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THE ESSENCE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION

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СУТНІСТЬ СПРИЯННЯ ІНКЛЮЗИВНОМУ РОЗВИТКУ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ

This research investigates the essence of the national economy inclusive development facilitation as a strategic imperative for achieving sustainable, equitable growth. The study's primary objective is to develop a reliable, adaptive, and measurable framework to guide stakeholders in addressing systemic socio-economic disparities, enhancing participation, and promoting socially intergroup equity. It has been demonstrated that the national inclusive development extends beyond poverty reduction, requiring institutional reform, participatory governance, and integrated socio-economic-environmental strategies. Empirical analysis underscores that inclusive political and economic institutions, those that enable broad-based participation and constrain elite capture are essential for equitable economic outcomes. The SMART framework, adapted for the national inclusive development, operationalizes three overarching goals: enhancing equitable access to economic opportunities, strengthening human capital and social protection systems, and fostering robust and inclusive governance and institutional frameworks has been designed. This framework facilitates the clear definition and effective management of national objectives, ensuring coherence and alignment with overarching national strategies for broad-based prosperity and reduced societal friction.

It has been grounded that the national inclusive development achievement requires comprehensive governance reforms that dismantle extractive practices and embed principles of transparency, accountability, and active citizen participation. The effective facilitation of the national economy inclusive development necessitates institutional transformation, targeted investments in human capital, and inclusive governance models. Strategic use of multi-stakeholder collaboration enhances policy implementation and resource mobilization. Ultimately, inclusive development is not only a socio-political necessity but a fundamental determinant of sustained national prosperity. By embedding equity, participation, and sustainability into the core of economic policymaking, governments can foster robust, inclusive, and ready for future challenges national economy.

Дане дослідження вивчає сутність сприяння інклюзивному розвитку національної економіки як стратегічного імперативу для досягнення сталого та справедливого зростання. Головною метою дослідження є розробка надійної, адаптивної та вимірюваної структури, яка б спрямувала зацікавлені сторони до вирішення системних соціально-економічних диспропорцій, розширенні участі та сприянні соціально міжгруповій рівності. Продемонстровано, що національний інклюзивний розвиток виходить за рамки скорочення бідності та вимагає інституційної ре-

форми, партисипативного управління та комплексних соціально-економічних та екологічних стратегій. Емпіричний аналіз підкреслює, що інклюзивні політичні та економічні інститути, які забезпечують широку участь та обмежують захоплення елітами, є важливими для досягнення справедливих економічних результатів. Розроблено SMART структуру, адаптовану для національного інклюзивного розвитку, яка втілює в практиці три головні цілі: розширення рівного доступу до економічних можливостей, зміцнення людського капіталу та систем соціального захисту, а також сприяння створенню надійних та інклюзивних управлінських та інституційних структур. Ця структура сприяє чіткому визначенню та ефективному управлінню національними цілями, забезпечуючи узгодженість та відповідність із загальними національними стратегіями для широкого процвітання та зменшення суспільних суперечностей.

Обгрунтовано, що досягнення національного інклюзивного розвитку вимагає комплексних реформ управління, які ліквідують екстрактивні практики та запровадять принципи прозорості, підзвітності та активної участі громадян. Ефективне сприяння інклюзивному розвитку національної економіки вимагає інституційної трансформації, цілеспрямованих інвестицій у людський капітал та інклюзивних моделей управління. Стратегічне використання співпраці з багатьма зацікавленими сторонами покращує впровадження політики та мобілізацію ресурсів. Зрештою, інклюзивний розвиток є не лише соціально-політичною необхідністю, а й фундаментальним визначальним фактором сталого розвитку національної економіки. Імплементуючи рівність, участь та сталий розвиток в основу економічної політики, уряди можуть сприяти розвитку стійкої, інклюзивної та готової до майбутні викликів національної економіки.

