



## PRIORITIES OF STATE SOCIAL POLICY AIMED AT REDUCING POVERTY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> December 24 <sup>th</sup> 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> February 14 <sup>th</sup> 2023	The qualitative indicators of the social protection system of each country are formed depending on the level of socio-economic development of society. The state provides social protection to those layers of citizens who, due to age, health, and social status, are insufficiently provided with means of subsistence and need support. The main goal of the state social protection system is to ensure the well-being of the population, eliminate differences in education, culture, professional qualifications, income of various segments of the population, and promote a decent standard of living and human development.
<b>Keywords:</b> Country, social protection, poverty, Uzbekistan, market economy, subsidiary	

### INTRODUCTION

The support of the disadvantaged, those in need of help, formed the system of their social protection with the advent of the first states. On the other hand, the term "social security" was originally used in the Social Security Act passed in the United States in 1935. According to the law, social protection is recognized as a system that protects every citizen of the country who does not have a job or the necessary income, and is deprived of economic and social benefits due to disability, illness or other reasons. "In accordance with the law, state assistance programs are defined, aimed at various needy segments of the population, such as assistance to the elderly, old-age insurance, unemployment compensation, unemployment insurance, assistance to orphans"[1].

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The article used methods such as a systematic, structural-functional approach, comparative, as well as document analysis (normative documents on issues of social protection of the population, ILO conventions and recommendations, global reports in the field of social protection, economic prospects of development, etc.).

### RESULTS

Currently, many countries around the world attach great importance to people in need of social protection and implement various measures to help them escape poverty. The actions of international organizations are of particular importance in this regard. The UN separatist program, the UNICEF Foundation and other organizations have set as their main goal material, meaningful, legal protection of people in need of siege, helplessness, and assistance. Our opinion is confirmed by the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, and a number of conventions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted on November 20, 1989. In particular, Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including clothing, food, medical care and necessary social services. and freedom from unemployment, sickness and disability, widowhood, old age or other circumstances in which there is no means of support due to circumstances unconnected with it, he is determined to be entitled to security [2;].

Countries of the world use different methods and tools to reduce and eliminate poverty. They have developed measures based on their internal capabilities, choosing a specific and appropriate model of poverty reduction policies. In the programs aimed at reducing poverty in Asian countries, the population's income is increased by the development of agriculture, artisans and households, and by providing employment, while in developed Western countries, direct material and social support of the population is of particular importance.

The general and specific aspects of the models of developed western countries, as well as Brazil, India, and China, which have achieved effective results in reducing poverty, are compared. Of the experiences of foreign countries in reducing poverty, China's experience is particularly noteworthy. China has achieved great results in terms of income levels, as well as investment in education and health care, and remarkable progress in poverty reduction. China's poverty alleviation efforts are based on a realistic assessment of the current situation. As a result of the reforms implemented, China has transformed from a centrally planned system to a market economy, from a closed economy to an open, export-oriented economy, and from an agrarian country to the world's largest industrial center, declaring that absolute poverty will be completely eliminated in 2020.

The UN Millennium Development Goals agenda, scheduled for 2015, and the Sustainable Development Goals, which are scheduled to be achieved by 2030, are also recognized as one of the most pressing global goals to eradicate poverty. Poverty reduction is becoming increasingly important not only at the national level, but also at the international level. Extreme poverty has declined over the past 30 years, and the absolute poverty rate has fallen from 36 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 2018[3;326].

Social protection of the population in Uzbekistan over the years of independence has become one of the priorities of economic reforms. When building a socially oriented market economy, our country is implementing a strong social protection policy. Building a strong social state is one of the leading principles of the development path of Uzbekistan. As our President Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "The goal is to eliminate serious discrepancies in the economy and social sphere, and most importantly, in people's living standards" [4;22].

Every year, more than 50% of the state budget is allocated specifically to the development of the social sphere. In particular, according to the parameters of the budget for 2023, it is planned to allocate 129,891 billion sums for social expenditures, which is 50.4% of total state budget expenditures[5;]. Education spending is expected to account for the majority of social spending (44.9%), as in previous years, which is almost 14% more than spending allocated in 2022.

Measures aimed at expanding the state's capabilities to provide material support for socially needy categories of the population and ensure their independent livelihoods are carried out through the social protection system.

One important aspect to consider when implementing a social safety net is to ensure that assistance reaches the real owners. Another important point is that social protection does not make people infertile. Doctor of Sociological Sciences (PhD) Kh. Khusanova believes that "Subjective factors of poverty serve as social food that creates wealth" [6;125].

Some foreign scientists criticize the social protection system, believing that the material assistance provided by the state increases people's dependence, reduces labour productivity and makes it difficult to escape poverty. For example, Charles Murray views poverty not as a behavioural or moral failing, but as a disadvantage. He believed that the material assistance provided to the poor by the state served to create dependence, preventing them from engaging in work activities, and also gave rise to "poverty of spirit" [7;22].

The lack of passion for work among able-bodied, physically healthy people, the predominance of the desire to live at the expense of others, a close look at material assistance, and aimlessness can lead not only to the fact that he and his family will live a normal life, but also to an increase in poverty. As Doctor of Sociological Sciences Professor A. Umarov notes, "The life of a person who does not strive to enrich the meaning of his life leads to aimlessness" [8;31-32].

### CONCLUSION

Human capital is investing in education so that people can acquire knowledge, learn job skills, gain experience, acquire qualities such as punctuality and honesty, and otherwise acquire skills. These investments increase labor productivity and at the same time provide people with higher incomes. In the fight against poverty, the countries of the world pay special attention to investing in human capital, in particular, in education, health, skills and professional training.

The social protection system in our country has a subsidiary form, that is, it has the character of providing state material assistance to low-income families with disabilities. Ensuring access for the needy population to a source of income by abandoning the form of material payments widely used in the social protection system, lump-sum payments of assistance and transferring social protection into the form of employment through targeted support and vocational training serves as an important tool for reducing poverty and reducing the social burden of the state.

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