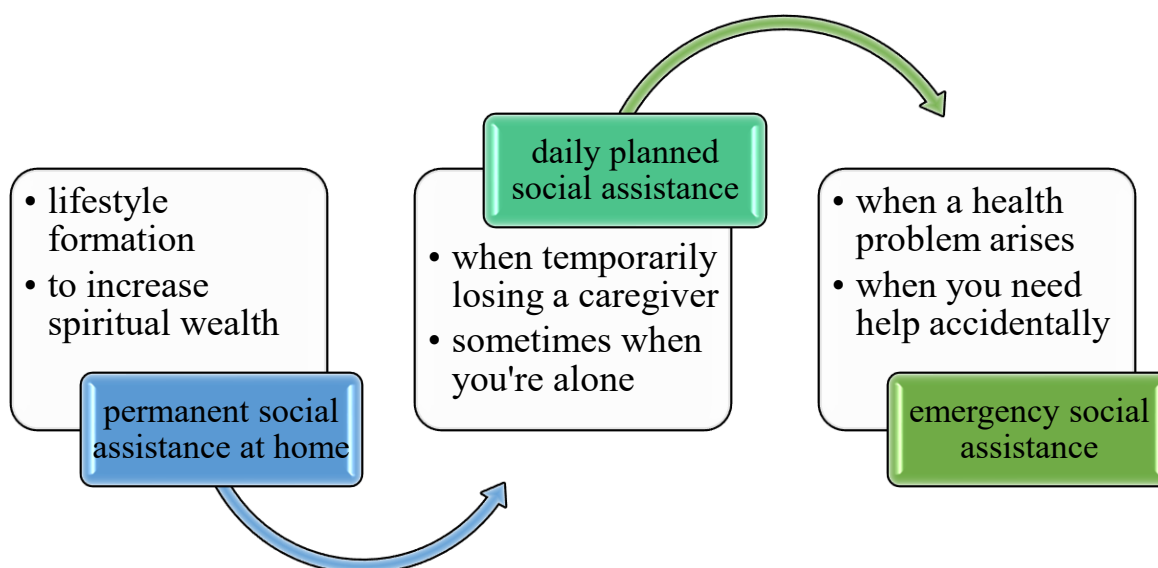


Figure 1. Forms of service provision for the population of working age [7]



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The main tasks and functions of these centers, which provide a wide range of services, are as follows: identifying elderly people in need of social support; identifying specific types and forms of assistance to persons in need of social support; involving state and public organizations for joint work; providing various social services of a one-time or permanent nature to persons in need of such assistance; providing permanent and comprehensive social services to elderly people with disabilities; providing free cultural, legal and medical services, communal meals for persons served by the center; providing free home assistance to disabled pensioners and persons with disabilities, organizing the provision of food and household items, medicines, health care, utilities, household services, etc.; organizing natural, humanitarian and emergency social assistance; providing additional services that are not included in the scope of the duties of the center's employees. New technologies of social work with the elderly are being developed and implemented in the social service center [8]. For example, day care departments are specially created to adapt elderly people to new conditions among their own kind through communication; self-help and mutual aid groups have been established. Visiting the day care department allows the elderly not only to receive free food and medical care, but also to strengthen their self-confidence, increase their value to society.

In addition to financial and material assistance, home care provides clients with legal, psychological and medical assistance and advice. Any person in an extreme situation can contact the ambulance or emergency social assistance department. Financial, material and legal assistance can be provided. Social hairdressers, laundries, household appliance repair shops, rental shops, clothing and shoe repair and sewing workshops provide services at affordable prices for low-income citizens. A new form of social service - a nursing home or hospice - is a specialized institution that helps provide timely assistance to dying patients, alleviating their spiritual and physical suffering.

The main areas of activity of individual service centers: qualified medical care; social services; timely execution of medical appointments and procedures; medical rehabilitation of patients and the elderly; dynamic monitoring of the condition of patients and the elderly; — timely detection of complications or exacerbation of



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chronic diseases [9]. Thus, we can conclude that the essence of social work with the elderly is, first of all, the creation of a network of social service institutions that contribute to the formation of favorable conditions, beneficial relationships, meeting the needs of the elderly a group of the population, creating a favorable environment for adequately supporting their capabilities. Social work also helps to identify the positive potential of citizens of the "third age" [10], which is becoming a visible social force, helps to evaluate the accumulated practical experience and brings national policies and social programs closer to the needs of the aging population.

In our opinion, the current conditions are such that the provision of social services is formed at high rates, based on the framework of demand. Wider application of world experience in providing social services to the working-age population in our country, individual work with and care for lonely elderly people, serves the interests not only of the individual, but also of society.

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