

LITERATURE STUDY ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC LAW TO SOCIAL JUSTICE

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Abstract

This literature study explores the contribution of social economy law to the implementation of social justice in the context of economic regulation and policy. Through the analysis of various literature sources, it is found that social economic law serves as an important framework that seeks to encourage the fair redistribution of resources and ensure protection for vulnerable groups. Policies such as minimum wage setting, social security, and corporate social responsibility are analysed as important instruments in creating a more economically just society. The study also underlines the importance of social economy law in strengthening social inclusion and economic stability geared towards sustainability and equity. However, it was also found that to achieve optimal effectiveness, policy adjustments that are responsive to changing social and economic dynamics are required. The findings confirm that the success of social economy law in achieving social justice depends on comprehensive, inclusive and adaptive policy implementation.

Keywords: Contribution, Social Economic Law, Social Justice.

Introduction

In the context of the modern world, the interaction between social economic law and social justice is one of the topics that has received deep attention from academics, practitioners, and policy makers. Social economic law encompasses a set of rules and policies aimed at regulating economic dynamics to achieve more equitable and just social welfare.

Social economic law plays an important role in regulating the distribution of wealth, providing basic services such as education and health, and creating decent jobs. The implementation of these policies is often expected to reduce social injustice and economic disparities that exist in society (Jayadi et al., 2022).

Social economic law has a very important relevance in the effort to achieve social justice. The background to this urgency is the portrait of injustice that is still evident in various countries, where economic and social disparities are increasingly exacerbating the conditions of people's lives. Social economic law seeks to address this injustice by

designing policies that support a fairer distribution of wealth, equal access to education, health, and other public services. Thus, social economic law acts as a key instrument in designing and regulating policies that ensure the achievement of social equity and inclusiveness (Nicholson et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the relevance of social economy law is also evident in its ability to create a legal framework capable of tackling structural injustice. Through legal interventions that enable the redistribution of economic resources and opportunities, previously marginalised groups in society can gain greater benefits, as well as more balanced participation in economic life (Jost, 2020). By ensuring that economic policies focus not only on growth but also on distributional justice, social economy law can support the creation of a more just and stable society. Therefore, social economic law is not only relevant but also essential in achieving comprehensive and sustainable social justice. However, the reality shows that social justice is still a major challenge in many countries (Bennani et al., 2022).

A large body of literature has examined the contribution of social economic law to social justice. Some of these studies show that pro-social economic policies can improve people's access to economic resources and build a more solid foundation of social justice. Conversely, imbalances in economic policy often exacerbate injustice and lead to social instability (Bennett et al., 2021). However, despite the wealth of literature addressing this aspect, some fundamental questions remain relevant and require answers. For example, to what extent are current social economy laws successful in creating social justice? What are the main obstacles to the effective implementation of these laws? And what strategies can be adopted to strengthen the contribution of social economy law to social justice?

This research aims to review and analyse the contribution of social economy law to social justice based on a study of existing literature. With a deeper understanding, it is hoped that recommendations can be found that can be applied to improve and strengthen existing policies, so that the goal of social justice can be achieved more effectively and sustainably.

Research Methods

The study in this research uses the literature method. The literature research method or literature study is a research approach that involves the process of collecting, evaluating, and analysing information that is already available in various written sources, such as books, scientific journals, articles, research reports, and other documents. The main purpose of this method is to understand concepts, theories, previous research findings, and accept or challenge existing results, as well as identify gaps in the existing literature (Setiowati, 2016); (Syahran, 2020). This technique includes systematic steps such as determining the research topic, searching for relevant literature, evaluating the quality and validity of sources, and synthesising information to

draw conclusions based on existing evidence. Literature research is essential in building the theoretical and conceptual basis of a study as well as a reference for designing further research methodologies (Helaluddin, 2019).

Results and Discussion

Contribution of Social Economic Law to Social Justice

Social economic law is a branch of law that regulates aspects of the economy in relation to social goals, namely the achievement of social justice and community welfare. It includes regulations and policies that ensure equitable distribution of economic resources, encourage inclusive economic participation, and protect the social and economic rights of individuals and groups, especially vulnerable and marginalised groups (Nambissan & Ball, 2020). Social economy law plays an important role in supporting the integration of economic and social aspects in sustainable development, and ensuring that economic growth not only generates economic benefits but also improves social welfare. As such, it focuses not only on market dynamics and economic mechanisms, but also on how the economy can contribute to the improvement of overall social conditions (Thomas, 2022).

Social economic law and public policy have a close relationship in an effort to achieve the goals of public welfare and social justice. Social economic law provides a legal and normative framework for the creation and implementation of public policies that are orientated towards achieving a balance between economic growth and equitable distribution of social welfare. By having a strong legal basis, public policies can be designed to ensure a fairer distribution of resources, protection for vulnerable groups, and the creation of quality and inclusive employment. These laws help prevent exploitation and abuse of economic power by certain parties that can harm the wider community, while providing legal guidance for the government in formulating policies that support sustainable economic growth (Thompson, 2020).

