



STRENGTHENING OF SOCIAL PROTECTION MECHANISM OF THE POPULATION IN THE CONDITION OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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KALIT SO‘ZLAR

Ijtimoiy himoya, barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanish, ijtimoiy tenglik, inson kapitali, ijtimoiy birdamlik, uzoq muddatli barqarorlik, davlat siyosati, ijtimoiy yordam, raqamli texnologiyalar, kam ta’minlangan aholi qatlamlari

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

Социальная защита, устойчивое экономическое развитие, социальное равенство, человеческий капитал, социальная сплочённость, долгосрочная стабильность, государственная политика, социальная помощь, цифровые технологии, малообеспеченные слои населения

KEY WORDS

Social protection, sustainable economic development, social equity, human capital, social cohesion, long-term stability, government policy, social assistance, digital technologies, low-income populations

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada tenglik, ijtimoiy integratsiya va uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlash uchun ishonchli ijtimoiy himoya tizimlarining ahamiyatini ko’rib chiqilgan. Tadqiqotda ijtimoiy himoya mexanizmlari va barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanish o’rtasidagi bog’liqlik ko’rib chiqilgan, aholining turli ehtiyojlarini qondirishga qaratilgan moslashuvchan, keng qamrovli va inklyuziv siyosat zarurligini asoslangan. Unda samarali ijtimoiy himoya qanday qilib barqaror rivojlanish uchun muhim bo’lgan daromadlar tengsizligini kamaytirishga, inson kapitalini mustahkamlashga va ijtimoiy birdamlikka hissa qo’shishi mumkinligi ko’rsatilgan.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматривается важность надежных систем социальной защиты для обеспечения равенства, социальной интеграции и долгосрочной экономической стабильности. В исследовании рассматривается взаимосвязь между механизмами социальной защиты и устойчивым экономическим развитием, подчеркивается необходимость адаптивной, всеобъемлющей и инклюзивной политики, направленной на удовлетворение разнообразных потребностей населения. В нем утверждается, как эффективная социальная защита может способствовать сокращению неравенства в доходах, укреплению человеческого капитала и социальной сплоченности, что имеет основополагающее значение для устойчивого развития.

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the importance of robust social protection systems in promoting equity, social inclusion, and long-term economic stability. The study examines the relationship between social protection mechanisms and sustainable economic development, emphasizing the need for adaptive, comprehensive, and inclusive policies that address the diverse needs of the population. It highlights how effective social protection can contribute to reducing income inequality, enhancing human capital, and fostering social cohesion, all of which are fundamental to sustainable development.

Introduction. The research topic is relevant because the paper examines the idea of population social protection and strategies for enhancing the social protection

mechanism. Several academics and writers provide scientific definitions of terms like "social protection" and "social policy" in this page. The paper also categorizes social



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protection programs, provides a thorough summary and analysis of the scientific and theoretical methods for enhancing their efficacy.

The primary function of social protection is to alert vulnerable populations to potential financial issues or to offer social support to them. Every market economy has as one of its defining characteristics the understanding that each individual choose for themselves how to engage in the economy. The main responsibility for insurance is with each individual. In the event that an individual lacks social insurance, governmental social aid will safeguard his interim income.

The efficacy of governmental policies is a determining factor in the stability, sustained growth, and social support of a community. Under current circumstances, the challenges facing economic growth are inextricably linked to the requirement for particular focus on social issues, such as the establishment and enhancement of the population's social safety net. The growth of these nations' social-economic structures and the methods and approaches chosen for the reforms themselves are what make their national systems of social protection of the populace unique.

After a thorough examination of the research materials, the author draws the conclusion that, in order to prevent a worsening of the economic downturn, it is urgent to improve population social protection measures.

In a market economy, one of the most crucial responsibilities is social safety. The idea of social protection functions as a category that captures the social issue that society must solve in the current era of

economic reforms [1]. The people's support and the rule of law are essential for the state to develop and prosper. The stability of society, its sustainable development, and subsequently the security of the nation is determined by the state of the social sphere and the effectiveness of governmental policy in the field of citizen social assistance. The challenges facing economic development in the modern era are inextricably linked to the requirement to provide social issues – such as the establishment and enhancement of the population's social security system – special attention. The selection of approaches and techniques for carrying out the reforms themselves, as well as the socioeconomic features of these nations' development, are responsible for the uniqueness of the national systems of social protection of the populace [2].

At the Fifth Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev of the Republic of Uzbekistan gave a speech and introduced several important initiatives aimed at coordinating the efforts of the participating countries to consolidate peace and stimulate socio-economic development. He added that there is an increasing amount of instability and unpredictability in the contemporary system of international relations. Despite their enormous economic and intellectual potential, the Asian countries face significant obstacles [3]. First and foremost, they are problems related to migration, ecology, demography, low living standards, and education. They are the main causes of societal unrest and a haven for the propagation of radical and terrorist ideology [4].