Key words: economic growth, inclusive development, national economy.
Ключові слова: економічне зростання, інклюзивний розвиток, національна економіка.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Inclusive economic development is the foundational principle for the national prosperity, defined as ensuring that all segments of society, particularly poor or socially vulnerable groups, possess full, fair, and equitable access to market and economic opportunities. This encompasses their roles as employees, leaders, consumers, and entrepreneurs, aiming to enhance the national wealth and overall well-being while concurrently reducing poverty and fostering intergenerational equity through high employment and economic enrollment rates. The concept extends beyond mere economic metrics, serving as a critical component for achieving broader sustainable development goals. It mandates the integration of economic progress with social justice and environmental stewardship in policy formulation and decision-making, thereby ensuring a holistic approach to national advancement. This understanding underscores that aggregate economic growth alone is insufficient to guarantee societal progress while the very nature and distribution of that growth are paramount. The focus shifts from simply increasing a nation's output to actively shaping the mechanisms of growth to ensure broad participation and benefit sharing, thereby embedding social and human rights objectives at the core of economic policy.

Despite periods of aggregate economic expansion in numerous nations, significant structural challenges persist, manifesting as high rates of unemployment, underemployment, escalating inequality, and pervasive poverty. Current forecasts indicate a deceleration in global real GDP per capita growth, the trend that intensifies economic pressures and compels a greater number of workers into informal employment, thereby exacerbating existing disparities. This enduring deficit of decent work opportunities, coupled with insufficient investments and under-consumption, fundamentally erodes the basic social contract that underpins democratic societies: the expectation that all citizens should partake in economic progress. This situation reveals that non-inclusive growth is not merely an economic inefficiency or a suboptimal allocation of resources. Rather, it represents a profound threat to social cohesion and political stability. Governments and policymakers must therefore recognize that facilitating inclusive development is a strategic imperative, essential for maintaining societal harmony and preventing widespread disillusionment that could otherwise manifest as social unrest or political instability.

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The concept of inclusive development has evolved significantly in the last two decades, with increasing attention given to the mechanisms through which the national economies can facilitate broad-based, equitable, and sustainable growth. The essence of the inclusive development facilitation lies in ensuring that economic growth translates into shared prosperity, reduced inequality, and expanded opportunities for marginalized groups. Inclusive development is generally understood as growth that is socially equitable, environmentally sustainable, and economically robust [1]. Unlike traditional growth paradigms that prioritize aggregate GDP increases without regard to distributional outcomes, inclusive development seeks to ensure that the benefits of growth are widely shared [2]. The prominent theoretical framework for inclusive development is provided by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which emphasizes expanding human capabilities, fostering social protection systems, and ensuring participatory decision-making [3]. It should be noted thar the inclusive development must go beyond poverty reduction to address structural inequality. For instance, Kanbur R. and Rauniyar G. argue that the effectiveness of inclusive growth strategies hinges on their capacity to create productive employment, improve access to services, and reduce disparities between regions and groups [4]. Zinchuk T. and others point out a pronounced disparity between the living standards in rural and urban areas, which drives a steady migration of young people to cities. This trend leads to imbalances in the age and gender composition of rural communities, a gradual decline in the overall rural population, and reduced activity levels in rural areas. By most measures, the development of the rural economy fails to align with the principles of economic and social sustainability [5].

Policy tools and strategies that national economies can employ to facilitate the inclusive development. According to Anand R., fiscal policy plays a central role in promoting inclusiveness through progressive taxation and redistributive spending on health, education, and social protection. This empirical study across emerging economies demonstrates that well-designed fiscal policies can significantly reduce income inequality without hampering growth [6]. Similarly, infrastructure investment is widely regarded as a powerful lever for inclusive development. Calderon C. and Serven L. provide cross-country evidence showing that improvements in infrastructure access and quality disproportionately benefit low-income population by lowering transportation costs, increasing market connectivity, and enhancing access to social services. These findings underscore the importance of public investment strategies targeted at marginalized regions and communities [7]. Financial inclusion has also emerged as a key dimension of facilitating inclusive development. Demirguc-Kunt A. analyzed global survey data and highlight the role of inclusive financial systems in enabling entrepreneurship, smoothing consumption, and building resilience among the poor. These research suggests that regulatory reforms, digital payment systems, and microfinance initiatives can effectively expand financial access and support inclusive growth trajectories [8].

