



FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

This article analyzes the experience of foreign countries in the formation of social protection institutions. By examining the social policy models of countries such as Sweden, Germany, and the United States, the study explores the main features, advantages, and disadvantages of various national social protection systems. The author compares the social-democratic model of Scandinavian countries, the conservative approach of European states, and the liberal model implemented in the United States, and proposes suitable approaches for Uzbekistan. The article also examines the role of international organizations such as the UN and ILO, as well as the influence of economic development, cultural values, and political structures. The author emphasizes the importance of adapting foreign experience to local conditions in order to develop an effective and sustainable system of social protection.

Keywords: Social protection, foreign experience, institutional model, social-democratic approach, conservative system, liberal model, Swedish experience, German model, American model, social insurance, state policy, international organizations.

Introduction

AHOLINI IJTIMOYIY HIMOYA QILISH INSTITUTLARI SHAKLLANISHINING XORIJ TAJRIBALARI

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish institutlarini shakllantirishda xorijiy davlatlar tajribasi tahlil qilinadi. Shvesiya, Germaniya, AQSh kabi mamlakatlarning ijtimoiy siyosat modellariga asoslangan tahlil orqali, turli



davlatlarda qo‘llanilayotgan ijtimoiy himoya tizimlarining asosiy xususiyatlari, yutuq va kamchiliklari o‘rganiladi. Muallif Skandinaviya davlatlarining sotsial-demokratik modeli, Yevropa mamlakatlarining konservativ yondashuvi va AQShning liberal modeli asosida amalga oshirilayotgan ijtimoiy himoya siyosatlarini taqqoslab, O‘zbekiston uchun mos yondashuvlarni tavsiya etadi. Shuningdek, maqolada BMT, XMT kabi xalqaro tashkilotlar roli, shuningdek, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, madaniy qadriyatlar va siyosiy tuzilmalarning ta’siri ham ko‘rib chiqiladi. Muallif xorijiy tajribani mahalliy sharoitga moslashtirish orqali samarali va barqaror ijtimoiy himoya tizimini yaratish zarurligini asoslaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ijtimoiy himoya, xorijiy tajriba, institutsional model, sotsial-demokratik yondashuv, konservativ tizim, liberal model, Shvesiya tajribasi, Germaniya modeli, Amerika modeli, ijtimoiy sug‘urta, davlat siyosati, xalqaro tashkilotlar.

Based on the experience of countries around the world, we can say that the state plays a key role in the field of social protection of the population. The effective functioning of state institutions leads to the creation of positive trends. It is important to study foreign experience of institutional changes and directions of its effective application in practice and to create institutional emulation.

We will consider the experience of several foreign countries in the field of social protection of the population.

Identifying the possibilities of foreign experience for adaptation and application in the context of the social protection system of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan will allow us to develop the basic principles and approaches of social protection of the population, as well as recommendations for improving the existing institutions of social protection of the population in Uzbekistan based on foreign practice.

The government of our country determines the state policy on the formation of a social protection system for the population on the basis of international documents of the United Nations (UN), the International Labor Organization, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the European Union. (Social Charter, European Code of Social Security and other legal documents)



Currently, the role of the UN has significantly increased, in which decisions are discussed and developed on many urgent international issues, including family, children, health care, the elderly, the disabled, education, etc. The UN Charter primarily stipulates the obligation of states to observe and respect fundamental human rights and freedoms.

“In accordance with Convention No. 102 of the International Labor Organization “On Minimum Standards of Social Security”, the basis of social protection of the population is social security, the goals of which are: to promote socio-economic development, increase well-being - to create and improve working conditions for people, and to protect human rights.”¹

The study of international experience helps to identify the main factors influencing the success or problems of different social protection models. This comparative analysis highlights the different mechanisms and strategies used to ensure the well-being and security of citizens, including aspects such as health care, unemployment benefits, pensions, social insurance systems and targeted cash transfer programs.

In addition, it is important to consider a number of factors that affect the effectiveness of social protection institutions, including economic development, demographic trends, cultural values and political structures. It also highlights the importance of state support and sustainable financing mechanisms as essential components of successful social protection systems.

By examining the multifaceted landscape of international social protection practices, this study seeks to contribute to the global discussion on the development of inclusive and effective social protection systems.

