

THE ROLE OF QUALITATIVE SOCIAL POLICIES IN ACHIEVING THE HIGHEST INTERNATIONAL INDICATORS OF BALANCE AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Khawlah M. AL-Tkhayneh^{1*}, Huda A. Alhajjaj², Abatah D. Daher³

^{1,3}College of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences Department, Al Ain University, UAE, ²Faculty of Arts, The University of Jordan, Jordan.

Email: *khawlah.altkhayneh@aau.ac.ae

Article History: Received on 24th February 2020, Revised on 22nd March 2020, Published on 29th March 2020

Abstract

Purpose of the study: The study aimed to identify the role of qualitative social policies in achieving the highest international indicators in the degree of balance and social organization, by taking the UAE as a model in qualitative social policies; with expectations to eventually follow this model. Also, in light of current events, this model has a positive role in reducing the social chaos in many Arab and international countries.

Methodology: The methodology of the qualitative analytical approach was used by returning to the statistical reports on indicators of the degree of integration and community organization in the United Arab Emirates United, the historical methodology of returning to documents, records and laws to identify the most prominent policies in the country.

Main Findings: The study has concluded that social policy has a major role in achieving the highest degrees of integration and community organization.

Applications of this study: The study also reached a set of recommendations, the most important of which were: the need to follow the qualitative social policies as in the model of the United Arab Emirates; and study the feasibility of applying those policies to societies that suffer from Anomie.

Novelty/Originality of this study: No study has investigated the relationship between the social policies in the UAE and the international indicators of balance and social organization.

Keywords: Social Organization, Social Balance, International Indicators, Qualitative Social Policy, United Arab Emirates.

INTRODUCTION

Since the social anomaly that has ravaged the Arab region at the start of the Arab Spring in Tunisia in 2010, and the transfer of this pathological state to other neighboring and non-neighboring countries, the questions are: Why now? Why us? What are the influencing factors? How can we protect ourselves from this social anomaly, which usually ends in unspeakable?

A society proceeding with a series of imbalances in the economic, cultural, social and legal sectors - combined and at several stages, without employing appropriate reform plans to reduce this imbalance and resulting social anomalies, leads over time to the spread of a certain social disorder. Durkheim defines it as "a state of non-standardized prevailing in society, a conflict between the desire for the basic needs of the individual and the means available to satisfy those needs." He goes on to explain that it may appear when society is exposed to the poor consequences of the division of labour and its impact on the degree of integration of social organization and what prevails. society of unrest and disintegration, and it may be a state of moral non-standardize that arises when society lacks a set of rules and standards that show people how to behave towards each other, and what are the most successful and optimal ways to achieve equality, equality and social justice between individuals, how to reach social satisfaction (AL-Sammari, 2011: 163-164).

The set of rules, general trends and sustainable plans at all levels that are produced as a result of the interaction of social forces in society to achieve long-term strategic objectives is called "social policy". Failure to employ and establish this social policy properly is behind the emergence of social ills. Different phenomena, such as social pathology and others, may occur unless the society represented by its members and government, civil society institutions and social institutions play a crucial role in the reform and development processes that will reset the social balance before reaching social decline and collapse (Fukuyama, 2001).

The weakness and poor level of local social policies are sometimes due to their lack of planning and development by specialists; for example, without expertise important criteria may be omitted, criteria, such as social justice, equality and the fulfillment of individual needs such as employment and education. Other factors such as health, social security and social welfare should be considered as much as possible and in line with the economic capacity, values and customs of society. If they are professionally planned, there may be many social policies that play a major role in maintaining social organization and balance that may be implemented systematically without the need for huge economic funding. This process may be achieved by learning from each other and following successful global models to maintain as much balance as possible for communities and protect them from any internal or external penetration.



This study seeks to answer the following question:

What is the role of quality social policy in achieving the highest international indicators of balance and social organization in the UAE in particular?

This question is divided into the following four sub-questions:

- 1. What are the most prominent local social policies contributing to the balance and social organization in the UAE?
- 2. What are successful social policy indicators?
- 3. What are the latest digital statistical indicators of the most prominent results provided by local social policies in the UAE?
- 4. How do local social policies reflect the degree of integration and social organization?

The Significance of the Study

This study highlighted one of the examples of qualitative social policies, which played a role in reaching the ranks of the world's first countries in organizing and balancing society at all levels. It is important to learn about these experiences and to follow them to reduce the situation of the anti-standard prevailing in several Arab and international countries, to reach a stable, secure and balanced society, which is the highest goal of mankind (Luckham, 2015).

First: Theoretical importance

- 1. Monitoring and analyzing the most prominent social policies in the UAE to achieve the highest degree of organization and social balance.
- 2. Employ scientific theories in the construction of the study and analyze its results, with a clear focus on the following theories: functional, Lerner theory (passing traditional society), the theory of social construction of Emile Durkheim.

Second: Applied importance

The results of this study are expected to benefit social planners, economists, sociologists, and social policymakers, in particular, security decision-makers as well as civil society organizations, and help them find appropriate social and legislative policies while continuing to develop social policies that will achieve the highest degree of social organization.