In the current macroeconomic environment, against the backdrop of the European Union's proposed new cross-border, rational economic order, inclusive growth ensures that all member states can benefit from the union's progress, economic integration, and development. It is essential to highlight several key priorities in formulating and implementing the European strategy for the inclusive economic growth. These priorities include achieving high employment levels, developing new skills, anticipating and managing change, and combating poverty. These priorities are embodied in the officially adopted EU Flagship Initiatives, which also align with the Sustainable Development Goals. For instance, the priority of "New skills, anticipation and management of change" is consistent with EU Flagship Initiatives such as "Innovation Union", "A Digital Agenda for Europe", "Resource Efficient Europe" and "An Agenda for New Skills and Jobs". These initiatives are further connected to Sustainable Development Goals 4 (Quality Education) and 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation) [9].

A critical stream of literature situates inclusive development within the broader context of structural transformation. According to McMillan M., Rodrik D., and Sepulveda C., structural transformation defined as the reallocation of economic activity from low- to high-productivity sectors is a key driver of long-term inclusive growth. Their research, using panel data from developing countries, indicates that countries with more inclusive structural change tend to achieve higher reductions in poverty and inequality [10]. This view is supported by empirical studies focusing on industrial policy. For example, Stiglitz J. and Lin J. argue that targeted industrial policies can facilitate inclusive structural transformation by fostering sectors with high employment potential, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and promoting technological upgrading in labor-intensive industries. Their approach emphasizes the need for adaptive policy frameworks that respond to country-specific contexts [11].

Another crucial dimension of the literature concerns the role of governance and institutions in enabling inclusive development. Acemoglu D. and Robinson J. seminal work posits that inclusive political institutions — those that allow broad-based participation and constrain elite capture are fundamental to achieving inclusive economic outcomes. Their theory is supported by cross country econometric analyses showing that inclusive institutions correlate with lower inequality and more equitable growth [12]. Klasen S. extends this analysis by examining how social and political exclusion perpetuates economic marginalization. His review of evidence from Africa, Asia, and Latin America highlights the need for policies that address institutional discrimination, gender inequality, and social exclusion to facilitate truly inclusive development [13]. Similarly, the World Bank (2020) emphasizes the importance of good governance, accountability, and citizen engagement in designing and implementing inclusive policies [14]. Through case studies in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, the report shows that participatory policy-making processes and robust accountability mechanisms improve the effectiveness of pro-poor programs and reduce elite capture.

Resent researches are increasingly integrates environmental sustainability with inclusive development. The notion of "inclusive green growth" has been championed by scholars who argue that environmental sustainability is a prerequisite for long-term inclusiveness [15]. Their work, using macroeconomic modeling, demonstrates that climate change disproportionately affects the poor and that green investments can create jobs while reducing vulnerability. Similarly, the IPCC underscores that effective climate adaptation policies must be inclusive by design, ensuring that vulnerable communities have the resources and agency to participate in climate resilience efforts [16]. This integration of social and environmental objectives has been described as a key frontier in inclusive development research. While the research on inclusive development facilitation is extensive, several gaps remain. First, much of the empirical research focuses on aggregate national policies, with relatively less attention given to local and community-level dynamics [17]. Second, while cross-country econometric studies provide broad patterns, they often fail to account for the complex political economy factors that shape policy implementation on the ground [18]. Addressing these gaps will be critical for advancing a more nuanced understanding of how national economies can effectively facilitate inclusive development.

