

THE WAY TO ENSURE A FAVORABLE SOCIAL CLIMATE IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract — Uzbekistan as one of the developing country has been revealing significantly in order to enhance economic diversity of its sectors throughout its socio-economical points. Policy of society and climate of its security is considered as a vital feature of economic deployment in the country. On this basis, paper investigates structural and political foundation of social layers with its current status as whole. In Uzbekistan, a number of government measures provides the solution to this problem, among which an important place belongs to the guardianship. Strategic steps promoting Uzbekistan as a dynamically developing country should be seen in the dynamic development of society, a society in which are surrounded by care and attention of the people, society, which provides a high quality of life. Furthermore, it demonstrates analyses of economy as whole, which may serve as a further instruction for investigations.

Index Terms— Social security, Finance, Economy of Uzbekistan, Structural deployment.

1 INTRODUCTION

Social policy is reliant on many factors, including either external or internal factors to the country's environment that is considered as a key indicator of balance and economic development. The current stage of formation and development of social policy is characterized by the increase of resources allocated to social security of the population ('Законодательная палата Олий Мажлиси - Конституция Республики Узбекистан').

Politics, due to social security is the policy of the state that its actions to mitigate the negative consequences of individual and social inequality, social and economic upheavals in society.

Problems of social security remain relevant at all times, regardless of the level of socio-economic development of a society, because the social security system must guarantee the stability of its development (Schwarz, 2003).

However, on the path of market transformation of social security of the population is a key objective of social policy – which is the most important factor in quality growth and in living standards (Asadov & Aripov, 2009).

The aim of employment policy is to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment through training, professional development, expanding the scope of public employment services and the implementation of other measures aimed at ensuring the social protection of the population. All social processes of social policy in a single

national economy that may affect by global environmental conditions in connection with the progressive globalization (Cox & Mason, 1999).

POLICY OF SOCIAL SECURITY: CASE OF UZBEKISTAN

Today it is difficult to overestimate the importance of social security policy, wherever this policy was carried out in this area. Social policy is dependent on many factors, including by factors external to the country's environment is a key indicator of balance and economic development. Thus, the current stage of formation and development of social policy is characterized by the increase of resources allocated to social security of the population. Social policies should ensure a high quality of life and high levels of income (Mukhamedov, 2002).

However, social security is the policy of the state that its actions to mitigate the negative consequences of individual and social inequality, social and economic upheavals in society. Problems of social security remain relevant at all times, regardless of the level of socio-economic development of a society, because the social security system must guarantee the stability of its development (Van Assche & Djanibekov, 2012).

However, on the path of market transformation of social security of the population is a key objective of social policy - the most important factor in quality growth in living

standards. We need to rethink the fact that the task of qualitative growth of welfare of the population can only be solved taking into account the efficient use of resources of the budget (including off-budget special funds) to social security (see. Fig 1) and is determined by the system as a set of measures, including:

Figure 1. Security components of Uzbekistan



As it is mentioned above, stable stimulation on employment, income and its security, various types of programs provided by both public and private groups with access for basic need such as education and health care is considered as vital feature of development from economic perspective. Moreover, have been done a numerous step for the enrichment of citizens in places. Contractions and new small business enterprises, entertainment facilities and amenities on different areas, health checkups in regions and others are obvious on this way. This is revealed on the statistic demonstration of economy as whole. *Table-1* indicates implementation of state budget in Uzbekistan with overall digit analyzes of sub-sectors.

