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ЭЛЕМЕНТ КАТАРЫ КАЛКТЫ СОЦИАЛДЫК ЖАКТАН КОРГОО КЫРГЫЗСТАНДЫН ЕАЭБ ДЕГИ СОЦИАЛДЫК САЯСЫТЫ

Аннотация: Евразия экономикалык биримдигинде Кыргызстандын калкын социалдык жактан коргоо изилденген. Республиканын социалдык саясатынын негизги элементтеринин бири болуп азыркы учурда калкты социалдык жактан коргоо эсептелет. Өлкөнүн статистикалык маалыматтарынын негизинде балдары бар, аз камсыз болгон үй-бүлөлөргө мамлекеттик айлык жөлөкпулдарды алуучулардын саны жана орточо өлчөмү аныкталган. Эмгек мигранттарынын жана алардын үй-бүлөлөрүн социалдык жактан коргоо боюнча негизги көйгөйлөрү аныкталды. ЕАЭБ өлкөлөрүнүн бардык мейкиндигинде «Чек арасыз иштөө» бирдиктүү санариптик платформасын колдонуу менен эмгек мигранттарын ишке орноштуруу боюнча маалыматтарды натыйжалуу пайдалануу жөнүндө маселе коюлду. Республиканын калкынын жумушсуздугуна жана жакырчылыгына таасирин тийгизген себептер изилденди жана аныкталды. Кыргызстандын эмгек рыногун жана калкын социалдык жактан коргоону жакшыртуу боюнча сунуштар түзүлдү.

Түйүндүү сөздөр: Социалдык саякат, Евразия экономикалык биримдиги, эмгекти бөлүштүрүү, социалдык маселелер, жумушсуздук, жакырчылык, жөлөк пулдар, көйгөйлөр, калкты коргоо, миграция, медициналык жардам.

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SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AS AN ELEMENT OF THE SOCIAL POLICY OF KYRGYZSTAN IN THE EAEU

Abstract: The current work studies the social protection of the population of Kyrgyzstan in the Eurasian Economic Union. The social protection of the population currently is one of the main elements of social policy of the republic. Based on the statistics we determined number of recipients and the average amount of state monthly benefits for low-income families, having children. We found the main problems of the labor migrants and their families in terms of social protection. The question was raised about the effective use of information on employment of labor migrants, using a single digital platform “Job without borders” throughout the space of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union. The reasons affecting unemployment and poverty of the population of the republic have been studied and identified. Proposals for the development of unified regulatory and legal documentation to improve the labor market and social protection of the population of Kyrgyzstan in the EAEU have been formulated.

Keywords: Social policy, Eurasian Economic Union, division of labor, social issues, unemployment, poverty, benefits, problems, protection of the population, migration, medical care.

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СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЗАЩИТА НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КАК ЭЛЕМЕНТ

СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ КЫРГЫЗСТАНА В ЕАЭС

Аннотация: Исследована социальная защита населения Кыргызстана в Евразийском Экономическом Союзе. Одним из основных элементов социальной политики республики выступает на данный момент времени социальная защита населения. На основании статистических данных страны, определена численность получателей и средний размер государственных месячных пособий малообеспеченным семьям, имеющих детей. Выявлены основные проблемы трудовых мигрантов и их семей по социальной защите. Поставлен вопрос об эффективном использовании информации по трудоустройству трудовых мигрантов, используя единую цифровую платформу «Работа без границ» на всем пространстве стран Евразийского Экономического Союза. Изучены и выявлены причины, влияющие на безработицу и бедность населения республики. Сформулированы предложения по разработке единой нормативно-правовой документации по улучшению рынка труда и социальной защиты населения Кыргызстана в ЕАЭС.

Ключевые слова: Социальная политика, Евразийский Экономический Союз, разделение труда, социальные вопросы, безработица, бедность, пособия, проблемы, защита населения, миграция, медицинская помощь.

Social policy is one of the most important areas of the social sphere. It is an integral part of the policy of any state. The success of the economic development of Kyrgyzstan largely depends on an effective system of social policy and social protection of the country's population, which allows to use the advantages of international communication in the EAEU spaces. Kyrgyzstan's accession to the EAEU enabled the republic to cooperate with the countries that are part of this economic bloc through the division of labor and international competition. In 2016, the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), in addition to global economic problems, adopted an agreement on social issues. Such as the free and equal right of individuals to cross the borders of the EAEU member states and their unimpeded movement of goods and currency, receiving emergency and emergency medical care.

