

Trends in the Development of the Social Security System

Tagieva Gulsum Gafurovna

Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov

Annotation: This article is called "Trends in the development of the Social Security System" and it describes the social welfare, social protection and social protection codes, laws and regulations of the countries of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Other regulatory documents were studied. At the same time, the types of social security in the Central Asian countries: pensions, allowances, social services and how to provide social assistance, the specific features of each type of social security are considered today. Also, in order to improve the living standard and well-being of the population of our country, scientific conclusions and recommendations are presented on providing social security to all layers of the society in need of protection and further improving the living standard and well-being of the population.

Keywords: social protection, social security, social insurance, social support, pension, benefit, social service, laws, regulatory documents.

Introduction. Definition of the nations that make up the Central Asian countries is necessary before we can examine their social security systems. Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and to a lesser extent Afghanistan, Iran, India, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia, and China are among them.

Examining social security models is crucial while examining the social security problems in the aforementioned nations. These are they::

1. The taxation system is based on how the state levies taxes on its residents.
2. The Social Security Model - this model describes how the government pays for benefits such as maternity leave, parental leave, disability benefits, pensions, and unemployment insurance.
3. Public services model - The government may provide practically all of the funding for services like health care, or it may rely on private insurance.
4. Employment model: guaranteeing job security [1].

Pensions, a kind of social security, have their own models, much like social security. These are what they are:

Method of "generational solidarity" [2, p. 17] — For example, generation T has retired, generation TK1 is paying its pension, generation TK2 is paying generation TK1's pension, etc.

System of funded pensions is implemented in both a required and optional way [3, 31-b]. For those working in the public sector, it is required; for those who work for themselves, it is optional.

The combined implementation of the cumulative pension system and the solidarity of generations is known as a mixed system.

The "Solidarity of Generations" social security approach is used in the majority of Central Asian nations.

Methodology. Since the focus of our study is on contemporary trends in the growth of the social security system in Central Asian nations, the objectives set forth in the decisions and decrees of the presidents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan as well as our government's decisions, as well as the academic works of sociologists who have studied the topic, were first and foremost studied within the subject's scope. The topic's degree of study is investigated. The research approach adopted included strategies for substantiating hypotheses and comparative study of the literature.

Main part. The social security of the population of Uzbekistan is called the pension system, which is accumulated by the generational solidarity model, that is, the mixed pension system.

Social security primarily refers to the state's ability to provide for its population through the establishment of state social security institutions [4, 9-b].

Non-state forms of social security started to emerge in the Republic of Uzbekistan alongside the official social security institutions. In particular, the establishment of "Mahalla" charity fund, "Children's" fund, "Youth-future" fund, and other social funds, various assistance in the form of donations by various enterprises and citizens, and the gradual formation of non-state social security systems, all indicate that their role and importance in the social protection of the underprivileged and vulnerable segments of the population is growing. Social security is a type of aid set up by the government for a select group of people in order to equalize social standing among citizens in situations specified by law and under specific legal circumstances.

Pensions, allowances, targeted social assistance, social services, compensations, and perks are just a few of the social security programs our nation has set up to help out every needy individual. Every nation strives to make its citizens' lives and daily activities as beneficial as possible. Such measures have social policy at their core.

Social aid, social services, social payments, state and non-state money, and social insurance contributions are topics that are frequently discussed in the media today. Social security, protection, and insurance are some of the key components of social policy in industrialized nations. When it comes to the topic of social policy – social protection, the establishment and growth of social security institutions are considered, as well as how they function.

The institutions of social protection are responsible for organizing social security. These organizations' major objectives are to assist low-income families, support those going through tough times, and combat poverty.

Social support of the population of Kazakhstan. The most challenging job in Kazakhstan, as in all other nations, is the formulation of an effective social policy approach. In Kazakhstan, the regulation of work has a significant impact on social protection. Not all facets of the population are covered by social protection due to the unstable nature of the job market, the absence of an adequate regulatory and legislative framework, limited budget, and other issues [5].

