
FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND BASICS OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON IMPROVING THE LIFE OF THE POPULATION

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Annotation

The article studies the basics of foreign experience and national legislation on improving the standard of living of the population, develops conclusions and proposals.

Key words

Improvement of living standards of the population, experience of developed countries, social services, social support system, model of Uzbekistan.

Looking at the experience of developed countries in improving the living standards of the population and their social support, we see that they have developed and implemented many unique models for solving these social problems.

In Western countries, centralised social protection systems began to succeed in the early 20th century with the establishment of social security systems in Germany and the UK, and a little later in the US during the Great Depression. 100 years ago, social protection systems were officially available in only a few countries, but today the system has been implemented in almost all countries. Countries build social protection systems based on their capacities, national circumstances and priorities.

Importantly, social safety nets aim not only to provide financial assistance, but also to lift people in need out of poverty. Since the 1990s, developed countries have introduced mandatory requirements to engage recipients of social benefits in formal entrepreneurship. In countries where such practice was applied (Korea, USA, New Zealand, Great Britain, etc.), an increase in employment was observed.

The results of various studies show that measuring the well-being of people living in poverty through other multi-criteria systems instead of assessing it on the basis of income alone will improve the effectiveness of poverty reduction. Poverty is not only about income, it is an indicator of quality of life in various dimensions (clean drinking water, health care, sanitation, other essential services). These

changes in targeted social security systems partly contributed to the reduction of official poverty rates in Austria, Belgium, Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark and other countries in the mid-2000s.

Different countries use different models of poverty reduction. For example, the Swedish model has two goals: full employment and reducing income inequality. It favours training and retraining the unemployed and restoring the ability to work in in-demand industries.

China has implemented extensive measures aimed at agricultural development, including rural development, and land reforms. In the Czech Republic, additional support in the form of food and money is provided to financially support the poor in addition to the basic benefit. Aid to the poor in the United States is distributed through special programmes covering 15 to 20 percent of the population. The most common types of assistance include food stamps, affordable housing programmes, medical and social assistance for the elderly, child care benefits, and other types of support.

Below we look at each country's unique models. For example, the Bismarck and Anglo-Saxon models are popular in addressing social problems in many Western countries. Non-governmental sector (USA, Denmark, Greece), private sector, i.e. business structures, corporations, companies (Netherlands, Austria, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Germany, Sweden) are leading in providing social services to the population.

The world experience of providing social services in the non-state sector shows that it is developing taking into account the peculiarities of each country. Among the most popular are the Austrian, German, Swiss, Swedish, American and Japanese models. These models differ in the efficiency of social services, innovative mechanisms and implementation criteria.

In order to identify the differences and unique characteristics of these models, an in-depth systematic analysis is required. A unique feature of the American model of social protection is that the participation of state bodies in it is reduced to a minimum level, while the activity of the non-state sector is raised to the first level. The state supports the non-state sector only in financing its activities in the sphere of social services. A significant part of the funding consists of funds channelled to support the non-governmental sector by private entrepreneurs, companies and business structures.

If we look at American history, the rise of social policy to a new level was the adoption of the Social Security Act in 1935. This Act became the "new policy" of US President F. Roosevelt (welfare state) against the "Great Depression" of 1929-1932. It

turned into a policy of complete takeover of the social sphere of the state. According to the essence of this concept of the state, the state could not eliminate social inequality in society in a market economy. One of the main tasks of the state was to provide the population with a minimum level of social assistance. It is worth noting that social service as a professional profession emerged at the end of the XIX century. It was greatly influenced by the ideas of Mary Ellen Richmond.

By 1927, the Social Service Association was established in the United States. By 1930 the science of social (labour) service was included in the educational system of universities. There is now a four-stage continuing education for social workers in the United States.

The Danish social security system is also characterised by a highly organised social protection system. Most of the taxes paid to the state come from the private sector and other sources. It spends 1/4 of the state budget, i.e. 58 per cent, on the social sector. Social services are provided by non-governmental organisations to the following segments of the population: the elderly, the bereaved, the disabled, pensioners, citizens with mental and physical disabilities, children from unhealthy families, mentally ill people, etc.

In general, the range of activities of non-governmental organisations in the social sphere is very wide. The provision of social services by the non-governmental sector began in 1976 on the basis of the "Social Assistance Act", and Danish national legislation has developed on the basis of this Act. In 1992, as a result of rising youth unemployment in Denmark, the Zehten Committee was formed.⁴⁹ The main goal was to reduce unemployment, to involve non-governmental organisations in the social sphere, to develop the volunteer movement, to increase the activity of citizens in solving social problems.

