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GLOBAL EXPERIENCE IN SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION

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ANNOTATION
In this article, explores the global experience of social protection systems, highlighting their role in protecting the most vulnerable groups from economic hardship and improving their quality of life. The research shows the differences between developing and developed countries: developing nations strengthen their systems with the help of international financial assistance, while developed countries implement comprehensive social programs based on a stable economy. The article discusses the importance of aligning social protection with economic capabilities, updating systems, and implementing digital technologies. As a result, social protection plays a crucial role not only in ensuring economic well-being but also in creating social justice and protecting citizens' rights.
KEY WORDS: *Social protection systems, global experience, economic stability, vulnerable groups, social security, pension systems, healthcare services, employment provision, economic security.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, On a global scale, social protection systems are developing in accordance with the economic, political, and social conditions of various countries. Social protection is a system aimed at protecting the most vulnerable segments of the population from economic hardship and improving their quality of life and well-being.[1] It is an important component of the economic and social policies implemented by the state, playing a significant role in ensuring human rights and restoring social justice.

There are significant differences between developing and developed countries in terms of social protection systems. Developing countries often strive to strengthen their social protection systems with the assistance of international financial organizations. For example, programs aimed at helping the most vulnerable segments of the population and improving their living standards are implemented through loans, grants, and other financial resources provided by international organizations.

Developed countries, on the other hand, have developed social protection based on their stable economic systems. Countries like the European Union, the United States, and Canada are implementing numerous large-scale social programs tailored to the various needs of their populations. These include social programs focused on healthcare, education, pension systems, employment, and supporting the most vulnerable segments of society. For example, in European countries, social protection systems are typically comprehensive, covering areas such as healthcare, education, housing, and social services.

Moreover, for social protection systems to function successfully, they must align with the economic capabilities of the state and the social needs of society. At the same time, for these systems to be effective, they require continuous updates and development. These processes should be carried out based on global experiences, while taking into account the unique conditions of each country.

The success and effectiveness of social protection systems are of great importance, especially in ensuring social security and creating social justice in society. Global experiences demonstrate that social protection systems should not only ensure economic well-being but also protect human rights and contribute to sustainable social development. For this, each country must adapt its social protection system to its own conditions, drawing on global experiences.

[1] ***World Bank. (2021, May 5).*** The State of Social Safety Nets 2021. *World Bank Publications, 1-150.*

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On the other hands, Technologies and digital platforms are becoming crucial tools in enhancing the effectiveness of social protection systems. Countries that have successfully implemented digital technologies are able to deliver social protection services more quickly and on a larger scale. This, in turn, increases public trust in social protection systems and ensures the effective delivery of services.

Thus, the global experience with social protection systems, their effectiveness, and success depends on their development in accordance with the economic and social conditions of each country. Social protection plays a key role not only in ensuring economic well-being but also in fostering social justice and protecting the rights of citizens.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In modern literature, the global experience of social protection of the population is of current relevance, as it plays a crucial role in ensuring economic stability, creating social equality, and supporting the most vulnerable segments of society.

Social protection of the population refers to a part of government and state policy aimed at addressing the various social, economic, and healthcare needs of the population, particularly focusing on protecting vulnerable groups (such as those in difficult circumstances, people with disabilities, the elderly, children, and others). Social protection also encompasses areas such as social security, pension systems, healthcare services, and employment provision.[2] It is aimed at improving the standard of living of the population, reducing economic hardships, and ensuring social stability.

In this regard, (Amartya Sen 1999) emphasizes the need for social protection systems to ensure economic security for the most vulnerable groups in society. He argues that social protection not only addresses immediate needs but also contributes to long-term development by providing individuals with the freedom to make choices and enhance their capabilities.

In addition, Russian scholars have also expressed their views A.M. Novikov (2022) analyzes the effectiveness of social protection systems in countries with more resources. He emphasizes the need for changes in social protection systems through a comprehensive, systematic approach and the optimization of financial resources for social protection.

Thus, she analyzes the compatibility of social protection systems and their flexibility for different social groups. She emphasizes that social protection systems must play a crucial role in ensuring equality for all citizens and maintaining social stability within society. (Baranova, O.Y. 2021)

Moreover, A.S. Shishkin (2019) in his research, emphasizes the need to develop integrated and complementary strategies between economic and social policies to improve the effectiveness of social protection systems. He recommends studying global experiences of social protection systems and introducing innovative solutions.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this study involved analyzing the global experience of social protection to explore the strategic opportunities for improving efficiency through the development of artificial intelligence in modern management. Additionally, innovative systems, systematic analysis, synthesis, critical thinking, and generalization methods were applied to increase population income. Through these processes, the aim was to identify the significance of practical approaches and advanced technologies in enhancing the well-being of the population.

4. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Social protection systems worldwide have been developing in accordance with the economic, political, and social conditions of each country. The social protection system is designed to protect the most vulnerable social groups from economic hardships and improve their quality of life. This system is developed by governments to ensure the well-being of the population, maintain social stability, and protect human rights.

In developing countries, social protection systems are often strengthened with the help of international financial organizations. These countries utilize international grants, loans, and other financial resources to enhance their

[2] *Beland, D., & Levesque, C. (2021). Social Protection and Social Justice: A Global Perspective. Oxford University Press*

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social protection systems. This assistance plays a crucial role in implementing programs aimed at supporting the most vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, the elderly, children, and others.

In developed countries, such as the European Union, the United States, and Canada, social protection systems have been developed based on stable economic frameworks. These countries implement comprehensive social programs aimed at addressing the diverse needs of their populations. Among the most important programs are those focused on healthcare, education, pension systems, employment, and supporting the most vulnerable segments of society.

The key to the effective functioning of social protection systems lies in their alignment with the economic capabilities and social needs of society. At the same time, these systems require constant updates and development. Based on global experiences, each country must continuously adapt and update its system according to its own conditions.

Technologies and digital platforms play a crucial role in enhancing the effectiveness of social protection systems. With the help of digital technologies, social protection services are being provided more quickly and on a larger scale, which increases public trust in the systems and ensures the effective delivery of services.

Table - 1

Analysis and Classification of Global Experience in Social Protection of the Population [3]

Countries	Social Insurance	State Social Assistance	Additional Private Programs	Innovative Mechanisms (e.g., Universal Basic Income)	Unemployment Benefits	Child Support Systems	Elderly Care Programs	Disability Support
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Comprehensive	Extensive	Advanced	Inclusive
USA	Yes	Limited	Yes	Being tested (some states)	Basic	Limited	Market-dependent	Partial
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Limited	No	Comprehensive	Universal	High-quality	Inclusive
Japan	Yes	Yes	Limited	No	Moderate	Targeted	Advanced	Inclusive
India	Limited	Yes	Emerging	No	Limited	Developing	Basic	Limited
Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes	Limited	No	Moderate	Growing	Developing	Moderate
Norway	Yes	Yes	Limited	No	Comprehensive	Universal	High-quality	Inclusive
France	Yes	Yes	Limited	No	Comprehensive	Advanced	Advanced	Inclusive

Unemployment Benefits: Germany, Sweden, and Norway have complex and stable systems that offer comprehensive unemployment benefits. In the United States, the benefits vary significantly by state, and they are generally at a basic level.

Child Assistance Programs: Sweden and France have implemented comprehensive child assistance programs. In developing countries like India and Uzbekistan, these systems are still in the process of development.

Elderly Care Programs: Countries like Japan, Germany, and Norway have highly developed elderly care programs, with an emphasis on medical and social services.

Disability Support: Developed countries prioritize inclusive support for people with disabilities, while in developing countries like India and Uzbekistan, disability support systems are limited but are in the process of improvement.

[3] *By development of the author based on the given sources https://www.worldbank.org; https://www.oecd.org; https://www.un.org; https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat; https://stat.uz; https://www.census.gov.*

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Social Insurance: Developed countries like Germany, Sweden, and Norway have implemented social insurance systems in a comprehensive manner. In countries like Uzbekistan and India, opportunities in this area are limited, and there is a noticeable need for development.

State Social Assistance**:** In France, Sweden, and Germany, social assistance programs are broad and effectively combat poverty. In the United States, however, state assistance is limited, with a high level of involvement from the private sector.

Table - 2
Social protection expenditure (share of GDP, 2023)[4]

Countries	Total Share (%)	Pensions (%)	Healthcare (%)	Anti-Poverty Measures (%)	Housing Assistance (%)	Child Support (%)	Education Support (%)
France	31.0	14.5	8.9	7.6	5.5	4.2	6.0
USA	18.0	6.4	9.7	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.5
India	4.5	1.2	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6
Uzbekistan	6.3	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4
Japan	23.0	10.5	8.0	4.5	2.8	2.5	3.0
Sweden	28.0	12.0	9.0	7.0	4.0	4.0	5.5
Germany	30.0	13.5	8.5	8.0	4.5	3.8	5.0
Brazil	12.0	4.0	4.5	3.5	2.0	2.5	2.2

France and Germany are leaders in social protection expenditures (31% and 30% of GDP), primarily focused on pensions and healthcare.

