



## Public-Private Partnerships for Elder Empowerment through Economic Productivity

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### Abstract

*Social Service and the Social Welfare Institution have a mutualistic partnership model. There are still a significant number of old individuals whose UDB IDs (unified database identifiers) have not been registered, according to Social Service and the Social Welfare Institution. Production Economic Enterprises (PEEs) is a program of the Social Service aimed at empowering communities. The Social Service and the Elderly Social Welfare Institution share responsibility for empowering communities. It is important to provide favorable conditions and an attractive environment for the elderly both inside the family and across the community as a way of demonstrating care for them. Using a productive economic business program, the social welfare institution establishes an activity group that enables the elderly to be more productive while still being able to make crafts in accordance with their abilities, thereby relieving the elderly of their burden on other communities, their families, and the government. It is being attempted to empower the elderly by developing profitable economic entrepreneurial activities in order for them to be self-sufficient. As one of the recreational activities, this lucrative economic business activity is carried out alongside other income-generating recreational activities to create a successful economic business enterprise.*

## Introduction

Partnership as a collaborative effort aims to accomplish the objectives of people, groups, institutions, or organizations in order to create meaningful and sustainable output. Utilizing Partnerships to Empower the Elderly via Productive Economic Efforts by the Government and the Business Sector is important to research because partnerships are an attempt to bring together components of the government, private, and community sectors through their distinct balanced responsibilities. The pattern of cooperation between the government and the community so far has been more focused on empowering local communities, but there have been some changes in response to the government's assistance in perfecting development. Social Welfare serves as a liaison between the federal government, province government, and district/city administration in implementing social welfare programs.

Productive Economic Enterprises is a program of the Social Service aimed at empowering the community, with the Social Service and the Elderly Social Welfare Institution sharing responsibilities for empowerment. Until now, the government's concern has been expressed via a variety of laws and initiatives aimed at enhancing the elderly's welfare. As an expression of care for the elderly, it is essential to establish conducive circumstances and an inviting atmosphere both inside the family and throughout the community. Creating circumstances that enable an old person to feel useful, accomplish something, and experience joy and satisfaction is prudent conduct as a show of care for the elderly.

Empowering the old is critical, since the aged are one of the most vulnerable populations that must maintain their different potentials. Elderly empowerment is any attempt to enhance the elderly's physical, mental, spiritual, social, knowledge, and skill capacities in order for them to be used appropriately for their talents. In this instance, senior empowerment may occur via the community or directly inside the home context.

The social welfare institution establishes an activity group through a productive economic business program that enables the elderly to be more productive while still being able to make crafts according to their abilities, thereby relieving the elderly of their burden on other communities and their families and the government. Efforts are being made to empower the elderly via the development of productive economic entrepreneurial operations. This is done in an attempt to enhance the elderly's wellbeing. Given that the elderly retain a high level of motivation. Especially in terms of generating money to satisfy basic necessities. This profitable economic business activity is carried out as one of the leisure activities and is coupled with income-generating recreational activities.

Empowerment seeks to increase a person's/group's/ability community's to live independently of specific parties. Elderly empowerment via constructive economic endeavors to enhance the elderly's well-being so that they are no longer seen as a burden on society. the number of elderly who are mistreated, and many of them continue to be seen as burdens by their own family. Thus, efforts may be made through enabling the old to actively engage in development in order to alleviate poverty, improve health, and promote social life by empowering the elderly who still value functions, wisdom, knowledge, expertise, skills, experience, age, and condition.

A public-private partnership is an arrangement in which the government delegated some of its power to the private sector in order for the private sector to carry out some or all of the infrastructure development and/or operation operations. P A public private partnership is a contract between a public body and a private company in which the parties agree to share their assets and skills in order to run a facility or service for an extended period of time, often 20-30 years or more.

A good public-private partnership enhances the quality of life. These variables are also used to quantify the good aspects of Public Private Partnerships. Cooperation has not been extensively implemented in the majority of developing nations because the government, as a public institution, has a greater capacity to administer and serve the community's interests than other organizations or the private sector. In industrialized nations, government-private sector partnerships are widespread; even government issues are handled by the private sector, with the government directing (steering) solely via the creation of laws and oversight.

A partnership is a collaborative connection between several participants, both individually and collectively. And, as a result of their sociable character, humans are referred to be social creatures. Partnerships in public services are those that are aimed at achieving the intended outcomes of people, groups, institutions, or organizations, namely: (1) equity and a more intelligent organization. (2) has a decentralized structure of actualization (3) nature-based spirituality. (4) The system developed a modest degree of chaos. and (5) equality and justice for women.