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The mechanism by which young people get radicalized is very concerning.

There is a confidence crisis in the modern world. However, Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that the most important requirement for guaranteeing stability and sustained growth is trust among nations and peoples. “In our view, providing an environment that fosters the growth of human capital is essential in order to address the crisis of trust and fortify security” [5]. Thus, there is a greater need than ever for the Conference’s activities, which are based on mutual respect and group accountability.

Improving the social safety system is one of the top goals in our nation’s ongoing market reforms. Studying social protection issues and coming up with answers is crucial as economic development rises [6].

Every society has members who require social protection: those with low incomes and large families; those with disabilities; and the increasing number of jobless people. Thus, it is imperative that the social protection system for the people in our nation be improved. The population’s standard of life is another indicator of the nation’s degree of development. Stated differently, the rise in living standards functions as a qualitative gauge of the nation’s economic progress. Furthermore, it is imperative to enhance the system to guarantee a consistent revenue for the populace and uphold satisfactory living standards. These initiatives will serve as the cornerstone for elevating the social protection system’s address and creating a new social protection priority.

Reforming the operations of organizations that give monetary and social support to the

most vulnerable and impoverished members of society is becoming more and more important during the pandemic. Consequently, quick progress is being made in solving these issues. The shift from an inadequate and inefficient system to a new system that will guarantee the required control, transparency, and addressability in the distribution of financial aid is being made easier by the introduction of systemic solutions based on digital technology [7].

Literature review. Many academics believe that the US Social Security Act of 1935 introduced the idea of social protection in its widest sociological sense. This statute includes recommendations for the creation of social support programs for the elderly and disabled. However, there is still much to understand about the idea of social protection, and suggestions for how to deal with it have not yet been created [8].

Moreover, the nation’s social policies pertaining to labor, employment, job choice, education, training, economic security, consumer protection, and consumer society heavily include this concept. This term also encompasses health care, social welfare, the welfare system, and the provision of benefits, pensions, and other forms of support to the impoverished and needy populations. It is difficult to describe and reduce to its most basic form since the concept of “social protection” is so expansive. Thus, it is useful to take into account the opinions of numerous academics. It enables us to express our opinions and examine potential solutions to the social protection issue [9].

Providing social aid to the disadvantaged population or alerting them to impending



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financial difficulties is the primary responsibility of social protection. Any market economy has a unique quality in that everyone understands that each person chooses for themselves how to engage in the economy. Above all, each person is in charge of their own insurance. State social assistance protects a person's temporary income if they are not covered by social insurance.

Social protection is one of the most important issues in the transition to a market economy. The concept of “social protection” is embodied in a category that stands for the social difficulties that are increasingly common in the modern world.

The social protection system is a collection of assistance programs whose payouts are based on how impoverished the needy population is.

Data and methodology. The term “social protection” has been interpreted differently in the economic literature of market-oriented countries, especially in the comments made by economists. For instance, the term “social protection” has two distinct meanings –one broad and the other narrow – in certain literary works. “Social protection” refers to a collection of legal, economic, and social policies that provide social and material protection of the population. It is defined by society, in the limited sense, as a result of insufficient age, health, social status, livelihood of the state and society. care, providing for the requirements of the community [10].

According to L. Allahverdieva, “social protection is a limited state policy that upholds living standards and safeguards human rights”. However, the term “social protection” has a

wide definition that includes not only the state but also all societal groups and non-governmental organizations in the process of providing social safety for the populace. A market economy’s formation and growth depend heavily on the population's social protection [11].

The income-based population stratification based on the least subsistence level and the minimum consumption budget allows for the identification of the following population groups with different levels of material security: Families classified as “low-income” are those whose per capita income falls between the minimum consumption budget and the minimum subsistence level; “rich” families are those whose per capita income exceeds the level of a reasonable consumer budget; “poor” families are those whose per capita income is less than or equal to the minimum subsistence level; and “affordable” families are those whose per capita income falls between the minimum consumption budget and the rational consumption budget [12].

According to other economists, “... in a market economy, social protection is a natural component of the organization of economic and social life of society, and its organizational and legal forms serve to ensure the continuity of the labour process and labour reproduction” [13] [14]. Several academics claim that as market relations evolve, citizens use social insurance services to protect themselves against a range of social dangers. The state establishes minimum social guarantees for each segment of the population through the use of social indexation, which also establishes the priority of social service delivery (medical,



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legal, educational, etc.) based on the economic status of the population. This allows the poor to have access to preferential social services and social assistance.

To improve the welfare of the people, a number of laws are passed, the state provides financial assistance, favourable work conditions are created, welfare is constantly enhanced, and glaring disparities in income, education, culture, and skill sets are closed. achieves goals such as preventing and supplying, allowing society to offer individuals a decent standard of living, and supporting the advancement of human development [15], [16].

