

Content Of Inclusive Education, Medical And Psychocorrectional Counseling For Children With Disabilities In The Implementation Of Social Rehabilitation

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Received: 26 July 2025; **Accepted:** 22 August 2025; **Published:** 24 September 2025

Abstract: In this article, enriching the motivation of speech activity based on scientific approaches to increasing the effectiveness of work on the content of medical and psychocorrectional consultative work on inclusive education of children with disabilities in the implementation of social rehabilitation.

Keywords: Inclusive education of children with disabilities in the implementation of social rehabilitation includes the content of medical and psycho-correctional counseling work, psychological study, education, memory, analysis and synthesis.

Introduction: Disability, invalidity - complete or temporary loss of working capacity due to illness, injury, disability, accidents. A person in need of social assistance and protection due to physical or mental disabilities is considered a disabled person. In Uzbekistan, disability is determined by the Medical Labor Expert Commission (MLEC). Disability is divided into 3 groups depending on the degree of disability: temporary (6-12 months) or indefinite. Group 1 Persons with disabilities who have completely lost their ability to work and need constant care, assistance, and supervision from others; Group 2 disabled person - persons who have completely lost their ability to work, but do not require constant care from others, as well as those who, regardless of the type of work, cannot work in it for a long time; Group 3 Disability includes persons with significantly reduced work capacity. Persons with disabilities are provided with state benefits, receive treatment if necessary, and receive prosthetics.

It is proposed to use the term "person with a disability" instead of "disabled person." The need to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is noted.

The goal is to create a Fund for Supporting Persons with Disabilities in Uzbekistan.

In addition, it is planned to take the following additional measures approximately next year:

an electronic procedure for cooperation on the issue of assigning disability is being introduced. As a result, it will be possible to apply and submit documents electronically through the Single Portal of Interactive Public Services;

a unified electronic register of persons with disabilities is being introduced, which includes comprehensive information about these persons, the amounts and types of assigned monetary payments, issued technical means of rehabilitation and prosthetic and orthopedic products, medicines, provided social services and benefits. This will allow obtaining operational information on the state of affairs in this area, carrying out information exchange between government agencies, preventing the misuse and misuse of budget funds;

the purchase of passenger transport not adapted for persons with disabilities is prohibited. Also, the production of vehicles adapted for persons with disabilities, including with the possibility of re-equipment, will begin;

criteria for assigning disability and the procedure for

paying disability pensions. In this direction, it is necessary to transition to international standards;

Quotas are introduced for persons with disabilities to enter higher educational institutions on preferential terms.

The project includes a comprehensive program of measures to improve the system of support for persons with disabilities and strengthen guarantees of their rights and freedoms. It provides for the implementation of 66 measures in 4 main areas:

I - improving the quality and standard of living of persons with disabilities;

II - prevention of disability, increasing the effectiveness of medical and social assistance and social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities;

III - upbringing of children with disabilities, improvement of the procedure for their training in in-demand professions, special professional training and retraining of persons with disabilities in new professions, as well as assistance in their employment;

IV - improvement of the material and technical equipment of medical and social institutions, ensuring accessibility and a favorable environment for persons with disabilities.

Consultation on technologies for social work with disabled people

Social work is carried out in social service institutions on the basis of an individual rehabilitation program for disabled persons, which includes:

- social services at home (including social and medical services);
- semi-stationary social services in day (night) departments of social service institutions;
- inpatient social services in inpatient institutions (boarding houses, boarding houses and other social service institutions);
- emergency social services;
- social consulting assistance.

In the medical and rehabilitation diagnostics of involving children with disabilities in inclusive education at home, social services are aimed at preserving the social status of people with disabilities, as well as at maximizing the length of their stay in a familiar social environment in order to protect their rights and legitimate interests. Social services, in particular, the purchase and delivery of payments for food, hot meals, industrial needs, and utilities, are provided to persons with disabilities in comprehensive social service centers.

Provide socio-medical and sanitary-hygienic services in

the medical and rehabilitation diagnostics of involving children with disabilities in inclusive education:

First aid, including calling a doctor at home;

provision of medicines and medical equipment (according to the doctor);

assistance in hospitalization, accompaniment of those in need in medical institutions.

People with disabilities visit inpatient medical institutions to receive moral and psychological support, assistance in conducting medical and social examinations, and obtaining a medical insurance policy.

Social and medical assistance at home is provided to disabled persons in need of permanent or temporary (up to six months) assistance in connection with partial or complete loss of the ability to care for themselves. Social workers provide social, socio-legal, social, and economic services.

The staff of this department introduced nurses who care for people with disabilities at home and provide the following services:

health monitoring,

feeding weakened patients,

sanitary and hygienic procedures (body temperature, blood pressure measurement,

controlled medicines).

Nurses carry out medical procedures according to the prescription of the attending physician (if the state social service institution has a license to carry out medical activities): subcutaneous and intramuscular administration of medications; application of compresses; dressing; treatment of pressure ulcers, wound surfaces; collection of materials for laboratory research; assistance in the use of catheters and other medical instruments. Medical workers are teaching relatives of people with disabilities practical skills in caring for common patients. Integrated social service centers are opening social kitchens that provide disabled people with free meals at home.

