

Improving the Regulatory Framework Social Security of the Population in the Conditions Development of Innovative Economy

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Abstract: *The article presents the legal basis for social security, highlights the vector of change in direction in the context of considering the interests of beneficiaries in accordance with the practice of achieving developed countries. Recommendations are proposed for improving legislation in the field of social security and developments concerning the needs of the elderly for special social services.*

Key words: *monitoring, needs assessment, social protection, quality assessment, mechanism, services, control of social services, cooperation, expected result, service provider, motivation.*

Relevance of the topic. The regulatory framework for special social services in Uzbekistan is in a state of active transformation. An undoubted advantage of the new institutional framework is the fact that the vector of changes has a progressive direction, and the provisions of the new legislation try to take into account the interests of the beneficiary more fully, to put him in the role of a leading subject, which corresponds to the practice of developed countries of the world.

Review of the state of the legal framework for regulating social services. Positive changes in the area of legal framework for social security are: officially established partnership of the state with other sectors of the economy (NSC and the private sector) serving the population; definition of the concept of a standard of special social service; introduction of the concept of assessing the need for special social services; fixation of the professional and qualification status of a social worker and approval of qualification requirements for them, as well as a number of other fundamentally new provisions.

At the same time, it is impossible to recognize the new institutional provision as fully constructive. According to the law, the consumer does not have the right to choose the service provider, the standard for the provision of special social services in the field of social protection has a narrow focus on children with psychoneurological pathologies, monitoring and evaluation of the quality of the provided special social services are only declared at the ministerial level, but specific mechanisms are not described. Licensing of institutions has been introduced formally so far and none of the state institutions of social services in the Samarkand region has licenses yet. The standard for the provision of services does not contain requirements for the results of the work of the organization providing the social service.

In this regard, recommendations are proposed for improving legislation in the field of social security and developments that relate to determining the needs of the elderly for special social services and monitoring the provision of special social services for this group of people in difficult life situations.

Analysis of the effectiveness of legislative acts in the context of social services and social orders. In the current legislative acts on state social orders of foreign countries, it is generally assumed that monitoring and external assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of state social orders is carried out by councils for cooperation and interaction with non-governmental organizations.

Monitoring the effectiveness of social services as an element of performance management in the social sphere should be characterized by a characteristic feature that mainly determines the relevance and significance of the issue under consideration.

Review of the status of regulatory and legislative acts designed to serve the social needs of the population. A clear division of products and regulation of activities (or direct results and final results) is more relevant due to the lack of a sufficient number of regulatory acts regulating social services. This undoubtedly leads to a divergence of opinions among economists in the field of real assessment of social services. In this regard, the question arises of what should be understood as the final result of the provision of social services. Here it should be noted that there is still no consensus in the economic literature on the products of social services. Therefore, we decided to present our opinion in this area based on the results of the practice of providing services by products of social services.

A product is something that is produced during an activity, and a result is something that changes during an activity. Both products and results should be as specific and realistic as possible, and also measurable.

Conclusion: findings and proposals. In our opinion, the orientation of services and programs towards achieving results should include:

- development of new results-oriented services and programs (social assistance programs) designed to improve the quality of life of their participants;
- review of existing services and programs with a view to incorporating the appropriate expected results or abandoning those services and programs;
- expected results that cannot be formulated;
- focus of service providers on achieving specific expected results, formation of orders for the provision of specific services;
- motivation of suppliers to achieve expected results through the development of competition.

Therefore, competition should be ensured through the introduction and dissemination of competitive procedures for the selection of suppliers by customers, as well as through targeted consumer subsidies, or through social accounts, when the choice of supplier is made by the beneficiary.

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