

Research Article

# Evaluation of Wonogiri Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 Concerning the Implementation of Welfare in Wonogiri

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**Abstract:** The implementation of social welfare is a directed, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the government, local governments, and the community in the form of social services to meet the basic needs of citizens. Wonogiri Regency has stipulated Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare as a form of commitment to improve social welfare in its area. This study aims to analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of these regulations using normative and empirical legal approaches, as well as qualitative descriptive analysis based on primary and secondary data. The results of the study show that although this Regional Regulation is an important instrument in the implementation of social welfare, it has not been able to answer all the dynamics and actual challenges. The channels, objectives, and benefits of the program have not been optimally accommodated, and there are weaknesses in the development of technical regulations that should be followed up through the Regent Regulation. With the age of seven years, this Regional Regulation is considered less relevant to current needs and needs to be updated to be able to accommodate social developments and ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of social welfare as a whole and sustainable in Wonogiri Regency.

**Keywords:** Government; Poverty; Regional; Regional Regulation; Social welfare

Received: August 10, 2025

Revised: August 29, 2025

Accepted: September 20, 2025

Published: September 25, 2025

Curr. Ver.: September 25, 2025



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## 1. Introduction

Indonesia, as a democratic country, has one of its goals: to advance and ensure the welfare of all its citizens. Population welfare significantly influences the economic, social, and political systems. Rapid population growth is a major factor contributing to the rise in social problems.[2]

Democracy, is a political system of government that needs to be fought by the people, after the power of the monarchy and the oligarchy is considered inadequate to answer the problems of welfare, comfort, freedom of speech, and various other freedoms. Maybe that's the most important key word to interpret the implementation of political democracy and governance in Indonesia with the ultimate aim of achieving social welfare.

Poverty is a social problem that remains a major challenge for Indonesia because it can lead to social inequality. Sianturi (2021) defines a person as poor if they are unable to meet the most essential needs, such as clothing, food, shelter, health care, and education.

The term poverty arises when an individual or group of people are unable to meet the level of economic prosperity considered minimal.

Social welfare in developed countries is referred to as social security, such as social assistance and social insurance, which are administered by the state, primarily for disadvantaged groups. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, social welfare is often viewed as a goal or condition of a prosperous life, namely the fulfillment of basic human needs. However, in a broader context, social welfare has been interpreted with various meanings. This broad understanding of social welfare cannot be blamed, as discussions of social welfare encompass a variety of contexts, ranging from social welfare as a "condition" according to Law No. 6 of 1974, which outlines the principles of social welfare, to social welfare as an "organizational system" implemented in the form of humanitarian service organizations such as NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations), social institutions, and so on. Some also define social welfare as a "movement/activity". This understanding cannot be separated from the fact that a movement or human activity can improve the standard of living (well-being) so that people can compete and survive in society.[3]

The state is responsible for the implementation of social welfare, as stipulated in Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare. The implementation of social welfare includes social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection. Social welfare is implemented in accordance with the objectives of social welfare development, which is a planned and institutionalized effort encompassing various forms of social intervention and social services to meet human needs, prevent and address social problems, and strengthen social institutions.[4]

The Social Welfare Center (Puskesmas) is an institution that administers social welfare services at the village/sub-district level. Puskesmas is one of the social welfare infrastructure facilities, alongside social shelters, social rehabilitation centers, education and training centers, shelters, and social protection centers. This is emphasized by Government Regulation No. 39 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare, which defines Puskesmas as a place that functions to carry out joint social service activities synergistically and integrally between community groups within the village or sub-district in the implementation of social welfare.[5]

Construction of social welfare agencies, which is deemed capable of supporting the empowerment of communities to overcome poverty is in the form of formal social gatherings, non-profit, individual membership system, open to all layers, are managed according to the principles of modern organization. The Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos). As the government agency tasked with implementing social welfare development (Kessos), the Ministry recognizes that its current social welfare program is far from ideal.[6]

Social welfare, as the primary goal of human development, is also a key concern in contemporary Islamic thought. Social welfare refers to a state in which individuals and society at large can achieve a decent standard of living, free from poverty, oppression, and injustice. In Islamic thought, social welfare encompasses not only economic aspects, but also encompasses human spiritual, social, and cultural needs.[7]

Regional autonomy in Indonesia has entered a new phase with the enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014 replacing Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning regional government. The enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government has an impact on the implementation of social welfare. The implementation of social welfare according to Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare is a directed, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the government, regional governments, and the community in the form of social services to meet the basic needs of every citizen, which include social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection. Thus, the responsibility for implementing social welfare is also carried out by regional governments and is not only the responsibility of the central government.

