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PROBLEMS OF COUNTRY SUPPORT FOR SOCIALLY VULNERABLE GROUPS OF THE POPULATION IN THE POST-PANDEMIC PERIOD

Abstract

The corona virus epidemic has created a crisis around the world. The impact of this epidemic on the countries of the world was great, which can be seen in the collapse of their economies. During the pandemic, the state provided special assistance to vulnerable groups of the population, special conditions were created for it. First of all, products were distributed to help large families, people with disabilities, pensioners, then the state helped financially. The pandemic has widened the gap between the rich and the poor, leading to increased inequality, unemployment, and rising food prices, primarily affecting to socially vulnerable groups. The main goal is to study the assistance provided by the state to the socially vulnerable groups of the population after the quarantine and to identify its inefficiencies. The pandemic has exposed deep inequalities and significant gaps in the coverage, comprehensiveness and adequacy of social protection. The COVID-19 crisis has confirmed the important role of social protection, and the importance of social protection as an economic stabilizer has increased. It is clear that this study will also be a helpful tool in making decisions regarding the situation of socially vulnerable groups in possible future crises.

Key words: post-pandemic period, socially vulnerable groups, epidemic, a policy of providing assistance, social protection.

Introduction

Coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the importance of healthcare to the public and to what extent. During this period, due to the epidemic, many people understood the value of health and realized that they should not spare the money and time spent on it.

The purpose of the article is to develop theoretical and practical recommendations for improving government measures to protect socially vulnerable groups of the population, identify and study the country's regulatory measures to provide a conceptual framework for policy development after pandemic period.

It is necessary to create a special program for socially vulnerable groups of the population. The purpose of this program is to consolidate all information in one place. It is mainly necessary to organize

through the portal. Because informing those groups should be the main goal. In order to restore the economy, it is necessary to create conditions for socially vulnerable groups to further strengthen it.

Basically, it is better to have a policy that includes a program that works in each region of the country, provides information to vulnerable groups and meets their needs. First of all, it is necessary to implement these measures on the part of state regulation.

Therefore, the social assistance provided by the state should ensure the interests of vulnerable groups of the population in a timely, complete and fair manner.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the article considered the work of leading domestic and foreign authors on the protection of socially vulnerable groups of the population. This topic has not been properly studied in literatures. The relevance of the choice of this topic is based on the prevention of future crises. The lessons learned from the pandemic should be used to strengthen the system of protection and support for socially vulnerable groups. Preventing and preparing for future crises requires attention to the needs of these groups and their inclusion in crisis planning and response.

To achieve the goal, theoretical research methods were used in the work: analysis to identify the theoretical patterns of the concept and determine the topics of discussion, synthesis – to determine the main points and sequence of changes and additions that occur, and generalizations – to formulate conclusions and results.

In general, the protection of socially vulnerable groups of the population remains a hot topic that requires concentrated efforts on the part of society, governments and other stakeholders.

Materials and methods

In the course of the study, the information about the needy groups of society was analyzed using statistical, analytical and economic methods such as logic and programming. In addition, theoretical methods such as comparative analysis, scientific abstraction, and generalization of the obtained information were used.

Pandemic means isolation, individualization, keeping a distance was described, therefore, it was not easy to study the problems related to the groups of society in need of help after and during the epidemic. The provided statistical information was not fully presented and it was difficult to access it.

By analyzing the basic information, it was studied how the spheres of society affected socially vulnerable groups.

Of course, statistical data should be qualitatively collected and analyzed, because it is taken into account how the pandemic affected socially vulnerable groups and the post-pandemic situation.

Literature review

The pandemic has caused economic and social inequality, according to the UN, the pandemic has directly affected all types of industries, and some indirectly, especially affecting vulnerable groups of the population, including mothers with many children, single mothers, the disabled, the elderly and people who have lost their jobs [1]. In a January 2021 statement by António Guterres, the UN Secretary-General, he called 2020 a year of disaster and hopelessness caused by so many deaths. In addition, the pandemic was called as an epidemic that brought a crisis for the country and its economy, caused economic and social inequality, and increased hunger and poverty.

The level of poverty in the world has reached an unprecedented level, because the number of jobs has decreased by 500 million. According to the data of the UN in 2020, the world economy decreased by 4.3%. It is the biggest crisis between countries and in the economy in last ninety years. The situation resulting from the crisis can be considered in two different ways.

Due to strict isolation and distance between people, the adoption of strict measures has had a strong impact primarily on developed countries.

From International Monetary Fund research has shown that the gap between the lowest and the highest economies has widened due to the pandemic.

As a result of the complete closure of schools due to online learning, distance learning, 86% of primary school children in developing countries have an insufficient level of education, and 20% of

developed countries have an insufficient level of education, according to the UN. The society has reached a situation where it can remember the forgotten values since 1980.

