

## **Historical and Sociological Analysis of the Formation and Development of the Institute of Social Welfare**

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**Annotation:** This article, entitled "Historical and sociological analysis of the formation and development of the Institute of Social Security", lists all the work done in the field of social security of the Republic of Uzbekistan to date, step by step. It reveals the work done in the field of social security in the USSR, from the laws and regulations of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of social security to the present day.

**Keywords:** social protection, social security, pension, pension, laws, decisions, extra-budgetary funds, social service, social assistance.

### **Introduction**

If we look at the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we see that social security is provided only at the expense of charitable funds. The history of the Uzbek people is a part of the history of the peoples of Central Asia, which has come a long and difficult way. The way of life, religious morals, customs and ancient traditions of the Uzbek people mean that citizens are socially protected, albeit to a lesser extent. However, this protection did not fully cover all the needy and was not permanent. Social security has always played an important role in the life of society and the state. Today, there are different types of social security, which are: pensions, benefits, targeted social assistance, social services, compensations, benefits. Social security - mainly the provision and support of citizens through the state, the state social security systems<sup>1</sup>. Social security is an important network of social protection, which is a system of socio-economic measures established by the state budget and extra-budgetary sources to provide material, medical and social assistance to citizens in old age, disability and loss of a breadwinner. State social security systems in the Republic of Uzbekistan (1. Extra-budgetary Pension Fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2. State Fund for Employment Promotion of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 3. Support of persons working abroad under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan Fund for Protection of Rights and Interests, 4. Ambulance Development Fund under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 5. Fund for Support of Persons with Disabilities under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 6. State Targeted Fund for Support of Women and Families , 7. State Health Insurance Fund), along with other forms of social security, i.e. non-state manifestations, also began to emerge. In particular, the establishment of the Mahalla Charitable Fund, the Children's Fund, the Youth Future Fund and other social funds, various donations by various enterprises and organizations, individual citizens, the gradual formation of non-governmental social security systems. their role in the social protection of vulnerable groups of the population is growing. Social security is a form of assistance provided by the state for a range of approved persons in order to equalize the social status of citizens, in cases provided by law, when certain legal facts arise. Types of social security organized by our country: pensions, benefits, targeted social assistance, social services, compensations and benefits are organized to support every needy citizen. Each state strives to create the most favorable conditions for the life and activity of the population. At the heart of such actions lies social policy.

Today we hear through the media about social assistance, social services, social payments and state and non-state funds, social insurance contributions for the formation of these funds. In developed countries, social insurance, social protection, social security is one of the important areas of social policy. When it comes to social policy, social protection, how social security institutions work, the formation and development of social security institutions are discussed. Social security is organized under the institutions of social protection. The main purpose of these institutions is to support citizens in difficult situations, to help low-income families and to fight poverty.

The Institute of Social Welfare - emerged at the same time as the emergence of humanity. Because regardless of the economic and political system of any society, there are people who cannot live normally with their behavior for natural reasons beyond their control. These people include the elderly and children in the first place, followed by the disabled, the unemployed, the poor, the lonely elderly, the lonely, orphans, those deprived of parental care, victims of violence, and others. As society and social relations develop, this development will lead to economic relations, unemployment, inflation, poverty, and this person will need social assistance. In supporting people's lives, social security takes place within a specific socio-economic system, and it has its own specific historical stages. The first stage, the formation of a modern model of social security, begins after the victory of the October Revolution of 1917. In the first year of the Soviet state, an attempt was made to legalize the social security system, the elements of which are social security benefits for disabled servicemen and their families, as well as social security in orphanages, children's homes, orphanages, nursing homes. increased From this period, the state will introduce a system of medical care for workers. The social security system created by the Soviet state had a clear class character. In April 1918, the People's Commissariat of Charity was renamed the People's Commissariat of Social Welfare<sup>2</sup>. After the end of the Civil War, the main task of the country was to restore the economy by implementing a new economic policy. The period of NEP (New Economic Policy in the 1920s) in the development rich of social security legislation is characterized by the fact that in a short period of time the legal basis for the regulation of social relations in the new economic conditions was formed. During this period, the social security of disabled workers among mercenaries, social security of Red Army servicemen who lost their ability to work due to injury or illness received during the war or military service, survivor's pension in case of death of a breadwinner, worked and paid insurance premiums to the state to develop legislation on temporary disability benefits based on the amount of their monthly salaries, one-time benefits for child care and child nutrition, funeral benefits for working citizens who have paid insurance contributions to the state, and pensions for special servicemen issued and their rights strengthened. In addition, the provision of medical care to the uninsured at the expense of the budget, insurance premiums at the expense of insurance premiums, referrals to health resorts, the organization of holiday homes. Once the economy recovers, the state will embark on a socialist industrialization of the country, collectivization of agriculture, and a cultural revolution. In an era of improved economy, improving the social security of workers and employees will come first. In particular, assistance to the temporarily disabled, pregnancy and childbirth, sanatorium-resort work will be developed. Through the development of the public health system, guarantees have been created for citizens to exercise their right to free medical care and treatment, the network of children's institutions has been expanded, pensions for the disabled and the bereaved have been improved, and vocational training institutes have been opened.

