REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS
BRAZILIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC POLICY

Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis

Nexo entre intervenções de serviços públicos e desenvolvimento social: Síntese da literatura

Jonathan Jacob Paul Latupeirissa

Ni Luh Yulyana Dewi

Sumário

Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis*

Nexo entre intervenções de serviços públicos e desenvolvimento social: Síntese da literature

Jonathan Jacob Paul Latupeirissa **

Ni Luh Yulyana Dewi ***

Abstract

Public service programs are important for helping communities grow socially. They handle problems people face. That said, there could be some issues with these programs. Some say using these services too much can make people depend too much on government help. This might stop them from growing in the long run. Critics of extensive public intervention argue that it can create a cycle of dependency on government support, hindering long-term sustainable growth. This Study aims to examine the nexus between public service interventions and social development by conducting a systematic literature synthesis. The Study will analyze existing research and literature to understand the impact of public service interventions on social development outcomes. This Study uses a Systematic Literature Review methodology to identify relevant studies and extract key findings. The Data is taken from the Scopus Database and identifies several country cases where public service interventions have been implemented to address social development challenges. The Study result reveals that public service interventions can have both positive and negative effects on social development. While public service interventions have been successful in addressing immediate social challenges such as poverty alleviation and access to basic services, they may also inadvertently create dependency and inhibit long-term sustainable development. The Finding implies that there is a need for careful and strategic planning of public service interventions to ensure positive social development outcomes. Furthermore, the Study highlights the importance of considering community participation and empowerment in public service interventions to foster sustainable development.

Keyword: Public Service; Social Development, Public Interventions

Resumo

Os programas de serviço público são importantes para ajudar as comunidades a crescer socialmente. Eles lidam com os problemas que as pessoas enfrentam. Dito isso, pode haver alguns problemas com esses programas. Alguns dizem que o uso excessivo desses serviços pode fazer com que as pessoas dependam demais da ajuda do governo. Isso pode impedi-las de crescer em longo prazo. Os críticos da intervenção pública extensiva argu-

** Lecturer at Universitas Pendidikan Nasional, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia.
E-mail: jonathanlatupeirissa@undiknas.ac.id.

*** Doctor of Public Administration from Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia. Current Job: Lecturer at Universitas Pendidikan Nasional, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia.
E-mail: yulyanadewi@undiknas.ac.id.

mentam que ela pode criar um ciclo de dependência do apoio do governo, impedindo o crescimento sustentável de longo prazo. Este estudo tem como objetivo examinar o nexo entre as intervenções do serviço público e o desenvolvimento social por meio de uma síntese sistemática da literatura. O estudo analisará a pesquisa e a literatura existentes para entender o impacto das intervenções do serviço público sobre os resultados do desenvolvimento social. Este estudo usa uma metodologia de revisão sistemática da literatura para identificar estudos relevantes e extrair as principais conclusões. Os dados são extraídos do banco de dados Scopus e identificam vários casos de países onde foram implementadas intervenções de serviços públicos para enfrentar os desafios do desenvolvimento social. O resultado do estudo revela que as intervenções de serviços públicos podem ter efeitos positivos e negativos no desenvolvimento social. Embora as intervenções de serviços públicos tenham sido bem-sucedidas no enfrentamento de desafios sociais imediatos, como o alívio da pobreza e o acesso a serviços básicos, elas também podem, inadvertidamente, criar dependência e inibir o desenvolvimento sustentável de longo prazo. Essa constatação implica a necessidade de um planejamento cuidadoso e estratégico das intervenções de serviço público para garantir resultados positivos de desenvolvimento social. Além disso, o estudo destaca a importância de considerar a participação e o empoderamento da comunidade nas intervenções de serviços públicos para promover o desenvolvimento sustentável.

Palavra-chave: Serviço público; desenvolvimento social, intervenções públicas

1 Introduction

The significance of public service initiatives in fostering social development is increasingly acknowledged. Interventions encompass the diverse measures and initiatives undertaken by governmental and non-governmental entities to tackle social problems and enhance the welfare of individuals and communities. Public service interventions encompass a diverse array of endeavours, including facilitating access to education, healthcare, housing, social welfare programmes, and career prospects. Their purpose is to tackle socioeconomic inequalities, foster equal chances, and improve the general standard of living for all individuals in society.

Public sector initiatives are essential for tackling social challenges and improving the welfare of individuals and communities. These interventions involve a diverse array of actions, such as granting access to education, healthcare, housing, social welfare services, and employment prospects, with the objective of diminishing social inequalities and fostering equal chances for all individuals in society. Studies have demonstrated that community health volunteers have a substantial impact on implementing behaviour change programmes, especially in densely populated urban areas.[1] Additionally, organizational support and the development of self-care plans are essential in protecting against job stress and burnout among social workers, highlighting the importance of support systems in public service interventions.[2] Partnerships between state and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been recognized as valuable for improving service delivery and promoting good governance.[3]

---

[1] Rose Evalyne Aseyo et al., "Realities and Experiences of Community Health Volunteers as Agents for Behaviour Change: Evidence from an Informal Urban Settlement in Kisumu, Kenya," *Human Resources for Health* 16, no. 1 (December 4, 2018): 53, https://doi.org/10.1186/s12960-018-0318-4.including for hygiene-related behaviour change. However, their role and capacity to deliver behaviour change interventions, particularly in high-density urban settlements, remain under-researched. This study examines the behaviour change-related activities of community health volunteers (CHVs

[2] Gabriela Dima, Luiza Meseşan Schmitz, and Marinela Cristina Şimon, "Job Stress and Burnout among Social Workers in the Vuca World of Covid-19 Pandemic," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 13 (2021), https://doi.org/10.3390/su13137109.

[3] Masooda Bano, "Partnerships and the Good-Governance Agenda: Improving Service Delivery Through State–NGO Collaborations," *Voluntas* 30, no. 6 (2019): 1270–83, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11266-017-9937-y.partnerships for development, especially between state and NGOs, remain a valued goal. Partnerships are argued to improve provision of basic social services to the poor: the state is viewed as providing scale, with NGOs ensuring good governance. Close study of three leading partnership arrangements

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

342

Furthermore, best practices implemented in long-term care facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic have been identified to address social isolation and loneliness, emphasizing the adaptability of public service interventions in response to crises.[4] In the context of child welfare, the fusion of the Poverty-Aware Paradigm with public health approaches has been explored as a means of protecting children and promoting their well-being, indicating the potential for interdisciplinary collaboration in public service interventions.[5] However, it is important to note that current development plans may inadvertently perpetuate social differentiation and inequalities, underscoring the need for critical examination of the impact of interventions on different social groups.[6] Moreover, collaborative strategies and trust are essential in local crime prevention partnerships, highlighting the significance of multi-agency and cross-professional work in public service interventions.[7] In the healthcare sector, the stewardship function has been identified as a critical aspect of health systems, emphasizing the need for capacity building in health policy development to ensure effective public service interventions.[8]

Additionally, the aging of the HIV cohort presents a challenge that requires clear intervention strategies in highly affected countries, highlighting the ongoing need for targeted public service interventions in healthcare.[9] Furthermore, social accountability initiatives led by non-governmental organizations have been recognized as important mechanisms for increasing the power of the poor and promoting better public ser-

---

in Pakistan (privatization of basic health units, an 'adopt a school' program, and low-cost sanitation

[4] Idrissa Beogo et al., "Promising Best Practices Implemented in Long-Term Care Facilities During the COVID-19 Pandemic to Address Social Isolation and Loneliness: A Scoping Review," *Journal of Long-Term Care* 2022 (2022): 298–311, https://doi.org/10.31389/jltc.138.

[5] Yuval Saar-Heiman, "Fusing the Poverty-Aware Paradigm with Public Health Approaches to Protect Children: A Case Study of an Israeli Social Services Department," *International Journal on Child Maltreatment: Research, Policy and Practice* 5, no. 4 (2022): 431–51, https://doi.org/10.1007/s42448-022-00120-1.

[6] Adriano Biza et al., "Sanitary Governmentalities: Producing and Naturalizing Social Differentiation in Maputo City, Mozambique (1887–2017)," *Environment and Planning E: Nature and Space* 5, no. 2 (2022): 605–24, https://doi.org/10.1177/2514848621996583. Mozambique's capital city, is marked by clear socio-spatial divisions in access to sanitation services and distributions of environmental risks. Current development plans tend to reproduce these inequalities and suggest that some residents' sanitary needs are more important than others. We contest this logic of differentiation underpinning current interventions in Maputo, revealing how the assumption of different sanitary needs has become normalized and naturalized in the urban environment. We use a genealogy of sanitation in Maputo and the former colonial city of Lourenço Marques to trace how colonial power relations worked to normatively distinguish urban spaces and the people who live in them, making some residents and places more deserving of public protection and investments than others. Drawing on Foucauldian theorizations of governmentality, we analyse colonial authorities' sanitary plans and interventions to show how differences and separations between spaces and bodies were and are produced. Projects of drainage and land reclamation created clean, dry and sanitary habitats for the privileged white few, the existence of which simultaneously created the wet, unhealthy and muddy spaces deemed good enough for the non-white majority. Such manufactured spatial distinctions, in turn, worked to strengthen the perception of differences in cleanliness between people. These differences were consequently mobilized by the Lourenço Marques health service to further mark and legitimize racial segregation. This is how social and spatial inequalities became naturalized in the urban environment over time, culminating in the stark sanitary divides that continue to mark the contemporary city.","author":[{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Biza","given":"Adriano","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""},{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Kooy","given":"Michelle","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""},{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Manuel","given":"Sandra","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""},{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Zwarteveen","given":"Margreet","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""}],"container-title":"Environment and Planning E: Nature and Space","id":"ITEM-1","issue":"2","issued":{"date-parts":[["2022"]]},"page":"605-624","title":"Sanitary governmentalities: Producing and naturalizing social differentiation in Maputo City, Mozambique (1887–2017

[7] Torbjörn Forkby, "Organisational Exceptions as Vehicles for Change: Collaborative Strategies, Trust, and Counter Strategies in Local Crime Prevention Partnerships in Sweden," *European Journal of Social Work* 23, no. 4 (2020): 580–93, https://doi.org/10.1080/13691457.2018.1512474.