For example, according to data from developing countries, children from low-income families are three times less likely to live to age five than children from well-off families. While maternal mortality is decreasing according to global data, it has increased in these developing countries, and the rates of stillbirth, parental stress, and ectopic pregnancy have also increased [2].

Everyone knows that at the beginning of the pandemic everything was uncertain, countries began to close their borders, countries were surprised at how quickly the virus was spreading and therefore their states quickly decided to stop live communication with other countries, which led to a mobility gap between countries. Due to the pandemic, the issue of supplies between countries, within the country, the issue of production, a reduction in production, as a result of an increase in unemployment, many began to declare bankruptcy, as there were no conditions for entrepreneurs to work in a limited mode, which led to a reduction in economic activity [3].

Basically, human behavior is characteristic of all people, and in order to study vulnerable groups of society, first of all, it is necessary to understand human behavior. But according to Thomas and Posner, a person may not make optimal decisions when external influences are strong [4]. Post-pandemic social distancing may be perceived differently among different social groups because of their different levels of protection against the outbreak. For example, post-pandemic reduction or non-existence of aid measures during a pandemic affects vulnerable groups of society, who are unable to support themselves for a long time because they have become accustomed to the assistance provided.

According to Manski's [5] research, the burden of personal problems on vulnerable groups of society due to the pandemic, and the lack of equality between public health spending on it, continues to be a problem, because people still do not understand what actions in the protection of the virus will lead to optimal solutions, because now that virus lives in society. Because of this uncertainty, we have not been able to estimate the full cost of the pandemic.

Because it is clear that there are behavioral changes in people who are depressed, starting with domestic violence during the pandemic, this is only a problem at the family level, but also what psychological, material, and financial problems people who have had to take a break from education and work, who have lost their jobs costs are not known, see, for example, Mongey S. [6], Alon T.M. [7], Coibion O. [8], Viner R.M. [9] noted by the authors. It must be taken into account that consequences of the pandemic and to be prepared for the next epidemics, it is necessary to know what factors influence the behavior of people to add protection, so that the state can determine its future actions.

Mongey [6] noted that the consequences of the pandemic vary depending on the socio-economic status, analyzing which workers are most affected by social distancing, for example, social distancing has a significant impact on the most vulnerable groups of society, as they are often the most vulnerable.

Researchers found a strong connection between government regulation and socio-economic consequences, which he determined by conducting an analysis of 80 countries. They studied the impact of the pandemic on health, government regulation and the relationship between social and economic factors [10].

Main provisions

Through the implementation of the state of emergency, society, world culture, and the economy have changed. It is not only within the state, but it has acquired an interstate character.

Countries of the world, representatives of all nationalities have faced and tested the problems caused by the pandemic. Therefore, every country has organized measures to support its people during the pandemic.

This epidemic created a panic around the world, it affected almost everyone, regardless of the level of development of the society, regardless of the level of development of the society, no country could escape from it, but only fought with the effects of the epidemic. Especially, from any side of the society (politically, economically), it had a proportional effect on the weaker groups. The medical sector is vulnerable, weak countries had to ask for help from other countries, because their health sector could not withstand the epidemic. At this point, it can be said that humanity is united against the epidemic. A sharp decline in the economy, isolation had a negative impact on the sustainable

development of the state, whether it was a household or national production, almost everything suffered from the epidemic. This epidemic is still present in the society, worldwide, so it is necessary to monitor how it affects the vulnerable parts of the society [11].

During the analysis, it was found that the measures taken by the state were able to cover all groups of the society, it showed that they could respond to the pandemic in a timely manner, people were given food and monetary assistance, but there was little information on monitoring the extent to which they were delivered to people. Therefore, effective measures to monitor the provision of social assistance are now needed.

The global spread of the COVID-19 epidemic has determined the need to develop measures for the social protection system of the population and to monitor it. The measures taken until now constitute forms of social protection of the society on the level of social protection.

Although more than three years have passed since the start of the pandemic, the existing problems in the labor market are a set of measures that should be implemented by countries seeking to mitigate the impact of the crisis.

Taking into account the spheres affected by the forms of state regulation, it is necessary to implement some measures to protect vulnerable groups of society. Of course, as the state grapples with what happened in January, the fight against the pandemic and foreign policy, vulnerable groups of society continue to live, and it is not easy to determine its quality.

Due to the quarantine, not only the economic spheres, but also the sphere of education, healthcare and digitization, which are closely connected with the economy, were affected. After the quarantine, it was not possible for them to work in normal mode right away, it took time. In addition, the weaker groups of the society had to adapt to such situations.

