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### SECTION 24. Sociological research

## MAIN CONCEPTS AND CATEGORIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SPHERE IN UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** In this article some basic concepts and categories that reflect the dynamics of the social sphere in the example of the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered. The article also highlights the main aspects of the implementation of social policy, which, through the evolutionary path of development, made it possible to achieve high results in the social sphere of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** Social sphere, society, social policy, market economy, childhood, social protection, labor, unemployment, employment, dynamics.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The concept of "politics" (from the Greek "state") means the sphere of activity of state and public structures for the preparation and implementation of decisions that are fundamental, fundamental in determining the directions and ways of development of society. Any problem becomes political in nature if its solution is related to the interests of people belonging to different social groups. This predetermines a high degree of responsibility in the preparation and adoption of political decisions.

The subject of social policy is the problems of relations between two interrelated groups of citizens, one of which represents the able-bodied part of the population, and the other is incapacitated. Naturally, both these groups should be the sphere of social policy.

### Materials and Methods

The state policy in matters of labor, employment, wages, etc. is an integral part of social policy. In literature, it is often referred to as social and labor policy. The social and labor policy and social policy of the state are correlated as part and whole.

One of the main objectives of social policy is the implementation of social programs, but this requires huge resources, the creation of which is the business of the economy, and overcoming the decline

in production, stabilization and economic growth are impossible without skilled, efficient, income-generating labor. Social policy can not be real and complete if it restricts its sphere of influence to only the so-called socially vulnerable groups (children, adolescents, mothers with many children, disabled people and pensioners, and unemployed people), i.e. Is aimed only at those who rightly require constant attention, concern and support from the state.

The core of Uzbekistan's internal policy is the construction of a market economy that is oriented to human interests, with a strong mechanism for motivating labor and protecting the state's socially vulnerable segments of the population. At present, Uzbekistan is implementing a national model of transition to market relations, based on five key principles formulated by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov: the priority of the economy over politics; The leading role of the state in implementing the policy of transformation; law supremacy; Strong social policy, taking into account the demographic specifics; A phased evolutionary transition to a market economy without revolutionary leaps and "shock" measures.

Moreover, unlike the centrally planned and liberal market economy, the national model provides for the formation of a socially oriented market economy, in which the goal of reforms and economic development is the creation of decent conditions for human development, ensuring reliable social



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guarantees and raising living standards of the population.

At present, the social policy of the state within the framework of the national model of transition to a market economy proceeds from the basic tasks of the current stage of reforms: the completion of the process of denationalization and the formation of a layer of real owners; Strengthening the national currency; Structural reorganization of the national economy - its reorientation to produce final products.

The main objectives of social policy are to raise the level and quality of life of the population, create conditions for better satisfaction of material and spiritual needs for all social groups on the basis of stimulating labor and economic activity of citizens, strengthening social justice, improving the mechanism of social guarantees and social protection.

The basis of the state's social policy at the stage of transition to the market are:

- freedom of economic activity as the basis for improving the well-being of the people;
- increase of labor activity as a condition of maintenance of own well-being and well-being of a family;
- targeted social protection of the population, concentration of state support on really needing strata of the population.

The main directions of the state social policy of Uzbekistan during the transition of the economy to market relations are:

- regulation of incomes of the population;
- social protection of the population and provision of social guarantees;
- addressing employment problems;
- elimination of environmentally harmful production;
- reorganization of financing of public health services, education, culture;
- improvement of the demographic situation in the republic.

Among the most important areas of social policy, labor issues occupy a special place. The role of labor as the basis for the life of society necessitates the development and implementation of state policy in solving problems related to it in cooperation with trade unions and employers (entrepreneurs).

The main directions of state policy in the field of labor include:

- creation of economic and social conditions for strengthening motives and incentives for highly productive work;
- creation of a system for regulating the rates and salaries of employees, regardless of the form of ownership;
- development of state programs to increase productivity and labor efficiency based on the

rational use of labor, material, technical and natural resources;

- improvement of labor legislation, expansion of state guarantees, benefits and compensation in the field of labor and its payment;
- development of the state's social partnership with trade unions and other workers' organizations, employers (employers) in solving labor issues and paying for it, resolving collective labor disputes (conflicts);
- development and implementation of the state employment policy;
- forecasting the development of population, the formation of the labor potential of society, taking into account demographic and socio-economic factors.

