

Factors Affecting the Structure of Modern Social Security and Its Changes

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Abstract— This article is called "The structure of modern social security and factors influencing its change", and separate definitions are given for each of the concepts of social security, social guarantee, social insurance and social support, differences and connections are revealed. At the same time, definitions were given of the types of social security: pensions, benefits, social services and social assistance, and today the specific features of each type of social security and factors affecting the structure of social security and its change are considered. Also, in order to improve the standard of living and well-being of the population of our country, scientific conclusions and recommendations are presented on ensuring social protection for all sectors of society in need of protection and further improving the standard of living and well-being.

Keywords— Social protection, pension, allowance, social service, social assistance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Social security has always occupied and continues to occupy special key places in the life of the state and society. Because social security is an important priority of state policy in Uzbekistan. This is directly related to the development of the economy, and is closely related to the comprehensive improvement of people's well-being, people's living standards, creation of new jobs, sources of income, reduction of poverty, improvement of our villages and cities. Currently, social security is financed from budget funds, non-budgetary special fund funds of the state, i.e. insurance contributions, and sponsorship funds.

State non-budgetary special purpose funds are funds included in the State budget, the sources of funds for each of them, the norms and conditions of funds coming from each source, as well as the purposes for which these funds can be used are determined by legal documents.

According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated November 19, 2019 No. 917 "On approval of the list of state trust funds included in the consolidated budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan", there are more than twenty types of state trust funds. In general, all off-budget funds can actually be divided into two large groups:

1. Socially oriented Funds.
2. Economically oriented Funds (Vahabov, 2003).

Social security is mainly financed from socially oriented funds. Socially oriented funds in the Republic of Uzbekistan:

1. Off-budget Pension Fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
2. State Fund for Employment Assistance of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

3. Fund for the support of persons with disabilities under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
4. Women and family support consists of state funds.

Social welfare of all citizens is not implemented from the state budget, but only for some of their categories, for example: disability allowance, old-age allowance, survivor's allowance, allowances for families with children under 2 and 16 years old, etc. From the state trust funds, social security is mainly assigned to persons who have paid insurance contributions to the fund, for example: old-age pension, disability pension, survivor's pension, unemployment benefits, funeral benefits, etc. The right to one or another type of social security is determined only when appropriate circumstances arise. For example, as we said above, in case of disability, burial, birth of a child, incapacity for work reaching retirement age, unemployment, etc. The purpose of social security is to equalize the social status of citizens and their family members with the rest of society. Earlier, and even now, social security is understood as a form of expression of the state's social policy aimed at materially providing certain categories of citizens. The social security system of modern Uzbekistan should include all types of allowances, pensions, compensation payments, medical care, social services and treatment for all citizens.

The purpose of the research is to show the structure of modern social security and the factors influencing its change.

The object of the study is social security.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research method - the article is written using the literature on the theory of social protection, social security law, specialized studies revealing the problem raised in the article, normative legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as scientific articles and Internet materials.

The structure of social security. In social humanities, the term structure (lat. structure — structure, connection) is understood as the structure, construction of certain things, the set of interconnected components and the interaction of elements that make up a certain whole unit. Social security is a system with a complex structure, which is studied as a type of social protection. There are 4 types of social protection and they are as follows:

1. Social provision;
2. Social security;
3. Social insurance;
4. Social support.

Social security is the state's provision of the necessary conditions for the normal life of people by providing them with

pensions, allowances and other forms of material assistance and other types of social assistance to meet the basic material needs of the socially underprivileged sections of citizens" (Tulteev, 2001). According to Article 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Social Security - 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 loss of a breadwinner and in other cases provided for by law. The amount of pensions, allowances, and other types of social assistance cannot be less than the minimum amount necessary for living, which is officially determined.

