

Research Article

Social Policy and Human Development: A Never-Ending Issue

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Abstract. Community welfare is one of the objectives that the state must meet. Through social policy, then human development can be carried out. This human development in the future will improve the quality of people's lives. This research will be carried out to look at how social welfare is increased through social policies to develop humans. This research will use a qualitative approach. The research data comes from the results of previous research and studies which still have relevance to the contents of this study. The results of this study found that in order to develop humans, policies and planning are unavoidable. Human development to create social welfare can be carried out with social policies supported by appropriate budgets. Acceleration of human development itself can be carried out by implementing social empowerment and community-based social rehabilitation for problem groups.

Keywords: Social Policy, Human Development, Social Welfare.

A. INTRODUCTION

Development essentially aims to improve and improve the quality of human life. Related to this, development requires methods or guidelines for directed action to improve and enhance the quality of human life. A set of guidelines for implementing development strategies can also be referred to as a policy. Furthermore, social policies are designed to improve people's welfare or quality of life (Bibri & Krogstie, 2020).

Midgley then divides social policy into two aspects. First, social policy is understood as government policies and programs designed to improve people's welfare or improve human dignity. Second, social policy is an academic activity that includes a description, explanation, and evaluation of social policy (Dhemba & Nhapi, 2020).

Seeing Midgley's opinion, it can be said that social policy is related to public welfare or social welfare. This view is in line with Zastrow's opinion, which states that the purpose of social welfare is to meet every individual's social, economic, health and recreational needs. To achieve this goal, from the social policy, social service programs for the community are prepared (Mok et al., 2021).

Furthermore, social policies carried out by the government can be interpreted narrowly and broadly. Narrowly, the social policies implemented by the government can be seen, among others, from the social service programs in the field of social welfare put forward by the Deacon, namely social services in the health sector, social services in the education sector, social services in the housing sector, and personal social services (Wickert et al., 2021). Social policy is interpreted as social welfare policy, namely what is done by the government that affects the quality of human life. The efforts made by the government are categorized into

public assistance, social insurance, and social services, as well as issues that affect the fulfillment of social welfare services (McGann & Murphy, 2023).

Related to social policy, several studies have been conducted to examine social policies implemented by the government. Social policy studies are conducted to determine whether changes or improvements have occurred in clients' living conditions or program target groups. In other words, research related to social policy is more directed at implementing and evaluating social policy (Brodeur et al., 2021). Research on policy evaluation is carried out on programs run by the government. Apart from evaluating social policy, other research on social policy is directed at the implementation of social policy. These studies conclude that many service policies and programs have been implemented, but there are still some obstacles to implementation and achieving program goals (Campos & Reich, 2019). Even though social policies, which serve as guidelines in program formulation, have been well designed, this does not mean that their implementation will follow the expected objectives. In other words, the success of a policy is seen in how the procedure can be interpreted by the parties involved. In particular, how a policy is interpreted becomes a more useful guide to guide the implementation of the policy (Brancalion & Holl, 2020).

The interpretation of these policies can be seen from Jamrozik's view of the social policy level. Jamrozik explained that social policy is a series of processes covering three levels, namely the political sphere, the administrative sphere, and the operational sphere. The political level is the process of planning and policy formulation (Wang et al., 2022). The administrative level interprets and compiles policies into more operational activities. This interpretation process serves as a framework for the operational level where social services (service delivery) are carried out directly to the public (service-receiving public) (Gong et al., 2020).

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Social Policy

The author translates these social policies into policies in the social sector because, in government administration, there are quite a lot of policies, some of which relate to policies in the economic sector, the health sector, the employment sector, the field of natural or non-natural disasters, and so on (Steffen & Patt, 2022).

Policies in the social sector are generally related to those (the public) who cannot carry out social functions. For example, due to poverty, neglect (children, elderly), remoteness (alien), disability, unemployment, and so on. This is where social policy is needed so that the community can be empowered to carry out social functions, or the community needs social protection and security or social rehabilitation to carry out its social functions (Kansiime et al., 2021).

