

Review

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Review

Inside of Poverty: Understanding How the Fail of Social Protection Promote Poverty

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Abstract

In this study, in particular, I analyse social protection in some poor Countries. The Study shows how some Countries have for example more inefficiency that are promoted from Fiscal Policy in general and from many weaknesses of institutions, politics and government. In general the government actions normally yours fail Contributed to accelerate the Stagnation and make high fail of social system, the Poverty in these Countries have your source from these inefficiency that not converge to development and not converge to Created the Wealth. In some Countries, the Wealth generated not are satisfied to make good contributions in majors societies, these evidences are relatively about the missing the high Transformation, first, second because not exist some important purpose that normally guarantee high and good Wealth Share for many vulnerable People. The Stagnation, os the main reason that the government are responsible, it's that relatively about missing the good and high discipline that are responsible for good and important ways that normally can give to this good Budgetary Policy. The approach shows that, Countries can have high levels of social Protection, when these Countries establish good ways that your's government spend Public money generated from Fiscal Policy, that need be more relevance and more efficiency, that Will be enough efficiency and convergence to accelerate social development in general.

Keywords: social protection; fiscal policy; budgetary policy; poverty and government inefficiency

Jel Classification: O10; P16; I38

1. Introduction

Many literature show poverty and social exclusion. In major countries this evidence normally has correlation between the wealth created for this country and your distribution, respectively. Poverty is normally the main reason for the stagnation of countries, because when these countries exist for example high poverty levels, they normally lead the country and your society for underdevelopment.

The literature focus on poverty created from institutions and from yours main fails, but have others relevants reason that canalyze many society to this stagnation, for example, reason relatively about your's main infrastructure and yours economic structure this approach can show for example main instability about the main public policy, countries with high levels of concentration not promote good relationship between the politics and your regionals needs, for examples in these countries all public policy normally not converge to guarantee good sustainability, it's like a local and regional sustainability, this evidences we can see in countries with many inconsistencies in your public policy and in your local government, many this countries not have high level of governance because, the concentration of politics and of your main institutions not are relevant to promote more and relevant stability. To understand it, it's necessary for example to understand other important reasons that can guarantee consistency of public policy with many other local institutions, so, if considered this approach normally countries that have high centralization of public policy conduct for example more inefficiency of your policy.

This evidence normally is different in context that can I consider for example some aspects like a decentralization, countries with high decentralization can show efficiency in distribution of your wealth in many regions, many regions normally can take for example good and optimal production, this aspect normally can analyze many countries to prosperity, have consideration that all these regions can introduce some efficiencies, these aspects are normally reasons that can make many regions developed, this development depends on other things for example, how the public policy are structured to make and show relationship between development and high growth in many and different levels.

Countries with your's optimal and relevant economy, for example with good structural economy make difference on that concern about applied of some politics, for example, in these countries major your relations can be have from your's different institutions, normally these institutions have and are the main reason that can accelerate in particular the development and, for more understand about it, it's necessary make some relations about some important things like a the economy, market economy normally involve many companies that have for example good relationship with others many important sectors of activity, these sectors of activity normally guarantee some differences, like a how your's government can analyse for example good budget for social protection and for healthcare, in general countries with high and good market economy analyze high and efficient budget for your social protection, this evidence normally appears because these countries have more capacity to create your wealth, the creation of wealth in many countries that have market economy depends on your different companies that contributed for fiscal policy in this country, many countries with high and good fiscal policy have on other and good relationship between the capacity to get many income in your fiscal system, but this evidence it's only possible when some countries can guarantee for example good and high fiscal decentralization, the fiscal decentralization are the reason that can promote high transformation in regions, but it's necessary be aligned with, first administrative and political decentralization, finance decentralization and economy decentralization. When these evidences are established, the countries have more efficient to collect your tax income, and they are the main reason that can analyze for example high transformation, but it's possible if the countries have more autonomy in your distinct regions, such as, if adopt for example the decentralization in your different areas.

Evidence shows that many countries in many regions have, for example, high levels of centralization, and can for example promote disruption of your fiscal policy, in general. To understand it, considering for example countries with high levels of centralization, in these countries many countries have other and high levels of concentration of your public policy, considering the public policy that have your inefficiency, in particular this efficiency not are enough to guarantee good capacity to collect many tax income in major countries, the tax income in many countries are in particular bases to guarantee the high levels of development and levels of growth in many areas that are relevant for social and for public social protection. Some countries, like those that are in development do not have this evidence about the development in your social protection for example. The social protection is the key to guarantee good development in different countries, when these countries have high levels budget that normally are analyzed for social protection these countries in particular have more efficiency and more development and high growth, normally this growth are responsible to make many difference in country that poverty is too much and high.