The transition to a market economy caused an urgent need to introduce the concept of "social protection of the population."

Social protection of the population is a system of direct targeted state guarantees to the population that ensures normal living conditions.

In other words, the social protection system should be built on the basis of solving problems of ensuring real socio-economic efficiency, and not from narrow considerations of the effectiveness of the market system.

At the same time, social protection is objectively determined on the one hand by the system of economic relations in which it operates, and, on the other hand, by the requirements of the current state of the world economy and the human community as a whole.

In the modern economy, which should be an "economy for man", an effective system of social protection is needed, one that makes it possible to use the labor potential of every person, regardless of its socioeconomic status, or to what socioeconomic group it belongs to. This is how you can achieve effective use of human potential and what is called "confidence in the future." If such protection is not ensured, then it becomes impossible or at least significantly hampered the use of a qualified workforce, which must have the ability to retrain, develop new creativity.

In other words, the existence of an effective system of social protection is an inalienable feature of a modern economy based on the work of a skilled worker. Otherwise, an effective economy at the turn of the XXIst century will simply not be created.

Effective social security means a system of economic relations that ensure to each member of society the guarantees of a certain standard of living, the minimum necessary for the development and use of his abilities (labor, entrepreneurial, personal), and providing him with the loss (absence) of certain abilities (old people, disabled people, Sick, children, etc.).

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With this approach to the definition of social protection, its terms become the following guarantees:

- work for the able-bodied (protection against unemployment);
- providing benefits to already and still disabled, disabled and other socially vulnerable groups of the population;
- normal standard of living based on income from work or benefits (including consumption of basic material goods, especially food);
- minimum equitable access to housing, health and cultural services;
- obtaining the education necessary for the formation of modern skilled labor.

Accordingly, the state and its structures guarantee the solution of the following tasks.

First, society guarantees the right to work, including guarantees of obtaining a workplace or the necessary resources and payment for work. The state guarantees socially acceptable working conditions, minimum wage conditions, and creates guarantees of equality of subjects in the labor market (insofar as it exists in a mixed economy), guarantees of free choice of a profession, occupation, place of work, sphere and place of application Labor. Such a system presupposes not only the activities of state bodies, but also a developed system for the organization and self-organization of workers in the form of trade unions, associations of labor collectives and other bodies representing the interests of wage workers or workers who are owners of their enterprises.

Secondly, society through the system of state bodies and other social structures guarantees legislative and other social protection of the working day, working week, working year, favorable conditions for maintaining long-term working capacity with high labor efficiency.

Thirdly, the society guarantees the development of the social and cultural sphere with priority consideration of the requirements of social security of the population. In particular, this task is realized on the basis of favorable conditions for daily, weekly and annual rest by developing the necessary system of institutions, recreational infrastructure.

The next direction is the protection of health, the development of education, education and a high level of culture, implying the universality of the values of national and world culture, which are in public ownership.

Social protection of the population is provided by the following types of social assistance:

- pensions;
- benefits;
- benefits, benefits and services;
- one-time (non-systematic) material assistance.

The objects of social protection are:

- persons of retirement age;
- people with disabilities;

- children who have lost their breadwinner;
- children from low-income families;
- unemployed;
- pregnant women and non-working mothers caring for young children;
- temporarily unemployed for sickness;
- studying youth;
- able-bodied unemployed citizens who care for the disabled.

Pensioners are people who have lost their ability to work due to reaching retirement age or disability, as well as children who lost their breadwinners (orphans). Social protection of this circle of people is achieved by the pension system.

Unemployed people are able-bodied people who lost their jobs for various reasons and want to find a job. Social protection of this circle of people is achieved by the system of unemployment benefits.

Children from low-income families are people who have not reached the working age in their families, the aggregate income for each family member is less than the officially established subsistence level.

Social protection of this circle of people is achieved through a system of child allowances.

