

## MECHANISMS FOR THE PROVISION OF TARGETED SOCIAL SERVICE

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**Annotation.** For every society its social stability is important. It is the Institute of social protection that helps to maintain its resilience during the period of socialization.

In general, a social institution is a concept used to express the official and unofficial complex of rules, principles, norms, instructions, regulating various spheres of activity of a person and organizing them in the form of a system of roles and statuses.

The Institute of social protection is a complex system designed by the society to solve socio-economic problems in the process of its historical development, conditioned by the necessity of providing assistance to elderly citizens, invalids, patients, unemployed, families who lost their parents, as well as families with children. In this context, the term "Institute of social protection" is used as a synonym for the term "social protection system".

**Keywords:** *social sphere, social protection, social assistance, social service, social assistance programs, Social Services.*

In modern conditions, taking into account the content of a large number of normative acts devoted to various aspects of social protection, one can define the narrow and broad meanings of the term "social protection".

The social sphere of society is a whole, constantly changing subsystem of society, created by the objective need arising from the need for continuous reproduction of the subjects of the social process. In other words, it is a field of activity in which a person reproduces

his life, a space that performs the social function of society. Human social and civil rights are realized here. Its operation is determined by objective laws and is based on certain principles of social governance.

The social sphere has a set of necessary components in terms of objects, procedures, ideas and humanity. The interaction of these structural units should create the qualitative characteristics inherent in this system. These include social infrastructure and its consumer products, education, health, social and household service processes, social sphere governing bodies and institutions, the mechanism of consumer behavior of the population and the regulatory framework.

Most of the services in the social sphere are welfare, which is important for the individual and society. The special importance of these services for man is in their vital nature (social security, medical services), in the spiritual formation of personality (education, culture), in physical maturity, as well as in the recognition of basic human rights by modern democratic societies. These are the right to life, the right to education and cultural values, the right to work, rest, health care and social security. The guarantor of these rights is the state, and the mechanism of their implementation is the basis for the formation of the economic mechanism of the social sphere. In recent years, the concept of "decent life for people" has become widespread in the economic and social practice of developed countries, which includes various aspects of quality of life.

In a broad sense, the term "social protection" refers to economic, legal, ecological, medical and moral protection of people, as well as ensuring the security of their lives, protection from criminal intent, assistance during natural disasters, in emergency situations.

In a narrow sense, the term "social protection" can be used in connection with the implementation of one or more of the listed types of protection. Thus, economic protection can be expressed by the term social protection and economic, legal and moral protection can be demonstrated simultaneously with this term.

In a Normal developing economy, especially during the transition to market relations, relations of the state with the population are built in two directions. On the one hand, the population is an active element of relations: it owns property, Works, generates GDP and its own income, pays taxes, uses services, etc.; on the other hand, it is the object of the social protection function of the state. And if, normally, the system of mutual relations, the first form in which the state and the population are partners, prevails, then in times of crisis, the importance of the state's protective actions in relation to the population is greatly increased.

The dynamics of services in the social sphere is determined by a number of long-term key factors of economic development. Active separation of specialized services in the division of social work with the impact of the law of increasing demand and the integration of tangible and intangible elements of production, changes in the nature of economic growth - the emphasis on scientific knowledge, human factor, intangible resources occurs. The requirements for the development of the social sphere go beyond a purely economic framework: the process of humanization of economic growth is accompanied by the improvement of man himself, his intellectual and physical capabilities, the expansion of a range of services aimed at meeting cultural, spiritual and social needs.

The large-scale structural and technological reconstruction of material production in developed countries has been a strong stimulus for the development of services in the social sphere.

Social protection programs are usually intended for categories of citizens who do not have sufficient funds to meet their vital needs and the needs of members of their family who are not able to work for reasons of disability,

lack of work or other reasons. Within the framework of the social protection system, such citizens are provided with compensation assistance in monetary and natural form, as well as in the form of various types of services in the event of undesirable events defined by the legislation. At the same time, the social protection system carries out preventive measures aimed at preventing an undesirable event.

Let's consider the main directions and forms of the social protection system formed in practice.

