

SOCIAL PROTECTION IS THE MAIN DIRECTION OF STATE POLICY

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Annotation:

This article talks about the policy carried out at the time when market relations in Uzbekistan were faced with temporary difficulties such as shortages, price increases, economic stress, and currency depreciation.

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Social market relations were first proposed by the German scientist Ludwig Erhard (1897-1971) in the middle of the 20th century. It is based on the social support of poor needy families in the society through tax redistribution of the income of the rich. This idea was first used in the European countries of Germany and Sweden and gave good results. Today, the social protection policy is well established in these countries. As a result, they have almost no poor people.

After Uzbekistan gained political independence in 1991, taking into account its historical, national, demographic and unique oriental characteristics, the transition to socially oriented market relations was defined as the main basis of our country's internal policy. Article 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "The state shall carry out its activities based on the principles of social justice and legality, aiming at the well-being of man and society¹."

These provisions are continued in Articles 39, 40, 41 of our Basic Law and are emphasized as follows: "Everyone has the right to receive social security in the event of old age, loss of working capacity, as well as in the event of deprivation of a breadwinner and in other cases established by law²."

The amount of pensions, allowances, and other types of social assistance cannot be less than the minimum amount necessary for subsistence.

At the same time, the laws "On state pension provision of citizens", "On social protection of the disabled in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On self-management of citizens" issued in our Republic are also worthy of attention as they are aimed at social protection of the population.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi. T., O'zbekiston, 2001, 8-bet.

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi. T., O'zbekiston, 2001. 13-bet.

The contents of these legal documents are infused with feelings of kindness and care for the population.

In the first days of independence, it became clear that a strong social policy is the need of the times for Uzbekistan. Under the rule of the Soviets, our country was turned into a region that supplies the main raw materials, and the population was getting poorer year by year.

Uzbekistan's social policy is characterized by its nationalism. The State program for the rehabilitation of the disabled was developed and implemented in Uzbekistan, the first country on the path of economic reforms.

At the very beginning of the reforms in the republic, its main goal was to create decent living conditions for people.

In the initial period of the formation of market relations in Uzbekistan, there were temporary difficulties such as shortages, increase in prices, economic stress, devaluation of money.

In order to normalize the standard of living of the population in the first difficult and economic years of independence, using new methods of state management, benefits were introduced in wages, pensions, scholarships, and various allowances. During 1991 - 1996, minimum wages and pensions were tax-free in Uzbekistan.

The funds spent on social protection increased year by year. For example, 2 billion soums were spent for this purpose in 1991, and in 1996 this indicator exceeded 16 billion soums.

The entire population was continuously supplied with the most necessary food and other consumer goods. In the first stage of the republic's economic reforms, funds in the amount of 3.1 parts of the budget were allocated for social protection activities.

The solution to this complex issue is one of the main characteristics of the mentality of the Uzbek people, which goes back to the neighborhoods. The community elders and activists elected by the people know the source of income of every person living in the community inside and out. According to the rules of the new system, the financial assistance given to low-income families will be decided at the meeting of residents of the neighborhood closest to the people. In order to provide economic assistance to the poor, special funds have been established, which operate at the expense of the republican and local budget funds, as well as the funds of enterprises and organizations, entrepreneurs, and citizens. From the fourth quarter of 1994, 360 mln. if soums were allocated, in 1995 more than 500,000 needy families in the republic were given 6 billion soums of financial aid through neighborhood committees.

On August 24, 1994, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to strengthen social protection of low-income families" was announced. In accordance with the decree, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 434 "On issues of organizing social protection of low-income families" was adopted³.

³ Konstitutsionnoye pravo Respubliki Uzbekistana (so ormat Aktov) T ark. 1995, 335-378-betlar

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This indicator was 2.1 billion soums in 1996, 2.34 billion soums in 1997, 3.1 billion soums in 2000, and 354,400 families in our republic benefited from it. The average monthly financial support amounted to 4168 soums. This figure was 4636 soums in Syrdarya region, 4420 soums in Jizzakh region, and 4675 soums in Tashkent city⁴.

In conclusion, in the first years of independence, despite the difficulties, a reasonable policy was carried out. In order to provide economic assistance to low-income families, special funds have been established, and they operate at the expense of the republican and local budget funds, as well as the funds of enterprises and organizations, entrepreneurs, and citizens.

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⁴ Jalilov Sh. Kuchli davlatdan - kuchli jamiyat sari. T.: O'zbekiston 2001, 57-bet.