Table 1. Implementation of state budget of Uzbekistan for 2011-2014

Indexes (Milliard sums)	2011	2012	2013	2014
I. INCOME (without any funds) – TOTAL	17061,3	21295,7	26223,2	31730,5
1. Direct taxes	4497,0	5414,2	6353,7	7433,0
1.1 Advance corporation tax		861,6	1001,1	1038,8
1.2 Contributions to the state budget from the single tax		561,4	645,9	832,6
			1713,1	954,4
II. EXPENSES (without the any funds) - TOTAL			16726,0	20882,0
			2134,4	2582,7
			9704,9	12299,9

	payment for trade and public catering		
1.3	Contributions to the state budget from the single tax payment, including micro and small enterprises	480,2	588,2
1.4	Income tax on individuals	1919,1	2301,8
1.5	Fixed tax on certain types of business	225,0	317,3
1.6	The tax on improvement and development of social infrastructure	449,6	559,9
2. Indirect taxes	8225,0	10434,5	13398,6
2.1	Value added tax	4761,4	5966,6
2.2	Excise tax	2541,8	3175,9
2.3	Customs	516,3	759,7
2.4	Income tax from individuals on consumption of gasoline, diesel fuel and gas for vehicles	405,4	532,4
3. Resource payments and property tax	2626,2	3312,5	3888,2
3.1	Property tax	571,5	736,1
3.2	Land tax	437,2	486,3
3.3	The tax for the use of mineral resources	1555,0	2016,3
3.4	The tax for the use of water resources	62,4	73,9
4. Other income	1713,1	2134,4	2582,7
II. EXPENSES (without the any funds) - TOTAL	16726,0	20882,0	25833,7
1. Expenditure on social sphere and	9704,9	12299,9	

	social support of the population - all				social development (Crosa, Stefani, Bianchi, & Fumagalli, 2006).		
of them:					Considering the social priority, the President of the		
1.1	Education			5582,9	Republic of Uzbekistan drew attention to the social indicators		
1.2	health care			2226,7	of economic growth occurring in the world. Therefore, amid the		
1.3	Culture and sport			185,3	unprecedented wealth holds poverty. Nearly half of the world's		
1.4	Science			108,8	population is forced to live in poverty, receiving \$ 2. US per		
1.5	Social Security			72,2	day, and 1.2 million people survive on less than \$ 1 US dollars		
1.6	Social benefits for families, including those with children			1378,4	a day. From the total work force in the world (about 3 billion.) - 40 million workers do not have jobs. We have to admit that the dynamic development of the		
2.	Funds and grants for the development of NGOs, NGOs and civil society institutions			5,0	economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan has created a stable		
Expenses on economy	1931,6	2317,0		2756,7	ground for the transparent development of standards and quality of life of the population. Salaries of employees of budgetary institutions, pensions and scholarships for 2014		
4.	Expenses for financing of centralized investments	1096,1	1131,7	1439,5	increased by 23.2%, real income per capita increased by 10.2%.		
					STATUS OF SOCIAL POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN		
5.	The content of public authorities, and court administration and self- government bodies	629,6	852,8	1150,7	The country is not a sharp stratification of the population by income level. The level of diversification in the		
6.	Other expenses	3358,7	4274,6	5312,1	income of the population from 2000 to the present time decreased from 53.3 times to 7.8 times at the threshold of 10, which is the criterion of social stability. It should be noted that the rate of the Gini index in Uzbekistan for years of independence has decreased from 0.40 to 0.296, that in terms of international standards threshold located, on the recommendation of the United Nations, within 0,35-0,37 indicates steadily growing social welfare of the population		
Deficit (-), Surplus (+) State budget	335,3	413,6		389,5	(Bank, 2015). <i>All of this points to the need to solve the problem, having the character of law:</i> ✓ simplicity or reduction of state control over the activities of small businesses and entrepreneurship		

It is believed that in Uzbekistan, welfare and development of its financial instruments is not without interference from the state, which is in a crisis the nature of their activities is both an element of market mechanisms, and the stabilizing factor of

STATUS OF SOCIAL POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN

The country is not a sharp stratification of the population by income level. The level of diversification in the income of the population from 2000 to the present time decreased from 53.3 times to 7.8 times at the threshold of 10, which is the criterion of social stability. It should be noted that the rate of the Gini index in Uzbekistan for years of independence has decreased from 0.40 to 0.296, that in terms of international standards threshold located, on the recommendation of the United Nations, within 0.35-0.37 indicates steadily growing social welfare of the population (Bank, 2015).

