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Its Use In Ensuring Intervention And Family Stability In Social Work

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Annotation: This article focuses on the importance of intervention in social work in ensuring the family and its formation, development, and stability. The article also covers the issues of Family Policy and the reforms that Uzbekistan is implementing to ensure family strength. At the same time as a result of these reforms, the issue of interventions affecting family strength has been analyzed.

Key words: intervention, Social Work, Social Work officer, strengths, equality, women's rights, Family Policy, Social Protection, social support.

In social work, various interventions have been developed for social workers to help support the two goals of the profession. These are helping people and striving for modern progress. These interventions include the perspectives of actions against oppression, the granting of opportunities, strong aspects. By understanding these interventions, social workers can better determine the dependence of their profession on human rights. At this point, we bring information about interventions. They are as follows:

(a) acts against oppression (humiliation). Actions against oppression are inextricably linked with the implementation of human rights. Universal and democratic ideas condemn oppression arising from the unequal distribution of power. In the struggle to reduce oppression, social workers advocate for the development of unconditional human rights.

b) distribution of opportunities. Another type of intervention that social workers apply and that is related to human rights is the granting of opportunities. This type of intervention studies the condition that affects different attitudes, depending on ethnicity, class affiliation, age, origin, religion and sexual attention.

s) prospects for strengths. Working with the prospects of strong aspects is another type of intervention in social work related to human rights. In this case, it is argued that the strong, positive aspects of a person or group are the central aspect of the relationship with the client aimed at helping him.

D) cultural erudition. Cultural erudition involves understanding different sterotypes, egocentrism, class prejudices, racism, and understanding that society as a whole has these sterotypes and often acts on their basis. This type of intervention requires the social worker to explore the client's culture, including the cultural norms, vocabulary, sign-symbols he uses, and positive aspects of the client.

Interventions are the most important factor providing a link between the social work profession and Human Rights. The above interventions are not the only factor that helps to comply with human rights. All interventions depend on the methods of practical observance of human rights. At this point, we draw our attention to the issue of gender equality, which is inextricably linked with intervention.

Radical changes in the sexual policies of Western states began in the 1960s, influenced by the second wave of the women's movement. The creation of an influential state mechanism for ensuring equal rights and equal opportunities ensured a serious increase in the status of women in all spheres of vital activity. Both in the United States and in Western Europe, socio-cultural transformations of society at the revolutionary level were realized. The practices of bullying that have been decided over the centuries cannot be considered radically eliminated, but the principles of equality and emancipation of women have become an integral part of us sexual policy. In the 1960s and 1970s, the strategy of securing the formal-legal

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principle of equal rights led to the decision of gender-neutral practice. Then, in the 1980s-1990s, the transition to the Equal Opportunity Strategy would decide the sex-sensitive policies of affirmative action and the special rights of women. The main stages of this policy development were closely related to the two main currents of the U.S. women's movement: the Liberal Movement for women's rights and the radical liberation movement.

The focus of the feminist Liberal movement in the 1960s and 1970s was the problem of women's legislative abuse and the formation of anti-bullying political principles. The central concept of this movement was the opposition of the words "equal" (the same) and "different". As the U.S. recovering women's movement during the 1960s lagged behind the movement of black Americans to the public level for civil rights, the strategy and tactics of combating bullying by gender Mark were largely defined by the scope of negotiations over the racial problem. In American jurisprudence, unlike most Western systems, there was a concept intended to justify legal inequality according to the sign of race and gender. The basic understanding of law in a Democratic state implies that the same standards apply to all persons without exception. The abolition of the" different " legal standard leads to the achievement of social equality of women and men. It was this task that was perceived as fundamental in the program of the National Organization for women. This in turn created opportunities for equality in employment and education.

At this point, we will now draw our attention to the parable of the family. The family is considered a very important Society institution and can be a indicator of social and economic changes in society. Who and how they live, how they work in the 21st century depends on how the modern family feels socially, what children it gives birth to and what kind of spiritual and physical education it gives them.