- 1) indexation of incomes of the population. Under this name, measures are taken to raise the real content of the population's basic income (wages, pensions, benefits, pensions) in connection with the increase in prices.
- 2) ensuring minimal social guarantees on income. The main among them is the cost of living. As we mentioned earlier, this category is approved by law. It is designed to gradually raise the minimum wage and pensions to the conditioned normative level. For categories that do not have income on the subsistence minimum, the right to receive social assistance from the state is established.
- 3) regulation of social sphere with minimal state standards and norms. This is, above all, education and health, housing, social services to the population who are not in labor, etc. the minimum budget costs are. These norms, budget planning and regulation, which are not yet able to meet even the minimum requirements of the mentioned spheres, remain in force at the actual formed level.
- 4) granting privileges (concessions and material assistance). Concession is understood as a special advantage compared to the general rules of activity applied to a certain population group. As an example of such typical discounts, disabled people, War participants are given free and discounted medicines, free and preferential fare in transport, etc. can be shown. But we have concessions not only for those who are deprived of Labor and support

weak social strata of the population (for example, refugees and IDPs), but also for a number of working categories (military, police, judicial workers, etc), which is related to the characteristics of their work, and in many cases to the task. Such concessions, strictly speaking, are more a sign of social stratification than the fulfillment of the duty of social protection. The root problem of privileges is their lack of financial security. Therefore, the transition to the provision of concessions in the form of targeted material assistance (subsidy) is currently taking place.

- 5) allocation of subsidies to Prices, state regulation of consumer prices. On a global scale, prices are regulated in one form or another, in a fairly narrow framework, mainly in relation to the activities of natural monopolies and the public property sector (gas, electricity, intercity talks, communications). On a local scale, housing, urban transport, some types of medicines and food, etc. prices are regulated.

The impact on prices is carried out in different ways: with the help of preferential taxes, producers are provided with the form of budget subsidies (bread, urban transport, housing) in the form of fixed prices for a certain period of time and so on. At this time, the circle of Social Protection covers all consumers of this welfare or services. Therefore, this method is considered as the most expensive method, so the use of this method in crisis conditions is constantly reduced, provided that only the state takes a strict regulatory position – the labor force commodity.

- 6) compulsory social insurance. This method of social protection is widely used in economically successful countries, especially in Europe, and more often in Scandinavian countries. Compulsory insurance belongs to all working members of the society, where three parties participate: the employer (entrepreneur), the employee, the state.
- 7) Social Security and social assistance. Social Security is aimed at providing non-Labour members of the society. This pro-

vision is carried out in accordance with the legislation using two sources: from the budget (hence, at the expense of taxes) and from social insurance funds. Categories that are not necessarily insured at the expense of the budget, which are not labor (elderly, non-labor, children, etc.the a.) or categories with professional characteristics of labor activity and status (servicemen and categories equal to them, Chernobyl participants and others) are provided. Labor pensions and benefits to the insured are paid at the expense of insurance cards. As a rule, these are hired workers. The system of Social Security at the expense of the budget also includes social services for the elderly, disabled, children: nursing and disabled homes, various rehabilitation, medical services, prosthetic centers, free medicines.

Social assistance is not permanent and does not apply to all those who need social commitment and support. It is a Congress, which provides for the verification of the nature of the appeal, the degree of need, the volume of income and property, is shown to people in a crisis situation that disrupts the life activity of a citizen.

- 8) social partnership between employer and employee. Social partnership and tripartism, one of its forms, expresses voluntary cooperation with employers, employees and the state in order to achieve social peace and to share both the benefits of technical progress and social suffering fairly in society.

The State "enters into"between employees and employers, with the aim of helping the parties to come to an appropriate agreement. At the same time, in some cases, the state acts not as an ordinary mediator in difficult negotiations between the main partners, but also as an active party. For this, the state uses two main methods:

- "pressure" him to force an impassable partner to make concessions to the other party»;
- taking on certain social obligations to faci-

litate the opportunities of the other two parties to agree.

