

Theoretical Aspects of State Regulation of the Social Sphere

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Abstract

The goal. State social sphere by in order put theoretical and methodological the basics systematization.

Method. Scientific study methods such as economic-statistical, systematic analysis, comparison were used during the research.

Result. The article describes the essence of the state regulation of the social sphere and the social functions of the state, models of the state regulation of the social sphere, methodological issues of forming the social sphere development strategy.

Keywords: *Social sphere, social functions, model, Scandinavian model, Liberal (Beveridge) model, Continental (Bismarck) model, Southern European model.*

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Introduction. Development of the social sector is one of the main tasks facing the government of any country. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, noted, "The development of our country and the well-being of our people are first of all closely related to the results of our reforms in the social sphere.

We need to give our young people a decent education and realize their aspirations for science. For this purpose, we must develop the system of pre-school education, fundamentally improve the material and technical base of secondary and higher educational institutions, and the quality of scientific and educational processes. Strengthening the health of our people, deciding on a healthy lifestyle is a vitally important issue for us".[1]

The social sphere consists of a complex of networks aimed at creating general conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual, the expanded reproduction of labor, intellectual and consumption potential of the society, and occupies an important place in the national economic system. At the same time, although the term "social sphere" is widely used in modern economic literature, economic and management practices, it does not have a single definition and a strict economic basis. The social sphere is interpreted differently in economic literature and official documents. This causes complications in its analysis, and most importantly, in the development of social policy, which plays an important role in ensuring the life of the population.

In this regard, special attention should be paid to clarifying the essence of the term "social sphere". It should be taken into account that "the real goal of the social development of the country is to increase the quality of people's lives", as well as "the development of the social sphere, on the one hand, is aimed at increasing the social qualities of human potential, and on the other hand, at ensuring the necessary social stability in society in order to ensure the smooth running of economic processes".[5]

Research methodology

Based on the definitions given to the concept of social sphere and the analysis of its composition, the following author's definition was given to it: social sphere - economic objects located on the territory of the country and united according to certain types of economic activity, and aimed at satisfying the direct intellectual, social and spiritual needs of people, and the comprehensive development of human potential is a system of special economic relations that ensures the provision of services.

The essence of the social sphere is more fully manifested in the tasks (functions) performed by it:

- social task (the task of developing human potential. It is within the social space that the process of meeting the immediate vital needs of people and their interaction takes place);
- economic task (in this area, vital benefits are distributed and consumed);
- the task of socialization (in the social space, mutual relations between the individual and society take place, historical experience, traditions are passed from generation to generation, etc.);
- the function of communication (in the social sphere, information and energy are exchanged in the process of interaction between an individual and society);
- humanistic mission (the social sphere creates conditions for moderate life activity, decent

lifestyle and quality of life for people);

- educational task (the social environment determines the behavior of the individual in the society);
- hedonistic task (the functioning of the social sphere, the proportionality or disproportion of the social space is largely determined by the conditions of life). [4]

Since the decisive factor of production in the post-industrial society is man, it is necessary to develop this resource at a superior level. This, in turn, leads to the regulation of the social sphere by the state and the expansion of the social functions of the state. The state assumes responsibility for improving the welfare of its citizens, and the level of development of the social sphere is the most important indicator of the development of society.

Social policy can be approached from two perspectives: in a narrow sense and in a broad sense. In a narrow sense, social policy means the redistribution of financial resources between different social groups of the population, economic sectors based on the use of mechanisms of the state, tax and budget system, in a broad sense, it expresses the influence of state management bodies on the activities of the social sphere in order to increase the well-being of the population and provide them with social services.