In this approach my understand about of poverty is different, many studies consider the poverty that the reason of social exclusion, but I think the poverty have your many reason from fail of social protection, when the social protection fail the country normally can be conducted for well fair state, it's possible see this evidence in many countries that have these characteristics, in particular these aspects make the countries poor's, and your public policy normally are inefficient, this inefficiency is the main reason about poverty in poor's countries. When Social Protection is not working, countries with these aspects normally lead your institutions and your countries in general to more stagnation.

In this approach in particular, I want analyse some reasons that created for example the main stagnation in these countries, such as understand other relevant reasons that can promote this

countries in underdevelopment, first, second understand main reasons that the Some Countries have more social protection and others not have have it, and why these differences normally are relevant in many poor's countries, mainly in countries that the welfare state are accentuated, in major case this countries not have the good conditions to accelerate the development, in particular i identify some reasons that contributed for acceleration of development, like a High Social protection system and high good Fiscal Policy, the fiscal policy is the key for acceleration in particular.

To Understand main of this reasons it's necessary see which others factors normally contributed for this stagnation, for example, the social protection are one of this reason, normally social protection is the keys to provide high development and high growth in main social sectores, in social sectores we can find the vulnerability, when this vulnerability are normally high not guarant good relationship between the development social need and well fare state, normally the welfare state are the main reason, to conduce some countries in poverty, some approach can translate this evidences, for example, the approach relatively about the approach of need, many societies fail with guaranties for your societies in particular, because your's governs not are capable to conduce the optimal share income of wealth in your's societies, when its upper major of this evidence can analyze all society to poverty.

Inside of poverty, it's possible to see some countries for example with many inefficiencies in your political and economic institutions, some works for example about institutions normally have more relevance to understand it. On the other hand, inside of poverty where it's possible to see countries that normally have many stagnation, this stagnation has your provenience from some countries with bad wealth share in your population and your societies in general. Considering the factors that can promote high development, approaches such as the basic needs, normally are important to understand this evidence of stagnation.

The Basics needs approach have sustainable basis about, the society normally that converge to development and converge to good and optimal relationship between the main needs of your's populations and of ways how these government normally can introduce more efficiency to give good and high growth in your's societies. Countries that have high budgets can give more efficient basic needs for your population and for your society in general, normally these countries can analyze high strength for your social programmes, in countries with high development it's possible. The Fail of some nations that are continuously stuck in underdevelopment show effectively the stagnation caused by your inefficiency social position, some underdevelopment countries, are the fail state because of the missing the needs approach in your society, some works study this evidences such as **(Stewart, F,1985)**. They explore that to development, it's necessary give more social assistance and this social assistance normally translate the main reason that these countries can for example promote more and high development with more effectively, others studies contributed to understand this approach for example, in **(Singh, A,1979)**, normally they argue that many poor's countries in third world and in underdevelopment world, have many challenge relatively about your ways how they can make transformation, it's considering high levels of transformations, this evidences have some others contributions with bases in industrialization, in general this countries in this world not have for example high rate of industrialization, and same after five decades many countries continuing without of industrialization. Why does it happen? In these countries, you have the same problems and the same failure of your democratization. When one country fails to put democracy in your country, this country does not guarantee the sustainability of growth in your different areas. **(Streeten, P,1984)**, explore some important questions to understand about the relevance of this approach, in study the actor analyses who normally give the basic needs approach for your society and for your population in particular.

Others important contributions are related in **(Streeten, P,1981)**, the literature with some notes about needs approach in Africa, can see in **(Wisner, B,1988)**, in this study in particular show some inconsistency in needs necessary to development and need to guarantee high growth, to understand with more precision this evidence it's necessary for example introduce with more efficiency things that keep this countries consistently in poverty. **Streeten, P. P. (1979)**, also studied this approach.