Epidemic affected not only the economy, but also political, social and financial processes. According to the statement of Human Rights Watch, in order to improve the condition of needy people, if the types of assistance offered to them are not improved, the level of poverty in the country will increase sharply, and additional consideration of social assistance measures is necessary. Possible inequalities can be overcome by improving the national social support strategy of the state, and it is necessary to improve the social protection system.

Results and discussion

Of course, to become an epidemic, it needs to spread on a large scale, that's why we know the corona virus as a worldwide epidemic. As a result of that pandemic, many countries suffered economic decline, and their people suffered psychological depression [12].

Financial support was also provided by our state, and more than once, such financial support did not allow poverty to increase, and criminal activities to take place on the part of the people who had no income. According to the UN, 2.9 trillion dollars were allocated from the budget as social support, of which 379 billion were allocated for social support by developing countries. It was said that in developed countries, 847 dollars per person was given, while in developing countries, low-income countries, only 124 dollars were given, according to the UN. It was difficult for society to tolerate such criticism of the epidemic, because from the point of view of psychology, the pandemic was difficult [13].

Today's states have to recover their lost economic opportunities, rebuild the world economy, learn to live with the epidemic, also consider the social aspects of supporting the vulnerable groups of society, because they need help more than others do. The decline of the economy came first with the difficulty of access to raw materials for enterprises and factories, disruption of interstate and intercity logistics and it known that even small private enterprises are on the verge of closure. Trade has decreased, advertising has decreased, and people's income has decreased. First, the coronavirus has affected the industries that work directly with people, because the state has allowed only enterprises that produce essential goods to work, and it has limited the number of people. Markets, shops, cinemas, eating places and even medical centers were restricted [14].

Because of the corona virus, state support was widely implemented, because it was necessary to support the people who lost their income, and also during the emergency, payments were made to businesses that were in a bad condition or were closed, they deducted time on loans, and temporarily

reduced taxes. The state set a fee of 42,500 tenge, which raised the spirits of the people as a financial aid. About 4.5 million people received this financial assistance. Then, according to the 2020 data, aid was provided in the total amount of 1 trillion 912 billion 500 million tenge.

Only wage earners received help after losing their income, and self-employed people, who were not registered as having a job, also received help in the amount of the lowest salary. There was only one requirement from the state, the requirement to confirm the social status of the person receiving assistance. And they distributed food packages to the vulnerable groups of the society, they were included in the list of people receiving additional assistance, disabled people of groups 1, 2, 3, single mothers, mothers with many children and others. This provided more than 800,000 people, and the people helped to implement such assistance, because food enterprises and shops participated in providing assistance [15].

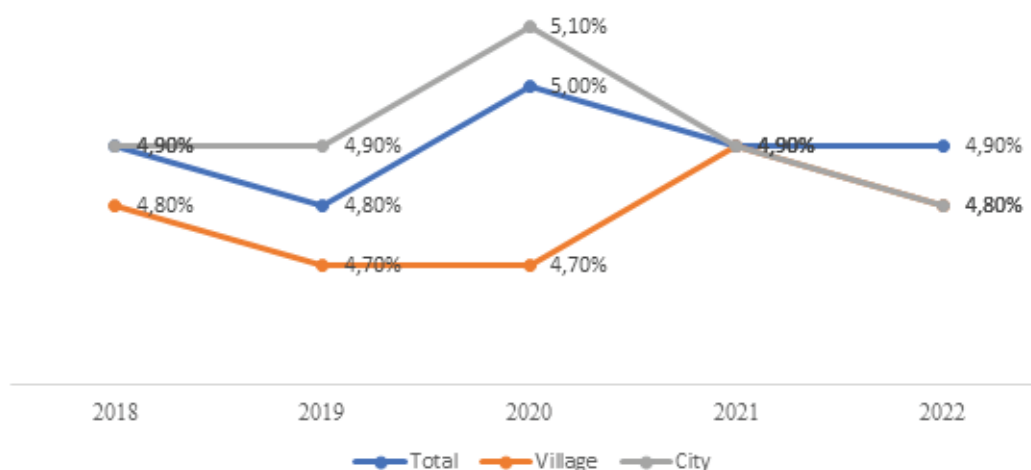


Figure 1 – Unemployment rate in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Note: Compiled based on the source [17].

Currently, rate of unemployment in Kazakhstan was 4.9% in 2022, and during the 2020 epidemic, the unemployment rate was 5%, which has now decreased. Unemployment in rural areas was 4.9%, and in cities decreased from 4.9% to 4.8% in 2021. Poverty and economic instability can be prevented by treating unemployment as a national problem. Unemployment has a negative impact on the economy and society, and primarily leads to an increase in the number of low-income groups of society.

A long-term strategy is needed to fully reach the final consumer through the expansion of social support measures, which can be carried out in a sustainable manner, because the pandemic has shown the need to strengthen state support for vulnerable groups of the population. Because they live in Kazakhstan, because they are the people of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to create conditions for them to apply for certain help in order to live adequately, and it is necessary to strengthen the social program.

