



International Social Work

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The term "International Social Work" is used in theory and practical experience in the UK, and other European countries are also active in the scientific methodology of domestic social work. Through the work of American researchers J. Midgley, S. K. Khinduka, M. S. Hokenstad it is noted that the term "international social work" was used in the early forties. Lynne M. Healy (Lynne M. Healy, Centre for social studies of International work, University of Connecticut School of social work, USA) gives the following definition: "International Social Work is a set of international professional activities in four areas: internal practice consistent with international standards; professional exchange, practice at the international level, as well as international policies on social development and the protection of the consumer".

Thus, international social work began to develop actively in all countries with the practice of social assistance to the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

Summarizing the above studies, we propose the following ten key issues for scientific consideration of the phenomenon of social work at the transnational level.

1. The use of International law in the system of social protection of the population (taking into account the ratified documents).
2. International practice for the protection of children (adoption by foreign citizens, educational inclusion of children with disabilities, social protection of children from socially dangerous diseases, social rehabilitation of children with mental diseases etc.).
3. International experience working with migrants and unemployed citizens with regard to international and Federal legislation.
4. The creation of a barrier-free environment for the elderly and persons with disabilities, disability.
5. Social assistance in enhancing positive social mobility of citizens in a difficult situation.
6. Minimizing all forms of social exclusion of all groups of the population (marginal layers, persons with deviant behavior, persons released from places of deprivation of liberty, citizens from economically disadvantaged regions, etc.).
7. Setting international professional standards in the system of social work.

8. The development of academic mobility of teachers, students (bachelors, masters) of the faculties of social work to maximize the development of common cultural and professional competences of specialists to exchange experience.

9. Reduction to a common denominator terminology in social work (for example, the transliteration of the term or clear translation).

10. The international research of social problems in the theory of social work practice in different countries.

Social work is:

1. a special kind of activity aimed at addressing socio guaranteed and personal interests and needs of different groups of the population, creation of conditions conducive to the restoration or improvement of people's abilities to social functioning;
2. an activity of helping individuals, families, groups in the implementation of social rights and compensation for physical, mental, intellectual, and social disadvantages that prevent full social functioning;
3. purposeful activity in society to assist and support the various categories of the population who are in a difficult life situation;
4. the management of human resources (family, of community), in difficult life situations;
5. professional activity with the aim of promoting people, social groups in overcoming personal and social difficulties by providing support, protection, assistance, support and maintenance.

International practice for the protection of children. A historic landmark that has had a great influence on the development of children's rights, became the Geneva Declaration of the rights of the child, adopted by the General Assembly of the League of Nations on 24 September 1924, clearly defined strategic direction - "mankind must give the child the best that he has."

- the child is entitled to protection regardless of race, nationality and faith;

- the child needs to assist, respecting the integrity of the family;

- the child must be guaranteed normal physical, moral and mental evolution;

- a hungry child should be fed; the sick child - to treat; a "difficult" child; the orphan and abandoned children's shelter;

- the child must be guaranteed by all of the measures of social security and insurance; the child should have the opportunity upon reaching the appropriate age to earn a living, and the law must protect it from of exploitation;

- the child should be taught the knowledge that his best quality has to be at a premium in the service of his fellow men.

The idea of international cooperation in the field of protection of children's rights and the assumption by States of responsibilities to support manifested itself in the creation of new international legal acts. Thus, special measures of protection and assistance for all children and under-shoots, without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions, and protecting them from economic and social exploitation are enshrined in the first binding international legal instrument in the field of four-rights - International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, adopted-volume 16 December 1966 by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

According to the document, the use of child labour in the area, harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. In addition, States should set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law. The care and education of dependent children, is emphasized in the Covenant belongs to the family, which is regarded as the natural and fundamental unit of society. The family should before be submitted as broad protection and assistance, especially at the stage of its formation and as long as its responsibility the care of dependent children and their upbringing.

International social work is an international professional activity in four areas: internal practice consistent with international standards; professional exchange, practice at the international level, as well as international policies on social development and the protection of the client.