Collective agreements of all levels allow employees and their family members to strengthen the social protection system in concrete enterprises even more than the social guarantees provided for at the state level. These contracts include the increase in the volume of the minimum wage, the indexation rules related to the growth of prices, measures for the Prevention of employment and mass dismissal, the state of labor conditions and protection, the organized rest of children, additional health insurance, non-state pension systems, etc. important problems associated with it are included.

- 9) norms of direct impact of socio-labor legislation. These norms are mainly related to the protection of labor rights – recruitment, dismissal, mode of work time, wages. A more important source of legislation in this area is the Labor Code. The single tariff schedule approved by the country for workers who receive wages from the budget can also be considered in the context of the social protection mechanism. In the case of a regulated judicial system, a powerful means of ensuring the rights and guarantees of people – the right to appeal in court – is included here.

The classification of the specified social protection areas can be expanded, Limited or grouped according to other indications. However, its main elements do not participate in any of its variants, each time, adapted to modern positions. For example, the decline in inflation rates may slightly reduce the role of income indexation mechanism, compared to other methods. With the improvement of the economic climate in the country, it is possible to transfer the accessories to the aid methods directly from monetary assistance. For example, the expansion of tax benefits or the relative reduction of the cost from the budget and the increase in costs from the social insurance account.

The main thing is that the main part of the population is able to switch from state protection to self-defense. In this case, only

one form – laborious and entrepreneurial-earned, self-sufficient income will reign.

Combinations of Social Protection Units for concrete consumers, regardless of their face and subordination, their reintegration is carried out in three forms, practically in combination with all external diversity: cash and cashless payments (social transfers, financial assistance, subsidies and various discounts), natural receipts (free canteens, distribution of industrial products, temporary accommodation, dentures, etc.), free and preferential services (primarily education, health, social services, etc).

One of the most important areas of social protection is social assistance. It is known that the function of social protection is to help a person in a difficult life situation or prevent the occurrence of this disorder. Social insurance programs are aimed at equalizing incomes due to periodic fluctuations in the economy or changes in the life cycle of the employee. If a person is not covered by the social insurance system, then his only support in the face of a temporary or chronic decline in his income is the state social assistance programs. The most common are low – income and family benefits programs. In order to improve the efficiency of the use of funds allocated to social needs, it is important to study the experience of other countries on social assistance.

As mentioned above, a social state is a type of state that is able to provide everyone with a certain standard of living, through the redistribution of income and property. In times of recession of production, the level of social guarantees is revised. Only the most important guarantees remain from the entire social protection system, and the transition to multi-channel financing takes place, relying on social insurance.

The system of social assistance usually reflects on itself a system of measures designed to ensure that the subsistence minimum and guaranteed social services are accessible to all members of the society.

Currently, in countries with a developed social protection system, social assistance is received by those citizens, the amount of benefits paid to them by the social insurance sys-

tem and other systems is not sufficient for a reasonable standard of living. Social assistance in these countries plays the role of the latest insurance network for categories of population where other organizational and legal forms of social protection are insufficient.

The volume of social assistance is allocated based on the financial capabilities of the relevant authority and is not related to the amount of former income of the population or the established general standard of living. Thus, social assistance is of a charitable nature to some extent. Depending on the size of the social benefits, the number of members of the family, the absolute current costs of Housing and other communal expenses differ and make up the difference between the specified subsistence minimum and the existing income of the family.

Social assistance programmes are financed from the state budget or from the budgets of local government agencies. There are also few cases of joint implementation of financing of such programs by state and local self-government bodies.

Social assistance can only be applied as an additional form of social protection, since it is very expensive from the point of view of the special weight of administrative expenses in the general expenses for its provision, because the verification of the interests and incomes of citizens covered by these programs requires administrative costs.

In the conditions of transition to market relations, there is a difference in revenues. The social costs of reforms are the spread of poverty, which in turn requires the creation of infrastructure that provides assistance to the weak strata and the search for sources of income for their protection.