The next question is who to include in the unprotected groups of the population. We call them those who are affected by life or fate. Those who have lost their income due to health conditions. As a result, the quality of their lives decreases, and some of them do not even have the opportunity to earn bread. Those who belong to this group are determined by the state. The following ministries are responsible for it: the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Vulnerable groups of society include those with low living standards, loss of income, poor health conditions, certain disabilities, lack of livelihood, and homeless.

Each person listed in the list has mandatory assistance from the state and belongs to the category of groups that need social protection, they are people in need of social assistance.

The composition of socially vulnerable groups is determined by our state and consists of the following citizens:

1. Veterans of the Great Patriotic War, people who received disabilities as a result of the war.
2. People who are equal to the people classified in the first category.
3. People with disability certificate (groups 1 and 2).
4. Families whose child is considered disabled.
5. Patients with incurable diseases, the list of those diseases is regulated by the state.
6. Retired pensioners due to retirement age.
7. Those who have lost their parents or are orphans.
8. Oralmans who came to Kazakhstan as their homeland.
9. Citizens affected by emergency or environmental conditions.
10. Large families, their number of children should be more than four.
11. Families of people who died during military service, during rescue operations, during flight into space.
12. Single mothers and single fathers.

By law, citizens belonging to these groups have the right to receive various approved assistance from the state. Those who cannot meet their basic needs are considered to be socially unprotected. They can request housing, receive certain financial assistance, and receive certain benefits by being on a certain list. And their inclusion in that list is regulated by the state [16].

The pandemic worsened the economic situation, income decreased, the standard of living decreased, and the population was depressed due to the quarantine, especially affecting socially vulnerable groups.

It can be seen from the second picture that the number of people in vulnerable groups of society has increased after the quarantine. As the figure shows, in 2020 it was about 5 million, but in 2021 it increased to 598,275 people, which is a third of the population. And in 2022, that number increased to 200,610 people. Some difficulties arose during the collection of these data, because there is a lack of accurate statistical data, and if the determination of the exact number from a statistical point of view was strictly regulated, the number of people in real need would be determined in the country. Currently, efforts have been made to eliminate the main consequences of the quarantine, but it is difficult to say that it will be corrected only with those actions, because the consequences of the quarantine will still have long-term consequences in the future.

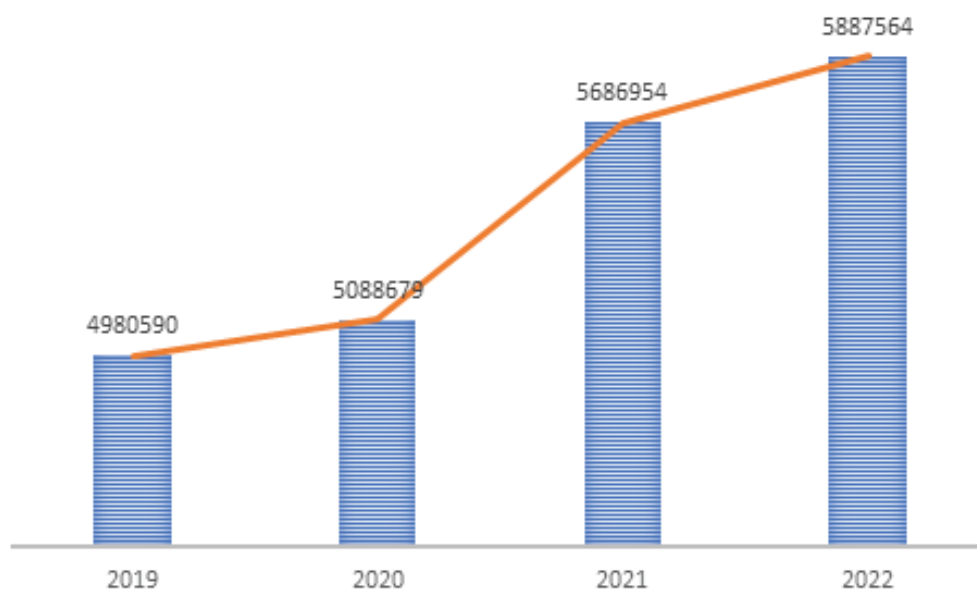


Figure 2 – Number of people in socially vulnerable groups

Note: Compiled based on the source [17].

Basically, economic theories show the weaknesses of the concept of poverty in terms of risk-response outcomes. Financial indicators are considered the main and suitable indicator for measuring weaknesses. As indicators of weaknesses, the monetary approach shows the lowest standard of living and the indicator showing the source of income per capita. Coudouel A., Hentschel J. say that it is wrong to limit vulnerability to the calculation of household income and consumption only: «Vulnerability – not only in terms of income, but also the consequences of isolation or violence [18]. That is why it is necessary to analyze this question extensively.

