

Social protection of the population and development of social relations

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Annotation: The purpose of the formation of a socially oriented market economy in the country is to improve the welfare of the population, to meet its growing needs, to raise the cultural and spiritual level and to ensure the peaceful coexistence of society. Due to the formation of market relations in our country at the level of society, there are financial difficulties among certain segments of the population. This will be achieved by the state using the funds of the centralized social protection system to solve the problems that have arisen temporarily. Social problems, social protection and social security problems cannot be left alone. The world's population is growing every year. At the same time, the United Nations is concerned about the growing poverty of the world's population

The purpose of the formation of a socially oriented market economy in the country is to improve the welfare of the population, to meet its growing needs, to raise the cultural and spiritual level and to ensure the peaceful coexistence of society. Due to the formation of market relations in our country at the level of society, there are financial difficulties among certain segments of the population. This will be achieved by the state using the funds of the centralized social protection system to solve the problems that have arisen temporarily. Social problems, social protection and social security problems cannot be left alone. The world's population is growing every year. At the same time, the United Nations is concerned about the growing poverty of the world's population. To get rid of this problem, the state has put forward the concept of centralized social protection. In particular, in 2021, the cost of financial assistance and compensation to low-income families in the country for social protection benefits amounted to 9.8 trillion soums. This, in turn, will allow in 2021 to provide financial assistance to citizens in need of social protection, to pay all types of social benefits to families with children, to provide financial assistance to low-income families, to pay benefits to children with disabilities from childhood. In the system of social protection of Uzbekistan through the budget policy in the system of centralized social protection of the population can be guaranteed protection through the use of new methods and the possibility of lifting the population out of poverty, so we consider it appropriate to establish a system of state social assistance.

Improving children's nutrition rations, covering education costs (free books and non-winter clothing provided by the state), participation in school and preschool education, vaccinations, regular medical examinations in the provision of benefits to direct funds to the development of human capital in the social contract conditions such as the provision of transit, the purchase of basic hygiene products should be developed.

Gradual implementation of the mechanism of social work at the local level (based on the principle of "Mahallabay") in the provision of state social assistance and services in our country from 2023. that is:

Stage 1: identification of low-income families through a single register of social protection;

Phase 2: Individual study of family problems, causes of low income and their needs;

Phase 3: Social protection of the family through the development of an individual social protection plan that includes all social assistance and service programs necessary to lift the family out of poverty;

In our country, in 2021, salaries, social benefits, pensions of employees of budgetary organizations have been increased by a total of 20% (from February 1 to 10%, from September 1 to 10%). At the same time, due to the introduction of minimum consumption expenditures, the minimum pension and social benefits have

been increased by an average of 3.5%, as well as significantly differentiated salaries of employees of some government agencies, tax, judicial and other organizations. As a result, salaries and other primary payments of budget organizations in 2021 increased by 17% compared to 2020 and amounted to 45% of total expenditures (43.4% in 2020) or 87.5 trillion soums¹. In Uzbekistan, since the first year of independence, social protection of the population has been carried out in a centralized manner. In the process of transition to a market economy, the country has pursued a social policy to address social problems. In order to financially support the implementation of entrepreneurial initiatives of the population, in connection with the introduction of the post of assistant governor for employment and reduction of poverty in each mahalla, in 2020 the state budget will allocate 2.5 trillion soums for the new system of mahalla work. soums were allocated. 996.0 billion soums have been allocated through the Employment Promotion Fund to finance the work of mahallas in Uzbekistan, including employment, vocational training, purchase of seedlings, equipment and mini-technologies, subsidies for the construction of light greenhouses and compensation. soums, 222.0 bln. soums through the Public Works Fund for the involvement of the unemployed in paid public works. soums, 500.0 bln. soums through the Entrepreneurship Support Fund to cover 1 part of interest payments on bank loans received by citizens for starting a business. 50.0 billion soums to cover part of the cost of drilling wells for irrigation of farms through the Fund for Support of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Landowners. soums, as well as 250 bln. soums in local budgets for improvement of mahalla infrastructure on the basis of recommendations of assistant governors. soums are being directed².

Introduction of the institute of social workers at the mahalla level in our country to study the social and economic causes of families and their needs, to develop individual social protection programs aimed at removing families from poverty on the basis of identified causes and needs;

To prevent the decline of the family's social status through the timely appointment and provision of public social services and assistance, to ensure that programs are aimed at removing the family from a difficult life situation;

Integration of the mechanism of providing social services in mahallas of the Republic with the information system "Single Register of Social Protection". Transformation of the information system "Single Register of Social Protection" by 2026 into a single database of all socially vulnerable segments of the population and all social assistance services provided to them. Therefore:

digitization of public services;

simplification of the procedure for applying for social benefits;

Transfer of databases "Iron Book", "Women's Book", "Youth Book" and "Book of Mercy" to the "Single Register of Social Protection";

elimination of corruption factors in the system of social protection.

Take measures to provide housing for all orphans in need of housing and children deprived of parental care.

In 2022, 13.0 trillion soums will be allocated for the provision of financial assistance to citizens in need of social protection through the centralized state social protection system, the payment of benefits to children with disabilities. UZS or 6.0% of the total expenditures, which is planned to be allocated in 2021, which is 26.7% more than the approved parameter.

These costs are directed to:

- Expenditures related to the payment of benefits for the birth of an average of more than 78 thousand children per month - 546.1 billion. sum;

- 2,384 billion soums per month for more than 303,000 children with disabilities. sum;

- 762 billion soums will be spent on pensions for the elderly and the disabled who do not have the required length of service to receive an average of more than 134,000 pensions per month. sum;

- On average, about 70,000 citizens receive compensation payments in lieu of housing and communal benefits every month - 101 billion soums. sum;

¹Budget for December 10, 2021.