The Republic of Kazakhstan's social policy emphasizes production and employment of the population. It includes the following.:

- ✓ individuals who have additional remunerated employment or income, whether it be full- or part-time work for pay or under an employment contract;
- ✓ those who are conducting business;
- ✓ managing a freelance enterprise;

- ✓ people who work in ancillary businesses and sell goods through contracts;
- ✓ completion of labor in accordance with civil legal contracts and by participants in production cooperatives;
- ✓ chosen, approved, or appointed to a job with compensation;
- ✓ serving in the Republic of Kazakhstan's Armed Forces, other soldiers, or military establishments;
- ✓ excluding public associations, public funds, and religious organizations that do not maintain ownership rights to the belongings of participants and members of organizations. [6].

The Republic of Kazakhstan's social protection system is distinguished by a high degree of governmental involvement, a lack of incentives, and the importance of the ideal of complete solidarity.

The system of social protection for citizens with regard to age, disability, loss of a breadwinner, and jobless people has been formed on the basis of the idea of total solidarity. Regardless of a person's participation and contribution in work activity, all residents of Kazakhstan are entitled to the same degree of public benefits in the case of an accident. The citizen's labor contribution is partially taken into account by the unified pension system. Additionally, because the wage system and the rules for calculating social benefits are not connected to economic principles, the link between the level of income of the working population and the received social benefits has been lost. As a result, even for those who do not pay into the system, a portion of the working population makes less money than what is provided in social benefits [7].

In other words, there is no system of supplementary protection based on working people's contributions to the system when they find themselves in a risky position in the republic. Instead, the system is founded on the idea of limited solidarity.

Several groups of persons get social support at the state's cost in line with the law. The law as it stands now calls for the adoption of voluntary insurance in the event of societal dangers. [8].

The state provides the majority of the funding for the social protection system. The present system supports the key qualities' worldwide experience.

The following are the key issues that prohibit the Republic of Kazakhstan's social protection system from operating effectively.:

- ineffective legislation: because it is constructed according to payment kinds rather than social risks and payments, the legal system governing the social domain is opaque and complicated;
- Inequality and poor incentives: Public sector employees who pay taxes do not obtain the same benefits as non-contributors while exercising their entitlement to claim social benefits;
- Lack of transparency: A system or database for tracking individual identity to track the receipt and distribution of benefits is still in its infancy. [9].

Maintaining the present structure may result in a decline in the activity's characteristics and a fall in its capacity to address social protection issues. Based on study of the existing situation and worldwide experience, the key directions for the development of the social protection system. It is essential to create a system that will aid in creating incentives for long-term paid work that is in line with market demands and would provide extensive coverage at a little administrative cost.

The goal of the social security system should be to promote individual responsibility among citizens rather than reliance on the government. Generally speaking, all physically capable people should be in charge of their future and the welfare of their families. Benefits must be targeted, that is, provided to those who deserve and need them the most, transparent and well-managed, affordable and straightforward, and benefit duplication must be kept to a minimum, for the system to be effective. In a short amount of time, the system ought to completely cover the population.

It is suggested to develop a social protection system based on social security and integrating the following protection components in light of the aforementioned:

- ✓ Equal-level state payments to all people in the case of social hazards at the expense of budgetary money designated for social security;
- ✓ obligatory social insurance funded by payments from both employers and employees;
- ✓ a pension scheme with funding;
- ✓ unique governmental initiatives funded from the state budget that support and provide social assistance to certain groups of residents.

In the event of societal dangers, residents also have the right to voluntary insurance.

When deciding on the institutional framework of the social protection system, consideration should be given to a mixed system that effectively utilizes the capabilities of both state and private institutions while also taking into account the unique characteristics of Kazakhstan based on international experience.

Social security in the Kyrgyz Republic. The social sector continues to be a priority despite certain challenges in the republic's economic growth. Social needs account for more than half of state budget spending [10, 11-p]. The republic's socioeconomic policy is founded on the idea that social progress is a precondition for state economic growth.

