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THEORETICAL VIEWS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

Abstract. The article states that the issues of social protection of the population occupy an important role in the economic policy of the state of Amir Temur. Studying the history of the host state system has shown that a comprehensive system of positive protection was implemented under his direct leadership. The rise of Amir Temur's state was the result of the economic policy, many aspects of which are still relevant today.

Keywords: economic policy, social protection, state system, society, social condition, poverty, preferential service, ability to work.

"The level of culture, generosity and kindness of any society is determined by its attitude towards the disabled, disabled, bereaved and the elderly"

Shavkat MIRZIYOYEV

Relevance of the research topic. Since the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has chosen a unique path of economic reforms. The introduction of a socially oriented market economy system is accelerating. Among the five main principles of transitional processes, a long-term program in the field of strong social protection is being implemented step by step. Consistent and stable growth of people's standard of living means stronger social protection of the population.

The most important principle based on the Uzbekistan model of transition to a market economy is the implementation of a strong social policy. Social policy is closely connected with stage-stage and macro-economic management and depends on the economic, social and social character of the country. A socially developed society is an ideal society, in which there is no great difference in living standards and antagonistic oppositions between social strata.

The essence of social protection as a socio-economic relationship consists of relations between the society and the population, such as assistance in times of need, assistance to the elderly, health care, social condition, provision of vital means. Social protection is manifested in the policies implemented by society, such as pensions, allowances, material assistance, preferential services for the elderly, sick, disabled, and child care.

The main goal of our large-scale reforms is to turn the new Uzbekistan into a developed social space where people live happily from their work. In this direction, on the basis of the principle of social justice, the support of the population in need of help has been raised to the level of state policy to eliminate poverty.

First of all, it is necessary to pay special attention to the effective use of mechanisms for timely registration of persons in need of social protection and permanent assistance, monitoring of the social situation of families and citizens with signs of need, using information and communication technologies, and the development and implementation of their living conditions.

In the next 10 years, a state program will be developed to increase the income of the population by 2.5-3 times, to make the minimum wage equal to the level of the minimum living wage. [2]

Based on the national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development, measures will be taken to reduce the level of poverty by two times until 2030.[2]

Analysis of literature on the topic. In the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2026, it is effective to reform the national economy, liberalize foreign trade, tax and financial policy, support entrepreneurship and guarantee the integrity of private property, organize deep processing of agricultural products, and ensure the rapid development of regions.

measures have been taken. [1]

Strengthening of social protection of citizens and reduction of poverty was determined as a priority of the state policy, providing the population with new jobs and a guaranteed source of income, qualified medical and educational services, decent living conditions was raised to a new level in terms of quality. [2]

Research methodology. In the article, the methods of scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, comparison and comparison, and statistical analysis were used to study the priority directions of theoretical views on social protection and to analyze the level of development of socio-economic support.

Analysis and results. Amir Temur deeply understood that the economic development of the country, the peace and well-being of the citizens, the greatness of the state depends on the knowledge and talent of the amirs and umaras of different categories and different ranks, and on their fair and honest work. That's why he used these categories and their possibilities effectively and efficiently. At the same time, he supported them socially and economically. The Supreme Ruler made extensive use of the uluf form of economic incentives for the social protection of emirs and scholars of different categories and ranks. Because ulufa relied on all classes of the people, especially the amirs and soldiers, interested them socially and economically, and was very late in doing business with interest and justice. For example, if a soldier reaches the age of old age while serving, he is not deprived of his honor and is not demoted from his rank. [3]

