

The Signs Of Uzbekistan As A Social State

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Abstract: The article scientific-theoretically analyzes the concept and essence of social state and social function. Moreover, it dwells on the improving issues of social state and social function of the state.

Keywords: social state, social function, social policy, social sphere, social partnership.

INTRODUCTION

Today, modern science has not yet developed a unified understanding of the social state. Based on this, is the concept of “social state” independent or does it express fixed functional relations between the constitutional organization in the form of content and form of the state? Are the concepts of “social state” and “social function of the state” similar to each other? It is natural that appropriate questions arise.

In our opinion, the modern welfare state is the stage of development of the welfare state after the paternalistic welfare state, the goal of organized society. Depending on this or that cultural and historical context, different models (types) of the social state have developed in different countries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Foreign scientists have developed many classifications of the social state. The criteria for classifying the social state by experts are different and do not always coincide, which does not allow them to be compared in all respects. However, despite the diversity of the specific characteristics of each social state, in the process of comparative analysis, we can determine the general direction of the dynamics of social functions and its development in the current period.

In particular, the social state brings the relationship between the state and the individual to the first place in the conditions of the free market economy. At one time, A. Smith, J. Mill, B. Constance, J. Locke and others began to evaluate freedom as the highest value that the

state should guarantee for every individual.

The Russian scientist A.P. Aleksandrova recognizes the existence of the following signs of the social state:

- the legal nature of social policy implementation, the state's obligation to manage and regulate social processes;
- existence of social insurance system;
- social payments according to the budget;
- availability of social protection, social security and employment systems by the state;
- availability of state social assistance for all members of society;
- recognition of the social state's responsibility for the level of well-being of its citizens;
- creating conditions for the development of civil society [1, 326].

The social state is a complex and diverse activity of the state that determines the performance of not one, but several functions. Therefore, taking into account the nature of the welfare state, special attention should be paid to its social functions: economic, political, social, demographic, rehabilitation, etc., which are the main functions of the welfare state.

In connection with the analysis of the essence of the social state, it is necessary to consider the social state that recently existed in our country. Despite the etymological proximity of the norms of these countries, although the historical roots of their origin are similar, their essence is sharply opposite. When talking about the essence of the social state, it is necessary to determine the functional activity of the state: it should be aimed at the interests of the person, his moral, material and physical well-being, and

the achievement of maximum rights and social security of the individual. When determining the essence of the social state, it is necessary to pay attention to its functions and determine which of them are the main ones.

Thus, we can say with full reason that any state performs general social activities as a defender of the interests of the entire society, all classes, all social groups and strata of society. This, of course, does not exclude the fact that the ratio of classism and universality in the state indicates the existence of states that include more class functions and states that practice more universal (democratic) functions. This situation determines not only the direction of state activity, but also its social tasks. After all, sociality is, first of all, living justice and living blood brotherhood of people, therefore any rule, any law, any order that makes life fairer is social.

Indeed, "genuine legal ideas... are directly embedded in the basis of this social structure, become one of the expressions of its peculiarities and characteristics. Therefore, the science that summarizes such ideas, the legal science, is inextricably linked with positive law and its entire existence, with the legal basis" [2, 165]. The first condition of "socialism" is to treat the human person, his honor, dignity, and free will with care. Complicating a person, humiliating him denies sociality, because it predetermines the moral situation in society.

Therefore, when talking about the sociality of the state where human dignity is degraded, they ignore human interests or reject them blindly or hypocritically. Even though the state deals with the welfare of its citizens to a certain extent, such a claim cannot be accepted. In this regard, it is appropriate to remember the following words of I. Ilin: "Dark kings will remain kings, slaves who dress lavishly and live lavishly will not be freed from slavery, but will become stupid, morally corrupt and self-made slaves. A regime of bullying, fear, backbiting, spying, flattery, and lying can never be social, despite all the satiety. First of all, a person needs dignity and freedom, freedom of belief, religion, initiative, work and creativity. Only a worthy and free man can realize living justice and living brotherhood. Slaves and tyrants always want

other things and introduce the opposite to life" [3, 60-61].