FORMULATION OF THE ARTICLE'S OBJECTIVES

This article addresses the critical imperative for new economic paradigms that transcend traditional growth-centric models, focusing on inclusive national development. It posits that existing frameworks are insufficient to mitigate escalating global challenges, including inequality, unemployment, and poverty deepening. The research meticulously designs the national economy inclusive development SMART goal framework, aiming to provide a dependable, capable, adaptive, measurable framework for policymakers.

Key research objectives include:

— examining the structural role of inclusive institutions in promoting equitable, sustainable economic growth and mitigating elite-driven extractive practices;

— analyzing the interdependence between the governance quality, institutional transparency, and inclusive human development outcomes;

— assessing the applicability of the SMART goals framework for formulating adaptive, measurable strategies in national inclusive development policy.

The methodological basis of the research is general scientific and specific methods of economic phenomena and processes cognition. Therefore, the following methods have been applied: monographic (while the recent research on the national economy inclusive development facilitation essence study); logical generalization (while the interdependence between the governance quality, institutional transparency, and inclusive human development outcomes analysis); abstract-logical (when the national economy inclusive development SMART goal framework design); heuristic (when key scientific and research findings generalization and highlighting the future research area).

THE PAPER MAIN BODY

Inclusive growth serves as a vital nexus, connecting macroeconomic frameworks, with microeconomic dynamics, including structural transformation, economic diversification, and the creative destruction of jobs and enterprises. It underscores the importance of both the pace and the pattern of growth, asserting that sustainable growth necessitates periods of intensive growth fueled by improvements in productivity and innovation. The "foundational economy" approach offers a compelling perspective, highlighting the critical importance of material infrastructures such as water, food, energy, and sewer systems and essential welfare services including health, education, and elderly care as fundamental requirements for all citizens, irrespective of their income levels. This approach critically challenges the prevailing fixation on high-tech industries and aggregate GDP growth, arguing that such growth often fails to translate into improved living standards for a broad segment of the population and can, in fact, exacerbate inequality.

Inclusive institutions are fundamentally characterized by their capacity to establish and safeguard property rights, to constrain social elites from expropriating the income and property of other members of society, and to ensure equal opportunities for employment, social security, and civil rights for all individuals. Economic growth is significantly more probable under the aegis of inclusive economic and political institutions, as opposed to extractive ones. Extractive institutions, by contrast, are those that fail to protect property rights, erect barriers to market entry, and restrict the free functioning of markets, often being controlled by those who wield political power to extract resources for their own benefit. There is the significant correlation between most governance indicators including political stability, governmental effectiveness, adherence to the rule of law, and the control of corruption and positive outcomes in inclusive human development. The robust theoretical and empirical evidence linking inclusive institutions to sustainable economic development underscores that institutional quality is not merely a facilitating factor but a foundational determinant of equitable growth. This implies that genuine inclusive development necessitates a profound transformation of governance structures to dismantle extractive practices and embed principles of equal opportunity and resource access, recognizing that such reforms are inherently political and require challenging entrenched power dynamics.

Inclusive economic development is fundamentally characterized by stable, equitable, and comprehensive economic growth, aiming for a people-centered economy where macroeconomic expansion and social equity are mutually compatible. This paradigm ensures that all societal members, irrespective of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, or other demographic factors, gain access to economic opportunities and essential re-