All of this points to the need to solve the problem, having the character of law:

- ✓ simplicity or reduction of state control over the activities of small businesses and entrepreneurship, the abolition of mandatory state order, full liberalization of prices;
- ✓ changing nature of government property by passing on the various conditions the economic operators,

who use it in further economic activity and have full financial responsibility for its results;

- ✓ establishing innovative mechanisms of economic relations;
- ✓ increasing competition;

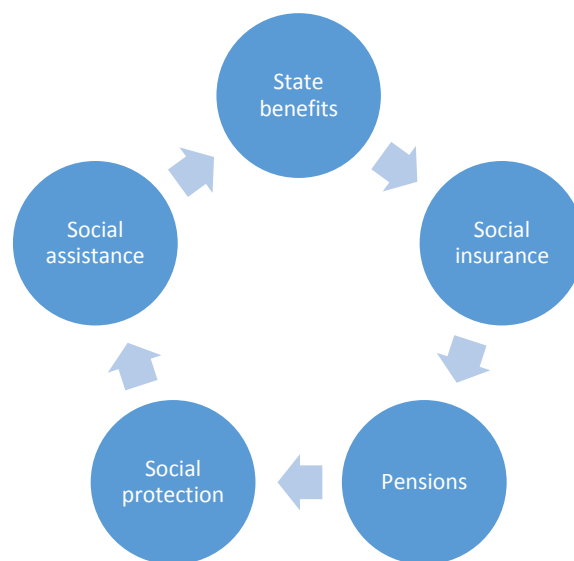
modernizing the internal structure of the social sphere in the direction of advancing the development of products and services that are in demand in domestic and foreign markets;

- ✓ extension of targeted social support system, both from the government and enterprises, the stabilization of the financial system to ensure social and transition to the micromanagement of its branches.

Referring to this, President Islam Karimov noted, "The focus has always been and still are the issues related to the steady growth of prosperity, living standards and quality of life." I must admit that the task is a natural character, dependent on the expansion of targeted social support of the population (Fumagalli, 2007).

The largely quantitative measures of social protection are determined by the level of economic development. Based on the analysis of market experience of developed countries, we can conclude that the most effective and comprehensive social security systems usually include the basic elements (see Figure 2.) Social security in the Republic of Uzbekistan organized a disability, survivor, and social protection of unemployed persons in age.

Annex 2. Social security systems



Citizens of the Republic, foreigners and stateless persons permanently residing in the territory of the Republic, upon the occurrence of risky cases, according to the current statute, obtain government benefits at the same level, regardless of labor force participation and contributions, unless otherwise provided by laws and international treaties. Now, because of the lack of standards developed by the calculus of social benefits, the relationship with the system of wages lost an adequate connection between the income of the working population and receive social benefits (Anonymous, 2014b). As a result, some of the elements of social security has become a subsidy, in particular, the pension fund each year is supplemented from other sources (from the budget, the Employment Fund and others.). An important element of the social security system becomes the social protection of the population. The implementation of the program of employment and re-training of the participating States and entrepreneurs. For example, in America, the company spent annually on these measures 30 billion US dollars. The state is spending for programs of retraining most of the money. By the end of the 90s in the US were retrained and trained about 50 million people. In order to create new jobs State assumed as the performance of such public works as roads, sewage systems, etc. During the economic crisis, the government increases investment in state-owned enterprises. Employment

programs are also being implemented by the preferential tax treatment of companies that create jobs. Nationally, the modern state to reduce the army of unemployed trying to regulate fees at such a level that its growth rate was lower than the growth in labor productivity. For this, "incomes policy", an active monetary policy, etc. Private firms, trying to make sure that the level of labor productivity outpaced the growth of labor payment and the greatest success achieved in the United States, use this policy.

In social policy, special attention should be problems of employment and social protection of the unemployed. The aim of employment policy is to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment through training, professional development, expanding the scope of public employment services and the implementation of other measures aimed at ensuring the social protection of the population (Abramson, 1999).

