



FEATURES OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONS IN A SOCIAL STATE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received 26 th June 2021 Accepted: 11 th July 2021 Published: 31 th July 2021	The article draws attention to the concepts of the modern social state and the social function of the state, the relevance of social protection today, social protection of citizens, forms of social protection, and also considers the types of social protection, issues of improving the social function of the state.
Keywords: Modern welfare state, social function, social policy, social partnership.	

INTRODUCTION

Today, the social functions of the state are constantly expanding. Now they have extended to social security and social insurance systems, health care, family and housing policies, education, vocational training and retraining. Our views on issues in the social sphere are gradually changing, and the old concepts and approaches acquire new content. Concepts such as "social policy", "social protection", "social partnership" differ from the previous ones, and more and more reflect the changes taking place in our lives. For this reason, social policy is not only an activity aimed at solving the material problems of citizens, especially young people, but also an important part of the internal policy of the state. Social protection policy includes not only the provision of material assistance to those in need, but also the maintenance of the normal functioning of the country's social infrastructure, the implementation of effective state and social management in this area, the creation of comprehensive favorable conditions for citizens.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is natural for any state to determine the main directions of its activity in the process of formation and development. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan set itself the main goal - the building of a legal democratic state and the creation of a free civil society. Based on this priority goal, one of the most urgent tasks today is the mechanism of social protection. Indeed, the social function of the state in the country has always been relevant. In this regard, the President of our country Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in the Strategy of Action on the Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, pays special attention to the priorities of the development of the social sphere, "aimed at consistently increasing employment and real incomes of the population, improving the system of social protection and health protection of citizens, increasing the socio-political activity of women, implementation of targeted programs for the construction of affordable housing, development and modernization of road transport, engineering, communication and social infrastructures, development of education, culture, science, literature, art and sports, improvement of state youth policy."

Previously, social protection was limited only to helping those in need, but today this concept includes: increasing the level of employment of citizens, payment of wages in accordance with the quantity and quality of labor, rational provision of social protection, the realization of the right to education, the provision of highly qualified medical care, all aspects of ensuring decent living.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Currently, the problem of a person, his interests, needs is put on a new socio-economic and political basis, and the need for a new study of the needs of the individual and the processes of their satisfaction is determined by the following conditions:

the strategic goal of Uzbekistan's development is the comprehensive stabilization of human interests and needs;

- implementation of a consistent social protection policy;
- building a free and prosperous life;
- the need to ensure the relationship and harmony of the interests and needs of society and the individual.

This shows that social protection is not limited only to the forms of its implementation, issues of the role of social protection in material support of citizens, its aspects within the framework of the concept of building a rule-of-law state are very important. This is why the rule of law is of the utmost importance to the rule of law.

The social functions of modern states cannot be fundamentally, institutionally and methodologically identical due to differences in geographic location, ethnocultural and economic development, which, in turn, clearly determines

the existence of various social states today. Recently, in almost all modern states, there has been a significant tendency to reduce budgetary spending on social needs, which requires scientific understanding. All welfare states, without exception, began such changes in the 80s and 90s of the twentieth century.

Modern science has not yet developed a unified concept of the welfare state. Proceeding from this, it is natural for such pertinent questions to arise as: "Is the concept of a" welfare state "independent or does it express fixed functional relations between a constitutional organization in terms of the content and form of the state? Are the concepts of "welfare state" and "social function of the state" similar? In our opinion, a modern welfare state is the goal of an organized society, a stage in the development of a welfare state after the paternalistic welfare state. Depending on a particular cultural and historical context, different models (types) of the welfare state have developed in different countries. To date, foreign scientists have developed many classifications of the welfare state. The classification criteria are different and do not always coincide with each other, which makes it impossible to compare them in all parameters. However, despite the variety of specific features of each social state, in the process of comparative analysis, we can determine the dynamics of social functions in the present period and the general direction of its development.

The social function of the state reflects the main direction of the social activity of the state. In the early stages of the development of forms of the state, the functions of the social state arise in the course of the evolutionary development of the state, in contrast to any social functions specific to the state, which manifest themselves in the form of general principles of state activity (for example, the redistribution of wealth, labor regulation) or economic functions.

