

# THE WAYS OF PROVIDING SOCIO-POLITIC AND SOCIAL SECURITY IN UZBEKISTAN

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*Annotation:*The article covers the main points of social security and threats, also in the article are considered the features of ensuring social security in Uzbekistan

*Key word:* security, social security, threats, social policy, government regulation of social policy, employment, unemployment, salary, pension, population income.

## Introduction

**The relevance of the research work.** To provide national security for each country is a vital matter of life. National security represents the state of the society in all spheres and it protects national interests of the country from internal and external threats. The forms of its manifestations are different and defense, economical, energy, environmental, ideological, cultural and social secure of the state are the most important forms of it. Social security takes a huge place in the society because of its relativity to the population, its social groups, living condition and quality of life, employment, education and health services. Social problems and conflicts, which are related to the deterioration of people's lives, and not to solve the problem in time causes and increases social threats, social and political instability and tremors in the country. The development of the country and the welfare of the population are inseparably related with the effectiveness of our social sector reforms. The issues of development of social spheres and implementation of social policy of Uzbekistan, in the conditions of reforming and modernizing the country are set by the economic scientists such as K.KH. Abrurakhmanov, A.V. Vakhobov, D.N. Rakhimova, N.Kh. Rakhimova, S.S. Gulyamov, R.A. Ubaydullayeva, B.Kh. Umrzakov, Z.Y. Khudayberdiev and others. But the issues of social security have not been studied yet. This demonstrates the relevance of research on social development and social security issues.

**Aim of the research work** is to understand the word social security, to develop scientific proposals on the concept social security and to provide scientific proposal which is based on the social security in Uzbekistan.

**The methods of research work.** Scientific abstraction, logic, analysis and synthesis, comparative and economic, statistical methods are used in the article.

**The main results** are as follows:

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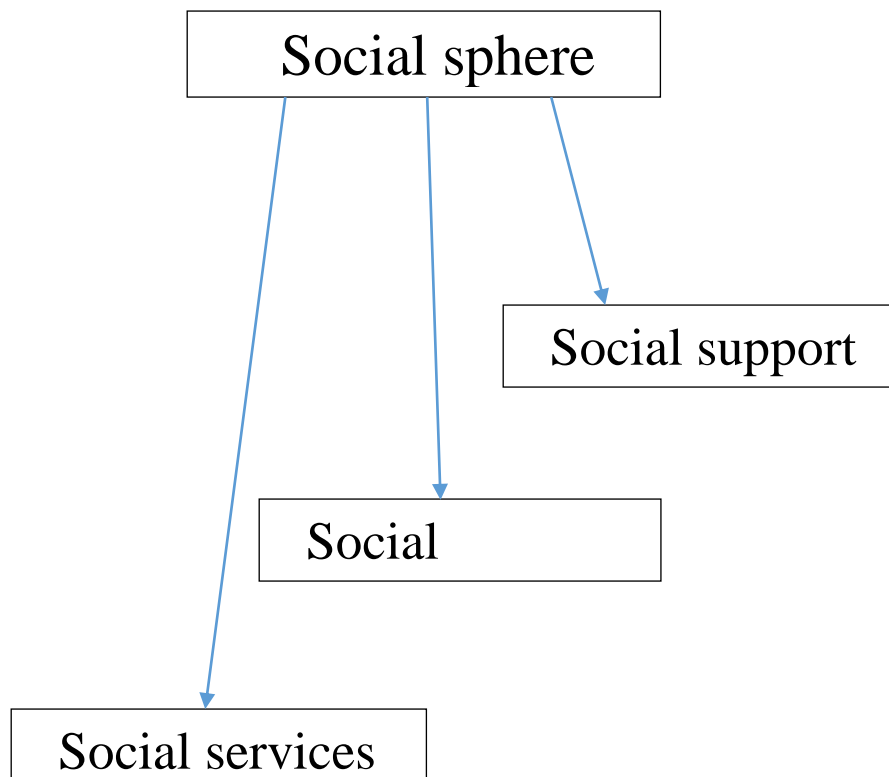
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- To develop the author’s definition of the socio-economic content of the concept of social security by using author’s approach;
- To implement of the role and importance of social policy in ensuring social security;
- To analyze the trends in the implementation of state social policy in Uzbekistan and measures to ensure social security and identify trends and problems in this area;
- To develop scientific proposal of providing social security of the country.