A social policy is a government decree made to respond to issues of a public nature, namely addressing social problems or meeting the needs of the general public. For example, in Indonesia, there are still many of our people who live below the poverty line, this is inseparable from the problem of unemployment, limited resources, and cultural influences (Tawai et al., 2021). Apart from poverty, there are many other social problems, such as neglect, disability, old age, drug victims, disasters, and others which, if included in the program category, are social welfare programs (Banerjee & Rao, 2021).

Thus, social policy is a government decree designed collectively to prevent the occurrence of social problems (preventive function), overcome social problems (curative function), and promote forms of welfare (development function) as a manifestation of the state's obligation to fulfill the rights of its citizens (Salter & Hall, 2022).

A policy in the social sector is taken as an effort to build the community's social welfare so that the community can carry out its social functions or fulfill its basic needs. Therefore, we

carry out various developments in Indonesia aimed at increasing the standard of living of the people (Indonesian people) through a (planned) stage so that the intent of the fourth paragraph of the preamble of the 1955 Constitution is realized (Ryan et al., 2020).

In the same way as Parapat Gultom's views on the discussion of the state civil apparatus in Batu Bara Regency, he explained that social policy is a decision formulated based on existing problems and the potential to solve existing social problems (Wanzenböck et al., 2020).

According to Edi Suharto, social policy is a public policy that has preventive, curative, and developmental functions. Social policy is a policy that is designed collectively to prevent social problems (preventive function) to overcome social problems (curative), and promote welfare (development) as a manifestation of the state's obligation to fulfill the social rights of its citizens (Iriarte-Roteta et al., 2020).

Edy Suharto further explained that in a broad outline, "social policy" is embodied in three categories: legislation, social service programs, and the taxation system. With these three categories, it can be stated that every legislation, law, or government regulation, both local government and concerning issues and social life is a form of social policy, but not all social policies are in the form of legislation (Vahabi et al., 2020).

There are quite a several strategic issues related to social problems for which the government has adopted a policy as a legal basis for implementing treatment programs. Social policies taken by the government are in the form of laws, presidential decrees or presidential instructions, ministerial regulations, and others. However, social problems continue to grow and develop according to the pace of development and technological progress (Garg, 2021).

If seen in general, many social policies implemented by the central government cannot be carried out by local governments, many of which cannot be responded to by local governments because they are related to budget constraints. On the other hand, many world social institutions donate their finances to address these social problems (in Indonesia) but are still far from expectations, even though yearly it tends to decline. This is inseparable from the human resources of the people with problems and their determination to change lives and the culture around them (Dzigbede et al., 2020). Therefore, the active participation of the community is highly demanded to participate in motivating and in-depth studies, especially by scientists, to find more reliable strategies to solve various social problems that exist in Indonesia (Kadarisman et al., 2022).

2. Human Development

Before entering into the notion of human development, it must first meet universal human needs. According to Gilbert and Spect, every human being has a number of needs, namely physical, emotional, intellectual, spiritual, and social (Cardoso et al., 2022). Then according to Selo Soemardjan, human needs consist of three, namely (1) basic needs, which include the need for food, clothing, shelter, and health; (2) social needs, including education, recreation, transportation, internal and external interactions; and (3) developmental needs, including savings, special education and access to information (Achmad et al., 2022).

Achieving these types of needs illustrates the degree of fulfillment of human requirements. If humans can optimally fulfill these types of needs, then it can be said that humans have been able to meet their needs or that the degree of fulfillment of their needs is high. Conversely, if humans are less or even unable to meet these types of needs, then the degree of fulfillment of their needs is moderate or even low (Szabo et al., 2020).

For humans to be able to meet their needs, development is needed. According to Budiman, the general understanding of development is an effort to advance the life of the community and its citizens. Or the progress achieved by society (in the economic field). Based on this understanding, human development can be interpreted as progress achieved by human

society in meeting its financial needs (Yahiji et al., 2019). However, this understanding can be expanded, bearing in mind that human needs are not only economic but also social, then human development can be given an understanding as the condition and level of progress of human life as measured by its ability to meet life needs and social services (Mensah, 2019).

Various measuring instruments are used to determine human development, including the Human Development Index or the Physical Quality of Life Index. Specifically, the Human Development Index (Human Development Index/IPM) is a tool used to measure the success of development using the approach of “human-centered development” or people-centered development/PCD (Croes et al., 2020). There are three parameters used to measure the success of human development using HDI, namely (1) health and longevity, which is read from life expectancy; (2) education as measured by the average literacy rate and length of schooling; and (3) income as measured by purchasing power. The Central Bureau of Statistics uses the measuring tool for human development in the form of HDI to determine the degree of human development in Indonesia because Indonesia has now directed its approach towards human-centered development (Lai & Chen, 2020).