A family is a small social group based on marriage or kinship, whose members are bound together by common fasting, mutual obligations, and emotional closeness. Marriage is a form of male and female relationship that is allowed and managed by society, which creates mutual obligations and a sense of responsibility towards children. Since we perceive the family as an object of Social Work and study it as a complex social system, when entering into communication with it, it is necessary to take into account the following: its structure, environment, performance of functions and history of development. This imposes on us the responsibility of analyzing the various situations that arise in it and finding solutions to study the family.

The family is a social structure, and in one specific-historical type of society also acquires its own characteristics and its own traditions in each national culture. In different countries, there are different types of the family, some of which are much more exotic types that maintain relational forms that go back to the distant past. It is also necessary to say that family-marriage traditions and customs are of a much more conservative nature, retaining many archaic features. Meanwhile, many of the developed countries are now dominated by more or less similar models of the family, along with current production and the spread of modern urbanized styles.

One of the most important tasks of the family is the initial socialization of children. At this point, the central function of social work is to influence the relationships of people, improve and correct their relationship with each other and with those around them by changing Real reality. Hence, the purpose and integrative result of social work with the family is the socialization of the individual according to social expectations, social order. The family influences the socialization of children not only by its presence, but also through a favorable moral-mental environment, healthy relationships between all its members.

One of the important and controversial problems of the family is the problem of responsible parenting. Responsible parenting is understood as social, mental, medical, and other conditions that allow the family to see as much as they want to have children; only a set of activities that allow them to give birth to desired children and avoid giving birth to unwanted children using cultured means that are not life-threatening.

Family conflicts and family abuses, emotional disagreements, an imbalance of family roles and an unfair distribution of family responsibilities, drunkenness and many other problems - solving all this is the task of a social worker. In this, the social worker performs an intervention. And controls interventions. It is necessary to remember that the family problems of clients are not solved by a social worker, but the family itself, with the support of a social worker, realizes its problems and finds strength in itself to solve them.

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At the end of the 21st century, another global social problem arose – the problem of family emigration and transformation. The United Nations took the field as the initiator of the study of this problem, the establishment of international social cooperation in the issues of family rights in the current society. The role of the family in UN documents is highly valued. Since the family is the main cell of society, it provides a natural environment for the emotional, financial and material support of a person, and the preservation and transmission of cultural values is the main environment of upbringing.

The problems facing current families are: poverty, unemployment, migration, domestic marital rape, drug use, aids, low standard of living, discrimination against women and girls as a result of gender inequality, discrimination against members of families with ethnic minorities, etc.

The UN recommends to governments: firstly, to take into account family problems in the formation of national policies; secondly, to allow families to participate in decision-making in the relevant areas of politics; thirdly, to comprehensively develop international cooperation and exchange of views on family issues; fourth, to develop programs that are family oriented and cover the following issues: human rights, health care, education, housing construction, Rural Development, Food Provision, workforce, gender equality, children, youth, seniors, people with disabilities, crime prevention, and more; fifth, the development of projects aimed at solving international issues of child adoption in other countries, the development of an international agreement on the recognition of marriages and divorces, the attachment of migrants with their families, the status of refugees or those who remain on both sides of the border as a result of armed conflict.

It also proposed to actively involve non-governmental organizations and families themselves in all activities related to families, declaring May 15 of each year as international family day.

All social workers know that each family is in a separate way, regardless of independence, not in a state of isolation in suspended space and space. In this, families are connected with the outside world by thousands of threads of communication with various organizations and communities, systems in society. Organizations in this form include social agencies, educational and educational institutions, hospitals, residential exit and access control institutions, social support institutions, etc.

Often, social agencies are incorrectly organized and there is a sharp decrease in the effectiveness of the system. This situation directly causes the distrust of the population and families in relation to social service. In such cases, it undermines the relationship between family and society at many levels. Families arz from the low quality of social services and the lack of social support. Experts, on the other hand, cannot provide detailed social support for the needs of families.

According to the American researcher Imber black, models of closed-style relationships are considered to exist in the internal relationships of families. It is noted that such relations can certainly be realized, coordinated as a result of the improvement of the activities of social services. From this view, anologically closed-style system models sometimes also occur in social services, and as a result, the situation becomes entangled in a narrow street.