Social protection of the population is ensured through the system of old-age insurance, loss of ability to work or loss of a bread-winner (pensions, including private pension provision), social payments to low-income families (child support), social support temporarily unemployed (unemployment benefits), benefits and benefits To certain categories of the population, taking into account their material well-being and merit (social assistance in the form of patronage services, provision of products, fuel, etc.), protection of the mother (Provision of antenatal and postnatal leave), health insurance (medical insurance, temporary disability allowance), material support for students studying in the country (scholarships), disability prevention and rehabilitation (rehabilitation of the disabled, prosthetic and orthopedic centers).

The state regulates the level of social protection of the population through the system of legislative and by-laws, determines the level of the subsistence minimum and, taking into account it, sets minimum wages, social payments, insurance contributions and types of social assistance (benefits), coordinates the activities of the services involved in social protection.

However, the most effective role of the state in regulating the level of social protection of the population is to stimulate the creation of additional jobs, including for the disabled, in assisting the population in training, retraining and raising the level of qualifications.

Considering that the social protection system should be aimed at preventing the fall of the standard of living to complete impoverishment, the concept of "poverty" is introduced; the poverty line is defined

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and, based on this, the criterion of "need" for social assistance.

Poverty is defined as the standard of living below the established standard prevailing in society as a whole. The poverty line varies depending on time and place. The lower limit of poverty (absolute poverty) is the level beyond which a person can not exist. This limit is not subject to regulation.

The upper limit of poverty (relative poverty) is a level that does not exceed the average standard of living in this particular society as a whole. This limit can be regulated and established by the state.

The difference between absolute and relative poverty determines the degree of social security of the population, that is, the greater this distance, the more prosperous the society, both economically and socially. Consequently, relative poverty is an officially established minimum subsistence level for the state.

Need is the need to meet basic needs. From the point of view of social protection, the need means that it is necessary to bring the income of a particular person from the level of poverty to the level of the subsistence minimum officially established by the state. Satisfaction of need is provided by a combination of different types of social assistance.

The totality of all types of social assistance, taking into account personal incomes, must neither exceed nor be less than the officially established subsistence minimum. Failure to comply with this condition will result in the development of a dependent or discrediting the notion of social protection.

Types of social protection, as well as the amount of material support are set taking into account the environmental situation on the ground, the connection with agriculture and industry. At the same time, the order of delivery and its size should not contribute to the development of dependency.

When forming a system of social protection of the population, prospects for its development and stages of formation, it is necessary to take into account the state and possible changes in the demographic situation. Thus, the peculiarity of the demographic situation in Uzbekistan lies in the fact that about half of its population is incapacitated. However, unlike the countries located in the European part of the former USSR, about 80% of the disabled populations of the republic are children, that is, about 9.5 million people have not reached working age and at the same time high rates of natural population growth remain.

Social protection of the population that has not reached the working age should ensure the normal physical and spiritual development of the individual, which allows them to adapt in the market.

The main principle of social protection is the provision of assistance to each individual or family, depending only on the assessment of their income,

the level of welfare, quality and duration of socially useful work.

The system should support and assist people living below the poverty line, and at the same time encourage the desire of citizens to ensure their social protection in old age and with disability.

The main consumers of social protection in Uzbekistan are the disabled citizens, who in turn are divided into two main groups - persons who have lost the ability to socially useful work, and persons who have not reached the labor age. In this regard, it is expedient to distinguish two main types of social assistance:

- assistance in the form of pensions;
- assistance in the form of benefits.

A key link in the system of social protection for the elderly, disabled people and families who lost their bread-winners is pension provision. It performs several functions, the most important of which is compensation for loss of ability to work.

The development of market relations as a major contributes to the function of pension as a direct result of labor contribution to the development of society, the state, cooperative and private sectors in industry, agriculture, service, trade, etc.

The pension system should stimulate an increase in the retirement age, the desire to rehabilitate disability, reduce injuries and occupational morbidity. The size of pension provision should depend on the duration and intensity of labor.

In Uzbekistan, a number of activities aimed at enhancing the social protection of pensioners have been implemented. In September 1993, the first national law "On State Pension Provision of Citizens" was adopted.

The law strengthened the dependence of the amount of pensions on the amount of contributions to social insurance, and thus significantly brought the pension legislation closer to the standards of developed countries.

In order to create a unified financial basis for the social protection system in Uzbekistan, the Social Insurance Fund has been functioning since 1993. The Fund provides financing for the payment of pensions, temporary disability benefits and social benefits.