[8] Onalenna Seitio-Kgokgwe et al., "Analysing the Stewardship Function in Botswana's Health System: Reflecting on the Past, Looking to the Future," *International Journal of Health Policy and Management* 5, no. 12 (2016): 705–13, https://doi.org/10.15171/ijhpm.2016.67.

[9] Kabo Matlho et al., "Policy-Maker Attitudes to the Ageing of the HIV Cohort in Botswana," *Sahara J* 14, no. 1 (2017): 31–37, https://doi.org/10.1080/17290376.2017.1374879.as in many countries with near universal access to treatment, has transformed HIV into a complex yet manageable chronic condition and has led to the emergence of a population aging with HIV. Although there has been some realization of this development at international level, no clear defined intervention strategy has been established in many highly affected countries. Therefore we explored attitudes of policy-makers and service providers towards HIV among older adults (50 years or older

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

343

vices, indicating the potential for civil society involvement in driving positive change through public service interventions.[10] Finally, the role of the Social and Ethics Committee in driving corporate social responsibility (CSR) through legislation has been acknowledged as a cost-effective means to enhance sustainable development strategies, reflecting the evolving perspectives of governments on the role of businesses in promoting social development through public service interventions.[11]

They have the potential to address the root causes of social problems, alleviate poverty, reduce inequality, and promote social cohesion. The possibility of public service interventions to address the root causes of social issues, alleviate poverty, reduce disparities, and enable social cohesion is evident in the literature. Study discusses interventions that hold the potential to address disparities, provide access to essential goods and services, and advance progress toward sustainability, including income and wealth transfers, changes in the supply and demand for basic goods and services, and government provision of basic services such as education and healthcare.[12] This highlights the diverse strategies that can be employed through public service interventions to tackle social issues and promote equality.

Furthermore, other study explores the fusion of the Poverty-Aware Paradigm with public health approaches, suggesting potential contributions to the development of a public health approach that can be instrumental in protecting children and promoting their well-being.[13] This indicates the potential for interdisciplinary collaboration in public service interventions to address social issues and promote well-being. In addition, some study emphasizes the potential for utilizing social workers' problem-solving skills to improve the delivery of services and enhance social and environmental justice, indicating the broader impact of public service interventions beyond traditional domains.[14] Moreover, Study found that meaningful employment opportunities, coupled with holistic support, contribute to the personal and professional development of individuals in peer mentoring roles, demonstrating the potential of public service interventions to address social issues such as unemployment and reintegration of marginalized groups.[15]

The study also highlights the potential of public service interventions to reduce the disproportionate power of corporations and the very wealthy, emphasizing the role of interventions in addressing power differentials and promoting social equality.[16] Additionally, Study by Bano underscores the struggle to cultivate

---

10   Sophie King, "Increasing the Power of the Poor? NGO-Led Social Accountability Initiatives and Political Capabilities in Rural Uganda," *European Journal of Development Research* 27, no. 5 (2015): 887–902, https://doi.org/10.1057/ejdr.2014.74.

11   Henk J Kloppers, "Driving Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through the Companies Act: An Overview of the Role of the Social and Ethics Committee," *Potchefstroom Electronic Law Journal* 16, no. 1 (2017): 165–99, https://doi.org/10.17159/1727-3781/2013/v16i1a2307.the mobilisation of corporate role players to support the development of states, and a management trend the purpose of which is to enhance the legitimacy of a business. Government is regarded as one of the most important driving forces behind the CSR agenda and it has a particularly important role to play in the creation of an enabling CSR environment.\r \r In general, advocates of legislative involvement in framing the CSR policy highlight the failure of existing voluntary systems as one of the main reasons why the state should play a more important role in the facilitation of CSR. Although governments realise the importance of encouraging socially responsible business, it should be noted that CSR should not replace regulation or legislation concerning social rights. Furthermore CSR should not be seen as shifting (or outsourcing

12   Nicholas A. Ashford et al., "Addressing Inequality: The First Step beyond COVID-19 and towards Sustainability," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 12, no. 13 (2020): 1–37, https://doi.org/10.3390/su12135404.it is critical they also address the weaknesses of their economic and social systems that inhibited their ability to respond comprehensively to the pandemic. These same weaknesses have also undermined efforts to advance equality and sustainability. This paper explores over 30 interventions across the following nine categories of change that hold the potential to address inequality, provide all citizens with access to essential goods and services, and advance progress towards sustainability: (1

13   Saar-Heiman, "Fusing the Poverty-Aware Paradigm with Public Health Approaches to Protect Children: A Case Study of an Israeli Social Services Department."

14   Phil Arkow, "Human–Animal Relationships and Social Work: Opportunities Beyond the Veterinary Environment," *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal* 37, no. 6 (2020): 573–88, https://doi.org/10.1007/s10560-020-00697-x.

15   Eleanor Hodgson et al., "A Qualitative Study of an Employment Scheme for Mentors with Lived Experience of Offending Within a Multi-Agency Mental Health Project for Excluded Young People," *Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research* 46, no. 1 (2019): 140–50, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11414-018-9615-x.

16   Ashford et al., "Addressing Inequality: The First Step beyond COVID-19 and towards Sustainability."it is critical they also address the weaknesses of their economic and social systems that inhibited their ability to respond comprehensively to the pandemic. These same weaknesses have also undermined efforts to advance equality and sustainability. This paper explores over 30 interven-

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

344

embedded partnerships between state and non-state actors to improve the provision of basic social services to people experiencing poverty on a sustainable basis, indicating the challenges and opportunities in collaborative efforts for public service interventions.[17] Moreover, the study by Tianming et al. identifies factors such as poverty, urban attractions, and migration as key determinants of sustainable rural development, highlighting the potential of public service interventions to address complex social and economic challenges in rural areas.[18] This underscores the multifaceted nature of public service interventions in addressing social issues and promoting sustainable development.

Innovation in social services is vital for the effective implementation of public service interventions and the achievement of sustainable social development. The invention allows for the development of new approaches, strategies, and tools to address social challenges more efficiently and effectively. It enables the adaptation and improvement of existing interventions, as well as the identification of new solutions to emerging social issues. Innovation in social services is crucial for the effective implementation of public service interventions and the achievement of sustainable social development. Furthermore, the study by Zetterberg et al. provides insights into neighbourhood social sustainable development, highlighting the potential for innovative qualitative case studies to inform sustainable development strategies.[19][20] Moreover,

---

tions across the following nine categories of change that hold the potential to address inequality, provide all citizens with access to essential goods and services, and advance progress towards sustainability: (1

[17] Bano, "Partnerships and the Good-Governance Agenda: Improving Service Delivery Through State–NGO Collaborations."partnerships for development, especially between state and NGOs, remain a valued goal. Partnerships are argued to improve provision of basic social services to the poor: the state is viewed as providing scale, with NGOs ensuring good governance. Close study of three leading partnership arrangements in Pakistan (privatization of basic health units, an 'adopt a school' program, and low-cost sanitation

[18] Tianming Gao, Anna Ivolga, and Vasilii Erokhin, "Sustainable Rural Development in Northern China: Caught in a Vice between Poverty, Urban Attractions, and Migration," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 10, no. 5 (2018): 1–20, https://doi.org/10.3390/su10051467.

[19] Liv Zetterberg et al., "Neighbourhood Social Sustainable Development and Spatial Scale: A Qualitative Case Study in Sweden," *Local Environment* 28, no. 6 (2023): 793–810, https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2023.2179610.and for local and regional developmental strategies. Neighbourhoods are a common spatial scale for studying social sustainability and there is a growing focus on social sustainability in urban neighbourhoods for both researchers and policymakers. This paper is based on a qualitative case study of a neighbourhood defined by the municipality as at-risk of negative social development in a municipality in northern Sweden. The aim is to describe the perceived threats and promoters for social sustainable development in a neighbourhood defined as at-risk, and to analyse these in relation to a perspective of spatial scale. The study is based on data from interviews with municipal representatives, local professionals and residents, representing different experiences and perspectives in the neighbourhood. Four themes illustrating threats to socially sustainable development were identified: crime, unrest and unsafety; segregation and social exclusion; reputation and stigmatisation; and low involvement in municipal processes. The promoters for socially sustainable development identified in the respondents' stories reflect four themes: strong community spirit; safety and low criminality; lively civic society and well-functioning public services. Our results show that neighbourhood social sustainability cannot be studied or acted upon without being put in a context of spatial scale and an understanding that processes occurring at a particular scale only can be adequately understood when considered in relation to other scales, i.e. the development in the neighbourhood can only be understood in relation to the development in the city and at national level. There is also a need for an awareness of how different aspects of socially sustainable development relate to each other, by strengthening or counteracting each other. Key policy highlights There are no "magic bullet solutions" to ensure social sustainable development at the local level. Rather, actions and interventions must embrace complexity. The risk for counteracting processes must be acknowledged in any actions to promote social sustainability. Social sustainability processes occurring at a particular scale can only be adequately understood and addressed when considered in relation to other scales.","author":[{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Zetterberg","given":"Liv","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""},{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Eriksson","given":"Malin","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""},{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Ravry","given":"Cecilia","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""},{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Santosa","given":"Ailiana","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""},{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Ng","given":"Nawi","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""}],"container-title":"Local Environment","id":"ITEM-1","issue":"6","issued":{"date-parts":[["2023"]]},"page":"793-810","title":"Neighbourhood social sustainable development and spatial scale: a qualitative case study in Sweden","type":"article-journal","volume":"28"},"uris":["http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=2536b9c4-9921-4dc3-8508-9f9a322e9b2f"]}],"mendeley":{"formattedCitation":"Liv Zetterberg et al., "Neighbourhood Social Sustainable Development and Spatial Scale: A Qualitative Case Study in Sweden," <i>Local Environment</i> 28, no. 6 (2023

[20] Ali Mahmoudi et al., *Sustainable Multi-Channel Supply Chain Design: An Intuitive Fuzzy Game Theory Approach to Deal with Uncertain Business Environment, Environment, Development and Sustainability* (Springer Netherlands, 2022), https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-022-02623-w.

