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# FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PENSION PROVISION IN PRE-REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA

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**Abstract.** The article examines the legal aspects of the formation of pension provision for citizens in pre-revolutionary Russia, the procedure for pension reforms, the procedure for assigning payments for the loss of a breadwinner, annual allowances for hiring servants, emeritura, features of the appointment and payment of pensions, benefits for people who worked in production with harmful and difficult working conditions, including underground work, work in workshops with high temperatures, work in the Far North and equated to them. The analysis of legislation in this area is carried out.

**Keywords:** pension provision, state pensions, pension system.

The civilizational changes in the life of Russian society that occurred in the late XVII - early XVIII centuries caused the formation of new beginnings in the social and political spheres of life controlled by the Russian government. The profound transformations of state institutions of power carried out by Peter the Great raised the question of pension and social security for officers and civil servants who received their livelihood through public service. The Government announced the payment of pensions to the families of deceased servicemen and officials in the performance of their official duties. In the event of the death of an officer, his widow and orphans were provided with maintenance, which was unconditional and mandatory for all dependents or family members who had an income less than what the deceased breadwinner brought.

These steps of Peter the Great on the material provision of state employees were among the most advanced in Europe. But the pension system, covering all civil servants, was formed in Russia only in the second half of the XIX century. Thus, according to the survey "Pension savings in pre-revolutionary Russia" of the Institute of Socio-Economic Problems of Population of the Russian Academy of Sciences, from 1853 to 1868, 127965 pension appointments were made for 16 million 493 thousand 391 rubles 71 kopecks. In 1828, one pensioner accounted for 4.5 employees, in 1843 for 2.5 employees, and in 1868 for one employee. That is, the Russian society is faced with a serious problem of forming a flexible, efficient pension system, which is still relevant today – the creation of a pension fund and its regular replenishment with finances.

The current situation led to the fact that the state was forced to reduce the number of pension recipients and reduce pension payments. The desire to make pension provision universal did not give serious results in pre-revolutionary Russia and the social insurance introduced in 1912 for all workers was simply scanty. Another thing is that the legislative solution to the issue of social insurance of workers shows the government's attention to this problem.

The advanced part of Russian society tried to find acceptable pension provision mechanisms. First of all, this is the introduction of pension insurance, which allowed employees to accumulate a certain capital, and with retirement it was supposed to provide old age. This form was intended for a number of categories of employees and employees whose employers took care of social security. Such a scheme was based on progressive savings mechanisms providing for accumulated funds in the personal accounts of future pensioners.

This form of support for their employees was implemented through a system of pension funds, which were created by large factories and factories.

The turn of the XIX-XX centuries in the Russian Empire was characterized by a combination of private and public pension systems, since the pension was a kind of reward for service. Employees received such remuneration in accordance with the general charter on pensions and one-time payments for civil departments. The reason for the formation of such a system was the achievement of a certain age of the employee, after which he was fired, which means he could not provide for his family. The right to such a pension was granted if there was at least 35 years of impeccable service. 25 years of service gave the right to 50% of the pension. The size of the pension depended on the positions of employees divided into 9 categories, and ranged from 7 to 100 rubles.

But this money was not enough, as inflation was rising, and pensions were not indexed. The salaries of highly skilled workers reached only a few tens of rubles, and in order to slightly increase the pension for their employees, the managers of the departments appealed to the finance ministers with petitions for "enhanced pensions", the sizes of which ranged from 1/3 to 1/2 of the salary.

The full amount of the pension was due to officials who had 30 years of service and had incurable diseases. And if it is impossible to take care of yourself independently, as a result of such a disease, with 20 years of service. University professors could retire after 25 years of service, while they were paid a pension equal to 100% of their salary. In case of continuing work, the professor received a salary and a full pension.

Children and widows of deceased officers could receive a pension if an officer:

\* died in battle or in civilian life, due to wounds received in the service;

\* died in the service, having the right to a pension;

\* died while in retirement, regardless of receiving a pension, but having the right to it.