In Germany and Denmark it is known that the state plays a leading role in the provision of social services to the population. But another important aspect is that the non-state sector takes the leading role in local governance of cities, towns and villages. In the 1960s of the 20th century, social partnership in Germany became widely used not only in labour but also in the social sphere. Now the issue of the state paying great attention to solving social problems and attracting the non-governmental sector, legalising their activities, expanding the scope of their activities, ensuring social responsibility and participation of the private sector is topical. Thus, the boundaries of activities of state bodies and the non-governmental sector in the sphere of providing social services to the population are clearly

⁴⁹ Social security in the Nordic countries. M.: MGSU, 1994. – S. 120

defined, and the executors do not duplicate or destroy each other's activities. The German model respects democratic principles and values, whereas the Swedish, American and Japanese models recognise that social services are closely linked to economic growth.⁵⁰

The German model is unique in that social services and social pedagogy are implemented simultaneously. It is very difficult to define the boundary between them. Because the history of their creation goes back to the distant past, and the role of non-state organisations was significant. If we turn to history, the first volunteer work began in Germany in the 18th century. In 1788, voluntary "state nurses" began to operate in the city of Hamburg. In turn, this situation laid the foundation for the system of social services in Germany. Their effective work led to the solution of many social problems.

So, from the experience of the above-mentioned countries we can see that strong social protection of the population, creation of decent living conditions for them has always been one of the important tasks of the state, and each country implemented this task through its own forces. models and programmes.

In the development of the **Uzbek model** in our country there is a gradual evolutionary development of social work, social workers and social services. These institutions are becoming increasingly important in the gradual realisation of one of the principles of the "Uzbek model" - a strong social policy. According to experts, social work is a professional activity aimed at improving relations between the population, helping people in the process of social change in society, and assisting in improving human well-being. Another aspect is that this field closely supports people and social groups in overcoming their personal difficulties.

Nowadays, the non-governmental organisations, civil society institutions and citizens' self-governance bodies operating in our country contribute to the formation of the national model of social services provision to the population. Their activities in this field are closely linked to our centuries-old national traditions, values and customs.

As a clear proof of our opinion, by introducing effective labour market mechanisms in our country, increasing the labour activity of the population, training poor and unemployed citizens in modern professions and entrepreneurial skills and on this basis by involving them in labour and entrepreneurial activities that bring permanent income. In order to ensure employment, it is relevant to note that, on the basis of Presidential Decision No. PD-4804 of 11 August 2020,

⁵⁰ V.V.Krimarovsky. Forms of social partnership. - M.: Flinta: MPSI, 2003.-130 s

"Welcome to Work" monocentres were established in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the regions.

Today, based on the socio-economic situation of the regions, people who are not employed in the labour market, especially young people, are trained in more than 30 professions.

Thus, paragraph 1.3 of annex 1 of Presidential Decree No. PO-158 on the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy, adopted on 11 September 2023, provides for the provision of social services and reform-oriented services for low-income segments of the population aimed at reducing poverty, including the radical improvement of the system of professional social services, the creation of a new system of support for persons with disabilities and the creation of a comfortable and acceptable environment for them, the social protection of children, and the strengthening of the system of social services and assistance for the poor.

In accordance with Presidential Decision PD-319 of 28 September 2023 on measures to further improve the system of social services and assistance to the population, "Inson" (People) social service centres have been established. The activities of these centres are fully digitised and at the initial stage of IT social protection is provided with information databases "Mehr daftari" (Love book), "Sakhavat va Komak" (Generosity and support), "Yoshlar daftari" (young people's notebook) and "Ayollar daftari" (women's notebook), including the inclusion of citizens. in these registers and the payments assigned to them. Established to ensure integration of information on.

Conclusions and suggestions

So, at the end of this article we come to the conclusion that we can witness how effective national models are developed in the development of social services, and how they are inextricably linked to the socio-political, legal culture, level and mentality. of this nation.

Based on the research conducted, the following is proposed:

- based on the experience of developed countries, to gradually transfer all activities

in the social support system to the private sector;

- creation of a system of permanent real income from the system of one-time financial assistance to low-income groups of the population by the state;

- we consider it advisable to completely transfer the system of social support of the

population to the system of digitalisation in real time and thus ensure transparency,

impartiality and fairness of the services provided in this sphere.

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