
ИЖТИМОЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ЖУРНАЛИ
ЖУРНАЛ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Sherzod Salimov,
Scientific researcher
Scientific and Enlightenment Complex
named after Islam Karimov

**SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF ELDERS
IN THE PROCESS OF MODERNIZATION OF SOCIETY**



<http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9297-2018-1-4>

ANNOTATION

In this article the organizational and legal framework for social protection of the elderly and recommended evaluation criteria and performance indicators of the system of social protection of the elderly.

Key words: older persons, social protection, social services, criteria and indicators, monitoring and evaluation, health, effectiveness.

Sherzod Salimov,
Tadqiqotchi,
Islom Karimov Ilmiy-ma`rifiy majmuasi

**JAMIYATNI MODERNIZATSIYA QILISH JARAYONIDA QARIYALARNI
IJTIMOIY MUHOFAZA QILISHNI IJTIMOY JIHATDAN TAHLIL QILISH**

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ushbu maqola yoshi ulug' kishilarni ijtimoiy himoya qilishning tashkiliy va huquqiy asoslarini, keksalar uchun ijtimoiy himoya qilish tizimining tavsiya etilgan baholash mezonlari va ko'rsatkichlarini taklif qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: qariyalar, ijtimoiy himoya, ijtimoiy xizmatlar, mezon va ko'rsatkichlar, monitoring va baholash, salomatlik, samaradorlik.

Шерзод Салимов,
Научный сотрудник
Научно-просветительского комплекса
имени Ислама Каримова

**СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ ПОЖИЛЫХ В
ПРОЦЕССЕ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ОБЩЕСТВА**

В данной статье раскрываются вопросы организационно-правовых основ социальной защиты пожилых людей, предлагаются рекомендуемые критерии оценки и показатели эффективности системы социальной защиты пожилых людей.

Ключевые слова: пожилые люди, социальная защита, социальные услуги, критерии и показатели, мониторинг и оценка, здоровье, эффективность.

The fast increase in the number of older people across the world as one of the global problems of aging countries poses new challenges for the nations. According to the data, the process of aging in Europe and the CIS countries rose by 11.4 percent, 18.3 percent in the industrialized countries, and 6,8 percent in the world, between 2015 and 2050, the world population aged over 60 will rise by 12% to 22% [1].

After the country gained its independence, market oriented economy demanded establishment of unified system of social protection. To implement a strong social policy that ensures the development of reforms to the practical achievement of this system, it is necessary a qualitative deepening of social protection resources, adapting them to the changing conditions of modernity.

Nowadays social protection should be targeted and focused specific person. Different approach to the various segments of the population is specific of a new system of social protection. In this process, a lot of attention is paid to improving the quality of life, including the social protection of the elderly and improve their lifestyle. According to the ancient traditions of our people and the principles of humanism, elderly people in the country are under the constant protection of the state. The Article 39 of the Constitution states: "Everyone shall have the right to social protection in old age, in the event of disability and loss of the bread-winner, as well as in some other cases specified by law"[2].

In the context of the modernization of society, a sociological analyses of life style of elderly, their activities, the necessities of life, outlook, objectives, values have scientific-practical importance, besides, the effect of their age-related changes in the behavior, taking into account the process of human aging it is necessary to develop the complex social system that promotes the creation of the necessary capacity.

Since ancient times, scientists interested in methodological bases concerning questions about the meaning of human life, social protection problems of elderly, providing them with honour, and support. The invaluable spiritual heritage of our nation, in the book "Avesta" based on the idea that appreciating and respecting the elderly is an important criterion that defines the essence of human life.

On this issue was also addressed in works of Cicero (106-43 BC) "Big Cato about elderly"[3], and Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037) "Canon of Medicine"[4]. These works are divided by centuries, but they have in common is that they were the first special researches on the problems of elderly.

