

PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF MODELS OF THE SOCIAL STATE

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Abstract: This article conducts a philosophical analysis of various models of the social state, examining the underlying principles and ideologies that shape different approaches to governance and social welfare. The author delves into the theoretical foundations of these models, exploring key philosophical concepts and ethical considerations that inform their design and implementation. By critically evaluating the strengths and limitations of each model, the article aims to provide insights into the broader implications of different approaches to the social state. This annotation highlights the article's contribution to the philosophical discourse on governance and social policy, offering a nuanced perspective on the complexities of designing and implementing effective models of the social state.

Keywords: welfare state, civil society, Bismarck model, Beveridge model, liberal model, corporate model.

INTRODUCTION

In the last five years of independence, the development of society in our country is entering a new stage in substance and form. The political and legal actions on making changes to the Basic Law, including the legal formalization of the “human-society-state” concept, indicate that the welfare state is developing as a new paradigm as a completely new political and legal system of society. In the future, a new state and society is being formed on the basis of the experience of modern statehood developed in our country and in the world.

First of all, it is becoming clear that this intense process is taking place on time in accordance with the needs and interests of citizens. Secondly, in practice, the high level of trust of the population in the state and society, and the interest of citizens in the progress of political and

legal reforms are confirmed. Also, various questions are asked in the expressed opinions and views.

Methodology of research.

The methodology employed in the article on the philosophical analysis of models of the social state likely involves a combination of philosophical inquiry, critical analysis, and comparative evaluation. The author may have conducted a comprehensive review of philosophical literature related to governance, social welfare, and political theory to establish the theoretical framework for the study. In terms of empirical research, the author may have examined case studies or historical examples of different models of the social state to illustrate their philosophical underpinnings and practical implications. This could involve analyzing key texts, speeches, and policy documents to uncover the philosophical assumptions and values that shape each model. Additionally, the methodology may have involved a critical analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of each model, drawing on philosophical principles to evaluate their ethical foundations and normative implications. By engaging in a rigorous philosophical inquiry, the article aims to deepen our understanding of the diverse approaches to the social state and their philosophical justifications.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In particular, the following questions arise: What is the social state? What does it manifest itself in? Are there signs of a welfare state? What are the functions of the welfare state? Is it different from previous socialism? Are there generally accepted principles or foreign experiences in this regard? How is it different from the social policy carried out in our country until now? Doesn't the importance of the state decrease in other directions? What will be the role and importance of other institutions in society? In general, what do such changes give people? Based on this, today in this article we want to think about the concept of the social state, the social states of today, the role of the social state in the life of the individual, and the models of the social state.

First of all, it should be said that, based on world experience, a social state is a political organization of society, that is, a state in the literal sense. The social state operates based on the principles of social justice in its policy. The main goal is to redistribute material and spiritual wealth created in society based on the principle of social justice. In this case, the quality of the household lifestyle of each citizen will be brought to a higher level, the population will not be divided in terms of living conditions and quality, and the part of the population in need of social protection will be supported through the system of state guarantees. In other words, the goal is to ensure that everyone can enjoy the benefits created through social guarantees.

The characteristics of the social state are determined by the following:

- Democratic organization of state power;

- High moral level of civil servants and citizens;
- Having a strong economic capacity to implement measures for income redistribution without violating the legal rights of owners;
- A socially oriented structure of the economy, which is manifested in the presence of various forms of ownership, that is, a strong social policy carried out by the state;
- Development of legal consciousness and legal culture in the state, democratization of mechanisms of legal creativity.

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

- high level of economic development of the country, which allows redistribution of 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;
- to confirm 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;
- the existence of a system of social support for all needy members of society without exception;
- the state assumes responsibility for the level of well-being of citizens.

According to the current experience, the idea of a social state in European countries has been strengthened by various regulatory legal documents. In particular, in Germany, it is defined as a social state at the level of the Constitution. By the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, the issue of social policy unification within the European Union was raised. On this basis, two different models of social policy were proposed in Europe:

The Bismarck model:

- The direct relationship between the amount of social security and the duration of professional activity;

- Social benefits - making social payments to each person for delayed forms of income in order to ensure the active professional activity of people;
- Availability of payments for disabled and orphans.