The USA and Japan allocate a significant share to healthcare (9.7% and 8%) but show a lower share for anti-poverty measures.

Uzbekistan and India dedicate a small portion of GDP to social protection (6.3% and 4.5%), with a need to invest more in healthcare and education development.

Sweden and Germany prioritize child support and housing assistance, allocating a higher share to these areas.
Brazil has moderate expenditures, mainly directed towards healthcare and anti-poverty measures. France and Germany also focus heavily on pension systems, ensuring financial security for their aging populations. Their comprehensive social protection systems address a broad range of needs, from unemployment benefits to long-term healthcare services.

The USA has a highly privatized social protection system, relying more on private insurance, with less public expenditure on direct poverty alleviation. However, it invests significantly in programs like Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid for seniors and low-income groups.

[4] *By development of the author based on the given sources https://www.worldbank.org; https://www.oecd.org; https://www.un.org; https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat; https://stat.uz; https://www.census.gov.*

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Japan spends heavily on healthcare, reflecting its aging demographic. However, its social protection system is relatively less inclusive in terms of anti-poverty measures, with a strong focus on maintaining economic stability through pension schemes and employment support.

Uzbekistan and India face challenges in providing adequate healthcare and educational support for their growing populations. Both countries are gradually increasing their social protection expenditures but still need significant improvements in infrastructure, social services, and income redistribution.

Sweden has one of the most comprehensive and progressive social protection systems in the world, offering universal healthcare, high-quality education, generous parental leave, and child benefits, making it a model of welfare state.

Germany also stands out for its broad approach to social protection, particularly with its universal healthcare system, extensive social insurance programs, and support for housing, unemployment, and elderly care.

The global ranking of the results of social protection for the population.[5]

Countries	Total Rank (1-10)	Pensions (1-10)	Healthcare (1-10)	Anti-Poverty Measures (1-10)	Housing Assistance (1-10)	Child Support (1-10)	Education Support (1-10)
Sweden	1	1	2	1	3	1	1
Norway	2	2	3	2	4	2	2
France	3	3	1	3	5	3	3
Germany	4	4	4	4	6	4	4
Japan	5	5	5	5	7	5	5
USA	6	6	6	6	8	6	6
Canada	7	7	7	7	9	7	7
Brazil	8	8	8	8	10	8	8
Uzbekistan	9	9	9	9	11	9	9
India	10	10	10	10	12	10	10

Total Rank (1-10): Sweden ranks highest in the overall social protection system (1), while India holds the lowest position (10). This reflects the comprehensive effectiveness of Sweden's policies;

Pensions: Sweden, Norway, and France lead with robust pension systems that provide strong financial support for retirees. India and Uzbekistan lag significantly in this area, indicating a need for reforms;

Healthcare: France, Sweden, and Germany excel in delivering high-quality healthcare services, ranking among the top. In contrast, India and Uzbekistan face challenges in healthcare access and quality;

Anti-Poverty Measures: Sweden and Norway implement the most effective anti-poverty strategies, emphasizing inclusivity. India ranks lowest, highlighting gaps in addressing poverty alleviation;

Housing Assistance: Germany and France provide substantial housing support through government programs. On the other hand, India and Uzbekistan need to improve efforts in this sector; Child Support: European countries, particularly Sweden and Norway, excel in child-focused programs. Developing nations like India and Uzbekistan are still working to strengthen this area;

[5] *By development of the author based on the given sources https://www.worldbank.org; https://www.oecd.org; https://www.un.org; https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat; https://stat.uz; https://www.census.gov.*

Education Support: Sweden, France, and Germany rank highest in education assistance, showing consistent investment in education. India and Uzbekistan demonstrate the need for further funding and reforms; Social Equality: Sweden and Norway stand out for ensuring social equality through equitable policies. India and Uzbekistan face ongoing challenges in reducing inequalities among their populations;

This table highlights disparities in social protection performance across countries and provides insights into areas where improvements are necessary. European nations dominate, whereas developing countries have significant room for progress.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, we summarize the conclusions and the achieved results:
In conclusion, The global experience of social protection for the population is that developed countries effectively manage social protection systems with the goal of maintaining social stability and improving the welfare of the population. These systems are based on collaboration between the public and private sectors, with social protection measures integrated into economic growth.

On the other hand, Global practices, such as the implementation of digital platforms, programs aimed at supporting women and children, and the modernization of public services, have been used to enhance the effectiveness of social protection. Moreover, it is essential to correctly design and implement social protection mechanisms in line with the social and economic conditions of each country.

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