If we consider the directions of using foreign experience in managing the social protection system of Uzbekistan, we will give a justification. In particular, the practice of social protection of children, motherhood and pensioners is more relevant and acceptable for modern Uzbekistan than the experience of the Swedish model: a system of mandatory paid leave for the birth of a child and his treatment, as well as additional money (compensation) for his upbringing, the development of a sufficient network of preschool and school institutions, for their

¹Бахтиёров Б.Б. Ўзбекистонда аҳолини ижтимоий ҳимоя қилиш тизимининг ҳуқуқий-институционал асосларини ривожланиш босқичлари // «Таълим тизимида ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар» журнали. Тошкент, 2019. –№ 3, 16-29-б.



maintenance of which parents cover only 2-3% of the costs. The payment of scholarships for schoolchildren and students, the pension system, the most important element of which is the legislation on the receipt of 50% of state benefits for housing expenses for all pensioners, are indicated.

“The second half of the 20th century was characterized by the formation of elements of social protection based on the concept of the Welfare State for European countries. However, “state activity” led to the distortion of competition in the market, a decrease in labor incentives was observed, the principles of equal social welfare only worsened the level of well-being of citizens, which inevitably led to an increase in poverty and unemployment.” At the same time, the principles of equal social assistance and other negative social factors contributed to the development of new social protection systems, which have become one of the most successful versions of state policy on social protection of the population in modern world practice.

Let's consider individual models of organizing social protection of the population of European countries.

Individual models of organizing social protection of the population of European countries:

The Swedish model of social protection of the population embodies the ideas of the welfare state, aimed at the revival of social policy.

First of all, solving problems in the social sphere, based on the family, health, education, etc. The main principles of the Swedish model are social trust, solidarity, democracy, equality, justice, universality, collectivity

“The Swedish model includes state social security, guaranteed almost independently of the socio-economic status of the individual, through a progressive taxation system. It was aimed at a comprehensive transformation of property relations, economic democracy, and, along with political and social democracy, at building a new society within the framework of socially reformed capitalism.” Economic efficiency and competitiveness in the world market create all the necessary conditions for the implementation of social programs. The Swedish model observes the interdependence and rational comparison of the concepts of politics and the market, and social policy is a means of reducing social inequality between citizens. The main reason for this is that the state's full



provision of necessary social goods and services, guaranteeing their free use by all members of society, has led to a number of negative situations, such as a weakening of initiative among a part of the population. In particular, heavy tax pressure on young people, entrepreneurs and broad segments of the population, a family crisis, equality in the education system and limiting the role of the market are the most important components of the Swedish model of social development. Sweden has made more efforts in this direction than other developed countries. The democratic principles of the Swedish model experience are relevant for Uzbekistan and can be used to determine the directions of its development in the process of creating the Uzbek model of social protection. It is necessary to emphasize the directions of this model in the field of family, childhood, motherhood.

In our opinion, a socially oriented market economy, built on a rational comparison of state social policy and market concepts, is in demand in the new Uzbekistan.

It is important to study the experience of Germany, which applied the socio-liberal (neoliberal) model of institutional changes, that is, the theory of ordoliberalism.

Let us consider the foundations of organizing social protection for the population of Germany. First of all, we note that social policy in the field of social protection applies to both the able-bodied and the unemployed population. These are people of various professions, schoolchildren, students, housewives, the elderly, people with disabilities and other users of social services. The German version, on the one hand, assumes a developed stratified system aimed at individual efforts of citizens, and on the other hand, at providing the most needy groups of the population by the state.

According to German scientists V. Gutnik, L. Erhard, “The best social order is achieved by redistributing the necessary product for society; it is not the country that provides the most social assistance, but the one that needs the least amount of social assistance.”

Germany is a democratic and social state, and its policy is not aimed at equalizing citizens in obtaining social benefits, but at providing social protection to the most needy and poorest segments of the population. Therefore, in order to effectively



solve problems in the social sphere, it is envisaged to create conditions for the realization of the needs of a person himself. The best social order is not where the maximum possible support is provided through the redistribution of the social product, but where the least number of citizens need such assistance.

