

№ S/3 (3) - 2023

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРЪ МУАММОЛАРИ

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



ЭЛЕКТРОН ЖУРНАЛ

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

Махсус сон

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

Специальный выпуск

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES Special Issue

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликов Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаххаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамрокулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон

Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши
хузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимов Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети хузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Васида Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Хайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги

Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси хузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

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Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
масъулияти чекланган жамият.

Тахририят манзили:

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Телеграм канал:
https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

МУНДАРИЖА**07.00.00 – ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ***Шоев Иззатулло Хусенович*

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MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARIDA EKOLOGIK TA'LIM MASALALARI (boshlang'ich ta'lim misolida) 310-315

Сулайманова Дилдора Назаровна

КРЕАТИВ ТАФАККУР ТУШУНЧАСИНИНГ ФАЛСАФИЙ ВА ПЕДАГОГИК МАНБАЛАРДАГИ ТАЛҚИНИ 316-325

09.00.00 – СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Фаррух Эшмаматов Эшқобил ўғли

СИЁСИЙ МАФКУРА – ЖАМИЯТ РИВОЖИ ВА ШАХС ФАОЛИЯТИНИНГ АМАЛИЙ АҲАМИЯТИНИ БЕЛГИЛАБ БЕРУВЧИ МУҲИМ ҲОЯЛАР ТИЗИМИ СИФАТИДА 326-334



**Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг
долзарб муаммолари. -№ 5 (3)-2023.**
ISSN: 2181-1342 (Online)
<https://scienceproblems.uz>

08.00.00 – Иқтисодиёт фанлари

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HOW TO IMPROVE THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM?

Annotatsiya. Maqolada zamonaviy iqtisodiy sharoitda kompaniyalarda marketing tadqiqotlarini tashkil etishning ahamiyati va zarurligi muhokama qilindi. Ushbu mavzu bo'yicha turli mualliflarning asarlarida marketing tadqiqotlarining ta'rifi o'rganiladi. Marketing tadqiqotlarini tashkil etish kompaniyalarning maqsadlari va funksiyalariga bo'ysunadi va kompaniyalarning istiqbollarini belgilaydi. Shularni hisobga olgan holda, o'rganish davomida marketing tadqiqotlarini rejalashtirish va o'tkazishdagi muammolar hamda marketing tadqiqotlarining muhimligi haqida fikr yuritildi.

Kalit so'zlar: marketing, marketing tadqiqotlari, raqobatbardosh pozitsiya, raqobatchilarni tahlil qilish, bozor tadqiqotlari, kompaniya muvaffaqiyati.

Aliyev Ma'ruf Komiljon o'g'li

QarMII, Moliya kafedrası stajyor-o'qituvchisi

ИЖТИМОЙ НИМОЯ ТИЗИМИНИ ҚАНДАЙ ЯХШИЛАШ КЕРАК?

Abstract. This article discusses the need to improve social protection systems and explores effective strategies for achieving this goal. It examines different types of social protection systems, including cash transfers, social insurance, and social assistance programs, and analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of each approach. The article highlights the importance of designing social protection systems that are targeted, efficient, and sustainable. It emphasizes the need for a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of poverty and inequality, rather than simply providing short-term relief.

Keywords: social protection systems, social insurance, social assistance programs, poverty, inequality, targeting, efficiency, sustainability, comprehensive approach, governments, effective social protection systems.

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КАК УЛУЧШИТЬ СИСТЕМУ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ?

Аннотация. В данной статье обсуждается необходимость совершенствования систем социальной защиты и исследуются эффективные стратегии для достижения этой цели, также рассматриваются различные типы систем социальной защиты, включая денежные переводы, социальное страхование и программы социальной помощи, и анализируются сильные и слабые стороны каждого подхода, подчеркивается важность разработки целенаправленных, эффективных и устойчивых систем социальной

защиты, необходимость комплексного подхода, направленного на устранение коренных причин бедности и неравенства, а не просто на оказание краткосрочной помощи.

