



Effective Models of Providing Complex Assistance to Persons with Disabilities

Tangirova Mavjuda Ummatqulovna

Teacher, Samarkand State University

Abstract: The article analyzes the history of the development of relations with people with disabilities, the content of different models, depending on the space allocated to such people in society. The essence of the reforms carried out in our country on the development of new principles of solving the problems of persons with disabilities, their adaptation to society, ensuring employment, improving the quality of education, development of modern means of rehabilitation and protection are described.

Keywords: disabled persons, social protection, abilitation, rehabilitation, social support.

Discrimination against those who have disabilities has been an issue throughout human history and continues to this day. The attitude of society's healthy members toward those with disabilities is one of the key socio-psychological variables in the integration of people with disabilities into society. The public's negative perception of people with disabilities in terms of their health is usually the root cause of the incorrect attitude toward people with disabilities that the majority of society members have developed.

Different models have evolved over time as people's attitudes toward those with disabilities in society have changed, based on how they interact with them, how they communicate with them, and the space allocated to such people in society.

Model of "patient person": This paradigm views people with disabilities as patients. Therefore, an individual is regarded as a treatment object. This model states that these people must receive medical care. Their education is not significant from an educational standpoint. People with disabilities may only be offered medical care in societies that consider them as sick and work to cure them. However, the chance to further one's schooling is denied.

This model is viewed as being against humanity in contemporary cultures and hinders the growth of those with limited opportunities artificially.

Model of "Kemtik Man": This model considers an individual with a disability to be a partially disabled being. Such people are therefore denied a respectable way of living. The artificial limitations imposed on their ability to interact with the world serve as an expression of this.

Model of "Threat to society": People with disabilities are viewed as a danger to society's advancement (people with mental retardation, mental problems). The severity of this attitude is such that "shumkadam," or persons with disabilities, were thought to bring bad luck and spread disease. Closed institutions with strict rules were created in remote locations far from population centers in order to protect oneself from such individuals, who "invoke threats and bad luck," and they were put in these institutions. Education is categorically forbidden in this situation.

Model of "Object of Compassion": The personality and self-realization of people with disabilities are seriously harmed by this paradigm. A person is treated like a baby in this paradigm. For those who are mentally retarded, this attitude—which was developed as a result of stereotypes that they never get older and do not mature—is particularly strong. This model's primary goal is to safeguard such individuals by keeping them away from harmful surroundings. Creating favorable circumstances for such individuals and fostering their educational growth comes second.

"Development" model or social model: This model assumes that a person with disabilities is capable of learning and growth. This model holds society accountable for the complete development of such disabled children. This model states that institutional institutions are only used as a last option or when they are no longer feasible to house disabled people in. Children with disabilities are educated alongside their peers in normal schools, according to the guiding principle of this model of education, with the help of integrated education. [1, 52]

As a result of the shift in global society's social outlook in the second half of the 20th century, attitudes toward people with disabilities underwent a sea change, with the human element taking center stage. The concepts of a social model intended to ensure their integration and socialization with society, as opposed to isolating them from society, were reflected in the international legal documents enacted during this time. As a result, it became necessary to conduct specialized research in order to create new guidelines for addressing the issues faced by those with disabilities, integrating them into society, ensuring their employment, raising the bar for education, habilitation, and rehabilitation, and creating cutting-edge safety nets.

Scientific research projects on the implementation of social model laws of attitude toward people with disabilities have begun to be carried out in many higher educational institutions and research centers around the world. Particularly, methods of implementing inclusive education for people with disabilities were demonstrated, as well as the social aspects of giving equal chances for their integration into society. Additionally, research is done in this area in areas where medical, professional, and social rehabilitation are done in harmony, new technologies are developed that are appropriate for people with disabilities, scientific research is done, and tools that facilitate the development of assistive technologies are designed and developed.

Supporting and defending the legal, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of people with disabilities includes more than just offering specialized services; it also involves taking action to end discrimination. enables the implementation of policies and plans that ensure the delivery of services and remove barriers to it.

In Uzbekistan's early years of independence, people who represented the population in need of social support were given a lot of attention. In specifically, the Republic of Uzbekistan's Law "On Social Protection of Disabled People" was adopted. In it, significant tasks were outlined, including providing opportunities for education and athletics as well as comfortable living arrangements for people with physical disabilities. The fact that more than 100 regulatory legal documents have been adopted as a result of this law shows how important the task of preventing disabilities and ensuring their social protection has become. In order to develop an attitude toward them based on the social model, it is necessary to complete tasks like "further developing the system of medical and social assistance to pensioners, disabled, lonely elderly people, and other needy categories of the population to ensure their full life"[2,3]. became significant.

"Changing people's attitudes toward disabled people, informing the surrounding people about their complete and equal participation in society is a very important and first step in solving the present problems of disabled people," noted Sh.M. Mirziyoev, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [3, 21]. This makes it necessary to investigate the history of Uzbekistan's policy on protecting people with disabilities in order to understand the type of changes being implemented there.

Decision PQ-2705 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 28, 2016 "On additional measures to further improve the system of state support for the elderly and disabled", Republic of Uzbekistan Decree of the President No. 4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. F-5006 of August 1, 2017

"Further Improvement of the State Support System for the Disabled "On measures" dated December 1, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of state support for persons with disabilities" was adopted.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has written about his ideas for enhancing the efficiency of state organizations' efforts to safeguard people with disabilities, enhancing the function of non-governmental organizations, and enhancing the social protection system. providing [4, 5]

It is suitable to put into practice the following recommendations for an efficient model of group assistance for people with disabilities in Uzbekistan: ensuring their socialization into society by ensuring employment, raising the standard of education, and enhancing the rehabilitation system:

1. The establishment of a system of training relevant specialists in these institutions is necessary, as is the improvement of the scientific foundation of rehabilitation centers, in order to address issues like the shortage of social workers and rehabilitation specialists in rehabilitation centers serving people with disabilities.
2. Relationships must be built on the tolerant ideals of acceptance for both healthy children who receive an inclusive education and children with special needs. Because most special needs children experience discrimination from typically developing peers, this is the primary reason why most of them do not want to study with typically developing peers.
3. In order to guarantee that people with disabilities can study in institutions of higher education, cooperation between disabled people's organizations and higher educational institutions must be established.
4. Eliminating barriers that keep people with disabilities from using vehicles and moving around easily in their workplaces, putting in place a system to supply them with the right technical tools, and engaging in promotional activities in this area.
5. Disability-related unemployment is primarily concentrated in rural regions. establishing employment that are practical for those living in remote villages with disabilities.

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