The following are examples of privileges and social services that are separate from social security: medical exemption, the provision of social services, care for disabled people who require care, sanatorium treatment and assistance, vocational training and employment of disabled people, child care and education, and the provision of prosthetic and orthopedic products.

During the years of Kyrgyzstan's independence, its legal base was strengthened, and the following laws were adopted in the field of social security: "On war veterans, armed forces and workers of the Motherland", "On state benefits in the Kyrgyz Republic", "On social protection of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic affected by the Chernobyl disaster", " On state guarantees and compensations for persons living and working in high mountains", "On the rights and guarantees of rehabilitated citizens who suffered as a result of repression, for their political and religious beliefs, for social, national and other reasons" [11, p. 31].

The Kyrgyz Republic's 1991 law, "On State Benefits for Families with Children," was enacted. According to this law, citizens with children are given the following benefits regardless of the severity of their family's needs: for pregnancy and childbirth, care for a child up to the age of 1.5, care for a sick child under the age of 14, care based on a disability certificate, one-time allowance for the birth of a child, and special allowance for the child of a military serviceman [12].

The development of the population's addressable social protection system, the provision of social services to the elderly and the disabled, as well as the widespread adoption of cutting-edge

technologies and social work practices, are the three most significant trends in the Republic's social policy.

The delivery of social services is another social security focus. Currently, boarding schools and their permanent residences offer social services to the elderly and disabled. Social workers give social assistance to more than 7,800 elderly persons in their homes. They receive help with housekeeping, little repairs, and the delivery of food and medication. In 13 boarding schools for the aged and impaired (under stationary social services), more than 2,000 individuals reside [13, p. 66].

Social passports were implemented throughout the republic to improve the targeting and concretization of social assistance.

By completing the social passport, it is feasible to gather regional poverty costs and build regional strategies for the population's social protection around those expenses. The following actions are planned for the future in terms of population social protection:

1. Replace the principle of categorical benefit distribution with the state-supported notion of need. (In the Kyrgyz Republic, a draft law titled "On State Social Benefits" is being created.)
2. enhancing the process for identifying whether families require governmental assistance;
3. Raising the minimum guaranteed consumption level to 60% and boosting benefits;
4. In the context of rising electric energy prices, the establishment of a social security system for low-income groups of the population. The rates of housing and communal services have been raised recently with the goal of protecting the population's social welfare. Low-income households received discounts of 30% on the purchase of solid fuel (coal), 25% on the cost of using electricity, and 40% on the cost of using gas [14, p. 66].

The Kyrgyz Republic's President issued a decree in 2001 titled "On Additional Measures of Targeted Social Protection of the Population in the Conditions of Increasing Electricity Tariffs" that states that 200 soums per month is the minimum amount of income required for one citizen to qualify for socially protected electricity rates. The number was raised to 300 soums. It permits low-income households and individuals with an annual income of up to 300 soums per person to reimbursement for their heating, hot water, and gas expenses. It is intended to enhance state allowances for low-income households by 20% in order to raise the mandated minimum level of consumption. [15].

Social security in the Republic of Tajikistan. Social protection refers to government policies intended to shield the most vulnerable members of society from the unfavorable effects of their social and economic circumstances or from the effects of natural calamities that exacerbate poverty. The foundation of social policy is social protection, which aims to increase the population's capacity to deal with challenging circumstances and lessen their effects.

A social institution that defines the stable forms of people's social behavior and activities is emerging in modern society as the system of social protection of the population. This institution is defined by a collection of principles, social norms, institutions, and organizations. With the aid of normative-legal, economic, social-psychological, organizational-technical measures, it aims to create a suitable environment for every person with mental and physical abilities, comfortable living conditions, and to ensure a normal standard of living for a person and their development.

The Republic of Tajikistan's social security system consists of the following:

1. Social transfers and pensions to certain demographic groups (elderly, handicapped, orphans, war veterans, kids, low-income households, etc.);
2. Payments for utility bills, unemployment benefits, and other types of compensation.

