Social security of the population and its reflection in the human development index

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the study of the social security of the population, its essence and content. It considers the theoretical foundations of the formation of social security, and to analyze the social security of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the indicator "human development index" for the regions of the republic is calculated and analyzed.

1 Introduction

Social security as an object of study is a multifaceted scientific category, which is reflected in the extensive controversy that unfolded during its definition. The object of social security is people, their legitimate interests and needs, communities and relationships, socialization systems and human life support. The most important social issues are:

- improvement of the level and quality of life of the population;
- elimination of poverty;
- growth of incomes of the population;
- ensuring employment of the population;
- labor protection and safety;
- social protection of disabled and low-income citizens and their families;
- state regulation of the social sphere.

In the current economic conditions of functioning and development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, threats in the social sphere remain quite important. Therefore, after gaining independence, our state began to pay great attention to the development of social policy.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev noted that “2020, without exaggeration, has become a turning point in the field of social protection. First of all, having recognized the poverty of a certain category of the population for the first time, we began a great work to reduce it. [1]

The social policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan includes the following areas:

- regulation of income of the population,
- employment provision and formation of new labor relations,
- social protection and support of certain categories and groups of the population,
- development of healthcare, physical culture and sports, education.

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In the Republic of Uzbekistan, a regulatory framework has been created, in the form of laws, resolutions, decrees of the President and the Government, which provide social protection for the population of the republic.

The degree of development of the problem.

The fundamental points in the study of this topic are covered in the works of foreign researchers, in particular, in the works of S.Johnson, E.Laszlo, A.Maslow, A.Smith, F.Schneider, T.Watkins, D.Enste and others.

Methodological issues of ensuring economic security, theoretical and practical approaches to its provision were also studied by such Russian scientists as O.I. Kuznetsova, D.V. Zerkalov, D.N. Shilovtsev, I.S.Ferova, S.A.Kozlov, A.V.Kosarev, Yu.A.Verzilina, S.A.Ivanova, S.V.Sviridova, V.I.Sigova, N.V.Sirotkina, E.V.Karanina, G.A.Karpova, O.S.Koroteeva, S.V.Sobolev.

In scientific studies of such scientists - economists of our country as A.V.Vakhabov, Kh.P.Abulkosimov, T.T.Zhuraev, S.V.Chepel, I.E.Dolgova, L.Maksakova, A.A.Mamatov, E.Sh.Shadmonov, T.S.Rasulev carried out a comprehensive study of such important social problems as improving the level and quality of life of the population, eliminating poverty, increasing the income of the population, ensuring its employment, labor protection and safety, issues of social protection of disabled and low-income citizens and their families.

However, in the context of the new strategy of Uzbekistan, in the transition to an innovative economy of the republic, research is required to improve the theoretical foundations of the content of social security and its impact on economic security, expressed in terms of assessing the standard of living of the population. It is these aspects that determine the relevance of the topic of this scientific study.

2 Research methodology

In this scientific study, such methods as scientific abstraction, induction and deduction, targeted development, monographic observation, systematic and comparative analysis, graphic representation, statistical methods, economic and mathematical methods are used.

3 Analysis and results

The term "social security" has relatively recently entered scientific and political circulation. Nevertheless, it quickly fitted into the international and national vocabulary, found its concrete development in a number of international documents. In modern research on social security, there are at least four main criteria for assessing social security. The social security system of a state is proposed to be assessed by its ability:

a) to prevent the occurrence of a situation of social explosion;

b) to prevent the degradation of the social structure (both its leveling and the development of the processes of polarization, marginalization and lumpenization);

c) to ensure the stability of the social structure with normal vertical and horizontal social mobility;

d) to support the adequacy of the system of value orientations and culture of public behavior, including political and economic [2].

The situation of the potential possibility of a social explosion occurs when several important parameters of social stability go beyond acceptable limits at the same time. This is a situation in which the further movement of society can follow fundamentally different trajectories with relatively little external influence. Either an uncontrollable explosion can occur, sweeping away the entire social structure and bringing the country into a state of chaos, or a transition to a new social structure with a further upward movement of social development. The choice of the trajectory largely depends on the availability of appropriate political forces with the necessary political will and a broad social base.
Traditionally, the concept of security is associated with the denial of danger, when an individual, a social group, society, etc. are in a state in which security is felt even in the event of a real danger. Some scientists believe that security is created in the process of social activity, within which a state of security and security of the individual, society, and the state is created [3].