The term "partnership" refers to the voluntary and reciprocal assistance provided by two or more distinct public sector organizations. In other words, between government and business, including non-profit organizations. These diverse sectors collaborate to deliver essential public services as part of the government's mandate. As a collaborative effort, partnership is aimed at

achieving the objectives of people, groups, institutions, or organizations in order to create meaningful and sustainable output.

## **Methods**

The kinds and scopes of study utilized in the Empowering the Elderly via Productive Economic Enterprises public private partnership research. Qualitative research, on the other hand, is study designed to elucidate a topic in detail within the context of the period and situation in question, carried out organically and in line with the objective circumstances in the field. The theoretical foundation serves as a guide to ensure that the study is focused on the relevant facts in the area. The research method includes watching resource people, conversing with them, and attempting to comprehend their language and understanding of the Public Private Partnership for Elder Empowerment. Through Economic Enterprises That Produce (UEP) As a result, researchers must remain in the field for an extended period of time.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Factors Favoring and Preventing Public-Private Partnerships in Empowering the Elderly (elderly) via Productive Economic Enterprises**

#### ***Contributing Factor***

Supporting elements are those that encourage, invite, and assist us in carrying out our prior goals and aspirations. The following elements contribute to the Public Private Partnership's success in empowering the aged (elderly) via Productive Economic Enterprises.

#### ***Community involvement in the establishment of economically productive enterprises***

Community involvement is a critical element in assisting the elderly in implementing profitable economic enterprise initiatives (Galera & Borzaga, 2009). Each older person is accompanied by a representative from the Social Welfare Institution to monitor the success of the program's support to Productive Economic Enterprises. Motivate senior beneficiaries of the Productive Economic Enterprises program to ensure their businesses operate smoothly (Boateng et al., 2015).

The family's involvement is critical for sustaining the growth of Productive Economic Enterprises Since the introduction of the Productive Economic Business initiative, the elderly have become more passionate about selling (Sinkovics et al., 2014). On the basis of the elderly's spirit and desire to engage in this program correctly, it can be determined that the execution of the Productive Economic Enterprise program support may function smoothly. Additionally, the program's execution may operate smoothly thanks to the active participation of family members and companions of the Elderly Social Welfare Institution, who is always a source of excitement and inspiration for the program's success (Epstein et al., 2018; Stull, 2019).

According to field observations, the elements that contribute to the success of the Productive Economic Enterprises program include community engagement, particularly the active participation of family members and aides to the Elderly Social Welfare Institution (Czaykowska-Higgins, 2009). The impediment to the execution of the Productive Economic Enterprises program is invalid data, such as an unregistered UDB ID (integrated database).

The mutualistic partnership model is a collaboration between Social Service and the Social Welfare Institution, with the Provincial Social Service acting as a cooperating partner, funding and constructing the Productive Economic Enterprises program assistance facility, followed by the Welfare Institution. an elderly social worker, is in charge of the Productive Economic Enterprises program. The collaboration method is as follows: the Social Welfare Institution

offers a list of old (elderly) in the form of a proposal, which is then presented to the Social Service, if the request is accepted. then support from the Productive Economic Enterprises program may be directed to the program's beneficiaries, in this instance the elderly (elderly). After distributing help to senior beneficiaries of the Productive Economic Enterprises program, the Social Welfare Institution pays a weekly visit to assess progress and the difficulties encountered by elderly receivers of the Economic Business program support, and give guidance to ensure that the Productive Economic Enterprises program operates smoothly. The Elderly Social Welfare Institution then prepared an Accountability Report and presented it to the Social Service. The mutualistic partnership model is supported by the active participation of family members and assistants of the Elderly Social Welfare Institution, who consistently offer excitement and inspiration for the program's success. The mutualistic partnership paradigm is harmed by incorrect data. There are still a significant number of old individuals whose UDB IDs (unified database identifiers) have not been registered. whereas the UDB ID (integrated database) is one of the criteria for receiving support from the Productive Economic Enterprises program.

### **Partnership Pattern**

This pattern arises when the business continues to emphasize shareholder interests by seeking maximum profit. So that the business may maximize its profits, while government and community relations serve as a mere sweetness. Where the business operates solely to accomplish its own objectives, and the government likewise refuses to intervene, there is no effective oversight, and the public has no access to the company. Typically, businesses spend money that is intended for the benefit of a certain group of individuals. This is reasonable, since short-term security is essential for businesses. In this context, it seems to be describing a negative.

