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## **SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION – THE BASIS OF CONSTRUCTION OF A LEGAL STATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY**

Khashimova Gulchehra Abdurakhmanovna

Alfraganus University, senior lecturer of the department

“International relations and history”

### **Abstract:**

The transition to a market economy has necessitated the need to introduce the concept of "social protection of the population." Social protection of the population is a system of direct targeted guarantees of the state to the population, ensuring normal conditions of life.

In other words, the social protection system should be built based on solving the tasks of ensuring real socio-economic effectiveness, rather than from narrow considerations of market systems. At the same time, social protection is always objectively determined, on the one hand, by the system of economic relations, in which it operates, and on the other - by the requirements of the modern state of the world economy, of humanity as a whole.

**Keywords:** Social protection, poverty level, stable development, real incomes of the population, market economy, social benefits, social protection funds, civil society.

### **Introduction:**

The state regulates the level of social protection of the population through a system of legislative and subordinate acts, determines the minimum subsistence level and, taking it into account, establishes minimum wage levels, social payments, insurance contributions, and types of social assistance (benefits), coordinates the activities of services, involved in social protection. However, the most effective role of the state in regulating the level of social protection of the population lies in stimulating the creation of additional jobs, in including for the disabled, in assisting the population in professional training, retraining, and upgrading qualifications.

Considering that the social protection system should be aimed at preventing the decline of living standards to complete poverty, the concept of the concept of



"poverty", defines the poverty line and based on this - the criteria of "need" for social assistance.

**Methods used:** in writing this scientific article, the latest statistical data were used, the latest statistical data, sociological empirical survey methods, respondent questionnaires, observation, and content analysis of the obtained data and study of regulatory documents.

The modern economy, which should be "an economy for humans", needs an effective social protection system - one that allows the labor potential of each person to be utilized regardless of their socio-economic status, from which social-economic group they belong to. This is how effective use of human potential can be achieved and what is called "confidence in tomorrow". If such protection is not provided, it becomes impossible or at least significantly complicates the use of skilled labor, which must have the ability to retrain, learn new things, creativity.

In other words, the presence of an effective social protection system is an integral feature of the modern economy, based on the work of skilled workers. Otherwise, an effective economy at the turn of the 21st century simply cannot be created.

Effective social protection means a system of economic relations that provide each member of society with guarantees of a certain standard of living, minimally necessary for the development and use of their abilities (labor, entrepreneurial, personal), and providing for it in case of loss (absence) of certain abilities (the elderly, disabled, sick, children etc.).

With this approach to defining social protection, its components become the following guarantees:

- work for the able-bodied (protection against unemployment);
- provision of benefits for those already and still unable to work, the disabled and other socially vulnerable groups of the population;
- a normal standard of living based on income from labor activity or benefits (including consumption of basic material goods, primarily food products);
- minimum accessible provision of housing, services of healthcare and culture;
- obtaining education necessary for the formation of a modern qualified workforce.



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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 job or necessary resources and payment for

work. The state guarantees socially acceptable working conditions, minimum wage conditions, and also creates guarantees of equality of subjects in the labor market (to the extent that it exists in a mixed economy), guarantees of free choice of profession, type of occupation, place of work, field, and place of labor application. Such a system implies not only the activity of state bodies, but also a developed system of organization and self-organization of workers in the form of trade unions, associations of labor collectives and other bodies representing the interests of hired workers or workers who are owners of their enterprises.

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

Social protection of the population is ensured through a system of insurance for old age, loss of capacity to work, or loss of breadwinner (pension provision, including private pension provision), social payments to low-income families (child benefits), social support for temporarily unemployed individuals (unemployment benefits), provision of benefits and advantages to certain categories of the population with consideration of their material security and merits (social assistance in the form of guardian services, provision of food, fuel, etc.), protection of maternity (provision of prenatal and postnatal leave), health insurance (medical insurance, benefits for temporary disability), material support for student youth (scholarships), prevention of disability and restoration of work capacity (rehabilitation of the disabled, prosthetic and orthopedic centers).

The totality of all types of social assistance, taking into account personal incomes, should neither exceed nor be less than the officially established minimum living wage. Non-compliance with this condition will lead to the development of dependency or discrediting the concept of social protection.



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Types of social protection, as well as the amounts of material support are established taking into account the ecological situation in the area, the connection with agriculture and industry. At the same time, the procedure for provision and its amounts should not contribute to the development of dependency. "When forming a system of social protection for the population, the prospects for its development and stages of establishment, it is necessary to consider the state and possible changes in the demographic situation. Thus, the peculiarity of the demographic situation in Uzbekistan is that about

half of its population is disabled. However, unlike countries located in the European part of the CIS, about 80 percent of the disabled population of the republic are children, that is, about 9.5 million people have not reached working age and at the same time there are still high rates of natural population growth." [1. 56]

Social protection for the population that has not reached working age, must ensure normal physical and spiritual development of the individual, allowing adaptation to market conditions.

The main principle of social protection is to provide assistance to each individual or family based solely on the assessment of their income, level of well-being, quality and duration of socially useful labor. The system should support and assist individuals, living below the poverty line, and at the same time encourage citizens' desire to ensure their social protection in old age and in case of loss of ability to work.

"The main consumers of social protection in Uzbekistan are disabled citizens, who in turn are divided into two main groups - individuals who have lost the ability to socially useful labor, and individuals who have not reached working age. In this regard, it is advisable to highlight 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, the disabled and families who have lost their breadwinner is pension provision. It performs several functions, the most important of which is compensation in case of loss of ability to work." [5.111]



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The development of market relations highlights the function of pensions as a direct result of labor contributions to the development of society, of the state, cooperative and private sectors in industry, agriculture, services, trade. The pension system should encourage an increase in the retirement age, the desire for disability rehabilitation, the reduction injuries and occupational diseases. The amount of pension provision should depend on the duration and intensity of work. In Uzbekistan, a number of measures have been implemented aimed at strengthening the social protection of pensioners. In September 1993, the first national Law "On State Pension Provision of citizens". The law strengthened the dependence of pension amounts on the sum of contributions to social insurance and thus significantly brought pension legislation closer to the standards of developed countries.

"The child benefit system operates in Uzbekistan in the following order: upon the birth of a child, parents receive a one-time allowance of two minimum wages, which significantly ensures the indexing of this type of benefits in the event of an increase in inflation. In addition to the birth allowance, mothers or individuals caring for the child, have the right to receive benefits until they reach the age of two." [4. 78]

Research results. Society guarantees the development of the socio- cultural sphere with priority consideration of the requirements of social protection of the population. In particular, this task is implemented based on favorable conditions for daily, weekly, and annual rest through the development of the necessary system of institutions and leisure infrastructure.

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

### **Conclusions and recommendations**

In order to create a unified financial basis of the social protection system in Uzbekistan, the Fund has been operating since 1993 of social insurance. The Fund finances the payment of pensions, temporary disability benefits, and social allowances. An important direction of social protection for pensioners is the determination of pension growth above the minimum wage.



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One of the most vulnerable categories of the population is the disabled. The legal basis for providing assistance to the disabled in the country exists in the form of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Social Protection of Disabled Persons" and the "State Program for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons". Special attention in this program is given to creating equal opportunities for the disabled.

In the country, such public organizations as the Uzbek Society of the Disabled, the Uzbek Society of the Blind, the Uzbek Society of the Deaf, etc. These societies organize work for the disabled at their enterprises and create opportunities for them not only to receive additional assistance and create opportunities for them not only to receive additional income, but also to engage in labor activities, to feel oneself needed by society, which has an invaluable but real effect.

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