Social policy is one of the main directions of the internal policy of the state, aimed at ensuring the stability of its social system, the goals of which are:

- raising the standard of living of the country's population;
- mitigation or elimination of social contradictions, achieving a certain balance in society;
- improving welfare and culture.

The goal of social policy is achieved by the state through the provision of social guarantees, tax regulation of lifestyle, encouragement of charitable and entrepreneurial initiatives.

Social policy should be focused on solving priority problems, developing social mechanisms, coordinating government commitments with real funding opportunities.

In order to more effectively carry out the social function, it is necessary to pay attention to the main priority areas of social policy, in particular:

- recognition of the responsibility of the state for the social status of its citizens;
- guarantee of free education and medical services for all citizens;
- ensuring timely payment of wages, pensions and scholarships to public sector employees;
- prevention of mass unemployment, retraining and advanced training of the dismissed labor force;
- support for families, mothers and children, veterans and people with disabilities.

Therefore, at present, the state pays great attention to the implementation of state policy in the field of education, science, culture and health care. The social function in these areas is carried out in the form of state support (financial, material, program) of educational, scientific institutions, as well as cultural institutions. As for the leadership and organization of their work, they are autonomous, free in their activities, and state intervention is unacceptable here.

Thus, the state takes various measures to improve the standard of living of citizens, which are aimed at ensuring the social security of the individual, normal living conditions for all members of society, regardless of their direct participation in production.

It should be understood that the tasks of the state are currently being considered in the complex subject and content of specific historical conditions for the development of society, as well as in ensuring its means and methods. This approach allows us to explain and understand the variety of functions, highlighting the features of each of them and finding things in the future, which were previously unknown.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the social function occupies one of the leading places in the activities of the state. This, firstly, will create decent living conditions for every person and ensure the peace of mind of citizens, and, secondly, it will provide social protection for the unemployed, the elderly, the disabled, large families, orphans, children from single-parent families, refugees and internally displaced persons, and thirdly, it will strengthen social justice and solidarity in society, as well as a democratic system that protects the individual. The successful activity of the state in the social sphere is one of the conditions for the effective implementation of the economic, political and other functions of the state.

At the present stage of state development, social protection should be a set of measures aimed at creating conditions for financial self-sufficiency, material and moral support, benefits and services to meet the needs of citizens in need. These measures should be carried out at the expense of local budgets, as well as other sources that are traditionally not implemented by the social security system. The need for a unified interpretation of social protection is also explained by the fact that they are implemented on the basis of relevant laws.

To improve social protection, the following work needs to be done:

- see the goal and target areas of social protection, improve its types and forms;
- to ensure the independence of the authorities in the organization and implementation of social and legal protection of the population.

The formation of a welfare state requires the allocation of social policy as a priority direction of state policy. Both state and non-state institutions should participate in its implementation. Based on the analysis of legal support for the social function of the modern state, the following development trends are identified:

- the transition to joint responsibility of all subjects of social development - the state, public organizations, entrepreneurs, citizens for the results of social development;
- activation of the compensatory function of the state;
- protection of the working age population from social risks based on the principles of insurance;
- voluntariness and variety of forms of citizens' participation in the formation and implementation of social policy;
- expansion of sources of financing of social services at the expense of off-budget funds;
- support of non-state infrastructure in the social protection system;
- encouraging the active participation of citizens in shaping the welfare of citizens (by creating legal, financial, economic and organizational conditions).

One of the features of the modern state is the growing attention to socially unprotected categories of citizens: children, the disabled, the elderly. For their interests, state benefits, subsidies and pensions are determined.

In turn, the problem of supporting vulnerable groups of the population is directly related to the participation of the state in the management of the country's economy. The truth is that the modern state is a market state. The essence of the market economy lies in the free exchange of goods, the inviolability of private property and the recognition of the legitimate interests of the owner, freedom of labor and private enterprise.

In a market economy, the main regulators of social relations are market laws, and the main one is the law of the ratio of supply and demand. According to this law, prices for goods and services and, ultimately, determines the standard of living of the country's population. A decrease in demand for some goods forces an entrepreneur to improve the quality of products, reduce the cost of production, create new, modern, widely demanded goods, and support the development of science and technology.

Thus, a modern social state is an institution aimed at organizing a normal life and developing society as a whole, protecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of all citizens and peoples living in it, a means of resolving conflicts both within the state and outside it.

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