### **Semi-productive partnership pattern.**

In this idea, a firm is unaware of government initiatives, there is no contact between the government and entrepreneurs about all commercial developments, and society simply assumes a passive role. Thus, the government and the society are seen as external objects and issues. This pattern of cooperation continues to emphasize short-term objectives. Using words On the other hand, partnerships are not yet strategic and continue to emphasize the company's own interests above those of its partners.

The productive partnership pattern, on the other hand, treats partners as subjects in the process of successful growth. In this pattern, a firm prioritizes social and environmental issues, such that the government acts as a congenial facilitator for business and the community is excited and supportive of the enterprise. This leads in increased trust between partners, resulting in a synergistic connection between them.

Partnership models were created based on observations of companies cooperating. There are three types of partnership models that may be used to explain the connection between companies. A faux partnership is an arrangement between two or more people in which they collaborate in an unbalanced manner. Even one party may not fully comprehend the significance of an alliance that is formed and the reason for which it is formed. There is something special about this kind of collaboration in that both sides or more believe cooperation is critical, but the partners do not always grasp the content they are fighting for or the advantages. Mutualistic partnership is an association of two or more parties that are equally conscious of the critical elements of partnership, namely providing mutual benefits and obtaining additional advantages, in order to accomplish their objectives effectively.

Conjugation partnerships (melting and development) are collaborations for the purpose of obtaining energy and subsequently separating from one another and perhaps further dividing. Thus, companies, agencies, groups, or people with deficiencies in doing business or accomplishing organizational objectives may use this partnership approach. Two or more parties may conjugate in order to mutually enhance their capabilities.

Empowerment is a process of developing a community's capacity via encouragement, motivation, increasing awareness of their potential, and attempting to translate that potential into action. Empowerment in this context implies that the elderly are not objects, but persons with potential that may be developed and empowered in order for them to live freely and without causing harm or distress to others.

Empowerment is an attempt to grow such power via encouragement, motivation, and increasing awareness of its potential (Hanus & Fox, 2015). Empowerment in this context implies that the elderly are not objects, but persons with potential that may be developed and empowered in order for them to live freely and without causing harm or distress to others. As a response to the phenomena of powerlessness in the face of a tremendous power, empowerment has developed into a discourse.

Empowerment is a process that aims to build prospective talents or abilities (power), as well as community resources for self-defense (Frisby & Millar 2002); Kwet, 2020). Essentially, empowerment occurs on an individual and societal level. As an empowerment process, programs that empower the elderly as a means of achieving social change result in individuals who are empowered, have the knowledge and capacity to fulfill their basic requirements, are able to engage in social activities, and are self-sufficient in carrying out daily duties. Empowerment is providing people with resources, opportunities, information, and skills that enhance their capacity to shape their own futures and participate in communal life.

The elderly are people who naturally age and through a variety of changes in their physical and mental health. Three factors must be addressed when establishing a limit for the old population: biological, economic, and social. Biologically, the old population is a population that is constantly aging, as shown by reduced physical endurance and an increased susceptibility to disease assaults that may result in mortality. This is because the structure and function of cells, tissues, and organ systems change with time. Economically, the elderly are regarded as a burden rather than a resource. Many people believe that old age no longer offers many advantages, and that it is often seen negatively as a burden on family and society.

### **Economic Enterprises**

Productive economic business comprises of the terms business, economy, and productive. Business refers to force, endeavor, or effort (Koch, 2011; Bardy et al., 2012). While the economy encompasses all aspects of income, distribution, and consumption of commodities and wealth (financial). Additionally, the meaning of productive is that it generates a great deal. Thus, what is meant by productive economic enterprise in this suggestion is the effort, effort, or effort done by the elderly to generate money in order to satisfy basic requirements and enhance quality of life. The elderly may continue to engage in productive economic activities that produce money and support their wellbeing via this productive economic enterprise. For the elderly, filling their free time with business is also a pleasant pastime.

### **Conclusion**

Included among the factors that contribute to the success of the Productive Economic Enterprises program is community involvement, especially the active participation of family members and caregivers for those residing in the Elderly Social Welfare Institution (ESWI).

Invalid data, such as an unregistered UDB ID, is a hindrance to the successful implementation of the Productive Economic Enterprises program (integrated database). As a collaboration between the Social Service and the Social Welfare Institution, the mutualistic partnership model is characterized by the Provincial Social Service acting as a cooperating partner, funding and constructing the Productive Economic Enterprises program assistance facility, which is then taken over by the Welfare Institution. In order to collaborate, the Social Welfare Institution submits a list of older people in the form of a proposal, which is then given to the Social Service if the request is approved. It is the active involvement of family members and Elderly Social Welfare Institution helpers, who constantly provide enthusiasm and inspiration for the program's success, that lends support to the mutualistic partnership concept.

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