**Social sphere** is a kind of economic sector that directly serve the needs of the population, improves human life, the requirements for social consumption, including housing, education, professionalism and skills, health and strengthening, leisure, cultural and spiritual development. The social sphere is a complex of economic resources at the disposal of state and public organizations (including local self-government bodies) and it is a part of an economically important area that includes the following features:

1. unprofitable type of organization of the exchange of economic activity will be a priority, the market does not operate or it operates partially;
2. social (community) goods are produced, distributed, and consumed;
3. economical balance between demand and supply of social (community) goods is ensured through appropriate social support, primarily by financial policy, by state, local governments and voluntary public organizations.

Social sphere includes social support, social insurance and social services. (picture №1)



**Picture 1. The structure of social sphere<sup>3</sup>**

The essence of social security is a set of measures to protect the interests of the country and the population in the social sphere, the development of social structures and relationships in society, the development of life support systems and socialization of people. Social security, as feature of national security, is a state of protection against threats of violation of essential interests, rights and freedoms of individuals, social groups and communities<sup>4</sup>. In this case, we may state that social security puts the primary point that it should take care about each individual.

The term has recently entered international and national scientific circulation. In 1995 the term social security is used in the Universal social-declaration which was held in Universal conference. It is said that: “we propose to build a society in where the privilege to nourishment is as sacred as the right to vote, the privilege to primary education is respected as the right to price, the right to development considered one of the key human rights”. The Declaration outlines the minimum social security objectives, such as:

- general primary education for both gender;
- to shorten illiteracy among the old generation of population, although to control not to exceed women's illiteracy between male literacy rates;
- to provide simple health service for everybody, to ensure vaccination of children;
- to provide family planning services for volunteers;
- to provide safeties of drinking water and sanitation for all;
- to introduce credit for all in order to provide self-employment opportunities<sup>5</sup>

All mentioned above, we may say that, the main task of the state, in order to ensure the social security, population ought to be secured through focused economy, legal and organizational measures, and at the same time to ensure the individual security of every citizen his rights, privileges, health and property. Social security implements the most the most significant social rights of each member of the society by economic, legal and social guarantees.

In our opinion, the concept social security is divided broadly and it includes the following things:

- to prevent poverty or to shorten its extension;
- to protect unemployment;
- to increase incomes and living standards of population;
- to prevent the exaggeration of difference between income and property segments of the population;

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<sup>3</sup>Created by author

<sup>4</sup>Social security//<https://textbooks>

<sup>5</sup>Social security

- to develop working on a case study and to protect labor safety;
- to serve and to save consumer safety;
- environmental safety;
- to establish public order and to prevent crime;
- to provide safeties of female of population<sup>6</sup>

In providing social security, developing social sphere and providing security the following features should be taken into consideration:

- **Economical** - factors related to the distribution relationship, the degree of financial advancement of the nation and area, the characteristics of social infrastructure development, the type and character of the property in enterprises;
- **Political** – influence of social policy on capacity building in the social sphere, implementation of legal guarantees in the sphere of social reproduction of the population, support and assistance to low-income groups, as well as factors associated with socio-political situation;
- **Legal** - legal norms and legal relations in the sphere of social relations, factors related to the level of legal awareness of the population;
- **Cultural** – factor which affects social, moral, cultural and spiritual values, norms and traditions of the society;
- **Natural-climatic** – factors affecting the natural environment and environmental conditions, which influence the way and standards of living of the population;
- **Social-demographic** – factors related to social groups, number of gender, composition, birth, death, migration, employment and occupational structure;
- **National-ethnic** – factors which influences national mentality, interests, traditions and customs in social processes;
- **Social-psychological** – the mood of the population, their aspirations, the attitudes of individuals and groups which are manifested in social relationships.