An important direction of social protection of pensioners is the determining growth of pensions over the minimum wage.

In 1992-1995 years. The growth of the minimum pension in Uzbekistan outpaced the growth of the minimum wage by almost 3 times, which was accompanied by the given opportunity for the workers to earn significantly more than the minimum.

One of the most vulnerable categories of the population is disabled. The legal basis for rendering assistance to disabled people in the country exists in the form of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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"On Social Protection of the Disabled" and "The State Program for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled". Particular attention in this program is given to creating equal opportunities for disabled people.

Such public organizations as the Uzbek Society of the Disabled, the Uzbek Society of the Blind, the Uzbek Society of the Deaf, etc. are successfully functioning in the country. These societies organize work of disabled people at their enterprises and create an opportunity for them not only to receive additional income, but also to join the labor activity, to feel them necessary to society, which has an invaluable, but real effect. The system of child benefits operates in Uzbekistan in the following order:

1. At the birth of a child, parents receive a one-time benefit in the amount of two minimum wages, which significantly ensures the indexation of this type of benefits with the growth of inflation.

In addition to the childbirth allowance, mothers or persons caring for the child are eligible to receive benefits until they reach the age of two.

2. Unified benefits for families with children under 16 years of age.

They are paid to families depending on the incomes of parents. The amounts of these benefits are small (maximum allowance for a family with four or more children is 150% of the minimum wage). The main goal pursued by the state in the payment of such benefits is to support the financial situation of families with children.

Since the mid-1990s, the targeted form of social protection in Uzbekistan has begun to develop, focused on helping the neediest families. It is paid at the expense of the state budget, and is appointed by the decision of the citizens of the village, kishlak, aul, meeting of representatives of citizens from streets or apartment houses.

The decision is preceded by a test of the applicant's need for financial assistance. The amount of assistance is from 1.5 to 3 minimum wages.

An appeal to the centuries-old traditions of the Uzbek people allowed channeling part of the gross national product in favor of the neediest without any increase in the bureaucratic apparatus, through self-government bodies (mahalla). In 1995, every eighth family of Uzbekistan received material assistance, and in the village - one in five.

According to the estimates of specialists of the international labor organization, such a system operating in Uzbekistan is recognized as "unique", since it has no analogue in any country in the world.

Preferential pension provision for persons employed in jobs with harmful and difficult working conditions should be carried out at the expense of enterprises and employers, with the exception of

those industries whose working conditions can not be improved.

The system of child allowances in Uzbekistan is limited to the following types of benefits:

- a one-time benefit at the birth of a child;
- Monthly allowance for children of low-income families under the age of 16 years (for students who do not receive scholarships, up to 18 years).

The amounts of these benefits are determined by the ratio of the total family income to the officially established subsistence level.

With the organization of the labor market, another group of the population appears, requiring social protection - the unemployed. A distinctive feature of this part of the population is that it is able-bodied and for this reason has no right to help. For this category of population, a social protection mechanism should be developed that does not violate the incentives for work and does not impose an unbearable burden on the budget.

The system of unemployment benefits should prompt for an early employment, raising the level of their qualifications or acquiring a new profession that is in demand in the labor market. In this regard, unemployment benefits are limited both in size and duration of their payments. In addition, the amount of benefits paid varies in time. For example, in the first quarter of the period the amount of the benefit is paid in full, in the second quarter - the amount of the benefit is reduced by 25%, in the third quarter - by 50% and, lastly, the benefit is paid at a rate of 25% of the originally established amount, but in all cases not less than officially established living wage. The largest area of social protection is health protection. It covers the whole population of the republic and for this reason requires considerable funds. The health care system is designed to stimulate a healthy lifestyle and improve the level of medical care, while not contributing to the development of dependency.

The amount of temporary disability allowances must take into account the causes of the onset of the disease. A mechanism is being developed to provide additional care that takes into account the severity of the disease and the costs of its treatment.

### Conclusion

The reform of social protection in terms of ensuring health protection is built on the basis of the experience of developed countries and gradually passes to the system of insurance medicine, which is introduced in stages.

The introduction of insurance medicine should not deny the existence of a public health service funded by the state and also providing a full range of medical services. The presence of this service will allow, in some measure, to protect the most disadvantaged segments of the population.

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