² Budget for December 10, 2021.

- On average, more than 19,000 citizens receive monthly funeral benefits - 258 billion. sum;
- 1,413,000 to low-income families with children under 18 - 7,278 billion. sum;
- For financial assistance to 27,000 low-income families - 222 billion. sum.

In 2022, the number of families receiving child benefits and financial assistance for low-income families will be increased from an average of 1,200,000 in 2021 to 1,440,000.³

From September 2021, benefits for families with children under 14 years of age and child benefits for low-income families will be introduced instead of childcare benefits until the child reaches 2 years of age. At the same time, the age of children taken into account in the appointment of child benefits was increased from 14 to 18 years, the payment period was increased from 6 to 12 months, and the procedure for determining the amount based on the number of children in the family was introduced. There is also a procedure for assigning financial assistance to single citizens, childless or low-income families with all children over 18 years of age. In addition, through the Public Works Fund in order to support the population, to provide employment on the basis of broad involvement in paid public works, entrepreneurship In 2022, 300 billion. soums, 940 bln. soums through the State Fund for Employment Promotion. soums, 91 bln. soums through the State Targeted Fund for Women and Family Support. UZS is planned to be allocated. In order to increase the efficiency of budget expenditures for entrepreneurship and employment in the country from 2020, the following is proposed:

- Determining the timing and targets of subsidies in the country, taking into account the subsidies allocated from the state budget and trust funds.

- Introduce a system of allocation of funds from the state budget to state trust funds on the basis of orders of the funds, in order to ensure budget discipline and the targeted use of budget funds, based on international practice.

- Introduce a mechanism for judicial recovery of inefficient or inefficiently spent subsidies, compensation and other costs.

At the same time, the establishment of an effective social insurance system in the country allows to eliminate social problems. From the activities of developed countries around the world, it is clear that the social insurance system created in them plays an important role in solving social problems at all stages of human development. Social insurance management of social protection is a form of social protection of the economically active population from various risks associated with the loss of jobs, ability to work and income. There is a state social insurance fund in the country, which is a centralized nationwide fund, distributed by territories and sectors, the state social insurance fund is formed on the basis of mandatory participation of funds of enterprises and organizations of various forms of ownership and individuals engaged in business activities. The sources of the state social insurance fund are different: insurance premiums of enterprises and organizations, state budget funds, receipts from sanatoriums and holiday homes, and other income.

"Insurance as an economic category reflects a system of economic relations, which includes a set of forms and methods of formation of trust funds and their use in covering losses in the event of various adverse events, as well as in assisting citizens in certain events."⁴

It is known that social insurance is the loss of ability to work due to illness, old age and various accidents, as well as loss of employment and social insurance of the unemployed against social risks.

In our country, the types of protection from social risks are unique, there are differences in the organization of social insurance, early detection of risk, financial responsibility of the team for specific risks, organization in a particular area, etc. are the main features of insurance. Social protection of the population determines the legal, socio-economic relations underlying insurance. However, the amount of insurance is related to the costs of labor reproduction. It is caused by incapacity for work, illness, accident, disability, pregnancy and old age and other circumstances. Social insurance can be classified as a system of legal, economic and organizational measures to minimize and cover certain forms of social risk. For the formation of social insurance in the country, it is necessary to have economic, social bases, a strong accounting system, social and demographic statistics. To do this, the society must fully understand the problems that arise in the

³ Budget for December 10, 2021.

⁴ Shaxov V.V. Introduction to insurance: ekonomicheskii aspekt. M., Finance and Statistics, 2018, p.10

field of social protection of workers and their families, the self-protection of workers in order to solve it. It should be noted that social insurance, unlike other types of social protection, covers the population with a high level of social insurance. Social assistance, unlike social insurance, is provided to the population not at the discretion of the authorities, but at the discretion of the authorities. Social protection of the population Social assistance is provided individually after the identification of vulnerable and needy categories of the population and is carried out at the expense of tax revenues. In social protection, the social assistance program is in the form of compensation, is aimed at supporting the needy and is funded from various levels of the budget. Self-help of insurance system participants and self-management of insurance companies is an important feature of insurance. The social assistance provided is of a guardianship nature and is a feature of public administration.

The difference between social insurance and social assistance is due to the different roles and responsibilities of the state in the activities and organization of institutions, and social protection in the complex of the two sectors ensures the reproduction of the labor potential of the population.

Here, social insurance funds operate on the principles of solidarity of employers and employees, self-government, non-profit economic activity. It should be noted that there are compulsory and voluntary forms of social insurance, compulsory social insurance is a special type of state social guarantee provided by extra-budgetary funds and is based on the principle of incomplete self-financing. It should be noted that voluntary social insurance is formed on the basis of collective solidarity and mutual assistance, full implementation of the principle of democracy self-government in the management of insurance funds, social partnership of employees and employers, insurance payments and programs directly related to insured income. is a characteristic feature.

Conclusion

1. We believe that it is necessary to strengthen control over the provision of financial assistance only to the needy through the channels of governance in order to prevent the existing strata of the population in need of assistance through targeted social protection.

2. It is a requirement of the period to ensure that the funds allocated from the state budget for social protection in 2022 will reach each family member in a targeted manner through the mahalla.

3. In general, based on the process of social protection and the system of citizen management, we believe that the development of the system of organization and stabilization of social protection in Uzbekistan can be solved gradually.

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