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

345

other study highlights the potential of economic valuation in pursuing sustainability, indicating the importance of innovative economic approaches in sustainable development.[21]

To understand the nexus between public service interventions and social development, it is necessary to establish a conceptual framework. This framework should encompass the various dimensions of social development, including economic well-being, education, healthcare, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. Based on the provided references, the conceptual framework for understanding the nexus between public service interventions and social development can be constructed by integrating various dimensions of social development, including economic well-being, education, healthcare, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.[22] The selected references provide insights into different aspects of social development and interventions that contribute to these dimensions. Study discuss entrepreneurial municipalism as an intervention that sits within an assemblage of new municipalist interventions, highlighting the potential for innovative approaches to urban social development. This emphasizes the economic well-being dimension of social development and the role of local governance in driving economic initiatives.[23] This reference contributes to the healthcare and social inclusion dimensions of social development, emphasizing the need for tailored interventions to address stigmatization and promote inclusivity (Dima et al., 2021).[24] Also discuss job stress and burnout among social workers, highlighting the challenges faced in the VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity) world of the COVID-19 pandemic, which pertains to the healthcare and social inclusion dimensions of social development

Present a user-centered design approach for smart home sensing and monitoring in households with dementia, emphasizing the importance of patient-centered interventions in healthcare and social inclusion.[25] Explore social work involvement in the COVID-19 response in China, indicating the interdisciplinary nature of public health social work and its implications for disaster response and social inclusion.[26]

Present the Multi-Modality Practitioner (MMP) approach, indicating a technically eclectic, multimodal workforce innovation in the provision of support for individuals and families with multiple needs, emphasizing the importance of integrated interventions for social inclusion and wellbeing.[27] Its explores collaborative strategies, trust, and counter strategies in local crime prevention partnerships, highlighting the importance of multi-agency and cross-professional work in addressing social issues and promoting social inclusion. Also develop a neighborhood sustainability measure for preschool children based on proximity to major service amenities, indicating the importance of access to essential services for early childhood development and social inclusion. By integrating the insights from these references, a comprehensive conceptual framework for understanding the nexus between public service interventions and social development can be developed. This framework should encompass the dimensions of economic well-being, education, healthcare, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability and consider the interdisciplinary, collaborative, and holistic nature of interventions in addressing social challenges and promoting sustainable development.

21   Alberto del Villar and Marcos García-López, "The Potential of Wastewater Reuse and the Role of Economic Valuation in the Pursuit of Sustainability: The Case of the Canal de Isabel II," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 15, no. 1 (2023), https://doi.org/10.3390/su15010843.

22   Matthew Thompson et al., "Re-Grounding the City with Polanyi: From Urban Entrepreneurialism to Entrepreneurial Municipalism," *Environment and Planning A* 52, no. 6 (2020): 1171–94, https://doi.org/10.1177/0308518X19899698.

23   Abraham Mukolo et al., "Consensus on Context-Specific Strategies for Reducing the Stigma of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome in Zambézia Province, Mozambique," *Sahara J* 10, no. 3–4 (2013): 119–30, https://doi.org/10.1080/17290376.2014.885847.

24   Dima, Meseşan Schmitz, and Şimon, "Job Stress and Burnout among Social Workers in the Vuca World of Covid-19 Pandemic."

25   Federico Tiersen et al., "Smart Home Sensing and Monitoring in Households with Dementia: User-Centered Design Approach," *JMIR Aging* 4, no. 3 (2021), https://doi.org/10.2196/27047.

26   Zhihong Yu et al., "Social Work Involvement in the COVID-19 Response in China: Interdisciplinary Remote Networking," *Journal of Social Work* 21, no. 2 (March 17, 2021): 246–56, https://doi.org/10.1177/1468017320980657.

27   Nicky Lidbetter et al., "The Multi-Modality Practitioner (MMP) Approach: A Technically Eclectic, Multimodal Workforce Innovation in the Provision of Support for Individuals and Families with Multiple Needs," *Mental Health and Social Inclusion*, 2023, https://doi.org/10.1108/MHSI-01-2023-0010.

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

346

Based on the provided references, the challenges in implementing preventive interventions in the social service system, particularly the focus on crisis response rather than primary prevention and the lack of capacity and training among social service professionals, can be addressed through a comprehensive understanding of the complexities and dynamics involved in social interventions. The following references provide insights into the challenges and potential strategies for addressing these issues: One is highlighting the challenges faced by community health volunteers (CHVs) in delivering behavior change interventions in complex urban environments, indicating the limitations in the capacity to be involved in behaviour change interventions.[28] This underscores the need for capacity building and support for frontline workers to implement preventive interventions effectively. Other discuss the challenges faced by urban authorities in meeting increased demands on public services within the context of austerity urbanism, emphasizing the constraints on resources and the need for innovative approaches to address social challenges.[29] This highlights the systemic challenges that impact the implementation of preventive interventions and the need for resource optimization. Also present the Multi-Modality Practitioner (MMP) approach as a workforce innovation in the provision of support for individuals and families with multiple needs, emphasizing the challenges of responding to the needs of aging populations, rising costs, and workforce shortages in health, which necessitate a focus on primary healthcare services.[30] This underscores the need for innovative workforce strategies to address capacity and training challenges in social service interventions. And other is analyses the stewardship function in Botswana's health system, highlighting the challenges in ensuring accountability and the limited ability of the health system to benefit from its stakeholders, indicating the systemic barriers to effective preventive interventions.[31] This emphasizes the importance of governance and leadership in addressing capacity and training challenges in social service interventions. Lastly is explores collaborative strategies, trust, and counter strategies in local crime prevention partnerships in Sweden, highlighting the importance of multi-agency and cross-professional work in addressing social issues and promoting social inclusion, indicating the potential for collaborative approaches to address capacity and training challenges.[32]

In contrast to the focus on preventive interventions, crisis response should remain the primary emphasis of the social service system. They contend that investing resources in primary prevention may divert attention and funds away from addressing immediate crises and urgent needs within communities. Additionally, the shift towards preventive interventions may need to address the complex and multifaceted social issues that communities face more effectively. This perspective raises concerns that an overemphasis on primary prevention may overlook the immediate and pressing needs of vulnerable populations.

Moreover, critics argue that prioritizing primary prevention in social service systems may not align with the existing structures and practices of social work and allied professions. They highlight the potential difficulties in reconfiguring the current service delivery systems to accommodate a preventive approach, especially given the limited resources and resistance to change within these structures. Furthermore, some contend that the emphasis on primary prevention could underestimate the significance of crisis response in providing immediate relief and support to individuals and communities in distress. The argument is that crisis response plays a critical role in addressing acute needs and protecting vulnerable individuals. Reducing this focus may have detrimental effects on those in urgent need of support. While preventive interventions

[28] Aseyo et al., "Realities and Experiences of Community Health Volunteers as Agents for Behaviour Change: Evidence from an Informal Urban Settlement in Kisumu, Kenya."including for hygiene-related behaviour change. However, their role and capacity to deliver behaviour change interventions, particularly in high-density urban settlements, remain under-researched. This study examines the behaviour change-related activities of community health volunteers (CHVs

[29] Thompson et al., "Re-Grounding the City with Polanyi: From Urban Entrepreneurialism to Entrepreneurial Municipalism."

[30] Lidbetter et al., "The Multi-Modality Practitioner (MMP) Approach: A Technically Eclectic, Multimodal Workforce Innovation in the Provision of Support for Individuals and Families with Multiple Needs."

[31] Seitio-Kgokgwe et al., "Analysing the Stewardship Function in Botswana's Health System: Reflecting on the Past, Looking to the Future."

[32] Forkby, "Organisational Exceptions as Vehicles for Change: Collaborative Strategies, Trust, and Counter Strategies in Local Crime Prevention Partnerships in Sweden."

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

347

have their merits, it is crucial to consider the potential drawbacks and challenges associated with shifting the focus from crisis response to primary prevention in the social service system. Both perspectives warrant careful consideration to ensure that the needs of all individuals and communities are adequately met.

This Research is important because it highlights the ongoing discussion and debate surrounding the emphasis on primary prevention in social service systems. It sheds light on the different perspectives and arguments surrounding this issue, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and considerations involved in implementing primary prevention approaches in the social service system. This research aims to contribute to the ongoing dialogue and knowledge base regarding the nexus between public service interventions and social development. It provides insights into the potential benefits and limitations of primary prevention approaches in addressing social issues while also acknowledging the importance of crisis response and immediate support for vulnerable populations. This Research also emphasizes the need for further education and training initiatives in social work to ensure that professionals have the necessary skills and knowledge to implement primary prevention approaches effectively in their practice.

2 Methodology for Systematic Literature Synthesis

The methodology for this systematic literature synthesis includes searching the Scopus database using a set of specific keywords related to public service interventions and social development, which is "Public," "Service," "Services," "Social," "Socials," "Development" "Interventions," "Intervention" and find 3.885 Document. The search results are then screened based on specific inclusion and exclusion criteria, such as publication date from 2013 until current and finding 2.118 documents, also relevance to the research topic, and subject area like "Social Science," "Art & Humanities" and "Business, management accounting" and get 584 documents. The exclusion criteria include literature review papers, conference abstracts without accompanying empirical studies, studies that do not meet the research topic or design requirements and 418 Articles. [33] The final step involves assessing the quality of the selected studies using standardized criteria, such as the relevance and rigor of the research design, data collection methods, and analysis techniques. After the screening, abstract, and full reading of 418 articles, 44 met the inclusion criteria and were included in the synthesis.

Several Countries like Israel, Finland, Australia, and the United States were examined in the synthesis to provide a diverse range of perspectives on public service interventions and their impact on social development. The findings of the literature synthesis suggest that public service interventions play a crucial role in promoting social development by addressing various social issues, such as poverty, inequality, and unemployment. These interventions have been found to be effective in improving social outcomes, such as increased access to education and healthcare, reduced crime rates, and enhanced well-being and quality of life for individuals and communities.

---

[33]   Jean François Allaire et al., "Integrated Community Care Delivered by Public Health Care and Social Care Systems: Protocol for a Realist Synthesis," *International Journal of Integrated Care* 21, no. 4 (2021): 1–10, https://doi.org/10.5334/ijic.5629.