Such Eastern scientists as Abu Nasr Farabi, Riza-ad-din ibn Fakhr-ad-din[5]etc. also paid special attention to the elderly issue. As for Keykavus, he wrote in his famous work "Kobusname": "He, who does not know his parents' (originators') kindness, cannot estimate the others' goodness. If you want your child to respect you, you also must respect your parents, because whatever you do for your parents, your children will repeat for you"[6].

In his book "Scientific ethics", Riza-ad-din ibn Fakhr-ad-din pointed out: "No matter what happiness and positions you might have achieved, never forget your parents! Obey and respect them! Listen to their instructions and seek their blessings! Try to eliminate their needs, grief and sorrow!"[7]. Valuable opinions about the role of the elderly in the development of the society and the criteria for appreciating them are also expressed in the works of such representatives of enlightened Jadid movement as M. Behbudi, A. Fitrat[8] etc. who lived at the beginning of the 20th century.

Nowadays the number of elderly people in the world is rapidly growing, and the problems of aging and elderly have become a matter of international importance. Aging is being understood as a process, and elderly its result. Aging process is characterised by the transition of the individual from middle-age to the group of elderly adults. Elderly is the final step in the development of any organism. For the human being, this is a genetically individual and social stage. Like all processes, aging also consists of several stages. The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines three evolutionary stages in this direction: old age: from 60 to 74 years old; advanced age: from 75 to 89 years old; long-lived age: 90 years old and older. In our opinion, there cannot be a definite worldwide standard of aging. Because the issue of dividing the elderly into periods should be considered in connection with an average life expectancy of a certain country.

For example, these stages can be determined coming out of the average life expectancy in our country. According to the Statistical Office and Population Department of the United Nations and national statistical organisations, the average life expectancy in Europe among men is 71 years, among women - 79 years, and in the world 64 years and 68 years, and in Uzbekistan 73 years and 75.8 years respectively. For Uzbekistan the following stages are appropriate: elderly- 60-69 years old; advanced age - 70-84 years old; the people who live a long life and older - 85 years old.

The beginning social aging depends not only on the demographic aging of the population, and other social aspects, including a healthy lifestyle, socialization process, matching the material and spiritual life. Social problems and the status of the elderly, their place in the social structure of society, the family, in relation to other age categories were studied sociological features of the mentality of the nation and the ethnic and cultural characteristics.

Research shows that the ratio of the elderly differs from the relationship to the young in every society. In general, more attention is paid to the socialization of the young generation. In such a situation it is considered to be an important dualistic approach to both generations, and there is a problem of adaptation to the elderly renewing conditions. Moreover, it calls for a special study of this issue.

Elderly, aging is considered a separate state of biological, social process, a product of the material and spiritual changes. Increased life expectancy is due to the improvement of medical knowledge, methods of treating and preventing diseases, reducing mortality, quality of life, environmental conditions, a sufficient amount of food and other factors. All this raises the need to examine how older demographic group. In the case of elderly based on health and longevity is activity of the older generation, and as a result - increase the level of their welfare.

These criteria are an important factor in determining the components of the living conditions of the elderly, create favorable uslovich to improve the system of social services for the elderly, meet the needs of a full accounting of their financial position.

Besides it studies the chronological stage of aging, dividing it into three types: a) the elderly; b) the old; c) to people who live a long life. Dealing with the elderly, it depends on attitudes in the family and society, following the tradition honors the older generation, as well as their social protection. Elderly man discovers the spiritual law of life, which is the creation of good comprehension of the meaning of life through it. This means that the meaning of each person's life is expressed in.

Most effective models developed at present in the world on social protection of the population were analyzed. One of them is a model being used in the Nordic countries (Finland, Sweden), according to which, the state assumes all responsibility in the field of social protection. The measures taken to ensure pensions are an important aspect of social protection and social guarantee. The retirement age is established differently in developed countries. For example, in Italy - 60 years old for men, 50 years old for women, in France the same for men and women - 60 years old, in the USA, Germany, Sweden, Canada and Spain - 65 years for both sexes.

In Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Denmark, there is an order of altering the index of the salary (indexation) in calculating the pension. At the same time, rapid growth of wages compared to the total cost and necessity of raising the living standards of pensioners in accordance with the working citizens are also taken into consideration. In the USA, Sweden, Japan, Canada, Finland, Norway and Switzerland, the indices of living conditions are used in calculating the pension. In this case, in order to reduce the difference between the level of pensions and wages, a certain amount reflecting the damage caused to pensioners due to rising prices of consumer goods is added to the pension. This method is considered a form of social protection.

In developed countries, in addition to the general social insurance system, extra pensions paid by private firms are also widely practised. For example, in France, all workers are covered by such an additional supply system. The people whose amount of pensions is not enough to lead a life are especially protected. The attention of the societies and funds which help the needy is paid directly to them. Humanitarian non-governmental organisations are also involved in such activities. This is reflected in the laws of developed countries, i.e. if private pension funds fail to operate properly and cannot provide a sufficient amount of the pension, the government guarantees the payment of pension in the minimum amount of expenses necessary for living to citizens who paid insurance fees to the new pension system for the period of not less than 20 years.

Nowadays sociological research of the system of social support for the elderly serves to ensure harmony and cooperation between all structures of society. On the basis of the accounting entity of the national mentality, expressed respect and attention to the elderly in Uzbekistan conducted our research, comparative analysis of international experience developed proposals and recommendations to support the elderly in the social structure of society, raising to a new level of quality of systems of life of elderly.

On August 10, 2015 the Cabinet of Ministers adopted Resolution № 237 "On measures to further strengthen targeted social protection and support for the elderly and disabled". It has been developed pursuant to the State program "Year of attention and care for the older generation". This document will allow to increase the level and quality of social services for single elderly and disabled. These regulations provide for the need to train qualified social workers in the system of social services for the elderly and disabled.

Another innovation - increasing the number of monthly granted lonely elderly and disabled food and hygiene products.

Nowadays a system of providing social services to lonely elderly and disabled and other categories of the population is developed according to the situation of social workers, regardless of the degree of disability will provide services twice a week. On January 1, 2016 needy single elderly and disabled people is provided daily care and assistance.

The system of social services, except providing pension, benefits and support, is as part of activities in support of municipal, medical and legal services.

One of the main problems of our country is the realization of citizens' constitutional right to social protection in old age, in the event of disability and loss of breadwinner and in other cases provided by law. It is also necessary to take into account the experience of foreign countries, as is the actual task of improving pension provision of citizens. In accordance with the Law "On State providing pensions of citizens" are entitled to a pension from the state. This law establishes such types of pension as elderly, disability and survivors' benefits.

The right to a pension are men over the age of 60 years of age and have worked for at least 25 years. Women have the right to retire when they reach 54 years of experience with at least 20 years. Preferential reduced the retirement age by 5 years. In 1999, in connection with the Year of the women for another year has been reduced release date of retirement age, that is, to date, in our country, all women with 20 years of experience and have attained 54 years of age have the right to retire. The disability pension is appointed by law in the case of total or partial disability. According to the data of 2013, in our country registered 2840.5 thousand pensioners. Of these, 1698.2 thousand women and 1142.3 thousand man. Women who receive a retirement pension, up 67.1%, men - 32.9%[11].

In April and May 2013, sociological researches were conducted in Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Syrdarya, Fergana, Tashkent regions and Tashkent city in order to determine the variations of honouring the elderly in our country. A total of 1.200 respondents participated in the survey. According to the results, it was found out that 99.9 percent of the population lived in the bosom of their children and grandchildren, they were honoured and all the necessary conditions were created so that they would not be left alone. In implementing the objectives in this area of great importance acquire such issues as internal culture, education and training system, the formation of youth perceptions of family life.

The process of studying the national and foreign experience shows that it is natural for every elderly to strive to fully demonstrate their abilities and talents, showing themselves as persons in the process of reforming and renewing any society. Here, the legal, socio-political, economic and cultural conditions play an important role for the elderly to occupy a worthy place in the family and society, and manifest their potential, rich experience and intelligence.