Important in a system of social protection of the unemployed are active and passive measures. The former includes the training and retraining of the unemployed, organization of public works and the creation of new jobs. Regarding the latter, it is noted that, in Uzbekistan, as of January 1, 2015 were registered 273.6 thousand legal entities. From which operating - 246.7 thousand units or 90.2 percent of the total number of registered legal entities (see. Table 2). Sector-wise, the highest number of enterprises and institutions was registered in trade and catering (28.1 percent of total registered), industry (17.3 percent), construction (8.9 percent), agriculture and forestry (8.3 percent).

Table 2. The distribution of registered and operating enterprises and organizations by branches of economy, as of January 1, 2015

Registered		Operating		
thousand units	In total %	thousand units	In total %	
Total	273,6	100,0	246,7	100,0
From them:				
Industry	47,4	17,3	42,8	17,3
Construction	24,4	8,9	21,3	8,6

Agriculture & Forestry	22,6	8,3	19,9	8,1
Transport & Connection	11,0	4,0	9,8	4,0
Other types of industry	22,7	8,3	20,0	8,1
Trade & catering	76,9	28,1	67,2	27,2
Non manufactured types of domestic service	3,8	1,4	3,4	1,4
thousand units	In total %		thousand units	In total %
Healthcare, sport, physical training	11,1	4,1	10,7	4,3
Education, culture, science and scientific service	21,9	8,0	21,4	8,7
Other excluded industries	31,8	11,6	30,2	12,3

The total number of registered enterprises and organizations of non-state ownership share of 85.6 percent, including 33.1 percent - private enterprises, 1.8 percent - enterprises with participation of foreign capital, 50.7 percent - other enterprises.

In January-December 2014 newly registered 26.9 thousand enterprises and organizations (including 26.0 thousand. - Small businesses). A significant number of newly established enterprises and organizations of the city of Tashkent (24.4 percent of total registered enterprises in the republic), Tashkent (9.9 percent), Fergana (8.6 percent) and Samarkand (7.5 percent) regions. In the sectoral structure of newly registered enterprises and organizations in the share of trade and catering 28.3 percent, industry - 24.0 percent,

construction - 11.7 percent ('Народно-демократическая партия Узбекистана', 2015).

In the reporting period was eliminated 20.0 thousand. Companies and organizations, including 5.8 thousand using the procedures of voluntary liquidation. Of course, this phenomenon is not passed in vain. This led to a slight reduction of jobs, influence social segments are temporarily exempt from the work of individuals, although the gaps were offset by newly created small innovative enterprises, enterprises with foreign capital (MacDonald, 2013).

The second includes employment assistance, benefits, and providing financial assistance to the unemployed. I would also like to note that the number of employed in the economy amounted to 12 million 818.4 thousand people and increased by 2.4% compared with 2013 year. Significant growth of employment was observed in agriculture (3.9%), trade, catering, sales and procurement (by 3.8%), housing and communal services and non-productive types of public services (3.7%), transport and communication (3.6%), construction (3.4%). The employment rate of the economically active population (the ratio of the number of employed in the economy of the economically active population) was 94.9%. The share of employment in the private sector reached 81.9%, against 81.3% in 2013. The number of citizens registered through labor agencies as job seekers in 2014 was 3,400 people, which is 36.6% less than in 2013 (5,400).

The number of unemployed at the end of the year amounted to 687 thousand people, the unemployment rate - 5.1% of the economically active population. All this gives grounds to take decisive action to increase more jobs with decent wages. It is of great social importance for the life of the population as a whole ((Uzbekistan), 1995).

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL SECURITY

The transition from the first to the second, of course, dictated by financial considerations. Employment and unemployment rates are controlled by the state. Much easier is to suspend the activities of the company and free up working without pay, than to establish the company in the normal operation mode. For instance, reduction of wage arrears to workers is one of the

prove on this basis. Lack of motivation and revenues at the main place of work shall be compensated state compensation (Abdullaev, Konya, & others, 2014). The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Fund for Employment" is more clearly defined the status of unemployed, which is related to the working population, the basic principles of employment policy and state guarantees. In addition, the law says about securing additional government guarantees for citizens who need social protection, rights and responsibilities in employment, registration and accounting, control and reporting. The Law "On Employment" provides assistance in job placement, vocational training, skills development; retraining and public works for the unemployed; pay the unemployed engaged in public works; the provision of targeted social assistance to the unemployed among the poor citizens in accordance with the legislation. Nevertheless, this law does not say about the hidden unemployment and measures of its regulation, is not provided unemployment benefit, although in many countries they exist (Karimov, 1998).

