



ENHANCE SOCIAL PROTECTION MECHANISM WITHIN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY AREA

Abdullayeva Shakhnoza

¹International School of Finance Technology and Science, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 11 th September 2024	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 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 success of state-implemented policies determines the stability of society, its sustained growth, and the social support of its members. In today's world, the challenges facing economic growth are inextricably linked to the necessity to provide social issues—such as the establishment and enhancement of the population's social security system—special consideration.
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INTRODUCTION

Social safety is one of the most important duties in a capitalist economy. The idea of social protection functions as a category that represents the social issue that needs to be addressed in the current era of economic reforms. 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 are 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. [1], [2]. 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.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev of the Republic of Uzbekistan spoke at the Fifth Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia. During his speech, he introduced a number of significant initiatives that are intended to coordinate the

efforts of the participating nations to promote socioeconomic development and consolidate peace. He continued by saying that the modern system of international relations is becoming more unpredictable and unstable. Despite their enormous economic and intellectual potential, the Asian countries face significant obstacles. 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. Especially concerning. [3]

LITERATURE REVIEW

The term "social protection" has been interpreted differently in the economic literature of market-oriented countries, especially in the comments made by economists. For example, in some literary works, the term "social protection" has two different connotations, one broad and the other confined. "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. "Social protection," according to L. Allahverdieva, "is a narrow state policy that protects human rights and



provides social security in accordance with living standards." [4], [5]

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.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

"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. 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. 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. [6], [7]

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. To ensure the control, transparency, and addressability necessary for the distribution of financial support, a new system is being implemented in lieu of the prior, inadequate, and ineffective one.

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]

This concept is also extensively used in the country's social policies pertaining to work, employment, career choice, education, training, economic security, consumer protection, and consumer society. The welfare system, health care, social welfare, and the distribution of pensions, benefits, and other benefits to the poor and needy populations are other domains that fall under the purview of this idea. It is difficult to define and eliminate the concept of "social protection" since it is so expansive. Therefore, considering the views of other scholars is beneficial. It gives us a voice in the social protection debate and allows us to consider other approaches.

Social protection's main duty is to distribute social assistance to the underprivileged or warn them of approaching financial issues. Everyone knows that everyone participates in the economy according to their own free will, which gives any market economy a special quality. [9] Above all, personal responsibility for insurance rests with each individual. For those without access to social insurance, state social aid safeguards their interim income.

Concerns about social protection are among the most important ones in the transition to a market economy. A category that embodies the social difficulties that are increasingly common in today's society is how the concept of "social protection" is expressed. [10], [11]

A collection of assistance schemes, the social protection system bases payments on the poverty levels of the disadvantaged people.

The income-based population stratification based on the minimum consumption budget and the minimal subsistence level enables the identification of the following population groups with differing degrees of material security: Families classified as "rich" have a per capita income higher than that of a reasonable consumer budget; "poor" have a per capita income that is lower than or equal to the minimum subsistence level; "low-income" families have a per capita income that falls between the minimum consumption budget and the minimum subsistence level; and "affordable" families have a per capita income that falls between the minimum consumption budget and the rational consumption budget. [12]

According to multiple additional 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 labor process and labor reproduction". [13] As market relations change, according to some scholars, people turn to social insurance programs as a shield against various social risks. Utilizing social indexation, the state establishes minimal social guarantees for each segment of the population and prioritizes the provision of social services



(legal, medical, educational, etc.) according to the population's economic standing. gives the underprivileged access to social services and aid at a discounted rate.

To improve the welfare of the people, a number of laws are passed, the state provides financial assistance, favorable 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.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A strong social policy provides the basis of Uzbekistan's national model of market reforms. Among the numerous subjects it covers are income control, employment and the creation of new labor 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, labor market development, income and price policy, social assistance, social insurance, and social services. People in the planned economy era were provided with many sorts of social aid.

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. [14]

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.

Therefore, the population's social protection system should place a high premium on his capacity for employment and his professional skills. 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.

In contemporary times, the challenges facing economic growth are inextricably linked to the requirement of giving social issues, such as the establishment and enhancement of the population's social security system, particular attention. The evolution of these countries' socioeconomic features and the techniques used for the actual reforms' execution are both responsible for the 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 United Nations (UN), international economic organizations, and nation-states place a high priority on identifying the socially disadvantaged and intensifying the targeting of social protection for them. According to data from the International Labor Organization (ILO), 29% of the world's population got social assistance in 2017–2019; of those, 41.1% became mothers, 21.8% of working-age jobless people lost their jobs, and 27% of people with disabilities lost their jobs.

Merely 8 percent qualified for disability compensation. 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 global GDP growth, with rich countries experiencing a 7% boost in GDP growth and underdeveloped countries experiencing a 2.5% gain in per capita income. Worldwide, 60 million people are predicted to live in extreme poverty and millions more will be on the verge of destitution as a result of the 3.6 percent reduction.

In light of the global "Coronavirus" issue, targeted government initiatives to combat the crisis are being created and put into action, and studies are being conducted to enhance the financial system for delivering social services to a range of social groups, including the most vulnerable members of society.

Over the course of its independence, Uzbekistan has developed and is constantly improving a social safety system in response to the demands of a market economy. During the pandemic, the percentage of socially vulnerable households in all households increased from 8.0% to 21.0%. The country's programs for decreasing poverty and fortifying the social security system must be reinforced in light of the current situation.



Prior to the pandemic, there were one million unemployed people in our country. Even though it was roughly 350,000, throughout the pandemic, this number was only roughly 2 million. individual 6. "... the pandemic could seriously affect the incomes of about 450,000 families." Socioeconomic concerns of scientific and practical importance include increasing the quantity of social protection, systematizing present social developments to combat poverty, providing social services to the people, and better targeting the social protection system.

CONCLUSION

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

1. 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.
2. There should be further expansion of the local self-government authorities' rights to offer social support to the populace.
3. The targeted social protection mechanism should be investigated in the following areas: individual address, address based on regional principles and indicators, and self-addressed social protection.
4. Depending on the type of address, the person is taken into account, such as 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. However, in order to ensure social protection, the state adopts measures aimed at sustaining employment.
5. It was discovered that the way public works were organized produced the following results:
 - Social program salaries ought to be in line with the monthly pay at which unskilled labor is sold at market rates.
6. 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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