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

348

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Impact of Public Service Interventions on Social Development

The result of the systematic literature synthesis indicates that public service interventions have a significant effect on social development. These interventions have been shown to address various social issues, such as poverty, inequality, and unemployment, ultimately leading to improved social outcomes.

Based on the provided references, the impact of public service interventions on social development can be analyzed and compared across various dimensions. The selected references cover a wide range of topics, including urbanism, social work, sustainability, healthcare, and economics, providing a comprehensive view of the potential impact of public service interventions on social development. Here is a comparative analysis of the potential impact of public service interventions based on the provided

1. Entrepreneurial Municipalism and Urban Regeneration

    Eentrepreneurial municipalism as a new municipalist intervention, emphasizing its potential impact on urban social movements and neoliberal strategies.[34]

    An appraisal model of the economic benefits of urban regeneration programs, highlighting the utility of the model in urban regeneration interventions.[35]

    Entrepreneurial municipalism as a new municipalist intervention, emphasizing its potential impact on urban social movements and neoliberal strategies.[36]

2. Social Work and Healthcare Interventions

    Job stress and burnout among social workers, emphasizing the importance of organizational support and self-care plans to protect against burnout.[37]

    Social work involvement in the COVID-19 response in China, highlighting the interdisciplinary nature of public health social work and its implications for disaster response.[38]

    Focus on violence against children and a prevention-oriented response in Malawi, emphasizing the use of a public health model for social work engagement.[39]

---

[34] Thompson et al., "Re-Grounding the City with Polanyi: From Urban Entrepreneurialism to Entrepreneurial Municipalism."

[35] Lucia Della Spina, Francesco Calabrò, and Alessandro Rugolo, "Social Housing: An Appraisal Model of the Economic Benefits in Urban Regeneration Programs," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 12, no. 2 (2020), https://doi.org/10.3390/su12020609.urban regeneration projects, the dynamics of the real estate market and cooperation between public and private developers. Furthermore, this decision-making process must be supported by assessments relating to economic feasibility and assessments on social and environmental sustainability. The paper illustrates a decision support evaluation model for the implementation of integrated urban redevelopment programs related to Social Housing interventions to be implemented in PPP. The model is based on the search for an economic balance between the interests of the parties involved, with the aim of maximizing the share of housing in SH by minimizing the public contribution quota. The model was developed on a degraded settlement of Public Residential Construction, the subject of a wider urban regeneration program in the Municipality of Reggio Calabria (Italy

[36] Bano, "Partnerships and the Good-Governance Agenda: Improving Service Delivery Through State–NGO Collaborations."partnerships for development, especially between state and NGOs, remain a valued goal. Partnerships are argued to improve provision of basic social services to the poor: the state is viewed as providing scale, with NGOs ensuring good governance. Close study of three leading partnership arrangements in Pakistan (privatization of basic health units, an 'adopt a school' program, and low-cost sanitation

[37] Dima, Mese□an Schmitz, and □imon, "Job Stress and Burnout among Social Workers in the Vuca World of Covid-19 Pandemic."

[38] Yu et al., "Social Work Involvement in the COVID-19 Response in China: Interdisciplinary Remote Networking."

[39] Brendan Ross, Karen Smith Rotabi, and Nankali Maksud, "From the Evidence of Violence Against Children to a Prevention-Oriented Response in Malawi: Planning for Social Services with a Public Health Model for Social Work Engagement," *Global Social Welfare* 2, no. 4 (2015): 147–58, https://doi.org/10.1007/s40609-015-0036-y.

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

349

Social work involvement in the COVID-19 response in China, highlighting the interdisciplinary nature of public health social work and its implications for disaster response.[40]

3. Capacity Building and Governance in Healthcare

Socioeconomic barriers to universal health coverage in Zimbabwe, emphasizing the challenges in accessing healthcare services and pathways toward progress.[41]

Socioeconomic barriers to universal health coverage in Zimbabwe, emphasizing the challenges in accessing healthcare services and pathways toward progress. [42]

4. Collaborative Strategies and Crime Prevention.

Collaborative strategies, trust, and counter strategies in local crime prevention partnerships in Sweden, highlighting the importance of multi-agency and cross-professional work in addressing social issues.[43]

The opening access to administrative data for evaluating public services, focusing on the case of the Justice Data Lab and its impact on justice interventions.[44]

5. Social Housing and Sustainable Ageing

Sustainable aging and independence among older Turkish migrants in the UK, emphasizing the importance of supporting healthy aging and independence.[45]

The Multi-Modality Practitioner (MMP) approach as a workforce innovation in the provision of support for individuals and families with multiple needs, highlighting its impact on psychological intervention and employability.[46]

Sustainable aging and independence among older Turkish migrants in the UK, emphasizing the importance of supporting healthy aging and independence.[47]

In summary, the selected references provide insights into the potential impact of public service interventions on social development across various domains, including urban regeneration, social work, healthcare, crime prevention, and sustainable aging. The comparative analysis highlights the diverse nature of public service interventions and their potential to address complex social challenges and promote sustainable development.

---

[40] Seitio-Kgokgwe et al., "Analysing the Stewardship Function in Botswana's Health System: Reflecting on the Past, Looking to the Future."
[41] Tatenda Goodman Nhapi, "Socioeconomic Barriers to Universal Health Coverage in Zimbabwe: Present Issues and Pathways Toward Progress," *Journal of Developing Societies* 35, no. 1 (2019): 153–74, https://doi.org/10.1177/0169796X19826762.
[42] Seitio-Kgokgwe et al., "Analysing the Stewardship Function in Botswana's Health System: Reflecting on the Past, Looking to the Future."
[43] Forkby, "Organisational Exceptions as Vehicles for Change: Collaborative Strategies, Trust, and Counter Strategies in Local Crime Prevention Partnerships in Sweden."
[44] Fergus Lyon et al., "Opening Access to Administrative Data for Evaluating Public Services: The Case of the Justice Data Lab," *Evaluation* 21, no. 2 (2015): 232–47, https://doi.org/10.1177/1356389015577507.
[45] Melisa Yazdanpanahi and Shereen Hussein, "Sustainable Ageing: Supporting Healthy Ageing and Independence amongst Older Turkish Migrants in the Uk," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 18 (2021): 1–19, https://doi.org/10.3390/su131810387.
[46] Lidbetter et al., "The Multi-Modality Practitioner (MMP) Approach: A Technically Eclectic, Multimodal Workforce Innovation in the Provision of Support for Individuals and Families with Multiple Needs."
[47] Della Spina, Calabrò, and Rugolo, "Social Housing: An Appraisal Model of the Economic Benefits in Urban Regeneration Programs."urban regeneration projects, the dynamics of the real estate market and cooperation between public and private developers. Furthermore, this decision-making process must be supported by assessments relating to economic feasibility and assessments on social and environmental sustainability. The paper illustrates a decision support evaluation model for the implementation of integrated urban redevelopment programs related to Social Housing interventions to be implemented in PPP. The model is based on the search for an economic balance between the interests of the parties involved, with the aim of maximizing the share of housing in SH by minimizing the public contribution quota. The model was developed on a degraded settlement of Public Residential Construction, the subject of a wider urban regeneration program in the Municipality of Reggio Calabria (Italy

Additionally, the literature emphasizes the importance of collaborative strategies and multi-agency approaches in addressing social issues and crime prevention. It also underscores the need for trust-building among stakeholders, as well as the potential for resistance and counterstrategies in partnerships. Overall, the literature suggests that public service interventions have the potential to address socioeconomic barriers and promote social development. The literature synthesis sheds light on the multifaceted impact of public service interventions on social development across various domains, revealing the potential to address complex social challenges and promote sustainable development. The synthesis underscores the significance of collaborative strategies and multi-agency approaches, emphasizing the need for trust-building among stakeholders and the potential for resistance and counterstrategies in partnerships.

Furthermore, the comparative analysis delves into the diverse nature of public service interventions, incorporating insights from urban regeneration, social work, healthcare, crime prevention, and sustainable aging. Through this comprehensive approach, the synthesis highlights the pivotal role of public service interventions in not only addressing socioeconomic barriers but also fostering social development as a whole.

By examining urban regeneration, the literature presents entrepreneurial municipalism as a new municipalist intervention, accentuating its potential impact on urban social movements and neoliberal strategies. Additionally, it provides an appraisal model of the economic benefits of urban regeneration programs, emphasizing its utility in urban intervention programs. In the context of social work and healthcare, the literature addresses job stress and burnout among social workers, highlighting the importance of organizational support and self-care plans to protect against burnout. It also explores social work involvement in the COVID-19 response, emphasizing the interdisciplinary nature of public health social work and its implications for disaster response. Moreover, the focus on violence against children and a prevention-oriented reaction in Malawi underscores the use of a public health model for social work engagement.

The synthesis also addresses collaborative strategies and crime prevention, emphasizing the significance of multi-agency and cross-professional work in addressing social issues. Additionally, the importance of supporting healthy aging and independence, particularly among older Turkish migrants in the UK, is highlighted, with an emphasis on the sustainable aging and freedom of this demographic. In essence, the literature synthesis not only highlights the impact of public service interventions on social development but also advocates for a holistic and interdisciplinary approach to address multifaceted social challenges. The identified literature provides a rich understanding of the potential of public service interventions in shaping sustainable social development while emphasizing the need for comprehensive approaches that integrate various sectors and stakeholders.

4 Critical Analysis of Literature on Public Services and Social Development

The critical analysis of the literature on public services and social development reveals several key themes and findings. Firstly, the literature highlights the importance of public service interventions in promoting social development. These interventions have the potential to address various social issues such as urban regeneration, job stress and burnout among social workers, disaster response, violence against children, and crime prevention. Secondly, the literature emphasizes the need for collaboration and interdisciplinary approaches in public service interventions. This is evident in the discussion of the involvement of social workers in the COVID-19 response and the emphasis on multi-agency and cross-professional work in addressing social issues. Lastly, the literature underscores the importance of considering diverse populations and their specific needs within public service interventions. This is evident in the discussion of supporting healthy aging and independence among older Turkish migrants in the UK and addressing inequalities and social norms in violence prevention interventions in Malawi.

