

SOCIAL RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN MODERN SOCIETY

Social rights were formed later than political and personal rights and freedoms during the 20th century. Their emergence was due to the growing activity of the population in the struggle to create full and fair conditions for work and life. The peculiarity of social rights lies in the fact that they are the necessary guarantees of human life and activity, inherently ensure its "physical" reproduction. Social rights guarantee a person a decent life, protection from the negative impact of economic activity, and ensure the normal development of the individual.

The basic social rights established in the Constitution of the Russian Federation include the following rights:

- in the sphere of labor (freedom of labor, remuneration for labor, labor in conditions that meet the requirements of safety and hygiene, etc. - Art. 37);
- on vacation (part 5 of article 37);
- for social security (Art. 39);
- for state support and protection of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood (part 2 of article 7, part 1 of article 38, article 39);
- for state support of disabled people and elderly citizens (part 2 of article 7, article 39);
- on a dwelling (Art. 40);
- for health protection and medical care (Art. 41);
- on a favorable environment (Art. 42);
- to create trade unions, other public associations to protect social and economic interests (Articles 13, 30).



Social rights and freedoms have a general civil orientation and can often act as the main instrument for achieving social justice and humanism. Social freedoms and rights differ from others in the guarantees of life and human activity. In addition, it is social guarantees that can ensure and ensure a decent standard of living for citizens of the country, as well as competent protection from negative economic impact. The Constitution of the Russian Federation states that the state's concern for high-quality social security applies both to all citizens of the country and to their special category. For example, quite a lot and close attention is paid to the processes of protecting low-income and socially unprotected families.

The state should not only provide social benefits, but also ensure the possibility of their implementation for all segments of the population, regardless of their nationality, race, religious preferences. Thus, social rights and guarantees are important instruments for promoting social justice and humanism.

Social guarantees - the provision of social benefits and services to citizens without taking into account labor input and means testing, based on the principle of distributing these benefits according to the needs of the available public resources.

In our country, social guarantees include:

- guaranteed free medical care;
- general availability and free education;
- the minimum wage;
- minimum pension, scholarships;
- social pensions (disabled since childhood; disabled children; disabled people who have no work experience; children who have lost one or both parents; persons over 65 (men) and 60 (women) who have no work experience);
- benefits at the birth of a child, for the period of caring for a child until he reaches the age of 1.5 years, up to 16 years and some others.

The problem of social rights and guarantees of the individual in modern society is very important and relevant, since people have a need to know and use their social rights and guarantees.