In our opinion, based on the above definitions, the author's concept of "social security" means that a citizen must be low-income as a necessary condition for citizens to receive social security. However, social security applies not only to low-income citizens, but a citizen has the right to receive social security regardless of the level of poverty if he has at least 7 years of work experience, is disabled of group I or II, and in a number of other conditions. The fact that a person is financially well-off does not prevent the granting of pensions, i.e. old-age pension, disability pension and survivor's pension. Due to this, I. T. Tulteev's definition of social security given above - social protection of citizens and material support of citizens in need of social protection is carried out only through the state budget system - cannot be accepted. Because in social security, citizens have the right to pay insurance contributions and receive pensions and certain types of allowances through these paid insurance contributions.

Another type of social protection is social guarantee, which is the means, methods and conditions for ensuring the living conditions of society members in the field of socio-economic and socio-political rights. The basic social guarantees are the minimum monetary payments guaranteed by the state to the population in the cases stipulated by the relevant legal documents and regulatory legal documents. These include minimum wages, stipends, allowances, etc. In other sources, social security is the right to choose a profession, employment support, forms of economic activity, general and vocational education, the right to realize one's labor capacity, and payment according to the quantity and quality of work (Volovich, 1990). So, social guarantee means supporting the social-economic-political rights of the members of the society, guaranteeing them by the state through relevant laws and normative legal documents. For example, minimum wage, free education for every child, minimum pension, housing for orphans and orphans, special secondary education, health care, in a word, services to improve the standard of living and well-being of the population of our country are guaranteed.

Social insurance is a state-introduced, controlled and guaranteed system of providing and providing assistance to the elderly and the disabled. Social insurance is classified according to the types of unexpected social events (illness, industrial accidents, disability, old age, pregnancy, death), territorial scope (state insurance, local level, professional, international), divided into voluntary and mandatory types. It is carried out at the expense of the State Insurance Fund, as well as collective and private funds [10]. In some literature, social insurance is a social protection system, the task of which is to

ensure the realization of the right of economically active citizens to material support in the event of old age, illness, complete or partial disability, loss of a breadwinner, unemployment (Valentin, 2012). So, social insurance means paying insurance premiums to social insurance companies during an economically active period and using these funds in the event of old age, disability, bereavement, unemployment, and other similar causes.

The fourth type of social protection is social support. Social support - activities aimed at providing assistance to certain categories of citizens in accordance with laws and legal documents carried out by the social protection bodies of the population within the framework of social policy. In other literature, social support is a set of measures to help maintain, increase, and ensure normal life of a citizen or his family (Voronin, 2004-2017). Social support is mainly material support (including social services) and moral support (including psychological support) to the groups in need of social protection: women, children, the disabled, the poor, orphans and children left without parental care. developing state programs for giving and creating conditions for improving their well-being.

Social security is considered an important branch of social protection and has always felt the need for it since the beginning of mankind. In any society, there will always be those who cannot earn a living by their own labor due to natural reasons, that is, children and the elderly, temporarily incapacitated and disabled, unemployed. Social security as a certain form of life support of people has its own types, they are as follows:

1. Pensions;
2. Social fees;
3. Social support (Akhmedov, 2008).

Pension - (derived from the Latin word "pension" and translated means "payment") as a category reflects the system of economic relations, which includes a set of forms and methods of forming target funds of money and using the fund in old age (Kasimova, Karimova, 2009). Pension - providing citizens with regular cash income by the state or former employers of former employees upon reaching the specified retirement age, in case of disability, in case of loss of a breadwinner, as well as for serving a certain period of time and for special services to the state (Sirojiddinova, 2010). A pension is a fee with monetary income in the case of having at least 7 years of work experience and in accordance with the table "Working experience giving the right to receive a pension" in Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Pension Provision of Citizens" and in case of paying insurance contributions to the extra-budgetary pension fund. to be provided.

Pension - as a category related to the right to social security, it consists of regular or one-time social assistance provided to citizens or families in the form of money from state social insurance funds, the state budget and other special sources. is not considered the main source of forgiveness. The main characteristics of a pension - it is given in the form of money, with the condition that it cannot be withdrawn, and it is given free of charge are also characteristic of benefits (Tursunov, 2017).