Education in particular are the main and important bases to development one country and if the main government fail to give good education for your people and for your society in particular this society will be the fail state forever, it's possible see in many countries that have this problems, countries such as are located in African continent have consistently this problem, in Southern Africa are located some countries with more inefficiency in your social protection, for example Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia, all this countries show many inconsistency in social protection in some case inexistent the basic needs to development, in this countries in particular the education levels are normally worst and have for example bad education institution, Angola and Democratic of Congo Republic are this country with this evidences, for example. some others important study show for example the main reason that this countries are poor's because of your education institutions and because of fail from your government to give good and high education assistance, in (Allen, D. W., & Anzalone, S,1981) they make good contributions about this approach. Some important approach about social protection fail are normally related in some studies such as (Javed, W., & Mumtaz, Z,2024), they analyse why the many country not take more vantages of your economics potenciales, countries that are located in South Asia, have and show this evidences. The Social protection can be combinated with for example the big potential that the many countries have, countries with high potential economics normally your's policies not provide to they take more vantages of this potenciales, it's possible see in countries such as Angola, Congo Democratic Republic, Mozambique and Congo Republic, like a Brazzaville Congo sometime called in many literatures about economic development. Some studies make good contributions about social protection approaches, in (Norton, A., Conway, T., & Foster, M, 2002). When many societies in particular have for example high social protection, this societies can promote and increase more growth in many social areas, because the educations levels normally can do it for this societies, see for example the study from (Arjona, R., Ladaique, M., & Pearson, M,2002), this study show some important factors that promote many countries to high growth with sustainable from your's social protection in particular, see also (Munro, L. T, 2002) your's approach are for example important to understanding. Barrientos, A., & Hulme, D. (2009). They also make important contributions for more affirmation about social protection. (Barrientos & Hulmes,2008), show wich politics are normally important and relevance, in this approach they analyse some politics that conduce the social protection approach to have more efficiencies when the policy-makers make for example high investments levels, normally this public investments conduce these countries for good and high development in general. Public policy, when having for example more consistency and efficiency, can translate a good and optimal relationship between the social protection and objectives of reducing poverty. Poverty is the one most reason for failure from social protection, so with more inefficiency this failure will lead many countries to high stagnation. For more other relevant understanding approaches can for example see the study of (Norton, A., Conway, T., & Foster, M,2001). They make some important contribution about social protection, are one relevant literature to understand how social protection can be relevant with high contribution, when the welfare state are for example the main reason that can analyze the inconsistency in many public policy, normally the public policy is the ways that the one country can promote good and optimal implementation of politics in different areas.

The convergence between failure of social protection and the failure of public policy in general, can be one reason or one channel that promotes inefficiency and inequality politics, such as relatively about the public policy with high inefficiency, for example. In many countries, food assistance shows precisely that can be for example the most other reason that promotes one pillar of inefficiency and inequality politics. This approach in particular can give us some important reasons that are normally relevant to creating a good relationship between the governance and your institutions in particular.

2. How The Budgetary Policy Contributed for Stagnation in Many Countries

Some Countries around the world, in some cases have normally same problems, it's as about these countries can destiny the money for many public policy, in general. Public Policy normally has some dependence from fiscal policy and they help determine enough money for the main projects, like the projects with more relevance and high level of importance and when this money is destined for your main purpose the public policy normally can show deficiency and inconsistencies about your optimal ways to use public money. Some Countries for example show this evidence in general, Countries as Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, all these countries show naturally this evidencies, to understand main this reasons it's necessary on other hands understand the government actions, when this evidence fails, all public policy in general fail because the money not are destiny for project that can provide inclusion and prosperity. The Fiscal policy normally introduce main reasons for integration, some Countries have your's public policy normally integrated with economic prosperity, it's provide good correlation and integration, are the fiscal policy responsible to create for example wealth for many countries, when this way of wealth creat for government fail, normally improve on other ands inconsistency to government can provide good government consistency, for example to build all many your's social needs and your's public policy needs. The Social protection and the others importants social policy depend from good Budgetary Policy, when exist optimal and good Budgetary Policy, normally exist the high level of destiny of money.

In many Countries the budgetary policy normally are correlated with fiscal policy, to have most development in many cases one country need have for example high and good fiscal policy, it's like a optimal fiscal policy in general one optimal fiscal policy have most relevance and more importance when this countries implementing the mains policies that normally converge with high development need to created and to promote the high sustainable growth and wealth for country. On other ands many countries normally fail continuously because in these countries not exist for example main exigences with your spends, the public spend in general are the keys to understand in particular how the country can channel your public spends in public policy that are normally priority for your country and for your region, other relevant important ways it's about how the many government in general can realize your's spends, most evidences in underdevelopment countries show us how some countries normally make their public spends, on other hands, to understand it with more relevance and absolutely, these countries need first understand which are your's priority public spends, the priority for basics needs projects is the most important, first because of it is possible the countries have for example attention with all your's important public project that they need to implementing in many different regions, countries that satisfy the many basic conditions to implementing good public policy that for example converge with the main regional needs, can traduce more resilience and high prosperity in many activity sectors.