The concept of well-being, or *al-falah*, offered by the Quran to humanity has two dimensions that are firmly paired, harmonious, and symphonic, and fundamental in the lives of those who believe in the Quran: the outer and inner dimensions and the worldly and afterlife. The well-being established by the Quran rests on five main pillars: the fulfillment of physical-biological needs, intellectual needs, emotional needs, spiritual needs, and social needs. These five needs, as mentioned above, have both outer and inner dimensions and are based on the realities of life, which serve as the foundation, motive, and struggle for developing the quality of life in this world. However, they do not stop at fulfilling physical-biological needs or material life, which are confined to the dimensions of time and place, here and now. The quality of life, which serves as an indicator of the level of well-being offered by the Quran, is reflected in the following dua: "Our Lord, grant us goodness in this world and goodness in the Hereafter, and protect us from the punishment of Hell." (Q.S. Al-Baqarah/2: 201).[8]

A prosperous life is a life desired by all humans, regardless of differences in religion, ethnicity, nationality, and so on. However, this desired prosperous life is not always attainable by everyone. Therefore, a sincere effort is required from each individual to achieve the prosperous life they desire. The state plays a role in facilitating and guaranteeing fairness for every citizen, thereby realizing social welfare for all citizens. This is the aspiration of the founding fathers of Indonesia, as stated in the third principle of the state, Pancasila, namely "Social justice for all Indonesian people." This is also enshrined in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that the goal of the state is to improve the welfare of the people.[9]

Various provisions in Law Number 23 of 2014 change various policies regarding the implementation of social welfare, especially those implemented in regional governments. Article 12 paragraph (1) states that Mandatory Government Affairs related to Basic Services as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (2) include: education; health; public works and spatial planning; public housing and residential areas; public order, security, and community protection; and social. One interesting thing is that social affairs are one of the mandatory affairs organized by the Regional Government and are basic services. So far, it seems that social affairs are a burden for the regional government and the regional government only prioritizes financing for the implementation of social welfare from the State Budget and Expenditure (APBN) from the central government so that several regions return Social Institutions to the Ministry of Social Affairs or combine the implementation of social welfare with various other affairs.

In a society where a significant portion of the population is dependent on social welfare, decisions about eligibility for benefits are among the most important that a government can make. By one set of values the granting of a license to broadcast over a television channel, or to build a hydroelectric project on a river, might seem of more far-reaching significance. But in a society that considers the individual as its basic unit a decision affecting the life of a person or a family should not be taken by means that would be unfair for a television station or power company.[10]

The state's responsibility in accordance with the Opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the fourth paragraph which emphasizes that the objectives of the Republic of Indonesia are, among others, to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's territory and to advance public welfare, to educate the nation's life. Then it is reaffirmed in Article 27 paragraph (2), Article 28C paragraph (1), Article 28H paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. As further regulated in Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare (Social Welfare Law) as a replacement for Law Number 6 of 1974 concerning Basic Provisions of Social Welfare. Article 6 of the Social Welfare Law states that the implementation of social welfare includes 4 things, namely: Social Rehabilitation, Social Security, Social Empowerment, and Social Protection.

The contribution of social work practice in Indonesia has increasingly demonstrated its presence in programs addressing social problems over the years. One example is the increasing involvement of professional social workers as facilitators in the Child Social Welfare Program (PKSA). PKSA is a program to improve children's social welfare through a Conditional Cash Assistance and Social Rehabilitation approach and focuses on addressing five child clusters: neglected children, street children, children with disabilities, neglected toddlers, children in conflict with the law, and children in need of special protection.[11]

In the 2020-2024 RPJMN, it is stated that there are challenges from various sectors including social protection and social security in the context of poverty alleviation. It is said that in the last decade the Indonesian economy has grown positively. However, its elasticity to the poverty rate has decreased so that the rate of poverty reduction tends to slow down. This occurs, among other things, because the economic sectors that have experienced quite high growth, such as the financial and service sectors, are not the mainstay sectors of livelihood for the poor and vulnerable. This is exacerbated by the conditions where Indonesia is entering the 3rd (three) year of the Coronavirus Disease 19 (Covid-19) Pandemic. Since its first entry into Indonesia in March 2020, the Covid-19 Pandemic has certainly had a very broad impact on various sectors.