It should be emphasized that approximately 88% of the overall budget for population social protection is spent on pension programs (age, disability, and survivor's pensions). From this vantage point, the Republic of Tajikistan's social protection system can be compared to a pension system.

The normative legislative texts on population social protection in the Republic of Tajikistan's laws offer a staggering array of social advantages [16].

The system of social payments and allowances is governed by more than 20 law instruments, in accordance with which the state provides 36 categories of the people with 62 different forms of benefits, guarantees, and compensations. [17]. However, it should be highlighted that owing to poor targeting and inadequate quantities, pensions, allowances, and social payments do not always contribute to the improvement of the wellbeing of the people in need of social protection.

The bulk of the people in need of social protection is currently covered by the state's social protection programs. The state budget allocates 19 percent of its spending to the population's social protection [18]. More than 642.8 thousand persons, or around 7.35% of Tajikistan's total population, benefit from privileges and perks [19]. In 2016, social assistance for low-income households totaled 15 million, which was higher than soum. The amount of pensions and allowances paid to the people in need of social protection has increased in recent years. Inpatient and day treatment facility costs for the care of handicapped individuals and low-income families totaled around 31 million in 2016. amounts to soums, a rise of 17% over the level in 2014. Social benefits and disability pensions were paid to 147,188 persons as of January 2017 (including 25,663 children), including those with congenital impairments, those with permanent disabilities, and residents who had been wounded at work. [20]. In 2016, the state spent 2.1 billion in total on pensions (old-age, disability, and compensatory payments). was more than soums [21].

Currently, it's critical to have a comprehensive strategy for controlling the population that need social protection. This strategy entails determining the population's needs, actively participating in the development, implementation, and evaluation of social programs, mobilizing community resources to address issues, coping with challenging living circumstances, offering social services, offering all-around convenient and affordable services, and making decisions that are in the population's best interests. aims to increase interdepartmental collaboration.

Social security in Turkmenistan. The development of a contemporary social security system is a key component of state policy aimed at improving the welfare of Turkmenistan's citizens. In recent years, a number of new laws that are in accordance with the Turkmenistan Constitution's provisions and widely accepted standards of international law have been passed, providing the legal framework for socioeconomic developments made in the nation. These include the Law on State Pension Insurance, which went into effect on January 1, 2013, the Code of Turkmenistan "On Social Protection of the Population" [22], and the Code "On Social Security."

One of the key objectives of social reforms is to fully expand the population's social protection system and to establish a financially secure and cost-effective pension system. Turkmenistan has been consistently working in this area, and as a consequence, all inhabitants are now covered by social security, and the level of life is growing.

The legal, financial, and institutional underpinnings of social security in Turkmenistan were laid forth in the country's adoption of the Code of Turkmenistan "On Social Security" [23] in March 2007. Since the passage of this law, the interests of older generations have been protected by the Code, first and foremost those of war veterans and disabled people from the years 1941 to 1945, as well as those of front-line fighters' families and widows, mothers and children, the disabled, and other groups of citizens in need of social assistance. The pertinent articles have undergone a number of revisions and additions.

Turkmenistan offers pensions. The "On State Pension Insurance" Law of Turkmenistan aims to provide citizens with the most pension insurance during their working lives. Only when you have made social insurance contributions to the state for at least five years is the pension guaranteed by the state. The recipients of social assistance are people who lack employment experience. He never forgets particular groups of residents, including large families, children and the elderly, individuals with disabilities, retirees, and those who depend on the government for support.

Conclusion. Based on the aforementioned information, the following social security-based conclusions were made.

First and foremost, the social security system's primary objectives and duties are to promote economic development, operate efficiently in the event of dangerous situations for all citizens, raise living standards, offer comprehensive assistance to low-income families, and adequately and fairly provide for the social security needs of needy citizens.

Second, a study of the existing situation and foreign experience serve as the foundation for the primary directions for the growth of the social protection system. It is essential to create a system that will aid in creating incentives for long-term paid work that is compatible with market circumstances and will reach the majority of the population at a high level with minimal administrative costs.