In the social policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan occupies an important place public pension, which is regulated by the state. It is also considered as a part of social security. The size of the pension depends on the level of socio-economic regime and legislation.

Since 1998, pension system in Uzbekistan has moved from the distribution on cumulative performance. The pension fund held 25% of payroll employees. When pension system establishes a connection between the individual contribution and pension payments. Accumulative Pension Fund could become a major source of investment. The size of the labor pension is linked to employment, it depends on the length of employment and the size of the salary before retirement. The source of financing is a system of social insurance (Kandiyoti, 1998).

Pensions are designed to ensure a minimum means of subsistence and are paid from the Pension Fund and the Road Fund. In addition, the state budget at a low value of per capita income, not the occurrence of the Pension Fund deficit ('Законодательная палата Олий Мажлиса - Конституция Республики Узбекистан').

According to the degree of social protection in Uzbekistan pensioners are better off segments of the population, in spite of this, now the existing methods of renovation pensions are imperfect, so that their sizes are citizens of the same qualifications, who have made equal labor contribution, but emerged at different times of retirement, are very different. This person receives a fixed income, were at a disadvantage.

With the retirement of people, tend to live by themselves, or lower standards of living than before retirement. Previously, in order to fill up the budget, many retirees hired again. At the present time, because of unemployment it has become problematic. Even while maintaining the work, regardless of the size of salaries and pensions reduced by 50%.

By disadvantaged population are children without parental care. In our country, a number of public events provides the solution of this problem, among which an important place belongs to the guardianship.

The goal of both institutions is the safety and protection of the rights of children deprived of parental care and upbringing in a family environment.

Concerning this, it should be noted that the assistance provided to children in need of care, diverse. It is carried out through an extensive network of governmental and public childcare centers, where the necessary conditions for the education of comprehensively developed and active members of society. Here are important laws related to the targeted social assistance, the main principle of which should be providing it in the form of cash payments (Egamberdieva et al., 2008).

The system of targeted social assistance should include four types of benefits:

- ❖ Housing assistance;
- ❖ Disabled children who are educated at home
- ❖ Allowances to unemployed mothers with four or more children up to 7 years
- ❖ Extra cash to the features of the minimum wage

Targeted social assistance should be aimed at certain specific groups of citizens according to their necessity social

help need to be actually provided. For instance, in education, the government introduced a system of study grants. College had the opportunity to train students on a contract basis, also operate private institutions whose activities, although it is under the control of the State, to undertake specific targeted assistance to vulnerable groups. There was a change in the health sector, which is believed as a main indicator for inhabitants. They open and operate private clinics that provide paid medical services to the population, in some cases it is organized free of charge.

PROPOSALS AND ANALYTICAL SUGGESTIONS

In the Republic of Uzbekistan in the social protection system acts as an important element of social insurance, which includes medical and industrial accidents. Nevertheless, it is required to legalize the unemployment insurance. Social insurance – and other social features are focused as an objective necessity. At a certain stage of development of society takes up the defense of individuals who for some reason cannot work and receive pay for work.