Changes in these factors affect not only the social sector, but also the reproduction of the workforce. Worsening of these factors or their negative effect on the improvement of the social sphere causes threats of social security. A public security threat is a potential event, action, process or event that is or will be detrimental to someone's interests. In general, a threat is understanding the causes security violation.

The main types of national social security are as follows:

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<sup>6</sup>AbulkasimovKh., AbulkasimovM.Kh. *Economic safety: theory and practice. Textbook*

1. external (because of weakening the competitiveness of one country to another, to subjugate and desire to destroy it) and internal (depending on the state of the society and the state itself);
2. real and potential;
3. global, national, regional and local.

In our opinion, social security threats in the country are as follows:

- Increasing the share of the poor and the poor in the general population, disrupting social stability in society, social harmony and reconciliation among the population groups;
- Strengthening income and property stratification of the population;
- Increasing unemployment;
- Providing with accommodation of population in a low level;
- social discrimination by the level of access to social services;
- expansion of illegal migration

This kind of threats can occur the following negative effects:

- the emergence of major social conflicts;
- depopulation;
- criminalization of society;
- drug addiction;
- to increase of prostitution and others.

The following groups of people are officially registered in Russia, and it can be taken as an example to the effects which we have mentioned above:

- invalid – more than 12 million;
- alcoholics – 4.6 million;
- drug addicts – 2.4 million;
- mentally ill – 978 thousand people;
- patients with tuberculosis – 570 thousand people;
- hypertonic – 22.5 million people
- people who have been diagnosed with the HIV disease – 960 thousand people.

According to the official news every year more than 250 thousand people die from the external reasons. This result is three times more than in the Soviet period. Among them, 25,000 are murdered, 41,000 are died from suicides, 25,000 people are died due to alcohol and more than a thousand died in traffic accidents<sup>7</sup>.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 73,692 crimes were registered in 2017, which was decreased in 2016 to 15.7%. In 1990, 88,200 crimes were registered and 43.2 crimes corresponded to per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1995 the number of crimes decreased to 67,000, and in 2010 the number of crimes increased to 90.1 thousand, and the number of crimes per 10,000 people was 31.5. In 2017, the number of recorded crimes decreased by 73.7 thousand, the number of registered crimes amounted to 22.8 per 10,000 inhabitants<sup>8</sup>.

The social policy of the state assumes a significant role in guaranteeing social security. The social policy of the state is the state's approach to solving social problems, the daily activities of the state aimed at ensuring the effective and efficient functioning of social infrastructures, strategies and tactical approaches to the implementation of socially significant tasks. The social policy of the state was aimed at state regulation of the social sphere in the market economy<sup>9</sup>. Regulating social sphere by the state includes the following forms:

1. to determinate the minimum wage for workers, regardless of their form of ownership, pension, duration of working day and duration of vacation in the law;
2. to establish the remuneration system for budget employees and government employees;
3. to establish pensions, degree of scholarship and a system of benefits;
4. to set progressive tax rates for workers;
5. to establish optimal proportions of state budget expenditures among social sectors;
6. to inculcate higher prices for socially-essential goods and services, indexation of social sector employees' income.

The main objectives of social policy in Uzbekistan are the following:

- to support economic activity of the population;
- to form a strong external consumer market for products and services;
- to provide the population with payment requirements widely and ensuring its growth;
- to prevent of sharp differentiation of income and property ownership of the population;
- to provide necessary guarantees for social services.

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<sup>7</sup>*Threats in the social sphere*//<http://www.oboznik.ru?p=14803>

<sup>8</sup>*Statistical Bulletin of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2017, January-December. T., 2018. Page 167*

<sup>9</sup>*Abulkasimov Kh. P. Regulating economy by the state. Textbook. T.: "Noshirlikyogdusi" page 212*

According all mentioned objectives above, we may say that there are the main directions of implementation of social policy, such as:

- to establish of state social consumer funds;
- to establish centralized state social insurance fund;
- to give government benefits for provided services and effective work;
- to guarantee minimum wage and pensions by government;
- to coordinate benefits for families with many children regularly;
- to render of material assistanceto the poor part of population;
- social support to children with congenitally disabledand other disabilities;
- to coordinate minimum students’ state scholarships;
- to coordinate unemployment benefits with work experience;
- to ensure that the most important types of food are sold at fixed prices;
- to refund the differences of socially significant services prices by the expense of the budget;
- to support and strengthen the development of the material base of the most important social sectors (such as: healthcare, education, physical education, sport and culture)<sup>10</sup>.