In the 2020-2024 RPJMN, it is stated that there are two policy frameworks[1] in poverty alleviation efforts, namely the macro and micro policy frameworks. In the macro policy framework, the government needs to continue to maintain inflation stability, create inclusive economic growth, create productive jobs, maintain an investment climate and trade regulations, increase the productivity of the agricultural sector, and develop infrastructure in disadvantaged areas. Meanwhile, in the micro framework, efforts to reduce poverty are grouped into two main strategies, namely improving social assistance policies that aim to reduce the burden of expenditure and increase the income of poor and vulnerable groups through productive economic programs.

One of the priority projects (major project) is the Integration of Social Assistance Towards a Comprehensive Social Protection Scheme, the benefits of which are expected to be: Improving the targeting accuracy and effectiveness of social assistance programs; Increasing the coverage of non-cash financial services and formal finance, especially for the poor and vulnerable; Encourage the implementation of digitalization of social assistance and make the National Non-Cash Movement (GNNT) a success and support Industry 4.0.

So based on this, the policy direction and strategies taken to strengthen the implementation of social protection based on the 2020-2024 RPJMN include: Strengthening the implementation of social security; Strengthening the implementation of integrated and targeted social assistance and subsidy distribution; Adaptive social protection; Increasing social welfare; Strengthening the implementation of integrated assistance and services.

The Islamic Economic System is inseparable from the entire system of Islamic teachings, integrally and comprehensively. Therefore, the basic principles of Islamic economics refer to the essence of Islamic teachings. The system's alignment with human nature is not neglected; this harmony prevents conflicts in its implementation. Controlled economic freedom is a characteristic and principle of the Islamic Economic System. Freedom to own productive resources in running the economy is an essential part of the economy, without harming collective interests. Individual interests are widely open, and the absence of income limits encourages people to actively work with all their potential. The human tendency to continuously fulfill their unlimited personal needs is controlled by each individual's obligations to society. This balance between individual and collective interests is the driving force behind the movement of the economy without disrupting the existing social system.[12]

In practice, the and security. implementation of social welfare in order to improve the welfare of the Indonesian people has not been fully able to respond to the needs of the

population. Social protection and security are still not on target and do not fully support special groups, including: the poor, people with disabilities and the elderly who are vulnerable to poverty. Therefore, in order to respond to several things that have been described previously, it is necessary to monitor and review the regulations regarding the implementation of social welfare and implementing regulations as part of efforts to organize regulations and policies in the field of social protection.

Wonogiri Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java that has a commitment to organizing social welfare guaranteed in the Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare. Wonogiri Regency stipulates the Regional Regulation with the aim of improving social welfare in the Region, the Regional Government needs to organize social welfare in a planned, directed and sustainable manner that is directed at improving the quality and quantity of social welfare of individuals, families, groups and communities as well as increasing the exploration of potential **source of life for Social Welfare Problem Sufferers and Potential and Sources of Social Welfare** in accordance with their authority.

A Regional Regulation certainly has a measure in terms of quality that can be translated as an applicable Regional Regulation, meaning that the Regional Regulation can be implemented properly and systematically without ambiguity. Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare has been used by all stakeholders in Wonogiri Regency for 7 (seven) years, so it is necessary to conduct an analysis and evaluation of Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare to measure the success and usefulness of the regional regulation, considering the many polemics in the implementation of social welfare, even the many disharmonies of regulations related to social welfare above Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare.

Legal analysis and evaluation is an effort to assess the law, in this case legislation as positive law, which is linked to the legal structure and legal culture. In this working group, legal analysis and evaluation are carried out on each legislation that has been inventoried using an assessment instrument developed by the National Legal Development Agency, namely 6 Dimensions. The 6 Dimensions assessment instrument includes: assessment of conformity with Pancasila values; assessment of conformity between types, hierarchies, and content materials; assessment of Clarity of Formulation; assessment of conformity of norms with legal principles; assessment of potential disharmony of regulations; and assessment of the effectiveness of regulatory implementation. Assessment is carried out comprehensively both from a normative and practical level. The results of this analysis and evaluation can be input for objective improvements to existing laws and regulations and thus are expected to be used as material for legal development in Indonesia.