Poverty is directly related to people's income level. A lot of people lost their income during the epidemic and it is not rich people, they were primarily people from socially disadvantaged groups. As an example, in the third picture, 40% of the population has an income below the value of the food basket in 2019, and in 2020 it was 60%, in 2021 it was 70%, and only in 2022 it decreased to 68%. The decline in purchasing power has primarily affected those in need of assistance.

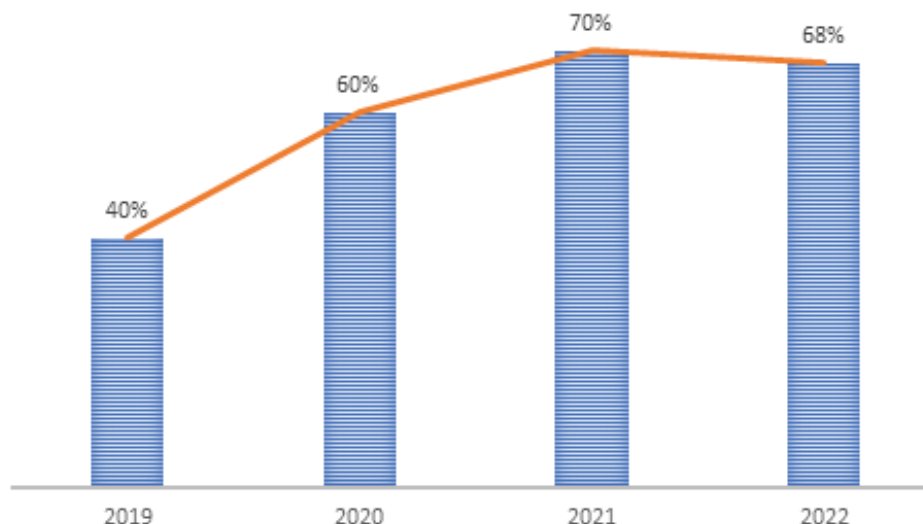


Figure 3 – Population has an income below the value of the food basket

Note: Compiled based on the source [17].

According to statistics, in 2022, the poverty rate due to the population with income below subsistence level was 5.1%, which is 0.3% more than in 2021 [19]. And in 2022, the poverty level in Kazakhstan was 5.7%, if we compare it with 2019, we can see that it is 1.2% higher. This can be seen in the fourth figure [20].

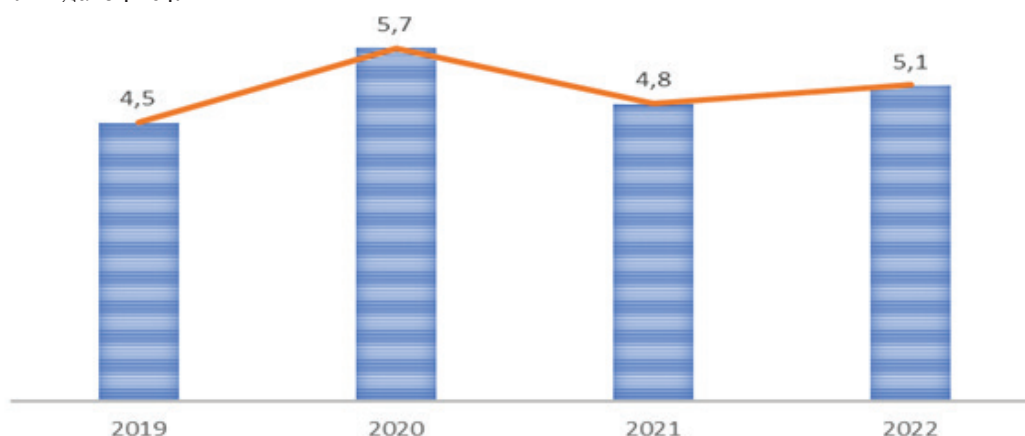


Figure 4 – Poverty rate, the percentage of the population with incomes below the subsistence level

Note: Compiled based on the source [20].

If the level of poverty is widespread in the country, first of all it affects people from socially disadvantaged groups.

Although the level of income has decreased, prices are increasing, and the price of food is increasing. And those who need it at the same price have to buy what they need. As a result of the pandemic, many businesses were closed, which in turn increased demand, reduced supply, and as a result, prices increased. For example, in 2022, prices for food products increased by 11.6%, and prices for non-food products increased by 4.9%, for paid services – by 3.6%, in general, prices for consumer goods and services increased by 7,3% [21].