Table 1. The National Economy Inclusive Development SMART Goal Framework

SMART Priterion	Description	Porrespondence to the Inclusive Development Poncept	Ponsiderations/ Phallenges
Specific	Objectives must be precisely defined to address particular dimensions of economic inclusion, such as reducing income inequality, improving access to education and healthcare for marginalized populations, or enhancing employment opportunities in underserved regions.	Ensures targeted policy actions that directly tackle structural disparities and promote equitable participation in the national economy.	Requires comprehensive diagnostics to identify exclusion factors; balancing competing interests while maintaining clarity of focus.
Measurable	Establish quantifiable indicators and benchmarks, such as poverty rates, Gini coefficients, employment rates of vulnerable groups, or access to social services, enabling systematic monitoring and evaluation.	Enables empirical assessment of policy effectiveness in advancing equitable growth and social inclusion.	Data collection may be constrained by limitations in statistical capacity, disaggregation, and timeliness; potential discrepancies in data quality.
Achievable	Goals should be realistically attainable given the country's institutional capacities, fiscal constraints, and macroeconomic conditions, with clearly articulated resource allocations and implementation plans.	Aligns ambitious inclusivity objectives with practical feasibility, promoting sustainable and credible policy outcomes.	Institutional weaknesses, resource limitations, and governance challenges can impede progress; coordination among multiple stakeholders is critical.
Relevant	Align goals with national development strategies, international commitments (e.g., SDGs), and socio-economic priorities to ensure that inclusive development is embedded within broader economic policy frameworks.	Integrates inclusion as a core pillar of sustainable national development, fostering policy coherence and synergy.	Potential trade-offs between growth and redistribution goals; ensuring stakeholder alignment across sectors and levels of government.
Time-bound	Define explicit timelines, including short-, medium-, and long-term targets, to provide a clear schedule for implementation, monitoring, and accountability.	Facilitates timely policy adjustments and sustained commitment toward reducing inequalities within defined periods.	Political cycles, external shocks (e.g., economic crises, pandemics), and evolving socio-economic conditions may disrupt timelines and require flexibility.

Source: designed by the author.

sources, including education, healthcare, and employment. This approach moves beyond mere quantitative economic expansion to encompass qualitative attributes such as social justice, economic mobility, environmental sustainability, and technological innovation. Its core objective is to cultivate a just, inclusive, and sustainable economic environment that elevates the well-being of the entire society, stimulating income growth, fostering entrepreneurship, and generating new employment opportunities.

The conceptual evolution from traditional economic growth models to inclusive development signifies a deeper, systemic recognition of the interconnectedness between economic prosperity, social equity, and environmental health. This implies that sustained economic growth is contingent upon addressing societal well-being. Traditional economic models often prioritized GDP growth, frequently overlooking or even exacerbating social inequalities and environmental degradation. However, contemporary global challenges, including escalating social inequality, environmental threats, digital transformation, and demographic shifts, necessitate a fundamental re-evaluation of these conventional models. Inclusive development, by integrating social, economic, and environmental dimensions, inherently aims to build a more resilient and stable society. This suggests that widespread prosperity and reduced "unfreedom", a concept articulated as the removal of major sources of deprivation like poverty and tyranny, are not merely social desiderata but essential economic drivers, fostering a more reliable and sustainable economic foundation. The implication is that neglecting social justice and environmental sustainability can, in the long run, undermine economic growth itself.

Strategic goal setting is a foundational element in any transformative endeavor, providing essential direction, motivation, clear focus, and means to clarify the relative importance of various initiatives within the national policy. This structured approach is particularly vital for complex, long-term objectives such as the national economic transformation. The global adoption and structured nature of frameworks like the SDGs implicitly compel national development planning towards more explicit, measurable, and accountable goal-setting methodologies, thereby creating an enabling environment for frameworks like SMART. The SDGs are not merely aspirational statements; they are "integrated and indivisible" and include specific targets and indicators. This inherent structure pushes national planning frameworks towards defining clear, measurable objectives.

The SMART goals framework serves as a widely adopted methodology for establishing clear, attainable, and meaningful objectives across various domains. SMART is an acronym representing five critical criteria: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. The adoption of the SMART framework offers numerous advantages, including enhanced clarity, increased productivity, and fostered growth, by simplifying the identification of next steps, facilitating expectation management, and enabling effective task prioritization. Policymakers must therefore approach SMART not as a rigid scientific model but as a flexible tool requiring significant adaptation, contextualization, and an awareness of its inherent limitations. Despite its origins in the business sector, the SMART objectives framework has proven adaptable for broader strategic frameworks, including project management and personal development. It serves as a crucial tool for structuring strategic plans into actionable, measurable, and time-sensitive goals. Applying SMART to national development objectives necessitates a nuanced understanding that these goals are typically long-term, involve a multitude of diverse stakeholders, and operate within highly dynamic and often uncertain environments. The framework's utility at the macro-level lies in its ability to facilitate the clear definition and effective management of national goals, thereby ensuring coherence and alignment with overarching national strategies and priorities.