## **2. Preliminaries or Related Work or Literature Review**

In a 2024 study by Muhammad Rifaldi Irfan et al., entitled "Implementation of Social Welfare Policy for Handling Homelessness and Begging in Sukabumi City," the focus was on inter-organizational communication, the characteristics of implementing agents, and the attitudes of implementers, which were assessed positively, with maximum support from the economic and social environment of the community. However, the complexity of communication and several obstacles, such as dual commitments and program complexity, hampered implementation. The conclusion states that a supportive external environment can significantly contribute to the successful implementation of this policy, describing conducive conditions as key to success in addressing the social problems of homelessness and begging in Sukabumi City. In this research, I discuss the pattern of social assistance (bansos) distribution, which has tended to be distributed according to individual and family needs, with various forms of social

assistance. The concept of assistance needs to be re-examined, with targets adjusted based on the financial, psychological, and physical disabilities of the families targeted. For example, a family with sufficient income but many children cannot afford to send their children to school. Social assistance is also distributed to leverage purchasing power and community welfare. There are three types of social assistance: 1) Pre-Employment Card; 2) Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) & Family Hope Program (PKH); 3) Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT)

### 3. Proposed Method

The monitoring method for the implementation of Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare is carried out using a normative legal and empirical legal approach. The results of monitoring the implementation of Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare will be analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis supported by various information data, both primary and secondary data.

Furthermore, using a sociological approach to study and discuss the problems obtained in accordance with the facts in the area which are then linked to applicable legal norms and existing legal theories. In the process of collecting data and information, in-depth studies will be carried out through focus group discussions through and face-to-face with academics and other relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the results of the data and information collection will be studied and evaluated regarding the effectiveness of the implementation of Wonogiri Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare using the legal system theory put forward by Lawrence M. Friedman and the theory of legal effectiveness put forward by Soerjono Soekanto. The results of the study and evaluation will be submitted to the Council as input in carrying out legislative and supervisory functions.

In addition to normative legal and empirical legal methods, other methods are also used in conducting legal analysis and evaluation of statutory regulations, namely based on 6 (six) dimensions of assessment, namely: Dimensions of Pancasila; Dimensions of Accuracy of Types of Legislation; Dimensions of Potential Disharmony; Dimension of Clarity of Formulation; Dimensions of Conformity of Norms with Principles; Dimensions of Effectiveness of Implementation of Legislation.

Each dimension has its own variables and assessment indicators. The explanation of the five assessment dimensions can be described as follows:

#### **Assessment Based on Compliance with Pancasila Values**

Analysis of the Pancasila Dimension is an analysis that aims to assess the extent to which a regulation internalizes the values contained in the principles of Pancasila. That Pancasila is essentially the basis, or philosophical basis for the State and the legal order of Indonesia (Susilowati, Ismail: 2018). Internalization of the values of the principles of Pancasila in each norm contained in a regulation is the basis for implementing legal analysis and evaluation of a regulation. These Pancasila values are outlined in the general principles of the material content of the regulation, which in this guideline are used as assessment variables in the Pancasila Dimension. The assessment variables for the fulfillment of Pancasila values that will be used in this guideline are as follows:

#### ***Protection***

The content of statutory regulations must function to provide protection for public order.

***Humanity***

Every material contained in laws and regulations must reflect the protection and respect for human rights and the dignity and honor of every Indonesian citizen and resident in a proportional manner.

***Nationality***

Every material contained in legislation must reflect the nature and character of the diverse Indonesian nation while maintaining the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

***Kinship***

Every material contained in the legislation must reflect deliberation to reach consensus in every decision-making process.

***Archipelago***

Every material contained in legislation always takes into account the interests of the entire territory of Indonesia and the material contained in legislation made in the regions is part of the national legal system based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

***Unity in Diversity***

The content of statutory regulations must take into account the diversity of the population, religion, ethnicity and social groups, special regional conditions and culture in community, national and state life.

***Justice***

Every material contained in legislation must reflect proportional justice for every citizen.

***Equality before the law and government***

Any material contained in statutory regulations must not contain anything that discriminates based on background, including religion, ethnicity, race, social class, gender or social status.

***Legal order and certainty; and/or***

Every material contained in statutory regulations must be able to create order in society by guaranteeing legal certainty.

***Balance, harmony and alignment***

Every material contained in legislation must reflect balance, harmony and alignment between the interests of individuals, society and the interests of the nation and state.