But the coronavirus pandemic has made its own adjustments. The closure of borders between countries has led to a significant decline in the national economy. Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020 compared to 2019 decreased and amounted to 91.4%. Real money incomes of the population of Kyrgyzstan in 2020 also decreased by 17762.6 million soms compared to the previous year. [1]

Due to the loss of customers and suppliers of raw materials, many segments of the population have suffered losses and are currently experiencing great difficulties in repaying loans, the high growth of the US dollar, and the increase in prices for food and services. In the context of the pandemic, migrant workers were the most vulnerable, this is self-isolation, the loss of jobs, which affected their plight. Analysis of the situation in the field of labor migration shows that the reasons for the high dynamics and scale of labor migration correlate with the situation on the national labor market and demographic changes in the structure of the population of the

republic. [2] According to the RANE and the State Administration (Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration), 40% of migrant workers are out of work. Many of them were forced to return to their homeland. In Kyrgyzstan, they faced new difficulties: with the lack of jobs, high prices for air tickets, unclear work of consular services, violation of human rights. All over the world, there is a problem associated with the pandemic, this is illegal dismissal, insufficient medical care, a sharp rise in prices for goods and services. About 70% of Kyrgyzstan's migrants have lost their jobs, especially women, mothers with children, and pregnant women. Social support was not provided, because the pandemic arose suddenly and therefore were not included in the program of protection of the population in both Russia and Kazakhstan, migrants did not have proper access to medical care. The UN Committee on Migrant Workers (CGM) has developed joint guidance on equal access to Covid-19 vaccines for all migrants, and since 2021, vaccination of all migrant workers has become available. Membership in the EAEU provided favorable conditions for the stay and activity of labor migrants from Kyrgyzstan, today according to the State Migration Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic there are 650 thousand people, and according to unofficial data more than 1 million people. Due to the simplified employment procedure, the social living conditions of their families have improved, thanks to this, the remittances of labor migrants to the republic in 2021 amounted to \$ 600 million. U.S. and increased by 7.8% compared to last year. [3] This is due to the fact that the borders were opened and many migrant workers returned to Russia and Kazakhstan. The status of the EAEU allowed Kyrgyz migrants to work without acquiring patents, unlike migrants from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, because these countries have not yet joined the EAEU. So, Kyrgyz labor migrants have an advantage over other migrants in employment. Nevertheless, the republic considers labor migration inevitable due to the lack of jobs in the country, a high degree of unemployment and the dependence of GDP to some extent on migrants' remittances. But it is quite difficult for migrants to get a labor contract, and many employers prefer to save on taxes and hire informals, which violates social protection, because such organizations do not pay insurance contributions to the social fund and employees are deprived of payments at retirement. If a migrant has registered with the employment service and received an official job, while making all social payments, then he is paid a pension at the end of the period of his or her due employment. This issue is being discussed and put before the Eurasian Commission on pensions for residents of the EAEU countries, including migrants, and a positive agreement has been reached.

The biggest problem of all EAEU countries is unemployment, which at the end of June 2021 amounted to 1.55 million people. or 1.7% of the number of all workers. [4] The opening, at least partially, of borders and the establishment of trade between countries made it possible to reduce unemployment in 2021 compared to the analogous period of 2020 by 2 times. But it remains quite high: in Armenia - 17%, due to conflicts with Azerbaijan, the number of unemployed in Kyrgyzstan is 150.2 thousand people for the 3rd quarter of 2021, the general unemployment rate is 5.8%, in Kazakhstan - 4.9%, in Russia - 4.3%, in Belarus - 4.0%. [4] To facilitate the search for work for

migrants and reduce unemployment, from July 1, 2021, the EAEU introduced the project “Work without Borders”, which allows interacting with the national information system of all states. [5]

This project is based on a single digital platform that ensures the interaction of labor markets in all countries in the search for job vacancies. Having previously sent his resume to the employer and having agreed on the employment position, the unemployed person does not risk being in distress, having lost time and finances in case of refusal to employ, and so knowing in advance the conditions of employment, he can confidently go to the workplace assigned under the contract.

The Kyrgyz Republic constantly interacts with other states to create prerequisites for carrying out effective social reforms and preserving the markets of the EAEU states. The development of cooperation in the field of social protection of the population and migrants, the implementation of joint programs to reduce unemployment and poverty in the country has a certain prospect. The law adopted in the republic of August 3, 2015 “On promoting employment of the population” in the wording of April 15, 2020. provides that the state acts as the main guarantor of social protection of the population. The law establishes responsibility for ensuring this guarantee at all levels of government - from republican to local bodies. The government is obliged to analyze and predict the situation in the field of employment and take economic and organizational measures to influence the labor market, to establish uniform minimum standards of social support. In advanced economies, such as Russia, the United States, and Europe, during the pandemic, social assistance has been approached from two perspectives: to prevent a sharp drop in the standard of living of an employee who has been laid off through no fault of his own; to ensure the subsistence level of the employee. Unemployment benefits were paid on the basis of previous earnings and mainly covered persons working in State-owned enterprises and large companies.