C. METHOD

This research will be carried out using a qualitative approach. This research method is descriptive qualitative with data obtained through literature study. The research data was obtained from various previous studies and studies that still have relevance to the discussion of social policy in human development. After the researcher has successfully collected the research data, these data will be processed so that later the results of this research can be found.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Development Program for Social Welfare

The social welfare development program is one of the parts of national development in general. The social welfare development program is human development for people with social problems developing the social environment as a means of supporting social welfare. It is specific, and the implementers of the social welfare development program require social workers and professional social workers, even at the village/regency level, the involvement of the pillars of community social participation, women’s leadership in the social field, social organization leaders are required (Dettlaff & Boyd, 2020).

Success in implementing social development programs is not limited to the government’s responsibility, although various laws and other laws and regulations serve as supporters, but require cross-sectoral collaboration between government agencies, the business world, the environmental community, and the people with social welfare problems themselves.

The author argues that the targets of social welfare development are people who are unable to carry out social functions, such as the poor, neglected, disabled, unemployed, people with chronic illnesses, homeless people, beggars, street children, drug victims, people with AIDS, the elderly, remote indigenous communities, disaster victims, and others (Dewanckel et al., 2022).

Suppose this social welfare development work program is to be successful, then as actors of social planning and implementers of social welfare development. In that case, it requires staff with social work professions who are supported by the professions of education, health, entrepreneurship, religion, agriculture, fisheries, and others who are also called upon to improve the lives of people with social welfare problems themselves.

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 2017 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the social welfare development program is divided into five areas,

namely: a) Social rehabilitation program; b) Development program for the poor; c) Social empowerment program; d) Social protection and security programs; and e) Program management support and technical tasks.

The five social welfare development programs referred to in the implementation of development are supported by several laws and regulations and their derivatives, such as law no. 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare supported by law no. 31 of 2011 concerning handling the poor, supported by government regulation no. 39 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare, and RI Minister of Social Affairs regulation no. 27 of 2017 concerning the Strategic Plan, the operational guidelines and operational guidelines have even been prepared.

Apart from supporting laws and regulations, the government also allocates a budget with APBN funding sources so that the use of the budget can be legally justified. However, have people with social welfare problems decreased? Are social welfare issues only the responsibility of the central government? Of course, the answer is no because the birth of Law no. 23 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, social welfare issues are the responsibility of the local government as well as the responsibility of the Indonesian people, so many social welfare institutions were established to participate as executors of social welfare development programs.

In the development of social welfare, there are known principles in its implementation, namely: a) The principle of social solidarity means that the implementation of social welfare must be based on a social concern to help people who need help with empathy and compassion; b) The principle of justice, namely in the implementation of social welfare, must emphasize the aspects of equity, non-discrimination, and balance between rights and obligations; c) The principle of benefit means that the implementation of social welfare must provide benefits for improving citizens' quality of life; d) The principle of integration means that the implementation of social welfare must integrate various related components to run in a coordinated and synergistic manner; e) The principle of partnership means that in implementing social welfare, a partnership between the government is needed in dealing with social welfare issues and improving social welfare; f) The principle of openness means giving the broadest possible access to the public to obtain information related to implementing social welfare; g) The principle of accountability means that every implementation of social welfare must be accountable in accordance with laws and regulations; h) The principle of participation means that all components of society are involved in every implementation of social welfare; i) The principle of professionalism means that every implementation of social welfare must be based on professionalism in accordance with the scope of its duties and be carried out as optimally as possible; and j) The principle of sustainability means that the implementation of social welfare is carried out continuously to achieve independence.

The objectives of implementing social welfare are: a) Improving the standard of living, welfare, quality, and survival; b) Restoring social functions to achieve independence; c) Improving community social resilience in preventing and dealing with social welfare problems; d) Improving the ability, awareness, and social responsibility of the business world in implementing social welfare in a standardized and sustainable manner; e) Improving the ability and awareness of the community to implement social welfare in a standardized and sustainable manner; and f) Improving the quality of social welfare management (Acuti et al., 2020).