Social assistance can be provided in the following forms: cash and cashless payments (social transfers, financial assistance, subsidies and various types of discounts), natural receipts (free canteens, distribution of industrial goods, temporary accommodation, dentures, etc.) and free and preferential services (above all, education, health, social services, etc.). If social assistance is provided through monetary payments, then it is necessary to determine

what level of monetary compensation should be sought. The level of compensation for lost income – that is, the share of lost income, which must be paid in the form of social assistance – must be determined depending on the economic conditions of the country and maintain the labor incentives of the able-bodied. As long as it is possible to return to labor activity as quickly as possible, and the process at least partially depends on the recipient of social assistance, the percentage of compensation should be such that there should be no hope for long-term use of the services of the social protection system.

There are 4 alternative approaches to determining the size of social assistance: all aid recipients are provided the same size of assistance; aid is directed at individual need, that is, it is only because the aid recipient does not have another source of income; the size of the aid can be based on the size of the former salary or the size of the insurance payments of the aid recipient; the size of the aid depends.

The same level of assistance for all aid recipients is the simplest option from an organizational point of view. However, if we are talking about the payment of lost profits, this method becomes unnecessary, because the volume of lost income in individual aid areas is subject to sharp fluctuations. In addition, the same amount of help can lower the motivation for Labor.

In order to improve the efficiency of the social assistance system, special attention is paid to improve the system of checking funds in developed countries and to prevent an increase in taxes when receiving aid from receiving income that has reached the last limit, as this can reduce the effectiveness of benefits. A radical solution to this is the implementation of a joint allowance and tax system, through which the allowances will be paid to all without checking the trustees, and then through taxes the trustees will be divided again. Such a system naturally helps to avoid high taxes on low incomes. But the problem is that if the guaranteed minimum income prevents the absorption of the poor, then the total taxes on income can be extremely high.

If we define 3 main characteristics of the

social assistance system in Western Europe as follows:

- 1) official poverty limit;
- 2) income below poverty level as a sufficient condition for receiving social assistance;
- 3) an attempt by social welfare institutions to cover all the difference between the poverty rate and actual income, then almost no Eastern European country (including the CIS) has such a system. Such a system can be called a "guarantee of minimal income" system.

The system in transition economies differs from the system of guarantee of minimal income in the following aspects: Although the income assessment is an integral component of this system, the low income from poverty is necessary for obtaining social assistance, but it can not be considered a sufficient condition at all. Basically, there should be other criteria that are characterized by low income opportunities. Social assistance, however, is viewed as an authorized support, and it is mainly provided in a natural form (for example, coupons for payment of hot food or food products, medicines, assistance in the care of children, payment of kindergarten fees, utilities and housing). Social assistance does not aim to completely eliminate the difference between the level of poverty and the level of real income. Such a system is called "income level assessment". It seems that none of the three characteristic features of the system of minimal income guarantee is present in the system of income level assessment.

The system of social assistance should reflect in itself the national (state) system. Such a system is characterized by the fact that it is National (that is, it is not related to the specific categories of the population); it must ensure a reasonable level of income; it must be flexible; it must allow individuals to move from one category to another, provided that they do not lose the right to receive benefits; it must be understood and.

Most of the benefits must be presented on an individual basis. If the minimum benefits provide a minimum living allowance, then they do not necessarily solve the problem of poverty of families, but of individual persons. To improve the efficiency of the system, the

allowance should be given to the family. Taking into account the level of income or health, the allowance for low-income should also be paid to employees. Such a broad explanation of the right to benefits reduces the risk for those wishing to work in the non-public sector.

There are indirect methods of increasing incomes of low-income people. Financial assistance is widely used in determining the prices of some types of food. Food products are chosen so that they form the basis of the consumption of the poor and are not consumed by the majority of the wealthy population or are consumed in small quantities.

Strengthening the effectiveness of food procurement programs helps to provide special vouchers for the purchase of food products to low-income groups of the population.

This approach provides better social protection than cash payments, especially in conditions of high inflation.

The direct distribution of food products is mainly used to provide international food aid to the population, as the delivery of food products to thousands of people through a number of state structures faces certain organizational challenges and requires considerable effort.