That is why he could not talk about social justice and fraternity, which proclaimed the primacy of class over sociality, or condemned it as the fabrications of "bourgeois swindlers", and had no right to do so.

In this context, it can be said with full reason that the greater the weight of general social functions, the higher the role of the state as a means of achieving social compromise and stabilization of social relations. In such times, the state abandons the use of violence and coercion methods and relies more on the authority and influence of universally democratic, humanitarian institutions, ideas (for example, the ideas of the legal state).

The idea of a new historical form of the welfare state includes all the accumulated experience of social activity, including the obligations of the state for social protection (albeit in a different version compared to the era of the paternalistic welfare state), and the obligations of the citizen to work actively and efficiently. Recently, in almost all modern countries, there has been a significant tendency to reduce budget expenditures for social needs, which requires scientific understanding.

Of course, today it is impossible to fully include Uzbekistan among these social states. However, a similar tendency can be seen in the attempt to constitutionally combine many of the listed features of this type of state. Therefore, it seems legitimate to call Uzbekistan a period of transition to a social state.

In our opinion, social policy is one of the main directions of the state's internal policy, created to ensure the stability of its social system, its goals are:

- to improve the standard of living of the country's population;
- mitigation or elimination of social conflicts;
- achieving a certain balance in society;
- improving the economy.

In our opinion, the welfare state has a number of characteristics that differ from other types of state, including:

- legal basis of social policy;
- existence of social insurance system;

- availability of social budget benefits;
- existence of state systems for social protection, social security and employment;
- access to social assistance for all, without exception, needy members of society;
- acceptance of responsibility for the well-being of citizens by the state;
- existence of civil society institutions.

The goal of social policy is implemented by the state by providing social guarantees, regulating taxes, and encouraging philanthropic and entrepreneurial initiatives. Social policy should focus on solving priority problems, developing social mechanisms, coordinating state obligations with real financing opportunities.

In order to more effectively implement the social function of the state, it is necessary to pay attention to the main priorities of social policy, in particular:

- recognition of the responsibility of the state for the social condition of its citizens;
- guarantee free education and medical services to all citizens;
- adjustment of the minimum wage, stipends and allowances to the real cost of living;
- to guarantee timely payment of wages, pensions, scholarships to public sector employees;
- prevention of mass unemployment, retraining and upgrading of skills of the released workforce;
- such as family, motherhood and childhood, veterans and disabled support [4, 26].

Therefore, at present, the state pays great attention to the implementation of the state policy in the field of education, science, culture and health of citizens. In these areas, the social function is implemented in the form of state support (financial, material, programmatic) of educational, scientific institutions, as well as cultural institutions. As for managing and organizing their work, they are autonomous, free in their activities, and state interference is unacceptable here.

Thus, the state implements various measures to improve the standard of living of citizens, the direct social function of the state is

aimed at ensuring the social security of the individual, ensuring normal living conditions for all members of society, regardless of their direct participation in production.

In the current period, it should be understood that the tasks of the state are considered in the specific historical conditions of the development of society in their complex subject and content, as well as in providing its means and methods. This approach makes it possible to explain and understand the diversity of functions, distinguishing the characteristics of each of them and in the future to find things that were previously unknown.

Implementation of the social function occupies one of the leading positions in state activity. In this way, firstly, decent living conditions are created for everyone and peace of citizens is ensured, and secondly, social protection for the unemployed, elderly, disabled, large families, orphans, children in single-parent families, in case of ethnic conflicts - refugees and forcibly displaced people. thirdly, social justice and harmony in the society, as well as a democratic system that protects the individual will be strengthened. Successful activity of the state in the social sphere is one of the conditions for effective implementation of economic, political and other state functions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At the current stage of state development, there should be a set of measures aimed at meeting the needs of needy citizens, providing social protection funds, natural and psychological support, benefits and services, and creating conditions for their self-sufficiency. These activities should be implemented at the expense of local budgets, as well as other sources that are not traditionally implemented by the social security system. The need for a uniform interpretation of social protection is also explained by the fact that they are implemented on the basis of relevant laws.