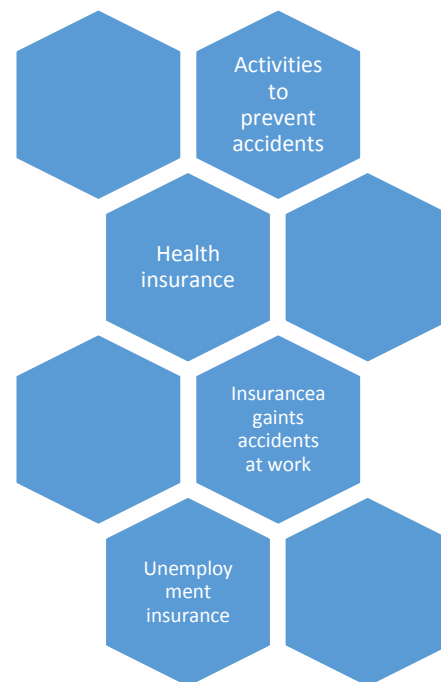
A sound social security system - one of the prerequisites for social justice, establishing and maintaining social stability. It should be noted the particular importance of social security and its impact on social processes. The government in many countries creates a system of compulsory state social insurance, enabling a significant concentration of resources in a single fund and thus provides a reliable social protection of the population. In a special social support for vulnerable people in need: people with disabilities, mothers with many children, orphans (Anonymous, 2014a).

In Uzbekistan, there is currently no system of compulsory social insurance, which would include the implementation of additional security employees in the event of social risks. Social risk - occurrence of the event and (or) loss of job, loss of a breadwinner, which resulted in the party system of compulsory social insurance for whom social contributions, or in the event of the death of family members, his dependents, will acquire the right to receive social benefits in According to the current legislative act.

However, the list of persons subject to mandatory social insurance include employees (except for working pensioners) and self-employed persons, including foreigners and stateless persons permanently residing in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and implementing income-generating activities in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Health and pension insurance in developed Western countries is carried out by deductions from wages and profit in the same amount. VSSHA, for example, for this purpose from the wages of employees held 7.5%. In Sweden, the social funds are formed entirely by the state. In Japan, the payments for social, health and pension insurance is 7% of the average salary of the employee. Means quiet funds accumulated by special means, which include representatives of workers and employers. Unemployment insurance is available from a special insurance fund. The amount of payments depends, first, on the duration of unemployment, and secondly, the specific conditions of a country. In the first case, the maximum payout (from 50 to 70% of the average wage) are paid in the first months of unemployment for a certain period. Further, the amount of payments reduced. In the second case are taken into account the period of employment, work experience, physical fitness for employment, while providing aid and others. For example, in Germany, work experience must be at least 6 months for three years and at least 10 weeks during the last year of loss operation. In France, such a condition is to work for 150 days a year and 91 days of insurance. In the UK, it is taken into account only the payment of contributions to the insurance fund: within a year, there should be 26 (Smit & Pilifosova, 2003).

Figure 3. Social insurance



Social insurance as a special form of social protection of citizens is used as an independent mechanism for the accumulation of funds (for example, for the individual functions of social protection). It includes mentioned categories as whole (see Fig 3).

In this regard, Uzbekistan state compulsory social insurance should be submitted three funds:

- Pension;
- Required Health insurance;
- Social security.

From our point of view, the formation of these funds can be carried out by special contributions to extra-budgetary funds by means of the unified social tax.

CONCLUSION

Social priority should be marked as one of the key, the practical implementation of which will allow Uzbekistan to qualify for a place in the group of countries belonging to the top of the world rankings table. At the same time, special attention should also be paid to the problems of strengthening care and attention, providing material and moral support to the people of the older generation, the solution of the existing

problems concerning the life of the elderly. As is known, in 2015 in Uzbekistan has been declared the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov the President of the "Year of attention and care for the older generation('Народно-демократическая партия Узбекистана',)."

In this regard, the state program implemented measures to provide adequate attention and comprehensive support to older people, increase the level and quality of health and social services, supporting software needs and technical means and rehabilitation, etc. in order to ensure their well-being and dignity of older people, surround them with care and attention.

At the same time, the strategic steps of promotion of Uzbekistan as a dynamically developing country should be seen in the dynamic development of society, a society in which are surrounded by care and attention of the people, society, which provides a high quality of life.

Finally, as an independent country Uzbekistan has been retrieving significantly in the development of the country as whole. These directed measures need to be analyzed in the further way of the investigations in order to provide deep and suitable conclusions.

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