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FORMS OF PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES TO HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND GUTTER CHILDREN

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In the article the following forms of social services to homeless individuals and gutter children, as providing them within the institutions of social protection of this category of population and social patrolling are considered. The system of social protection institutions for different categories of homeless people and street children is described. Their classification is proposed. Also, it is studied social patrolling as a mobile form of social services. The attention is focused to the need of its future development.

Keywords: homeless individuals, gutter children, social services, social patrolling, social security institution.

Formulation of the problem. Homeless people and gutter children as citizens of Ukraine enjoy the same range of rights as the other categories of people. They have the right to an adequate standard of living, to participate actively in society, health care, education, work, etc. [1]. The reintegration, that is, returning or initial enter into society as full members of it, which is achieved by means of providing them with a wide range of different social services, is necessary for effective implementation of the constitutional rights of them.

In the art. 2 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children», the term «form of social services» is used in the meaning different from the one used in art. 5 of the Law of Ukraine «On Social Services». From the contents of the Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children», it follows that the forms of social services for that category of persons are: social patrolling and providing of social services within the institutions for this category of population. Therefore, it makes sense, in our opinion, to discover these concepts for unified understanding and using.

Analysis of recent research and the isolation of unresolved problems. Social services to all population and to some its categories have been the subject of study of N.B. Bolotina, J.V. Goremkina, D.M. Gorelov, V.V. Kurushin, T.N. Semigina, B.I. Stashkiv, E.A. Shkolyarenko and others. But

the forms of provision of social services to homeless people and gutter children have not been specifically investigated yet.

The aim of the article is to study such ways of providing of social services to homeless individuals and gutter children as social patrolling and providing social services within the social protection institutions for this category of population.

Presenting of the main material. Homeless persons according to the Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children» from can receive necessary services both within special institutes (night-stay house, reintegration center, social hotel, accounting (record) center, etc.), and beyond with the use of such method of receiving services as a social patrolling.

Implementation of the first form of delivery of social services to this category of the population in Ukraine is carried out through the creation and operation of social care institutions for homeless people and gutter children. This infrastructure provides for the possibility of temporary asylum, in the future – the hostel, and finally for independent living – place in the social hotel, where homeless lifestyle will be the most close to the life of an ordinary person. The legal basis for its foundation was laid with the adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children» from 02.06.2005.

The decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of Guidelines of preventing of homelessness by 2017» focuses on the fact that the greatest obstacle to achieving the full reintegration of homeless people and gutter children in society is an insufficient number of institutions of social protection for these people which there are only 91, thirty percent of them created by NGOs, others – by local governments or local authorities. To take in a count the extent of the problem in the state, a number of institutions is very small, so significant expansion of this network is extremely necessary.

Today in Ukraine, according to art. 19 of Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children», the system of institutions for the homeless and gutter children includes the following types of institutions: night-stay house; reintegration center; social hotel; other institutions whose activities are aimed at providing services to these people. That is, the list of institutions is not limited, which makes possible the providing of the further development and expansion of the existing network, new types of institutions of different ownership, especially private.

Night-stay house provides, above all, a place for sleeping, in addition, depending on the individual needs of the client, a number of other social services for a fee or free of charge, including: welfare, psychological, legal, employment services, etc. may be granted by it [2].

The purpose of working of the reintegration center for homeless client is gradual approach to full life in society by the necessary means to ensure such social services as: domestic, psychological, pedagogical, medical, legal, informational, economic, employment services, temporary shelter and so on. Clients need the medical opinion on the health for staying in this institution.

In social hotels there are available separate rooms for accommodation of homeless persons, but they should pay for them. This institute, in accordance with the Typical provision on social hotel, approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of Ukraine from 03.04.2006 № 98, can provide such social services, as temporary accommodation, information and domestic services.

The institutions of social protection of homeless people and street children in the proses of their working collaborate with record (account) centers for homeless people, employment centers, hospitals, with each other, etc.

On the basis of the Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children» we should affirm about the existence of separate parts of the system, due to the special needs of its clients (psychological and age characteristics) – institutes for gutter children: asylum for minors of the service on affairs of minors, center of children's social psychological rehabilitation of the service on affairs of minors, social and rehabilitation center.

Asylum for minors of the service on affairs of minors creates and operates services to provide temporary staying of children from 3 year-old ones until their adulthood. In addition, children who temporarily live in it receive food, clothing, education, psychological support, legal, medical and other assistance.

In the center of children's social psychological rehabilitation, children can live for a long time or can internally receive comprehensive social, medical, legal, educational, psychological and other support. The activities of this institution, primarily aimed at adapting the child to the family environment, rehabilitation of anti-social behavior to socially acceptable one and more.