Since July 28, 2017, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On State Benefits” has been in force, based on the application system, where all types of benefits are assigned after determining the degree of need of the family. State support is provided to those who need it, taking into account the determination of the total income of the family. The criterion of security in the calculations is the minimum wage. The number of recipients of state social benefits compared to 2020 increased by 34 thousand people, in connection with the approval of a new procedure for determining the social income of citizens for the appointment of a single monthly allowance to low-income citizens of the republic. Low-income families and citizens have the right to receive benefits if the average per capita total income of the family does not exceed the established amount of the guaranteed minimum level of consumption for each family member, for a period of not more than 1 year, after which the applicant must apply for its appointment again. According to statistics, the size of monthly state benefits in 2021 (as of January 1) decreased by 35.5% compared to the previous year. [1] Due to the fact that Kyrgyzstan was in a state of emergency in 2020: the coronavirus pandemic, the October 5 revolution, which led to a change of power, the lack of finances in the state budget, made it impossible to pay benefits to all low-income citizens. On September 2, 2021, the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic

“On Increasing the Amount of Monthly Social Benefits to Certain Categories of Citizens” was issued, in accordance with which from October 1, 2021, the amount of monthly social benefits was increased by 50%, and from January 1, 2022 by 100%. [6] This mainly affected children with diseases, disabled since childhood, who are in difficult living conditions. For these purposes, an additional 138 million soms were allocated from the republican budget from October 1, 2021. and from January 1, 2022 - 970 million soms. [6] The measures taken by the government provided social assistance to families with children with disabilities. With the allocated funds, the family purchased medicines for the treatment of sick children, food, clothing and so on. One of the main problems in the republic remains poverty caused by the economic crisis, unemployment, high inflation, and a decline in the purchasing power of the population. The overall poverty rate in 2020 amounted to 25.3% of the total population of Kyrgyzstan, increased by 5.2% compared to the previous year, while the overall poverty rate of a rural resident (29.3%) exceeds almost 2 times the urban (18.3%) population. [1] In the city, although it is difficult to find work, and in rural areas there are no large enterprises, trade organizations, services and rural residents are engaged mainly in subsidiary farming that provides for the family without generating large incomes. Real money incomes in the country in 2020 decreased by 4.1% against 2019, the number of people with cash incomes below the poverty line amounted to 1678.3 thousand people, an increase of 365.5 thousand people. compared to 2019.[1] The value of the subsistence minimum in the republic for 2021 is 5368.5 soms. per month, in Russia - 11565.8 rubles. from January 1, 2022. in Russia increased by 8.6% the minimum wage (SMIC) and amounted to - 13890 rubles. per month, the minimum subsistence minimum - 12654 rubles. in Kyrgyzstan in 2021. the minimum wage was - 1854 soms., for 2022. - 1970 soms. per month, 7 times lower than in Russia and this is the lowest rate among the EAEU countries. This is the reason for migration from the republic, mostly young people with education, profession and experience leave, and the country loses a highly qualified labor force. Therefore, the main direction in the implementation of the social employment policy should be not only the payment of benefits, but the satisfaction of citizens' needs for work. When developing State employment programmes, measures should be taken to create jobs and to extend social protection to all social strata of society: children, young people, working citizens, women, the elderly, the disabled, etc.

During the existence of the EAEU, positive results of the system of social protection of the population and migrants have been achieved. The signing of the law on the free movement of labor forces between the EAEU countries made it possible to legalize external labor migration. Due to external migration, Kyrgyzstan was able to reduce social tension and competition in the domestic labor market. Free labor resources leave for other countries, mainly to Russia and Kazakhstan, thereby mitigating the situation of unemployment in the republic, which is very high for this period.

Cooperation of the Kyrgyz Republic with the EAEU in the field of social protection of the population and labor migrants has yielded positive results:
- migration of labor forces helps to reduce tension in the labor market and

reduce social negativity in society; - reduction of unemployment has a positive effect on reducing poverty and increasing incomes of the population; - An increase in investment enables the state to direct funds to the social protection of citizens. To eliminate the problems in this area, such as brain drain and the departure of the most able-bodied part of the population from the country, it is necessary to direct the efforts of the government of Kyrgyzstan to create new jobs, build kindergartens, schools and other social security facilities, attracting various financial sources, investments of the EAEU countries. The lack of children's institutions (kindergartens and nurseries) in the republic forces women to stay at home to care for children, while losing experience, profession and the possibility of employment, increasing unemployment.

A unified program of social protection of the population in the EAEU countries is needed, which determines the general principles for the formation of a social protection system, the development of basic social standards (minimum consumer budget, minimum wages, pensions, benefits, etc.), assistance in the development of regulatory documents, training of specialists, creation of a single information base. Thus, Kyrgyzstan, having chosen the priority direction of social protection in the EAEU, has taken a step towards reaching a new level and can take a worthy place in the global division of labor and create conditions for the provision of a variety of social assistance to the population.

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