

## The Importance of Social Development in Enhancing Communities

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**Summary:** Development policy is the comprehensive container for all economic, social, financial, and cultural policies, and following gaining independence, many countries, started adopting development plans and programmes in various fields that improve social stability with social programs being one of their key focuses. This was based on improving educational, health, demographic, and living infrastructures in general, etc. The aim of these development programs, particularly the social ones, is to enhance the quality of life in various fields, which has a positive impact on the stability of societies and leads them to levels of well-being that contribute to social cohesion and structural units. To clarify the causes of this cohesion, well-being, and overall development, we relied on a historical and analytical approach that crystallized in identifying the main foundations of social development, particularly in education, health, employment, and some other complementary facilities. Thanks to these foundations, many countries have achieved levels of development and progress in various fields social, cultural, political, and living, despite the lack of surface and underground resources in some of those countries.

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## **- Introduction :**

The negative consequences of the Second World War on the economic and social level, as well as the infrastructure of the societies affected by the war and other countries that sought to gain their independence. This led to the search for the advancement and development of their societies at all levels, especially the social aspect, which relied on the preparation of comprehensive development plans and programs, and the social axis was one of the main objectives on which they depended upon the development of their societies. These goals are mainly linked to the consequences of the Second World War on the social level, and in all its fields, health, education, livelihoods, etc. These development endeavors have been characterized by continuity up to now, and this is what resulted from the World Summit for Social Development in 1995(1) which laid down rules and principles that help preserve the livelihood of human life and reduce its suffering by seeking to improve living standards such as health, education, culture, insurance services etc.

Therefore, the aim of this topic was to clarify the importance of the elements of social development that have a fundamental role in maintaining the living standards of societies.

We asked the following questions to deal with this topic:

1 -Do these milestones of health, education, housing, employment, etc. achieve social stability and development?

2 -Is it necessary for the state to intervene financially in achieving the milestones of this stability?

To reply to these questions, we present these hypotheses as answers to those questions.

These milestones are considered essential in achieving social development and constitute the main pillars in the development of societies and maintaining their survival and cohesion, and the obligation for the state to intervene in the management, control, and spending on these milestones represents a right of citizenship, so any negligence and imbalance in them may cause instability in the entity of society.

Therefore, we depended on these points to organize the topic:

### **1 -The concept of politics:**

It refers to the measures and propositions taken for the good of the subjects in terms of governance and order, in addition to adopting methods and means leading and making the right decisions aimed at serving human societies and striving for their stability (2).

### **2 -The concept of economic policy:**

It is a set of actions and directives adopted by public authorities that have repercussions on the life of community, politically, economically, and in the future, where these acts and behaviors are consistent with the general goals that serve society, like social policies and budgets (intended for spending), operational, insurance, housing, ... etc.

These goals are all in the service of society and its stability . (3)

### **3 -The concept of fiscal policy:**

It means the methods and approaches that deal with the financial activity of the public economies in its various political, economic and social fields, including health, education, insurance, shelter, employment, etc.

It is also defined as the policy by which the government uses its expenditure and revenue programs and public budgets, with the aim of producing desirable effects and avoiding undesirable effects under the principles it espouses.

In general, fiscal policy is the public authority's use of the state's various types of revenues and expenditures that are structured in the budget together, to meet its responsibilities in achieving economic, social and political goals, especially stability, with all the meanings it carries (4).

### **4 -The concept of social policy:**

Social policy is defined as the various forms of intervention by the state through which it seeks to achieve the general goals of their societies, improvement, and searching for appropriate ways for this such as health, education, shelter, employment, insurance, security, ... etc. this is done through interaction and contribution between the government and society in all its spectrums without discrimination between one side and another or ethnicity and another, i.e. public participation without any or elimination or exclusion.

It includes three basic elements: (5)

1 .Social participation.

2 .Rejection and ostracisms of exclusion (marginalization).

3 .Employment policy.

**The concept of social policy** also refers to the directives, principles, legislation and activities that affect living conditions conducive to human well-being, i.e. that part of public policy that deals with social issues.