Unlike a pension, a pension is temporary in nature, it is considered an additional source of ensuring the standard of living, and the previous work activity and seniority of the pensioner are not always of great importance in the appointment. In short, if seniority is required for pension, seniority is not required for retirement and benefits are paid mainly from the state budget. In some cases, it is paid from the funds of the pension fund outside the budget.

Social assistance is a form of assistance directed to the segments of the population in need of assistance due to the state and society's old age, health, social condition, insufficient provision of means for livelihood. Social assistance provided to the population - in addition to the elderly, disabled, dependent citizens, single elderly and disabled, large and low-income families, schoolchildren, war veterans and other persons are included.

III. RESULTS

As mentioned above, currently the needy sections of the population receive dozens of types of social assistance, use more than a hundred different forms of benefits, and billions of soums are spent from the state treasury for these purposes.

The forms of social assistance provided to these classes of the population also have various forms, and they can be divided into the following types:

- 1) taking the elderly, disabled and children into state care, ensuring that they live in special institutions;
- 2) to provide social assistance to single elderly people at home and provide them with necessary food products free of charge;
- 3) provision of sanatorium-resort services to the elderly and disabled;
- 4) provision of prosthetics-orthopaedics, mobility aids services to disabled citizens;
- 5) providing material and other assistance to families with children of school age;
- 6) granting privileges to certain categories of citizens in housing - household, transport-communication, tax, medical-pharmaceutical and other areas;
- 7) provision of other types of social services provided for by law (Akhmedov, 2008).

Today, a national strategy for social protection of citizens in need of social assistance was developed in New Uzbekistan. Within the framework of the strategy, a separate database named "Iron register", "Women's register" and "Youth register" was created for citizens in need of social assistance, and all "registers" were integrated into a single register of social protection. Sewing machines, baking ovens, material assistance and similar problems are systematically solved in order to solve the problems of families with difficult social status and living conditions in this notebook.

There are also types of social security: compensation, benefits, social service and social assistance (15 types of food and hygiene goods).

Research methodology. Since the subject of our research is devoted to the issues of the structure of modern social security and the factors affecting its change, first of all, the tasks defined by the decisions and decrees of the President of our country, the decisions of our government, and the scientific works of

sociologists who conducted research on the subject were studied, and the level of study of the subject was studied. As a research methodology, statistical research, comparative analysis of literature and methods of hypothesis substantiation were used.

IV. DISCUSSION

All developed countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan, constantly carry out reforms to improve and prevent the decline in the standard of living of the population in need of social protection: the poor, the disabled, the elderly, the unemployed, orphans and children left without parental care. For this purpose, a number of works are being carried out to review the forms and types of social security, the principles of the assistance provided, and the development of its directions.

In the early periods of independence, the following organizations were subordinated to the Ministry of Social Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- Scientific-research Institute of Expertise and Rehabilitation of Working Skills of Disabled People of Uzbekistan,
- "Altiariq" and "Tavoqsoy" sanatoriums,
- Republican boarding house of war and labor veterans,
- Tashkent technical school of social welfare and republican technical educational institution for the disabled,
- training courses for social welfare workers,
- Editor of "Sahavat" magazine,
- treatment-labor expertise service.

The model structure of the social security department was approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 358 of July 16, 1993, and it consisted of the following branches and services:

- pension and benefits calculation branch;
- Branch for payment of pensions and allowances;
- branch of providing social assistance to households;
- organizational-legal subsidiary;
- branch of accounting and statistics;
- accounting.

Since the Ministry of Social Security faced difficulties in fulfilling all the above branches, on December 27, 1996, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 459 "On the establishment of a Pension Fund under the Ministry of Social Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan." The Minister of Social Security also served as the Chairman of the Pension Fund and was entrusted with many duties. This later caused a radical change in the structure and working patterns of social security.