The successful adaptation of SMART for the national inclusive development policy requires a fundamental shift from a purely "results-focused, binary outcome" mindset to one that embraces iterative learning, process-oriented progress, and resilience in the face of unforeseen circumstances. A significant limitation of the SMART framework is its rigidity, emphasis on binary outcomes (success or failure), and its failure to account for reassessment or emotional components. The national inclusive development, by contrast, is an inherently complex, non-linear process susceptible to external shocks (e.g., pandemics, armed conflicts, climate change impacts) and demands continuous learning and adaptation. Therefore, for macro-level application, the "Achievable" criterion must incorporate adaptive capacity, and the "Measurable" criterion should extend to tracking not just final outcomes but also process indicators and effort.

The effective application of SMART goals at the national level is contingent upon their integration within a broader, multi-sectoral, and multi-actor policy design framework that explicitly addresses interdependencies and potential trade-offs. The national development goals, particularly the SDGs, are "integrated and indivisible" and cut across economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Policy decisions focused on individual SDGs can inadvertently create trade-offs with others. This means that SMART goals for national development cannot be formulated in isolation; they must be conceived as components of a holistic system that considers interdependencies and facilitates multi-actor deliberation to optimize outcomes across various policy domains. Operationalizing the SMART framework for the national inclusive economic development necessitates a systematic and integrated approach, transforming abstract principles into actionable policy (Table 1).

Achieving national economy inclusive development necessitates a strategic, actionable framework. The SMART (goals framework provides a robust structure for designing, implementing, and monitoring such complex initiatives. This section outlines three overarching goals, detailing how each can be operationalized within the SMART framework to ensure project success:

Goal 1: Enhance equitable access to economic opportunities. This goal aims to dismantle barriers and create a level playing field for all individuals and businesses to participate in and benefit from economic activity. It directly addresses the core definition of an inclusive economy, which ensures full, fair, and equitable access to market opportunities. Measurement: the success of this goal can be quantified through several key indicators. The primary metric is the reduction in income inequality, measured by the Gini coefficient or the income growth rate of the bottom 40 % of the population relative to the top 60 %. Another crucial measure is the increase in formal employment rates for previously marginalized groups, such as persons with disabilities, women, and ethnic minorities. Additionally, growth in the number of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) owned by disadvantaged groups, coupled with their access to finance, serves as an important indicator. The proportion of the population with access to quality financial services (e.g., savings accounts, loans, insurance) provides a direct measure of financial inclusion. The development of an Inclusive Growth Index (IGI) that encompasses economy, living conditions, equality, and governance pillars can also provide the comprehensive measurement. Attainability: achieving equitable access is attainable through a combination of targeted policy interventions and structural reforms. Implementing progressive taxation policies and robust social protection programs can directly reduce income disparities and provide a safety net for vulnerable populations. Promoting entrepreneurship and small business development through initiatives that provide financial support and mentorship can create new avenues for economic participation, particularly for marginalized communities. Reforming labor market regulations to protect workers rights and ensure fair labor practices is also critical. The feasibility is enhanced by recognizing that inclusive growth is about enlarging the economy and creating new opportunities, rather than merely redistributing existing resources. Relevance: this goal is profoundly relevant to the overall success of the national economy inclusive development. Systemic inequality of opportunity is detrimental, potentially derailing the entire growth process through political instability or social conflict. By expanding opportunities, a nation can more fully utilize its labor force, particularly those trapped in low-productivity activities or entirely excluded from economic processes. This not only enhances individual well-being but also contributes to overall economic growth and sustainability. Ensuring equitable access fosters a dynamic economy where all citizens can contribute their potential, leading to broader-based prosperity and reduced societal friction.