**It is the sum total of the decisions made by the various competent bodies in society.**

**Meaning the sum of decisions issued by the various competent bodies in society.**

This policy is implemented by drawing one or more plans that contain a number of programs and a set of related and integrated social projects, i.e. with the aim of seeking rational methods to confront all the disadvantages that affect society, such as poverty, disease, unemployment, homelessness, etc.

This policy is based on the following elements:

- The dominant ideology of society.
- The long-term goals of society.
- Areas of social action.
- binding and organizing directions for social action. (6)

### **5 -Public Expenditure Policy:**

It is what the central government, local authorities, and public interests spend on various goods and services, including capital spending, subsidies, grants, pensions, ... etc. This spending benefits everyone and cannot be undertaken by the private sector (7).

Public spending also expresses the extent of government intervention and the handling of public burdens, whether by the central government or state departments, as it includes public expenditures, that are not recoverable by the state, and they are with or without compensation, as well as whether for current or capital purposes and the purpose of developing their societies. (8)

### **6 -Definition of development :**

The term development has several meanings and cannot be definitively separated in its concepts, so the terms attached to it are purely economic development, social development, comprehensive and sustainable development, regional development, ... However, the most important pillars of development are centred around economic and social development.

Therefore, development is a rapid, cumulative and permanent increase over a period of time (9). It is also expressed as the movement of the economic and social system that proceeds according to various strategic plans and approaches by governments and countries.

**As for development:** It refers to the process of a second and continuous increase that occurs in a certain aspect of life, such as education, health, some agricultural products, ... etc.(10)

**So development, as we see it,** is a process of quantitative and qualitative transformation of the social, economic, living, educational, health and industrial fields of life in order to reach decent and dignified living standards for human life. In other words, the pursuit of a better life that a particular population group wants to achieve

**-Better condition:** We mean the living, educational, health, etc. Condition

#### **The Population group is:**

-A population is a group that must be defined spatially and temporally.

\***Spatially:** The geographical area inhabited by a particular population, wider, and wider, ... etc.

\***Temporally:** The development process must be in line with time, changing for the better and better (11).

**6-1 Economic development:** It can be summarized as the process of moving the economy from a state of underdevelopment to a state of progress. (12)

**6-2 Social Development:** It is the development of the individual's energy to the maximum extent possible and reaching the individual to a decent standard of living for him and his life in its various aspects, that is, the change in the social structure without discrimination in order to satisfy the social needs of the individual, such as education, health, food, social insurance, social subsidies, etc (13).

In general, economic and social development are two complementary aspects of each other without imbalance or separation, and the purpose of that is as follows:

-When increasing the volume of (national) production.

-Hiding or minimizing social, living and regional gaps within a single country or within different regions .(14)

Achieving food, health and educational security and eliminating unemployment and social disparities (15)

### 7- Elements of social Development:

Based on the concept of social development, which is defined as a social change aimed at modifying the social characteristics of a country and removing the obstacles that have accumulated over the years. It aspires to create a new relationships and new systems that meet the needs of individuals, satisfy their desires, help them achieve their greatest possible satisfaction and well-being, and also provide the greatest possible benefit; thus, there are three basic elements of social development:

**7\_1 Structural change:** This is related to social and economic development, as it is not plausible for social development to arise without changing the social structure of that society

**7\_2 Propulsion:** Finding a kind of balance between the economic and social aspects so that plans and approaches that are integrated in their functions can be balanced in their objectives and interacted towards a common goal of achieving the economic and social development of society .

**7-3 Appropriate Strategies:** The state and government should be involved in various affairs in terms of directing the most effective, valid and efficient policies, and should rely on comprehensive and integrated bottom-up and top-down strategic planning, and these strategies should be compatible (16) .

### 8- Components of social Development:

There are material and non-material components of social development, they are as follows:

#### 8-1 -Material components:

- Availability of natural resources.
- Capital savings.
- The necessity of development planning.

**8-2-Non-material components:** the popular sense of the need for development “realizing the importance of development”. The human element in terms of quantity and quality, such as good education, good health, a particularly youthful age pyramid, moral values, responsibility, psychological factors and serious effectiveness.