Ключевые слова: системы социальной защиты, социальное страхование, программы социальной помощи, бедность, неравенство, адресность, эффективность, устойчивость, комплексный подход, правительства, эффективные системы социальной защиты

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SP1342V3SI3Y2023N10>

Introduction. Social protection is a vital component of any society, providing support to those who are most vulnerable and in need. It is designed to ensure that individuals and families have access to the resources they need to maintain a decent standard of living, even during times of economic hardship or crisis. Social protection systems can take many forms, including cash transfers, social insurance, and social assistance programs. However, despite the significant investments that many countries have made in social protection systems, there remain significant gaps and challenges in ensuring that these systems are effective, efficient, and sustainable.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the urgent need for improved social protection systems around the world. The pandemic has exposed the vulnerabilities of existing social protection systems and has underscored the importance of providing comprehensive support to those who are most at risk. As countries around the world continue to grapple with the economic and social impacts of the pandemic, there is a growing recognition of the need to invest in stronger, more resilient social protection systems that can provide support to individuals and families over the long term.

The purpose of this article is to explore effective strategies for improving social protection systems. We will examine different types of social protection systems and analyze the strengths and weaknesses of each approach. We will also discuss the importance of targeting, efficiency, and sustainability in social protection systems, and explore the need for a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of poverty and inequality. Finally, we will highlight the role of technology in improving social protection systems and the importance of building strong partnerships between governments, civil society organizations, and private sector actors to create effective social protection systems.

Types of Social Protection Systems. Social protection systems can take many different forms, depending on the needs and priorities of each country. Cash transfers, social insurance, and social assistance programs are the most common types of social protection systems, each with its strengths and weaknesses.

Cash transfers provide direct financial support to individuals or families in need, with no conditions attached. Cash transfers can be either universal or targeted, with the latter approach providing support only to those who meet certain criteria, such as income level or demographic characteristics. Cash transfers are often the most effective way to provide immediate relief to those in need, but they are not always sustainable over the long term. Cash transfers can also be difficult to target effectively, and there is a risk that they can create disincentives to work or encourage dependency.

Social insurance programs provide protection against specific risks, such as illness, disability, or unemployment. Social insurance programs are typically financed through contributions from both employers and employees and are designed to provide support to those who have paid into the system. Social insurance programs can be an effective way to

provide targeted support to those who are most at risk, but they can also be expensive to administer and may not be accessible to those who are most in need.

Social assistance programs provide non-contributory support to those who are most vulnerable, such as the elderly, children, or people with disabilities. Social assistance programs can take many forms, including food assistance, housing support, or job training. Social assistance programs are often the most comprehensive and effective way to provide support to those who are most in need, but they can be expensive to administer and may not be sustainable over the long term.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Different Approaches. Each of these approaches has its strengths and weaknesses, and the best approach will depend on the specific context and priorities of each country. Cash transfers, for example, can be an effective way to provide immediate relief to those in need, but they may not be sustainable over the long term. Social insurance programs can provide targeted support to those who are most at risk, but they may not be accessible to those who are most in need. Social assistance programs can be the most comprehensive and effective way to provide support to those who are most vulnerable, but they can be expensive to administer and may not be sustainable over the long term.

To overcome these challenges, many countries have adopted a mix of approaches, combining cash transfers, social insurance, and social assistance programs to provide a comprehensive system of social protection. This approach allows countries to address different types of risks and vulnerabilities and provides a more robust and sustainable system of support.

Targeting, Efficiency, and Sustainability. Targeting is an important consideration in designing effective social protection systems. Targeted approaches can ensure that support is provided to those who are most in need, while minimizing the risk of fraud or abuse. However, targeting can also be complex and challenging, requiring careful design and implementation to ensure that support is provided to those who are most in need.

Efficiency is also a key consideration in designing social protection systems. Efficient systems are those that can deliver support to those who need it in a timely and cost-effective manner. This requires careful attention to the design and implementation of social protection programs, as well as ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that they are operating effectively.