Activities of such institution of social protection of homeless children as social rehabilitation center (children's playground) include provision for children, from 3 to 18 years of accommodation services, consistent social, medical, educational, legal and other assistance and support and further placement of its customers. Objectives of children's playground is mainly aimed at promoting child in education, obtain employment skills, further employment, in addition – psychological, educational, medical, rehabilitation, legal and other social services.

Gutter children who belong to orphans or children deprived of parental care can also get services in the family-type orphanage.

Homeless children with mental illness, mental disorders, disorders of physical development, have the right to settle in a special social and medical social security institution, called orphanage. In addition, it is possible to create in the structure of the institution youth divisions for persons aged 18 to 35 years. The institution provides to customers, in addition to temporary accommodation services, such social services as rehabilitation, medical, household, educational and so on.

Nursing homes (orphanage), depending on the specific needs of customers due to the level of mental development, mental disorders, physical disabilities, divided into different separation profiles.

Separate subsystem of institutions create those in which can live and receive other social services homeless elderly and disabled, for example, stationary social and medical institutions, other institutions of social support (care).

Despite the fact that the Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children» does not contain the articles that would be reinforcing the social care institutions for homeless persons released from prisons, such institutions, in our opinion, are also a separate part of the system of facilities for homeless people and gutter children.

To provide temporary accommodation services and other social services, according to the Law of Ukraine «On Social Adaptation of the Persons who Served Punishment in the Form of Restriction of Liberty or Deprivation of Liberty for a Definite Term» to such persons by the same actors who have the right to establish institutions for homeless people and gutter children, except individuals, can be formed social adaptation center and specialized hostel.

The activity of social adaptation center, caused by the specifics of its customers, mainly aimed at instilling in clients the social values, acceptable behavior, the formation of discipline, personal qualities, mastery of useful skills, involvement in work, but, in addition, assist in resolving domestic problems restoring documents, etc. Such social services as shelter, social adaptation and social support for employment in the workplace may also be provided by the center.

A positive moment for the reintegration process is the presenting in the social adaptation center of its own production, which makes it possible not only to educate the client needs to permanent employment, discipline, but also allows the institution to obtain additional funds for its own functioning.

Specialized hostel is an institution of social and medical nature that provides habitat for the service for released from prison persons who for health need in need of outside care, household, medical care and rehabilitation services – the elderly, the disabled of I and II groups. Accept the basic social services – accommodation, homeless in this institution receive rehabilitation, medical services, kind benefits: the necessary medicines, clothes, shoes, food, hygiene products, household items and more. Persons who have no able-bodied children or relatives who should provide them and hold receive social services free, others – for a fee.

Thus, institutions for the homeless are profiled to provide services to different groups of homeless, based on psychological and physiological characteristics of various customers, that is on a number of such criteria as: age, sex, health, status, presence of negative experiences in places of confinement, etc. Also, we can divide them by criteria of form of property, of need to pay for services, of need to give a medical conclusion to get services, of possible term of staying in definite institution, etc.

A special place in the system of institutions whose activities are aimed at the integration of homeless people and street children, takes a record (accounting) center for homeless people, because it begins the process of record work with homeless by the relevant services, respectively – its reintegration. Wide range of agencies, institutions and organizations cooperates with the center that confirming its special value in social protection and reintegration of homeless people and gutter children.

According to the Directory of subjects (institutions, agencies and non-governmental organizations) that provide social services to homeless persons and persons who have served punishment in the form of restriction of liberty or deprivation of liberty for a definite term, approved by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, today there are 85 record centers, 21 night-stay houses, 13 reintegration centers, 14 centers for social adaptation of retired people, 12 homes for the elderly and disabled people released from prison and only 2 social hotels in Ukraine [3].

Thus, the most attention should be paid to expanding the network of social hotels because their existing number is not able to provide services effectively.

Staying in the social hotel – the last (transition) step towards to returning to normal life in society for homeless people, so if the possibility of getting this service is absent it will bring all previous results of work to naught.

It makes sense, in our opinion, to learn from the Russian Federation and to create and secure in art. 19 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children» such kind of facilities for the homeless as center of medical and social care, which is the institution established for temporary accommodation of persons from the homeless, who has the disease, which treatment does not require hospi-

talization, but it is better for such people according to the sanitary-epidemiological security not to stay with people who do not suffer from this disease. This innovation will affect the prevention of disease among customers of institutions that greatly reduce the cost of providing medical care to homeless people and gutter children in the future.

Due to lack of operating institutions of social protection for homeless people and gutter children at this time it is the most logically to pay attention to developing of social patrolling as a second form of providing the social services for this group of population.

According to art.2 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children» social patrolling is a mobile form of providing the social services, carried out outside the institutions for the homeless by relevant experts.

By the means of social patrolling is carried identify of homeless on the streets; found out the number of people that is needed for providing them the wide range of assistance and social services and further work with them.

The Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children» does not fix a range of subjects which carry out the social patrolling, this issue is regulated by subordinate legal act – The Procedure of social patrolling, approved by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine of 19.07.2011 № 283.

This form of social services to homeless individuals and homeless children is implemented by the employees of institutions of social protection for this category of the population, but not within these institutions, also by representatives of public and charitable organizations. Such a narrow range of subjects, fixed in the p. 1.2 of the Act, in our view, limits the realization of this form of providing the social services, so we consider it appropriate, to extend it by adding the phrase «and other individuals» to allow participation, for example, of volunteers.

Point 1.3 of the Procedure fixed age limit for those who can receive social services through social patrolling – 18 years, in our view, it indicates that this form of social services does not apply to homeless or gutter children, which is not correct.

The experience of other countries shows, that this way of service delivery is very efficient, because the person who needs assistance, is not deprived of the opportunity to be included, even as «atypical» member in society. It impacts positively both on his/her relation to themselves and on strengthening relations with others.

There are 91 institutions for homeless people and gutter children in Ukraine today. Local executive bodies and local authorities in this number created among 62 institutions. Public, religious and charitable organizations founded only 29 institutions [4].

Usually, institutions for the homeless in Ukraine belong to state or municipal property. But the government is not always able to fulfill its duty, because of the constant lack of funds, personnel, attention from the authorities. To solve the shortage of funds in institutions that provide services to homeless people and homeless children we turn to the ideas of Y. Krivobok [5, c. 100].

According to the scientist's position, the drawback in the way of funding of social services is that the budget funds directed to maintenance of a certain social institution, as a whole, which subsequently decides where to spend it, but not to finance certain social services or package. The second method of allocations will allow the most efficient use of budget to social services, but not for other needs of institution that provides it, thus will be more resources for its improvement, modernization, etc.

In addition, in the system of institutions that provide social services should be developed the cooperation, for example to introduce the exchange of equipment, certain necessary tools and instruments used in economic activity, production, etc.; introduce the practice of staff working (lawyers, psychologists, medical staff etc.) not only within the same institution, but also throughout the network facilities within the city or village, because there is no daily need in the number of services by these specialists.

At a time when the state (represented by government) is not able to perform their functions fully, it is logical to search for ways to cooperate with non-governmental institutions and agencies.

The practice of provision of social services to clients not only homeless, but also to the whole population by charitable, civic and religious organizations has spread in the leading European countries. For the effective functioning of such a system the

rational distribution of costs between the state and public organizations is very necessary. For example, in the UK, the activity of private sector in social services funded by the state at 26%, in Finland – 57%, Germany – up 83%, due to the fact that the provision of social services is a function of non-state actors. In Ukraine, the State finances the providing on only 17% – level [6]. And only 30% of non-governmental organizations in the market of social services are funded by the state [7, c. 163].

The practice of state procurement of social services from institutions and non-governmental organizations is very common among developed countries, the mechanism of which was only recently developed in Ukraine, and is enshrined in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of the Social Order at the Expense of Budget Funds» from 29.04.2013 [8].

In addition, for the raise of additional funds for the functioning of institutions of social protection for this population group is necessary to add to the art. 29 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of the Homeless Citizens and Gutter Children», paragraph 3, which reinforce the right of institutions to conduct business.

In the Typical provisions on institutions of social protection of homeless most of the rules on principles, guidance, financing, monitoring activities, etc., are duplicated so it seems appropriate adoption of a single Typical provision on institutions of social protection of homeless people.

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ФОРМИ НАДАННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНИХ ПОСЛУГ БЕЗДОМНИМ ОСОБАМ І БЕЗПРИТУЛЬНИМ ДІТЯМ

Анотація

У статті розглядаються такі форми надання соціальних послуг бездомним особам і безпритульним дітям, як надання їх у межах закладів соціального захисту даної категорії населення та соціальне патрулювання. Розкривається система закладів соціального захисту для різних категорій бездомних осіб і безпритульних дітей. Пропонується їх класифікація. Досліджується соціальне патрулювання як мобільна форма надання соціальних послуг. Акцентується увага на необхідності його розвитку.

Ключові слова: бездомні особи, безпритульні діти, соціальні послуги, соціальне патрулювання, заклад соціального захисту.

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Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются такие формы предоставления социальных услуг бездомным лицам и беспризорным детям, как предоставление их в пределах учреждений социальной защиты данной категории населения и социальное патрулирование. Раскрывается система учреждений социальной защиты для разных категорий бездомных лиц и беспризорных детей. Предлагается их классификация. Исследуется социальное патрулирование как мобильная форма предоставления социальных услуг. Акцентируется внимание на необходимости его развития.

Ключевые слова: бездомные лица, беспризорные дети, социальные услуги, социальное патрулирование, учреждение социальной защиты.