Study objectives

- 1. Identify the most prominent local social policies that have contributed to achieving indicators of balance and social organization in the United Arab Emirates.
- 2. Identifying the specific social policy indicators in the UAE.
- 3. What are the digital statistical indicators of recent years of the most prominent results provided by the UAE's quality local social policies at the level of organization, balance and social stability?
- 4. How do local social policies reflect the degree of balance and social organization?

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

• Social Policy: <u>Titmuss (1971:96)</u> defined social policy as "a government plan as a result of attempts to study the situation, assess the future and determine directions to avoid perceived troubles or control certain situations so that the well-being of society can be achieved." <u>Marshall (1965:7)</u> agrees with the previous definition, where social policy is "government policy that includes a set of programs and systems geared to the realization of public assistance, social security, social security services, housing, etc."

Social policy is, therefore, a tool adopted by governments to regulate and complement market institutions and social structures, which means social services such as education, health, employment, social security, redistribution, protection, and justice, the source of strength of countries (<u>Abu Al-Maati, 2003: 50</u>).

Elements of social policy

The prevailing ideology in society:

It refers to ideology and "doctrinal ideas embraced by society", a philosophy that directs the behaviour of society in all its forms, sectors and organs, a mixture of cultural, social and cultural heritage.

Distant strategic objectives

The strategic objectives are objectives to achieve and increase the welfare of society, such as national unity and social peace, housing and educational opportunities and food security, the principle of equal opportunities, justice and job creation, and the provision of all methods of care for children as makers the future, through sound socialization. The identification of distant goals is an essential element of social policy (<u>Al-Sarouji, 2004:39</u>).



Areas of work and sectors of activity

Through the following axes:

- A. Strategy: Where the areas of work include: the therapeutic field for the treatment of problems, the preventive area of work to care for the neediest, and the development area of work to build capacity and self-potential so that growth and progress are self-sufficient.
- B. Geography: The areas of work must be extended to all the sites where the human being lives, whether in the cities or the countryside.
- C. Class: The areas of working with family, childhood, youth, women, the elderly and the disabled are included (<u>Abu</u> <u>Al-Maati, 2003</u>).

General trends

It means the foundations and rules that are the contours or road map for action and the determination of its dimensions (Al-Sarouji, 2004).

<u>Al-Najjar (2006)</u> presented a set of concepts that call for a careful interpretation of the issue of the "state of social welfare" at this stage in the Arab region; a stage after the developments that took place under globalization, and the economic thinking of Shifts. The importance of the book lies in the fact that it addressed the intellectual and systematic diversity of the state of social welfare, delved deeper into the problems of the Arab world that it sees in this field, and compared experiences.

Several studies have examined the role and evolution of social policies in society organization and order. The study conducted by <u>Fath al-Rahman (2013)</u> aimed to investigate the stage of institutional social welfare, which depends on the government's organized effort in establishing the principles of social welfare with legislation and binding laws, and the extent to which this affects social welfare pathways in the UAE, comparing the UAE's social welfare laws with international and regional charters, covenants and conventions on social welfare as a human right. The importance of the (<u>Fath al-Rahman, 2013</u>) study stems from the fact that it is an addition in the field of social welfare studies, particularly about welfare laws. It also examines a unique model for an Arab country, the UAE which has gone a long way in institutionalizing social welfare programs and services in compliance with international and regional conventions and conventions.

<u>Al-Tkhayneh & Zaitun (2017)</u> identified the role of social policy in reducing the prevalence of the phenomenon of "anomia" in Arab societies most affected by it, and to achieve goals. The study's methodology of descriptive analysis and data collection referred back to the documents, records, laws, and policies adopted in the country, and the extent to which it is consistent with the concept of social policy procedurally as described in the research. The study reached the most important conclusion that social policy has a significant role in reducing the spread of the phenomenon of "anomia", focusing on countries with a high level of security and good economy, and studying the feasibility of applying these policies to the "anomic societies" in the countries that suffer from this phenomenon and to adapt the application to the economic level of societies and their values and standards.

METHODOLOGY

The study used qualitative analytical methodology to return to the statistics and statistical reports on the indicators of the degree of organization, integration and social balance in the United Arab Emirates. It also used historical methodology, by reviewing documents and records related to policies of social quality in the UAE, one of the most balanced and farreaching societies from "social diseases", by highlighting and analyzing the content of the social policies that the UAE has pursued through observation and returning to basic theories interpreted to the researcher.

Indicators of organization and social balance in the United Arab Emirates

The most important indicators of societies suffering from a state of deterioration and social anomalies: high crime rate, low sense of security, a sharp decline in the human development index, the absence of policies on happiness and positivity in society, and the absence of the most basic types of social well-being. Other indicators that express the lack of stability and social balance are administrative and financial corruption. Therefore, it was necessary to look for statistics on these indicators in recent years to ensure that there is the presence of the organization and ideal social integration in the UAE - the model of study - by adopting qualitative social policies that are concerned with affirming and consolidating the culture of happiness and tolerance, social satisfaction, in addition to positivity, is concerned with social justice, equal opportunity, etc.

The community cohesion index was one indicator. This indicator is specific to the UAE and is measured every two years by a survey of UAE nationals aged 17 and over, which measures the extent to which the community enjoys the principles and values associated with national identity and social solidarity. In terms of the community cohesion index, the results revealed that the state achieved 99.34% in the axis of security, stability, and protection of the lives and property of citizens and residents, followed by the axis of justice with 96.74% (Ministry of the Interior and secure society and spend Just Vision 2021).



Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews elSSN: 2395-6518, Vol 8, No 2, 2020, pp 352-363 https://doi.org/10.18510/hssr.2020.8240

Other indicators are the social participation axis, the axis of equality, and the axis of national belonging. The state has also achieved outstanding results in the social participation axis of 96.18%, reflecting the extent to which the community participates in the goals and interests and unite in their responsibilities towards their homeland and their preservation of their values, and their participation in voluntary work. The axis of equality showed 94.54%, it monitors the potential of access to various life opportunities, including education, health, and work, housing and women's empowerment, integration of the disabled. A result of 94.33% was achieved in the axis of national belonging, which measures the adherence of Emiratis to Islamic values, the Arabic language, and the preservation of identity.

The UAE is progressing in other areas such as health resources, diversity, and a sense of security. The UAE is strengthening its health services capabilities as a result of the government's strategy of achieving excellence and making use of international best practices and expertise in this field, in order to provide the highest standards of healthy living and enhance prevention Society, in line with the themes of the national agenda and the UAE Vision 2021. According to the Global Prosperity Report of the British Legatum Institute, the UAE is progressing in the quality of health services (Ministry of the Interior and secure society and spend Just Vision 2021).

The UAE, despite the diversity of nationalities and cultures, which includes more than 200 nationalities on its soil, increased population growth and different types of crime have been able to overcome challenges and embrace everyone safely, achieving the highest security and security in the region with security services according to international standards, under an umbrella of care, unlimited support and ambitious and enlightened visions (Alittihad, 30 April 2015).

The UAE is experiencing a high level of sense of security in the UAE as shown below, which demonstrates the great efforts made by the UAE to comfort citizens and residents of its territory (Alittihad, 4 November 2013).

			, e	•	,
2016	2014	2012	2010	2009	2008
93.6%	92%	92%	91.60%	89.8%	86.9%

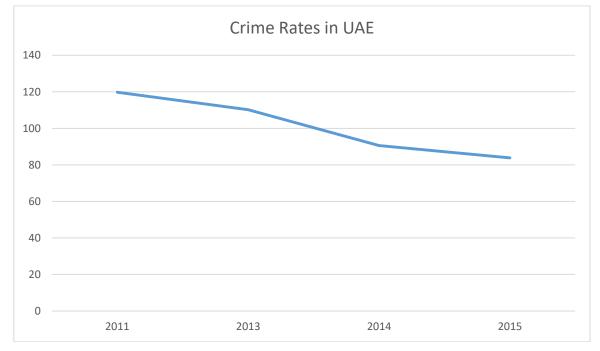
Table1: State Sense of Security Ratios during the years (2008-2016)

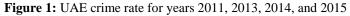
92%	91.00%	09.0%

Source: Alittihad, 4 November 2013

Indicators and results of the 2017 national agenda rates issued by the Ministry of Interior revealed that the sense of security and security increased to 96.8%, while the target for that year was 94%, and the index of disturbing crimes decreased to 67.69 per 100,000 inhabitants, while the target was 79% Crime per 100,000 inhabitants.

UAE Crime Rate: The UAE's Disturbing Crime Rate Index measures the decline in such crimes at a rate of five per year per 100,000 population each year. Figures for this measure indicate that the UAE is one of the lowest-ranked countries in the world's alarming crime rates, compared to major countries, such as the United States of America and Germany, where the result was 119.8 in 2011, and fell to 83.8 in 2015, respectively (Emirates Today, 11 May 2016). Figure 1 illustrates this decline.







The Human Development Index issued by the Federal Authority for Competitiveness and Statistics indicates that the UAE ranked 42nd in 2016 (The Federal competitiveness and statistics- secure society and spend Just Vision 2021). Table 4 shows the UAE's ranking globally from 2014 to 2016. The UAE is experiencing a rise in the level of human development as shown in Figure 2.

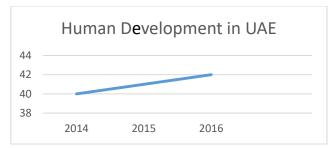


Figure 2: The UAE's level of human development from 2014 to 2016

• The UAE passport achieved first place after receiving the recent exemption of 4 countries from the advance visa "Congo Brazzaville, Sierra Leone, Niger, and Burundi", to go solo to the top of the list of the most powerful passports in the world in the "Passport Index" index of Arton Capital Consulting Global Finance, surpassing the passports of 21 countries at once, was in first place with 165 countries and 11 countries in second place with 164 countries, namely Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Spain and Korea. South, USA, plus 9 passports in third place with 163 countries entering, namely, Belgium, Austria, Japan, Greece, Portugal, Switzerland, Britain, Ireland, and Canada (Al Bayan, 1 Dec 2018).

UAE is sixth in the world ranking in the Smart Services Index, is the second in the Global TII, according to the 2018 E-Government Development Report of the United Nations Commission on Economic and Social Affairs.



Figure 3: The rank of the UAE among the world countries in the smart services index and in the overall E-government development index

Source: Al Bayan, accessed on 20/July/2018.