An important form of social assistance is the provision of social services to the weak social strata of the population. Within the framework of the social services system, the following types of social services are provided: social-medical, psychological-pedagogical, social-legal, social-household, social-counseling, guaranteed services, social name of citizens, deviant behaviour citizens and manual rehabilitation.

Social services are provided to the following categories of the population: elderly citizens; disabled people; disabled children, orphans and children deprived of parental care; families consisting of elderly persons or persons with disabilities; families with many children and incomplete (not one of the parents); families with disabled children; low-income families with children; refugees and IDPs; unemployed people; citizens without certain.

Forms of Social Services include: stationary, non-stationary, emergency and Home Social Services.

Financial support for those in need of a sharp reduction in income to the state budgetlandmasinda the role of social philanthropy is difficult to overestimate. However, social philanthropy considers persons in need of assistance a passive object, and in some cases it can lead to a tendency to become socially dependent on someone else, to a decrease in the level of general and social activity of a person.

Social work carried out in social assistance organizations sees the hard-lived person as an active, active person who needs help in order to re-establish his / her internal capabilities. In this case, the role of a social worker who works in social service organizations, which is coordinating between the state and the individual, is growing to an immeasurable extent.

As is known, the main tasks of social work include:

- diagnosis of social and individual problems, situations;
- social prevention; social adaptation;
- social rehabilitation; social therapy;
- social care; social counseling;
- social design; social expertise;
- social control; social patronage;
- social mobility; social law;
- social advertising and promotion;
- implementation of social projects.

In many developed countries, the profession of social worker is considered one of the most important professions, because, in the conditions of transition to a market economy, without a clearly functioning social protection mechanism, assistance to separate social groups, without highly qualified specialists providing this assistance, it is impossible to establish a humanist, democratic society.

When identifying ways to improve the effectiveness of social assistance programmes, the concept of targeted is important.

Social service targeting is an attempt to concentrate the positive impact of this service on those who need it more. Addressing consists of more efficient use of funds to provide assistance to those in need. In the unaddressed program, only a part of the budget is allocated

to the poor, and in the unaddressed part of the budget is spent on the poor.

Depending on national characteristics, the production of socio-cultural services in different countries is distributed in different proportions between the private and public sectors. However, in the last 20-30 years, the growth of social services in most countries has been concentrated in the private sector. According to neoconservative programs to reduce public spending and measures to privatize the economy, the volume of service production in the public sector was relatively reduced or stabilized.

The most important factor in the dynamism, functional and structural complexity of the social sphere is scientific and technological progress, which has fundamentally changed the main characteristics of this field and traditional notions of its role in developed countries.

The development of the social sphere was accompanied by changes in the forms of organization of economic activity in its spheres and in its structurally very complex institutional environment. The increase in the welfare of the population and the scientific and technical level of production, in addition to creating conditions for expanding demand, in many areas is favorable for strengthening the position of joint stock ownership in general, and large business in particular.

At the same time, the growth of firms in the social sphere does not change the situation of small and medium-sized businesses. Their market position is quite significant in many areas and is even expanding. The traditional reasons for the sustainability of small business were reinforced by a number of new ones. These reasons are: the provision of small structures with technically advanced technical means, taking into account the nature of affordable, non-standard and small-scale production and operations; changes in the nature of the population's needs that favor individualized services instead of standard services.

The dynamism of structural changes, the reference to quality indicators, and the desire to fully meet the needs of consumers have also

helped to make small businesses more competitive. Small business fully meets these requirements with its inherent flexibility and the ability to respond more fully and accurately to consumer needs. The most important factors in the stability of small business in all countries is that it is considered a key condition for social stability, as well as the existence of a system of state assistance to it.

However, the re-implementation of targeted programs is accompanied by two types of errors. Often families who do not need it are included in programs designed only for families in need. In this case, the "input error" occurs, resulting in the program spending on people who do not belong to more priority groups, which reduces the efficiency of programs.

Another error occurs in such cases that those who need it are not included in the program by mistake, this type of error is called "non-inclusion error" or "incomplete coverage".

There are basic principles of targeted promotion of benefits and services to those in need, which can be grouped taking into account the administrative needs of each person.