Article 120 of the USSR Constitution, adopted in December 1936, enshrined the right of citizens to social security in old age, disability and temporary incapacity for work<sup>5</sup>. In 1937, the state took full responsibility for health care financing. The threat of World War II necessitated the adoption of regulations that would improve the retirement benefits of military personnel<sup>6</sup>. Thus, the first stage ends with the adoption of the Constitution of the USSR, the assumption of state funding for health

care and the reflection of the social security system in the areas of improving the pensions of servicemen in World War II.

The second phase, along with rebuilding the war-torn economy in the country after the defeat of Nazism, increased the effectiveness of social security for the families of war invalids and military personnel killed in the war, as well as improving the state pension legislation. By the mid-1960s, it was advisable to unify social security legislation, primarily pension and social insurance legislation. In the 70s and 80s, many normative documents aimed at increasing the level of social security and its individual types were adopted. In particular, additional benefits are provided to the visually impaired for the use of vehicles, the increase in the cost of monthly food expenses in preschools and orphanages, the improvement of health care are reflected in the regulations. In the second stage, the improvement of the pension system was continued: the minimum pensions of workers, employees and collective farmers were increased, and the procedure for calculating pensions was introduced. By the end of the 1980s, the USSR had a health care system along with the state social security system<sup>7</sup>.

On October 7, 1977, as a result of the development of Soviet legislation, the Constitution of the USSR was adopted. The Constitution provides for the creation and development of state systems of health and social security, ensuring equality of women's and men's rights (Article 35), the right of citizens to health (Article 42), the right to material security (Article 43), state care for families (Article 53). Article) is emphasized<sup>8</sup>.

The third stage, the second stage ends with the adoption of the Constitution of the USSR on October 7, 1977, and the third stage of social security development begins with the country's transition to a market economy. The adoption of the Constitution has led to further improvement of social security regulations. Pension legislation has continued to improve while maintaining stability. Changes in the social pension system were almost imperceptible. At the third stage, the following documents were adopted: on the development of a network of trade unions to further improve the treatment and recreation of employees in sanatoriums, on measures to improve the living conditions of veterans of the Great Patriotic War and the families of fallen servicemen, labor normative and legal documents on the establishment of boarding schools for veterans, the provision of disabled workers, employees and collective farmers, as well as vehicles for the disabled from childhood and the provision of the population with prosthetic and orthopedic products. The third stage in the history of the development of social security legislation is the shortest, which ends with the beginning of economic reforms.

The fourth stage, the first three stages are related to the history of development of the legislation on social security in the USSR, and the fourth stage is the right of citizens to social security on November 18, 1991. , Article 39 of the Constitution states, "Everyone has the right to social security in old age, loss of ability to work, as well as loss of a breadwinner and in other cases provided by law. The amount of pensions, allowances and other types of social assistance may not be less than the officially established minimum subsistence level"<sup>9</sup>. The fifth stage, the fourth stage is mainly the social protection of the disabled and the Constitution provides for the right to social security in old age, loss of ability to work, as well as loss of a breadwinner and in other cases provided by law, this period includes a short period. Because the Republic of Uzbekistan, which became independent from the USSR, began the path of nationalization of its laws. At the fifth stage of social security, on September 3, 1993, the Pension Law of Uzbekistan "On State Pension Provision of Citizens" was adopted<sup>10</sup>. This law reflects the rights of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan to state pensions and is the first law in the field of social security. It reflects the age pensions, disability pensions, survivor's pensions, the procedure for calculating pensions and salaries, the calculation of length of service, the appointment of pensions, recalculation of pensions,

