

WITHTRANSWITHUNCERTAIN STATUS: PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION

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Modern life is inconceivable without social protection. Social protection measures not only support the realization of the human right to social security, but are also an economic and social necessity. Sound social protection systems contribute to the reduction of poverty and inequality while maintaining social cohesion and political stability

Social protection and the right to social security have been within the competence of an international labour organization since its founding in 1919. Since then, the International Labour Organization has assisted member countries in progressively expanding the coverage of social protection and building social security systems on the basis of internationally recognized norms and best practices in this area. Whereas a hundred years ago social protection systems were in operation in only a few countries, today they exist almost everywhere, and work continues to expand their coverage and the list of benefits in payment.

At the same time, the world faces a number of fundamental challenges, such as demographic changes, low economic growth, migration, conflict and environmental problems. Employment models are changing rapidly, and new forms of employment and income protection are spreading, with limited job and income protection guarantees, in which the worker is deprived of adequate social protection. Growing income instability, including among middle-class people, as well as decent work deficits, have significantly undermined faith in social justice and violated the unspoken social contract in many countries of the world, while in other countries fiscal consolidation policies threaten long-term progress towards the realization of the human right to social security and other rights. These problems can and should be addressed. Without extending social protection to those who were previously deprived of it, and without adapting the relevant systems to new forms of work and employment, it is impossible to eliminate the decent work deficit and to reduce the insecurity and vulnerability of various segments of society.

The modern concept of social protection of the population of such states with an uncertain status as: the Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic, the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, the Republic of South Ossetia, the Republic of Abkhazia, in general by republic, is a set of measures aimed at identifying categories of citizens in need of social protection; assessment of the socio-economic situation; implementation of social and protective measures to maintain the standard of living of low-income, socially vulnerable categories of citizens. In addition to the established pensions and cash benefits, the system of social targeted programs in the republics is identical, has a traditional orientation for the countries of the post-Soviet space and focuses on the following categories of citizens: pensioners; disabled persons; disabled since

childhood; orphans; children who have lost their breadwinner; war veterans; large families (from three children under the age of 18); guardians; women registered in medical institutions for pregnancy; veterans of military service, internal affairs bodies, prosecutor's office, justice and courts.

Currently, the problem of unrecognized (partially recognized) states is associated with two key aspects: on the one hand, political issues and the practice of their solution, on the other hand, with the social and economic spheres that determine the sustainability of these entities. Most studies of unrecognized states are devoted to socio-political aspects, the assessment of which is based on the use of qualitative methods. A comparison of the institutional and socio-economic situation before and after independence is often made. This technique makes it possible to identify the main causes and consequences of secession, but does not make it possible to establish the features of the internal development of states.

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