

SOCIAL STATE AND ITS BASIC PRINCIPLES

Abdurahmanova Manzura Manafovna

Doctor of sociology, associate professor.

Habibjonova Dilafrozkhon Bahodirjan qizi

Fergana State University

Master of social work specialty



Annotation *This article extensively analyzes the concept of a social state, the basic principles of its historical formation process. The essence of the social state protection of human interests is based on the ideas of ensuring social justice, equality and solidarity. The article also covers the reforms towards the establishment of a social state in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the essence of our country's decisions and orders on this area.*

Keywords: *Social state, social justice, equality, human rights, social policy, Social Protection, Social Work, state reform, civil society.*

In today's era of globalization, the main goal of each state is to form a system that prioritizes human interests, socially protects the population, conducts sustainable social policies. The concept of a social state reinforces the social responsibility of the state and society based on humanitarian guesses. The concept is closely related to the field of Social Work and aims to promote social stability by supporting different segments of the population, solving their social problems.

A social state is a form of public administration focused on ensuring the social well-being of citizens, deciding the principles of justice, equality and solidarity. This concept was first formed in the German legal system, which later developed widely in the practice of European countries, in particular Scandinavian countries. The main task of the social state is to provide social protection and equal opportunities to all segments of the population, the fair distribution of economic resources and the provision of human rights.

The idea of a social state appeared at the end of the 19th century and took a clear form in the 20th century. Initially, this idea arose as a result of the fight against

social inequality in the capitalist system. The concept of “social insurance and related services”, developed in 1942 by the British scientist William Beveridge, laid the theoretical foundation for the social state.[4] while the social insurance system introduced by Otton von Bismarck in Germany became a practical expression of this idea.

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Wage setting system: a voluntaristic system without the minimum wage. Low wage inequality as 80% is mainly covered by network-wide community contracts;

Labor law: no state intervention strong protection of employment, equal pay and equal rights for atypical workers, cash payment, paid holidays and paid holidays High enforcement of labor legislation Wage setting system: a voluntaristic system without the minimum wage. Low wage inequality as 80% is mainly covered by network-wide community contracts;

Labor law: no state intervention strong protection of employment, equal pay and equal rights for atypical workers, cash payment, paid holidays and paid holidays High enforcement of labor legislation;

Worker participation: the importance of works councils in implementing collective agreements and labor law;

Labor market: to modernize professional education, increase the share of skilled workers, to carry out active labor market policies with great reliance on retraining in standardized professions and labor protection in crisis conditions Labor market: to modernize professional education, increase the share of skilled workers, to

carry out active labor market policies with great reliance on retraining in standardized professions and labor protection in crisis conditions;

Social protection system: comprehensive social insurance schemes(age, health, unemployment) that cover most employees, partial inclusion of individual entrepreneurs in old age insurance, tested social assistance for the entire population, pension, Iris compensation and benefits;

Family Policy: large tax benefits for spouses, health insurance for family members and old age insurance for widows; regional cohesion: the purpose of creating the same living conditions in all regions of the country enshrined in the Constitution, fixed equalization between states, regional redistribution through age and unemployment insurance schemes.[5]

Later, the experience of Scandinavian countries -Sweden, Norway, Denmark- formed the model of the social state.

The basic principles of the social state are: the priority of human interests and rights – to ensure a decent standard of living for each citizen.

Social justice is the decision-making of economic and social equality in society.

Social Protection – state support of vulnerable segments of the population.

Cooperation-cooperation of state, civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Responsibility and openness – the responsibility of state bodies in the implementation of social policy. Social justice is the decision-making of economic and social equality in society.

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Responsibility and openness – the responsibility of state bodies in the implementation of social policy.

These principles strengthen the sustainable development of society, social solidarity and the confidence of the population in the state.

After achieving independence, Uzbekistan chose a development path based on a socially oriented market economy. At the heart of public policy is the principle of human interests, social protection and fair distribution of the population. After achieving independence, Uzbekistan chose a development path based on a socially oriented market economy. At the heart of public policy is the principle of human interests, social protection and fair distribution of the population. President. The reforms under the leadership of Sh.M.Mirziyoyev became a priority of the social policy of the principle” for the sake of Man " [2].

Taking into account the principles of the “social state” published in the Constitution of the New Edition[1], the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 1, 2023 PF -82 “comprehensive measures to provide quality social service and assistance to the population and establish its effective control system” was adopted in order to ensure the unconditional rights and interests of citizens

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The following have been designated by the state as the main direction of targeted population protection:

implementation of a professional social protection system based on an integrated approach;

to ensure that the layer of the population in need of support is anti-social by increasing the efficiency and address of the social protection system;

Organization of Social Protection up to the level of the neighborhood, establishing the provision of social service and assistance in accordance with an individual approach to the population in a difficult life situation;

expanding the coverage of the population with social insurance mechanisms; to identify families who have fallen into risk groups and prevent them from remaining in a critical social situation by providing comprehensive social services creating a safe environment for the living of people with disabilities.

The adoption of these decrees and resolutions was introduced into the Act adopted in order to improve the social protection and well-being of our people. In conclusion, the social state is a public administration that promotes the sustainable development of society, protects human rights and interests, and protects social equality. The well-being, social justice and solidarity of each person make up the capital of the social state. For this reason, Uzbekistan is moving towards the most important social state in the future, carrying out its social orientation.

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