Officers who were patronized by the Alexander Committee for the Wounded could receive pensions from the disabled capital, which was formed by deductions of soldiers and officers from the salary. The size of pensions was formed in accordance with the rank and severity of the injury. It is noteworthy that such pensions were much larger than usual. So, the amount of pension for a wounded first class ranged from 300 to 1716 rubles, 2nd class - from 170 to 1143 rubles. 90 kopecks. Officers wounded as a result of military battles received pensions from the disabled capital regardless of whether they received pensions from the state Treasury, and not only in retirement, but also while on duty.

Retired pensioners, in addition to pensions, were entitled to an annual allowance for hiring servants.

In addition to state pensions, emeritures were paid. They represented additional monetary compensation for retired employees, widows and orphans. Their financing was carried out from this type of treasury, which consisted of mandatory deductions from the salaries of officials. These funds were inviolable and went to the payment of pensions, allowances, or the maintenance of a state institution.

Until the end of the XIX century, there was no pension provision for workers in Russia, and only in 1893, the young but talented Finance Minister S.Y. Witte proposed to convene a commission to adopt a bill on individual responsibility of entrepreneurs for the health and welfare of workers. The law "On Remuneration by Owners of industrial enterprises of workers and employees who have lost their ability to work due to accidents" entered into force only in 1904. This event was the beginning of the emergence of pension work security in Russia. This law provided for the transfer of a permanent pension in the amount of 2/3 of earnings in case of complete disability or in case of death of a worker.

Unfortunately, in pre-revolutionary Russia, in practice, a small number of people received pensions. So 8 million rubles were spent on pension payments in 1910, instead of 40. In addition, the calculation of the average salary of the worker was not carried out honestly – the amount was significantly underestimated. Thus, although laws on pension provision were adopted in theory, in practice they were implemented quite rarely.

The practical implementation of pension laws began immediately after the seizure of real political power in the RSFSR. It developed in stages, over a fairly large amount of time. The prerogative of its policy was to protect the social rights of workers.

Despite the fact that pension rights were granted to workers and employees in the 1920s, the system itself was not yet complete. The first stage of the formation of a centralized distributive pension system in the USSR occurred in 1917-1956. It is based on

the principle of social equality and justice. The first act of forming the pension system was the creation in 1918 of the People's Commissariat of Social Security, whose task was to carry out the social policy of the state. Following the formation of the NCSO, the legal framework of the social security industry began to form. In 1928, old-age pensions appeared, but at that time only textile workers were entitled to them. Gradually, the list of professions that had social guarantees was replenished.

The basis of the pension system in the USSR was the law "On State Pensions", adopted in 1956. In accordance with this law, three types of pensions were allocated: for old age, disability and loss of breadwinner. Employees and civil servants, military personnel, students of all levels of education, citizens who received disabilities in the performance of their official or public duties, as well as family members specified in the law who lost a breadwinner had the right to a state pension.

A major role was played by the law "On pensions and benefits to members of collective farms", adopted in 1964. This law structured the procedure for granting pensions to collective farmers. Before its adoption, this activity was carried out by collective farms, and independently, so the quality of pensions seriously varied across the country.

The pension legislation of the USSR provided for personal pensions, which were provided to individual honored workers of science, culture and statesmen. The right to such a pension was secured by the Regulation "On Personal Pensions" No. 1475 for 1956. According to this regulatory legal act, there were the following types of personal pensions:

- 1) Union value - pensions in the amount of up to 200 rubles were assigned for it;
- 2) of Republican significance – in the amount of up to 120 rubles;
- 3) Local value - up to 60 rubles.

