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## POLITICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF DISABLED PEOPLE

**Annotation.** *This article highlights political changes in the field of social protection of disabled people. At present, the issue of accessibility of the social environment and the integration of disabled people into society is an urgent issue, since the need for a comprehensive solution to the tasks of improving the level of realization of the rights of disabled people is one of the main social aspects of modern society. Today, social protection of disabled people in society in modern conditions of negative demographic trends in the development of Uzbekistan is becoming an urgent socio-economic task. This concerns reducing the shortage of personnel and the social burden on public consumption funds. This article analyzes the socio-political factors affecting the integration of disabled people into society: their standard of living, key problems of social protection at the state level, factors affecting their employment, state programs aimed at teaching disabled people different professions and improving their qualifications.*

**Annotatsiya.** *Ushbu maqolada nogironlarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish sohasidagi siyosiy o'zgarishlar yoritilgan. Hozirgi vaqtda ijtimoiy muhitning qulayligi va nogironlarning jamiyatga integratsiyalashuvi dolzarb masala sanaladi. Chunki nogironlarning huquq va manfaatlarini darajasini oshirish vazifalarini kompleks hal qilish zarurati zamonaviy jamiyatning asosiy ijtimoiy jihatlaridan biri. Bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda taraqqiyotning salbiy demografik tendentsiyalarining zamonaviy sharoitida jamiyatdagi nogironlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy himoya qilish dolzarb vazifaga aylanib bormoqda. Bu kadrlar taqchilligi hamda davlat iste'mol fondlariga bo'lgan ijtimoiy yukni kamaytirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu maqolada nogironlarning jamiyatga integratsiyalashuviga ta'sir etuvchi ijtimoiy-siyosiy omillar: ularning turmush darajasi, davlat darajasida ijtimoiy himoyaning asosiy muammolari, ularning bandligiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar, nogironlarni turli kasblarga o'rgatish va ularning malakasini oshirishga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari tahlil qilinadi.*

**Аннотация.** В данной статье освещаются политические изменения в сфере социальной защиты инвалидов. В данное время вопрос доступности социальной среды и интеграция инвалидов в общество, является актуальным вопросом, поскольку необходимость комплексного решения задач по повышению уровня реализации прав инвалидов, которые являются одним из основных социальных аспектов современного общества. Сегодня социальная защита инвалидов в обществе в современных условиях негативных демографических тенденций развития Узбекистана становится актуальной социально-экономической задачей. Это касается снижения дефицита кадров и социальной нагрузки на фонды общественного потребления. В данной статье анализируются социально-политические факторы, влияющие на интеграции инвалидов в общество: их уровень жизни, ключевые проблемы социальной защиты на государственном уровне, факторы, влияющие на их трудоустройство, государственные программы направленные на обучение инвалидов разным профессиям и повышению их квалификации.

**Key words:** disabled person, disability, social protection, social protection system, pension, barrier.

**Kalit so'zlar:** nogiron shaxs, nogironlik, ijtimoiy himoya, ijtimoiy himoya tizimi, pensiya, to'siq.

**Ключевые слова:** инвалид, инвалидность, социальная защита, система социальной защиты, пенсия, барьер.

*In the world since the second half of the twentieth century, in the conditions of priority attention to the personality factor, based on a change in the social worldview, the attitude of society towards persons with disabilities has been radically changing.*

**Introduction.** In the world since the second half of the twentieth century, in the conditions of priority attention to the personality factor, based on a change in the social worldview, the attitude of society towards persons with disabilities has been radically changing. The international documents adopted during this period include the ideas of a social model aimed at integrating into society, rather than isolating people with disabilities. This created the need for concrete research, the development of new mechanisms for solving their problems, adapting them to the community, providing employment, improving the quality of education, habilitation, rehabilitation with modern protection mechanisms.

Scientific research has been conducted in many universities and research centers around the world to implement the laws of the social model of the attitude towards persons with disabilities. In particular, it reveals the social aspects of ensuring equal opportunities and integration into society, the development and implementation of mechanisms including inclusive education and medical services. In addition, research is being conducted in these areas, which focuses on appropriate medical, vocational and social rehabilitation, new technologies for people with disabilities, scientific research and the development of assistive technologies.