D.V. Zerkalov in his monograph gives an encyclopedic definition of social security. In his opinion, “social security is a set of measures to protect the interests of the country and the people in the social sphere, the development of social structure and relations in society, the life support system and socialization of people, lifestyle in accordance with the needs of progress, current and future generations.” Complementing this definition, the author clarifies that “social security is, first of all, part of a more general category – national security, and that social security is a state of protection of an individual, social group, community from threats of violation of their vital interests, rights, freedoms” [4].

In other words, in this interpretation, security is considered as a specific type of activity that is aimed at creating conditions for the safe life of an individual, society, and the state. Thus, “social security is ultimately the careful attitude of the state to its main wealth – man” [5].

We share the position of our scientists that social security is a state of protection from threats, but at the same time we consider it appropriate to focus on factors affecting social security. Among the main factors ensuring social security, political, legal, social, economic, ideological can be distinguished. Sometimes, depending on the angle of the study, scientists also focus on administrative, spiritual, cultural, national, psychological factors, etc. [6].

The population is a collection of people living in a certain territory, continuously renewed in the process of natural reproduction, which is very heterogeneous in its age and national composition, in terms of living standards [7].

Therefore, it is impossible not to agree with the opinion of H.P. Abulkasimov that “there are three major blocks of threats to the national interests of the country in the field of economy in this area. These are, first of all, threats related to the level of monetary incomes of the population, determined by the situation that develops with delays in the payment of wages, and, finally, threats caused by the processes taking place in housing and communal services, healthcare, education” [8].

Initially, the social security systems of the world’s population are based on one of the two models described below.

The first model is the continental model or the Bismarck model, based on the co-organization of mutual assistance and insurance of the entire working population. Under this model, benefits could only be assigned to working people, depending on their position and income.

The second model that originated in the origins of social security is the Atlantic model or the Beverge model. It is based on the comprehensive principle of ensuring a minimum consumption budget for all citizens of the country.

Of course, in the modern world there are no separate models, and each of them takes the best features of each other. In addition, each country proceeds from its own history and features, which are transformed into its own experience of social security [9].

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev in his work “Strategies of New Uzbekistan” noted that: “The main sections of our economic strategy are to create 10 million jobs with decent wages by 2030, eliminate poverty, achieve a reduction in unemployment to 5.2%, inflation from 15.2% to 4.3%.

The Republic of Uzbekistan implements social policy in the main areas of social relations: in payment, labor market protection; in unemployment and employment; in the regulation of income of the population; in demography, family, childhood and motherhood,
as well as youth; in social protection; in pension provision; in social services; in social insurance; in education, vocational retraining, advanced training; in science and healthcare; in housing, household and communal services; in culture; in physical culture, sports and tourism; in environmental safety; in protecting the social rights of all residents of the country. According to the list of these areas, it is customary to single out the main directions of social policy.

The priority direction of state policy in the social sphere should be the formation of a significant proportion of the middle class population, sufficient for the middle class to become a reliable buffer zone between the two extreme poles in society, between the poor and the rich. This is what will prevent social upheavals and help the state to fend off existing threats to social security.

The middle class is able to create a massive effective demand; generate large amounts of savings that can be used as internal investments while creating a favorable environment for this; provide basic income to the revenue side of the budget, which will constantly need income growth. The formation of a powerful middle class in the Republic of Uzbekistan will make it possible to obtain both the main factor of economic growth and the main stabilizing factor in society. We believe that currently the share of the middle class in the Republic of Uzbekistan is below the threshold value corresponding to 50% of the population.

To assess the standard of living of the population, indicators are used that are of a general informational nature. These indicators are used for international comparison of the standard of living of the population of different countries. Currently, a whole set of methods has been developed to assess the level and quality of life of the population. Among them, the most popular are estimates:

- human development index;
- world prosperity index;
- the level of happiness of the population;
- World Happiness Index.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is designed to compare the standard of living in different countries and has been published in the annual reports of the United Nations Development Program since 1990.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an integral indicator, and is defined as the average value of the indices of the three indicators according to the formula:

$$\text{HDI} = \frac{I_v + I_p + I_o}{3}$$

Where:

- $I_v$ - the gross national income index, which determines a decent standard of living, measured by the value of gross national income per capita in US dollars at the purchasing power parity of currencies.
- $I_p$ - life expectancy index at birth, measured by indicators of average life expectancy at birth, health and longevity.
- $I_o$ - the education index, which determines the population's access to education, measured by the average expected duration of schooling for school-age children and the average duration of adult education.