Insecurity and judicial indicators, the UAE achieved the first Arab states in terms of the efficiency index of the judicial system, and according to a press release obtained by 24 copies, the 25th place in the world and the first in the Arab world in the World Bank's "Ease of Doing Business" 2017. It includes 190 countries.

In the Index of Reliance on Police Services, the UAE maintained its position as the 7th largest in the world in 2016, ranking the top 10 countries in the world and the first in the Arab world in this index, which is issued annually by the World Economic Forum in the "World Competitiveness Report", which includes 138 countries, and reflects the level of accreditation on police services to enforce law and order.

Achieving the required levels of reduction in deaths resulting from road accidents is one of the most important elements of attaining the happiness of the people, where the citizen and resident on the land of this country are safe, reassuring for individual safety and the safety of families on the road, due to the work of the security authorities in the state day and night in promoting Compliance with traffic laws and regulations and raising the level of traffic awareness to save the lives of motorists and road users. Road traffic fatalities per 100,000 inhabitants decreased from 6.31 in 2014 to 5.99 in 2015 (Alittihad, 24 Jan 2017).

The national agenda also focuses on spreading security and security through the "Sense of Safety Index," a national indicator that measures how citizens and residents feel safe through a survey carried out in different regions and on multiple segments, and ongoing efforts to make the country the safest place.



The national agenda strongly promotes the justice of judges and to continue to guarantee the rights of individuals and institutions through an effective judicial system, which brings the state to be among the best countries in the world in the rule of law and the efficiency of the judicial system. (24 Overnight News, 23 January 2017).

In the Global Talent Competitiveness Index, the UAE ranked first regionally and 19th globally based on the latest release of the report for 2019 issued by the College of Insead in France, where the UAE was ranked among the top 20 countries in the world in the index leading the Arab Gulf region and the East. The Middle East and North Africa for the fourth year in a row (7th Day, 22 January 2019).

Positive countries index

Since 2013, the UAE has ranked eighth in the world in the Positive Economy Institute's positive country index, measuring positive economic indicators in the OECD countries. In the index, which is applied for the first time to a non-OPEC country, the UAE advanced to 27 of the 34 member states, including the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Australia. The Positive Countries Index measures the quality of life and positive behavior of countries based on criteria that include their level of interest in the future of future generations and their positive impact on the world (Al-Bayan, March 18, 2019).

And in the Global Happiness Index

The results of the 2018 World Happiness Report, released by the Earth Institute at Columbia University and the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, announced in Rome, Italy, that the UAE scored 7.2 points on the Life Assessment Index for citizens, equivalent to Ranked 11th in the world, while in the overall ranking UAE sat first in the Arab world for the fourth year in a row, and advanced to 20th place in the world (Emirates Today, May 30, 2013).

Innovation Index

The country ranked 38th in the world, with 42.58 compared to Switzerland's world ranking of 68.4. The UAE has led regionally in the sub-index of innovation inputs. Ranking of Gulf States

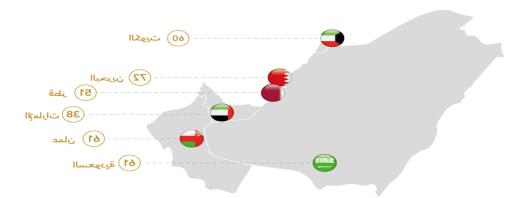


Figure 4: The United Arab Emirates ranks 38th globally in the innovation index issued by the Faculty of INSEAD 2018

Source: Federal Authority for competitiveness and statistics, the report of the Global Innovation Index issued by the Faculty of INSEAD2018

The UAE ranked first in the Arab and regional world human capital index with a development rate of 65.48% in the Human Development Report issued by the World Economic Forum yesterday, ranking 45th in the world out of 130 countries included in the index. The majority of the categories in the report, with 72 points in the quality of education, making it the tenth in the world in this category. The report placed the UAE in the world's highest income category, with an average per capita income of \$67,133 per year. (Al Bayan, September 13, 2017).

Examples of specific local social policies in the UAE

There is a range of policies that have characterized the UAE and have played a significant and effective role in maintaining the country's security and stability. In the current study, we will focus on a number of these policies; analyze the most important of them, the groups they targeted, and how they played a significant role in maintaining the balance of society.

• Troubled Citizens Debt Fund

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, head of state- may God bless him, as part of his concern for the issues and concerns of his sons, citizens, ordered the establishment of a special fund with a capital of 10 billion dirhams,



so that this fund will study and process the citizens' non-performing loans, and make adjustments to personal loans. Owed to them, in coordination with the Central Bank and the state's creditor banks.

The Insolvent Fund Project (Hamid Bin Rashid Al Nuaimi Charitable Foundation):

A fund for insolvent supplied people was established with the support of benefactors, businessmen, institutions, and associations operating in the country. Some of the main objectives of this project are:

- Reducing the material burden on the family due;
- Helping a citizen in need;
- Contribute to the repayment of part of the citizen's debt;
- Strengthening the link between the institution and the citizen; and
- Strengthening the link between the foundation and the businessmen and the supporters of the project (Alittihad, 26 Jan 2017).