Today, social security is implemented under several ministries. These are:

- Off-budget Pension Fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan (old-age pension, disability pension, survivor's pension, old-age pension, disability pension, survivor's benefit, allowance for one of the parents caring for disabled children under 18);
- Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan (unemployment benefits, providing scholarships to unemployed citizens, providing allowances and financial assistance to low-income families);

- Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- People's Banks (funeral money and funeral allowance);
- Ministry of neighborhood and family support;
- Agency for the development of medical and social services of the Republic of Uzbekistan

If we analyze the changes in Table 1 and Table 2 above, we can see that the non-budgetary Pension Fund under the Ministry of Finance has radically changed the issues of social security for low-income families, that is, the issues related to the appointment and payment of allowances. Until 2021, social security worked in a complex mechanism, but today it is implemented through the information system of the "Unified Register of Social Protection".

As the society progresses, it is natural that there will be changes and developments in the field of social security, as in all areas. Factors influencing changes in social security:

- Socio-economic factors - the government should further expand the scope of social support to the needy population;
- Legal factors - i.e. laws, decisions and other normative legal documents can cause the expansion or reduction of social welfare institutions depending on how they affect the underprivileged, needy and needy stratum;
- Technical and technological factors - in this case, the needy strata may be different, but one program or one department cannot provide social support for several strata, so the number of social welfare institutions or departments will change;
- Demographic factors are related to the birth and death of citizens, the increase or decrease of disabled people, in a word, the increase or decrease of those in need of protection, which can be expanded or narrowed in order not to create difficulties for an institution.

V. CONCLUSION

First of all, the structure of social security should be understood as a form of expression of the state's social policy aimed at providing social protection and assistance to categories in need of social protection and assistance, such as the poor, mothers with many children, the disabled, single elderly people, etc., at the expense of the state budget and extra-budgetary funds. Fair implementation of social security in society and assignment to its owner;

Secondly, to ensure the social cohesion of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation, the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support, and the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations and the automatic exchange of inter-ministerial information when investigating problems;

Thirdly, regardless of which ministry a needy citizen in need of social protection applies to, automatically appoint and pay social security after the citizen is confirmed as in need of protection, without requiring any documents;

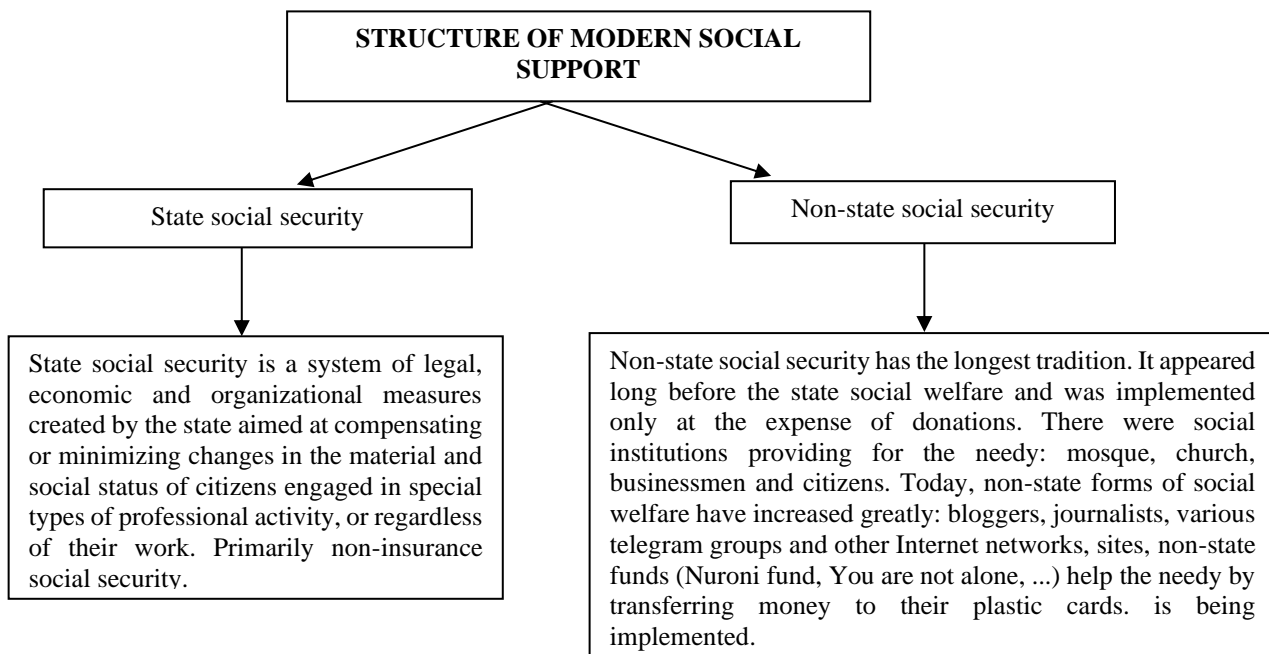
Fourth, social protection of citizens in our country, improvement of living standards, full coverage of social support of needy citizens in all-round support of low-income families;