-Political and economic independence - exploitation and utilization of modern and appropriate means of development, including technology and effective scientific planning .

In general, social public expenditures have a major and essential role in achieving social development because of their effects in changing the demographic and mental structure, and socio-economic environment, so the interests in expenditures and allocations for the social structure is an investment in themselves, as the individual and his goodness are the main drivers of the comprehensive sustainable development process. On this basis, there are basic pillars and principles that must be adhered to and controlled to the maximum extent and relied upon in planning and addressing them wisely, positively, realistically and qualitatively, especially by honest professionals, by which we mean those with scientific knowledge, seriousness, credibility and foresight, and the most important of these foundations and principles are:(17)

- 1-Education.
- 2-Health.
- 3 Employment.
- 4 Population stabilization.
- 5 Other public facilities.

**9 .Education:** In order to clarify this matter, we draw a lesson from the master of mankind, the Messenger of Allah (May Allah bless him and grant him peace) that the first word given to him by our Lord Almighty through our master Gabriel (peace be upon him) is Read in the name of your Lord who created, created man from a clot Read, and your Lord is the Most Generous, who taught by the pen, Taught man what he did not know. This has the divine and material significance that no nation or person can reach its goal without knowledge, reading and writing.

In the present era, it has been demonstrated that ignorant nations consume each other like fire and firewood. Consequently, all thinkers and scholars, whether Muslims or others, agree on the virtue of learning and knowledge in the stability of humanity. Rather, it is a human, material, and moral capital that enters all areas of development of all kinds, economic, social, comprehensive, and sustainable.

Quality education is, of course, the most important area of social development and the most important of all, because without it, no sector can advance, whether health, industry, agriculture, etc.

Even in the field of scientific and non-scientific dialogues, debates, and popular assemblies, educated people sit at the head of these assemblies. It is the learning and education that bring material and human capital, experience, expertise, good management, labor, health, hygiene, etc... Adam Smith and Alfred Marshall explained the link and revenue between spending and investments in the field of learning and education. The division of labor and the allocation and specialization of work, all are related to education and scientific knowledge. The acquisition of abilities, competencies, skills and specializations comes through education and learning of various different kinds, and this is what we deduce from the size of the expenditures made by developed countries in particular in this field.

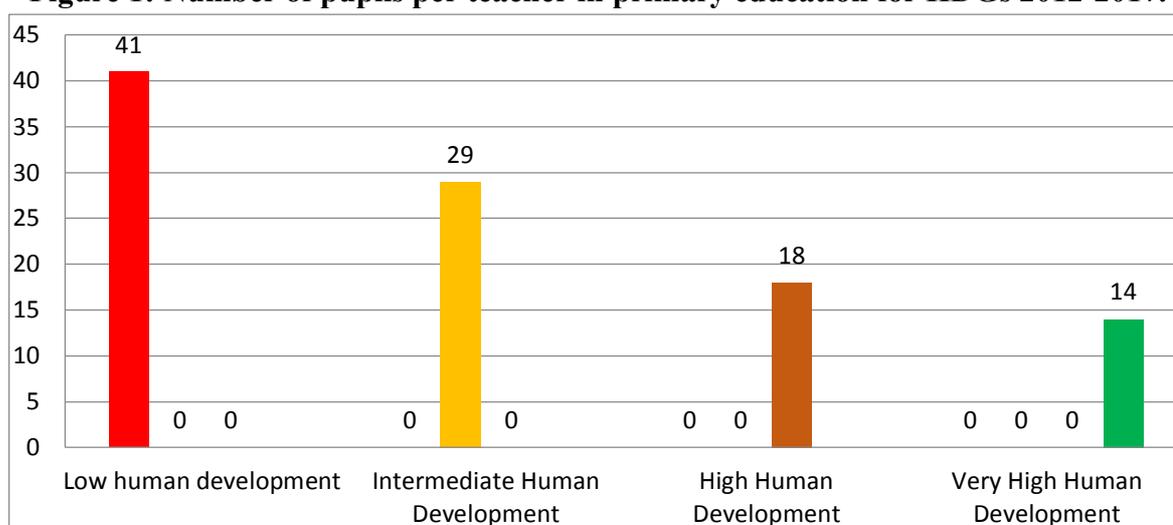
To illustrate this, we have included some statistics on education in some developed and underdeveloped countries, Table No. (01) and Figure No. (1) show us the educational structures and spending on them in some countries, 2010 to 2018(18)

