

The Importance of the Concept of "Social State" In Balancing the Relations Between Society and the State

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Abstract: This article philosophically analyzes the meaning, evolution and importance of the concept of "social state" today. Special attention is paid to the role of the "social state" concept in balancing various relations between society and the state. Because every political organization that legitimizes the status of "social state" has a huge humanitarian responsibility and obligation on a global scale. Therefore, it is an urgent issue to clarify the characteristics and tasks of this high status.

Keywords: social state, globalization, social justice, Avesta, Islam, zakat, Empire of Temurid, Temur tuzuklari (rules), socialism, capitalism.

Introduction.

Today, in one way or another, the policies of the countries of the world in the social sphere are being implemented, and we see that this policy is gaining importance in balancing the relations between the society and the state. When it comes to the "social state", it is certainly appropriate to look at the historical evolution of this reality. Because it becomes more clear that the characteristics of the "social state" are not only a reality of today, but a process that has been developing and improving since ancient times.

Methods.

In the "Avesta", the holy book of Zoroastrianism, which is considered one of the first ancient sources of Central Asia, the principle of humanitarianism, such as "good thought, good word, good deed", which is equal for all levels of society, was created. For example, it says: "Zoroaster asked Ahura Mazda, 'What will you give to the family, son of the king?' When asked, he answers: 'I will take such people under my protection.'" That is why wealthy families and pregnant women are socially protected by the community. In families with many children, allowances were assigned from the state treasury, and women who gave birth to 2-3 children at once were given privileges and rewarded with a cow or a yellow camel. At this time, cutting and aborting a female fetus was considered a sin. The man who created the offspring and the midwife who helped to deliver the live child were sentenced to death together with the pregnant woman"[1]. It is known from this passage that in the 1st millennium BC in Central Asia, a unique form of social protection existed and was accepted by the society. That's why Zoroastrian doctrine has been living for a long millennium, having influenced the thinking and lifestyle of other peoples, especially the people living in the territory of Iran.

After the introduction of Islamic teaching, the introduction of the tradition of giving zakat, which is one of its pillars, was a unique systematized form of social protection. "Zakat is almsgiving, charity given from property and income. According to Sharia, a Muslim who has nisab on certain wealth gives zakat. This amount should be more than the necessary needs of the person himself and his dependents. This amount includes a person's savings, goods for sale in a store, things he has taken to sell, and a loan he has given to someone. It is one of the charity (sadaqa) that must be given once a year, and at the same time it is a prayer. The amount of zakat to be given is equal to 1/40 share (2.5%) of funds; The real wisdom of zakat is to meet the needs of the poor and the needy"[2]. In addition, only those who could not pay zakat had the right to receive it, and they gave it first to the needy among relatives, and then to other poor, debtors, and foreigners. Through this, every member of the Muslim society has been socially protected and this tradition continues today. In particular, the fatwa center of the Muslim Office of Uzbekistan makes a decision on the amount of zakat every year and announces it to the public. According to the current year 2024: "For the month of Ramadan, the amount of zakat from the value of gold has been set at 40,000,000 (forty million) soums. Therefore, whoever has 40,000,000 (forty million) soums or more in money or trade goods of this value in addition to his necessary needs, he gives one-fortieth (2.5 percent) of the total amount to the rightful ones with the intention of zakat. It is understood from this decision that in modern times the social protection system has been regulated not only by means of secular laws, but also by means of religious rules"[3].

After the establishment of Amir Temur's state in the 14th century, in the conditions of pure feudalism, the support of the poor sections of the population was mainly the responsibility of large landowners and officials, and the initiative and control of the ruler personally became important. In particular, the norms of a "social state" are reflected in the "Temur Tuzuklari (rules)" through the following sentences: "...when each country is conquered, collect the beggars of that land, provide them with daily food and drink, and give them something to do. And let them all be branded, so that they do not beg again. If they continue to beg even after the stamp, they should be sold to distant countries or driven away. Only then will the Gado (beggar) breed disappear from my country"[4]. It is stated that the taxing of the population is based on the principle of social justice: "I ordered to avoid putting them in a difficult situation or reducing the country to poverty while collecting taxes from the raiyat. Because the destruction of the raiyat leads to the impoverishment of the (state) treasury. The depletion of the treasury causes the dispersal of the army. The disunity of the army, in turn, leads to the weakening of the kingdom"[5]. As it can be seen, after the introduction of such norms, Amir Temur's kingdom grew even more and increased to the level of empire in terms of territory, and this is recognized as a unique approach at that time to ensure the balance between the state and the society.

At the beginning of the 20th century, more precisely, in 1917, the revolution in Russia, the overthrow of the autocratic tsar's power by the people, paved the way for the spread of the ideology of socialism to other capitalist countries. Because it was this event that led to the beginning of the period of "reckoning" between capitalism and socialism and the widespread spread of the modern "social state" concept throughout the world.

Results and Discussion.

Today, if we dwell on the modern interpretation of the "social state" category, the concept of "social state" was introduced for the first time in 1850 by the German economist and statesman Laurence von Stein. He includes in the list of important functions of the state "to ensure absolute equality in personal rights for all social classes of different levels through its authority". In his opinion: "the state should contribute to the socio-economic development of its citizens, ultimately it is a necessary condition for the development of one (man) and the development of the other (state)"[6].

Lawrence von Stein believed that the task of the state is to establish social equality and personal freedom, to try to raise the lower and poorer social strata to the level of the rich and powerful.