Fifth, as in developed countries, to create an insurance system in the field of social security, including the establishment of a social insurance fund.

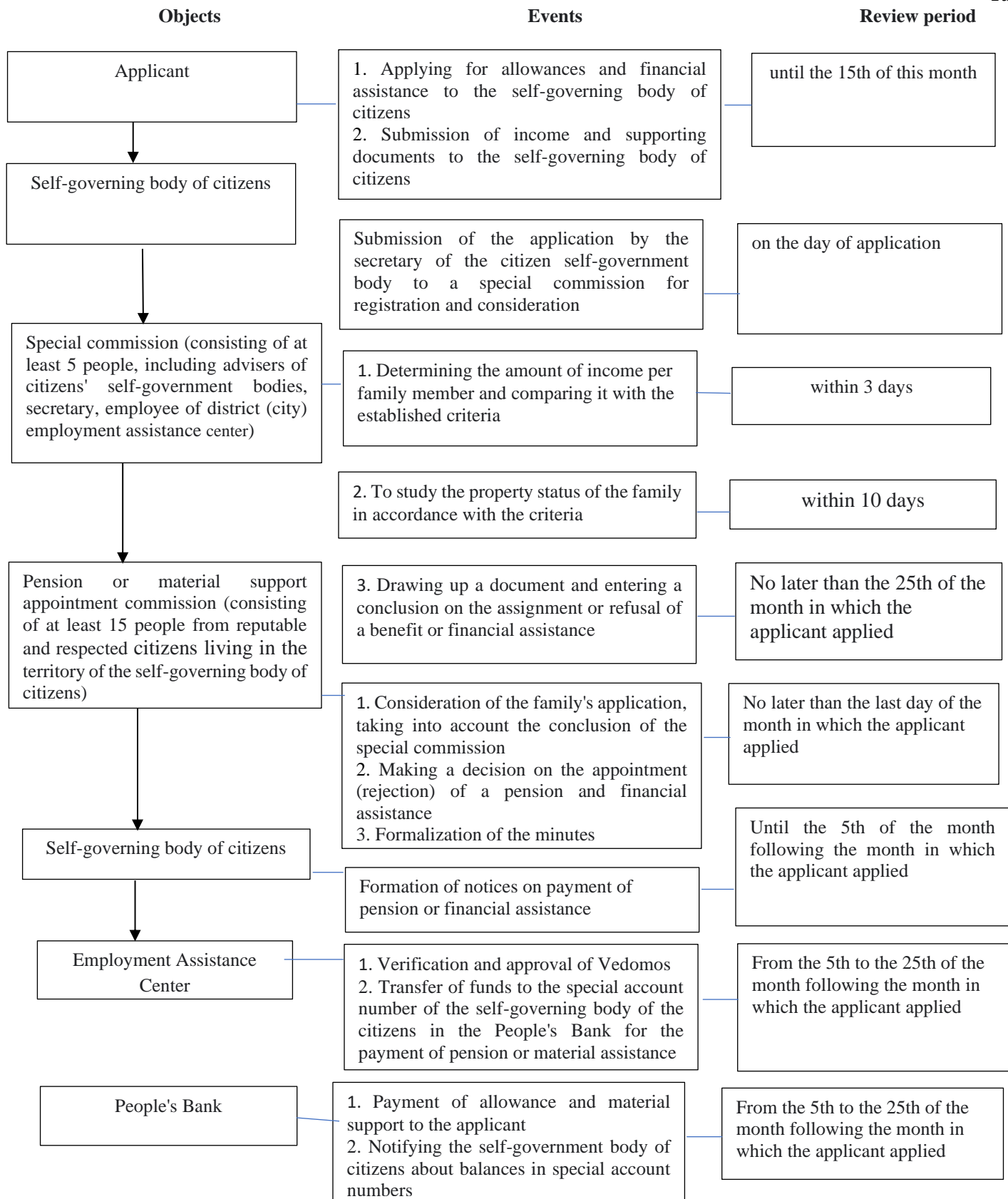
VI. PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Develop a national comprehensive strategy in the field of social security and coordinate all its functions with the "Unified Register of Social Protection";