The Public Spends, normally characterized as the main reason that promote for example optimal public policy and the bad introducing public policy, it's in general have some reasons that can impulse it that happen. For example, in countries that have large regions normally not guaranteed satisfy conditions to development and to growth to much, this evidence show for example that these countries in particular normally have on other hands bad conditions to accept the implementation of good high policy, countries such as Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Moçambique and others important countries in Africa, in particular traduce with more relevance this evidences and this examples in particular. On the other hand, the destiny of money relative to many public policies can show us that this evidence is not, for example, enough to guarantee naturally the optimal conditions to growth and to development. in large case the public policy in some africans Countries not are correlated with your's basic needs to development and to introduce for example high growth and high efficiency level of economy in particular, because normally these governments have more public spend than they need and that they consider important for your sustainability in general, to have high sustainability many countries need guaranteed what is important for your growth and for your important establishment of public policy.

The Public spend in many African Countries, have for example convergence with high underdevelopment level, when in these country in particular verify the high public spend, mean that in these countries not exist for example many priority public policy, the priorities of anyone government is important because normally help to contributing for establishment and to destiny what is more important and relevant for each region needs. In the regions of many countries there exist for example many inefficiencies with allocation of necessary budgeting for these countries, this approach can contribute for inefficiency of inequality and of the ways that some countries can make distribution of wealth in general. On other Hands, the Fiscal policy can help these countries establish good and optimal relationship between public spend and revenue, the bases of revenue in poor's countries it's normally relatively about how in particular these countries will introduce optimal public policy that can conduce these countries for more prosperity, when budgeting policy have more relevance and importance to guaranteed the main reason for development and on other hands, important reason to generate high prosperity level and high development level in your's countries.

To generate wealth, countries need to understand how they can for example collect your's tax, which normally is the main source of wealth of any country in the world. The evidences show-us that the main countries have for example bad tax collect bases, that not is enough to guarantee the economic prosperity, for example Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo, are two important examples that show the main inefficiencies relatively fiscal policy and including the budgetary policy, the budgetary policy normally show many inefficiency quantifying from high spend levels in your's countries, this evidence make us understand that the countries normally promote yourself high level of deficit because they have high level of corruptions, when one country have more than corruptions in your's institutions normally they are more vulnerable than others countries, in general have high level of dependence in your economy from international markets and they level of resilience are normally weakness some countries show this evidences when they have for example exogenous shocks from international markets, the main exogenous shocks was quantifying from covid-19 pandemics, this shocks was one important test for many economies in the world, economies such as Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and others economy that dependence from international markets are normally high than others countries. During the Pandemic of covid-19, many Countries in Africa showed inefficacy of your revenue, where not showed the convergence with your's budgetary policy, mainly on countries that dependence from international markets are very high and with more acceptance. The public policy in general depends on one high value of your taxes, countries that collect more taxes normally can have for example high levels of revenue in general. The Convergence between budgetary policy and many integration political, provide good and high efficiency in context of uncertainly, where these countries not are enough to guaranteed good relationship between your's different institutions. When the institution have for example inconsistencies promoted from different reasons, they normally help to create high stagnation, this stagnation is highly when your's government introduced for example some policies that not are convergent with private sector, the main and basic important keys to introduce high reforms in one country, it's when these country in general can promote changed in your environment business, high environment business is the key to promote prosperity to help on wealth generation, one country only is possible generate high level of wealth when have many fiscal contributors it's such as the big companies that every time contributed to accelerate the wealth generation, to help this acceleration many countries need have in your's countries inclusive policies, followed by many inclusion institutions in particular, when countries have their inclusion institution can introduce for example some differences, this differences have more significance when they change the ways how they normally make the policy.

Good and optimal public policy depend on types of institutions that these countries have, in general countries with institutions that are characterized by many interferences, quantifying for example by political interference and high corruptions levels have more resistance to try created and generated wealth, the generation of wealth have this dependence, where countries have many resistance to try break for example the vicious circle, the vicious circle is the main reason that

countries have more inefficiency, according the many literatures about vicious circles, they normally destiny many resource from public to individual groups in minority, that normally have control of all wealth created in the country, for example, some evidences includes Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Congo Republic, in these countries according literature only politic elite have more control of economy and of politic institutions, that guaranteed high control, in many case these countries have strong control with your's intuitions and with your's capacity of wealth generation.

To Generation wealth, countries need understand if in many case have satisfied all condition to development, in some case it's not is possible because these countries normally have divergence with your's different goals that they need get in short run, one other hand, on long run these countries only will be capable to get your goals if they can have possibility to create and to accelerate the basic conditions that will provide your's in future the high development and high growth in general, this evidences it's possible if these countries implement some conditions such as, high level and quality education, high level of research and development, the main infrastructures needed change the minds. The evidence show-us that the main problem is a source from missing important and high quality levels of education that mean for example missing of human capital. The main reason, for development of one country is the human capital, when in one country not exist, these country are destiny fail continuously everytime, the population without high education level never they will know if they are financing government, not know when your's government have more and good policy or have good and high electoral programmes, that give you chances to choose wich are the best programme need to implement in country. When education fails, all in society fail, and more people not instructed normally have more than probability to not know which are your's main rights in general.

