

# Methodology for Studying the Main Directions and Foreign Experience of Practical Social Work

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**Annotation:** This article focuses on the importance of practical social work today. Today it is difficult to achieve a high result without studying and analyzing foreign experience, no matter which sphere. The fact that in the XXI century the number of the world's population is increasingly shooting, and at this time various social problems are growing, requires bartarfing this problem and creating the necessary conditions for the population. It is in solving social problems that the practical significance of work social work is revealed in the article.

**Keywords:** Group in need, social work, foreign experience, comparative analysis, system analysis, social assistance, model

Each state focuses on the development of the social sphere and the rational conduct of social policy. In providing social assistance to the needy population in various ways, we are witnessing an increasing need in any society as a professional activity. Of course, in this regard, it is important to prepare employees of social work theoretically and practically. The study of foreign experience in this regard is significant in the implementation of various new practical experience and methods.

The complexity of the methodology for studying foreign experience is due to the social construction of forms and methods of social work depending on space and time, as well as the comparative experience of individual countries.

The main task of studying foreign experience is to understand the experience of social work accumulated by foreign countries in a practical and theoretical way, to find common features that determine social work as scientific knowledge and professional activity.

Along with the specificity of social work, socio-economic, ideological and political conditions are characterized in general by the peculiarities of the culture and traditions of each country, without which professional activity loses its main characteristics. It can be combined into three main areas according to the general quality characteristics:

professional culture, which includes universal, socially recognized basic values, as well as general standards of professional behavior;

system of scientific and practical knowledge (theory and methods of social work);

public recognition, social status of the profession [1].

When studying the foreign experience of social work, as a rule, two groups of methods are used: general (historical, systematic analysis, comparison, etc.) and private (survey methods, observation, document analysis, etc.).

Thus, using the historical method, it is possible to determine how the formation and development of charity took place in different countries, how professional social work developed.

The comparative method makes it possible to determine the objects of comparison, including taking into account the level of socio-political and socio-economic development of countries.

The systematic method makes it possible to study foreign experience as a holistic system, which includes elements such as objects and subjects of social work, content, tools, management, functions and goals. In this case, a comparative analysis of the social protection systems of individual (or groups) countries in general and their individual most important components is also possible.

Along with the general methods of studying the foreign experience of Social Work, private methods are also used.

Features of the practical implementation of social work models in different countries

Psychologically oriented models are associated with social work opportunities to optimize the client's efforts to change the situation that has arisen at the personal or social level. Among psychologically oriented models, psychodynamic, existential and humanistic models stand out.

The main ideas of the psychodynamic model were associated with psychoanalysis, which determined the principles of individual social work, such as individualization of the client, assessment of the problem that has arisen, diagnosis, use of therapeutic technologies of assistance (S. Freud, A. Freud, E. Bern and others).

Within the framework of the existential model, great attention is paid to taking into account the peculiarities of the client's behavior in primary groups in relation to him. Thus, taking into account the personal constructions of the client about himself and his idea of the world around him, the social worker more accurately builds an understanding of the causes of personal discomfort.

The essence of social work in the humanistic model is manifested in the desire of social workers to help customers on the basis of self-knowledge and self-awareness, the leading technology is "active listening" technology (V. Frankl, K. Rogers, A. Maslow and others).

The main idea of sociologically oriented models is that the social worker reveals the environmental factors of the client, determines the presence of other people's influence on the client, as well as the influence of various social factors (L. Bertalanfi) [2].

The most famous are the "model of life" of environmental theory, social radical and Marxist models.

The activities of a social worker in the theory of ecology are associated not only with the client, but also with his interaction with the environment. Such an approach is manifested in the organization of the work of the social service and population support system, in which a special place is given to the problem of relations between the social worker and the client.

The socio-radical model is based on the rules of the human rights movement (the fight against discrimination, etc.). Comprehensively oriented models of social work make it possible to take a multilateral approach to solving social problems. Among them are role-playing, socio-pedagogical, cognitive and life-oriented models.

The role model uses the idea of personal roles: people build their behavior according to models, patterns that are repeated by individual-personal consciousness (J. Marena, J. G. Mead). Role theory serves as one of the forms of social explanation to a social worker, as well as a means of social learning, correcting behavior and increasing customer flexibility.

In the socio-pedagogical model, education is part of the socialization process and is carried out with the participation of social factors at the macro, meso and micro levels.

One of the main principles of the cognitive model of social work is that social services should be available to everyone who needs them.

In a life-oriented model, social work is an activity aimed at optimizing the formation, implementation and rehabilitation of an individual's vitality.