Foreign experience shows that efficient models are applied in many countries for protecting and honouring the elderly, and it is necessary to study this experience thoroughly. In our society, the elderly are respected in many ways. As experienced elders, they help to solve problems in household, young families and communities, and become mentors with their wise counsel in observance of national customs and traditions and performing ceremonies. In this respect, our people have a great spiritual

heritage that is passed on from generation to generation and occupies an important place in the relations between the older and younger people.

To get the full benefit of the rich heritage, the younger generation should, first, respect and honour the senior citizens, help to satisfy their needs and perform their sacred duty conscientiously before them. As international experience shows, many countries apply effective models of social protection of the elderly, which are major economic factors. In Uzbekistan, the priority is the spiritual and moral values and traditions.

In our country the elderly in high esteem in the family, as of elders dominated in solving problems are the focus of the public, teachers are subject to the national customs and traditions, and ceremonies. In this respect, our nation has a great spiritual heritage that passes from generation to generation and plays an important role in relations between the elderly and young people. To enjoy the fruits of our rich spiritual heritage of the younger generation in the first place, should respect elders, to provide them with honours, to meet their needs, to fulfil their duty to the parents, to follow the teachings of prominent scientists, rites and traditions. Of great importance in the education of worthy young generation, mastering their spiritual heritage is a vivid example of the life of the parents, venerable old men, their educational influence, covenants, and instruction.

The research pays special attention to support for the life experience of older people in our country, increase the place and status of the elderly in the family, mahalla, public life. In this important role played by the high level of culture, the principles of humanity in the realization of continuity between generations, between parents and children.

Special attention is paid to the veneration of the older generation, along with other segments of the population in conditions of democratization of government and administration. It should be emphasized that on the basis of this concept implemented socio-cultural measures for the introduction of changes and amendments to legislation aimed at ensuring the increasing role and importance of civil society organizations to strengthen the social activity of the elderly developed proposals and recommendations. Currently, they are mainly implemented in life.

Since 1997, each year is assigned an upcoming name in our country. Naming years to ensure vital interests, which gives a precise definition of goals and objectives in priority areas, setting out the interests of the people and form the experience of older their implementation based on the state of the program, their place in society and raising the status is important in order to achieve tangible results. 2002 - "The Year of honouring the elderly" and 2015 - "The Year of attention and care for the older generation" has become a natural stage permanently ongoing and increasingly perfecting the social policy of Uzbekistan.

In the research work, the issues of participation of governmental and non-governmental organisations to protect the elderly socially are particularly investigated. It has also been substantiated that it is necessary to develop a system of creating favourable conditions for the elderly, as well as expand their possibilities, introduce part-time work for those who are employed in social labour and make contracts with the staff that guarantee a stable income and medical service when getting old.

In our country, the main directions of the state policy to strengthen the social protection of the population are aimed, first of all, at improving the existing legal and normative framework, in particular, increasing the influence and effectiveness of the spiritual and material assistance provided to the disabled people, citizens without

breadwinners, lonely elder citizens and low-income families, strengthening the involvement and responsibility of such self-governing bodies as governmental and non-governmental organisations on this issue and attracting the opportunities of international organisations, entrepreneurs and private business structures to such good work.

Social protection of the elderly are reflected in a number of privileges established in accordance with some current laws and resolutions of our country. These include the provision of free medical services, medicines, distribution of vouchers to sanatoriums and rest homes, public transport, housing benefits and payment for municipal services, and exemption from income, property and land taxes.

The research work analyzes the performance of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to further strengthen social protection of older persons living alone, pensioners and disabled people in the

2011 - 2015 years" from 30 May 2011. With the assistance of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of lonely elderly in need of orthopedic products and rehabilitation and technical equipment were provided with wheelchairs and hearing aids; implemented measures to provide free medicines lonely elderly from the state budget and sponsor funds.

The research covered the organization of social and medical services patronage lonely elderly, pensioners and the disabled are taken under social protection, passed a medical examination. This proves the improvement of the social protection system in the country.