**Methods.** The effectiveness of the social protection system for people with disabilities largely depends on the targeting of the measures taken, that is, it depends not only on how fully the social guarantees for this category of persons provided for by law are implemented, but also on how the measures taken meet the needs and satisfy the needs of consumers. with disabilities. In this regard, that special attention of social workers should be directed to the study and development of the system of social protection and support for disabled people at the municipal level. Determination of ways of development of the system of social protection of disabled people should be carried out taking into account the actions of local authorities, available resources, development of communications, etc.

In modern world practice, disability is understood as limitations in opportunities due to physical, psychological, sensory, cultural and other barriers that prevent a person with a disability from being integrated into society and taking part in the life of a family or society, on the same grounds as other members of this society[1, p. 34]. According to the Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN, 1975), a disabled person is any person who cannot independently fully or partially meet the needs of a normal personal and (or) social life due to a lack, whether congenital or not, his ( or her) physical or mental capabilities [2, p 12]. Uzbek legislation over the past decade has been brought in line with international legal norms. Thus, according to the law of 15.10.2020, “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,” a disabled person is a “Person with persistent physical, mental, sensory (sensory) or mental disabilities who need social assistance and protection, creating conditions for full and effective participation on an equal footing with others in the political, economic, social life of society and the state”. People with disabilities are a socio-demographic group; its fundamental characteristic is the presence of a legally formalized status of a disabled person. The recognition of a person as a disabled person is carried out by a medical and labor expert commission (VTEK). In accordance with the Rules for recognizing a person as a disabled person, in accordance with the law “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities”, the signs of disability are:

- non-discrimination of persons with disabilities;
- protection of honor and dignity of disabled people;
- ensuring compliance with legislation on social protection of persons with disabilities;

*In accordance with the Rules for recognizing a person as a disabled person, in accordance with the law “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities”, the signs of disability are:*

*I would especially like to stress that this project has been developed by public organizations of disabled persons in the framework of the Advisory Council on Disability at NANNOUz.*

provision of preschool and out-of-school education for disabled children, professional training of disabled people, their receipt of general secondary, secondary specialized, vocational and higher education; [3, p. 23];

ensuring openness and transparency of activities of state bodies and their officials to protect the rights, freedoms and legal interests of persons with disabilities;

development of cooperation between state bodies, self-government bodies of citizens and non-state non-profit organizations in the field of social protection of disabled people. The main reasons that determine the need for people with disabilities in social protection are their inability, due to limitation of life, to live independently, maintain social ties, to ensure economic independence, etc [4, p. 26]. Determining the need of a person witnessing a disability for social assistance and protection measures includes identifying specific ways and methods by which existing functional impairments and disabilities can be eliminated, compensated or replaced. In our opinion, the modern system of social protection of disabled people is determined by the main directions: social security, social assistance, social support, social work, social services and can be represented as follows: - pension provision; - in-kind assistance (food sets); - transport support; - Spa treatment; - social services; - privileges; - monthly cash payments; - housing provision; - social support (main directions of priority regional programs); - non-state support[5, c45].

According to M.V. Argunov, the essence of social protection as a system is revealed through identification and analysis:

- a) a system of types, forms and methods of social services;
- b) check by social services [6, p. 23];
- c) effective and material provision of social services; d) the structure of social services and individual institutions of social services to the population;
- e) social service organizations (institutions and enterprises);
- f) subsystems and elements of the system of territorial and departmental social services (state, municipal, public, church, private and others [7, p. 234]. If we follow the point of view of this and a number of other researchers in the field of social work, it is obvious that this model has an important place belongs to social service organizations According to the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, social service organizations include organizations providing social services at home, semi-stationary social services, and inpatient social services [8, p. 76].

I would especially like to stress that this project has been developed by public organizations of disabled persons in the framework of the Advisory Council on Disability at NANNOUz.