In the process of creating a centralized state, Amir Temur protected the raiyat's property from looting, the path of internal and external invaders, robbers and robbers was blocked. As we mentioned, the social protection of the population has taken an important place in the economic policy of a centralized strong state. Due to our ignorance of our history, until recently, we used to think that the social protection of the needy part of the population was the invention of the society called socialism, and the system called capitalism was afraid of the discontent of the working people who were aware of this model and introduced the social protection system. During the study of "Tuzuklar", we were convinced that a comprehensive system of social protection was implemented under the direct leadership of Amir Temur. If earlier social protection was carried out in the form of voluntary donations in accordance with the moral laws of Islam, during the time of Amir Temur, the state system of social protection of the population was created and it became the priority of economic policy. In all times, including the time of Amir Temur, it was required to protect the raiyat from certain officials who deviated from justice and honesty, exchanged faith and honesty for the sake of self-interest, governors, governors, judges, zakat collectors, and the like. Also, there were cases of violation of the law, looting of the property of the population, and cases of violence by the policemen. Our righteous grandfather punished the sick, robbers, violent people; expelled the corrupt, depraved, corrupt people from the country: "Whenever I heard that any of the governors, nobles, and raiyats had wronged the people, I immediately took measures against them in terms of justice and fairness." [4]

Material and physical damages caused to the raiyat by the oppressors were discussed among people in accordance with Sharia laws, damages were paid after proof and punishment was determined in accordance with Sharia laws. Observers and officers were appointed to guard the roads, to deliver the goods and other things of riders, merchants, and travelers from place to place. If someone's belongings were burned on the road, food was stolen or something else happened, it was their responsibility to answer for it.

A consistent economic policy has also been carried out in terms of social protection and support for the disadvantaged sections of the population. Unemployment was considered a great social evil of the times. In the era of natural economy, the labor market was very poorly developed, which led to an increase in the number of unemployed and poor. Amir Temur considered gados as an ugly factor of the country and used various methods of social protection, clearly analyzing the fact that this social evil cannot be prevented without losing its economic basis. First of all, the socially disadvantaged sections of the population: the disabled, the paralyzed, the blind, and those who cannot work due to old age were provided with benefits. [5]

According to some information, ten percent of the treasury was spent for this purpose. In

the second place, measures were taken to provide employment to the poor, the poor and the beggars who are capable of work and have strength in their wrists: "We again ordered that all the beggars of the country should be tasked with work, so that the image of beggars will disappear." However, despite this, those who have acquired gadolik and those who earn gadolik have been expelled from the territory of the country. A mood of hatred and intolerance towards lazy people and idlers has been raised in the country.[6]

The most important feature of the social protection system of the state of Amir Temur is that in the kingdom, different layers of the population are approached in a strictly differentiated manner, that is, social protection is directed only to those members of the society who need financial support from the state. The second proof of the fact that we are approaching social discrimination in a stratified manner is the fact that any soldier who reached old age while serving was not deprived of honor and was not demoted. Social protection, of course, was implemented based on the national traditions and customs of the country and people. Neighborhoods played an important role in the social protection system of the population. Also, Amir Temur's kingdom did not spare the help of the raiyat in health care, assistance to foreigners, water supply, construction of bridges. For example, mosques, madrasahs, khanakahs (places where dervishes, qalandars, poor people stay and live) were built in every city at the expense of state funds. [7]

Conclusions and suggestions. Amir Temur considered material and moral stimulation as a great force that mobilizes society, team, and individual, and used it as a program for managing the state and economy. The salary from the treasury was gradually increased depending on the position of the citizen and the service performed. Setting salary in this way, i.e. gradually increasing the salary depending on the position and the service performed, is reminiscent of the current tariff system. Amir Temur introduced such a system in the second half of the 14th century, and we introduced a similar material incentives system in our republic in 1992.

Amir Temur masterfully used the principle of material interests to raise the fighting spirit of the troops, defeat the opposing forces and achieve the set goal faster. He gave the monthly salaries of the soldiers without asking. In the Rum campaign, he gave seven years' worth of food at once in order to raise the spirits of the troops.

