

A LITERATURE ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC LAW IN ECONOMIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

This research aims to analyse the role of social economic law in the management of economic resources based on a review of existing literature. The results of the analysis show that social economic law serves as an important instrument to achieve a balance between economic interests and social justice. Various regulations implemented, such as minimum wage laws, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and environmental licences, ensure that the management of economic resources is conducted in a fair, sustainable, and responsible manner. In addition, public participation and transparency in decision-making processes have proven important in enhancing the legitimacy and accountability of social economy policies. Overall, social economy law plays a crucial role in fairly distributing economic benefits and protecting social welfare and environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Role, Social Economy Law, Economic Resource Management.

Introduction

Economic resource management is one of the key aspects in a country's economic development. Efficiency in managing these resources can improve people's welfare and encourage sustainable economic growth. Sustainable economic growth is the process of increasing the economic capacity of a country or region to produce goods and services over the long term, in a way that maintains environmental, social and economic balance. It includes efforts to ensure that economic growth does not destroy natural resources or cause irreparable damage to the environment, while also ensuring that the benefits of such growth are fairly distributed across society (Guan & Zhao, 2024). Sustainable economic growth aims to meet the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. However, the practice of managing economic resources is often faced with various challenges, including overexploitation, environmental damage, and injustice in the distribution of economic benefits (Kravchyk, 2024).

In this context, social economic law plays a very important role. Social economic law is a branch of law that regulates economic relations and activities with the main objective of achieving fair and inclusive social welfare. It aims to ensure that economic activities proceed not only with a view to achieving efficiency and growth, but also take into account social aspects such as equitable income distribution, protection of labour rights, poverty reduction, and protection of vulnerable groups (Coglianese, 2022). In addition, social economic law seeks to mitigate economic inequality and harmonise economic development with long-term environmental and social interests (Tushnet, 2022).

Sustainable management of economic resources is essential to ensure long-term well-being for society and the environment. By managing resources wisely and responsibly, we can prevent overexploitation that could result in environmental degradation and natural resource depletion in the future. Sustainable management also helps maintain biodiversity, ensures that natural resources remain available for future generations, and supports economic stability by creating sustainable employment opportunities. In addition, this approach improves quality of life by reducing pollution, protecting human health, and ensuring that economic growth is not at the expense of social and environmental aspects (Udombana, 2023).

As globalisation and industrialisation progress, the pressure on natural resources is increasing. Many countries face major challenges in balancing the need to maximise economic revenues and the responsibility to maintain ecosystem sustainability and social welfare. Therefore, the application of social economic law is becoming increasingly crucial (Tohari et al., 2023).

This research aims to analyse the role of social economic law in economic resource management. Through a literature review, this research will explore how the principles and policies of social economic law can support more equitable and sustainable economic resource management. In addition, this research will also discuss empirical examples from various countries that have implemented social economy law policies successfully, so as to provide insights for policymakers in other countries.

Research Methods

The study in this research uses the literature method. The literature research method is a systematic approach used to collect, evaluate, and analyse previously published knowledge on a particular topic. This process begins with formulating clear research questions, then identifying, searching, and reviewing relevant literature from various sources such as books, scientific journals, articles, and electronic publications (Firman, 2018); (Suyitno, 2021). The researcher then synthesised the findings from various studies to identify patterns, trends, and gaps in existing research. This method is important to provide a theoretical foundation, enrich understanding of the topic

under study, and direct the direction of further research by highlighting areas that require further exploration (Jelahut, 2022).

Results and Discussion

Relationship between Social Economic Law and Economic Resource Management

Social economic law is a branch of law that regulates the relationship between economic activities and social welfare with the aim of achieving justice and equity in society. The basic concept of this law involves regulations that ensure that economic activities not only maximise profits but also maintain social and environmental sustainability. This includes the protection of labour rights, enforcement of decent work standards, fair income distribution, and social protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups. As such, social economy law plays an important role in supporting inclusive and sustainable economic development, reducing social inequality, and improving the overall quality of life of society (Petr & Yurii, 2023).

Economic resources are all materials and tools that can be used in the process of producing goods and services to fulfil human needs and wants. In general, economic resources can be categorised into several main types: natural resources, human resources, capital resources, and entrepreneurial resources. Natural resources include all natural materials such as land, water, minerals, and energy that can be used in production. Human resources refer to the labour, skills, and expertise possessed by individuals who contribute to the production process. Capital resources include physical assets such as machinery, buildings, and infrastructure used to support the production of goods and services. Entrepreneurial resources are the ability to organise, manage and take risks in undertaking ventures and innovations. All these types of resources are interrelated and necessary to create the goods and services needed by Society (Jain & Singh, 2024).

Social Economic Legal Relations and Economic Resource Management

Social economic law and economic resource management have a close and synergistic relationship in creating a just and sustainable economic system. Social economic law aims to regulate economic activities in a way that ensures social welfare, distributive justice, and environmental protection, while economic resource management focuses on the efficient, sustainable use and equitable distribution of available resources. The two complement each other in an effort to realise inclusive and sustainable economic development (Murty & Murty, 2024).

Firstly, social economic law ensures that the management of economic resources is done with social justice in mind. Regulations, such as labour laws, occupational health and safety standards, and poverty alleviation policies, emphasise the importance of fair resource distribution and respect for workers' rights. With these regulations, access to economic resources can be more equitable and not only

concentrated in certain groups, thus reducing social and economic inequality in society (Januarsi, 2023).