It should be noted that the categories of citizens in our country are determined at the legislative level, and targeted social assistance is provided to the most needy segments of the population.

The German social market economy combines elements of the market and the social state. The idea of creating a socially oriented market economy is to some extent compatible with the social system of Uzbekistan. However, it would be a mistake to talk about some kind of system of social protection of the population. The social development of Uzbekistan must find its way into state policy. We must not forget that Western European countries are currently experiencing a serious socio-economic crisis.

Consequently, the system of social protection of the population should be built based on the economic, social, political and cultural specifics of society, taking into account the specific characteristics of a particular state. In addition, it is impossible to increase economic potential without solving social problems in healthcare, education, science, culture and other areas. For all citizens, there is always a person with the same "initial opportunities". Sober politicians have always understood that state programs are important not only for maintaining socio-political stability in society, but also for the economic development of the country.

Consequently, the American model of social protection in the process of solving the social problems of citizens is aimed at the market mechanism along with the processes of "marketization" of state services. For the Uzbek state with a strong, traditionally organized bureaucratic apparatus, the experience of "marketization" of state services is instructive and at the same time in demand.

When considering the existing foreign practice of social assistance, it should be borne in mind that it is largely determined by the model of social policy formed by each state. Although these models are almost never found in pure form, but, on the contrary, have a mixed character and are in the process of transformation,



they should be considered for further analysis of approaches to social assistance existing in different countries.

- Social-democratic model (Scandinavian countries).
- Conservative model (mainly European countries)
- Liberal model (Great Britain, USA).

1- table Models of social protection of the population ²

№	Model	Main features	Comment (advantages and disadvantages)
1.	Social democratic model (Scandinavian countries).	This model of social protection system, which embodies the ideas of the welfare state aimed at restoring social policy, is implemented in Sweden, Norway and Finland	focus on family, healthcare, education
2.	Conservative model (mainly European countries)	Social policy in the field of social protection applies to both the able-bodied and the unemployed	developed stratification aimed at providing the most needy groups of the population by the state
3.	Liberal model (Great Britain, USA)	The American model of social protection is focused on the market mechanism along with the processes of "marketization" of public services	tax benefits are widely used in the field of social security

The models of social protection chosen by the state are also largely dependent on traditions. For example, traditions of individualism and their anti-socialist tendencies have given rise to different social security systems in the USA and Sweden. Nepotism and family-kinship traditions are present in most social security systems, but in some countries, especially developing countries (Iran, China, India), they are of decisive importance in the organization of social support. Social assistance in private hospitals, sanatoriums and personal care for the elderly at home is very common in industrialized Western countries, but is still not possible in Asian countries, where the elderly are traditionally given high status in the system of kinship ties and care for them.

It is clear that in each country, state social assistance systems are developed taking into account many factors, but despite differences in approaches, methods and

² Мүаллиф томонидан тузилган



organizational forms, they have similarities and the same types of tasks being solved. Almost all countries in their social protection models use social insurance for the majority of the population in cases of social risks: old age, illness, disability, unemployment, etc., and provide social assistance to low-income citizens who find themselves in difficult life situations.

Categories that are deprived of access to social insurance services due to objective circumstances are covered by the state social assistance system. Support programs take the form of low-income benefits that supplement the recipient's means-tested income if it is lower than the guaranteed minimum income in the country. Child benefits are often provided in addition to social protection and low-income income support programs, since children are the most vulnerable segment of the population. Moreover, such benefits are universal and are paid to all families with children. In some countries, instead of these benefits, parents are given the right to defer taxes. This system has its drawbacks, since it does not bring any benefits. Unemployed families who have lost their breadwinners and wealthy families who pay high taxes are given more benefits. It is guaranteed to citizens who do not have a social minimum income and who cannot provide for themselves for personal or social reasons. For example, a single citizen who has reached retirement age and has no income can receive a non-refundable social pension for old age.

In conclusion, the formation of social protection institutions is a complex and multifaceted task, requiring careful consideration of a wide range of factors. By studying the experience of other countries, policymakers can gain valuable insights that can inform the development of effective and sustainable social protection systems for their populations. The experience of foreign countries in social protection of the population serves as a rich source of knowledge and insight, offering valuable lessons and best practices that serve to develop and improve social protection institutions around the world.



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