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

351

Based on the provided references, a critical analysis of the literature on public services and social development can be conducted by examining the potential impact of public service interventions across various domains. The selected references cover a wide range of topics, including urbanism, social work, healthcare, sustainability, and governance, providing insights into the potential implications of public service interventions on social development. Here is a critical analysis of the literature based on the provided:

1. Urban Entrepreneurialism and Municipalism

    The potential of entrepreneurial municipalism in re-grounding the city, emphasizing the role of municipalities in developing local economies and generating alternative sources of revenue.[48]

    Educators' understanding of bullying in the school environment, providing insights into the social dynamics within educational settings.[49]

2. Workforce Innovation and Healthcare Support

    The Multi-Modality Practitioner (MMP) approach as a workforce innovation in providing support for individuals and families with multiple needs, highlighting its potential impact on psychological intervention and employability.[50]

3. Social Inclusion and Community Health

    The realities and experiences of community health volunteers in an informal urban settlement in Kisumu, Kenya, providing evidence of their role as agents for behavior change and health promotion.[51]

    Conducted a participatory action research study to optimize a complex stroke caregiver support program, emphasizing the importance of participatory approaches in developing effective interventions.[52]

4. Governance and Transparency

    Investigates collaborative strategies, trust, and counter strategies in local crime prevention partnerships in Sweden, highlighting the importance of multi-agency and cross-professional work in addressing social issues.[53]

    The impact of transparency on governance, emphasizing the role of community monitoring in healthcare providers and its implications for accountability.[54]

5. Sustainability and Social Capital

---

[48] Thompson et al., "Re-Grounding the City with Polanyi: From Urban Entrepreneurialism to Entrepreneurial Municipalism."

[49] Fellipe Soares Salgado et al., "Bullying in School Environment: The Educators' Understanding," *Journal of Human Growth and Development* 30, no. 1 (2020): 58–64, https://doi.org/10.7322/JHGD.V30.9969.repetition and imbalance of power between victims and aggressors. The occurrence of bullying in the school context impairs students' learning and healthy development. Objective: To analyze the educators' understanding of bullying in the school environment. Methods: Cross-sectional and qualitative study carried out with 16 educators (principals, deputy principals, pedagogical coordinators and teachers

[50] Lidbetter et al., "The Multi-Modality Practitioner (MMP) Approach: A Technically Eclectic, Multimodal Workforce Innovation in the Provision of Support for Individuals and Families with Multiple Needs."

[51] Aseyo et al., "Realities and Experiences of Community Health Volunteers as Agents for Behaviour Change: Evidence from an Informal Urban Settlement in Kisumu, Kenya."including for hygiene-related behaviour change. However, their role and capacity to deliver behaviour change interventions, particularly in high-density urban settlements, remain under-researched. This study examines the behaviour change-related activities of community health volunteers (CHVs

[52] Theresia Krieger et al., "Optimising a Complex Stroke Caregiver Support Programme in Practice: A Participatory Action Research Study," *Educational Action Research* 29, no. 1 (2021): 37–59, https://doi.org/10.1080/09650792.2019.1699131.

[53] Forkby, "Organisational Exceptions as Vehicles for Change: Collaborative Strategies, Trust, and Counter Strategies in Local Crime Prevention Partnerships in Sweden."

[54] Stephen Kosack and Archon Fung, "Does Transparency Improve Governance?," *Annual Review of Political Science* 17 (2014): 65–87, https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-032210-144356.

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

352

Sustainability, territorial resources, and social capital, emphasizing the importance of cooperation between citizens and public authorities for the care and regeneration of common goods.[55]

The potential of urban entrepreneurialism and its impact on local economies and alternative sources of revenue.[56]

In summary, the critical analysis of the literature on public services and social development provides insights into the potential impact of public service interventions across various domains, including urban regeneration, social work, healthcare, governance, and sustainability. The selected references offer a diverse perspective on the implications of public service interventions and their role in promoting social development. It is evident from the extensive literature review that public service interventions have a significant impact on various facets of social development. The multifaceted nature of public service interventions is highlighted, encompassing urban entrepreneurship, social work, healthcare, governance, sustainability, and more. These interventions play a crucial role in addressing complex social challenges and promoting sustainable development across diverse domains.

The literature emphasizes the importance of collaborative and interdisciplinary approaches in public service interventions, as well as the need to consider the specific needs of diverse populations within these interventions. Furthermore, the critical analysis of the provided references sheds light on the potential implications of public service interventions on urban regeneration, job stress, burnout among social workers, disaster response, violence prevention, healthy aging, and more. The selected references provide a rich understanding of the potential impact of public service interventions on social development, advocating for a holistic and comprehensive approach to address multifaceted social challenges. Additionally, the literature highlights the significance of urban entrepreneurialism, workforce innovation, social inclusion, governance, transparency, sustainability, and social capital in shaping sustainable social development.

Moving forward, it will be essential to delve further into the specific methodologies and impact evaluation studies associated with these public service interventions. Understanding the modes of participation, assessment techniques, and evaluation methodologies will enrich the analysis and provide a deeper understanding of the effectiveness and implications of these interventions on social development. This deeper analysis will allow for a more comprehensive assessment of the potential impact of public service interventions and the critical role they play in shaping sustainable social development.

The literature synthesis on public service interventions and social development presents several known ideas that have been explored and discussed in the academic literature. These known ideas contribute to our understanding of the impact of public service programs on social development outcomes and provide insights into effective strategies for addressing complex social challenges. Here are some key known ideas highlighted in the synthesis:

1. Holistic and Interdisciplinary Approaches: The synthesis emphasizes the importance of adopting holistic and interdisciplinary approaches to address multifaceted social challenges. By integrating various sectors and stakeholders in the design and implementation of public service interventions, a more comprehensive and effective response can be developed to promote sustainable social development.

2. Urban Entrepreneurialism and Regeneration: The literature discusses the potential impact of entrepreneurial municipalism and urban regeneration programs on social development. These initiatives are seen as innovative strategies to drive positive change in urban areas, addressing issues such as social inclusion, economic development, and community well-being.

---

55   T. Cilona, "Sustainability, Territorial Resources and Social Capital," *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning* 12, no. 4 (2017): 819–28, https://doi.org/10.2495/SDP-V12-N4-819-828.

56   Thompson et al., "Re-Grounding the City with Polanyi: From Urban Entrepreneurialism to Entrepreneurial Municipalism."

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

353

3. Capacity Building in Healthcare: The need for capacity building in healthcare systems is highlighted as a key policy implication for improving health policy development and implementation. By investing in training, resource allocation, and strategic planning, health systems can strengthen their ability to address public health challenges and promote better health outcomes.

4. Governance and Service Delivery: The literature underscores the importance of good governance and efficient service delivery in addressing social issues. Policy interventions aimed at improving governance, enhancing service delivery, and addressing systemic inefficiencies are crucial for promoting sustainable social development.

5. Social Isolation and Loneliness: The synthesis emphasizes the need for policy interventions to address social isolation and loneliness, particularly in the context of long-term care facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic. Strategies to promote social connectedness and well-being among vulnerable populations are essential for enhancing social development outcomes.

6. Collaborative Strategies and Multi-Agency Approaches: The literature highlights the significance of collaborative strategies and multi-agency approaches in addressing social issues and promoting social development. By fostering trust among stakeholders and promoting cross-sectoral partnerships, public service interventions can effectively address socioeconomic barriers and drive positive social change.

These known ideas provide a foundation for understanding the complexities of public service interventions and their impact on social development outcomes. By exploring these concepts and their implications for policy and practice, the literature synthesis contributes to advancing our knowledge of effective strategies for promoting sustainable social development through public service programs.

5 Policy Implications from the Literature Review

The literature review identifies several key policy implications regarding public service interventions and social development. It emphasizes the need for governments and policymakers to prioritize collaborative and interdisciplinary approaches in designing and implementing interventions. These approaches can address the complexity and interconnectedness of social challenges and promote sustainable development across different domains.

After reviewing the potential references, the following policy implications can be drawn from the literature review:

1. Governance and Service Delivery: The literature suggests that governments in the developing world may face challenges in providing basic services to all due to issues such as corruption, inefficiency, and lack of commitment. This highlights the need for policy interventions to improve governance, enhance service delivery, and address systemic inefficiencies.[57]

2. Capacity Building in Healthcare: The need for more power for health policy development identified in the literature indicates the need for investment in building the ability of health systems to develop and implement effective health policies. This includes training, resource allocation, and strategic planning to strengthen the stewardship function in healthcare. [58]

[57] Bano, "Partnerships and the Good-Governance Agenda: Improving Service Delivery Through State–NGO Collaborations."partnerships for development, especially between state and NGOs, remain a valued goal. Partnerships are argued to improve provision of basic social services to the poor: the state is viewed as providing scale, with NGOs ensuring good governance. Close study of three leading partnership arrangements in Pakistan (privatization of basic health units, an 'adopt a school' program, and low-cost sanitation

[58] Seitio-Kgokgwe et al., "Analysing the Stewardship Function in Botswana's Health System: Reflecting on the Past, Looking to

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

354

3. Social Isolation and Loneliness: The findings from the review of best practices in long-term care facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic emphasize the need for policy interventions to address social isolation and loneliness, particularly in the context of healthcare and long-term care facilities.[59]

4. Child Protection and Poverty: The fusion of the Poverty-Aware Paradigm with public health approaches to protect children highlights the importance of addressing the social and structural dimensions of child protection policy and practice. This suggests the need for policy frameworks that address the relationships between poverty, inequality, and child maltreatment.[60]

5. Collaborative Strategies in Crime Prevention: The literature on cooperative strategies, trust, and counter strategies in local crime prevention partnerships underscores the importance of multi-agency and cross-professional work in addressing social issues. This suggests the need for policy interventions that promote collaborative approaches to crime prevention and community safety.[61]

6. Wellbeing Agencies and Primary Health Care: The concept of Wellbeing Agencies in the high street and their potential impact on primary health care highlight the need for policy priorities in future health policy and management research. This suggests the importance of policy interventions that support the integration of well-being agencies into primary healthcare systems.[62]

7. Aging of the HIV Cohort: The literature on policymaker attitudes to the aging of the HIV cohort emphasizes the need for a better understanding of the health implications of living in older age with HIV. This suggests the need for policy interventions that address the unique healthcare needs of the aging HIV cohort.[63]

8. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Legislation: The overview of the role of the Social and Ethics Committee in driving CSR through legislation highlights the potential for policy interven-

the Future."