The general procedure for assigning pensions in the Soviet Union assumed receiving a pension when: men reach the age of 60 and they have at least 25 years of work experience and 55 years of women and they have at least 20 years of work experience. Pensioners who lived in cities received pensions in the amount of 70 to 120 rubles. The minimum social pension was 35 rubles. It was assigned to people who did not have the necessary work experience. The pension was calculated in accordance with the average earnings for the last year of work before retirement, or for any five out of ten years of continuous work experience. Allowances for long-term work experience were assigned to women who had worked for at least 30 years and men who had worked for at least 35 years, as well as 10% for continuous work experience for 15 years. For 25 years of work in one place, with a total experience of 35 years, 20% was accrued, but not more than 120 rubles in general.

The legislation provided benefits for people who worked in production with harmful and difficult working conditions, including underground work, work in workshops with high temperatures, work in the Far North and equivalent areas, etc. Benefits were also provided to people whose professions had social significance – doctors, teachers. The listed citizens had the right to retire earlier.

The last stage in the development of the pension system of the Soviet Union was the reform of 1990, during which the law "On Pension provision of citizens of the USSR" was adopted. This law granted all disabled citizens the right to State social security. So, there were two types of pensions – state and social.

The pension was paid at the expense of deductions from employers during the work of employees, and from the state budget. Until 1964, the exception was the pensions of collective farmers, their payment was carried out from the funds of the special reserve of the collective farm artel, to which employers transferred insurance premiums. Therefore, there was no need to create a Pension Fund as a special monetary institution. Only with the strengthening of market relations in 1990, it was decided to create the PF of the USSR, which ceased to exist a year later.

In order to assess the effectiveness of the pension system of the Soviet Union, let's consider statistical data on the size of pensions in the USSR from 1960 to 1986. The number of pensioners has increased 10 times, and the size of the average pension in the country has more than doubled, which clearly indicates the high productivity of the state in the field of pension provision.

Thus, based on the above statistics, we can talk about the enormous importance of pension provision in the USSR, the amazing speed of development in terms of the quantity and quality of social security provided. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that the period under consideration falls on the post-war period, which for our country, of course, was a crisis and very difficult.

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## **РЕВОЛЮЦИЯҒА ДЕЙІНГІ РОССИЯДА ЗЕЙНЕТАҚЫ ҚАМТАМАСЫЗДЫҚТЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ ЖӘНЕ ДАМУЫ**

**Түйін.** Мақалада революцияға дейінгі Ресейдегі азаматтардың зейнетақысын қалыптастырудың құқықтық аспектілері, зейнетақы реформасын жүргізу тәртібі, асыраушысынан айырылу бойынша төлемдерді тағайындау тәртібі, қызметшіні жалдағаны үшін жыл сайынғы жәрдемақылар, пайда болуы, ерекшеліктері қарастырылады. Зиянды және ауыр еңбек жағдайлары бар өндірісте, оның ішінде жерасты жұмыстарында, жоғары температуралы цехтарда жұмыс істеген, Қиыр Солтүстікте және соларға теңестірілген адамдарға зейнетақы, жәрдемақы тағайындау және төлеу бойынша заңнамаға талдау жүргізілген.

**Кілт сөздер:** зейнетақымен қамтамасыз ету, мемлекеттік зейнетақы, зейнетақы жүйесі.

## **СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ПЕНСИОННОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ В ДОРЕВОЛЮЦИОННОЙ РОССИИ**

**Аннотация.** В статье рассмотрены правовые аспекты формирования пенсионного обеспечения граждан в дореволюционной России, порядок проведения пенсионных реформ, исследованы порядок назначения выплат по потери кормильца, ежегодные пособия для найма прислуги, эмеритуры, особенности назначения и выплаты пенсий, льготы для людей, работавших на производстве с вредными и тяжёлыми условиями труда, включая подземные работы, работы в цехах с высокой температурой, работы в районах Крайнего Севера и приравненных к ним. Проведен анализ законодательства в данной области.

**Ключевые слова:** пенсионное обеспечение, государственные пенсии, пенсионная система.