**Table No. (1): shows the educational structures and spending on them in some countries, the table is composite and adapted.**

Country	Number of students per teacher	Fraction of secondary education received		Spending on research and development as a percentage of GDP	Spending on education as a percentage of GDP in 2017	Continuation rate until the last grade of secondary school in 2018 (%)
		Female	Male			
Switzerland	10	96.4	97.2	3	5.1	100
Germany	12	96.2	96.8	2.9	4.9	54
U.S.A.	14	95.5	95.2	2.8	5	-
Britain	17	82.4	85.2	1.7	5.6	-
France	18	80.6	85.6	2.2	5.5	99
Turkey	18	49	640	0.078	4.4	90
Algeria	24	37.9	37.4	0.0489	4.13	75
Tunisia	16	41.2	52.7	0.0134	6.6	78
Morocco	27	28	34.8	0.175	02	84
Egypt	23	58.4	70	0.154	10.5	92

Source: Human Development Indexes and Indicators, Statistical Update 2018, United Nations Development Program, pp. 52-103.

**Figure 1: Number of pupils per teacher in primary education for HDGs 2012-2017.**



Source: Human Development Evidence and Indicators Statistical Update for 2018, United Nations Development Program, p. 11.

Through this composite table and figure, we can see that the most developed countries are characterized by schooling ratios that do not exceed 18 pupils per class.

The highest and most developed countries also have ratios that do not exceed 14 students per teacher, according to the Human Development Report Office.

Also, the majority of students in developed countries continue their education to secondary school, unlike in undeveloped countries, where the average percentage reaches 95 percent, while underdeveloped countries do not exceed an average of 50 percent.

However, the recorded ratios of more than 29 students per teacher are low and average ratios as shown in Figure 1, and this is evidence of the lack of interest of underdeveloped countries in this aspect, which constitutes the backbone of the advancement of nations.

In addition, spending on scientific research is very high in developed countries, unlike underdeveloped countries, and the difference may reach the amount of half if we compare Switzerland with Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt or Morocco, as shown in Table 1.

Based on the indicators shown in Table No. (1), they indicate the extent of the importance of developed countries in paying attention to the educational aspect, not to mention the migration of brains and competencies that left their countries in search of a decent and good standard of living. As a result, when this field is organized and planned wisely and strategically, it greatly reduces the paragraphs in creating development and growth in general and is more beneficial, successful, elevated and advanced.

As for the form, it shows us the standards adopted in measuring and arranging the educational structure within the educational stages, specifically the number of students in the class. The higher the number of students per teacher, the lower the human development standard, and vice versa. The lower the number of students per teacher in the class, the higher, more effective and efficient the human development standard.

#### 10-Health:

Health care is considered a right of citizenship, as health enables a person to keep up with work diligently and carefully, as it has a positive impact on him. Health care includes disease prevention, environmental health, ensuring well-being, providing food and water, combating epidemics, and treating diseases. Therefore, careful planning for this sector makes society more productive and efficient.

Due to the importance of health in international organizations, health has been made a priority of social justice and a right of their rights, not a prestige or favour over them. Among these decrees are: ( 19)

**Decree 1:** Enjoying the highest levels of health is one of the main rights of every human being, without discrimination based on gender, religion, belief, or politics.

**Decree 2:** The health of all peoples is a major factor in achieving peace and security in the world, and it depends on close cooperation between individuals and countries.

**Decree 3:** The government is responsible for the health of its people and can only fulfill this responsibility by taking effective measures within a framework of social justice(20). Therefore, many countries, whether developed or underdeveloped, seek to improve their health services, especially after the pandemic that has afflicted the entire world "Covid 19", which has claimed the lives of many people, and resulted in all countries, even advanced ones, reconsidering their health systems. To clarify this, we show some global statistical indicators(21 ).