[59]   Beogo et al., "Promising Best Practices Implemented in Long-Term Care Facilities During the COVID-19 Pandemic to Address Social Isolation and Loneliness: A Scoping Review."

[60]   Saar-Heiman, "Fusing the Poverty-Aware Paradigm with Public Health Approaches to Protect Children: A Case Study of an Israeli Social Services Department."

[61]   Forkby, "Organisational Exceptions as Vehicles for Change: Collaborative Strategies, Trust, and Counter Strategies in Local Crime Prevention Partnerships in Sweden."

[62]   Geoffrey Meads, "Wellbeing Agencies in the High Street: The Rebirth of Primary Health Care?," *The Open Public Health Journal* 9, no. 1 (2016): 31–37, https://doi.org/10.2174/1874944501609010031.driven by both economic and social policies closely linked to the needs for both new business development and cultural integration, the expansion in organisational practices also carries it with some risks to public health. In more market oriented health systems these include possible negative consequences for both the longitudinal care provided through general medical practices and the application of evidence based medicine.In this context the scoping review draws on indicative findings from fieldwork in two international exemplar sites in the UK and Australia, where the concept of Wellbeing is being embedded, to identify priorities for future health policy and management research. The analysis is framed by the WHO's enduring core principles for Primary Health Care, with the data capture employing an ethnographic approach that includes key informant interviews in Melbourne over a six months period in 2015/16. The findings include an unexpected emphasis on the need for knowledge in respect of the communities of interest and practice forming around novel therapies and interventions that assert public health values.","author":[{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Meads","given":"Geoffrey","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""}],"container-title":"The Open Public Health Journal","id":"ITEM-1","issue":"1","issued":{"date-parts":[["2016"]]},"page":"31-37","title":"Wellbeing Agencies in the High Street: The Rebirth of Primary Health Care?","type":"article-journal","volume":"9"},"uris":["http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=cff91420-52f2-41f6-a8fb-caf257e4017e"]}],"mendeley":{"formattedCitation":"Geoffrey Meads, \"Wellbeing Agencies in the High Street: The Rebirth of Primary Health Care?," <i>The Open Public Health Journal</i> 9, no. 1 (2016

[63]   Matlho et al., "Policy-Maker Attitudes to the Ageing of the HIV Cohort in Botswana."as in many countries with near universal access to treatment, has transformed HIV into a complex yet manageable chronic condition and has led to the emergence of a population aging with HIV. Although there has been some realization of this development at international level, no clear defined intervention strategy has been established in many highly affected countries. Therefore we explored attitudes of policy-makers and service providers towards HIV among older adults (50 years or older

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

355

tions to enhance sustainable development strategies. This suggests the importance of policy frameworks that promote CSR and ethical business practices through legislative mechanisms. [64]

In conclusion, the literature review provides valuable insights into the policy implications of public service interventions across various domains, including governance, healthcare, social isolation, crime prevention, primary health care, HIV care, and corporate social responsibility. These implications can inform the development of targeted policy interventions to address social challenges and promote sustainable development. It is evident that public service interventions have a profound impact on various facets of social development, and the critical analysis of the references has shed light on the potential implications of these interventions. However, to gain a deeper understanding, it is imperative to consider the multidimensional nature of these policy implications and delve into the specific methodologies and impact evaluation studies associated with them.

While the mentioned policy implications touch upon critical areas such as governance, healthcare, social isolation, crime prevention, primary health care, HIV care, and corporate social responsibility, a deeper analysis is necessary to understand the intricacies and complexities of these aspects. This comprehensive assessment will involve exploring the specific methodologies and impact evaluation studies associated with each policy implication. To illustrate, the implications related to governance and service delivery call for a detailed evaluation of the systemic inefficiencies and the specific policy interventions needed to address them. Similarly, the policy implications regarding social isolation and loneliness in the context of healthcare and long-term care facilities warrant a comprehensive examination of the interventions and strategies required to mitigate these challenges, especially in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Understanding the nuanced approaches to collaborative design in crime prevention is essential to formulating effective policy interventions that foster multi-agency and cross-professional work.

In addition, delving into the methodologies for building the capacity of health systems and addressing the unique healthcare needs of the aging HIV cohort will provide invaluable insights for shaping targeted policy frameworks. This in-depth exploration will enable a thorough understanding of the multifaceted nature of the policy implications and their potential impact on sustainable social development. Moreover, the examination of corporate social responsibility and legislation calls for a nuanced analysis of the role of policy frameworks in driving CSR and ethical business practices. Exploring specific methodologies for integrating CSR into legislative mechanisms will be instrumental in formulating comprehensive policy interventions that promote sustainable development strategies. By conducting a comprehensive assessment that delves into the specific methodologies and impact evaluation studies associated with each policy implication, policymakers and stakeholders can gain a holistic perspective on the implications of public service interventions. This approach will not only enrich the analysis but also contribute to the formulation of targeted and effective policy interventions that address the interconnected challenges in governance, healthcare, social welfare, and sustainable development.

The theoretical contribution of the literature synthesis on the nexus of public service interventions and social development is multifaceted and significant. By synthesizing a diverse range of studies and perspectives, the synthesis offers a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex dynamics at play when public service interventions intersect with social development outcomes.

---

[64]   Kloppers, "Driving Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through the Companies Act: An Overview of the Role of the Social and Ethics Committee."the mobilisation of corporate role players to support the development of states, and a management trend the purpose of which is to enhance the legitimacy of a business. Government is regarded as one of the most important driving forces behind the CSR agenda and it has a particularly important role to play in the creation of an enabling CSR environment.\r \r In general, advocates of legislative involvement in framing the CSR policy highlight the failure of existing voluntary systems as one of the main reasons why the state should play a more important role in the facilitation of CSR. Although governments realise the importance of encouraging socially responsible business, it should be noted that CSR should not replace regulation or legislation concerning social rights. Furthermore CSR should not be seen as shifting (or outsourcing

One key theoretical contribution is the emphasis on the interconnectedness of various dimensions of social development, such as economic well-being, education, healthcare, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. The synthesis delves into how public service programs can impact these different aspects of society and contribute to overall social progress. By highlighting the interplay between public service interventions and social development outcomes, the synthesis provides valuable insights into the mechanisms through which interventions can lead to positive changes in communities. Moreover, the synthesis underscores the importance of innovative and context-specific approaches in addressing social challenges and fostering sustainable development. By showcasing examples of tailored interventions, such as entrepreneurial municipalism and stigma reduction programs, the synthesis illustrates how targeted strategies can effectively drive social change and improve well-being within communities. This emphasis on innovation and adaptability in public service interventions adds depth to our understanding of how interventions can be designed and implemented to maximize their impact on social development.

Additionally, the synthesis advocates for a holistic and interdisciplinary approach to public service interventions, emphasizing the need to integrate various sectors and stakeholders in the design and implementation of programs. By promoting collaboration and cooperation across different domains, the synthesis highlights the potential for more effective and sustainable outcomes in social development initiatives. This theoretical perspective underscores the importance of considering the complex and interconnected nature of social challenges when designing interventions, and the role of partnerships and coordination in achieving meaningful change. In essence, the theoretical contribution of this literature synthesis lies in its ability to deepen our understanding of the intricate relationship between public service interventions and social development. By exploring the multifaceted impact of interventions on different aspects of society, advocating for innovative and context-specific approaches, and promoting a holistic and interdisciplinary perspective, the synthesis enriches our theoretical framework for analyzing and advancing social development through public service interventions.

6 Future Directions for Research on Public Service Interventions and Social Development

Future directions for Research on public service interventions and social development should focus on several key areas. First, there is a need for longitudinal studies that assess the long-term impact of public service interventions on social development outcomes. Second, further Research is needed to understand the mechanisms through which public service interventions lead to social development outcomes. Third, there is a need for Research that examines the role of context and contextual factors in shaping the effectiveness of public service interventions. This Research could provide valuable insights into the factors that contribute to the successful implementation and sustainability of public service interventions in different settings. Fourth, future Research should also explore the role of technology in enhancing the effectiveness and reach of public service interventions.

Additionally, there is a need for Research that examines the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of public service interventions in promoting social development. Such analysis can inform decision-making processes and resource allocation efforts to maximize the impact of interventions. Overall, future research should deepen our understanding of the nexus between public service interventions and social development by exploring methodologies for integrating CSR into legislative mechanisms and examining the role of public--private partnerships in driving social development outcomes.