The field of education. States around the world are taking measures to combat the effects of distance learning, as online learning has led to a decline in the quality of education. Of course, this was also a problem for our country. Because it obviously affects human capital, the gap in education between the poor and the wealthy continues to widen. During and after the quarantine, some educational institutions continued to teach remotely. This, of course, now included the field of digitization, because the distance learning format required technology, the Internet. At this time, it was found that there are gaps in the field of digitization. Not everyone had the technology, and not everyone had access to the Internet. It was found that only a third of students have a computer, which is about a million students, while two million students studied using mobile phones and tablets, and more than 480 thousand had no equipment at all. The Internet was not available in remote areas and the availability of computers in schools was 60% [22].

During and after the quarantine, the quality of education deteriorated, for example, if one of the needy families had a large family, it was difficult to provide all the children there with equipment for distance learning, the computers provided by the school were in poor condition, children tried to study and used the school computers that were not working properly. used. All of them do not have enough technology provided by the state, and some laptops hang and do not work and do not allow normal reading. This was especially felt by the children of the vulnerable groups of the society, as in the schools that were forced to close, the gap between the knowledge of the poor student and the rich student was very noticeable.

According to the PISA student assessment program, the rating of Kazakhstan will decrease by 8 points, the World Bank stated in its research. The main reason is the consequences of the pandemic, said the World Bank. PISA is an international program that assesses children's knowledge of science, mathematics and reading. It is conducted among 15-year-old students.

Parents' education has a direct influence on the good level of students' education, because 67% of children with a good social status who pass the PISA–2018 assessment program their parents and only 11 percent of students from families with low social status higher education diplomas. The gap between the education of children of parents with a higher education diploma and parents without a higher education diploma is 34 points. That number of points is the difference in a year's worth of study. In the fifth figure, the gap between the richest and poorest students is 45 and 49, which in turn on the PISA scale is equal to the loss of learning in one year [23].

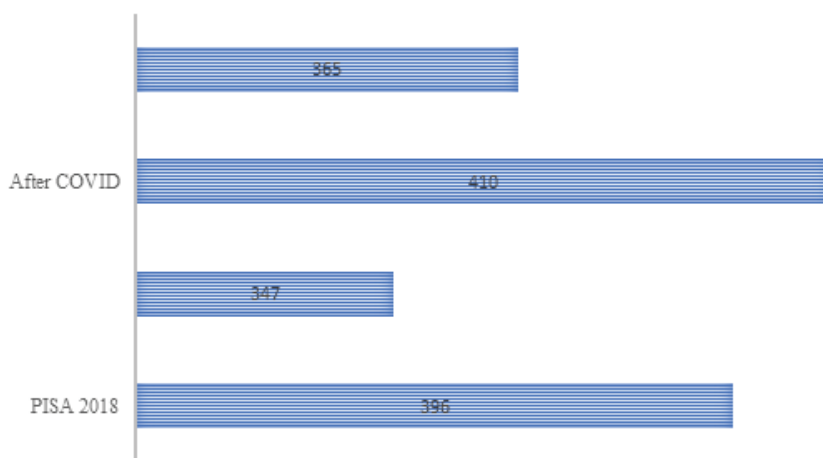


Figure 5 – Gap between different socio-economic groups of students

Note: Compiled based on the source [23].

It is necessary to deal with the consequences of the quarantine, and to eliminate its impact on the education system and to put it in order should be the first priority of the government. Now, it is possible to eliminate the gaps that have occurred by strengthening school evaluations, full monitoring, and better reporting of teachers and schools.

Healthcare sector. Problems in the health sector, its situation has declined sharply due to the quarantine, the industry has collapsed due to the inability to fight the pandemic, which first of all affected those in need of help in society. Even in the field of health, it seemed that there was no disease except for the pandemic. And as a result, in order to maintain isolation and not to get infected, disabled people refused to go to hospitals for regular check-ups, the costs of helping to bring disabled people to the hospital during quarantine were reduced, and all efforts and funds were spent on fighting the coronavirus.

Kazakhstan took the 143rd place in the 2019 health sector safety category «Epidemic response speed» among the world indices, a total of 195 countries participated. According to this index, we lag behind neighboring countries: Armenia (ranked 26th), Russian Federation (in 43rd), Belarus (ranked 57th), neighboring Kyrgyzstan (ranked 44th in the list), our neighbor Tajikistan (ranked 74th) and Uzbekistan (took 138th place). It should be noted that even a small country like Mongolia took 90th place ahead of our country.

According to «Effective and reliable healthcare system that treats patients and protects medical workers», our republic took the 77th place. For example, Turkey took the thirtieth place, Belarus took the fortieth place – 40, and Georgia took the 45th place [24].