Sustainability is another critical factor in designing social protection systems. Sustainable systems are those that can provide support over the long term, without creating unsustainable fiscal burdens or dependency on external funding sources. This requires careful attention to the design and financing of social protection programs, as well as ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that they remain sustainable over time.

Comprehensive Approaches. Effective social protection systems require a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of poverty and inequality. This requires a focus not just on providing immediate relief, but also on addressing the underlying structural and systemic issues that contribute to poverty and vulnerability. This may include investments in education, health, and infrastructure, as well as efforts to address discrimination and inequality.

Technology. Technology has the potential to play a significant role in improving social protection systems. Mobile payments, for example, can provide a cost-effective and efficient way to deliver cash transfers, while digital identification systems can help to ensure that

support is provided to those who are most in need. However, the use of technology also raises important questions around data privacy, security, and equity, and requires careful attention to ensure that it is used in a responsible and ethical manner.

Partnerships. Finally, building strong partnerships between governments, civil society organizations, and private sector actors is critical to creating effective social protection systems. These partnerships can help to ensure that social protection programs are designed and implemented in a participatory and inclusive manner, and can provide access to the resources and expertise needed to create sustainable and effective social protection systems.

Improving social protection systems is a critical priority for countries around the world. Effective social protection systems require a mix of approaches, including cash transfers, social insurance, and social assistance programs, as well as a focus on targeting, efficiency, and sustainability. A comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of poverty and inequality is also critical, as is the use of technology and the building of strong partnerships between governments, civil society organizations, and private sector actors. By working together to create more effective and sustainable social protection systems, we can help to ensure that everyone has access to the support they need to thrive and succeed.

Related research. There is a large body of research on social protection systems and how to improve them. Here are a few examples:

This article examines the evolution of social protection systems in developing countries and argues that a comprehensive approach that includes both social insurance and social assistance programs is necessary to effectively address poverty and inequality [1; 231-248 p].

Healthcare programs can provide access to medical care for low-income or vulnerable populations. Improvements can include expanding coverage to more people, reducing out-of-pocket costs, and improving the quality of care provided. Unemployment benefits provide financial support to individuals who have lost their jobs. To improve these programs, efforts can be made to ensure that they are reaching the most vulnerable populations, and that the payments are sufficient to meet their basic needs. Additionally, efforts can be made to improve job training programs to help individuals find new employment opportunities. The implementation of a health insurance program in Ghana and identifies strategies for improving its effectiveness and sustainability [5].

Cash transfer programs provide direct cash payments to eligible individuals or households. This can be done through conditional or unconditional cash transfers and can be targeted to specific groups such as mothers or the elderly. This article examines the impact of cash transfer programs on poverty reduction in Colombia and argues that a comprehensive approach that includes both cash transfers and social insurance programs is necessary to effectively address poverty and inequality [2; 17-36 p].

The use of mobile payments to deliver cash transfers in Kenya and identifies key challenges and opportunities for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of social protection systems using technology [4; 240-247 p].

This article examines the role of partnerships in improving social protection systems and identifies strategies for building strong partnerships between governments, civil society organizations, and private sector actors to create more effective and sustainable social protection systems [3; 99-112 p].

These studies highlight the importance of taking a comprehensive approach to designing social protection systems, focusing on targeting, efficiency, and sustainability, and leveraging technology and partnerships to improve their effectiveness and impact.

Analysis and results. As discussed in the introduction and related research, there are several key factors to consider when designing effective social protection systems, including targeting, efficiency, sustainability, a comprehensive approach, technology, and partnerships. In this section, we will analyze the results of efforts to improve social protection systems and identify some of the challenges and opportunities for future improvement.

One example of a successful social protection program is Brazil's Bolsa Família program, which provides cash transfers to low-income families in exchange for meeting certain conditions, such as regular school attendance and vaccinations. The program has been credited with reducing poverty and improving health and education outcomes for millions of people in Brazil. Similar programs have been implemented in other countries, such as Mexico's Oportunidades program and Colombia's Familias en Acción program, with similar positive results.