In fact, exist correlation between, high education level with levels of contributions these levels of contributions are normally relevant in many context, as in context that with more education, that mean more revenue per year that the economy and the government will have, and one other hands is enough reason that guarantee high and optimal fiscal policy. Growth and development are possible to have good and high sustainability in general, when naturally high and qualified human capital in one society. Many examples around the world show exactly that the human capital, is the better reason that continue impulse the high development in these countries in particular, some evidences such as Norway and others OECD countries can show this relevance, most Countries from this Organization normally are richesses, your's richesses is based one high development in human capital in general, these evidence show-us how these Countries normally can guarantee high and better policy to building the development Country with high resources, for example using human capital as natural resources these countries show on other hands many important strategies relatively about development, but for others many Countries development are impossible take, because they not have your's many important bases to make growth your respectively development. Many Countries that normally have in country many natural resources this countries, have on other hands many problem with your's human capital to prosper your nation in particular, when the Human Capital are normal missing, many Countries in general can't for example introduce high level of growth and high level of development that normally they need.

Countries such as United State of America, normally spend too much with social protection, many your's programme of social protection are destiny to create and accelerate the development, to understand it, it's necessary make for example comparison between the poor's Countries and richesses that destination high level of budget for your's social protection programme. This evidence help understand the relevance of public policy in the context of poverty, when exactly these countries are richesses. Richesses normally make a lot of money, because they have high and optimal fiscal policy that guarantees them to collect a lot of money from taxes that these countries usually implement. On the other hand, they have good and high budgetary policy, the budgetary policy are the keys to prosperity, when the Countries have normally good budgetary policy, that mean, in these Countries exist for example high rigor with public spends. Others important fact relatively about public spend on richesses Countries, it's relatively with fact that, in these Countries many Public Spends have your

regular and appropriate destination, that promote good and health budgetary Policy. On Table it's possible see some important and relevant data about budgetary destination for social protection in particular.

Was expected, on riches Countries show the high level of participation and contribution on social protection, the main reason that make with that these countries have this position, it's relatively about your's main efficiency with public spends, on other hands in richest countries have for example high evidences of rigor and good resilience on your's economies. Economic resilience is the main key for economic stability, in general when these countries show how they have for example more contribution from high levels of income, normally provide others relevant sources to guarantee in general high development. Some important evidence that can promote optimal share of capital and of major revenues that these countries can, on Figure 1, possibly see this evidence and your respective contrast. In major countries from European Union possible see how some Countries such as Germany, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden have for example good and high levels of revenues from taxes collections, because existe good performance with institutions, in general the institutions of these Countries normally provide high inclusion levels, that's are important factors to make optimal share of wealth. Others important factors that in general contributed to this establishment are relatively about how for example with optimal levels of democracy, the democracy is the key and important factor for any Country want for example introduce more development in your's society, about it these Countries can for example introduce normally some important actions that can conduce this Countries to high growth and to high development. In general, a high level of development depends on how some countries can for example guarantee optimal and good wealth share in all sectors of your society.