2. Continuous Development

In general, the understanding of Continuous development is a process from one stage to the next. The stages of development referred to imply an improvement in the standard of living from the less able to become capable (from the human aspect), from the bad to the good (from the physical part), from the less clean to the clean (from the environmental aspect), from

the less organized to the regular (social environment aspect), and from traditional technology to modern technology (technological part), and the undisciplined becomes disciplined (behavior aspect) and the increasing growth of people's per capita income (economic factor).

In Indonesia, Continuous development is equated with annual development towards five years (medium-term development) to long-term development. The intended development covers the elements of social, national, and state life that are related to ideology, politics, economy, society, culture, and defense and security in realizing the nation's national ideals and goals, namely a just and prosperous society within the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia "advancing public welfare, educating the nation's life and participating in carrying out world order, eternal peace and social justice" based on Pancasila (Rahman et al., 2021).

That is why the core right of national development in Indonesia is the development of the whole human being and the development of the entire Indonesian society. This binding right to national development was better known during the New Order government as outlined in the MPR RI Decree No. 11/MPR/1993 regarding GBHN.

Unfortunately, in realizing complete human development and the development of all Indonesian society, the planning process comes from the central government (above), although there are teams that go down to the regions to communicate and discuss. However, the community is still considered an object of development, so the detailed needs of the community are not met, which results in income inequality between the poor and the rich (Sumpter et al., 2021).

The focus of development is always on the economy, while others follow as part of the development itself, resulting in a monopoly in economic growth by an elite group of private companies. At that time, the community and local government were limited to accepting the development plan without participating in formulating it, so it was seen that the community was apathetic and accepted it as it was. On the other hand, the implementation of development is oriented towards welfare, but it is still inherent that the people are seen as the object of development, not as the subject of development.

This causes the people to be very dependent on the government to protect, save, and improve their lives, weakening the people's fighting power in solving problems or fostering participation in Continuous development.

From experience, the Indonesian people carry out development until the end of long-term growth, and it is clear that the implementation of such development tends to be normative and uniform and does not reveal local variables that manifest the originality and interests or lives of the local population. This tendency diverts attention from the real problems of society, such as poverty, inequality, low productivity, limited job opportunities, and so on.

Continuous development is not limited to development directed at humans but relates to economic, environmental, infrastructure, cultural, and political development. Continuous development consists of three main pillars: economic, social, and environmental, mutually dependent and reinforcing. These three aspects cannot be separated because they lead to a causal relationship. Economic and social relations are expected to create equitable relations. The relationship between the economy and the environment is expected to continue (viable).

Continuous development related to society implies human beings as individuals, families, or groups. Looking at the journey while dealing with people with social problems (the poor, neglected, disabled, unemployed, etc.), people with issues are closely related to mental attitudes (Oeij et al., 2019).

Therefore, the offer of a mental revolution in the development program during Jokowi's leadership was quite good. Unfortunately, government officials, community leaders, and institutional managers have not yet addressed the meaning of a mental revolution, so the

poverty rate with the various social welfare development programs launched seems to have slowed its success.

What about the government apparatus, which incidentally is a public servant or servant, protector, and protector of the community, also still requires attention related to mental attitude because there are still so many apparatus that we meet in each institution that has not provided excellent service. The presence of the community and community visits in the context of administrative needs will be very slow without being accompanied by lures. This means that the community is considered a burden, even though the salary and welfare benefits obtained come from the community itself through the taxes imposed.

Thus social-related development cannot be separated from the mental revolution in the government apparatus and society itself, including in environmental development. Environmental damage cannot be separated from the human activity itself. The difference between people in life and the environment is that they throw garbage anywhere, build settlements above watersheds, expand their homes by minimizing ditches, and so on (Zhao & Lin, 2021).

While the rights holders of forest management, as they like, encroach on and destroy the forest, they want to open it and burn the forest that is their business. Likewise, in the industrial world, as long as industrial waste can be disposed of at will or into rivers or ditches, it is disposed of by industrial management. This is where the role of policyholders is required to apply Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.