Various aspects of the principle of material incentives, which served as a program for ensuring stability in the country's internal and foreign policy, creating unity among different layers of the raiyat, uniting different peoples and nationalities around a centralized state, can be seen in the following words and practical works of Sahibqiran:

- ❖ I got people's attention with my charity work.
- ❖ I pleased my amirs and soldiers with ranks and titles, and small ornaments. I did not miss dirhams and dinars from them.
- ❖ I assigned suyurgol to the sayyids, scholars, sheikhs and other religious figures and assigned the duties of each of them.
- ❖ I appreciated the dignitaries, chiefs and elders of every nation and country, I used their services by giving them gifts.
- ❖ I ordered that the sayyids, scholars, virtuous people, judges, doctors, astrologers, storytellers, messengers, and historians, who are members of the assembly, should be given their salaries, tasks and salaries according to their circumstances.
- ❖ Raiyat, I was aware of the inhabitants of every land.

Amir Temur considered moral stimulation as a great driving force in strengthening the political unity of the country, in globalism, in creating a unified centralized state, in the development of science and culture, and in the economy. Undoubtedly, Amir Temur's method of material and moral stimulation is a historical lesson for us. Taking into account that using its best aspects, expanding it in content and form, and deepening it will serve as a driving force in the development of our society, we found it necessary to refer to the readers the words of our entrepreneur grandfather about spiritual stimulation:

I showed grace to unite the army and raiyat around me, I showed kindness to them;
with a sweet voice and an open face I tamed them;

I made their hearts happy by rewarding them tenfold for their service;
I pleased my emirs and soldiers with ranks and titles;
I showed mercy to citizens and subordinates, I took the rights of the oppressed from the oppressors;

I became aware of the condition of the raiyats, I saw the elders in the ranks of the elders, and the younger ones in the place of children;
whoever befriended me, I did not forget when I reached the rank of state and blessing, I fulfilled their rights;

I never forgot someone's right to me;
if I met someone, I never let him out of my sight;

I considered the Sayyids, wise men, messengers, and historians to be important people, and put their honors in their place;

I gave gifts to any one who performed a worthy service, and I respected him more than others, and I promoted him according to his service.

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<p>Л. Халикова Ш. Юлдашев Научно- теоретические взгляды на социальную защиту</p>	<p>L. Khalikova Sh. Yuldashov Ijtimoiy himoyaga oid ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar</p>
<p>Аннотация. В этой статье рассмотрены проблемы социальной защиты населения ,занимающее особое место в экономической политике государства Амир Тимура. Изучение истории государства великого правителя показывает об эффективном использовании морально-материальной системы стимулирования населения. Процветание огромного государства при Амуре Тимуре, возможно было в результате продуманной экономической политики, многие положения которой актуальны и в настоящее время.</p> <p>Ключевые слова: экономическая политика, социальная защита, государственная система, общества, социальное положение, бедность, льготные услуги, способность к труду.</p>	<p>Аннотация. Ushbu maqolada Amir Temur davlatining iqtisodiy siyosatida aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish masalalari muhim o‘rin tutadi. Qabul qilingan davlat tizimining tarixini o‘rganish uning bevosita rahbarligida keng ko‘lamli ijobiy himoya tizimi amalga oshirilganligini ko‘rsatadi. Amir Temur davlatining yuksalishi iqtisodiy siyosatning natijasi bo‘lib, uning ko‘p jihatlari bugungi kunda ham o‘z ahamiyatini yo‘qotmagan.</p> <p>Kalit so‘zlar: iqtisodiy siyosat, ijtimoiy mudofaa, davlat tizimi, ijtimoiy, ijtimoiy maqom, qashshoqlik, imtiyozli xizmatlar, mehnat qobiliyati.</p>

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КАСБИЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯЛАРНИНГ СИНЕРГЕТИК САМАРАДОРЛИГИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада касбий компетенцияларнинг синергетик эффекти ва унинг ташкилотлардаги ривожланишга ва рақобатдошликни оширишга таъсири таҳлил қилинади.
Калит сўзлар: касбий компетенциялар, синергия, синергетик эффект, оптимизация қилиш, иш самарадорлигини ошириш, технологияларни жорий этиш, интеграциялашган қўшилган қиймат, шахсий ривожланиш.

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