

**WAYS OF IMPROVING SOCIAL SUPPORT
OF THE AGED POPULATION IN THE
CONDITIONS OF SENILITY TENDENCY
DEEPENING**

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Abstract: In the article the process of ageing of the population of Uzbekistan has been statistically researched and analyzed. The recommendations and proposals for improvement of the social protection system of the aged are also given.

The senility of the society having covered many countries of the world has left the frames of national frontiers for a long time in its significance. Its consequences in most various aspects serve as the subject of lively discussions and arguments not only of demographers, sociologists, statisticians, but also of political scientists and also of economic personalities and authority representatives.

Regions	Senility coefficient		Senility index		Coefficient of the Senility potential	
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
Total population	7, 2	7, 4	18, 3	21, 7	14, 1	18, 3
Urban population	9, 0	9, 2	26, 3	31, 7	17, 0	20, 9
Rural population	6, 1	6, 1	14, 5	17, 1	12, 4	16, 9
Regions						
Karakalpakstan	6, 2	6, 4	15, 5	18, 9	13, 1	16, 8
Andijan	7, 0	7, 2	17, 9	21, 6	14, 0	18, 6
Jizzak	6, 4	6, 6	14, 7	17, 8	13, 1	16, 8
Kashkadarya	6, 0	6, 1	13, 5	16, 2	12, 0	16, 1
Navoi	6, 8	7, 1	17, 7	22, 1	14, 6	19, 1
Namangan	6, 7	6, 7	16, 3	19, 5	13, 1	17, 6
Samarkand	6, 6	6, 4	15, 5	17, 8	13, 2	17, 3
Surkhandarya	6, 0	5, 9	13, 4	15, 8	11, 5	15, 7
Syrdarya	5, 7	5, 5	13, 8	16, 0	13, 6	17, 4
Tashkent	8, 6	8, 4	23, 3	27, 4	14, 1	20, 6
Fergana	7, 6	7, 7	19, 4	23, 0	14, 0	18, 6
Khorezm	6, 4	6, 5	15, 8	18, 7	12, 6	16, 7
City of Tashkent	11, 7	12, 2	41, 4	48, 0	20, 6	23, 7

Source: The table is made up on the basis of the author's accounts on the data of the State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The population senility is the most characteristic demographic phenomenon of the modern epoch stipulated by the complicated complex of factors including the peculiarities of the population reproduction, intensity and orientability of the population migration, sanitary and demographic consequences of wars. The population's demographic senility is characterized by the increase of the number and share of the pension age people in the population composition accompanied by the decrease of the number and share of children and able-bodied citizens of the population.

At present in Uzbekistan due to entering the group of the aged population of the generation born in the period of the "demographic compensation" after World War II and also because of the reduction of

birth rate in the conditions of the transition period the beginning of the population senility process is observed. (See table 1)

The table readings show that the coefficient of senility in the period of 2000-2009 for the urban population grew by 0,2 points and was stabilized in the sector of the rural population on the level of 6,1%. In the 2000-2009s the dynamics of the population's senility coefficient in the sectional view of regions was different. So in particular, we observe the growth of senility coefficient for the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan, Bukhara, Jizzak, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Fergana, Khoresm and the city of Tashkent. The tendency decrease is characteristic to Samarkand, Surkhandarya Syrdarya and Tashkent regions. In other regions the given coefficient has remained on the same level.

The growth of the process of the population senility in Uzbekistan can be seen on the dynamics of the senility index as well. As the readings of the table show, in 2000-2009 the population senility index constantly grew. As a whole according to the country's population the coefficient for the analyzed period increased by 3,4 points; for the urban population – by 5,4; for the rural one – by 2,6 points. The analogous tendency can be observed in all regions of the country as well.

It is known, that the perspective development of the population senility process depends on its reserves, i.e. on the quantity of the population at the mature age (40-59). It is necessary to note that in Uzbekistan the growth of the population with high speed in the age group of 40-59 leads to the increase of the potential coefficient of senility. In particular, the potential coefficient of senility in 2009 relative to 2000 grew by 4, 2 about the Republic; in the urban locality – 3,9; and in the rural locality by 4,5 points. Such kind of tendency was observed in all regions, the highest indicators of the potential coefficient of senility were noted in the city of Tashkent (23,7%), Tashkent region (20,6%), Bukhara region (19,3%), and Navoi region (19,1%).

The consequences of the population senility cover economic as well as social aspects: the increase of the society's expenditures to support the aged population, change of life conditions, family structure and also the relationships of generations. So in the result of increasing the share of the aged in the number of the population the coefficient of the disabled against the able-bodied group of the population grows. The population senility renders serious influence on the state of the pension provision, labor market, systems of labor remuneration and public health, budget and redistributive policy of the state. This problem is extremely urgent for Uzbekistan where the period of the most favorable demographic situation is finishing; the increase of employees' pension duty is predicted in the nearest years. In the medium-dated perspective there appears the necessity of higher expenditures of the society for medical aid, social service and pension provision, stipulated by the increase of the share of the aged people in the population composition.

There are absent the scientific elaborations on the estimation of the dynamics and scales of senility in the regions of the country in the medium and long-term perspective, on the expenditures for the

social service of the aged; the conceptual proposals and programs on the modernization of pension institutions, systems of health care and social service, employment, render of proper assistance to families are not developed.

It appears expedient to prepare the state program of the aged population life activity of Uzbekistan, and to stipulate the measures as its main directions which are capable: to improve the quality of medical aid being rendered to the aged citizens, taking up-to-date achievements of gerontology into account (diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation service); to increase the social protection of the aged citizens, including normative and controlling mechanisms on the exclusion of discrimination in labor, social, educational and cultural spheres; to stimulate the elaboration of programs on involving the aged employees into the labor and social life.

The formation of the system of compulsory pension insurance in the country requires the conceptual and legislative solution of a number of tasks of the national scale. They could include as the main key point: mass cover of the whole population of the country with the social pension insurance, protection from poverty and impoverishment of the aged population, and also the compensation of the income, lost as the result of retirement of those who paid the pension contributions. Their decision requires the public approval that should be reflected in the legislation, fixing not only the promises given by one generation to another, but also the guarantees for the employed that is for those who earn their pension rights today.

The measures on reforming the pension system can be implemented by means of: intersystem modernization of the pension system and the perfection of existing pension mechanisms; structural and institutional changes and formation of the new pension institutions, and also the creation of favorable economic and legislative environment by means of forming the effective institution of the pension insurance on the basis of the principles of compulsory social insurance, and also regulating wages and income system in the country.

The provision of the financial stability of the pension system is possible only on the basis of the pension insurance, the workers' involvement into this process and establishment of rigid legislative rules correlating the volume of contributions and pension sizes. In our opinion, the legislation concerning the reformation of the pension system should be of the packaging character and include into the arsenal of their assets: state guarantees providing the insured the possibility to earn and realize pension rights being correlated with the sizes of wages of the insured; the state incentives of the development of additional systems of pension insurance with employers' and employees' participation in their financing and including the significant share of employed and self-employed workers.

The population senility causes the necessity of different institutions' applying pensioners' incomes and their social support. The most important ones can be: the institution of compulsory pension insurance in financing of which there should participate not only employers but also the employees

themselves; the institution of compulsory social insurance on care in financing of which there should participate not only employers but also the state and the employees themselves; the institution of testament and purchase of annuity out of the proceeds of savings and properties of citizens being controlled by the state bodies as well as the social organizations of the retired.

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