**Table No. (2): Shows the most important global indicators for the level of global health. The table is composite table and adapted.**

Country	Doctor per 1000 patients	Hospital beds 1000/patiet	Nurses	Dental workers	Health expenditure in relation to GDP
Switzerland	42.5	50	110	5	10.8
Germany	41.9	82	80	8	10.6
U.S.A	25.7	29	94	16	15.3
Britannia	28.5	29	128	10	8.2
France	32.4	64	80	7	11
Turkey	17.5	25	29	3	4.8
Algeria	12.1	17	22	3	4.2
Tunisia	12.5	21	29	3	5.1
Morocco	6.2	9	8	1	5.3
Egypt	8.1	5	34	3	6.3

Source: World Health Statistics, World Health Organization, 2009, Health Workforce, Infrastructure and Basic Epidemics, Human Development Indicators and Indicators, Statistical Update for 2017-2018, p. 38.

Through this table that shows the efforts made by doctors in examining patients, we find that in developed countries the percentage ranges between 32.4 and 42.5 per 1000 patients, while in underdeveloped countries the percentage did not exceed 15% of the total number of doctors per 1000 patients, which indicates the weakness of the health system in underdeveloped countries.

We have also noticed that the percentage of nurses ranges around 100 nurses per 1000 patients, while in underdeveloped countries the maximum is around 13 nurses per 1200 patients, which indicates the weakness of this system despite the human capabilities that distinguish these selected underdeveloped countries. From youthful energies, and to remove any doubt, the total spending on health in relation to the gross domestic product in developed countries exceeds 10%, while in underdeveloped countries it did not exceed 7% at its maximum, and this is due to the population census percentage, such as Egypt, whose population exceeds 100 million people, meaning that it is nothing but the population census. This is what the pandemic has revealed and exposed about the results of the vast disparities between developed and underdeveloped countries. The realities now have become necessary for governments to reconsider their health systems, and it has become essential to view health as part of human investment in the production process and comprehensive and sustainable development.

### 11-Social insurance and some other facilities attached to it:

The sense of security and social insurance in general are considered one of the most important foundations of a decent life, in addition to the subsidies provided by governments, especially after the violent shocks that the world has known, such as economic crises and global or civil wars, which led to the spread of many epidemics, insecurity and life suffering, including disease, poverty, physical disability and old age, so the international community has provided all kinds of subsidies that contribute to preserving human life. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has adopted a convention on minimum compensation rates for social security cash benefits for social security.

This is what we have recorded in the rates regarding subsidies for patients, which recorded 45%, as well as unemployment, old age and maternity benefits, that recorded successive rates estimated at 49% and 45%, respectively, equivalent to two-thirds (2/3) of family income (22).

### 12- Housing and Employment:

Housing and employment are basic needs that cannot be neglected in providing them to communities, as housing and work provide families with comfort, reassurance, freedom and stability.

After the military and economic crises experienced by the world, the voices defending internationally recognized human rights were initiated in 1948 and under Article 25, which stipulated that every human being has the right to shelter and to an adequate livelihood for himself and his family members, as well as health, education and livelihood care<sup>(23)</sup>.

Therefore, it has been noted that many governments pay great attention to this aspect for their children and in all their regions, especially the middle and low-income groups in order to help them reduce the living gap between all groups of society and to clarify this, we keep an eye on these statistics about employment for some chosen countries<sup>(24)</sup>.

**Table No. (3): It shows some human development indicators for employment. The table is composite and adapted.**

Countries	Population in Millions for 2019	Percentage of Employees by Population Labour Force	Labour force participation rate over 15 years of age	
			Females	Male
Switzerland	8.5	68.4	64.9	74.1
Germany	83.24	60.5	55	66.2
Hello. L. A	329.5	61.9	56.7	68.3
UK	67.22	58.3	56.8	68.1
France	67.39	55.2	59.6	60.1
Turkey	84.34	51.6	32.6	71.9
Algeria	85	41.4	15.2	67.3
Tunisia	11.82	15.2	24.3	70.6
Morocco	36.91	49.0	25.0	74.1
Egypt	102.3	48.0	22.2	73.7%

Source: Human Development Indicators 2018 Statistical Update, accessed October 10, 2021, pp. 6-41.

