Social And Economic Essence Of Compulsory Insurance

Hamrayeva F. Sh Tashkent
Institute of Finance
feruzahamrayeva9@gmail.com

Abstract

Through the mandatory insurance system, the state participates in solving social problems of society's development. The importance and nature of compulsory insurance is revealed in the article.

Keywords: Insurance, compulsory insurance, historical development, benefit, social protection, social development, insurance company, insurance culture.

The objective need for compulsory insurance for the new modern Uzbekistan is related to the following factors:

- the state's ability to help in emergency situations is very limited, due to the small amount of financial resources for social policy;
- in all branches of production, outdated technologies and fixed tools with a high level of wear and tear continue to be used in practice, which in turn cannot guarantee the safe work process and the preservation of the integrity of the natural environment.

In different periods, the role of compulsory insurance in insurance and state development was evaluated differently by economists, and it was given different rates. Many definitions have defined its role as a social mechanism. We found it appropriate to mention some of them.

V.K. Reicher "insurance relations arose and developed in the course of the historical development of society, because the society was always forced to take precautions to ensure sufficient conditions for the expansion of production and the reproduction of labor force, and even if there was no possibility to prevent damage felt the need to produce different methods of compensation for the damage caused. Such economic relations were the basis for creating favorable conditions for the development of insurance.

A.O.Emelyanov "the essence of compulsory insurance is that the state, as a representative of society, is manifested in forcing the victims (insureds) to cover the losses based on the laws adopted when the interests of the society are harmed"

V.V.Shakhov "the state defines mandatory forms of insurance if the insurance protection of certain objects depends not only on the interests of individual insured persons, but also on the interests of the whole society. Compulsory insurance is carried out on the basis of relevant legislation, which provides for the list of objects to be insured, the amount of insurance liability, the amount of insurance coverage, the rights and obligations of the participants in the process, insurance tariff rates.
V.Yu. Shirshov stated that "the development of compulsory insurance types is aimed at solving the issues of additional financing of social protection of the population as the main organizer of the market of insurance services, and serves as an important factor ensuring stability in the economy. In addition, the full and economically proportional development of compulsory insurance types leads to the growth of insurance culture among economic entities, which leads to the development of voluntary insurance types.

According to E.V. Alekseeva, "the need for a mandatory form of insurance is explained by the fact that it is of great social importance. Some types of compulsory insurance provide additional social protection to the majority of the country's population. For example, mandatory liability insurance of employers, the obligation of which is one of the most important mechanisms of development and regulation of social processes aimed at increasing the stability of reproduction of labor resources, compensating for damages caused at work.

According to Cristian Buzatu, "any country introduces compulsory insurance types from its budget in order to reduce the expenses spent on preventing accidents. Also, through the introduction of compulsory insurance types, insurance "habits" are formed among citizens. In this regard, the role of compulsory insurance is incomparable."

In their research, Ogorodova et al. state that "compulsory insurance is currently acting as a catalyst for the development of the insurance market in financially developing markets. The insurance mechanism is an important system for supporting economic stability in the country, because it reduces the burden on the state budget in terms of compensation for damages caused to victims of natural and other disasters.

"The main economic benefit of compulsory insurance is the provision of insurance coverage to many objects and individuals throughout the country without spending budget funds in the event of unexpected natural disasters." I.Kh. Abdurakhmanov made the following conclusions in his analysis, including the fact that "compulsory insurance premiums in the insurance market of the CIS countries occupy a low weight in the total insurance premiums. Compulsory insurance forms the basis of the insurance market only in the Republic of Belarus. In the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan, these two types of insurance are relatively balanced. In the insurance markets of Uzbekistan, Ukraine and Azerbaijan, the field of compulsory insurance is underdeveloped.

At the moment, the benefits of compulsory insurance for the economy and social sphere of the new Uzbekistan have not been fully evaluated.

First, the financial resources of the insurance company become a powerful investment tool at a certain stage.

Secondly, with the strengthening and growth of the insurance market as a branch of the national economy, insurance companies will become the creators of many new jobs, which will undoubtedly strengthen the social sphere and reduce unemployment.

In recent years, compulsory insurance has been increasingly discussed as a social phenomenon aimed at reducing possible losses in the process of reproduction. In this regard, the concept of "social" is the main issue in determining the place of mandatory insurance types in the modern insurance system. This concept is based on the concept of "society", which means social society. In many dictionaries, the concept of "social" is
described as social, referring to people's lives and relationships in society. In other words, compulsory insurance is a social phenomenon necessary for people's lives, aimed at forming and protecting their social, production and economic interests. In this regard, the concept of "social" can be associated with the concept of "insurance in the context of creating a socially oriented economy". Social orientation is a factor that creates an objective need for insurance in general. Thus, the need for compulsory insurance is a consequence of the development of society, as well as the necessity of improving living conditions and improving the production process.

It is known that social development should continue on a consistent scale, which is the main goal of society's development. As for insurance in general, it is an inevitable stage of the development and progress of the whole society, like finance, credit, money categories.

Nowadays, one of the main goals of the modern state is the need and desire to build a socially oriented model of the economy, where the interests of the individual should be in the first place. Confidence in one's future, peace of mind for the security of values, high-quality medical care - this is part of the needs of a person that a socially oriented economy should provide him. Such results cannot be achieved outside of the developed compulsory insurance system. In this regard, it can be noted that when it comes to compulsory insurance, first of all, it is necessary to consider its social orientation.

Thirdly, compulsory insurance provides and encourages the development of scientific and technical progress in reducing business risks by compensating the losses incurred by the enterprise.

Fourth, insurance companies are large taxpayers, and their successful operation increases the revenue base of budgets at various levels, while reducing the burden on their expenses, providing social protection to the population, and financing the restoration of damaged (damaged) property in emergency situations.

Fifth, as mentioned above, in the conditions of the global aging of the country's population, only a properly structured insurance mechanism can optimally solve the issue of full medical and pension provision.

There are a sufficient number of economic indicators, the growth of which undoubtedly leads to an increase in the volume of insurance payments, including the average wage level, the value of the minimum consumption basket, the dynamics of the growth of the country's gross domestic product. However, we can see from the experience of developed countries that the role of the state and the set of measures are very important in the development of the insurance sector. Such mandatory measures begin with the introduction of mandatory types of insurance in order to revive the entire industry.

Through the compulsory insurance system, the state participates in solving social problems of society's development. At the current stage, it is natural and economically reasonable to introduce compulsory medical insurance, compulsory civil liability insurance of motor vehicle owners, compulsory insurance of the carrier's liability, compulsory insurance of dangerous production facilities, insurance of certain categories of employees against accidents. This is determined by the current economic situation of the country and arises from the need to increase the social security of the population in market conditions. At the same time, compulsory insurance types are social of the society.
should be considered as a temporary measure and a stage of transition to a modern economy in solving its problems.

References


[37] Закирходжаева Ш.А. Направления совершенствования инвестиционной деятельности страховых компаний // Наука и образования. № 22. – Б.5.