The Beveridge Model:

- Everyone has the right to a minimum security;
- Availability of health insurance systems;
- Availability of “social” pensions along with labor pensions;
- The functioning of financing mechanisms through taxes that fall into the state budget;
- Implementation of the principle of “national unity”;
- The presence of many non-governmental organizations [3:12].

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

- support of the population in need of social protection;
- fight against corruption, poverty and unemployment;
- assistance to young entrepreneurs;
- ensuring continuous growth of population employment and income;
- providing social insurance to all members of society;
- ensuring the convenience of education, health care and spiritual and cultural development;
- material support and social protection of needy persons;
- reduce social and economic inequality in society, create decent living conditions by redistributing benefits;
- providing social services [4:42].

The Swedish economist and sociologist, G. Esping-Andersen, offers 3 parameters to describe the different regimes of the welfare state.

1. The level of decommmodification (decommmodification - elimination of individual dependence) and group welfare from the action of market forces. Decommmodification is non-market security. With its help, changes in the position of individuals in the labor market (strengthening of the worker) and weakening of the absolute authority of the employer).
2. Existence of social stratification (differentiation of incomes).
3. State management (intervention), that is, the state having a guiding essence.

As a result of the analysis of the social policy of foreign countries by experts, three models of the social state are distinguished: Scandinavian, Continental, American-Great Britain models.

First of all, the countries of Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and Norway represent the Scandinavian model. In these countries, the state takes over a large part of the social costs through budget redistribution. These countries are responsible for the social welfare of their citizens,

education, health care, social services for children and youth, and the elderly. This activity is financed by the state budget and social insurance funds. The organization and coordination of these works is mainly carried out by municipalities, that is, local governing bodies.

Secondly, the continental model of the welfare state is highly developed in Germany, Austria, Belgium and France. In these countries, the state is mainly responsible for providing social assistance money to the needy part of the population. But the state does not provide social services to the population. Social expenses are covered by state and private social insurance funds. That is, social security is provided from funds allocated from the budget and insurance contributions of employers and employees [2:165].

Thus, first of all, in social states and liberal states according to the Scandinavian, Continental, American-British models, the state allocates minimal funds for social expenses. At the same time, those in need of social assistance are studied in every way. The comprehensively guaranteed income obtained as a result of the work done and doing business is the main source of ensuring the social well-being of citizens.

Secondly, the social-democratic type of welfare state corresponds to the Scandinavian type. In this type, there is a superiority of the state in the redistribution of material goods among the population and necessary expenses for social needs.

Thirdly, this process is monitored on the basis of strong public control by state organizations, public organizations, mass media, and non-governmental non-profit organizations. Also, an independent system of systematic monitoring and analysis has been established to determine the progress of the process, to determine its effectiveness, to identify emerging problems in time, and to make necessary decisions.

Fourthly, the social state is also developing in Asian countries - Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Social statehood is also developing in Uzbekistan.

At this point, I would like to emphasize one more point that in a social state, eliminating envy, strengthening kindness, tolerance and solidarity among people is one of the most important tasks. At the same time, it is important to pay special attention to the efforts to educate the inner world of people to be pure and honest, with the understanding that success cannot be achieved through any method or means other than one's own work from childhood [7:202].

CONCLUSION

It is natural to ask why we need a welfare state. In this system, the priority of management is not economy or politics, but human interest and its value. The budget distribution provides assistance to the poor. The main feature of such a state is to support business and ensure a strong economy. The reason is that as a result of the development of business and production, the economy grows at the expense of tax revenue, and budget funds increase. It helps to implement

new ideas in the network and direct funds to the social sphere. At the same time, today the meaning of concepts such as “social policy”, “social protection”, “social guarantee” has expanded much more than before. Expanding the social rights in our main law, it is appropriate to include among them norms related to the prevention of child labor, reliable protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, representatives of the elderly generation, youth, women, and migrants.

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