The Central Board of Fund "Nuroni" for social support of veterans of Uzbekistan, its branches in Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city in cooperation with other organizations carries out organizational spiritual and educational activities on social protection of veterans.

The study is scientifically proved as the direct participation of the state in social protection of the elderly, which serve as the legal basis and the process, strengthening the economic side and the formation of an effective system in this area. Of great importance is also the improvement of legislation on social protection of older sections of the population by the state and public organizations, in particular, its contractual and legal frameworks. At the conclusion of contracts for the purpose of social protection is necessary to pay special attention to the development and implementation of mechanisms for the reliable protection of the interests, life and health of the elderly. The thesis emphasizes the need to strengthen the social and protective functions of the norms of the Civil Code and other legislative acts, secure in their means, effectively providing social protection.

The research work lays emphasis on the fact that the state's direct participation in the social protection of the elderly will facilitate this process, the consolidation of its legal framework and economic aspects, and efficient formation of an effective system in this area. The development of legislation, in particular, its contractual and legal grounds in the field of social protection of the older layers of the population through the state and public organisations is the requirement of the time. While making agreements with the purpose of social protection, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development and implementation of mechanisms for the reliable protection of the interests, life and health of the elderly. The research work also emphasizes the need to strengthen the social and protective functions of the norms of the civil code and other legislative acts, and consolidate the means that effectively ensure social protection.

Description of the organisational principles of the science of "Social gerontology" in terms of structural approach, and analysis of the possible changes that can occur in

social policy concerning the elderly determine the expansion of the powers of governmental and non-governmental organisations in supporting the elderly and focus on innovative approaches that serve as a basis for addressing these issues.

Measures are being taken to support the elderly at the same time with the country's spiritual, political and economic areas. Therefore, the living conditions of the elderly remain related to the activities of the pension provision system based on the re-distribution of income. After that, increasing the social partnership technologies and the ability of the elderly to work, self-sufficiency and implementation of mutual support operations in accordance with current national values may serve as a guarantee of positive changes in the system. Another important aspect of such policy is associated with the upbringing of a healthy generation and the need to assist the elderly and disabled.

According to the results of the research, in order to generalize the methodological foundations of human aging, it is necessary to carry out theoretical and practical analyses in the field of social gerontology as the most effective approach. Here, description of organisational principles of social gerontology and analysis of changes in social policy on the elderly in the framework of this science are required. Implementation of a strong social policy on venerating the population, especially, the elderly, is considered an important factor at all stages of the reforms. Additionally, there appeared new means of social protection of the population, especially, the elderly during the years of independence. They were focused on providing targeted assistance to needy layers of the population, including the older people in conditions of transition to market relations. These changes were reflected in a guaranteed sum of earnings and pensions, in the organisation of provision of the most needed products in prescribed amount, in compensation and other measures.

Conclusion. As a result of sociological research have been identified signs of gerontological social systems and justified division into differentiated layers of social structure based on mental and ethno-cultural characteristics, the development of a modified social and spiritual form of a poll it possible to determine the uniqueness of social protection of the elderly. In the future, research in this field are important in the development of measures aimed at strengthening the social protection of the elderly.

The recommendations and proposals to support the elderly, to improve the quality to a new level of system organization of vital activity of the elderly in the social structure of society are improving the provision of social services and the strengthening of attention and care to elderly.

Develop criteria for assessing the scale Lawton historical, psychological and sociological aspects of aging is an important fact, determining the living conditions of the elderly, their needs, define their role in society and improve the system of providing social and spiritual services for the elderly.

Proposed distribution of discursive boundaries of age, corresponding to national development: a) the elderly; b) the elderly; c) long-lived. These differentiation serve to increase the effectiveness of the system of social protection of the elderly, the formation of statistical indicators that characterize the quality of social protection provided to the elderly.