The literature review on public service interventions and social development provides a foundation for future research directions. Based on the potential references provided, the following future research directions can be considered:

1. Urban Entrepreneurialism and Municipalism: Future Research can explore the impact of urban entrepreneurialism and municipalism on local economic development, social justice, and future economic trajectories. This may involve examining case studies of cities where activist entrepreneurs are experimenting with endogenous approaches to local economic development.[65]

2. Partnerships and Good Governance: Research can focus on evaluating the effectiveness of partnerships between state and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in improving service delivery and promoting good governance. This may involve assessing the outcomes of collaborative initiatives under the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals to determine the impact of these partnerships on social and economic development outcomes.[66]

3. Social Work and COVID-19 Response: Future Research can investigate interdisciplinary remote networking and social work involvement in the COVID-19 response, particularly in the context of emergency social networking services. This may involve identifying the components for successful deployment of online and offline social work services during a crisis, as well as examining the acceptability and effectiveness of these interventions.[67]

4. Impact of COVID-19 on Social Workers: Further Research can explore the long-term implications of the VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity) world of the COVID-19 pandemic on social workers. This may involve longitudinal studies to assess the sustained effects of job stress and burnout, as well as the effectiveness of organizational support and self-care plans in mitigating these effects.[68]

5. Integrated Community Care: Future Research can focus on evaluating the outcomes of integrated community care delivered by public health care and social care systems. This may involve realist synthesis studies to understand the mechanisms that lead to successful integrated care and the contextual factors that influence its effectiveness.[69]

6. Transgender Health Programming: Research can explore the optimization of HIV programming for transgender women, particularly in different cultural and geographical contexts. This may involve comparative studies to identify best practices and culturally sensitive interventions to address HIV infections and promote empowerment among transgender populations.[70]

7. Social Capital and Human-Animal Relationships: Future Research can investigate the influence of pets in a community and their contribution to social capital. This may involve interdisciplinary studies that explore the role of human-animal relationships in social work and community well-being, as well as the potential for integrating pet therapy into social interventions.[71]

---

[65] Tatiana Goloshchapova et al., "E-Government as a Key to the Economic Prosperity and Sustainable Development in the Post-COVID Era," *Economies* 11, no. 4 (April 6, 2023): 112, https://doi.org/10.3390/economies11040112.e-government represents the service which utilizes digital technology to create electronic pathways to improve the efficiency of public services, increase economic prosperity, and improve the standard of living. In this paper, we argue that e-government presents the only proper and viable model for public administration in the 21st century by embedding internet-based technologies to ensure smooth interactions between the government and its citizens, solving the most socially important problems, enabling internal communication between public servants, and delivering public services to the entire population regardless of age or gender. In addition, we show that stakeholders and policymakers should foster the development of an adequate and non-discriminatory environment for e-government through regulatory frameworks, policy guidelines, and government guarantees. Our study is based on the results of our own survey that was administered using a snowball and quasi-random sample of 400 respondents (aged 19–26 years; 56.2% females and 43.8% males

[66] Altrena G Mukuria et al., "Role of Social Support in Improving Infant Feeding Practices in Western Kenya: A Quasi-Experimental Study," *Global Health: Science and Practice* 4, no. 1 (March 21, 2016): 55–72, https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-15-00197.

[67] Yu et al., "Social Work Involvement in the COVID-19 Response in China: Interdisciplinary Remote Networking."

[68] Dima, Meseşan Schmitz, and Şimon, "Job Stress and Burnout among Social Workers in the Vuca World of Covid-19 Pandemic."

[69] Allaire et al., "Integrated Community Care Delivered by Public Health Care and Social Care Systems: Protocol for a Realist Synthesis."

[70] Jae Sevelius et al., "Optimising HIV Programming for Transgender Women in Brazil," *Culture, Health and Sexuality* 21, no. 5 (2019): 543–58, https://doi.org/10.1080/13691058.2018.1496277.

[71] Arkow, "Human–Animal Relationships and Social Work: Opportunities Beyond the Veterinary Environment."

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

358

8. Legitimacy of Child Protection Interventions: Research can focus on comparative analyses of population views on legitimate child protection interventions in different countries. This may involve cross-national studies to understand public perceptions of child protection policies and interventions, as well as the factors that contribute to the legitimacy of welfare state institutions.[72]

9. Public Policy and Internet Use: Future Research can explore the impact of Internet use among university students and its implications for public policy. This may involve studies that assess the prevalence and consequences of problematic internet use among students, as well as the development of policy recommendations to address this issue.[73]

10. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Legislation: Research can investigate the role of the Social and Ethics Committee in driving CSR through legislation. This may involve policy analysis and case studies to understand the effectiveness of legislative interventions in promoting socially responsible practices among private sector organizations.[74]

Future Research in the field of public service interventions and social development can also benefit from an exploration of the ethical considerations and human subject research guidelines involved. Understanding the ethical implications and policies surrounding human subject Research is crucial for the successful implementation and evaluation of interventions in professional settings. Delving into the intricacies of human subject research guidelines, as highlighted by Hewson et al., can provide valuable insights for shaping future research curricula within undergraduate and graduate courses, particularly those with a strong research emphasis. By incorporating innovative research curricula into social work education, aspiring professionals can be better equipped to carry out empirically informed interventions and contribute to the advancement of the field.

Moreover, there is a need to emphasize collaborative service delivery and the integration of various sectors in addressing societal challenges. Research on coordinated service delivery between police, social welfare, mental health, and public health actors can shed light on effective strategies for addressing issues such as child maltreatment and intimate partner violence. Understanding the effectiveness of these collaborative efforts can inform the development of evidence-based interventions that promote greater societal well-beingwellbeing. In addition to examining the direct impact of interventions, future Research should also explore the broader societal implications of public service interventions. This includes considering the role of increased social identity and social capital in shaping community resilience and influencing social norms. By understanding the potential benefits of social norm-based interventions and the use of novel technologies to distribute such interventions, researchers can develop strategies that foster sustained positive outcomes for society and consumer wellbeing.

In parallel, Research can further explore the intersection of social work with other critical areas, such as healthcare and animal welfare. For instance, untapped opportunities in social work within the context of animal shelters, including collaborations with domestic violence shelters and programs for at-risk populations, present promising avenues for enhancing the impact of social work interventions. By delving

---

[72] Mathea Loen and Marit Skivenes, "Legitimate Child Protection Interventions and the Dimension of Confidence: A Comparative Analysis of Populations Views in Six European Countries," *Journal of Social Policy* 17, no. 4 (2023), https://doi.org/10.1017/S004727942300003X.

[73] L. S. Geyer et al., "Internet Use among University Students: A Reason for Concern?," *Perspectives in Education* 35, no. 1 (2017): 66–80, https://doi.org/10.18820/2519593X/PIE.V35I1.6.

[74] Kloppers, "Driving Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through the Companies Act: An Overview of the Role of the Social and Ethics Committee."the mobilisation of corporate role players to support the development of states, and a management trend the purpose of which is to enhance the legitimacy of a business. Government is regarded as one of the most important driving forces behind the CSR agenda and it has a particularly important role to play in the creation of an enabling CSR environment.\r \r In general, advocates of legislative involvement in framing the CSR policy highlight the failure of existing voluntary systems as one of the main reasons why the state should play a more important role in the facilitation of CSR. Although governments realise the importance of encouraging socially responsible business, it should be noted that CSR should not replace regulation or legislation concerning social rights. Furthermore CSR should not be seen as shifting (or outsourcing

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

359

into these areas of inquiry, future research endeavors can deepen our understanding of the complexities surrounding public service interventions and social development, ultimately contributing to more effective, ethical, and impactful interventions.

7 Conclusion

In conclusion, the diverse array of future research opportunities outlined signifies the intersection between public service and social development, underlining the need for ongoing exploration and evaluation of interventions. These multifaceted research paths not only highlight the evolving landscape of social work but also emphasize the imperative nature of addressing emergent challenges with innovative and ethical approaches. By delving into interdisciplinary remote networking and social work involvement in the COVID-19 response, future Research can contribute to the development of impactful and resilient strategies for managing crises. Understanding the long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on social workers is paramount for informing sustained support structures and mitigating adverse effects. Additionally, exploring the potential of integrated community care and optimizing HIV programming for transgender individuals aligns with the ongoing commitment to inclusive and culturally sensitive interventions. The proposed research areas also underscore the importance of understanding societal perceptions and influences, as evidenced by comparative analyses of child protection interventions and studies on the impact of internet use on university students. Moreover, delving into collaborative service delivery and the broader societal implications of public service interventions emphasizes the need for holistic approaches and the integration of various sectors to address complex societal challenges.

As the field of social work continues to evolve, it is crucial to undertake future Research with a strong ethical foundation and be aware of the complexities and implications of human subject research guidelines. Embracing collaborative, interdisciplinary, and inclusive approaches is key to ensuring that public service interventions and social development initiatives are not only effective but also ethical and sustainable. Further research is recommended to explore the effectiveness of citizen-centric approaches in public service interventions, particularly in addressing common pain points such as information inconsistencies and bureaucratic service design.

References

Allaire, Jean François, Yacine Thiam, Paul Morin, Hervé Tchala Vignon Zomahoun, Nathalie Rheault, Francis Lacasse, Chantal Doré, Shelley Rose Hyppolite, and Suzanne Garon. "Integrated Community Care Delivered by Public Health Care and Social Care Systems: Protocol for a Realist Synthesis." *International Journal of Integrated Care* 21, no. 4 (2021): 1–10. https://doi.org/10.5334/ijic.5629.

Arkow, Phil. "Human–Animal Relationships and Social Work: Opportunities Beyond the Veterinary Environment." *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal* 37, no. 6 (2020): 573–88. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10560-020-00697-x.

Aseyo, Rose Evalyne, Jane Mumma, Kerry Scott, Damaris Nelima, Emily Davis, Kelly K. Baker, Oliver Cumming, and Robert Dreibelbis. "Realities and Experiences of Community Health Volunteers as Agents for Behaviour Change: Evidence from an Informal Urban Settlement in Kisumu, Kenya." *Human Resources for Health* 16, no. 1 (December 4, 2018): 53. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12960-018-0318-4.

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

360

Ashford, Nicholas A., Ralph P. Hall, Johan Arango-Quiroga, Kyriakos A. Metaxas, and Amy L. Showalter. "Addressing Inequality: The First Step beyond COVID-19 and towards Sustainability." *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 12, no. 13 (2020): 1–37. https://doi.org/10.3390/su12135404.

Bano, Masooda. "Partnerships and the Good-Governance Agenda: Improving Service Delivery Through State–NGO Collaborations." *Voluntas* 30, no. 6 (2019): 1270–83. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11266-017-9937-y.

Beogo, Idrissa, Nebila Jean Claude Bationo, Stephanie Collin, Diane Tapp, Jean Ramdé, Marie Pierre Gagnon, Eric Nguemeleu Tchouaket, and Drissa Sia. "Promising Best Practices Implemented in Long-Term Care Facilities During the COVID-19 Pandemic to Address Social Isolation and Loneliness: A Scoping Review." *Journal of Long-Term Care* 2022 (2022): 298–311. https://doi.org/10.31389/jltc.138.

Biza, Adriano, Michelle Kooy, Sandra Manuel, and Margreet Zwarteveen. "Sanitary Governmentalities: Producing and Naturalizing Social Differentiation in Maputo City, Mozambique (1887–2017)." *Environment and Planning E: Nature and Space* 5, no. 2 (2022): 605–24. https://doi.org/10.1177/2514848621996583.

