

## **DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY (SOCIAL PROTECTION) OF THE POPULATION**

**Formulation of the problem.** Social protection and social security have always played a leading role in ensuring the well-being of the population. From time immemorial, people have needed to protect themselves from various adverse life situations. The whole system of social protection depends directly on social policy, which regulates social relations in society, carries out the distribution and redistribution of income; forms social guarantees; creates a system of social protection; ensures the development of elements of social infrastructure. The countries of the world are facing new challenges every day, which are related to military-political conflicts, migration problems, food crises, corruption, etc. All this requires radical reforms of social protection legislation in clear coordination with the strategy of economic modernization.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The analysis of published scientific works showed that the development of social protection and social security was studied by R. Wilkinson, F. Hayek, A. Mueller-Armak, G. Myrdal, W. Oiken, T. Saratsina and others. Among domestic researchers it is worth noting the work of such authors as T. Artyomov, O. Belyaev, Z. Galushka, O. Golovnin, A. Novak, E. Nikolaev and others.

**Setting objectives.** The main task of this work is to study the development of social protection and social security, study the historical aspects of development, search for shortcomings and compare the past sphere of social security with modernized.

**Presenting main material.** The beginning of social security began from the moment when people began to realize all the benefits of the established representative bodies that dealt with certain issues of local importance. After all, there was a need for protection due to unfavorable life situations, the solution of which would be aimed at making life easier for everyone in need.

Social sources of legal forms of social security have their origin in the moral principles of society, in the categories of sensitivity, compassion, justice, humanity, charity, aimed at supporting a person who is physically objectively unable to provide for themselves and their dependents. At the heart of this institution is the desire of the human community to give one aspect of the public interest - the promotion of the physical existence of human society, the protection of weak, ineffective patients, the disabled, children, ultimately - say, optional, ie those who still can not work and those who persist. This desire was realized for state regulation and its assistance.

The first forms of social security were charity and community care as an expression of social assistance. However, as the public is aware of the importance of social security as one of the factors that lead to the existence of the company itself, it is established at the national level. Different organizational and legal models of social

security have been created, as there are more and more problems in each country without exception, regardless of their economic orientation, form and government regimes.

In primitive society, assistance to the elderly and infirm is clearly implemented according to custom. In a slave-owning society, where the two antagonistic classes were free and slaves, slaves could not be provided with help regardless of age, disability or illness, because they were considered production and not people. Free citizens, in turn, are divided into layers depending on the condition of the property. It is known that in ancient Greece and ancient Rome showed such forms of assistance to veterans of military service as: pensions and land allotments. And also for poor free people such charity as: free distribution of bread, products, the maintenance of public baths was introduced.

Small facts in the history of Ukraine provide fascinating evidence not only about the origin of social security, but also about what was the meaning of this concept and for whom it was intended. In ancient times, the first step and attempts at certain types of social assistance were often improvised by princes. In particular, these state decisions, such as the result in 911 and 945, were made by the Kyivan princes Igor and Oleg "On the rescue of prisoners" in accordance with the plan to oblige the parties to redeem the captured Russians and Greeks and return them to their homeland.

In 996, Prince Vladimir announced a charter, which gave the clergy and church structures the right to take care of hospitals, baths, shelters for the lonely. Prince Vladimir used many charitable events: he founded a school for teaching the poor, almshouses, founded traditional holidays, which fed and distributed alms to the poor, orphans, widows. Prince Yaroslav Vladimirovich founded an orphanage, which cared for 300 boys.

Experts believe that "Russian Truth" Prince Yaroslav was the first Slavic law, which was recorded similar to the social program.

Christianity played an important role in establishing the institution of social assistance. Bishop Pereyaslav Ephraim built hospitals for the poor and orphans and appointed physicians so that they could care for and care for the sick absolutely free of charge in other cities as well.

