

THE NEW UZBEKISTAN IS BECOME A SOCIAL STATE

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Annotation: This article aims to reveal the meaning of the concept of the social state, its history, its importance in building the New Uzbekistan, and its place in people's prosperous life.

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The welfare state is recognized as an important institution in any developed society because it essentially aims to provide a decent life for its citizens. This concept is reflected in the basic laws of many countries. In particular, it is necessary to highlight that Article 1 of the updated Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Uzbekistan is a sovereign, democratic, legal, social and secular state with a republican form of government" [1] - a historical event that we all expected. Our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev personally led this historical event and suggested strengthening the principle of "Uzbekistan as a social state" [2]. If we pay attention to the history of this form of state administration, we can see different approaches. The concept of the first social state began to develop in Western Europe at the end of the 19th century. After World Wars I-II, government representatives gradually expanded social tasks for the purpose of social protection of the population. Initially, the level of social benefits and social services covered the majority of the population. Later, national social protection programs increased. Some scholars believe that increased government intervention as a result of subsistence farming led to increased levels of taxation. In other sources, however, the use of this term dates back to 1948 in an article by William (later Lord) Beveridge of Great Britain entitled "Social Insurance and Allied Services" (1942) where social insurance guarantees the health and life of the population. emphasized that it is important and mentioned that it is a sign of the social state. Later, other

countries gradually abandoned the outdated concept and sought to provide at least some of the social insurance measures associated with the welfare state. After that, most of the domestic programs of the United States (Franklin D. Roosevelt and subsequent presidents) were based on the principles of the welfare state.

A welfare state is a concept of government in which a well-organized network of state or social institutions plays a key role in protecting and promoting the economic and social well-being of citizens. It is based on the principles of equality of opportunity, fair distribution of wealth and the state that provides conditions for a good life.

As mentioned above, social insurance is a provision specific to most advanced industrialized countries (eg National Insurance in the UK and Social Security in the US). Such insurance is usually funded through mandatory contributions and is designed to provide benefits to individuals and families in times of greatest need. However, it is widely recognized that cash flows in practice are much lower than intended by the planners.

The welfare state usually includes the provision of basic education, health services, and housing (in some cases at low cost or free of charge). In this context, the welfare state is much more developed in Western European countries than in the United States, and in many cases includes providing full health care coverage and publicly subsidized higher education. includes

Anti-poverty programs and the personal taxation system can also be considered aspects of the welfare state. Taxation of individuals falls into this category because it is progressive, used to achieve greater fairness in income distribution (not just income), and also to finance social security payments and other benefits that are not fully funded by mandatory contributions. In socialist countries, the welfare state also covers the management of employment and consumer prices.

European scientists have conducted several studies in order to determine the role of the state in meeting needs and its place in ensuring well-being in the process of studying the theories of the social state. In particular, the Danish

sociologist Gjosta Esping-Anderson came up with three main "modes of state activity" [3].

Liberal welfare states respond to market and labor imperatives. Many benefits, such as health insurance and pensions, are job-related.

- Conservative or corporatist welfare states - rely on public services rather than the market or private services. At the same time, stability of family relations is emphasized in countries with this mode of operation.

- Social-democratic social states - the state is considered as a guarantor of social rights. These countries promote high levels of equality of benefits as a way to minimize the effects of social class and income.

In our opinion, it is wrong to imagine that the understanding of the welfare state is limited only to industrialized democracies. It is unclear whether Esping-Anderson's typology is valid for countries at different stages of development or transitioning to a market economy. This typology also suggests that countries develop their welfare apparatuses in response to national political cultures, ideologies, and domestic political pressures.

In other approaches, the issue of gender equality lies as one of the main characteristics of the social state. Latin American scholar Sonia Alvarez advocated this approach in analyzing gender politics in Latin American countries. The Impact of Gender Equality Reforms on Welfare Policy emphasizes that gender equality ideologies are embedded in different countries' politics and economics, and is divided into the following types based on the ways in which welfare is provided and the creation of differentiated geographies of welfare.

- providing favorable working conditions, health and safety at work or equal opportunities between women and men;

- availability of universal and stable social protection systems that cover everyone

- inclusive labor markets that create fair wages for all social categories

- availability of functional and powerful social communication along with optimality

- public services of general interest
- social inclusion and social cohesion

Although different countries have different views on the welfare state, their point of intersection is man. Today, Uzbekistan is also entering the history of social statehood with its own principles. In recent years, the policy aimed at strong social protection of the population in our country has acquired a special tone. In particular, the "iron notebook", "women's notebook", "youth notebook", "mahallabay" and "household notebook" working methods introduced in our country are a clear example of our opinion. In this, it is necessary to support the needy sections of the population, create conditions for them to lead a decent life, ensure the employment of the population and increase its income, reduce unemployment and poverty, prevent stratification of the population in terms of living conditions and quality, and provide the population with social protection great attention is being paid to providing assistance to the needy part by the state through the system of guarantees. Also, special attention is paid to protection against unemployment, provision of guaranteed quality education, provision of qualified medical care, all-round support for children, women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

In new Uzbekistan, according to the principle of social state, man is the highest value, the main goal of the humanitarian policy is to ensure human rights and interests.

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