His Highness Sheikh Hamid bin Rashid al-Nuaimi, a member of the Supreme Council, governor of Ajman, issued Decree No. 3 for 2017 on modifying the status of the Hamid Bin Rashid Al Nuaimi Charitable Foundation and ensuring that the foundation continues to operate in Ajman as a leading private charity working in cooperation with the authorities. Concerned in the UAE and in the emirate in the areas of providing aid to its beneficiaries and spending funds in the various works of charity and charity from its headquarters in Ajman, and from any branches or offices affiliated with it or cooperating with it outside the city, where necessary and appropriate to achieve its charitable and humanitarian goals.

• Special Needs (Stakeholders) Law (2006)

<u>The Special Needs Act (2006)</u> provides for equal rights, care and opportunities for people with special needs in the areas of education, health care, training and rehabilitation, and aims to ensure their rights and provide them with all services within their abilities and capabilities. It also provides for unlimited "quota" for people with special needs for public and private sector jobs, easier access to government buildings and housing, and focuses on integrating people with special needs into public and private schools and providing retirement benefits, allowing them to retire before their counterparts are equal people, and this demonstrates the strength of social policies in the UAE through its laws to maintain equal opportunities, achieve social justice, exploit the energies and investment of this group, and make them productive individuals of great benefit to society. (The Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities", the General Assembly of the United Nations, 2006, Document No. 61/611).

• Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Initiatives Foundation

Mohammed Bin Rashid Global Initiatives is a humane community development institution that aims primarily to create hope and build the future for the human being wherever he is. The Foundation has an integrated character in meeting the needs of people and communities, whether these needs are essential such as water, food, and medicine, or knowledge such as education and culture, or community such as spreading tolerance and promoting community cohesion, or future support for the dreams of young people and entrepreneurs and embracing Innovators and looking ahead to building a better tomorrow for man. On October 4, 2015, Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum International Initiatives was launched to reflect His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum's vision of humanitarian, development and community work aimed at changing the realities of the Arab world. The Foundation comprises four sectors: fighting poverty and disease, spreading knowledge, empowering society and innovation as an essential tool for improving human lives. The Foundation seeks to achieve integration and coordination between the humanitarian, development and social initiatives that His Highness has sponsored and launched over the past years, to maximize its impact, doubling its ambition and unifying its goals and visions in line with the challenges of the stage that the Arab world and the world are going through as a whole (<u>Al Maktoum, 2017a</u>).

• Hope Makers Initiative

On February 28, 2017, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President of the UAE and Prime Minister of Dubai, launched the "Makers of Hope" initiative to honor the unknown soldiers of goodness who work for the good of humanity away from the spotlight, and to celebrate the flashes of hope in the Arab world who through their humanitarian and community initiatives. They work to spread hope and help people in various fields. The stated goal of the initiative was to survey more than 20,000 "stories of hope" from across the Arab world, with different circumstances and realities and their causes and consequences, but they all converge under the same goal: the slogan "Make hope." Make a difference, so that the hope that these initiatives in their communities instill has made a difference, no matter how big, for the better (Al Maktoum, 2017a).

• Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Initiative (Reading Challenges)

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of Dubai, launched the Arab Reading Challenge as the largest Arab project to encourage reading among students in the Arab world in 2015,



with more than one million students committing to reading 50 million books during their school year. The Arab Reading Challenge aims to promote sustainable and regular reading through an integrated system of follow-up for students throughout the academic year, as well as a wide range of financial and promotional incentives for schools, students, families and participating supervisors from all over the Arab world (<u>Al Maktoum, 2017a</u>).

Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Small Business Initiative

Under the patronage of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister and Ruler of Dubai, The Mohammed Bin Rashid Foundation for SME Development was launched in 2003 to reward and honor outstanding entrepreneurs in the UAE.

In addition to the following projects

- Dubai Entrepreneurship Academy: Accredited by the Knowledge and Human Development Authority and its vision and mission are to create an innovative generation of entrepreneurs, successful projects that travel the world and develop the skills of aspiring entrepreneurs and provide all their needs to be entrepreneurs and future leaders goals to strengthen the position of entrepreneurs as influential forces with a role in the future of business. Small businesses
- Business Village: An initiative from The Mohammed Bin Rashid Foundation for Small and Medium Enterprise Development one of the institutions of the Department of Economic Development in Dubai. The business village is located in the heart of Dubai, near The Hour Roundabout, a 1 million square foot commercial building with 400 rental offices, a modern conference center and a sports club for women and men (<u>Alittihad, 29 March 2017</u>).

• The Ministries of Happiness and Tolerance

In a series of tweets via his official social media account, the Vice President of the United Arab Emirates, Prime Minister and Ruler of Dubai Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum announced the creation of two new posts under the name "Minister of State for Happiness and Minister of State for Tolerance" to ensure the establishment of these values officially in UAE society. His Highness described this event as a structural change in the federal government in preparation for the next stage of development in the United Arab Emirates, and said, "We have created the position of Minister of State for Happiness, his primary task is to harmonize all the plans, programs and policies of the state to achieve happiness. Society" (Al Bayan, 28 Feb 2016).

