



THE PHENOMENON OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article clarifies the state social security, which is a type of social security that is carried out at the expense of budgets of all levels, as well as at the expense of extra-budgetary state social funds and non-state social security, which is a type of social security that is carried out at the expense of private individuals, including disabled entrepreneurs, enterprises, organizations.

KEY WORDS: *human rights, poor, social need, development of society*

Social security law is currently an independent and quite significant branch of law with the simultaneous formation of the Uzbekistan state system of social protection of the population in a market economy. The norms of this industry serve as an indicator of the state's social policy due to the fact that they must adequately respond to all social risks inevitably associated with a market economy, which determines their extreme dynamism.

Since the formation of social security law, attempts have been made to accurately establish and define the subject of social security law. V.S. Andreev, referring to the system of social security law as a science, noted that it is built taking into account the industry system, pointing out that an independent place for this system should be occupied by legal issues of social security in foreign countries, as well as revealing the fundamental differences between social security under socialism and social provision in capitalist countries [1]. I.V. Gushchin, continuing his discussion on this topic, writes that the subject of science is the disclosure of the nature, qualitative properties and determination of patterns of development of the entire set of social relations that arise when providing citizens with pensions, benefits and other types of social security, scientific research into the effectiveness of legal norms on social security regulating social relations that arise when providing citizens with pensions, benefits and other types of social security [2].

Social security law, as a branch of legal science, is a complex of knowledge about relations in society arising in connection with the performance by the state of the function of non-equivalent provision of citizens with pensions, benefits and other types of social security, and about their legal regulation and reveals the concept, socio-economic nature and types of social security, identifies and justifies the basic principles of the branch of law of the same name, determines its place in the system of law, studies the rules of law on social security and legal institutions, the totality of which forms the branch of social security law.

All of the above remains relevant to this day. In the post-Soviet period, prominent scientists continued to address the substantiation of the subject of the science of social security law. So, M.L. Zakharov and E.G. Tuchkov, taking into account the accumulated knowledge, expanded the scope of vision of the subject of the science of social security law. In particular, they note that the subject of this science is the social phenomena studied by this science. Such phenomena include [3]:

- the branch of social security law as an object of knowledge;
- history of the emergence and development prospects of this industry;
- scientific analysis of international legal norms in the field of social security;
- general patterns and trends in the formation and development of social security systems in foreign countries;
- the results of scientific research, their conclusions, which predetermine the content of legal regulations in the field of social security.

It should be borne in mind that the norms of social security law, in fact, are addressed to the entire population and accompany each person from the moment of birth to the end of life, since the basis for the emergence of legal relations in the field of social security are such events as the birth of a person, his illness, disability, old age, death, unemployment, need for social support due to other circumstances beyond the control of the person.

The right to certain types of social security in a number of cases is conditioned by a person's previous work activity, and in this regard, it is necessary to know and take into account the norms of labor law governing labor relations between an employee and an employer, regardless of the legal form and form of ownership of the latter. The complexity of social security law lies in the fact that, unlike many other branches of law, a codified regulatory legal act has not yet been adopted in this field, which would enshrine the general provisions of the industry, while in Uzbekistan the formation of a system of legislation on social security is constantly



being carried out, which is extremely dynamic and continuously changing under the influence of global globalization processes that contribute to the convergence of the legal systems of different states.

State social assistance is the provision of social benefits, social supplements to pensions, subsidies, social services and vital goods to low-income families, low-income citizens living alone, as well as other categories of citizens specified in this Law. State social security is a type of social security that is carried out at the expense of budgets of all levels, as well as at the expense of extra-budgetary state social funds; non-state social security is a type of social security that is carried out at the expense of private individuals, including disabled entrepreneurs, enterprises, organizations

Human rights, including social ones, are declared by the Constitution of the Uzbekistan to be the highest value, but the real movement towards achieving these values suffers from inconsistency, contradictions and serious deviations. The legislative body in the field of social security is fragmented and unstable. Certain federal laws are adopted to relieve social tension, to attract votes during election campaigns, to ensure economic and tax reforms, and the lack of a conceptual approach to the formation of sectoral legislation causes numerous defects in legal regulations and their low efficiency, which in practice leads to violations citizens' rights to social security.

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