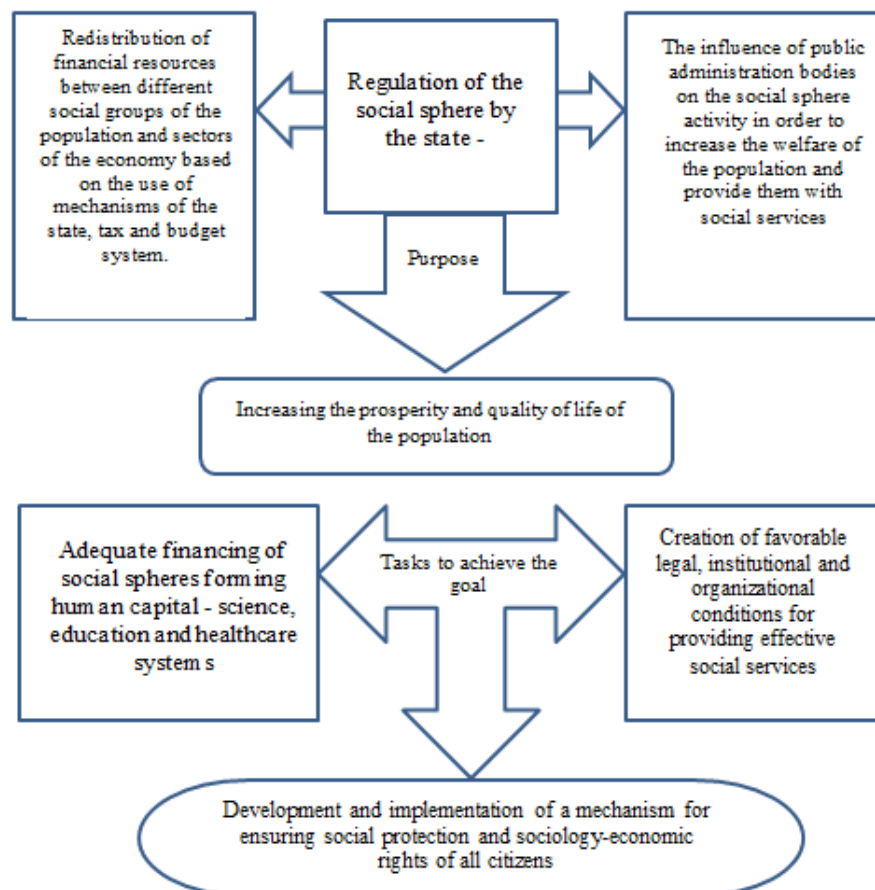


Figure 1. The nature and tasks of state regulation of the social sphere¹

¹ Compiled by the author based on research

The implementation of the social function of the state concerns the well-being of people, the satisfaction of their material, social and intellectual needs, the formation of respect for human values, and the establishment of social stability in society. At the same time, the implementation of the social function of the state includes the following types of activities: income regulation, employment, social security policy, education and health care, housing policy, etc.

The results of summarizing the analysis of social policy models show that those who study the theoretical and methodological aspects of social policy distinguish three models in one form or another: conservative (continental), liberal (Anglo) and Swedish (social democratic). Underlying all the classifications is the principle of opposing the primary role of market and state regulation.

Institute	Scandinavian model	Liberal (Beveridge) model	Continental (Bismarck) model	Southern European model	Uzbekistan
The primacy of an informal institution that bears the responsibility for social protection	State	State and personal responsibility	Corporate and personal responsibility	Family and Church	State
The main principle of social policy	All citizens in society answer to each other	Private institutions of social policy managed by the state	Self-defense, self-sufficiency	Family protection	Strong social policy by the state
Distribution of GDP through the budget	High (60-70%)	Average (30-40 percent)	Limited (30-40 percent)	It can be any	Limited (16-20 percent)
Being covered by social protection	All residents	All residents	Mostly employed	More disadvantaged	All residents
The main source of funding	Taxes	Contributions to private insurance companies	insurance contributions to independent state organizations	Insurance payments and other resources	Taxes
Management of social sphere (main institution)	State/Trade Unions	State	Self-regulatory insurance organizations/unions	State	State

Figure 2. Social policy models²

Three models proposed by G. Espin-Andersen were used in this research work. At the same time, another group of countries, which are considered social-oriented economies according to their adopted constitution, and their social policy is integrated into the model of "Southern Europe" (Figure 2).

A number of institutions influence the formation of the social policy model.

First, the institution that is primarily responsible for social protection of the population. It is an institution accepted by the majority of the population and historically formed in the society. In the Swedish model, the state is mainly responsible for the social protection of the population

² Compiled by the author based on research

through the mechanism of redistribution, in the continental model - business through collective-contract relations, in the liberal model - a private insurance system controlled by the state, in the Southern European model - family responsibility with a weak participation of the state is dominant.

Second, it is an informal institution that indicates the level of solidarity in society. It shows the extent to which citizens are ready to take responsibility for each other. For example, in the Swedish model, all citizens take responsibility for each other, in the continental model, the principle of self-defense and self-sufficiency is dominant, in the liberal model, state institutions take responsibility, in the Southern European model, responsibility for each other is based on family units. they take it upon themselves.

Thirdly, the institution representing the state's level of participation in social policy. It is determined by the share of budget participation in income distribution. The Swedish model is the model in which the role of the state in social policy is significant and, as a result, the distribution of income through the budget is the highest. The lowest share is observed in the liberal model. In the Southern European model, the distribution of income through the budget is variable and different from each other.

Fourth, the level of coverage of the social sphere. For example, in the Swedish model, the addressable social policy is considered normative, while in the continental model, social policy has a more declarative nature.

Fifth, the institution that describes the priority source of funding for the social sector. For example, taxes are the primary source of funding in the Swedish model, insurance contributions to independent state organizations in the continental model, contributions to private insurance companies in the liberal model, private contributions of citizens to voluntary funds are the main source of funding in the Southern European model.

Sixth, the main institutions involved in the implementation of social policy in practice. From the point of view of social institutions, they are organizations. They include self-governing organizations, trade unions, private insurance companies and other organizations of social policy. For example, in the Swedish model, such organizations are trade unions, in the liberal model - private insurance companies, in the continental model - self-managing insurance organizations, in the Southern European model - voluntary associations of citizens.

Result.

the comparison with social policy models, the specific aspects of Uzbekistan's social policy have been determined:

1. In Uzbekistan, the state is mainly responsible for the social protection of the population through the redistribution mechanism. However, in recent years, the state has been trying to actively involve the private sector in social policy by providing enterprises with the right to independently spend their earned funds. The way to the development of social entrepreneurship is being opened.
2. Social policy mainly covered the poor population.
3. Employment policy has an active character and is encouraged through a number of measures and programs.
4. Income stratification is relatively high.

5. Insufficient, at the same time high intensive labor productivity.
6. Lack of highly competent management personnel and acute problem of their reproduction.

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