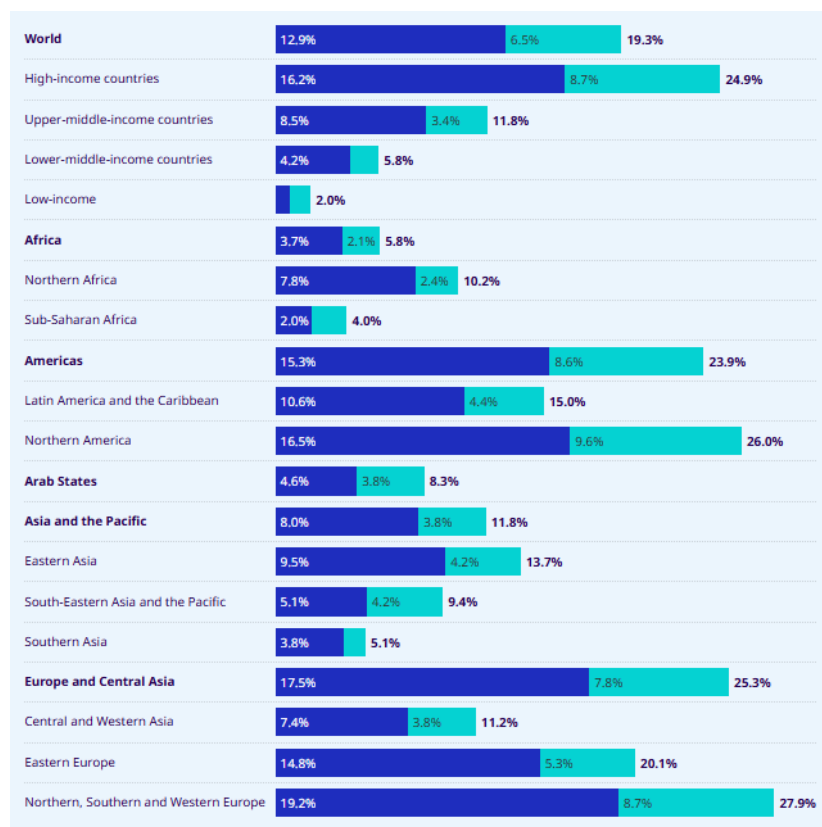


Figure 1. Social Protection Spend by GDP. **Source:** Gama, A. (2024).

Others important evidences consist in base of contribution, riches countries normally have different kinds of contributions, because those countries have policies that promote for example high

level of growth promoted by your's workers, many worker's normally have high salary and good compensation, this compensation is in way of how normally they win. But, it have a correlation between The Numbers of Big Companies that these Countries have, what that's mean important thing for example, high number of Companies existence in Society, on other hands mean that this Country have condition to contribute for wealth generation and for development in general. Other Important factors are normally relative to the Riches Company, it's true that the Richess Company normally guarantees high levels of revenues from many Taxis Contributions.

Countries from European Union are good example to understand how taxi contributions is many important for your public finance, in general good and optimal public finance depend of high and good level of wealth generated with provenience from many Big Companies in general, as comparison, Countries from European Union normally show high level of resilience than many Country for example are located in Africa or in others regions, such as Latin American and others important Countries. For example, many African Countries, all your's wealth generated never are allocated for appropriated destiny for example to establish good healthcare system, the major of this Countries have bad healthcare system that normally not converge with good and optimal relationship with social protection that are normally needed to guarantee good and optimal healthcare for your people in general. Many reasons can contribute for this evidences, for example one of this evidence are normally relatively with of your's bad institutions that exist in these countries, normally bad institutions not are plausible to guarantee for example good and optimal relationship between your's resources and with that they normally need to establish high level of development in general, this evidences normally show how many Countries normally continue stunted in poverty, the main reason that this evidences upon it's normally relatively about how for example these countries have and established the your's public policy to promote more prosperity on your's society. To understand many of these problems, it's necessary to see how some countries for example have more inefficiency, in particular this inefficiency does not converge to prosperity and does not converge to development. The Development are normally many combination of wealth share in many social sectors, such as relatively with many social variables including for examples, variables such as Per Capita GDP, that have more relevance on socioeconomic context, with this variable many Countries normally measure how they in general share the wealth for your's population on society according with level of productions, but many Countries not have enough production to make optimal combination with growth and development, it's because the sustainability of growth in many cases not exist. Some poor's Countries normally change this situation, with many important Public Policy that are normal relevant on social context and with capacity to make this society growth and implementing for example more transformation on economic context, to understand this transformations, necessary on other hand see how many social sectors normally have for example your optimal contribution, some evidences not are enough to guarantee this situation in general, some Africans Countries such as Angola for example have this evidences, others important examples includes for example Countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo that not have good and optimal relationship between the many resources that they normally use to promote for example high transformation on your society. Since Angola and other important Countries do not get for example more sustainability to prosper. In general Prosperity has some correlation with important Politic integration, normally The Countries that get high Prosperity have on other hands high infrastructure level. The infrastructure is Kays that normally guarantee development, it's possible to see some Countries how They Unlocked Underdevelopment. There are some important purposes that introduce Many Countries to get This Prosperity, for example, The Social Protection. One Country to develop needs guarantee The basic conditions relatively needs approach, Richesses Countries normally give This approach for your population. This convergence is plausible with growth and some many important strategies that these Countries need to develop. Some Comparison shows us how the basics needs can and make high Transformation in Poors societies. Understand the integration, governments needs analyse how in general They Will can introduce for example high multidimensional analyses, these evidences can for example contrast with

other important purpose such as, the ways about the government will Share optimal Wealth on your's respectively society.