To improve social protection, it is necessary to implement the following actions:

- to see the purpose and target direction of social protection, to improve its types and forms;

- ensuring the independence of authorities in organizing and implementing social and legal protection of the population.

The formation of a welfare state requires the allocation of social policy as a priority type of state policy. Both state and non-state institutions should participate in its implementation.

Based on the analysis of legal support of the social function of the modern state, there are the following development trends:

- transition to mutual responsibility of all subjects of social development - the state, non-state associations, entrepreneurs, citizens for the results of social development;

- activation of the compensatory function of the state;

- protection of the population of working age from social risks based on the principles of insurance;

- the voluntariness and variety of forms of participation of citizens in the formation and implementation of social policy;

- expansion of sources of funding of social services through extra-budgetary funds;

- support of non-state infrastructure in the social protection system;

- to encourage active participation of citizens in the formation of well-being (by creating legal, financial, economic and organizational conditions).

One of the distinctive features of the modern state is the increased attention to socially disadvantaged categories of citizens: children, disabled people, and the elderly. State benefits, subsidies and pensions are set for their interests.

On the other hand, the problem of supporting categories of the population in need of social protection is directly related to the participation of the state in the management of the country's economy. The truth is that the modern state is a market state. The essence of the market economy is the free exchange of goods, the inviolability of private property and recognition of the legal interests of the owner, freedom of labor and private entrepreneurship.

In our opinion, it is necessary for the welfare state to ensure the compatibility between the creation and maintenance of legislation and

legal conditions for the effective economic foundations of the development of society, the natural rights and obligations of the members of the society, and the payment of fees in order to maximally satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the members of the society.

Today, the terms "social protection", "right to social protection" are firmly established in legal documents, in the vocabulary of politicians and statesmen, they are full of pages of periodicals. Suffice it to say that in the former union social security was implemented in a unique way for the first time in the world. It was a concept that combined various forms of public distribution and redistribution of part of the national income regulated by law, as well as the provision of services, mainly for the provision of old age and disability.

In the conditions of the market economy, the main regulation of social relations is the law of the market, and the main one is the law of the ratio of supply and demand. In accordance with this law, the prices of goods and services are formed and, ultimately, the standard of living of the country's population is determined. The decrease in demand for certain goods forces the entrepreneur to improve the quality of products, reduce their production costs, create new, modern, highly demanded products and support the development of science and technology.

Thus, the modern social state is an institution aimed at organizing the normal life and development of the entire society, protecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of all citizens and peoples living in it, and a means of resolving disputes both inside and outside the state. It should be noted that the state does not completely eliminate punitive and repressive functions, but applies them only to a narrow circle that violates the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as to aggressive states and authoritarian regimes that violate the rights and freedoms of their people.

At present, the problem of a person, his interests and needs has been put on a new socio-economic and political basis, and the necessity of a new research of personal needs and the processes of their satisfaction has been determined by the following conditions:

- The strategic goal of Uzbekistan's development is the comprehensive stabilization of human interests and needs;

- implementation of consistent social protection policy;

- creating a free and prosperous life;

- consists of the need to ensure the interrelationship and harmony of the interests and needs of the society and the individual.

This indicates that the issues of social protection, forms of its implementation, the role of social protection in material support of citizens are not limited, moreover, its aspects within the framework of the concept of establishment of a legal state are extremely important. That is why the rule of law at the highest level is an important feature of the legal state.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the main characteristics of the welfare state are:

- development of the concept of social development, society and strategic social directions;

- creation of socially-based preliminary conditions for a mixed economy;

- creation and identification of its priority areas, appropriate financial and social programs, personal and material support;

- ideological and informational provision of cooking social policy and social gram;

- income regulation policy;

- providing employment;

- social security,

- education policy and health care.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the process of establishing a civil society and a legal state, the question of the role and status of the state, its bodies in the social protection of the population, as the transition to the civil society, this function of the state is gradually transferred to the society in an evolutionary way, in the process of implementing social protection, this improvement of the activity of state bodies in the field requires solving the problems of mutual cooperation with public associations, non-governmental organizations, citizens' self-

government bodies.

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