Owing to the implementation of the employment policy in Uzbekistan, employment rates decreased from 69.4 percent, in 2000 to 67.4 percent, in 2018. The percentage of unemployment increased from 5 to 9.3%. During this period of time, the level of economic activity of the population increased from 69.7% to 74.3%. The level of non-economic activity of the population decreased from 25.5% to 22.2%. (see:table 1)

**Table 1**

**The main indicators of the labor market (average annual)<sup>11</sup>**

Indicators	2000	2010	2015	2017	2018
Labor resources, thousands of people	12594	16504,2	17663,	18672,	18829,
	.0		1	5	6
According to the permanent population, in percentage	50,6	58,6	58,4	57,6	57,1
Economically active population, thousands of people	9018,4	12286,6	12850,	14357,	14641,
			1	3	7
the level of economic activity of the population*, in the percentage	69,7	70,7	71,9	73,5	74,3
average annual number of employed in the	8983,	11628,4	12223,	13520,	13273,

<sup>10</sup>AbulkasimovKh. P. *Regulating economy by the state. Textbook. T.:* “Noshirlikiyogdusi” pages 217-218

<sup>11</sup> *The social development and life structure of Uzbekistan. Statistic collection. T., 2014. Page 43. Annual statistic collection of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2010-2016. T., State statistic committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2017. Page 52*

economy, thousands of people	0		8	3	1
employment rate**, in the percentage	69,4	66,9	68,2	69,2	67,4
number of unemployed, thousands of people	658,2	658,2	626,3	837,0	1368,6
unemployment rate, in the percentage	5,0	5,4	5,2	5,8	9,3
economically inactive population, thousands of people	3575,6	4439,4	4714,2	4315,2	4187,9
Economically inactivity, in percentage	27,7	25,5	25,7	23,1	22,2

\*the ratio of economically active population to the number of working age population

\*\*Correlation of the employed population to the number of working population.

Analysis of the structure of the labor force sectors of the economy shows that the share of employed in the industry fell from 13.8% to 13.6% in 2010-2018, and the share of those employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries increased from 26.8% to 27.3%.<sup>12</sup>

It is important to note that, unemployment rate from 5.8% in 2017 to 9.3% in 2018 and GDP growth from 5.3% in 2017 to 5.1% in 2018, including economic growth in agriculture, forestry and fisheries which was due to a decrease in the speed of 2% and 0.3% respectively. This indicates the presence of unused resources and other problems in the efficient use of labor resources. Therefore, it is important to use the labor resources fully, rational and effective.

As a result of implementation of the social policy aimed at increasing incomes and living standards in the country, there was a positive dynamics of growth of average per capita income, wages and pensions. (see: table 2)

**Table 2**  
**Dynamic of average per capita in gross income, wages and pensions from 2000 to 2018<sup>13</sup>**

Indicators	2000	2005	2010	2016	2017	2018
I total income of per population in a quantity of thousand sums	96,4	371,8	1668,1	4565,2	5750,2	8664,8
The percentage of real increase over the same period according to the last year	124,7	117,4	120,1	110,0	110,3	127,1
II average salary on an annualized basis in a quantity of thousand sums	13,5	81,5	504,8	1293,8	1453,2	1822,2
The percentage of real increase over the same period according to the last year	146,0	138,7	129,4	110,4	112,3	125,0
III average quantity of pension in thousand sums	7,4	31,7	171,9	494,2	567,3	640,5
The percentage of real increase over the same period according to the last year	152,0	143,5	125,9	112,8	114,8	115,0

<sup>12</sup>The social development and life structure of Uzbekistan. Statistic collection. T., 2015. Page 47.

