

The Concept And Essence Of Social Protection Of The Population

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Annotation: In the modern developing world, issues related to the system of social protection of the population are becoming relevant, since market relations put society in a sociocultural dead end. This gives rise to the problem of forming an adequate system of social protection for the most vulnerable sections of society. Therefore, this article makes an attempt to reflect the content space and essence of social protection. It is shown that social protection is functionally an integral system, which is an independent social institution and occupies a crucial place in the system of state policy to improve the level of well-being of the entire population and the quality of life of vulnerable categories of citizens.

Key words: social protection, state assistance system, models of social protection, social insurance, social assistance, population, state.

There are different definitions of the concept "social protection". The term "social security" was first introduced in the American Social Security Act, passed in 1935. This law led to the adoption of social programs to help disabled and elderly people. In 1938 the term "social security" was used in New Zealand legislation. Since 1944, this term has become widespread in the documents of the International Labor Organization (ILO) - since it simply and intelligibly expressed the essence of the problem that arises among various categories of the population." Many researchers consider social protection together with the concept of "standard of living". In this sense, social protection is a set of government measures that are aimed at maintaining a decent level and quality of life for citizens: "In the new economic conditions, the term "social protection" replaces the term "social security", which was used in the Soviet economy, where it characterized a specific organizational- a legal form of social protection carried out directly by the state, but in modern conditions it is necessary to develop other organizational and legal forms of social support for the most vulnerable categories of the population." The concept of "social protection" is broader than the concept of "social security". Social protection is the provision of support and assistance to the population of the state, as well as social services and insurance of citizens. The purpose of social protection is to provide the population with protection from situations that involve social risk. Such situations include: illness; risk of being left without work; loss of ability to work; loss of ability to care for oneself. Thus, we can conclude that social protection is a system of measures that are aimed at preventing, reducing the negative impact and eliminating the consequences of situations associated with social risk by ensuring a decent standard and quality of life. In our country, until recently, the main category in the social sphere was "social security", and more modern concepts began to be used. In the legal space of legislation, "social work" and "social security" are close categories. In the legal and political literature of recent years, the categories "social security" and "social assistance" have begun to be used to analyze processes in the social policy of the state and the activities of public organizations. The concept of "social protection of the population" was included in socio-political practice relatively recently. It is advisable to consider the system of social protection of citizens in the following aspects: - as a system of social guarantees, as well as measures for their implementation in practice, which are aimed at maintaining a decent quality and standard of living of the population; - as a community of subjective and objective mutual relations of social protection for the purpose of reducing the negative consequences of social risks by ensuring a decent standard and quality of life; - as a system of government

bodies, institutions and enterprises that provide social services to the population related to social protection. Social protection of citizens is implemented in forms that are classified based on the following grounds: 1) according to the subject of social protection: - general forms that are provided to all residents of the country; - special forms that are aimed at certain categories of individuals; - exceptional forms that are provided in special cases and the basis for them are special regulations (providing support to persons who have suffered as a result of natural disasters, man-made disasters). 2) by the presence of an indirect link in the system of providing assistance: - direct forms provided to the population directly in the form various benefits, pensions, additional social services; - indirect forms in the form of providing benefits. "Social protection is a policy, orderly, targeted actions, as well as a system of state and society that provides each individual, social group and population with a comprehensive, comprehensive solution to many problems caused by social risks and social tension in society, which can lead or have already led to complete or partial loss by these entities of the opportunity to realize rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, economic independence and social well-being, as well as their optimal development, restoration or acquisition."

Let us consider social protection of the population in a broad sense. In a broad sense, social protection of the population is a system of social and economic measures carried out by the state and society. These measures are designed to provide optimal living conditions and meet the needs of the population of different groups; a community of measures that are aimed at reducing the consequences of risky life situations, which include old age, loss of a breadwinner, illness, and unemployment. Social protection is a set of measures related to ensuring a minimum level of support for vulnerable segments of the state's population, expressed in monetary terms at the stage of social and economic transformations that have the risk of reducing living standards. Social protection includes social insurance and security, as well as social support. Social protection, as an important responsibility of the state with the transition to market relations, needs to be improved and reformed. The prerequisites for the development of social protection are as follows: - change of forms of ownership; - changes associated with the distribution of goods and services of material production, as well as the creation of modern social relations between citizens of society; - the need to solve accumulated social problems in terms of guarantees of social protection against unemployment, provision of pensions, as well as the provision of health care services; - polarization of society; - adoption of regulations aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of the state population. Getting rid of absolute poverty, if the average per capita total income of a family is below the subsistence level, providing material assistance to the population in extreme conditions, promoting the adaptation of socially vulnerable groups to the conditions of a market economy are priority areas of the social protection system. The social protection system is implemented based on constitutional legal provisions and international legal covenants concerning the rights and freedoms of citizens. There are the following requirements that determine the mechanism for implementing social protection of the most vulnerable categories of the population: 1. the role of the state as determining and dominant in the implementation of the main provisions of this protection; 2. focus primarily on social care for people rather than on material protection. The need to organize social protection, primarily through assistance to the family; 3. involvement and increasing the role of public, national, religious communities in the formation of an effective social protection system; 4. inclusion in the process of the social protection system of entrepreneurs by strengthening their contributions aimed at reducing poverty, leveling the income of different economic strata; 5. guaranteeing various forms of social protection in order to create targeted social assistance intended for the people most in need; 6. reliance on the principle of social justice. The right to social protection is guaranteed to every citizen.

The creation of the necessary conditions for the realization of a citizen's right to social protection is entrusted to the state by the Constitution. This document establishes that all citizens have the right to social protection and also determines the amount of funds for its implementation. Mandatory pension insurance for workers is established, the formation of other funds that act as sources of financing social security and the adoption of national laws that guarantee the implementation of freedoms and rights of citizens. In general, two models of social protection have emerged in the world: 1. Social-democratic orientation, with a prevailing state role in the socialization of income and the essential importance of national social management mechanisms; 2. Neoliberal – with a lesser degree of state intervention in socio-economic processes, where the mechanism for the development of social systems in society is implemented in a market economy." The approaches used

predetermine the following systems of social protection: 1) the state form of social protection, which is based on the principle of the authorities caring for those categories of citizens who have difficulties in life, as well as on the principles of social charity, which provides for a personal approach to determining poverty by their level of need and providing them with social assistance on preferential terms; 2) a private form of social protection, which is based on the principle of responsibility of all participants in society for the lives of their relatives and friends through the expenditure of personal funds and savings. This system focuses on private social insurance. The key subject of social protection is the state. The subject of social relations is the individual who requires this type of support. Objects of social protection appear in the form of various social institutions: institutions of education, health care, labor, employment, culture, sports. Key forms of social protection are presented in the following forms: 1) certain social guarantees established by law and their satisfaction on the basis of adopted programs and standards; 2) establishing mandatory regulation of citizens' expenses and incomes; 3) social insurance of the population; 4) social assistance; 5) provision of social services; 6) development of social programs. The social protection system that is currently in place is focused on supporting individual citizens. This system is based on the principles of reporting and paternalism. The principle of application means that social support is provided as individuals apply. The essence of the principle of paternalism is the protection by the state of the most vulnerable citizens. Thus, it can be established that social protection is functionally an integral system, which is an independent social institution and occupies a critical place in the system of state policy to improve the level of well-being of the entire population and the quality of life of vulnerable categories of citizens.

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