Goal 2: Strengthen human capital and social protection systems: focuses on investing in the capabilities of the population and establishing reliable safety nets to ensure that all individuals, especially the most vulnerable, can participate in and benefit from economic progress. Measurement: progress towards strengthening human capital can be measured by improvements in educational attainment rates, particularly for marginalized groups, and increased access to quality vocational training and skill development programs. Health outcomes, such as reductions in child mortality and improvements in life expectancy, serve as indicators of enhanced well-being and productive capacity. The effectiveness of social protection systems can be measured by the coverage rate of cash transfer programs for poor families and the reduction in the depth of poverty among beneficiaries. Furthermore, the proportion of the population with access to basic public services like healthcare and clean water indicates foundational support for human development. Attainability: this goal is highly attainable through strategic public investments and policy reforms. Investing in quality education infrastructure, providing comprehensive vocational training, and promoting lifelong learning are direct pathways to human capital development. The expansion of social safety nets, including conditional cash transfers and public works programs, has proven effective in mitigating vulnerability and enabling productive investments by recipient households, as demonstrated by initiatives in various developing countries. These programs often target vulnerable populations, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, ensuring that support reaches those most in need. While upfront costs are involved, the long-term gains in productivity and social stability make these investments economically viable and strategically sound. Relevance: the relevance of this goal is paramount for sustainable and inclusive development. Denying disadvantaged individuals access to nutrition, quality education, and job opportunities prevents them from participating in and benefiting from economic growth. Investing in human capital directly enhances the productive resources and capacity of the labor force, while social protection provides the resilience needed to navigate economic shocks and transitions. This approach aligns with the understanding that development is about "expanding the real freedoms" including the freedom to be healthy, educated, and secure. By fostering a skilled and healthy workforce and protecting the most vulnerable, a nation builds a more robust, equitable, and resilient economy.

Goal 3: Foster robust and inclusive governance and institutional frameworks: addresses the foundational requirement of strong, transparent, and accountable governance structures and institutions to enable and sustain inclusive development. Measurement: the efficacy of governance can be assessed through indices measuring government effectiveness, rule of law, and control of corruption. Specific metrics include the transparency of budget execution and the accountability of service providers to citizens. The level of citizen engagement and participation in decision-making processes, particularly from marginalized communities, is a qualitative but crucial indicator of inclusive governance. Furthermore, the reduction in policy discontinuity and the speed of reform implementation can serve as proxies for improved political stability and institutional capacity. Attainability: fostering robust and inclusive governance is attainable through sustained efforts in institutional reform and capacity building. This involves improving budget execution, enhancing transparency, and strengthening accountability mechanisms within government. Addressing weak rule of law and institutional deficiencies is critical, as these are significant determinants of differing growth rates among countries. Strategies include promoting public-private partnerships and encouraging collaboration among various stakeholders, including civil society, businesses, and academia, to increase the likelihood of successful policy implementation. Overcoming resistance to change through comprehensive change management programs, stakeholder engagement, and transparent communication is essential. While challenges exist, the potential for significant gains from structural reforms that unleash investment opportunities and ensure equitable benefit sharing makes this goal achievable. Relevance: this goal is critically relevant because weak governance and insufficient social cohesion are identified as primary constraints to implementing pro-development policies. Without strong and inclusive institutions, even well-intentioned policies may fail to achieve their desired impact. Trust between citizens and the state is fundamental for implementing reforms, as citizens must believe that short-term losses will be offset by long-term gains. Effective governance ensures that policies are formulated appropriately, budgets are allocated adequately for public services, and guarantees are in place for equal opportunities and benefits from economic growth. By strengthening governance, a nation can create an enabling environment for competition, trade, and financial system improvements, all of which are vital for sustainable and inclusive growth.