Cilona, T. "Sustainability, Territorial Resources and Social Capital." *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning* 12, no. 4 (2017): 819–28. https://doi.org/10.2495/SDP-V12-N4-819-828.

Dima, Gabriela, Luiza Meseşan Schmitz, and Marinela Cristina Şimon. "Job Stress and Burnout among Social Workers in the Vuca World of Covid-19 Pandemic." *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 13 (2021). https://doi.org/10.3390/su13137109.

Forkby, Torbjörn. "Organisational Exceptions as Vehicles for Change: Collaborative Strategies, Trust, and Counter Strategies in Local Crime Prevention Partnerships in Sweden." *European Journal of Social Work* 23, no. 4 (2020): 580–93. https://doi.org/10.1080/13691457.2018.1512474.

Gao, Tianming, Anna Ivolga, and Vasilii Erokhin. "Sustainable Rural Development in Northern China: Caught in a Vice between Poverty, Urban Attractions, and Migration." *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 10, no. 5 (2018): 1–20. https://doi.org/10.3390/su10051467.

Geyer, L. S., H. Hall, M. P. le Roux, and G. Crafford. "Internet Use among University Students: A Reason for Concern?" *Perspectives in Education* 35, no. 1 (2017): 66–80. https://doi.org/10.18820/2519593X/PIE.V35I1.6.

Goloshchapova, Tatiana, Vladimir Yamashev, Natalia Skornichenko, and Wadim Strielkowski. "E-Government as a Key to the Economic Prosperity and Sustainable Development in the Post-COVID Era." *Economies* 11, no. 4 (April 6, 2023): 112. https://doi.org/10.3390/economies11040112.

Hodgson, Eleanor, Jenny Ruth Stuart, Charlotte Train, Michael Foster, and Leon Lloyd. "A Qualitative Study of an Employment Scheme for Mentors with Lived Experience of Offending Within a Multi-Agency Mental Health Project for Excluded Young People." *Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research* 46, no. 1 (2019): 140–50. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11414-018-9615-x.

King, Sophie. "Increasing the Power of the Poor? NGO-Led Social Accountability Initiatives and Political Capabilities in Rural Uganda." *European Journal of Development Research* 27, no. 5 (2015): 887–902. https://doi.org/10.1057/ejdr.2014.74.

Kloppers, Henk J. "Driving Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through the Companies Act: An Overview of the Role of the Social and Ethics Committee." *Potchefstroom Electronic Law Journal* 16, no. 1 (2017): 165–99. https://doi.org/10.17159/1727-3781/2013/v16i1a2307.

Kosack, Stephen, and Archon Fung. "Does Transparency Improve Governance?" *Annual Review of Political Science* 17 (2014): 65–87. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-032210-144356.

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

361

Krieger, Theresia, Miriam Floren, Frans Feron, and Elisabeth Dorant. "Optimising a Complex Stroke Caregiver Support Programme in Practice: A Participatory Action Research Study." *Educational Action Research* 29, no. 1 (2021): 37–59. https://doi.org/10.1080/09650792.2019.1699131.

Lidbetter, Nicky, Emma Eaton, Paul Cookson, and Moira Bell. "The Multi-Modality Practitioner (MMP) Approach: A Technically Eclectic, Multimodal Workforce Innovation in the Provision of Support for Individuals and Families with Multiple Needs." *Mental Health and Social Inclusion*, 2023. https://doi.org/10.1108/MHSI-01-2023-0010.

Loen, Mathea, and Marit Skivenes. "Legitimate Child Protection Interventions and the Dimension of Confidence: A Comparative Analysis of Populations Views in Six European Countries." *Journal of Social Policy* 17, no. 4 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1017/S004727942300003X.

Lyon, Fergus, Tracey Gyateng, David Pritchard, Prabhat Vaze, Ian Vickers, and Nicola Webb. "Opening Access to Administrative Data for Evaluating Public Services: The Case of the Justice Data Lab." *Evaluation* 21, no. 2 (2015): 232–47. https://doi.org/10.1177/1356389015577507.

Mahmoudi, Ali, Reza Mahmoudi, Ali Emrouznejad, and Ashkan Hafezalkotob. *Sustainable Multi-Channel Supply Chain Design: An Intuitive Fuzzy Game Theory Approach to Deal with Uncertain Business Environment. Environment, Development and Sustainability.* Springer Netherlands, 2022. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-022-02623-w.

Matlho, Kabo, Refelwetswe Lebelonyane, Tim Driscoll, and Joel Negin. "Policy-Maker Attitudes to the Ageing of the HIV Cohort in Botswana." *Sahara J* 14, no. 1 (2017): 31–37. https://doi.org/10.1080/17290376.2017.1374879.

Meads, Geoffrey. "Wellbeing Agencies in the High Street: The Rebirth of Primary Health Care?" *The Open Public Health Journal* 9, no. 1 (2016): 31–37. https://doi.org/10.2174/1874944501609010031.

Mukolo, Abraham, Isabel Torres, Ruth M. Bechtel, Mohsin Sidat, and Alfredo E. Vergara. "Consensus on Context-Specific Strategies for Reducing the Stigma of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome in Zambézia Province, Mozambique." *Sahara J* 10, no. 3–4 (2013): 119–30. https://doi.org/10.1080/17290376.2014.885847.

Mukuria, Altrena G, Stephanie L Martin, Thaddeus Egondi, Allison Bingham, and Faith M Thuita. "Role of Social Support in Improving Infant Feeding Practices in Western Kenya: A Quasi-Experimental Study." *Global Health: Science and Practice* 4, no. 1 (March 21, 2016): 55–72. https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-15-00197.

Nhapi, Tatenda Goodman. "Socioeconomic Barriers to Universal Health Coverage in Zimbabwe: Present Issues and Pathways Toward Progress." *Journal of Developing Societies* 35, no. 1 (2019): 153–74. https://doi.org/10.1177/0169796X19826762.

Ross, Brendan, Karen Smith Rotabi, and Nankali Maksud. "From the Evidence of Violence Against Children to a Prevention-Oriented Response in Malawi: Planning for Social Services with a Public Health Model for Social Work Engagement." *Global Social Welfare* 2, no. 4 (2015): 147–58. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40609-015-0036-y.

Saar-Heiman, Yuval. "Fusing the Poverty-Aware Paradigm with Public Health Approaches to Protect Children: A Case Study of an Israeli Social Services Department." *International Journal on Child Maltreatment: Research, Policy and Practice* 5, no. 4 (2022): 431–51. https://doi.org/10.1007/s42448-022-00120-1.

Salgado, Fellipe Soares, Wanderlei Abadio de Oliveira, Jorge Luiz da Silva, Beatriz Oliveira Pereira, Marta Angélica Iossi Silva, and Lélio Moura Lourenço. "Bullying in School Environment: The Educators' Understanding." *Journal of Human Growth and Development* 30, no. 1 (2020): 58–64. https://doi.org/10.7322/JHGD.V30.9969.

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

362

Seitio-Kgokgwe, Onalenna, Robin D.C. Gauld, Philip C. Hill, and Pauline Barnett. "Analysing the Stewardship Function in Botswana's Health System: Reflecting on the Past, Looking to the Future." *International Journal of Health Policy and Management* 5, no. 12 (2016): 705–13. https://doi.org/10.15171/ijhpm.2016.67.

Sevelius, Jae, Laura Rebecca Murray, Nilo Martinez Fernandes, Maria Amelia Veras, Beatriz Grinsztejn, and Sheri A. Lippman. "Optimising HIV Programming for Transgender Women in Brazil." *Culture, Health and Sexuality* 21, no. 5 (2019): 543–58. https://doi.org/10.1080/13691058.2018.1496277.

Spina, Lucia Della, Francesco Calabrò, and Alessandro Rugolo. "Social Housing: An Appraisal Model of the Economic Benefits in Urban Regeneration Programs." *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 12, no. 2 (2020). https://doi.org/10.3390/su12020609.

Thompson, Matthew, Vicky Nowak, Alan Southern, Jackie Davies, and Peter Furmedge. "Re-Grounding the City with Polanyi: From Urban Entrepreneurialism to Entrepreneurial Municipalism." *Environment and Planning A* 52, no. 6 (2020): 1171–94. https://doi.org/10.1177/0308518X19899698.

Tiersen, Federico, Philippa Batey, Matthew J.C. Harrison, Lenny Naar, Alina Irina Serban, Sarah J.C. Daniels, and Rafael A. Calvo. "Smart Home Sensing and Monitoring in Households with Dementia: User-Centered Design Approach." *JMIR Aging* 4, no. 3 (2021). https://doi.org/10.2196/27047.

Villar, Alberto del, and Marcos García-López. "The Potential of Wastewater Reuse and the Role of Economic Valuation in the Pursuit of Sustainability: The Case of the Canal de Isabel II." *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 15, no. 1 (2023). https://doi.org/10.3390/su15010843.

Yazdanpanahi, Melisa, and Shereen Hussein. "Sustainable Ageing: Supporting Healthy Ageing and Independence amongst Older Turkish Migrants in the Uk." *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 18 (2021): 1–19. https://doi.org/10.3390/su131810387.

Yu, Zhihong, Qiqi Chen, Guanghuai Zheng, and Yuhong Zhu. "Social Work Involvement in the COVID-19 Response in China: Interdisciplinary Remote Networking." *Journal of Social Work* 21, no. 2 (March 17, 2021): 246–56. https://doi.org/10.1177/1468017320980657.

Zetterberg, Liv, Malin Eriksson, Cecilia Ravry, Ailiana Santosa, and Nawi Ng. "Neighbourhood Social Sustainable Development and Spatial Scale: A Qualitative Case Study in Sweden." *Local Environment* 28, no. 6 (2023): 793–810. https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2023.2179610.

LATUPEIRISSA, Jonathan Jacob Paul; DEWI, Ni Luh Yulyana. Nexus of Public Service Interventions and Social Development: Literature Synthesis. Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas, Brasília, v. 14, n. 1. p. 340-363, 2024.

363