This Advisory Board is an advisory public body that brings together representatives of leading NGOs, relevant government agencies and a number of international organizations (as observers) working in the field of promotion of the rights and interests of persons with disabilities.

The main tasks of the Council are:

promotion of the ratification of the Parliament of Uzbekistan, the UN “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” Convention, as well as the implementation of public control over the implementation and execution of this Convention after its ratification.

development of proposals to amend the legislative and executive authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan of draft regulations in the field of social protection of disabled persons.

development of proposals on improvement of social policy and the mechanism of its realization and organization of social partnership between NGOs and public authorities.

coordination of NGOs of persons with disabilities in the discussion and implementation of issues of life of persons with disabilities in Uzbekistan.

preparation of proposals on improvement of the state policy in the sphere of social protection of persons with disabilities, taking into account the positions of the public associations of the disabled.

The signing of the Convention is a testament to the consent of Uzbekistan with the fundamental principles on which the modern state policy in relation to disabled people, the readiness of the country to comply with international standards, political, economic, social and other fundamental rights of people with disabilities.

Ratification of the Convention will significantly expand the role of NGOs in promoting the interests of persons with disabilities. The Convention imposes obligations on States to include people with disabilities and their representative organizations, in all political processes, to ensure the protection of their interests in the development of legislative and regulatory documents in all areas. Thus, Article 4 (3) of the Convention reads as follows: “In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the Convention na stoyaschey, and in other decision-making processes on issues relating to in validov,

*Preparation of proposals on improvement of the state policy in the sphere of social protection of persons with disabilities, taking into account the positions of the public associations of the disabled.*

States Parties shall closely consult with people with disabilities, actively attract through their representative organizations. “

However, besides the fact that ratification of the convention opens up great opportunities for NGOs public organizations of disabled persons, it also imposes significant responsibility for their actions. In accordance with the provisions of Articles 33, 34, 35 of the Convention provides for the participation of public organizations of disabled persons, in monitoring the implementation of the Convention, as well as the preparation of alternative reports, and the establishment of international cooperation.

To date, the Republic of Uzbekistan formed a massive reservoir of NGOs providing support to persons with disabilities. They are represented by both large organizations such as the national numbering more than 100 000 members, and mobile organizations of city and regional level, to quickly solve the problems of persons with disabilities in their territory. According to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the country registered 76 non-governmental organizations that operate in the sphere of social protection of disabled persons. There are children, youth, women, the disabled sports organizations and disabled people's organizations concerned with the availability of infrastructure, education, employment, legal, medical, professional, psychological services, and t.d. Sredi them can be identified, such as the organizations; Uzbek Society of Disabled Persons, Uzbek Society of the deaf, the Uzbek Association of the blind, National Paralympic Association, Republican center for social adaptation of children, the Association of women entrepreneurs with disabilities, Association of disabled entrepreneurs “Nur” disabled Association soldiers internationalists Chornobylys Association, the Society of women with disabilities “Opa singillar” Organization of social assistance young People “Millennium”, Center for legal assistance to disabled “status”, the Society of social Solidarity disabled “Mehribonlik”, the Company's social support “Eruglik” children with disabilities, public association of parents of children with disabilities “Umidvorlik” association of students with disabilities

“Ihlos” Joint Trade Union of workers with disabilities, itd. For dripped-off period, the number of persons with disabilities NGOs reached more than 600.

The largest of them Uzbek Society of Disabled, Blind Society, the Society of deaf-mutes. They have branches in all regions and Karakalpakstan Republic.

***“Ihlos” Joint Trade Union of workers with disabilities, itd. For dripped-off period, the number of persons with disabilities NGOs reached more than 600.***

For the ratification of the UN Convention in 2012. The Advisory Board was established under NANNOUz. Goals Advisory Council is to establish a partnership between public authorities and public organizations. If at the beginning of the activity of the Consultative Council were numbered 7 public organizations of disabled persons in 2014 30 Public disability organizations in it. “Mehr CNSP” Republican Center for Social Adaptation of Children, NGO “Ėruglik”, Uzbek Society of Disabled People, the Association of Entrepreneurs with Disabilities “Nur”, “Opa singillar” NGO “Status”, NGO “Mehribonlik” NGO, the NGO “Millenium”, the Association of Women with Disabilities entrepreneurs, NGO “Panoh shulasi”, Uzbek Society of the deaf Society, disabled children protection “Uygunlik” National Association of Paralympic of Uzbekistan, and others.