It worth to be noted that, public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are increasingly recognized as critical mechanisms for fostering inclusive economic development, particularly in addressing the needs of underserved populations. These partnerships strategically combine the resources, infrastructure, and regulatory support of government with innovation, efficiency, and capital from the private sector. Successful PPPs are characterized by a receptive and supportive public sector, clearly defined and measurable objectives, transparently delineated roles and shared risks negotiated fairly, active and meaningful participation from all partners, and satisfactory accountability and openness with the public. From the public sector's perspective, strong political leadership, active public-sector involvement throughout the project lifecycle, a meticulously developed plan (often formalized in a detailed contract), open communication with all stakeholders, and the judicious selection of the "best value" partner are paramount for success. The emphasis on PPPs as a mechanism for inclusive development signifies the recognition that governments alone often cannot meet the vast investment and innovation needs for broad-based prosperity. This implies a strategic shift towards shared responsibility and risk, leveraging private sector dynamism while ensuring public interest and equitable outcomes are paramount through robust governance and clear contractual frameworks.

Achieving inclusive growth is closely tied to fostering active engagement with citizens and businesses to develop more inclusive policies and services. Cultivating an inclusive decision-making process through robust public participation is crucial. This involves utilizing official communication channels, implementing participatory budgeting mechanisms, and leveraging information technology to enhance communication and feedback loops. It is essential to ensure that civil participation is safe, which includes protecting journalists and anti-corruption non-governmental organizations and establishing reliable whistleblower protection mechanisms. Multi-stakeholder and multidisciplinary approaches are vital for navigating complex socio-economic transitions, particularly in challenging contexts such as mining regions, transforming potential obstacles into enduring positive legacies. These collaborative approaches involve inclusive processes designed to strengthen community resilience and ensure sustainable development. The emphasis on active engagement with civil society and multi-stakeholder approaches signifies a shift from top-down governance to a more participatory and democratic model of development. This implies that sustainable inclusive development is fundamentally a co-creation process, where diverse voices and local knowledge are integrated into policy design and implementation, fostering ownership and ensuring that solutions are contextually relevant and genuinely meet community needs.

Despite significant advancements in understanding and promoting inclusive development, several critical areas warrant further rigorous scientific inquiry to guide future policy and practice. There is an ongoing need for research focused on designing and scientifically validating domestic inclusive economic development models that are specifically tailored to the unique socio-economic and institutional contexts of individual nations. Unexplored dimensions include the nuanced regional aspects and specific mechanisms required for achieving inclusive growth objectives, the complexities of regulating diverse stakeholders' interests, comprehensive risk assessment methodologies for implementing inclusive economic principles, and the formalization of impact factors to enable more precise measurement.

CONCLUSIONS

Inclusive institutions are fundamental to sustainable economic growth, as they protect property rights, limit elite expropriation, and ensure equitable access to employment, education, and civil rights. Strengthening these institutions reduces systemic inequalities and supports social cohesion, which are prerequisites for long-term development. Achieving the national inclusive development requires comprehensive governance reforms that dismantle extractive practices and embed principles of transparency, accountability, and active citizen participation. These reforms must address entrenched power dynamics, promote the rule of law, and enhance policy continuity to enable meaningful, lasting change. The integration of SMART goals into national planning frameworks facilitates clear, measurable, and adaptive strategies aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. This structured approach enables policymakers to manage complex interdependencies, anticipate trade-offs across sectors, and ensure that progress remains resilient in the face of external shocks. Leveraging Public-Private Partnerships and multi-stakeholder collaboration is critical for mobilizing resources, fostering innovation, and designing context-specific solutions that address local needs. Such partnerships promote shared responsibility, risk management, and inclusivity in policy implementation, ensuring that economic growth is broad-based, equitable, and sustainable.

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