However, there are also challenges and limitations to cash transfer programs. One challenge is ensuring that the transfers are targeted to those who are most in need and that they are not subject to fraud or abuse. In addition, cash transfers may not address the root causes of poverty and inequality, such as lack of access to education, health care, and job opportunities.

Social insurance programs, such as pensions and health insurance, can provide a more comprehensive approach to social protection by addressing both immediate and long-term risks and vulnerabilities. However, these programs can be more complex and expensive to administer than cash transfer programs, and they may be more difficult to sustain over the long term.

Technology has the potential to play a significant role in improving social protection systems, particularly in areas such as targeting, delivery, and monitoring and evaluation. For example, mobile payments can provide a cost-effective and efficient way to deliver cash transfers, while digital identification systems can help to ensure that support is provided to those who are most in need. However, the use of technology also raises important questions around data privacy, security, and equity, and requires careful attention to ensure that it is used in a responsible and ethical manner.

Building strong partnerships between governments, civil society organizations, and private sector actors is critical to creating effective social protection systems. These partnerships can help to ensure that social protection programs are designed and implemented in a participatory and inclusive manner, and can provide access to the resources and expertise needed to create sustainable and effective social protection systems. However, building and maintaining these partnerships can be challenging, particularly in contexts where there is a lack of trust between different actors or where there are competing interests and priorities.

Improving social protection systems requires a multi-faceted and collaborative approach that takes into account the unique social, economic, and political contexts of each country. While there are challenges and limitations to any approach, there are also many opportunities for improvement and innovation, particularly in areas such as technology and partnerships. By working together to create more effective and sustainable social protection

systems, we can help to ensure that everyone has access to the support they need to thrive and succeed.

Methodology. In this article, we conducted a review of existing literature on social protection systems and their improvement. The literature review was conducted by searching academic databases, such as Google Scholar and JSTOR, using a combination of keywords related to social protection, social assistance, social insurance, targeting, efficiency, sustainability, technology, and partnerships. We also reviewed reports and publications from international organizations, such as the World Bank [9], the International Labour Organization (ILO) [6], and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) [8], as well as government reports and policy documents from a variety of countries.

The articles and reports were selected based on their relevance to the topic and their quality, as determined by their methodology, research design, and rigor. We focused on articles and reports that presented empirical evidence or theoretical frameworks related to social protection systems and their improvement.

We used a thematic analysis approach to analyze the literature, identifying key themes and patterns related to social protection systems and their improvement. We organized the results of our analysis into sections on successful social protection programs, challenges and limitations of social protection programs, the role of technology in improving social protection, and the importance of partnerships in creating effective social protection systems.

Our analysis is limited by the availability and quality of the literature, as well as the focus of our search terms. We may have missed relevant articles or reports that were not included in our search, and our analysis is not exhaustive. Nonetheless, we believe that our review provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge on social protection systems and their improvement, and can serve as a useful resource for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers working in this area.

Conclusion. In conclusion, social protection systems play a critical role in reducing poverty, promoting equality, and improving the well-being of individuals and communities. While progress has been made in recent years, there is still much work to be done to improve social protection systems and make them more effective, efficient, and sustainable.

Our review of the literature identified several key factors that are critical to the success of social protection programs, including targeting, efficiency, sustainability, a comprehensive approach, technology, and partnerships. Cash transfer programs have been successful in many countries, but they also have limitations, and social insurance programs can provide a more comprehensive approach. Technology has the potential to improve social protection systems, but it also raises important questions around data privacy, security, and equity. Strong partnerships between governments, civil society organizations, and private sector actors are critical to creating effective and sustainable social protection systems.

Improving social protection systems requires a collaborative and multi-faceted approach that takes into account the unique social, economic, and political contexts of each country. While there are challenges and limitations to any approach, there are also many opportunities for improvement and innovation, particularly in areas such as technology and partnerships. By working together to create more effective and sustainable social protection systems, we can help to ensure that everyone has access to the support they need to thrive and succeed.

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№ S/3 (3)-2023 йил

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