Semi-stationary social services are provided in full-time departments of comprehensive social services. This includes social services, medical and cultural services for persons with disabilities, organization of their nutrition, recreation, ensuring their able-bodied participation and active lifestyle. Persons with disabilities who have retained the ability to self-care and active movement and who do not have medical contraindications to access social services are admitted to semi-stationary social services.

The following services are provided in the day departments of comprehensive social service centers

(social service centers for elderly citizens and disabled people):

social, including animation services;

psychological;

social;

medical;

legal;

education;

holidays;

anniversaries and other cultural events.

Emergency social services are provided to provide emergency, one-time emergency assistance to persons with disabilities in need of social assistance and include the following social services:

free hot meals or food packages,

clothing,

one-time provision of footwear and other necessary items;

One-time financial assistance.

In the medical and rehabilitation diagnostics of involving children with disabilities in inclusive education, specialists assist people with disabilities in obtaining temporary housing. Organization of legal assistance to protect the rights of persons who provide services and allocation of emergency medical and psychological assistance with the involvement of psychologists and clergy for this work and additional telephone numbers for these purposes. Emergency social service departments have specialized equipment for people with disabilities and rental of equipment that assists seriously ill patients.

In a number of regions, rehabilitation centers for people with disabilities operate, which are institutions designed for vocational and labor training, social adaptation, medical care, as well as the placement of young people with disabilities or limited abilities, who have the ability to live independently in society. Such centers have permanent, five-day, and daily departments for people with disabilities.

For rehabilitation in the Centers:

Provides the medical unit with equipment for auxiliary rooms for medical diagnostics and medical rehabilitation;

for vocational and labor training of disabled persons, the educational process is equipped with classrooms, study rooms, and production workshops equipped in accordance with the educational process;

a service of psychologists and social teachers (teachers) equipped with special equipment for the rehabilitation

and adaptation of persons with disabilities for the social orientation of persons with disabilities is being created.

The main tasks of the Center are:

a) determination of the rehabilitation potential of a disabled person;

b) development and implementation of individual rehabilitation programs;

c) medical rehabilitation of disabled persons;

d) vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons, including career guidance, career choice, labor and vocational training, professional and production adaptation;

e) social rehabilitation of people with disabilities, including social

In accordance with the tasks, the Center carries out:

Organization of the reception and adaptation of persons with disabilities to the new environment;

professional training in accordance with special programs, teaching aids, etc.;

provision of the population with comfortable housing, furniture, inventory, bed linen, clothing and footwear;

organization of balanced nutrition for residents;

Medical and consulting services in equipped diagnostic and auxiliary rooms;

sanitary and hygienic and anti-epidemic measures;

cultural work;

health improvement and sports.

All witnesses are admitted to the Center, regardless of the presence of relatives who are obliged to support them in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Cases when it is not possible to enter the Center:

a) acute and subacute stages of the underlying disease, requiring special inpatient treatment;

b) any paroxysmal and progressive mental disorder requiring inpatient treatment;

c) frequent epilepsy, epileptic seizures, epileptic state, symptoms of consciousness, dysphoria;

d) chronic alcoholism, drug addiction, as well as other diseases complicated by any type of chronic alcoholism or drug addiction.

As inpatient institutions of the social protection system, boarding houses have been performing rehabilitation functions for many years. Their activities are profiled and differentiated. Medical and social rehabilitation is carried out in the rehabilitation center. These institutions have basic concepts of medical,

social, and labor rehabilitation.

Prevention is based on the characteristics of the contingent, which are determined by a number of factors: age, nosological dependence of the disease, severity of the pathological manifestation, etc. Taking these factors into account, general-type boarding houses (for the disabled and elderly) and neuropathic psychiatric boarding schools are developing.

In boarding houses for the disabled and elderly (general type), the activities of these institutions for people with severe chronic diseases, injuries, congenital defects (childhood disabilities), etc., are different. The differentiation of their activities is based on such criteria as self-care and mobility.

In connection with the indicated circumstances, the purposes of rehabilitation in inpatient rehabilitation institutions (specialized boarding houses), taking into account the specifics of the contingent, are different.

Medical rehabilitation in boarding houses of the rehabilitation type is the main component, which is the restoration of somatic health, compensation for the body's defense, and the activation of adaptation and adaptation mechanisms.

For the implementation of these tasks, rehabilitation boarding houses for adolescents have a material and technical base: physiotherapy rooms, exercise rooms, massage rooms, oxytherapy rooms, orthopedic therapy, etc.

In the organization of medical rehabilitation, priority is given to non-drug use, activating agents that contribute to increased motor and mental activity of the elderly.

Social and environmental rehabilitation plays an important role in rehabilitation-type boarding houses, where both social and psychological adaptation, as well as social and domestic rehabilitation, are equally important. The first is aimed at overcoming the difficult situation associated with entering a boarding school and the difficulties of adapting to the new conditions. The second is the restoration of self-care skills lost due to illness, injury, and other reasons.

Among the tasks of social and environmental rehabilitation are the prevention and elimination of conflicts between people of different generations (young people with disabilities and the elderly), the organization of meaningful leisure and entertainment activities, the organization of relationships with the environment, etc.

Social and labor rehabilitation in general-type boarding houses is specific. This is not aimed at mastering professional skills, although in some cases this is not excluded. The main task of social and labor rehabilitation of elderly people in boarding houses is

the organization of their employment and socially useful activities.

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