**Assessment Based on the Accuracy of the Type of Legislation**

Legislation must really pay attention to the appropriate content material according to the type and hierarchy of legislation. Assessment of this dimension is carried out to ensure that the legislation in question is in accordance with the hierarchy of legislation. That legal norms are tiered in a hierarchical structure, in the sense that a lower norm applies based on and based on a higher norm, a higher norm applies based on and based on a higher norm, and so on until a norm that cannot be traced further in the form of a basic norm (*grundnorm*). Lower legislation must not conflict with higher legislation (*lex superior derogat legi inferior*). In the Indonesian legal system, statutory regulations are also arranged in stages as regulated in Article 7 paragraph (1) of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation as amended by Law 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation.

**Assessment Based on Potential Disharmony**

This assessment is conducted using a normative approach, especially to determine the existence of disharmony in regulations regarding: authority; rights and obligations; protection; and; law enforcement.

### **Clarity of Formulation Assessment**

Every regulation must be drafted in accordance with the technique of drafting regulations, by paying attention to systematics, choice of words or terms, writing techniques, using clear and definite language of regulations, economical words, objective and suppressing subjective feelings, standardizing the meaning of words, expressions or terms used consistently, providing definitions or limitations of meaning carefully. So that it does not cause various interpretations in its implementation.

### **Assessment of Conformity of Norms with Principles**

In addition to the general principles of the material content, as referred to in the Pancasila Dimension analysis, laws and regulations must also fulfill specific legal principles, in accordance with the legal field of the laws and regulations concerned (as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (2) of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations as amended by Law 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations). Therefore, the analysis of this Dimension is carried out to assess whether the provisions in the laws and regulations have reflected the meaning contained in the principles of the material content of statutory regulations, in this case certain principles, in accordance with the legal field of the relevant statutory regulations, the material content as regulated in Article 6 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation as amended by Law 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation.

### **Assessment of the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Legislation**

Every formation of legislation must have a clear purpose to be achieved and be effective and efficient. This is in accordance with the principles of the formation of legislation as stipulated in Article 5 (letters a and e) of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation as amended by Law 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation. This assessment needs to be done to see the extent to which the benefits of the formation of a regulation are as expected. This assessment needs to be supported by empirical data related to the implementation of the regulation. Assessment of the effectiveness dimension can be done using the analysis method of the burden and benefits of implementing a regulation. The first thing that needs to be done is to collect data on effectiveness issues to determine the issues that will be assessed for the ratio of burden and benefits. The empirical data needed are legal data (policies and regulations), and data related to the economy. Analysis of the burden and benefits of implementing regulations can be used as a consideration in making recommendations for a regulation.

## **4. Results and Discussion**

### **Legal Policy for the Regulation of the Implementation of Social Welfare in the Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare**

Discussing social welfare requires multidimensional instruments to comprehensively and coherently understand current issues and social phenomena. Several pieces of literature describing social welfare demonstrate how social address is the primary support for explaining problems and solutions to central social welfare themes such as poverty, economic inequality, injustice, and public policy. However, the fundamental problem with Indonesian social phenomena is that the perspective is relatively anthropological rather than sociological. This, of course, contradicts the social and political aims of the implementation and implementation of social welfare policies.[13]

The concept of social welfare focuses on circumstances, fate, rights, obligations and so on responsibility of fellow human beings. Traditionally, social welfare efforts are carried out

for eradicate and control social problems that occur in the community. Besides, effortSocial welfare also focuses on efforts to meet community needs as well as increasing opportunities for social mobility in the community. Social welfare is a goal that all individuals, families and people want to achieve community (Harris, 2010). It is the main element in determining the development stage a community. The concept of social welfare explains strategies for changing a community based on an approach related to aspects of managing social problems, fulfillment necessities of life and providing opportunities for social mobility in the community. Understanding of these three elements of social welfare will help the basic creators and implementers of the program launch efforts to improve the quality of life of individuals, families and communities.[14]

Wonogiri Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare is prepared based on Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare. Related to social welfare in accordance with the provisions of Article 29 of Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare, it gives responsibility to the district/city government to a) implement the implementation of social welfare in its region/locally, including assistance tasks; b) allocate a budget for the implementation of social welfare in the regional revenue and expenditure budget; c) social assistance as a stimulant to the community that organizes social welfare; d) maintain the heroes' cemetery; e) preserve the values of heroism, interests and social solidarity.