Development of a legal framework coordinated with the legal definition of social security, as well as the political basis for the creation of a unified social security structure;

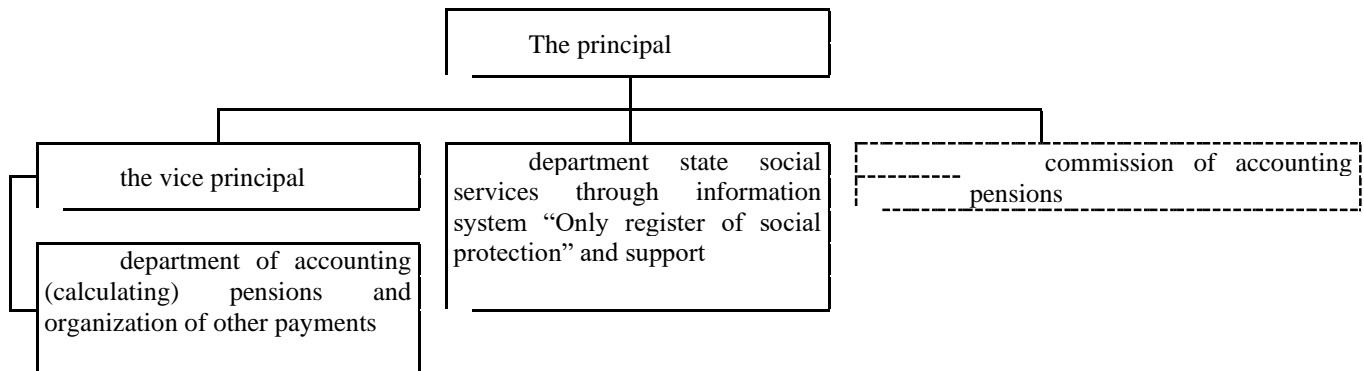


Scheme for appointment and payment of allowance, child care allowance and material support for families with children
Table 1



STRUCTURE OF DISTRICT (CITY) DEPARTMENTS OF THE OFF-BUDGET PENSION FUND UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE [21]

TABLE 2



Creating social benefits by developing individual plans for the disabled, the needy groups without parental care and other high-need social security;

Solving the problem of fragmentation and inconsistency in the activities of various ministries and agencies assigned social security functions;

Regular collection of data on users of social benefits and social services and conducting research on improving work efficiency;

Evaluating the effectiveness of the existing regulatory and legal documents related to social security through the conducted researches;

Establishment of a single social security body and implementation of all forms of social security through this body. This body has the status of a ministry, in which it unites professional sociologists and social workers;

Identifying needy families in the future and using modern mechanisms for the distribution of funds;

Strengthening social control in neighborhoods, transferring funds from the state budget to their owners;

Free food and medicine for all children under 3 years of age.

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