
Providing Financial Support to those in Need Families with Children

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Abstract: this article discusses the politic strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan to support financially needy families and major methods to implement this strategy.

Key words: finance, supporting, education, social.

The payment of allowances taking into account the increase in the age of the child is becoming more urgent due to the ongoing reform of the education system and the introduction of the so-called State Individual Financial Obligations (GIFO), which will eventually lead to the almost complete abolition of free secondary and higher vocational education, since the size of the GIFO is insufficient to cover spending on education, which will lead individual family members to obtain a loan from a commercial bank for study.

The effectiveness of social protection for families with children depends, first of all, on the extent to which social assistance meets the needs and priority needs of such families. In conditions of high inflation (see Chart 1), cash assistance may not always satisfy families or household members. It should also be taken into account that most of the concerns of this category of families are connected, on the one hand, with children. In this regard, social protection of families with children and household members should not be limited, even if it is the most important, basic, but insufficient form - cash payments.

Financial protection should also focus on the provision of services for the maintenance and upbringing of children. The survey showed that the needs of families with children in various services are rather poorly developed. This is probably due to the low level of development of such services, their high cost, insufficient quality and variety of services, as well as the financial situation of the population. The needs of families that could be met by the social protection authorities, in our opinion, are as follows: consultations with a psychologist, teacher, doctor, and assistance in purchasing food and clothing, items necessary for educating children, assistance in caring for children, organizing recreation and children's leisure. So, for example, in Germany, in addition to the monthly allowance for a child, those in need (if the income per family member is less than the established subsistence level) are given money twice a year to buy clothes, winter and summer - from 340 to 420 euros, depending on the sex and age of the child. At the first allocation to an apartment, assistance is provided for the purchase of furniture, electrical appliances, bed linen and others. At the same time, however, we are talking about used furniture and electrical appliances distributed through the system of second-hand stores. Hand » charities. For younger children, assistance is provided in purchasing books, a modest set of toys, a tricycle. When a child is enrolled in school, funds are allocated for the purchase of a satchel, notebooks, and others. Necessary textbooks are issued free of charge; sports uniform (inexpensive or second-hand) is paid. Excursions are also paid for, and families with many children (with three or more children) are entitled to an annual free ticket for everyone to a sanatorium or rest home [1].

Analyzing this practice, it should be recognized that our republic, of course, firstly, does not have the financial capacity to provide such support to needy families with children. Secondly, other forms of social protection of families with children and children themselves are being developed to a greater extent in Uzbekistan. This is primarily due to the development of not only the economy, but also the development of such phenomena as homelessness and neglect of children. Neglect of children gives rise to the expansion of the involvement of juvenile citizens to participate in delinquency. At the same time, the causes of these phenomena are associated with the inability of families to educate and feed their children. This suggests that the fight against child neglect and delinquency should be closely linked to the fight against poverty in families with children. The solution to this problem is largely associated with the creation of households and the involvement of children in useful phenomena, primarily education.

Five categories of needy families were identified when maintaining the "iron notebook":

- the presence of disabled and chronically ill family members;
- families consisting of lonely elderly people, widows and low-income people, people in need of care;
- families with five or more children;
- citizens who have lost their jobs and sources of income as a result of quarantine measures, including returned migrants;
- Families below the poverty line in need of assistance and financial support[2].

An important place among the reasons for the processes under consideration is also occupied by the decline and destruction of the children's infrastructure of society, the absence of a strong, effective law on the prevention of neglect, and insufficient funding for children's programs. Indeed, why did the national program "Iron Book", "Book of Women", "Book of Youth" turn out to be powerless in the face of the problems of neglect and crime[2]. The likely reason for this is that it was underfunded. Equally important is the alienation of children from their parents, the loneliness of the child in the family. The reasons for this, in our opinion, lie, firstly, in the current unfavourable situation in the upbringing and maintenance of children, negative socio-cultural processes, the nature and level of employment of parents, and insufficient financial support for households.

Particular attention should be paid to the prevention of child neglect. The main cause of child neglect remains family trouble, the continuing increase in the number of parents who do not properly fulfil their duties in the maintenance and upbringing of children.

One of the priority activities of the social protection authorities is the organization of recreation and rehabilitation of children in difficult life situations. The most acute problem here remains the organization of recreation and employment during the holidays of teenagers from 15 to 18 years old. Together with employment services, it is necessary to find places of temporary employment for adolescents, especially among orphans, children of unemployed citizens, children from single-parent families and large families, children of the "risk group". Social service institutions need to review, especially during the holidays, the mode of operation, taking into account the age of children and the profile of health trips.

The most important areas for improving the financial mechanisms of social services for families with children should be:

- ✓ Increasing the level of practical financial assistance and control over the activities of various specialized institutions, organizations by the social protection authorities. This requires the creation of new social institutions that provide services to children, families with children;
- ✓ Organization of joint work of departments of social protection of the population and centres of social assistance to children, youth and adolescents, creation of complex centres. This will allow to combine the efforts of specialists and financial resources, to carry out work at a higher

level and of a diverse nature, which can contribute to the comprehensive development of children;

- ✓ Activation of social protection of the population to attract additional financial and material resources. This should contribute to the timely, most effective and purposeful use of allocated funds and the activation of the activities of social protection bodies;
- ✓ Creation and development of an electronic information system. This will make it possible to conduct a correct accounting and identify adolescents, families with children who find themselves in a difficult life situation;
- ✓ Strengthening the material and technical base of institutions providing social services to families, children and youth. This will make it possible to bring it to a level corresponding to modern social, technical, informational standards of life.

Along with this socially significant area of social support for families, especially young ones included in the "Book of Youth", is the construction of housing. Thus, Article 15 of the European Social Charter requires states to allocate certain budgetary funds for the construction of housing for families, as well as the availability of a sufficient number of social housing. This should make it easier for young people to access housing financially. In addition, this will create conditions for the state, first of all, to ensure that its housing policy meets the needs of families.

Presidential decree "On additional measures to support young people and further increase their social activity" followings have been done to support further the children of families those in need:

One-time financial assistance of 500,000 soums have been provided to each child under the age of 18 (school supplies, books, clothes) included in the "Iron Book" in August. 128,000 children have been allocated from the state budget for these purposes;

In the 2021-2022 academic years, the amount of payments and contracts of children of families included in the "Iron Book" studying in higher education institutions will be reimbursed from the state budget for the first academic year [3].

Fundamental changes in all forms of social support require a deep scientific development of the strategy and tactics of the planned specific measures, their consistent and phased implementation within the framework of a comprehensively considered concept on the basis of an appropriate fundamentally new legislative framework. However, there should be no rash steps in the process of reforming social support for families and households. This process should develop in stages, and not according to a shock scenario.

References

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