In many families, for a long time, it is observed that members of an entire family have been using social services, in which they cannot imagine developments in a direct way of life without the functioning of social services. In this, of course, as a result of the transformation of new servants in the social system, the relationship between families and service providers is undermined, and the relationship in its real state is derailed. New servants whose activities have begun to work in the social system try to make specific changes to the family model, as a result of which the indicative impact response of social service Homs by the family can be assessed in the manner of violence.

In this, it is also possible to develop a situation in the opposite way, for example, let's say that the grandmother in the family is used to using social service in all cases. His children and grandchildren are also adapted to this kind of relationship and make extensive use of social services. In this case, drastic changes in the family can be observed if the provision of social services decreases.

Each family is dominated by specific laws and procedures, in which a social service employee who tries to clarify family relationships can also be perceived by family members on the contrary in the manner of someone interfering, interfering in their lives.

In some families, unconditional subordination to unwritten orders is observed. For example in the Western world when taken in terms of gender differences, asking for support from social services in the

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traditional way is usually considered a shame for men, support is only sought by women. This also creates a number of problem situations.

Another factor arises in this, that is, who are the close, respected relatives of the family. If a person-a man or a woman who is poor in the provision of social support in the family, according to certain situations, in the event of a cessation of activity due to divorce, disputes, emigration or death, the family begins to feel the need for a person who stands in the middle when using the direct social support service.

Of course, various situations in the family can lead to divorces. For example, if in the family the mother emphasizes the need for social services and feels the need for it, while the idea is supported by children, but the man, that is, the father, opposes it, this can also lead to a conflict.

In some families, many specialists are called and involved in solving various problem situations. In such cases, they develop an issue solution in an independent case and try to put it into practice, which can lead to further confusion of the situation.

In this view, the problem situations that arise in the families mentioned above directly require employees of the social service every punctuality, detailed approach and caution in solving family parables. According to the data of foreign literature, the participation of a social worker in the active solution of family relations can only be carried out in an agreed State with family members.

Family policy consists of what the state is doing for families and how it affects families. Family policy is formed from a set of measures, manifests itself at the level of statewide policy and is a criterion for assessing the effectiveness of the activities of families as a social institution.

The effective organization and practical implementation of the family policy of the state directly depends on the development of specific solutions to the resolution of family relations in the state. Family policy must first come from the rules of general principles. In this case, the law and related provisions are required to be developed on the parable of federal, local government, use for governing bodies and structures, social protection of the population, provision of funds.

Family policy is made up of measures in the direction of organizational, economic, legal, scientific, propaganda and staff training aimed at improving the conditions and quality of life of families, taking a whole system of principles into its structure. The concept of family policy is developed from the principle of the role of families in society, based on the results of the relevant expert surveys, analysis of the results of monitoring studies and analysis of the introduced family models of states.

L.Huntrace and L.F. Based on the level of responsibility of Harding for Family Policy and the state's responsibility for stabilizing and improving the status of families, three family policy types are distinguished:

1. Explicit family policy-a separate, independent-Style section of social policy, in the composition of which it is prescribed measures. In this case, various issues aimed at individual families will be covered.

2. Implicit family policy-in this, all measures are aimed at solving family problems, but family policy is not separated in a special way.

3. Negative Family Policy-This involves solving his problems in the case when he is not involved in family relations.

Family policy as a specific type of activity includes social policy (health, education and education, employment parables) and also parables on all areas directly influenced by the state of families. A significant large place in family politics is occupied by the issue of social protection and support.

L. for the Republic of Uzbekistan.Huntrace and L.F.The first type of Family Policy cited under Harding's classification is consistent. In this, on the basis of the policy of the explicit family, the parable of family relations and their social protection was developed by the state. The family policy of the state is directly reflected in the laws, codes and other acts of law. The social protection of families is defined directly by social qoununs, which provides for the goals of social protection of different segments of the population. Social legislation dealt with the issues of providing different segments of the population with ijtmioi benefits, the implementation of various payments.

In place of the conclusion, it is said that interventions are important in mukinki social work. Interventions have a role and impact force in maintaining family strength. But these interventions, in addition to being positive, also look negative. In the prevention and elimination of these negative situations,

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Social Work and social work the employee has his own duty and responsibility. Social work the employee is an employee who eliminates such cases and finds solutions to cases.

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