Public policy, on the other hand, acts as an instrument to realise the principles set out in social economic law through concrete programmes. Through public policy, the government can implement regulations aimed at reducing economic disparities, such as subsidies for the underprivileged, progressive tax policies, and social security programmes (Norman-Major, 2023). In addition, public policy can also serve to shape an economic environment that is conducive to the active participation of all levels of society, such as by improving access to education and job training. As such, public policy becomes a tangible means of applying social economic law, ensuring that social and economic values can be realised in an effective, sustainable and targeted manner (Hillyard & Tombs, 2021).

Social economic law makes a significant contribution to social justice by providing a legal framework that ensures that economic policies and practices focus not only on economic growth, but also on the equitable distribution of resources and

opportunities. With social economy law in place, there is a guarantee that the economic and social rights of individuals and groups, especially the disadvantaged, are protected and promoted. Regulations covering labour, social protection, minimum wages, and decent working conditions, help prevent exploitation and economic injustice that can lead to social inequality (Collins, 2022).

In addition, social economic law encourages state intervention in the market to address market failures that may harm society. For example, through redistributive policies such as progressive taxation and social security systems, the state can reduce income inequality and provide support for those in difficult economic conditions. Social economy law also ensures that access to basic services such as education, health, and housing, which are prerequisites for full participation in economic and social life, are available to all citizens, without discrimination (Bennett et al., 2021).

The contribution of social economy law to social justice is also seen in efforts to alleviate poverty and empower vulnerable groups. The law encourages the adoption of policies that provide avenues for the poor and marginalised to improve their lives through access to economic opportunities, such as microfinance programmes, small and medium enterprise empowerment, and skills training. Through affirmative action and the provision of social safety nets, social economy law ensures that every individual has the ability and opportunity to prosper and improve their living conditions (Davis et al., 2022).

Finally, social economy law serves to oversee and regulate business practices and corporations to operate fairly and responsibly. This includes regulations on corporate social responsibility and sustainability principles that ensure that economic activities do not damage the environment or disregard the rights of local communities. By enforcing ethical standards in economic activity, social economy law helps to create a more just and sustainable environment, where economic prosperity is not achieved at the expense of social and environmental well-being. As such, they serve as an important mechanism in promoting fairness and balance in inclusive economic development.

Implementation of Social Economic Law in Real Policies

The implementation of social economic law in real policy can be seen through various actions and regulations issued by the government to balance economic and social aspects in society. One concrete example is the implementation of the minimum wage policy. This policy aims to ensure that every worker receives a decent wage to fulfil their basic living needs. The government sets a minimum wage standard that all companies must follow, thus preventing labour exploitation practices and helping to reduce poverty among low-income workers (Nikolaou et al., 2021).

In addition, the regulation of social security is also an important implementation of social economic law. Social security programmes such as health insurance, pensions, and unemployment assistance provide protection to individuals from economic risks

faced at various stages of life. With social security, individuals are not only dependent on their income while working, but also have economic protection when they lose their jobs, experience illness, or enter retirement. This policy ensures that every citizen has the right to protection and welfare, thus creating a sense of economic and social security (Barak et al., 2024).

The implications of social economy law in concrete policies are also seen in regulations directed at corporate social responsibility. The law requires companies to not only focus on profits, but also consider the social and environmental impacts of their activities. For example, companies are required to set aside a small portion of their profits for corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes, which should be used to support the welfare of surrounding communities, environmental projects, or sustainable development initiatives. The implementation of these policies integrates sustainability principles into business operations, thereby creating a more just and responsible economy (Carroll, 2021).

Finally, social economic law directs development policies to be more inclusive by ensuring equal participation from all levels of society. For example, small and medium enterprise (SME) development programmes are designed to help small entrepreneurs access capital, training and markets. These programmes aim to reduce economic inequality by providing opportunities for those who may not have access to large economic resources. By supporting SMEs, the policy not only promotes local economic growth, but also ensures that its economic benefits can be felt more equally by the wider community. The implementation of social economic law in this policy aims to create an inclusive and fair economic environment.

Conclusion

The contribution of social economy law to social justice shows that social economy law plays a strategic role in realising social justice through various policy and regulatory mechanisms. The literature underlines that social economy law successfully provides a framework that enables a fairer distribution of resources and protection of economically vulnerable groups. With regulations such as minimum wage, social security, and corporate social responsibility, social economy law seeks economic sustainability that focuses on the welfare of the wider community and reduces economic inequality.

Furthermore, this literature review also highlights that effective implementation of social economy law can strengthen social cohesion and economic stability. Policies inspired by social economy law not only aim to fulfil the basic needs of individuals, but also ensure that every member of society has an equal opportunity to participate in economic activities. This further promotes social inclusion and enables the creation of a more sustainable and inclusive economic environment. However, the literature also

emphasises the need for constant evaluation and adjustment of policies to remain responsive to changing social and economic dynamics.

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