In general, this Regional Regulation regulates various matters including the principles and objectives of the implementation of Social Welfare, the responsibilities and authorities of the Regional Government, the social welfare system, the handling of social welfare for people with poverty, neglect, disabilities, social disabilities and behavioral deviations, victims of disasters, acts of violence, exploitation and discrimination and other social welfare issues that need to be addressed. To complement the implementation of social welfare, this regional regulation also regulates guidance, supervision, evaluation and reporting. These activities need to be regulated with the main objective of optimizing the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of social welfare so that there is a significant increase in the level of social welfare for people with social welfare problems. This Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Social Welfare serves as the basis for implementing regional authority in the social sector in the region.

In the context of social welfare, there are three welfare variables: First, welfare in the sense that families have increased capacity to meet their children's needs; Second, welfare in the sense that children and adolescents receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs; and Third, welfare in the sense that children and adolescents receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.[15]

After the Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare was enacted and has now entered its 7 (seven) year of validity, an analysis and evaluation were conducted. The purpose of the analysis and evaluation of the Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare is to determine its relevance and effectiveness during its validity. Currently, Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare has not changed, but the dynamics in the implementation of welfare in Indonesia down to the regional level, especially in Wonogiri Regency, have experienced dynamics. There are several things that have not been accommodated in the Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare, especially since the issuance of Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2021 concerning Integrated Data Management of Social Welfare. The dynamics of the implementation of social welfare are very complex. The complexity occurs in the inaccurate targeting of subjects who

receive social welfare services, recipients of social assistance and empowerment, as well as the potential and sources of social welfare.

The above occurs due to inaccurate data collection, resulting in many social welfare programs in the form of social protection not being properly targeted. Social protection programs essentially have a noble goal of addressing poverty and social vulnerability through efforts to increase and improve the capacity of the population to protect themselves from disasters and loss of income. Indonesia has had various social protection programs, ranging from the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), the Child Social Welfare Program (PKSA), the Pre-Employment Card, the Bidikmisi Program for School-Aged Children, the Family Hope Program (PKH), the National Health Insurance (JKN), Food Social Assistance (BSP), the Rice Program for Prosperous Families (Rastra), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), People's Business Credit (KUR), Assistance for Working Age/Productive Business Groups (KUBE), MSME Training, Electricity and 3 kg gas subsidies, BPJS Employment, Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Elderly, Assistance for Uninhabitable Houses/Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance (RTLH/BSPS) and so on. However, despite having many social protection programs, their targets, accuracy, and coverage are still very low, especially in the informal sector, and there is potential for overlap.

Social protection consists of social assistance and social security. Social assistance is the transfer of money, goods, and services from the government to the poor/vulnerable population without requiring any specific contribution. Meanwhile, social security is protection through an insurance scheme that requires a certain amount of contribution from its participants. Challenges faced are social assistance problems, including very low accuracy, different targets for each program, non-integrated sectoral data updates, limited data ownership and access to population documents for the poor/vulnerable population, slow and inaccurate distribution, overlapping recipient targets, weak communication and coordination of emergencies, the demographic groups of the elderly and disabled who have not received attention, and less than optimal socialization and education for potential recipients.

The issues recorded and published in 2020, where based on 2020 Bappenas data on the accuracy level of program distribution in 2019, showed several problems related to a lack of accuracy, for example, many families who should not be eligible to receive BPNT/Rastra and KUBE, the accuracy level of BPNT/Rastra was only 44%, PKH 42.6%, KIP 46.4%, KUBE 45%, and PBI 57.7%. In addition, only 50 of the 514 regencies/cities updated the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) data above 50%. Of the 50 regencies/cities that updated the DTKS data, despite having been updated two to four times a year, it turned out that the level of accuracy of the socio-economic data was still low. Therefore, a comprehensive update of the DTKS data is needed by the Central Government and it is felt very urgent to increase the capacity of local governments in updating and recording the number of poor people.

Currently, Wonogiri Regency, which is starting from the Social Service, is building a system or innovation, namely DDSK, which is a community data collection that can later be used as a comparison of DTKS, with the intention that DTKS will still be used as the basis for data on social welfare service needs, recipients of assistance and social empowerment, as well as potential and sources of social welfare, but there is comparable data to revise if there are errors in the DTKS data. What then becomes the problem of the development of the system which then has a correlation with the Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare. The answer is the absence of a legal umbrella related to the development of the system in the Regional Regulation of Wonogiri Regency Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare. This is a very innovative and solution-oriented breakthrough in terms of addressing the problems that exist in Wonogiri Regency. The development of the system is a strategy in the digitalization era. This is also the momentum for Wonogiri Regency to carry out reforms in the field of social

welfare administration by amending Wonogiri Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare which is better able to accommodate the needs and developments in technology that can become tools to assist in the implementation of social welfare. However, if it is not balanced with the presence of law as a definite umbrella in guaranteeing the activities of Regional Apparatus, especially those in the field of social welfare, it is feared that it will cause problems in the future.