the right to pay pensions. The Law on State Pensions of Citizens provides for the payment of pensions mainly through compulsory insurance contributions paid by citizens. The sixth stage begins on December 2, 2004 with the adoption of the Law "On accumulative pension benefits" 11. The adoption of this law regulates the relations of citizens in the field of funded pensions, and in contrast to the Law "On State Pensions of Citizens" is the voluntary transfer of funds to a personal funded pension account. Both the Law on Accumulative Pensions and the Law on State Pensions were introduced to protect citizens from old age. At the seventh stage, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the program of measures for further social protection and social services of lonely elderly, pensioners and the disabled for 2007-2010" 12 was approved. further improvement; expanding the coverage of the lonely elderly, pensioners and the disabled with treatment and prevention services, improving the quality of care provided in the field of gerontology and geriatrics, as well as housing and living conditions; Strengthening the material and technical base of "Sahovat" and "Muruvvat" houses, sanatoriums; introduced in order to introduce new forms, methods and technologies of social services.

In the eighth stage, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-1542 of May 30, 2011 "On additional measures to further strengthen the social protection of lonely elderly, pensioners and the disabled in 2011-2015" 13 and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 19, 2015 Resolutions No. 14 "On measures to introduce a single interagency integrated information system of pension provision in 2015-2017" 14 Improving the system of social services for the lonely elderly, pensioners and the disabled, expanding the range and improving the quality of social services provided to them, targeted treatment and rehabilitation improvement, strengthening medical and social rehabilitation measures and gerontological care; the problems of further improving the housing and living conditions of lonely elderly, pensioners and the disabled, strengthening the material and technical base of medical and social institutions have been resolved. In the ninth stage, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to further strengthen the social protection of lonely elderly, pensioners and the disabled in 2011-2015" expired on September 28, 2020 and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 19, 2015 No. 297 Repeal of the Resolution "On measures to introduce a single interagency integrated information system of pension provision in 2015-2017" on February 22, 2021 and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 PF-4947 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" It begins with the introduction of Decree<sup>15</sup>. In accordance with Annex 1 to this Decree, the fourth priority of the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" is called "Priorities for the development of the social sphere", which includes a gradual increase in employment and real income; improving social protection and health care; implementation of targeted programs for the construction of affordable housing, ensuring the improvement of living conditions of the population development and modernization of road transport, engineering and communication and social infrastructure. It is no exaggeration to call the tenth stage "COVID-19: Social protection, social security measures implemented by Uzbekistan". Because this period is a period of global pandemic, which has had a negative impact on the economies of the world, including Uzbekistan, along with other Central Asian countries. The Republican Anti-Crisis Commission headed by Abdulla Aripov was set up to immediately prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the country. This Commission is responsible for public health; social support of the population; timely payment of salaries, pensions, stipends and benefits; not to reduce the income of the population; maintaining employment; not to increase the unemployment rate; quarantined parents, as well as those caring for their children, are paid a temporary disability pension in the amount of 100 percent of the average monthly salary; it is prohibited to terminate employment contracts at the initiative of the



employer with employees who are infected or quarantined with a coronavirus infection, as well as parents of a child under 14 years of age. In general, at this stage, the amount of non-taxable financial assistance has almost doubled. In addition, during this period, the following books on social protection were kept: "Iron Book", "Women's Book", "Youth Book" 16 and the Youth Support Fund included in the "Youth Book". This period is a topical period in the field of social security, and issues related to this area have been resolved, and today these issues are still being addressed positively.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the history of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, social policy is one of the priorities. In our country, where a strong social policy is pursued, the law guarantees the right to social services, the right to social security and access to qualified medical services to categories in need of social protection and assistance, low-income, large families, the disabled, lonely elderly and others. As a result of the implementation of such a rational social policy in our country, the socio-economic well-being of the population will increase, living conditions and health will improve.

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