Thirdly, all members of the population must have access to a particular profession that allows them to utilize their physical and mental capabilities, as well as economic employment for those who are disabled and for parents of children who are disabled (employment at home). It generates certain jobs and revenue, is a socially beneficial activity for the creation of social benefits, and nearly never requires social security.

Fourthly, free utility bills (gas, electricity, drinking water, etc.) should be made available to specific groups of residents, such as large families, old people and children, handicapped persons, retirees, and those who require public help.

Fifth, to guarantee that this legal framework is put into effect and to finish the full development of the population's social protection system with the Codex, Laws, Decisions, and other normative legal instruments in conformity with the standards of international law.

References

1. https://translated.turbopages.org/proxy_u/en-ru.ru.32bfd367-632069a4-89f90c7a-74722d776562/https/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_welfare_model
2. Kasimova G., Botirov A. Funded pension provision. -T.: Civilization. 2015, page 17.
3. Kasimova G., Botirov A. Funded pension provision. -T.: Civilization. 2015, 31 pages.
4. Yu.Tursunov. Uzbekiston Respublikasining ijtimoiy ta'minot hukukuki. -T.: "Voriz-nashriyot", 2012. 9 bet.

5. Theory of social work. Textbook / Under. Ed. Prof. E. I. N. - M., 2005. . The content and organization of the activities of the centers of psychological and pedagogical assistance to the population / under. Ed. A.S.A. 2006.
6. Kozogiston Respublikasining 2001 Yil 23 January 149-sonli "Aholini ish bilan ta'minlash tugrisida"gi Konuni. 2 moddashi
7. Theory of social work. Textbook / Under. Ed. Prof. E. I. Kh. -M., 2003. Source: <https://www.bibliofond.ru/view.aspx?id=522219> © Bibliofond
8. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 18, 1992 No. 1787-XII On the social protection of citizens affected by nuclear tests at Semipalatinsk nuclear test site (with changes and additions as of 06/27/2022)
9. Theory of social work. Textbook / Under. Ed. Prof. E. I. Kh. -M., 2001. <https://www.bibliofond.ru/view.aspx?id=522219>
10. Tikhonova N. E., Shkaratan O. I. Russian social policy: choice without alternative? // Sociological research. 2001. No. 3. From 111.
11. Tikhonova N. E. Where does the corridor lead? (On social policy from the standpoint of public opinion). // Social sciences and modernity. 2003. No. 3. From 31.
12. Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On state benefits for families with children". 1991.
13. Kulpina K. P., Sizova I. L. Participation of the population in the implementation of social policy. // Bulletin of the Nizhny Novgorod University. N. I. Lobachevsky. Series Social Sciences. 2007. No. 2 (7). S. 66.
14. Kulpina K. P., Sizova I. L. Participation of the population in the implementation of social policy. // Bulletin of the Nizhny Novgorod University. N. I. Lobachevsky. Series Social Sciences. 2007. No. 2 (7). S. 66.
15. Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic "On additional measures of targeted social protection of the population in the conditions of increasing tariffs for electricity." 2001 year.
16. Resolution of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 209 dated 30.06.2002 "On Poverty Reduction Strategy".
17. "Technical assistance within the framework of the social protection support program in the social policy of Tajikistan - social payments and benefits" project, 2010-2011.
18. Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan. Official site on December 25, 2017. <http://minfin.tj/index.php?do=static&page=budget>.
19. Tajikistan in numbers - 2017. Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Page 60. http://www.stat.tj/img/e37b548394b7b88961c832850b383539_1508737633.pdf. 25.12.2017
20. The official website of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan
21. Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan. Official site: <http://minfin.tj/index.php?do=static&page=budget>. 25.12.2017
22. Code of Turkmenistan "On Social Security". Ashgabat. 17.03.2007 #94-III.
23. Code of Turkmenistan "On social protection of population". Ashgabat. 19.10.2012 #340-IV.