## 5. Comparison

Wonogiri Regency currently faces a major challenge: first, targeting accuracy and sharpening the targeting of government programs, ensuring that those in need receive interventions tailored to their vulnerabilities and needs. Second, program quality needs to be improved to ensure that all residents in need of government intervention and related parties receive assistance, mentoring, and facilitation appropriate to their diverse vulnerabilities. Third, economic empowerment also needs to be optimized to increase leverage, as well as develop the quality of human resources to support program implementation, along with supporting certification.

The momentum for improvement in the implementation of social welfare in Wonogiri Regency is through reforming the social protection system. First, data transformation towards social registration through disciplined data improvement and the development of an integrated data collection system that can cover 100% of the population through a single, up-to-date database, as well as comprehensive and continuous data updates through synergy between related parties to enhance their roles and capacity in data updating and data collection. poverty, minimizing inclusion errors (deleting data on deceased residents, those who have been reclassified as ineligible/not eligible for assistance), and minimizing exclusion errors (adding data on non-DTKS residents who should be eligible for assistance, and adding recipient data based on public complaints). Furthermore, a prior diagnosis is needed regarding data accuracy, whether the chosen design can reduce poverty, its sustainability, and its alignment with various existing legal mandates. Furthermore, reform of the regulatory framework for the social welfare delivery system is required. This data transformation must focus more on three aspects: immediate, confident/credible, and valid data. Currently, Wonogiri Regency has developed the DDSK (Regency Social Basic Data) system.

Second, there is a need to digitize the distribution of social assistance through the use of digital platforms with integrated data, the opening of a single social assistance account, and the distribution of payments through Fintech or online motorcycle taxis. Third, there is a need to improve synergy, coordination, and regular discussions with relevant parties to analyze the effectiveness of social protection programs by utilizing information technology through virtual meetings. These discussions need to utilize the same data.

For example, in the distribution of social assistance, is the scheme for providing subsidies for electricity, LPG, cash, basic food supplies, and various other types of social assistance the best approach, are they complementary or not, or are there certain types of social assistance considered the most ideal and can serve as proxies for other types of social assistance? Fourth, in budgeting, data improvements must be implemented, in accordance with the national budgeting principle, which requires the principle of "money follows." program, so the program must be clear first, what program will be implemented to improve social assistance data, and who will lead or be responsible for the program.

## 6. Conclusions

Based on the analysis and evaluation of Wonogiri Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare, it can be concluded that:

The legal policy of Wonogiri Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare is based on the need for the Regional Government to implement social welfare in a planned, directed, and sustainable manner, aimed at improving the quality and quantity of social welfare for individuals, families, groups, and communities, as well as enhancing the exploration of potential livelihood sources for people with social welfare problems and the potential and sources of social welfare within their respective authorities. This is then stipulated in Wonogiri Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare. Understanding Welfare in General Provisions Wonogiri Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare, the substance of which still largely aligns with Law Number 11 of 2019 concerning Social Welfare.

The crucial issue regarding the regulation and implementation of social welfare in Wonogiri Regency Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare is that, first, its substance is still *mutatis mutandis* from Law No. 11 of 2019 concerning Social Welfare. Harmonization is currently necessary to align it with the needs and developments in social welfare implementation, even though there are no changes to the legislative hierarchy from Law No. 11 of 2019 concerning Social Welfare itself or its implementing regulations. Second, to date, there is no single poverty data used as a reference for providing social assistance and targeting poverty alleviation programs. Third, as a legal component in the implementation of social welfare, there are technical regulations in the form of Regent Regulations. To date, there has been no Regent Regulation established based on the mandate for the establishment of the Regent Regulation in Wonogiri Regency Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare. Fourth, Wonogiri Regency Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare does not yet accommodate the form of social welfare implementation, namely "graduation." The absence of this form results in the lack of a measurable database of success for each social welfare activity that has been implemented.

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