The social development and life structure of Uzbekistan. Statistic collection. T., 2017. Page 52.

<sup>13</sup>ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVING STANDARDS AND WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN //stat.uz 21/07/2017. Socio-economical position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017. Pages 158, 164, 166.



The data from this table show a declining growth rate of per capita income, wages and pensions in recent years. However, during the period under review, in 2018, real per capita income growth was 11.7 times, the real average wage growth was 26.6 times, and the real pension rate was 18.1 times higher than the corresponding period of 2000.

Income of the population from entrepreneurial activity, property and self-employment is growing rapidly. As a result, the middle class is increasing year by year. The Gini coefficient, which represents the distribution of the income of the population groups in Uzbekistan, declined from 0.39% in 2000 to 0.26% in 2018. Also, during 2000-2018 the decile coefficient decreased from 21.1% to 6.1%, and the quintile factor decreased from 9.9% to 4.1%. These figures indicate a significant decrease in the level of income differentiation<sup>14</sup>.

The market has such consequences that it needs a certain category of protection. That's why civilization requires a system of social protection. According to the measures of developing economic growth and reduce poverty and social protection of the poor part of population in Uzbekistan, the share of the poor in the total population declined from 19.5% in 2009 to 11.4% in 2018. (see: table 3)

**Table 3**  
**Share of poor part of population of Uzbekistan**  
**(according to sample surveys of households the percentage of total population)**

	2009	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
share of poor part of population	19,5	17,7	12,8	12,3	11,9	11,4

An important issue in social protection is to protect population from the rapid rise prices in the market system and to prevent inflation. Strong social policy will be aimed of protection of socio-economic activity of the population, to be more concrete, social protection of vulnerable groups of population ensuring reliable and well targeted.

In order to provide social protection to the underprivileged population, in 2018 24,000 new modern residential buildings were built in rural areas by and 187 modern block of flats were built in cities. Addition to this, 2 trillion 600 billion sums pensions were paid to disabled part of population. More than 1 thousand 200 disabled and low-income citizens who in need of accommodations signed contracts and more than 22 billion sums were allocated as initial payments. 972 disabled women were given sewing machines for home-based work and created a permanent source of income for them. More than 7,000 prosthetic and orthopedic appliances, more than 6,000 wheelchairs and about 1,600 hearing aids were provided free of charge. Citizens with disabilities and retirement age were allocated with about 23,500 referrals for free treatment in health care facilities<sup>15</sup>.

**Conclusions and suggestions**

<sup>14</sup>AbulkasimovKh. P. *Regulating economy by the state. Textbook. T.: "Noshirlikiyogdusi" page 234*

<sup>15</sup>Speech by President ShavkatMirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan//<http://uza.uz/oz/konstitutsiya-erkin-va-farovon-ayetimiz-mamlatatimizni-yanad-08-12-2017>

Social security, as part of national security, is a state of protection against the threat of violation of vital interests, rights and freedoms of individuals, social groups and communities, and plays an important role in ensuring its social security. As a result of socio-economic reforms which is implemented in Uzbekistan during the years of independence and implementation of state social policy, social security in the country has been ensured. This can be seen in the improvement of living standards and socio-economic stability in the country. However, there are still a number of problems in the social sphere, including unemployment, inflation, external labor migration, and the development of the poor and the social sector.

Therefore, in our opinion, in order to provide social security in our country it is advisable to do the following:

- to develop of the social sphere in order to improve the living conditions of the population and further improve the welfare of the population is inextricably linked with the provision of macroeconomic stability and sustainable high economic growth rates;
- to deepen of structural transformations and diversification of the economy, to modernize of production, to renew technical and technological of production, and to create of decent jobs for the population;
- to improve the quality of education, to combine the educational process with the physical and spiritual education of students;
- to organize special training courses for people wishing to work in our country and abroad, and to facilitate proper documentation; to improve the mechanism of their social protection, to develop and adopt the "On Migration" Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- to develop regional programs on poverty alleviation and poverty reduction in each region;
- to strengthen crime and corruption in society.

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