Second, social economic law also plays a role in ensuring environmental sustainability through wise management of natural resources. For example, environmental protection laws and regulations on the use of natural resources serve to maintain ecosystem balance and prevent overexploitation. Through these regulations, the use of natural resources is regulated in such a way that it remains sustainable and can be enjoyed by future generations, without compromising the needs of the current generation (Thomas, 2022).

Third, social economy law encourages innovation and responsible entrepreneurship. By providing a legal framework governing intellectual property rights, incentives for innovation, and training and skills development, social economy laws help create an enabling environment for creativity and enterprise development. On the other hand, effective management of economic resources requires the application of the principles of such social economy laws to ensure that innovation and economic growth take into account not only financial returns, but also social and environmental impacts. Thus, the synergy between social economy law and economic resource management is key in achieving sustainable and inclusive development goals (BORTNIKOVA & CHYRKOVA, 2021).

Furthermore, the link between social economy law and economic resource management is also reflected in trade and investment policies. For example, trade agreements that include social and environmental aspects, such as rules on labour, human rights, and natural resource conservation, ensure that trade and investment practices are fair and sustainable. Social economy laws provide protection for local communities from the negative impacts that may arise from economic globalisation, while economic resource management ensures that gains from trade and investment can bring broad benefits to communities (Saly & APHA, 2020).

In addition, the implementation of social economy law in the infrastructure development process plays a central role in economic resource management. Policies that include social and environmental impact assessments, as well as consultations with local communities before starting infrastructure projects, are concrete examples of how social economy law is applied. These measures not only minimise negative impacts on the environment and communities, but also increase community participation in development projects, so that the resulting benefits can be felt widely and equitably (Simonova & Zyrianova, 2023).

In the global context, international co-operation in the field of social economic law and economic resource management is also key to success. Countries have a shared responsibility to create regulations and policies that support sustainable development goals. International organisations, such as the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), play an important role in facilitating dialogue and collaboration

between countries to create fair and sustainable economic governance (Sabir & Shamshir, 2020).

Thus, the relationship between social economy law and economic resource management is essential in realising inclusive, equitable and sustainable development. The intervention of social economic law provides a regulatory basis that ensures economic resource management is carried out with due regard to social and environmental aspects. This legal certainty is important to maintain a balance between economic growth, social justice, and environmental sustainability. Through strong synergies between these two areas, the goal of sustainable development can be achieved, ensuring no group is left behind and natural resources are preserved for future generations. Thus, social economic law and economic resource management are not only the foundation in managing the economy, but also the pillars in building a more just and prosperous society.

The Role of Social Economic Law in Economic Resource Management

Social economic law plays an important role in the management of economic resources by providing a regulatory framework that ensures equitable distribution of benefits and protection of people's social rights. By prioritising social justice factors in economic decision-making, these laws prevent the over-exploitation of resources and ensure that economic benefits are not only enjoyed by a handful of individuals or groups, but are spread more equitably throughout society. For example, laws regulating minimum wages or decent working hours are forms of protection provided by social economic law so that workers involved in resource management are fairly and properly remunerated (Murray, 2020).

In the field of natural resource management such as mining, forestry and fisheries, social economic law serves to maintain a balance between economic utilisation and environmental sustainability. Regulations governing environmental permits, corporate social responsibility (CSR), as well as social and environmental impact reporting, are important instruments to ensure that economic activities carried out by companies do not damage the ecosystem and still respect the rights of local communities. As such, these laws help preserve natural resources for future generations while still allowing for productive and responsible use (Udombana, 2023).

Social economic law also plays a role in establishing and regulating social protection mechanisms for communities involved in economic resource management. Through social security programmes, insurance protection for workers, and financial support for vulnerable communities, social economy law ensures that economic changes or shocks do not leave social groups worse off. In this context, the support provided by social policies and welfare programmes strengthens people's resilience to

risks such as job loss, occupational injuries or natural disasters that could disrupt the management of economic resources (Khikmat & Znotiņa, 2022).

Finally, social economy law encourages community participation in decision-making processes related to economic resource management. Transparency, accountability and public participation are principles upheld in this legal framework. By involving communities in public consultations, policy formulation, and oversight of the implementation of economic projects, social economy laws ensure that decisions reflect the interests and needs of the wider community. This helps prevent social conflict, increases policy legitimacy, and builds trust between governments, corporations, and communities.

Conclusion

The role of social economy law in economic resource management shows that it is a crucial instrument in creating a balance between economic interests and social justice. Through various regulations and policies, social economy law successfully mitigates the risk of injustice in the distribution of economic benefits, protects workers' rights, and ensures that the management of economic resources is carried out in a sustainable and responsible manner. Regulations such as minimum wage laws, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and environmental licences not only secure economic viability but also safeguard social welfare and environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, the literature shows that public participation and transparency are key to the successful implementation of social economy laws. By involving communities in decision-making processes and policies, these laws can increase the legitimacy and accountability of governments and corporations, and prevent social conflicts. Social support through social security and social protection programmes also strengthens communal resilience to unexpected economic changes. Overall, social economy laws play an essential role in ensuring that economic benefits are widely distributed and equitably enjoyed by all segments of society.

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