People's centers of mercy were charitable institutions for the wounded and old soldiers of the Zaporizhia Free Republic. Hospitals for the infirm were established with the monasteries - Pechersky in Kyiv, Chernihiv, Lebedyn monasteries near Chyhyryn, at the Lemkivsky church near Ovruch. orphanages, almshouses. In particular, this activity was activated during the hostilities.

Subsequently, the activities of various organizations and institutions to improve support for socially vulnerable groups have improved. In particular, the spread of Ukrainian fraternities - Orthodox public associations - has become widespread. Thus, in the suburbs of Lviv in the 14th century, four hospitals were opened; The Kyiv Brotherhood had its own school and hospital for the poor; Kamianets-Podilskyi opened an Armenian hospital, where patients of different nationalities were treated with funds from the local community.

In the middle of the XVII century. most of Ukraine became part of the Russian state. Due to the complication of social problems, public authorities began to introduce

limited privileged charity and established forms of church-monastery care, and began to look for new approaches to combating poverty.

Social assistance was also provided by the self-governing peasant community. The community usually had an orphan council and a judge, as well as orphanages. The Ukrainian church was also a spiritual center that united a church, a school, and a hospital. At the beginning of the XX century. cultural and educational company "Education" has done a lot of social work. In 1918, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society was organized in Kyiv, which played a significant role in organizing assistance to refugees, the disabled, orphans, prisoners of war, hospitals, food, and sanitary education.

Thus, the history of our country reflects the use of various types of social assistance. However, such attention was mainly of a public nature, and was essentially social assistance that was not fully met by the needs of civil society, it was periodic and could not be mandatory. At the same time, it should be recognized that the great experience of social security has become moral, on the basis of which public opinion was created, and the representation of society on the obligation of society and the principles of basic social security organization on the need to create a state system through proper regulation; implementation of social security for the general population, not its elected part; establishment to the legislative level of social standards in this area as the minimum allowable amount of material goods, the right to which a person has.

With the development of the trade guild, craft shops, mutual assistance was introduced in connection with injuries, accidents that occurred in the workplace. There is such a form of benefits as a separate pension for civil servants. For the representatives of the dominant classes, the monarch rewarded state pensions, which were awarded for services to them. Government retirees were mostly bishops, marshals. That is, this type of social protection became a form of social security for loyalty to the monarch.

During the pre-capitalist period, the main social and legal forms of personal support for suppliers and disability were: the right as a privilege granted by representatives of the state and retired servicemen over the years or in connection with wounds received in war; charity; guardianship and care; civil support in the context of family relations; state aid to the poorest segments of the population; collective mutual assistance in the peasant community and others.

The emergence of social security as a state institution in all countries of the world was the result of the development of capitalist relations. The creation of state social security preceded private or voluntary insurance.

In particular, one of the earliest and oldest systems is the pension system, which was introduced in France. In 1681, thanks to the famous financier J.-B. Colbert introduced a pension regime for sailors, in 1790 - for civil servants, in 1831 - for the military. During the XIX century. pension regimes were introduced for local government employees, bank employees, and railroad workers.

The history of pension benefits in Italy is almost two centuries. The first pension funds come from the credit and banking sectors. In the nineteenth century, all banks, credit boxes and savings formed special pension funds for their employees. The basis for the withdrawal of other categories of workers was laid by the end of the 19th

century due to the creation. Initially, members of all types of social insurance and public administration were voluntary, and the fund itself was independent of the country, but this fund was eventually transformed into a state institution of social insurance, which provided compulsory insurance of social employment in Italy.

The first legislative acts that introduced state social insurance were adopted in the late nineteenth century. In Germany - the Law on Compulsory State Insurance in the Event of Illness (1883), the Law on Insurance against Accidents at Work (1884). Subsequently, in Germany, such laws were adopted by other countries.

In Russia in 1903 the law on remuneration of workers was passed as a result of accidents. However, in essence, this law did not provide for the right of employees to material support in connection with an accident at work, but for the special responsibility of employers on the basis of civil principles.