Through the table that shows some selected percentages of some developed and underdeveloped countries, the levels of employment are very important, especially in developed countries compared to other underdeveloped countries that did not exceed 50% according to the data and statistics we have found, in addition to the population census, especially in some countries such as Algeria, Tunisia and the West, whose population does not exceed 90 million or more. Despite the enormous potential of Maghreb countries, we have not reached the required level in the field of employment.

These potentials are represented in their youthful energy, fertile and vast lands, as well as underground water, and the geographical proximity between them and the European world in particular.

European countries have also sought to ensure the total retirement of all groups of society, whether working or non-working, by giving grants to the destitute to cover their livelihood, as well as their keenness to stabilize their population in their homes and abroad, such as old age homes, and this is what we have noted through the following statistics<sup>(25)</sup>:

**Table (4): Represents pension insurance and striving to keep them safe from the risks that occur in their countries From 2006 to 2016.**

Countries	Feeling safe		Retirement and insurance
	Males	Females	
Switzerland	89	98	100%
Germany	67	72	100%
USA	60	85	100%
UK	78	82	100%
France	68	77	100%
Turkey	53	63	20%
Algeria	49	67	63.2%
Tunisia	55	70	33.8 %
Morocco	67	82	39.8 %
Egypt	71	81	37.5%

Source: Human Development Indicators and Indicators for Statistical Update 2008, op. Cit., P.P 27-63.

Through this table, we have noted the importance of the flows and subsidies provided by the developed countries represented by the European Union to the groups of their societies without exception, in addition to considering the enactment of laws and the arrangement of planning strategies that they expect to occur in their countries in order to preserve the dignity of their children in terms of providing subsidies in the most important areas of life.

These areas include health and unemployment insurance to maintain a decent and appropriate life, as well as rising their level of education so that it can be more appropriate and consistent with the management policy of their governments.

Thus, we have found that the insurance percentage in all these countries (the countries of the European Union) is characterized by total and comprehensive insurance, and this is what has been observed from the availability of human and material efforts and capabilities in addressing the Corona pandemic that affected the entire world, and these countries have sought to reduce the number of injuries to preserve the lives of their nationals.

As for the Maghreb countries, Algeria has recorded a distinct percentage compared to the Maghreb countries according to its achievements, about 63% compared to Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt, which is significant for our country.

### **- Conclusion:**

Comprehensive development, which is embodied in all life facilities of various fields, including insurance and social facilities of various kinds such as education, health, housing, and safety, is essential, as are electricity, water, safe housing on the roads, insurance, sanitation, and water, because they have great effectiveness in stability and in comprehensive and sustainable development.

The state also guarantees and contributes to the subsidies provided by governments to needy social groups such as labor, social security for the unemployed, and the destitute also have a role in comprehensive development, specifically after the crisis of 1929, the depression and the Second World War, the view of capitalist and socialist governments changed towards seeking to unify

popular nations from employment and social security in order to preserve the dignity of their children.

We have observed that the European and developed countries sought to impose reassurance on all their societies to protect and ensure safety and a sense of fearlessness while moving from place to another, as well as full and free insurance, and this is what has been observed in the cohesion, exchange and cooperation between them in addressing, for example, the Corona pandemic.

Based on the information that has been provided earlier, we should structure the following recommendations:

- 1\_ In order for the development process to get off to the right start, we must focus on human investment.
- 2\_ We should rely on distinguished specialist competencies for this investment.
- 3\_ We must focus on the educational aspect in the first place, as it represents the pillar and the vital element in the success of the development process, because it makes society a bulwark and an impregnable shield for the various imbalances that result in the destabilization and degradation of the nation.
- 4\_ The state should be an effective element in programming and planning as well as contributing effectively to the achievement of development objectives, especially from the organizational and financing side.
- 5\_ What we can learn from the Japanese model is that despite its poor resources, it has achieved a prestigious position among nations, thanks to the importance given to education.

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