3. Which Reasons Contributed For Stagnation from Social Protection

Many Stagnations in major societies have Stagnation from dual society, normally this duality Society are from bad institutions, first, second have provenience from bad governance in particular. The convergence Between causality of institutions and Public policies can be established when governments introduce high Public Policy performance, that depends on how these Countries Will for example implement your respective policies. However Possible see in Many Countries, some important reasons that normally Contributed For Stagnation, since from bad Policy that these Countries Applied in general on major Society and the bad working of institutions, politics institutions in África, normally are destiny for to serve for example only some group of People that have interesting on your's particulars beneficiaries about Poverty in África, normally Countries With centralization regime are that increase more inefficiency when they try share wealth for society in particular.

The Fail of democracy promoted by inefficiency from politics and economics institutions are enough to establish for example particular interest, since some individual groups that normally have problems originated from some causality such as the politics environment in general. Bad political environments canalize and introduce more inefficiency in societies, these inefficiencies are on other hands promoted from inequality and impropriety institutions. The democracy to serve only some specific group of society produce for example, politic for only some persons that can take all privileges of wealth generated on society, this evidences help understand why many poor's societies have your's institutions stagnated. It's possible see many Countries that have for example many democracy that normally serve your's main interesting, in general these democracies are characterized in Countries where your's institutions are locked on underdevelopment, in these society the evidences show us, that this Countries not are capable to generated the wealth for major people in society, it is, such as vulnerable people with for example low income on major.

Some Examples of Countries, traduce these evidence, such as Angola, Mozambique, Equatorial Guinea, Camerón, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo and others most vulnerable Countries around the World. For example, in Angola, Mozambique and Equatorial Guinea, have same party that drive the Country during long time, the reason that it upon its relatively about particular interest that exist with high relevance. On context of poverty Country and inefficiency wealth share, Angola for example your party that drive the Country during many year's, create the social duality, these evidences possible see on currency days, where after 5 decades the party that drive Angola, from vicious circle they keep the Country stunk on underdevelopment, the continuous permanence of Angola on Underdevelopment it's relatively with for example your's Vicious Circle, are one high evidence that not converge many action social needs to promote Sustainability and high development. When the public policies and Politic normally not guarantee high and important convergence to growth the society, on others hands, these evidences can Contributed to accelerate development and society growth, it's on context where on The Country in general where Policy makers, normally make high Transformation, these Transformations for example, have more relevance when some conditions that normally Contributed to accelerate are plausible with inclusive institutions, some reasons show normally why for example Angola and others Countries that are Stunked on Poverty can introduce high Transformation on your's societies in particular, the Main purpose of inclusive institutions it's relatively with way how They can Unlocked Underdevelopment, on major Countries Underdevelopment is promoted by your's vicious circle, break Vicious Circle can introduce high social and economic Prosperity on major Countries in general. To Break the vicious circle, many Countries needs for example have good and high strategies that will promote for example resilience on society context, that normally is enough reason to accelerate the development in respectively Countries. Many evidences show this reasons, since of your institutions and from their main public policy that is necessary to implement and to accelerate in general the development that

are necessary for one country establish high and optimal conditions to make society in general take prosperity.

The Government and type of politic system are for example the main reasons appointed and contributed for stagnation on underdevelopment countries, these evidences possible see for example on Countries such as Angola, Mozambique, Equatorial Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Brazzaville Congo. In these Countries exist for example non integration institutions, that normally have high correlation with others social sectors in general. In general the politic system that exist in this Country not are relevance to contributed for social stability, the evidences show-us that social protection depend directly from good and better conditions to accelerate the development on major Countries. The politic system, on others hands are the main reason of acceleration of Vicious circle, in some particular case, such as Angola, this Country have politic system high concentrated that promote very inconsistency, it's on political structural and economic structural, are plausible reasons that contributed to accelerate political Stagnation. However Possible see some important difference in others Countries that have for example different politic system, as decentralization, on Countries with high decentralization system your's government normally Contributed For structural Share of Wealth and the fiscal system are plausible and important. Some examples of some countries with high decentralization show how your fiscal system can introduce high transformations. These evidences are plausible with the growth of these countries. Understanding all this evidence, on other hands, is important and relevant to have more economic and resilience. Countries such as Brazil, USA, Canada and Switzerland have your economies more organized, relatively with many contributions that the main economic agent can contribute to give more stability.

The Social Stability, for stability on major society are correlated with growth promoted by your's Many Public Policy, when the public Policy are plausible with main basic conditions needs to accelerate development on society, on others hands, the needs approach, show us that, the Countries with bad institutions and bad politics that They Countries can implemented to break Vicious Circle and to break Underdevelopment. To Break Vicious Circle and Underdevelopment depend on main economic objectives, for example those are relatively with good Politic implementations and good Public Policy in general. Therefore, others evidence can for example Contribute for stability on short and long run, for example.