The social status of the state is often enshrined in its constitution, which is its Basic Law. For the first time in 1949, socialism found its constitutional expression in the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), then in other European countries, in the constitutions of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). So what does the social state reflect? We explain it below:

first, the social state protects people's work and health;

secondly, it defines the minimum guaranteed amount of wages;

thirdly, provides assistance to the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood, the disabled and the elderly;

fourth, guarantees state pensions, allowances and other types of social protection, etc.

In the period of rapid development of the globalization process and the market economy, scientists emphasize that there are specific characteristics of the welfare state and, unlike Lawrence von Stein, include the following in these aspects:

- high level of economic development of the country, which allows to redistribute the income and wealth of the population without affecting the big owners;
- socially oriented market economy;
- multi-sectoral and mixed economy;
- formation of civil society;
- development of various social programs by the state;
- approval of the goals of the state to ensure decent living conditions for every person, social security and equal initial conditions for self-realization as a person;
- social responsibility to citizens;
- a developed system of insurance social payments and a high level of taxes that make up the budget, a high amount of payments to the social sector;
- a developed system of services and social services for all groups of the population;
- availability of budget social payments;
- existence of state systems of social protection, social security and employment;
- existence of a social support system for all needy members of the society without exception;
- the state assumes responsibility for the level of well-being of citizens.

There are specific functions of the social state, and most scientists indicate the following as their main ones:

- to support the segments of the population in need of social protection;
- fight against corruption, poverty and unemployment;
- assistance to young entrepreneurs;
- to ensure continuous growth of employment and income of the population;
- providing all members of society with social insurance;
- to ensure the convenience of education, health care and spiritual and cultural development;
- material support and social protection of needy persons;
- reduction of social and economic inequality in society, creation of decent living conditions by redistribution of benefits;
- provision of social services.

In general, the welfare state provides employment for every able-bodied person. Sufficient wages are set for him to lead a decent life, safe working conditions are created for the worker, the rights to unemployment protection, quality education, and qualified medical services are realistically implemented. Children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, migrants and their family members are fully supported.

The material basis of the social state is a high level of economic development that can provide the minimum living standards of the needy classes. At present, we see that the principles of social-legal statehood have been strengthened in the legislation of a number of countries. In particular, the following is confirmed in Article 1, Clause 1 of the Spanish Constitution adopted in 1978: "Spain is a social, legal and democratic state, in which freedom, justice, equality and political freedom are the highest values." According to the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany of 1949, "The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state" (Article 20) and their constitutional structure should not conflict with the Basic Law (Article 28)[7].

First of all, it should be said that the social state operates based on the principles of social justice in its policy. The main goal is to redistribute the material and spiritual wealth created in the society based on the principle of social justice. In doing so, it is necessary to raise the standard of living of every citizen to a qualitatively higher level, to prevent the stratification of the population in terms of living conditions and quality, that is, to prevent the differences between them in terms of living expenses, and to support the part of the population in need of social protection through the state guarantee system. is displayed. In other words, the goal is to ensure that the benefits created are enjoyed by all through social guarantees.

Secondly, the main content of the social-democratic movements in the world is the creativity of the welfare state and the effort to manage the state by attracting the population to itself. In turn, this method is reflected in the constitutions and other laws of many countries. Social security by the state is provided by managing the economy (primarily, large business) and tax policy.

Also, these ideas and policies are very different from previous socialist ideas. The former union system based on socialist ideas was characterized by the dispossession of the population, the social guarantee of citizens remaining only on paper, the absence of social responsibility and social competition. As a result, the social activity of the population has decreased. The movement to create the future, to renew, to change was not supported, as a result, social mobility and social creativity were reduced. In general, life itself has confirmed that this experience is counterproductive for society. But in the other part of history, great social changes took place in the Western countries that promoted the experience of social statehood.

It is known that President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, in his speech dedicated to the 29th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 7, 2021, said, "Nowadays, Uzbekistan is boldly moving towards building a social state and a just society. Therefore, it is high time to seal the principle that "New Uzbekistan is a social state" as a constitutional rule"[8]. In this regard, on the basis of the national referendum held on April 30, 2023, our Constitution was adopted in a new version, and the status of Uzbekistan as a social state was legally confirmed in it. In Uzbekistan, the principle of "state-society-man" was changed to the new principle of "man-society-state", strengthening of constitutional legislation and constitutional practice, first of all, it was aimed to put human interest above all else. It should be taken into account that the social state is aimed at providing quality education, qualified medical care, comprehensive support for families, children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, providing housing for the needy, ensuring employment, creating safe working conditions, and reducing poverty. is a state model.

Currently, about 50 percent of the state budget is allocated to the social sector. In addition, we see that this programmatic principle lies at the root of basic ideas such as "the state should serve

people", "human value is above all else", "ensuring people's consent is the duty of every civil servant".

Conclusion.

Social state is a qualitative description of the constitutional legal status of the state, which requires that the economic, social rights and freedoms of people and citizens, as well as the corresponding obligations of the state, are constitutionally guaranteed. The social state seeks to reduce or eliminate social differences by serving the common interests of society. In addition, in accordance with the principles of social justice, a policy aimed at redistribution of material wealth is carried out in order to achieve a decent quality of life and level of every citizen, reduce social differences and help the needy sections of the population. This means that the state must take responsibility for taking care of its citizens. After all, a social state is a state that guarantees a certain level of well-being to its citizens in the conditions of a market economy. In such a state, a system of social support for every needy member of society without exception is decided, the state assumes responsibility for a certain level of well-being of citizens.

In short, strong social policy is inherent in the nature of the state, which is an institution of power that regulates the system of social relations. It essentially refers to the social care of the state towards its citizens. Only when this task becomes a responsibility and obligation, the state becomes a social state, the interests of the individual, society and the state are mutually balanced.

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