- a) personal assessment of those in need, requiring the decision of the Director (Department) on whether or not to approve the application for benefits. The key to decision-making is to check the opportunities to be filled out or vaziiyyat on the feeding of the applicant;
- b) group or geographical targeting mechanisms, providing the right to help population groups with similar, easy-to-detect characteristics (usually geographical);
- c) automatic targeting (self-confidence) mechanism relies on individual decisions of candidates about participation. Usually these programs, in theory, are open to all, but in fact they are designed to prevent abuse by non-poor people.

Most often, this app manifests itself in the form of financial assistance made only to the goods used by the poor, children's goods.

Individual assessment is the most accurate, but from an administrative point of view, the most expensive method. The review of

each candidate's application also requires a detailed personal statement, which includes the first, the accounting of the income level, the second, the assessment of the marital status by an employee of the social sector on the basis of additional criteria. This method can then be used to accurately identify the group to be addressed, and to have good administrative capacity to obtain reliable information.

The group targeting mechanism can be applied to all categories that have any obvious characteristics. These characteristics can be divided into two groups: the characteristic identified by living in a concrete geographical area; those in military service, students, many children, widows, etc. feature defined by belonging to the group. This approach is less detailed than individual assessment, and the risk of inclusion of undesirable persons is higher. The reason for this approach is that it is less cost-effective and it is easier to apply it. In addition, it does not require constant revision of the right to use concessions.

The mechanism of automatic addressing (self-reliance) is based on potential well-being or service olanların individual decisions and is usually used as a counter-addressing tool to prevent non-poor persons from using the welfare and services of the program. The means of influencing the decisions are as follows: the possibility (lack of access) of welfare (service) in regions not considered to be poor, the low quality of welfare (service) or the negative public opinion ("stigma") in relation to persons using that welfare or service.

As monopolies developed in various fields and markets, new tasks of the state arose: as a result of the relentless struggle between the monopolistic unions of entrepreneurs and trade unions, there were strikes, lockouts, losses of national product and public welfare. On the basis of the principles of social partnership (partnership), the state began to regulate their relations by concluding general, intra-sectoral and intra-regional tariff agreements and collective agreements on a tripartite basis, avoiding strikes and lockouts.

In a mixed economy, the state, in addition to being a partner, is also a competitor to private firms and is responsible for providing



specific material benefits and services. The state is the focus of the public sector economy as an active participant in market-based economic life.

This means that the ability to choose is the lowest and conditions more inefficiency and abuse than other tokens. Its long-term-minimal administrative activity and practically no reconsideration.

The prevailing values and stereotypes in the society, its many strata and groups have changed, and models have emerged that differ sharply from the previous model of social influence. In the new conditions, the reformer must take into account the increased socio-economic freedom of the subjects, their independent progress towards their goals and the choice of means of solving their personal problems in public life.

All this requires an adequate response to the problematic challenge, which provides a significant increase in the effectiveness of the solution of social policy issues, the implementation of various projects in this area. One such answer may be the development of specialized methods of realization of complex social problems, ensuring the mutual compatibility of theoretical and methodological approaches and the real content of the problems.

In modern science, there is already an idea of which classes of tools can meet the requirements described above. These tools are collectively referred to as "social technologies". The fundamental difference between social technology and the technocratic or simple economic approach that prevails in today's practice is that the solution of specific social problems is never pragmatic, but also takes into account the social nature of the object in which the subject of management acts consciously. Social design, social protection, social work, social forecasting, etc. - can be an example of social technologies.

Social technologies are based on the principle of problem-solving, which denies the a priori and non-alternative way of setting goals and instead affirms the goal-orientation based on the consideration of conflicting conditions characterized by various initial conflicting subjective positions of the "problem". The

setting of specific goals aimed at the implementation of appropriate technology should be carried out as a result of the analysis of the general problem situation.

The principle of realism requires the abandonment of any myth. The use of traditional stereotypes is not allowed here. The approach to the true meaning of the problem is due to the need for a critical approach to the simple, superficial ideas about it.