After the epidemic, measures were taken to restore hospitals, it was the doctors who stood up and fought during the coronavirus, and the doctors who were in short supply in the peaceful times have now even become a deficit. Of course, state hospitals were on the front line in the war against quarantine, so their expenses were quite high: human expenses, financial expenses, and technical expenses. Lack of hospitals and lack of doctors primarily affected the needy people of the society.

This is because they cannot go to commercial healthcare organizations because they do not have enough money to do so. In our country, according to the principle of social protection, invalids and pensioners were sent to sanatoriums once a year, but due to the quarantine, it stopped, and after the quarantine, there was a lack of places in the sanatoriums, and most of them suffered from a lack of funds. Currently, he is recovering from epidemic.

The basic infrastructure of the health sector for global security, medicines, diagnostics, resources of health sector resources, control of the socio-economic situation has affected the problems necessary for this collection and has not been fully resolved. There is no standardized health care system that works in quarantine conditions, from research drugs to their monitoring, diagnosis, and health care [25].

In addition, most countries underestimate the spread of COVID-19 and now tend to respond to disasters as usual. They should not forget the preventive actions associated with preventing the spread of infection, saving people's lives, as well as preventing further economic growth [26].

The field of information. It is difficult for people who need help from the society to get information, because most of them stay at home, and information about their support does not reach the consumer in a timely manner. Therefore, each of the 12 groups receiving social assistance and in need of assistance needs a single list of state support measures written in understandable language.

We understand that the extent of information dissemination varies by region and distance. It is difficult to monitor such citizens, and it is even difficult to access information about the types of assistance that should be provided to them after the pandemic. For example, in Almaty and Astana, there is a systematic process of providing information and public assistance, but there is little information about how it is implemented in remote areas.

Of course, if we want the society in which we live to be literate and lead a healthy lifestyle, then first of all, it is better to organize state support for people who need help. It is necessary to carry out measures to support the weaker groups of the society, which are not related to the level of state socio-economic development, in a fair and accessible manner. If we want to live in a healthy and literate society, we should solve these problems. However, there is no centralized organization that conducts mandatory state support measures for these needy people. We need a centralized state organization that brings all information into one system and takes responsibility.

In the course of this analysis, a number of recommendations can be made on state support for the weak people of society:

In order to eliminate the gaps that occurred after the epidemic, to create a systematic unified policy of providing assistance to those in need of help in the society and to conduct it fairly, to create instruments for its implementation, to identify and eliminate shortcomings in a timely manner. This state policy requires a working group for each region.

Organization of administrative assistance groups for those in need of assistance.

And in the course of conducting state policy, involving interested persons from among those who need help, because only people from that group fully understand their situation.

- ♦ Monitoring by making timely management decisions and collecting data in a complete database in order to improve the standard of living of people belonging to socially weak groups of the society.

- ♦ It is necessary to use marketing measures in order to establish feedback (survey, focus groups, public meetings, monitoring, social networks, active blogging, etc.).

From the point of view of psychology, the characteristics of the weak groups of the society that survived the quarantine is that they suffer from depression and they cannot get out of it for a long time. Because if you take a large family that temporarily lost their income as a result of isolation, it became difficult for them to eat, get medicine when they are sick, and get dressed, so their standard of living decreased. In some families, as a result of this, parents, who were stressed, resorted to violence. According to statistics, during the quarantine, low-income family members, especially one of the parents, had to leave the family. Despite the end of the epidemic, mentally disturbed parents and children remained behind the affected families. It is doubtful that they will recover quickly, and it will be difficult to get out of that situation without certain help. What will be the fate of children brought up in such families, who can guarantee that they will not be included in the list of vulnerable groups of society in the future.

Conclusion

Mandatory assistance measures provided by the state to the weak members of the society are the only conditions for improving the welfare of those people. Its economic, personal and social benefits are great. In order to create a literate and healthy society, it is important to support all its participants, including the groups that need help.

The epidemic taught the society to live by helping each other, reminded that health is the first priority, taught to glorify family values. In particular, the state paid attention to groups of people who need help. Now, in the process of satisfying the needs of those needy people, the state should pay special attention to such aspects as getting the necessary care, getting the required amount of funds, access to information. These rights should be ensured by the state.

The main goal of government measures to protect weak members of the society after the coronavirus should be to ensure equal opportunities and justice for all members of society, including those who are in a more difficult situation after the pandemic. As a result of the study, some measures were identified that should be included and strengthened in the country's development program:

1. Reducing inequalities: One of the main goals is to reduce inequalities and provide equal opportunities for weak members of the society. This may include narrowing gaps in income, access to education, health care and employment.

2. Poverty Prevention: Many weak members of the society are facing the threat of poverty as a result of the pandemic. State measures should be aimed at preventing and reducing the level of poverty through the provision of social benefits, financial support and other social programs.

3. Ensuring access to health care: The state must guarantee the availability and accessibility of quality medical care for all members of society, including socially vulnerable groups. This may include health insurance programs, provision of medicines, and preventive health care.