In the practice of most countries of the world, General Social Work presupposes three directions; social therapy at the individual-personal and family level for the social adaptation and rehabilitation of the individual and the resolution of conflict situations in the context of his environment;

social work with groups that can be classified by age, gender, interests or similar problems;

in society, social work at the place of residence is aimed at expanding the network of social services, strengthening ties with neighborhoods, creating a favorable socio-psychological environment.

There are two historically developed systems of Social Work: European and American.

The American model of social work is characterized by the fact that it is aimed at working with a person and his family, improving the activities of a person, group in an existing environment. The main forms of assistance are individual, group, team.

The main forms of State Social Security are social insurance and state assistance, and state support exists only at the level of programs for the most disadvantaged segments of the population.

The European model is characterized by paying more attention to changing the environment in order to support, develop, protect the individual and his family. The main forms of work are related to Social Planning and management.

The social legislation of European countries is characterized by a high level of state participation in the establishment, planning, financing and implementation of the directions of social policy. The main place in the implementation of social work tasks is occupied by local government bodies, which in its content cover different groups of the population, with different types of social services and assistance.

Specialized social work is also developed in all countries, which is carried out by specialists in the field of Labor and employment, health and medical rehabilitation services, educational systems, human rights, Penitentiary institutions and the Armed Forces [3].

Consider the features of the organization of social assistance in different countries.

Great Britain has a very centralized system of providing social assistance to the population.

All types of social benefits in the UK can be divided into 4 large groups.

The first group includes those that depend on the economic situation of the applicant: unemployment benefits and benefits for the underprivileged; benefits for paying rent and paying local taxes; retirement benefits; one-time benefits for mothers; payments associated with the winter period (allowance for paying fuel for winter heating); certain types of child benefits; benefits for low-income workers.

The benefits of the second group do not depend on the economic situation of the applicant: pension for the elderly; benefits provided in connection with the death of the spouse; educator's pension; child benefits; disability benefits; guardianship benefits; short-term disability benefits; long-term disability benefits; disability benefits due to Labor injuries; unemployment benefits based on paid state insurance contributions; maternity benefits; pensions (categories A, ; payments to mothers, fathers and adoptive parents for child care; payment of sick leave.

The third group is benefits granted to persons who have started labor activity: childcare allowance; mortgage interest; continuing to receive benefits on rent and local taxes; special grants and one-time payments for beginners.

The fourth group includes benefits that do not apply to any of the previous groups: free school lunches; assistance to students; allowance for school clothes; provision of free school transport: home improvement benefits; benefits for equipping housing with special devices for people with disabilities; benefits for housing reconstruction; grants for equipping housing with additional thermal insulation; various types of assistance from local authorities; assistance; assistance from non-governmental charitable organizations.

The pension system in Great Britain is three-tier, divided into basic state pensions, state pensions and non-state pensions. Basic pensions are received by all Britons after reaching retirement age (60 years for women and 65 years for men), the amount of such a pension is determined and does not depend on the length of service of the pensioner. neither received during the period of his labor achievements and wages.

The amount of additional state pension depends on the amount of accumulated pension payments and reaches 50% of the salary before retirement.

The pensions of the public service depend on both the length of Service and the amount of wages: the longer the employee's length of service, the Greater his pension provision.

There are two main types of pension provision in non-state pension funds: "fixed contribution" and "fixed pension". The first type is the strict establishment of obligations for the introduction of funds, and upon reaching retirement age, the return of the accumulated amount, in addition to investment income, is guaranteed through the mechanism of pension payments chosen by The Citizen. According to the second scheme, the specific obligations of the pension fund for the payment of pensions are established, and the company-employer acts as its guarantor.

Health care to the population of Great Britain is based on completely different principles based on the state health system. The UK health system has high efficiency and relatively low health costs.

In recent decades, Education has become one of the most priority areas of public policy in Great Britain.

A distinctive feature of Social Security in the Scandinavian countries is the presence of a standard basic system of State Social Protection, which covers a wide range of segments of the population. This

model includes a mandatory social policy, the level of income regulated by the state, as well as the equality, universal nature of social benefits and benefits. Almost all citizens of Sweden, Norway and Finland participate in national social programs.

The financial basis of the Scandinavian model of social protection is the redistribution of income tax on a progressive scale through the state budget, other taxes, insurance contributions, as well as the state regulation of the most important spheres of life. Even pensions and some benefits are subject to income tax.

The tax redistribution system makes it possible to expand the practice of state subsidies.

Features of the Scandinavian model of Social Security the fundamental importance of the universal state system of basic protection; the presence of an additional corporate insurance component of the social protection system; the auxiliary role of municipalities and private social services in the field of social assistance.