• National Happiness and Positivity Program

The UAE has launched the National Happiness and Positivity Program within the program with a range of policies, programs, initiatives and services that promote positive lifestyles, as well as a plan to develop the happiness index and measure individual satisfaction. The program will also launch initiatives related to the dissemination of scientific and cultural content for happiness, including specialized literature, publications and books, and encourage reading in this area to develop an awareness of the importance of positivity and happiness as an integrated lifestyle, and to spread awareness of the sources of happiness and habits that contribute to the happiness of people and communities. (Haddad, 2017)

The UAE and the world celebrate World Happiness Day on 20 March each year, celebrating their achievements in all fields, especially providing security and security to all its inhabitants, thanks to God first, and then the efforts and follow-up of good leadership, led by His Highness the Sheikh. Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE, May God bless him, where the UAE topped the List of World Happiness Index for three consecutive years 2014, 2015 and 2016, 2017 by achieving the highest rates of economic growth and raising the levels of social services. (Alittihad, 6 March 2018)

• Government accelerators

In October 2016, the UAE Cabinet issued a decision to establish the "Government Accelerators", a new government mechanism aimed at accelerating the achievement of the national agenda of the "UAE 2021" vision. His Highness the Sheikh said.

Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum: "We have created the world's first government accelerators to advance the national agenda. We want to intensify efforts and accelerate the pace towards the future. We have many challenges ahead of us and time is the biggest challenge. We have only five years left in 2021." (Ministry of Cabinet Affairs and the Future: Government Accelerators).

• Young Ministry

It is well known that when governments do not trust the capacities and energies of their youth, exclude them — the largest group in societies — and somehow force them to migrate, and when they feel "alienated", they will contribute to the perversion and imbalance of societies. His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, May God blesses us, said: "Our region has taught us that governments that turned their backs on young people and closed the doors to them have closed the doors of hope to entire peoples. We do not forget that the beginning of tensions in the region —



Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews eISSN: 2395-6518, Vol 8, No 2, 2020, pp 352-363 https://doi.org/10.18510/hssr.2020.8240

unfortunately, called the "Arab Spring" — was for reasons of providing opportunities for young people and an environment in which they can realize their dreams and aspirations" (<u>Al Maktoum, 2017b: 148</u>).

To avoid this, His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Head of State- May God bless him, adopted the new ministerial formation of the 12th Federal Government announced by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President of the State, Prime Minister, Ruler of Dubai - May God bless him - on the evening of February 10th. 016, which has undergone structural changes is the largest in the history of the state in terms of its organizational structure and the functions of its main ministries and has been provided with a large number of ministers of state to deal with changing files. The Government has seen the entry of eight new ministers, five of whom are women. The average age of the new ministers is only 38 years, with the youngest ministers being 22 years old, H.E. Shamma bint Suhail al-Mazroui, minister of youth. The new government also saw the addition of ministers in addition to the current minister, and the formation of a higher education council to follow up on its affairs, in addition to the formation of a youth council and a council of UAE scholars (<u>Al Bayan, 2 Oct 2016</u>).

Red Crescent

The UAE Red Crescent Authority is a voluntary humanitarian body that acts in support of the official authorities in times of peace and war, founded on 31/01/1983 and received international recognition for its accession to the International Federation of Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies in 1986. Its main objectives include:

- Health education and education;
- Relief for those affected by various disasters;
- Establishing projects for those most in need of help, such as widows, orphans, the elderly and people with special needs;
- Attracting talent for volunteering; and
- Introducing the principles of humanitarian law. (UAE Red Crescent website: Who we are)
- "Aounak" program for citizens and residents:

The program reflects the keenness of Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, to provide all forms of care and attention to all segments of society and to provide all means for the nation to continue the progress enjoyed by the state, and its most prominent initiatives include (<u>Khalifa, 2017</u>).

- The "Aounk" program aimed at supporting the families of martyr's citizens.

Insurance card issued by the Health Authority for residents.

- "Help you" for the social rehabilitation of those recovering from addiction in aftercare.
- "Help you" to transport and support the elderly.
- Takatof Policy

Takatof offers the youth of the country meaningful opportunities to volunteer on social issues and encourages them to serve the public. Takatof volunteers are the ambassadors of the UAE who represent the culture of aid and assistance and the symbol of the fundamental values in our society. Takatof, especially for young people, offers meaningful opportunities to volunteer in a humanitarian and social program and encourage them to participate, commit to social responsibility and public service, and to uphold integrity and morality to achieve the core values of the programs (takatof website: what-we-do).

RESULTS

For those who have considered the social policy models included in the study - which are part of the state's policies and most notably - we note the state's enthusiasm to provide the basic and important requirements of social policy as discussed in the study, and this is evident through its focus on the consolidation of positive thinking, for example. By spreading a culture of happiness and tolerance, and creating their ministry, it is concerned with achieving the highest levels of well-being, happiness and social satisfaction of citizens and residents of its territory. The state has also been interested to provide equal opportunities through the Law of the People with Need and enable them economically to reach social satisfaction, and to achieve happiness for their families, in addition to the UAE's enthusiasm and interest in integrating the youth group into political life and social participation from "We have 200 million Arab youth, who are between two options: to lose hope for a better future and a better life to become prey to extremist ideology and fuel for sectarian and ethnic conflicts in our own, or to have real hope for the future and great confidence in a better life and positive energy to make a better country" (Al Maktoum, 2017b: 106).



Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews eISSN: 2395-6518, Vol 8, No 2, 2020, pp 352-363 https://doi.org/10.18510/hssr.2020.8240

To achieve Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum's vision that positivity leads to happiness and happiness generates success, the UAE's experience since its inception has been based on leadership, management and humanitarian principles, the most important of which are optimism for the future, confidence in capabilities and belief in potential, and expectation of the best. All of these are combined with the concept of positivity, and help create the happiness and positive values that seek to lift societies out of the cycle of endless tension and conflict (<u>Al Maktoum, 2017b: 26</u>).

Therefore, in the establishment of the ministries of happiness and tolerance by the ministries of happiness and tolerance, it was one of the first and leading countries in this field in the world, and in its keenness to achieve equal opportunities and social justice and the distribution of employment opportunities equally to all and by legitimate means, a message to the Arab nation to take care of this aspect that is lost to most countries, most of which suffer from the social disease.

For the sake of social justice and the spread of a culture of tolerance, the Anti-Discrimination and Hate Act, which contains several deterrent materials, is a sanctuary that preserves society and preserves its dignity, and a clear concern of the state to move away from racism, sectarianism, and sedition (see Zakin, 2012). In a similar vein, to solve the crises of individuals, the State has taken care to satisfy all residents of its territory and facilitate a decent life for them through the policy of the "Aounek" program, the Red Crescent Authority, and similar institutions.

As a result of this analysis of UAE social policy initiatives, the following recommendations are made:

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study highlighted the role of qualitative social policies in achieving the highest international indicators in the degree of balance and social organization, taking the United Arab Emirates as a model to be followed in qualitative social policies. It has become apparent that the UAE social policies have a positive role in reducing societal chaos. The methodology of qualitative analytical approach was used by returning to the statistical reports on indicators of the degree of integration and community organization in the UAE, the historical methodology of returning to documents, records and laws to identify the most prominent policies in the country, and the extent of their consistency with the concept of social policy procedurally as explained in the research. The study has reached results, i.e. social policy has a major role in achieving the highest levels of integration and community organization if it is qualitative and not traditional, taking into account several aspects: social justice, positive thinking, happiness, contentment and satisfaction for members of society, equality, social welfare, all in proportion to the resources, values, norms, culture, and economics of the community. Based on these findings, the study has reached a set of recommendations as follows:

- 1. The need to follow specific social policies the same ones that have been already applied in the UAE.
- 2. The development of the disciplines of "social policy", "economic sociology" and "political sociology" in a serious and separate form from sociology, economics or political science, because of the importance and necessity of having specialists in these areas to identify and interpret the social phenomenon professionally. High professionalism is needed to economically or politically and vice versa, to develop proactive plans to prevent social ills such as "Anomie" in society.
- 3. Learn about international social policies and focus on countries with a high level of security and a good economy to study the feasibility of applying these policies to "Anomie societies" in countries suffering from this phenomenon, to be commensurate with the economic level of societies and their values and standards.
- 4. The development of financially inexpensive social policies, while providing opportunities for social equality and social justice and positivity.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research limitation has temporal and spatial limits, as the topic of the role of specific social policies in achieving the highest indicators of social organization and balance in the United Arab Emirates is addressed as a model during the last five years only. It could be better to have a longer period of around twenty years of the state's life.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Khawlah M. AL-Tkhayneh: Methodology, Results, and Discussion, Conclusion, and Recommendations; Huda A. Alhajjaj: Introduction, Theoretical Framework; Abatah D. Daher: Literature Review and Abstract.

REFERENCES

- 1. Abu Al-Maat. (2003). Social Policy. Cairo: Zahraa al-Sharq, p. 50.
- 2. Al Bayan, (20 July 2018), "Sixth Emirates in the World in the Smart Services Index, <u>https://www.albayan.ae/across-the-uae/news-and-reports/2018-07-20-1.3318872</u>, last accessed 10March2019.
- 3. Al Bayan, (28 Feb 2016), "Ministers of tolerance, happiness and the future Why?, https://www.albayan.ae/across-the-uae/news-and-reports/2016-02-28-1.2583672, last accessed 30 Jan 2019.
- Al Bayan. (1 December 2018). Khalifa, Mustafa: "The UAE passport exceeds 21 countries and ranks first in the world.", see the website: <u>https://www.albayan.ae/across-the-uae/news-and-reports/2018-12-01-1.3423790</u>, last accessed on 12 Dec 2019.