3. Continuous Development Issues

Continuous development is inseparable from the birth of issues in the development of social welfare. These issues can be divided into several sections, namely:

- a. Economic Issues: Economic growth is not only born from the production of the community but also comes from various large industries around it, which are the needs of the community in their daily life, especially the need for clothing and food. Traditional communities experience social changes in the market for clothing and food, resulting in conventional food production experiencing a reduction in income. Moreover, the influence of free trade, which knows no national borders, results in local goods being unable to compete with foreign products and foreign investment growth in this country (Schröder et al., 2020).
- b. Technology issues, advances in technology, and information have made the industrial world apply new technologies in producing market needs, as a result, the number of workers has decreased. Technological progress without being accompanied by the skills of each workforce, there will be competition between those with minimal skills and those who have responded to technological advances through independent learning. On the other hand, with technological advances, the use of labor is decreasing because labor-intensive patterns are being abandoned (Prasanna et al., 2019).
- c. Environmental issues, namely forests as the lungs of people's lives and the animals that live in them, are slowly becoming extinct, even the people of Remote Indigenous Communities (KAT) who live with existing natural conditions experience difficulties. Meanwhile, in urban areas, people's habit of littering makes the social environment in the form of drainage, river flows, and the like cause shallowness, so that during the rainy season, it causes prolonged flooding. This is inseparable from the influence of shifting cultural values so that the spirit of cooperation and social solidarity is fading so that one community and another forget to protect the environment (Li et al., 2020).
- d. Political issues within the country include large-scale demonstrations by hardline religious groups that disrupt public order and peace and lead to the image of national

leadership. Likewise, armed separatist groups and political separatist groups in Papua exist. This separatist group could have been masterminded by elements of foreign countries who were dissatisfied with the government's social policies (Setijadi, 2021).

Of these four issues, of course, the Indonesian government and people need to be vigilant and need new social policies to overcome them because these four issues will lead to adding new poverty for people who are unable to compete in life.

Adon Nasrullah explained that the issues of Continuous development are divided into three things, namely:

- a. Changes include physical and chemical life, such as heat bombs in cities (urban heat islands), climate change, the greenhouse effect, pollution by toxic gases, hollow ozone, flooding, noise, increasing dust levels, and others.
- b. The biological environment is starting to be deforested, more and more habitats are damaged and destroyed, so more and more other flora and fauna become rare or destroyed.
- c. Changes in the sociocultural and economic environment towards people's lifestyles. Urbanization problems change or shift in values such as diet, dress patterns, mindset, manners (ethics), and values.

In line with the issues mentioned above, several plans are needed an increase continuous development programs, namely:

- a. Increasing the promotion of the use of domestic production starting from government officials, political elites, community and religious leaders, and all levels of society. So, the national movement to increase the use of domestic production as Government Regulation no. 29 of 2018 concerning industrial empowerment 197 and RI Presidential Decree no. 24 of 2018 concerning the National Team for Increasing Domestic Production.
- b. Carry out increased innovation in producing raw goods into raw goods through appropriate technology in building community economic competition, especially in rural communities, as stated in the joint regulation of the Minister of Research and Technology and the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2012 and no. 36 of 2012 concerning strengthening regional innovation systems. Thus, local MSME products can accommodate a more promising workforce.
- c. Increasing environmental control, from pollution due to industrial waste and natural resources, especially production forests or protected forests from mining industry entrepreneurs or the like following Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management, so that the level of environmental quality is getting better.
- d. Do not hesitate to take legal action against armed criminal groups (KKB) and criminal political groups (KKP) who deliberately spread hoax news and cause disruption to community security and order in Continuous development.
- e. Improving the national mental revolution movement to accelerate the success of Continuous development for state apparatus in social services and other administrative services, as well as increasing the social education movement on cultural values that have grown to build social solidarity and the spirit of Unity in Diversity based on Pancasila.

E. CONCLUSION

Policy and planning are an integral part of human and national development. The development of social welfare will be carried out properly if an appropriate budget supports social policies and planning. Social empowerment and community-based social rehabilitation can be implemented to realize the speed of successful social welfare development. The

benchmark for the success of social welfare development will be bound if social problems and poverty rates decrease. Reducing the poverty rate and social issues will strengthen social security, therefore, social services are urgently needed in the framework of social planning to establish social policies in the development of social welfare.

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