

PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPING A SOCIAL STATE THROUGH ENSURING  
HUMAN RIGHTS

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**Abstract:** This article examines the role and importance of human rights and freedoms in the process of building a social state. Based on the principle of “For Human Dignity,” the study analyzes the improvement of the social protection system, poverty reduction, the development of inclusive education under the concept of “Youth – the Foundation of the Future,” and the promotion of foreign language learning. Furthermore, the article highlights the role of updated constitutional norms in ensuring social stability, as well as the implementation of international experience into national legislation. The article concludes with final reflections and considerations.

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**Keywords:** Social state, human rights, human dignity, social protection, legal reforms, inclusivity, youth foundation, Constitution.

**Main Part**

First of all, every state is built through human beings and society. So, what is the concept of a state? A state is not merely a “watchman,” but a social mechanism that creates the necessary conditions and opportunities for humanity to strive for freedom and progress, to set ambitious goals, and to communicate with confidence, feeling supported by their homeland regardless of nationality.

In the development of a social state, the human factor plays a crucial role. It is built on each citizen’s moral and ethical level, social activity, and trust in the state. When every member of society understands their responsibility and actively participates, a strong state emerges.

At this point, it is important to mention the philosophy of one of the representatives of the Jadid movement, Ismailbek Gaspirali. In his view, intellect and education form the fundamental basis of national development. This means that the higher the level of education and intellectual capacity of individuals, the stronger and more advanced the social state will be.

However, if individuals act only in their own interests and the state and society function in opposition to one another, the desired goals will remain unattainable. The prosperity of a state depends on the active participation, diligence, and high potential of its citizens. A person is not only a recipient of social services but also a key driving force who ensures social stability and economic growth through knowledge, culture, and high moral values.

For example, if the state supports at least 10,000 citizens socially each year, those individuals can contribute twice as much to the development of society in the following year. Thus, a social state is formed not only by government institutions but also through the active participation and responsibility of citizens.

A social state is understood as a form of governance that guarantees a decent standard of living for its citizens, ensures justice among them, eliminates inequality between rich and poor or between healthy and disabled individuals, and operates in the interests of the people.

Looking at history, the concept of a “social state” was first introduced in the 1850s by Lorenz von Stein. He explained that the state should elevate the poorer classes to the level of the wealthy and powerful and ensure equal justice for all. In our national intellectual heritage, this idea has also been widely reflected. For example, the great scholar Abu Nasr Farabi, who lived in the 9th–10th centuries, elaborated on the essence of such a state in his work “*The Virtuous City*.”

After World War II, the development of the social state entered a new stage, being established as a constitutional principle and recognized as a distinct type of state. Soon after, countries such as Germany, Japan, France, and Italy закрепил this concept in their constitutions, followed later by Spain, Portugal, and Sweden in the 1970s.

Uzbekistan has been following the constitutional path since December 8, 1992. This system has led to institutional changes in public administration. For example, specialized bodies such as the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, the Agency for the Development of Medical and Social Services, and the Committee on Family and Women’s Affairs have been established within the social protection system.

The President of Uzbekistan emphasized: “A social state is, above all, a bridge of equal opportunities for realizing human potential. It also means creating the necessary conditions for people to live peacefully and with dignity and reducing poverty.”

Since gaining independence in 1991, Uzbekistan has been implementing policies aimed at upholding human dignity, providing social support, reducing inequality, and ensuring human rights and freedoms. Compared to previous years, today’s living standards have significantly improved.

In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out under the principle of “Human Dignity.” In particular, support for vulnerable and low-income groups has been strengthened through subsidies and preferential loans. Special attention is paid to creating decent living conditions, supporting women, reducing unemployment, increasing incomes, preventing social stratification, and encouraging young people to learn foreign languages and acquire professional skills.

The state ensures employment, access to quality education, free medical services, and comprehensive support for children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, migrants, and their families. Additionally, the families of national heroes receive continuous assistance.

It should be noted that initiatives such as the “Women’s Notebook,” “Iron Notebook,” “Youth Notebook,” and the neighborhood-based approach (“mahalla system”) clearly demonstrate the practical implementation of social state principles.

For example, the “Iron Notebook” system was established to support the most vulnerable families, and over the years, more than 600,000 families have received financial and social assistance. Subsidies for activities such as poultry farming, livestock breeding, beekeeping, and greenhouse construction have contributed to reducing the poverty rate from 17% in 2022 to 11% in 2024.

The “Women’s Notebook” can be seen as a form of empowerment for women, enabling many to build their future, develop businesses, and create jobs for others. In addition, more than 20,000 women in need of housing have received homes through subsidies and compensation programs.

The “Youth Notebook” has become an important step in supporting young people. For instance, tuition fees for more than 100,000 students have been covered, and tools and equipment such as agricultural machinery and computers have been provided to support self-employment.

These initiatives demonstrate that the state ensures human rights not merely formally, but in real life.

Furthermore, in order to further develop and improve the social state, a new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted through a referendum on April 30, 2023. The updated Constitution prioritizes human dignity, honor, and rights, opening new opportunities for citizens.

It also introduced important reforms in education and sports, ensuring that persons with disabilities can fully participate in competitions, public events, and social life on an equal basis with others.

“Ijtimoiy davlat ustunlari” tizimi bilan tanishib chiqishingiz mumkin.

1. Ta'lim	Bepul maktab va grandlar	Bilim olish huquqi
2. Tibbiyot	Kafolatlangan tibbiy xizmat	Salomatlikni muhofaza qilish
3. Bandlik	Ish o'rinlari va ishsizlik nafaqasi	Daromad manbaiga ega bo'lish



4. Uy-joy	Imtiyozli ipoteka va ijtimoiy uylar	Boshpana ta'minlash bilan
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