The Politic centralization in Many Countries regime, are main and plausible reasons that contributed to accelerate the Stagnation and make high contributions to promote Sustainability and others relevant and important ways that can impulse for example Many factors that have interesting on many social needs approach, for example Countries with government that have for example high level of expenses normally not are plausible to Contributed for affirmation and for good stability. The Wealth Generation in many Countries depend of this evidences, when these evidences fail, not is Possible get good and high Sustainability of institutions politics, and many government actions normally fail because in general these Countries have on others hands bads institutions that can introduce and can promote Sustainability and high Public Policy for good health Fiscal Evidences. The main difference Between causality of institutions, politics and economic institutions are relative with how some Countries can for example guarantee economic institutions that are possible to accelerate and help create wealth. Therefore, some important evidence is not plausible with the main social objectives and social needs approach to develop and to create good stability. While, Poors Countries try get for example high stability to can introduce with some relevance growth and Prosperity in general, on riches Countries have different evidences, such as relatively with way how They can Unlocked and unbroken the Underdevelopment and your vicious circle. In some Countries that have for example high centralized system, to break Vicious Circle it's necessary for example to break all complete system, because in these Countries exist some important purpose that normally guarantee high and important ways about how normally They Created this Vicious Circle. First it's necessary break system, it's are relatively with all complex party that govern the Country in general. Some examples such as Angola and Mozambique are plausible with these main objective, second some evidences show that to break Vicious Circle need establish for example important

strategies, these strategies can be relatively with way how Countries take some important purpose and different ways to Created the Wealth Generation in many Countries.

Inefficiency from Fiscal Policy introduce others relevant and important ways that is Possible guarantee economic Stagnation in social Protection, Budgetary Policy, is efficiently when exist for example good Public expenses, on others hands, when the public expenses not converge with your necessary way of government work and government spend your's money in important projects, such as the projects that are plausible and are relevant to accelerate development on society where the Country can make for example high Transformation. Thus, the Budgetary Policy is the Keys, first to establish good Public Policy, second are plausible and strategie Politic that can impulse more development and more growth in general. In context of Underdevelopment, these Countries need for example accelerate the ways how yours government will share the Wealth and how They can generate the Wealth with more stability and efficiency. To accelerate this efficiency is necessary the Country implementing for example high stability and high important ways that the government will spend lot Public money.

4. Conclusions

In this evidences i make analyses about social Protection, in general this study focus to understand the main reasons that contributed to Underdevelopment, second to accelerate the Stagnation and fail of social Protection in many cases. The approach make important and relevant contributions relatively about fail of some Countries, Possible see that many Poors Countries are eternally Poors because your's government Created conditions that contributed to accelerate the Stagnation and make vicious circle, therefore, on these Countries is Impossible Countries take for example high and important ways about stability and about your's strong Policy. In general, the Stagnation of many Countries depend from Fiscal Policy, this study was provided for example analyses about social Protection, that these Countries fail with more relevance when Budgetary Policy fail, in major case the Wealth generated on theses Countries never was destiny for your exact destiny. High levels of Public expenses are main reasons that contributed to accelerate the Stagnation of social Protection, major Poor Countries have different ways that contributed, One of this ways are relatively about your's inefficiency from governments. Others important reasons are relatively about non Politic Inclusion in general Countries, the missing of Politic Inclusion are plausible evidence. The missing of needs approach on these Countries normally give high correlation with more relevance growth and more Prosperity needs, the missing of Basic needs approach show us that these Countries normally not converge to development need, because the main importance needs in the Country not are satisfied. To Satisfy all necessary needs approach, Countries needs on others hands establish good Public Policy, with for example Public expenses directly do make high Transformations in Country.

In major, the Poor's Countries represent the major cases of fail in many society, the reasons of these Countries. Angola, Mozambique and others Poor's Countries are perfect example that is Possible see in Áfricans Countries, for example. While, Poors societies needs allocated for example more money and more Prosperity to accelerate development and accelerate the Wealth money generated, this evidences when combined with good Public expenses directly to promote social stability and Sustainability in many different sectors. The Social Protection, can improve more efficiency and more Prosperity, when the all conditions relatively about your's strong Policy are plausible with growth need on these society, where the Wealth generated are necessary have good and high destiny to Change the Country and to Change the your's government Policy. The Politic decisors need establish better ways to break Underdevelopment and your's vicious circle, therefore, is important guarantee all necessary guaranties to promote and accelerate finish Poverty that is main reasons of social Protection in many Countries.

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