In the first half of the twentieth century, state social security systems were implemented in all civilized countries. In some countries, Social Security Codes have been adopted, as well as certain laws on pensions, social assistance. In some countries, social security codes have been adopted, as well as various pension and social benefits.

If at the beginning of the twentieth century the subjects of social security were usually only workers and members of their families, then at the end of the century these systems in developed countries covered the systems of the whole population. Gradually, there is an expansion of social security, which provides for measures of special and additional social protection for certain categories of the population, the introduction of special targeted and comprehensive social programs, public funding through taxes and more.

Today there are the main factors that negatively affect the formation of budget resources for social protection:

1) low level of profitability of enterprises, high level of business risks, inflation, corruption, lack of information and knowledge to make effective management decisions, etc .;

2) the outflow of money in non-bank circulation abroad and the shadowing of the economy;

3) a constant reduction in the number of active working population and an increase in the number of people in need of social protection;

4) a constant increase in prices for consumer goods and services, which leads to lower incomes, etc.

In order to create an effective system of social protection it is necessary to take the following measures:

- reduction of the list of social benefits, ie waiver of those types of assistance that do not provide a significant social effect;

- improving the monitoring of the system of social benefits aimed at overcoming poverty;

- to create additional jobs for the able-bodied population, which will increase revenues to both state budget funds and social security funds;

- to ensure the stability and reliability of the institution of social insurance, etc.

Taking into account all the above factors, the current state of social protection in Ukraine can be characterized by the following features:

- extremely rapid growth in the cost of services provided by health care, education, culture, which does not correspond to their quality;
- extremely high level of state participation in the field of social protection, extremely weak participation in its functioning of the population;
- a large number of normative legal acts that regulate the activities of the social protection system and in some cases contradict each other, which indicates the imperfection of domestic legislation;
- Insufficient funds to finance measures in the field of social protection.

**Conclusions.** Rapid processes of market and labor globalization, periodic financial crises have become new problems of the social protection system, as today 75 to 80% of the world's population lives in unprotected social status.

In general, social protection legislation has a long history - the first "pronounced laws" in the Middle Ages on human rights and the European Social Insurance Code. Social risks in the worsening period of economic and political crises require strengthening the social protection of citizens, regardless of their residence and their personal contribution to social well-being.

As a result, the development of legislation on social protection continues and is more focused on the concept of man to ensure a minimum level of material well-being on an unconditional basis.

## REFERENCES

1. Shavaryna, M. Social protection of the population: realities and prospects / M. Shavaryna, N. Shamanska // World of Finance. - 2009. - №4. - P. 34-43.
2. Shpalak VO Social protection of Ukraine in a market economy / VO Shpalak // "Society. Science. Culture": materials of the eighth International scientific-practical Internet conference (November 23-25, 2011) // Kyiv.-2011.- №8. - P. 23-25.
3. Fundamentals of the legislation of Ukraine on compulsory state social insurance [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/16/98>.
4. Social economy: Textbook. way. / OO Belyaev, EB Nikolaev, AV Kelichavy and others. - K.: KHEY, 2014. - 481 с.
5. Modernization of national economy management: materials of the 4th International scientific-practical. conference (Kyiv - November 24-25, 2016). - K.: KHEY, 2016. - 394 с.
6. Insurance: textbook. / VD Bazilevich, KS Bazilevich, RV Picus and others. - K.: ЗНАННЯ, 2008. - 1019 с.
7. MI Tugan-Baranovsky: scientist, citizen, statesman (to the 150th anniversary of his birth): monograph. - K.: Наукова думка, 2015. - 363 с.
8. Barlova Yu. E. English legislation on the poor in the XVIII - first half of the XIX century // Yaroslavl Pedagogical Bulletin. - 2010. - №3. - P. 27–31.
9. Tugan-Baranovsky MI Industrial crises. An essay on the social history of England. - K.: scientific thought, 2004.