The law stipulates that the financing of an individual rehabilitation program for a person with a disability is carried out at the expense of the state budget and sources not prohibited by law. Expenditure obligations to provide persons with disabilities with prosthetic and orthopedic products and technical means of rehabilitation, including their manufacture and repair, are also financed by the state.

A separate chapter of the law is devoted to the protection of the health of persons with disabilities and social assistance to them. It is stipulated that qualified medical care for persons with disabilities is provided free of charge. In addition, persons with disabilities have the right to free sanatorium and resort rehabilitation, as well as the provision of medicines, medical supplies and specialized medical food products for children with disabilities.

The law establishes the right of persons with disabilities to education in educational institutions of all levels and throughout their lives in order to fully develop their abilities and participate in the life of society and the state.

The document prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in relation to all forms of labor relations, including the conditions of hiring, hiring, carrying out labor activities, keeping a job, promotion (job), as well as ensuring safe working conditions.

It is not allowed to involve persons with disabilities in work at night, as well as in overtime work and work on weekends. Working persons with disabilities of groups I and II are set to work shorter hours without reducing wages and are provided with an annual basic extended leave. [9, p. 36]

*The document prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in relation to all forms of labor relations, including the conditions of hiring, hiring, carrying out labor activities, keeping a job, promotion (job), as well as ensuring safe working conditions.*

*Thus, social protection of persons with disabilities is a system of state-guaranteed economic, social and legal measures that provide persons with disabilities with conditions for overcoming, replacing (compensating) disabilities and aimed at creating opportunities for them to participate in the life of society and the state, equal with other citizens.*

Social service organizations in Uzbekistan are created and operate taking into account the methodological recommendations for calculating the needs of the subjects of Uzbekistan in the development of a network of social service organizations and in accordance with the rules for organizing the activities of social service organizations and their structural units[10, p.45]. At the present time, specialized institutions of the territorial social service are being distributed, the leading place among which is currently given to the integrated centers of social services. [11, p.23]. They are social protection institutions that carry out organizational and practical activities on the territory of a city or district to provide various types of social assistance to disabled people in need of social protection. They carry out consistent work in the field of social services for the population, providing versatile and comprehensive services. [12, p.43]. The effectiveness of their work largely depends on how closely they interact with other social services at the municipal level. Institutions of social services for the population provide: 1) social services in the volumes determined by state standards of social services in accordance with the territorial list of state-guaranteed social services; [13, p.23]. 2) additional social and other services that are not included in the territorial list of state-guaranteed social services, which are provided at the request of the served citizens on terms of partial or full payment. [14, p.234] Regions and local authorities cooperate in the implementation of joint programs, carry out presidential, district and local programs, partially or fully implement their own social programs and projects. These include: education, employment of people with disabilities, food aid, government subsidies for housing, assistance in obtaining social services. [15, p.134]

**Conclusion.** Thus, social protection of persons with disabilities is a system of state-guaranteed economic, social and legal measures that provide persons with disabilities with conditions for overcoming, replacing (compensating) disabilities and aimed at creating opportunities for them to participate in the life of society and the state, equal with other citizens. Analysis of the modern system of social protection of disabled people showed that the main areas are social support, social services, social security, social assistance. The main forms of social services for the disabled are stationary, non-stationary and semi-stationary. In our opinion, the system of social protection of disabled people in Uzbekistan is currently continuing to actively develop, and year after year new areas of social protection, new technologies of social work, new subjects of

social protection and forms of social services appear. The formation and development of the social protection system for disabled people in Uzbekistan is based on the transformation of the social protection system at the state and regional levels.

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