Each of the above index is calculated using formulas of the form:

$$I = \frac{DF - D_{\text{min}}}{D_{\text{max}} - D_{\text{min}}},$$

where $DF$ is the desired value, $D_{\text{min}}$ is the minimum possible value, and $D_{\text{max}}$ is the maximum possible value.
Where:
- $I$ — index of this type;
- $DF$ — the actual value of the indicator;
- $D_{\text{min}}$ — the minimum value of the indicator;
- $D_{\text{max}}$ — the maximum value of the indicator.

When calculating the human development index, according to the UN recommendations, the age of 85 years is taken as the maximum life expectancy, and 25 years as the minimum duration. The level of GDP also has its limits, from $100$ per capita is the minimum value, up to $4,000$ per capita is the maximum value. Speaking about the education index, it should be noted that education itself is not the ultimate goal, that it is necessary to take into account the need for practical application of the acquired knowledge in various types of innovative activities, to calculate the economic effect of their application. The minimum and maximum values of the level of education, respectively, are $0\%$ and $100\%$.

These three indices are standardized in the form of numerical values from $0$ to $1$, the average of which is the aggregate indicator of the human development index in the range from $0$ to $1$. Accordingly, the greater the numerical value of the index, the higher the level of human development.

However, the full picture of the standard of living of the population cannot be disclosed only on the basis of generalized and averaged values calculated for the entire population of the country as a whole. It is necessary to know the volume and structure of consumption and income by various social, professional and demographic groups of the population, as well as by region and type of activity.

There is a need for regular practical calculations of the standard of living of the population in conditions of limited state resources associated with the need to create a rational social security system. Currently, one of the main tasks of the state's social policy is to substantiate a single integral indicator of the standard of living of the population. There is a need to carry out scientifically based practical calculations related to the assessment of the standard of living of the population in different regions, in the context of different social strata and socio-demographic groups of the population.

The problem of studying the standard of living of the population is relevant for all countries, regardless of the level of socio-economic development of society, as well as for any region, both highly industrial and subsidized.

If the human development index of a region exceeds 0.8, then according to the UN classification, this territory belongs to countries with high development, if the human development index is in the range from 0.5 to 0.8, then the country or region belongs to territories with an average level of development, and if the human development index is below 0.5, the country belongs to a group of countries with a low level of development.

We will conduct a comparative analysis of the human development index by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period from 2010 to 2020 (Table 1).
Table 1. Dynamics of the standard of living of the population by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period from 2010 to 2020, at the end of the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>GDP (GRP)</th>
<th>Average life expectancy, years</th>
<th>Education level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>per capita dollars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>The Republic of Uzbekistan</td>
<td>1685,2</td>
<td>73,0</td>
<td>99,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Republic of Karakalpakstan</td>
<td>803,05</td>
<td>70,4</td>
<td>99,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Andijan region:</td>
<td>1050,4</td>
<td>72,0</td>
<td>99,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bukhara region</td>
<td>1720,9</td>
<td>73,7</td>
<td>99,85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jizzakh region</td>
<td>1183,2</td>
<td>75,8</td>
<td>99,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kashkadarya region</td>
<td>1586,2</td>
<td>74,8</td>
<td>99,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Namangan region</td>
<td>3058,7</td>
<td>73,0</td>
<td>99,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Navoi region</td>
<td>884,6</td>
<td>72,9</td>
<td>99,85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samarkand region</td>
<td>1256,8</td>
<td>72,7</td>
<td>99,86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surkhandarya region</td>
<td>974,1</td>
<td>74,3</td>
<td>99,82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syrdarya region</td>
<td>1428,0</td>
<td>70,1</td>
<td>99,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tashkent region</td>
<td>1779,3</td>
<td>71,7</td>
<td>99,86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fergana region</td>
<td>1048,0</td>
<td>72,8</td>
<td>99,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khorezm region</td>
<td>1113,8</td>
<td>72,6</td>
<td>99,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tashkent city</td>
<td>2802,5</td>
<td>72,1</td>
<td>99,88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen from the table, the largest volume of gross regional product per capita falls on the Navoi region - 3770.5 dollars per person and the city of Tashkent - 3584.24 dollars per person, respectively.
The smallest volume of gross regional product per capita is in Namangan region - $947.75 per person and Surkhandarya region - $905.76, respectively.
The highest life expectancy of the population is typical for the Ferghana region, it is 74 years and 6 months. The lowest life expectancy of the population is typical for the Syrdarya region of 72 years and 1 month. To calculate the human development index of the population by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020, the corresponding private indices were calculated. In particular, the life expectancy index for Uzbekistan in 2020 was calculated as follows:

\[ Io = \frac{73,4 - 25}{85 - 25} = \frac{48,4}{60} = 0,806, \]