The study provides the ability to determine age as a social phenomenon, on the one hand, and as a cultural phenomenon - on the other. In this sense, based on scientific approaches, analysis of gerontological issues enables us to characterize age as a social phenomenon in connection with other structural elements of social life, such as the veneration of the elderly, intergenerational relations, family relations, family relations.

On the basis of scientific and sociological approaches studied socio-cultural evolution of the status of the elderly. Attention is paid to the peculiarities of the social and spiritual protection of the elderly in the process of modernization of society, studied the participation of the elderly in social and political life of society and the criteria for their veneration, social activity and identifies features of its manifestations.

Particular attention is paid to the mechanisms of implementation of the veneration of the elderly in the state and public organizations, analyzed the forms of worship of older persons in public policy, rendering honors the elderly by the local authorities, support for the older generation through non-profit organizations.

The study revealed an increase in the social and cultural needs of the veneration of the elderly, the subject "Social Gerontology" is an important area of public ideology, identifying ways to improve the scope of retirement of reverence performance. Social protection for the elderly - is not only assistance, but also high quality services to provide healthcare to elderly health, enabling them to lead a meaningful life.

Implementation of the system of providing social services to lonely elderly and disabled people in Uzbekistan, holding dispensary examinations, treatment of older people in need of inpatient, outpatient and home environment, providing them with free drugs, periodic organization of their visits to historic cities, pilgrimage and visit the holy places is an expression of attention to the older generation.

Analysis of changes in the social policy of support for the elderly shows that the basis of the services is a set of financial, professional and methodological approaches. Measures to support the old part of the state are carried out simultaneously on the spiritual, social, political, health and economic levels. As a result of these measures are constantly improving living conditions, pensions elderly. In this process, the elderly perceive themselves as active subjects of the state social policy.

References:

1. <http://www.unfpa.org/ageing#sthash.hc9Lv00E.dpuf>
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси. - Тошкент, "Ўзбекистон", 2015. - Б. 15.
3. Альбрехт М. История римской литературы: в 3-х томах / пер. с нем. - М., 2003. - Т.1. - С. 435-451.
4. Ибн Сино. Тиб қонунлари. 3 жилдик сайланма. - Тошкент: А.Қодирий номидаги Халқ мероси нашриёти, 1994. 1-жилд. - Б.253-361.
5. Форобий. Фозил одамлар шаҳри. - Тошкент: А.Қодирий номидаги Халқ мероси нашриёти, 1993. - Б.186; Ризоуддин ибн Фахриддин. - Насихат. - Тошкент: Чўлпон, 1993. - Б.60.
6. Кайковус. Қобуснома. - Тошкент: А.Қодирий номидаги Халқ мероси нашриёти, 1992. - Б.176.
7. Ризоуддин ибн Фахриддин. - Насихат. - Тошкент: Чўлпон, 1993. - Б.60.
8. Беҳбудий М. Падаркуш. - Тошкент: Маънавият, 1999. 2-нашр. - Б.39.; Фитрат А. Оила ёки оилани бошқариш тартиблари. - Тошкент: Маънавият, 1998. - Б.112.
9. Адлер А. Понять природу человека. -М. и СПб., 1997. - С.47.; Гидденс Э. Социология. - Тошкент: Шарқ, 2002. - С.725.; Маслоу А. Самоактуализация // Психология личности. Тексты. - М.: МГУ. 1992. -С.62.; Фромм Э. Здоровое общество. Психоанализ и культура. -М., 1995. - С.34.; Эриксон Э. Идентичность: юность и кризис. -М.: Владос, 1996. - С.326.
10. Александрова М. Проблемы социальной и психологической геронтологии. -М.:Владис, 1997. - С.350.; Гордон Ф. Пожилые люди в нашей стране. - СПб.и М.: Статистика, 1997. - С.280.; Дмитрев А. Социальные проблемы людей пожилого возраста. - М.: Наука, 1990. - С.380.; Краснова О. Социальная психология старости. - М.: ACADEMIA, 2002. -С.287.
11. Аёллар ва эркаклар. Статистик тўплам 2014. - Тошкент, 2014. - Б. 196.