Results and Discussions. The cornerstone of Uzbekistan’s national model of market reforms is a robust social policy. Among the numerous subjects it covers are income control, employment and the creation of new labour relations, social security and support for particular population categories and groups, the improvement of health care, physical culture and sports, and education.

Social policy is a set of measures that the government puts in place to improve the lives of its citizens in the areas of employment, labour market development, income and price policy, social assistance, social insurance, and social services. During the planned economy era, the populace received several forms of social assistance. The primary objective of social protection was to offer financial aid and subsidies to all demographic segments. Dependency on the populace is untenable in a market economy, where effective management of public funds is crucial. Developing active forms of social support is crucial, especially in light of the limited public budgets. Social aid

in a market economy ought to take the shape of efficient microlending. In other words, microfinance programs provide people money while requiring their active engagement. Social protection models are developed based on the trajectory of each nation’s socioeconomic growth. This covers social protection in its entirety. Yet using this method of social protection alone makes it challenging to cover every demographic.

Thus, the ability to work and his professional abilities should be given top priority in the population's social protection procedure. It is essential to study market interactions and focus on employment of the able-bodied and disabled population, meeting their material needs, providing financial support to low-income families, and promoting socio-economic progress, especially in light of the move to a market economy. Giving low-income and disabled individuals social protection in the form of tax credits, pensions, benefits, and stipends makes sense. According to a different source, “social protection” refers to the process by which the government implements a certain social guarantee to assist the underprivileged by creating acceptable living and working conditions.

The challenges facing economic development in the modern era are inextricably linked to the requirement to provide social issues – such as the establishment and enhancement of the population's social security system – special attention. The selection of approaches and techniques for carrying out the reforms themselves, as well as the socioeconomic features of these nations’ development, are responsible for the



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uniqueness of the national systems of social protection of the populace.

Establishing a global system of social protection is a crucial undertaking, encompassing the resolution of adverse social issues that arise in society due to the growth of the market economy, mitigating their consequences, and attaining sustainable socio-economic advancement grounded in the values of social equity. The identification of the socially disadvantaged and the strengthening of the targeting of their social protection are the top priorities of the social policies of the United Nations (UN), international economic organizations, and nation-states. The International Labor Organization (ILO) reports that between 2017 and 2019, 29% of the global population received social assistance; among these, 41.1% of moms became mothers, 21.8% of unemployed persons of working age lost their jobs, and 27% of people with disabilities lost their jobs. Only 8% were eligible for payments related to disability. The coronavirus pandemic affects two billion people worldwide. led to the informal sector accounting for 62% of all employment worldwide (i.e., 90% in low-income countries, 67% in middle-income countries, and 18% in wealthy ones). The World Bank estimates that the Covid-19 epidemic, which began in 2020, will have a 5.2% effect on the growth of the world economy, including a 7% increase in GDP growth in rich nations and a 2.5% increase in per capita income in developing and developing nations.

In the context of the global “Coronavirus” crisis being raised, targeted government initiatives are being designed and put into action to combat the crisis. Research is also

being done to enhance the economic mechanism of providing social benefits to various social groups, especially the socially weak.

Uzbekistan has created and is continuously enhancing a social safety system over the course of its independence, based on the needs of a market economy. During the pandemic, the percentage of socially vulnerable households in all households increased from 8.0% to 21.0%. Given the circumstances, it is imperative that the nation's policies for reducing poverty and strengthening the social security system be strengthened. There were one million jobless people in our nation before to the pandemic.

During the pandemic, this number was closer to 2 million people, despite being only 350,000. “... the pandemic could seriously affect the incomes of about 450,000 families”.

Increasing the amount of social protection, systematizing current social changes to combat poverty, delivering social services to the populace, and better targeting the social protection system are socioeconomic issues of scientific and practical importance.

Conclusion: The following findings were derived from the study on how to enhance the social protection mechanism:

Social policy is a collection of promises made by the government to every group in order to raise population standards of living. It also includes material assistance and benefits offered to specific groups that are in need.

There should be further expansion of the local self-government authorities' rights to offer social support to the populace.

Research on the targeted social protection mechanism should focus on the following



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areas: individual address, address based on regional principles and indicators, and self-addressed social protection.

Depending on the type of address, the person is taken into account based on things like the way the home looks now, how well the food is prepared, or how entrepreneurship has lifted the family out of poverty and increased money. The average level of welfare in the region determined by regional principles and indicators is known as targeted social protection. The state, on the other hand, takes actions targeted toward continuing employment in order to guarantee social protection.

The organization of public works was found to yield the following conclusions: -

Increasing the desired job description, pay scale, and payment method at the price of self-targeted funding;

- Paying family members in need of public works is an efficient way to balance their consumption;

- Salary levels for social programs should almost match the monthly income at market rates for unskilled labor.

We believe it is acceptable to concentrate on women when discussing the portion of the Republic of Uzbekistan's population that requires social protection. This procedure ought to establish advantageous circumstances for the employment of women who are unemployed and have low incomes.

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