The life expectancy index for the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2020 was calculated as:

\[ Io = \frac{72,5 - 25}{85 - 25} = \frac{47,5}{60} = 0,7916, \]
The calculation of the gross national income per capita index for the population of Uzbekistan and its regions in 2020 will have the following form:

For Uzbekistan as a whole:

\[ I_v = \frac{1697.4 - 100}{4000 - 100} = \frac{1597.4}{3900} = 0.409 \]

For Karakalpakstan:

\[ I_v = \frac{1107.5 - 100}{4000 - 100} = \frac{1007.5}{3900} = 0.258 \]

etc.

Where: $100 per capita is the minimum value of GNI, $4000 per capita is the maximum value of GNI. 1697.39; 1107.54; 1176.61; ...1108.66; 3584.24 — the actual values of the indicator for the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regions.

For clarity, we will group the calculated index values in the form of a table, rounded up to two decimal places and calculate the human development index for the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period from 2010 to 2020 (Table 2).

Table 2. Index of human development of the population by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2010 to 2020, at the end of the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Republic of Uzbekistan</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Republic of Karakalpakstan</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andijan region</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bukhara region</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jizzakh region</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kashkadarya region</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Navoi region</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Namangan region</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samarkand region</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surkhandarya region</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fergana region</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khorezm region</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tashkent city</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tashkent region</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fergana region</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khorezm region</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tashkent city</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tashkent region</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by the author on the basis of calculated data.
Where: 

$I_r$ - Human Development Index,
$I_v$ - Gross national income index,
$I_p$ - index of life expectancy of the population,
$I_o$ - Education Index

The maximum possible value of the human development index is 1, its minimum value is 0. The human development index equal to 1 will have a territory (country, region) in which the average life expectancy is 85 years, GDP per capita is 4000 US dollars, and 100% of the population are literate, and all who have reached the appropriate age attend primary or secondary school, study at a higher or secondary educational institution.

The human development index equal to 0 will have a country in which the average life expectancy is 25 years, GDP per capita is 100 US dollars, and 100% of the population are illiterate.

Based on the above, analyzing the tables and graphs presented, it can be concluded that the human development index for Uzbekistan as a whole is 0.72, which corresponds to the average level of development, the highest human development index, and consequently the standard of living of the population is characteristic of Navoi region (0.90) and the city of Tashkent (0.89), which is considered to be a high level of development. According to all the above indicators, it significantly exceeds the average republican level.

The lowest value of the human development index is typical for Surkhandarya (0.65), Khorezm (0.66) and Namangan (0.66) regions of the republic, which corresponds to the average level of development. In all other regions of the republic, there are also untapped opportunities to improve the standard of living of their population.

4 Conclusion

Thus, the presented methodology for assessing the level of social security provides the foundation for the formation of a strategy for the socio-economic development of a country or region. The study of trends in the development of socio-economic processes by calculating indicators according to the proposed stratifications will allow us to assess the weaknesses and strengths of the social sphere in conditions of resource constraints, as well as identify threats and opportunities for choosing the right direction for the development of the social sphere of a country or region.

Having determined the current state of the level of social security in the context of the national security of the Sustainable Development Goals, the relevant public authorities will be able to carry out those strategic changes that will ensure the achievement of an appropriate level of budget efficiency as a ratio of costs and results achieved.

Threats in the social sphere of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been and remain at a fairly high level. This includes poverty, stratification of the population, and unemployment. All this requires a revision of measures aimed at reducing these threats. Moreover, the identified regional differences in the degree of social threats require the development of measures taking into account the specifics of individual regions of the republic.

Thus, human social security in the modern world can be ensured only by the policy and actions of the state and society aimed at achieving it. This requires favorable socio-economic conditions, including economic growth, employment, overcoming the demographic crisis, ensuring access of various segments of the population to education systems, health protection, social protection institutions, cultural values, creating an effective system of personal security, protection of citizens' property.
References