4. Skill development and education: The goal is to provide opportunities for professional development and education to socially vulnerable groups. This may include education, training and retraining support programs to help these groups improve their skills and increase their chances of employment.

5. Protection of rights and non-discrimination: State measures should be aimed at protecting the rights of weak members of the society and preventing their discrimination. It is important to create

legislative and legal mechanisms that will ensure equality, fairness and protection of the interests of these groups.

6. Support for education: It is important to ensure equal access to education for all children, including those whose families are facing economic hardship. The government can provide subsidized school meals, free study materials, and access to computers and the internet for online education.

7. Psychological support: It is important to provide psychological support for people experiencing stress and anxiety as a result of the pandemic. The state can develop counseling and psychotherapy programs and provide information on available mental health resources.

The cooperation of state bodies, non-governmental organizations and community groups is important to ensure effective support for weak members of the society in the post-pandemic period.

In general, the goal of government measures to protect socially vulnerable segments of the population after the coronavirus is to achieve a more just and inclusive society, where all citizens have equal opportunities and access to basic resources and services.

The above-mentioned gaps in education, health care, and information have a negative impact on people in need of help, although some measures have been taken on social security, its continuation after the epidemic will remain the main issue. The state, society and business can solve these problems together.

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ПАНДЕМИЯДАН КЕЙІНГІ КЕЗЕҢДЕ ХАЛЫҚТЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ОСАЛ ТОПТАРЫН МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК ҚОЛДАУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

Андатпа

«Корона» вирусының өршуі бүкіл әлемде дағдарыс тудырды. Бұл індеттің әлем елдеріне тигізген әсері үлкен болды, соған байланысты елдердің экономикасында дағдарыс орын алуда. Пандемия кезінде мемлекет халықтың осал топтарына ерекше көмек көрсетті, оларға ерекше жағдай жасалды. Ең алдымен көп балалы отбасыларға, мүмкіндігі шектеулі жандарға, зейнеткерлерге көмек ретінде азық-түлік таратылды, содан кейін мемлекет қаржылық жағынан көмектесті. Пандемия экономиканың өзегіне әсер етіп, байлар мен кедейлер арасындағы алшақтықты ұлғайтып, теңсіздіктің, жұмыссыздықтың және азық-түлік бағасының өсуіне әкелді, бұл ең алдымен халықтың әлеуметтік осал топтарына әсер етті. Негізгі мақсат – пандемиядан кейінгі кезеңде халықтың әлеуметтік осал топтарына мемлекет тарапынан көрсетілетін көмекті зерделеу және оның тиімсіз тұстарын анықтау. Пандемия терең теңсіздіктерді және әлеуметтік қорғаудың қамту, жан-жақтылығы мен барабарлығындағы елеулі олқылықтарды көрсетті. COVID-19 дағдарысы әлеуметтік қорғаудың маңызды рөлін растады және әлеуметтік қорғаудың экономикалық тұрақтандырғыш ретіндегі маңыздылығы артты. Бұл зерттеу болашақ дағдарыстар кезінде әлеуметтік осал топтардың жағдайына қатысты шешім қабылдауда да көмекші құрал болатыны анық.

Тірек сөздер: пандемиядан кейінгі кезең, әлеуметтік осал топтары, эпидемия, көмек көрсету саясаты, әлеуметтік қорғау.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ СОЦИАЛЬНО УЯЗВИМЫХ ГРУПП НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В ПОСТПАНДЕМИЙНЫЙ ПЕРИОД

Аннотация

Вспышка вируса «короны» вызвала кризис во всем мире. Воздействие этой эпидемии на страны мира было велико, в связи с чем наблюдается кризис в экономике стран. В период пандемии государство оказывало особую помощь уязвимым слоям населения, для этого были созданы особые условия. В первую очередь продукты раздавались в помощь многодетным семьям, инвалидам, пенсионерам, затем государство помогло с финансовой стороны. Пандемия вызвала увеличение разрыва между благосостоянием богатых и бедных, что привело к росту неравенства, безработицы и цен на продукты питания, в первую очередь затронув наиболее уязвимые слои населения. Основной целью статьи является изучение помощи, оказываемой государством социально незащищенным слоям населения в постпандемийный период, и выявление ее неэффективности. Пандемия выявила глубокое неравенство и значительные пробелы в охвате, полноте и адекватности социальной защиты. Кризис COVID-19 подтвердил важную роль социальной защиты и повысил ее значение как стабилизатора экономики. Ясно, что это исследование также поможет в принятии решений относительно положения социально уязвимых групп во время будущих кризисов.

Ключевые слова: постпандемийный период, социально уязвимые группы, эпидемия, политика оказания помощи, социальная защита.