The activities of the structure of Social Work Services in the Scandinavian countries can be expressed as follows. At the government level, the general direction is provided by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Social Public Services-National bureaus are responsible for one or another area of the social sphere. The interaction of the ministry with them is manifested in the distribution of budgetary funds, obtaining final reports on the activities of the bureau and the use of financial receipts allocated by them. At the local level, Social Security is carried out at the level of municipalities that receive state subsidies for this purpose.

Certain assistance to needy citizens in Scandinavian countries is provided by private social services and agencies. However, in general, the role of private social services in the field of social protection remains insignificant, they perform mainly auxiliary functions.

The German Social Security system is based on the principle of compulsory insurance: pension, medical, disability. The financial base of the system is formed by insurance premiums.

The applied model of social insurance in Germany is characterized by Democratic management, transparency of financial flows, non-profit character of insurance organizations under state legal and financial control.

Almost all types of social insurance have an individual payment limit. All funds go to a special fund, from where they are redistributed in the form of social payments.

Given the huge costs of the social sphere, Germany welcomes the work of volunteers who provide free assistance to the state and save huge funds. The features of social work in Germany include not only the provision of the needy, but, if possible, the activation of the physical and spiritual potential of those who are not indifferent to the needs of other people.

The main types of insurance in Germany are medical (health insurance includes the costs of diagnostics, consultations, hospital stay and treatment, compensates for the loss of income due to illness); pension (allows you to provide decent living conditions after the end of the working period); unemployment insurance (for the main insurers) and Accident Insurance (provides medical care in case of injury, provides

Among the types of social benefits in Germany are social assistance, the basic allowance for the elderly; benefits for the unemployed (job seekers) and their family members; child support; financial support for young people (loans and scholarships for schoolchildren and students); housing allowance; Refugee Assistance and shelter; benefits for raising children.

The most important feature of the German health insurance system, one of the best in the world, is the principle of solidarity, that is, the amount of insurance premiums corresponds to the level of income of the insured person. At the same time, medical care, the cost of which can vary significantly, does not depend on the amount of contributions of each person, which allows you to equalize solidarity. The current private health insurance system in Germany is both an alternative to compulsory health insurance and an important addition to it. Compulsory and private health insurance systems, with different organizational and work principles, are aimed at solving the same problems and serve as an example of the implementation of a competent social policy and the implementation of an effective health care system.

To some extent, the social protection of the low-income population of Germany makes it possible to eliminate differences between individual segments of the population. Whether rich or poor, every citizen is guaranteed health, decent living conditions and other aspects of social stability.

The social policy of the American state is a key factor in protecting US residents from objectively existing risks and, at the same time, the basis for maintaining social stability in the country.

Public policy for social protection of the population covers a wide range of measures for the development, improvement and implementation of guarantees in the following areas: pension provision, including private; support for people whose income by American standards does not reach the poverty line; expansion of access to educational, medical, information services. At the Federal level, special programs have also been developed for various groups of the population, including social protection of veterans, military personnel, assistance to needy pensioners and families with children.

In the United States, the state social security system is divided into two areas: social insurance and social assistance. They differ in terms of sources of financing. Social insurance payments are made at the expense of insurance funds formed from social insurance tax levied on workers. State aid is paid at the expense of budgetary funds: the federal Budget, state budgets or local governments.

A distinctive feature of the US social security system is decentralization. This is manifested in the presence and implementation of various social programs at different levels: federal, state, local. The advantages of this system are that it allows you to fully and quickly meet the social needs of the population in almost all regions of the country.

Social insurance and state assistance are the two main forms of the state Social Security System.

In the United States, two concepts of Social Security predominate: "residual" (residual) and institutional.

Residual social security comes into force only as a temporary, emergency measure. Services are in the form of Mercy (Charity, Charity), which are usually short-lived and are provided for a person's critical condition.

According to the institutional concept, Social Security Services perform "the usual, basic functions of modern industrial society."

Social Security in the United States is a complex system of various payments, benefits, subsidies. The system of social costs forms a solid "security network" that protects the interests of the population in case of loss of employment, disability or breadwinner.

In the United States, there are various programs to help the poor. These include social benefits (monthly payments paid by the government to those whose income does not provide basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing); Medicaid (free medical care and hospitalization); food coupons (special coupons valid for purchasing products in any store); school meals (free breakfast and lunch for schoolchildren); distribution of excess food (free distribution of food to low-income families). There is also a program for the provision of communal housing for low-income (not only) families in houses built at the expense of budget funds. State organizations provide for the maintenance of houses, payment of personnel, repair and heating. In the absence of municipal houses, the poor who do not have shelter are sometimes placed in private apartments or hotels at the expense of the state.

There are other government aid programs, such as veterans benefits, free education, programs for young families and new entrepreneurs, free public libraries, government programs that allow low-income families and minority youth and adults to be trained in crafts. This in turn will give the population an incentive to recover.

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