- 5. Al Bayan. (13 September 2017). The UAE is the first Arab and regional in human development, with a development rate of 65.48% in human capital, <u>https://www.albayan.ae/across-the-uae/news-and-reports/2017-09-13-1.3045551</u>, last accessed 11 Nov 2019.
- 6. Al Bayan. (18 March 2019). The eighth UAE in the positive countries index ahead of 27 countries including the United Kingdom, America, France and Australia, <u>https://www.albayan.ae/across-the-uae/news-and-reports/2019-03-18-1.3514740</u>, last accessed 10 Dec 2019.
- 7. Al Bayan. (2 Oct 2016). The head of state approves the new cabinet formation <u>http://www.albayan.ae/across-the-uae/news-and-reports/2016-02-10-1.257031</u>, last accessed 15 Jan 2020.
- 8. Al Maktoum, M. (1 March 2017a). The Arab Reading Challenge is an industry of hope, <u>http://www.alittihad.ae/details.php?id=12719&y=2017</u>, last accessed on 2 Feb 2020.
- 9. Al Maktoum, M. B. R. (2017b). Reflections on happiness & positivity. Explorer Publishing.
- 10. Alittihad (29 March 2017).Hamdan bin Mohammed: Dubai Entrepreneur Academy supports economic development trends, <u>https://www.alittihad.ae/article/18789/2017/</u>, last accessed on 20 Jan 2020.
- 11. Alittihad, (2015). Mohammed Bin Rashid: the achievements of the United Arab Emirates, Khalifa alestablished an exceptional state regionally and globally. <u>https://www.alittihad.ae/article/41676/2015</u>, last accessed 20 Nov 2019.
- 12. Alittihad, (26 Jan 2017). http://www.alittihad.ae/details.php?id=5229&y=2017, last accessed on 10 Aug 2019.
- 13. Alittihad, (4 November 2013). Emirates: an oasis of security and safety https://www.alittihad.ae/article/102750/2013, last accessed 13 Feb 2020.
- 14. Alittihad, (6 March 2018). The UAE celebrates International Happiness Day today, <u>http://www.alittihad.ae/details.php?id=16749&y=201</u>, last accessed on 23rd Jan 2020.
- 15. Alittihad. (24 Jan 2017). https://www.alittihad.ae/article/4672/2017/, last accessed on 5 Jan 2020.
- 16. Al-Najjar, A. (2006). Social welfare state. Beirut: Center for Arab Unity Studies.
- 17. AL-Sammari, A. (2011). Criminal sociology. Amman: Al Masirah House for Publishing, Distribution and Printing. P. 163-164.
- 18. Al-Sarouji, T. (2004). Social policy in the context of new global changes. I 1. Cairo: The Arab House of Thought, p. 39.
- 19. Al-Tkhayneh, K., &Zaitun, E. (2017). The Role of Social Policy in Reducing the Prevalence of Anomie in the Arab Societies (The United Arab Emirates as a Model). *Canadian International Journal of Social Science and Education*. 13(416-435)
- 20. Emirates Today, (30 May 2013). The UAE is the first in the world with government efficiency, <u>https://www.emaratalyoum.com/local-section/other/2013-05-30-1.579405</u>, last accessed 5 March 2020.
- Emirates Today. (11 May 2016). United Arab Emirates from less than the countries of the world in the rates of disturbing crimes- <u>https://www.emaratalyoum.com/local-section/other/2016-05-11-1.895814</u>, last accessed on 15Nov 2019.
- 22. Fath Al-Rahman, O. (2013). Social welfare between international agreements and covenants and local laws (the United Arab Emirates as a model). *The Emirates: Strategic Insights:A periodic scientific journal published by the Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research*.
- 23. Federal Authority for competitiveness and statistics, the report of the Global Innovation Index issued by the Faculty of INSEAD 2018, <u>http://fcsa.gov.ae/ar-ae/Pages/Competitiveness/Reports/Global-Innovation-Index-by-INSEAD.aspx</u>, last accessed 15 Nov 2019.
- 24. Fukuyama, F. (2001). Social capital, civil society and development. *Third world quarterly*, 22(1), 7-20. https://doi.org/10.1080/713701144
- 25. Haddad, K. (2017). Minister of Happiness and another of tolerance in the Emirates <u>http://motaded.net/show-7672723.html</u>, last accessed on 12 Jan 2020.
- 26. Khalifa, M. (2017). "Aounak" program to support the families of the martyrs, <u>http://24.ae/article/185304-</u>, last accessed 12 Feb 2020.
- 27. Luckham, R. (2015). Whose security? Building inclusive and secure societies in an unequal and insecure world (No. IDS Evidence Report; 151). IDS.
- 28. Marshall, T. (1965). Social Policy London, *Hutchinson University Press*. P (7).
- 29. Ministry of Cabinet Affairs and the Future: Government Accelerators, https://www.mocaf.gov.ae,
- 30. Ministry of the Interior and secure society and spend Just Vision 2021,<u>https://www.government.ae/en/information-and-services/justice-safety-and-the-law/justice-and-vision-2021</u>, last accessed 15th Jan 2020.
- 31. Takatof website: what-we-do, http://www.takatof.ae/what-we-do/, last accessed 20 Nov 2019.
- 32. The Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, the General Assembly of the United Nations, 2006, Document No. 61/611.
- 33. The Federal competitiveness and statistics- secure society and spend Just Vision 2021, <u>https://fcsa.gov.ae/ar-ae/Pages/home.aspx</u>, last accessed on 10 Dec 2019.
- 34. Titmuss, R. (1971). Social policy, An in Introduce, George. Allen & Un Win, LTD, P (96).
- 35. UAE Red Crescent website: Who we are, <u>https://www.rcuae.ae/</u>, last accessed on 1 Aug 2019.



- 36. Zakin, A. (2012). Hand to hand: teaching tolerance and social justice one child at a time. *Childhood education*, 88(1), 3-13.<u>https://doi.org/10.1080/00094056.2012.643709</u>.
- 37. 24 Overnight News. (23 January 2017). The UAE is making great progress in security and justice indicators, <u>https://24.ae/article/316545</u>, last accessed 15 Dec 2029.
- 38. 7th Day,(22 Jan 2019). The first emirates regionally and 19 globally in the Global Talent Competitiveness Index report,: <u>https://www.youm7.com/story/2019/1/22</u>,