Avoiding stereotypes is always the first step in a problem-solving approach.

Systematicity, consistency and integrity are the development of the above objectives. Presenting a problem situation in the form of a social system, that is, elements that interact with each other, is a standard method that must be used to analyze the problem.

The expression of the purpose of social technology is focused on the values and interests of all or at least most social actors involved in the relevant social process.

Subjectivity and positionality, ie adherence to the principle of regular disclosure of the values, interests and positions of those involved in problematic situations, is the most important feature of social technology and should therefore be expected at all stages of development.

The specificity of social technology - its "mobilizing effect" - is to create conditions for the mobilization of social activity of social strata and groups that are ready to operate in the proposed socio-economic conditions and to achieve the goals of social technology. Adherence to this principle can give dynamism to the whole social system.

However, as long as it is possible to anticipate reactions to changing conditions, organic bonding and stability must be maintained.

In practice, the mechanisms shown in most programs are used in a coordinated manner. The success of the targeted outcome depends on the nature of the benefits and the person's decision to participate in the program. However, it should be remembered that the targeted approach is not a one-time measure: the situation can change, and therefore the right to use discounts and services can also change. The choice of the target group de-

depends on the difficulty of the assignment. As a rule, the more concretely the boundaries of the targeted group appear, the more difficult the administrative guarantee is, and the higher the probability that an individual assessment is needed. If the goal is to detect the poor or the poorest strata – then the most successful method is an individual assessment. If the goal – to distinguish a certain group, then more monologue-the remaining two methods. If the main goal is to exclude a small group of people who are not poor from the social program, then the choice of the most suitable person depends on the size of this group.

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### МЕХАНИЗМЫ ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЯ АДРЕСНЫХ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ

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**Аннотация.** Для каждого общества важна его социальная стабильность. Именно институт социальной защиты помогает поддерживать ее жизнестойкость в период социализации.

В целом социальный институт - это понятие, используемое для выражения официального и неофициального комплекса правил, принципов, норм, инструкций, регулирующего различные сферы деятельнос-

ти человека и организующего их в виде системы ролей и статусов.

Институт социальной защиты - это сложная система, созданная обществом для решения социально - экономических проблем в процессе своего исторического развития, обусловленная необходимостью оказания помощи пожилым гражданам, инвалидам, пациентам, безработным, семьям, потерявшим родителей, а также семьям с

детьми. В этом контексте термин «институт социальной защиты» используется как синоним термина «система социальной защиты».

**Ключевые слова:** *социальная сфера, социальная защита, социальная помощь, социальное обслуживание, программы социальной помощи, Социальные Услуги.*

## ÜNVANLI SOSIAL XİDMƏTLƏRİN TƏMİNAT MEXANİZMLƏRİ

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**Annotasiya.** Hər bir cəmiyyət üçün onun sosial sabitliyi vacibdir. Sosiallaşma dövründə möhkəmliyini qorumağa kömək edən Sosial Müdafiə İnstitutudur. Ümumiyyətlə, sosial institut, bir insanın müxtəlif fəaliyyət sahələrini tənzimləyən və onları rol və statuslar sistemi şəklində təşkil edən rəsmi və qeyri - rəsmi qaydalar, prinsiplər, normalar, təlimatlar kompleksini ifadə etmək üçün istifadə olunan bir anlayışdır. Sosial Müdafiə İnstitutu, yaşlı vətəndaşlara, əlillərə, xəstələrə, işsizlərə, vali-

deynlərini itirmiş ailələrə eləcə də uşaq ailələrə kömək göstərilməsinin zəruriliyi ilə şərtlənən, tarixi inkişaf prosesində sosial-iqtisadi problemləri həll etmək üçün cəmiyyət tərəfindən hazırlanmış kompleks bir sistemdir. Bu kontekstdə "sosial müdafiə institutu" termini "sosial müdafiə sistemi" anlayışının sinonimi olaraq istifadə olunur.

**Açar sözlər:** *sosial sahə, sosial müdafiə, sosial yardım, sosial xidmət, sosial yardım proqramları, Sosial Xidmətlər.*