

Implementation of Social Welfare Based on the Welfare State Theory

(Case Study on the Provision of Social Assistance Funds During COVID-19 in Indonesia)

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Abstract: This research examines the implementation of social welfare through social assistance funds in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic within the framework of the welfare state theory. Using a normative juridical approach with a descriptive-normative character, the study analyzes the legal foundations, the theory of justice, and utilitarianism as conceptual bases. Two approaches Statute Approach and Conceptual Approach are employed to review key regulations (Law No. 13/2011, Law No. 11/2009, Government Regulation No. 39/2012, and other implementing regulations) as well as the concepts of distributive justice, utility, and the capability principle. Secondary data consists of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials collected through literature study and qualitatively analyzed. The findings reveal that programs such as Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), the Family Hope Program (PKH), and the Staple Food Card (Kartu Sembako) represent state interventions aimed at correcting inequality and ensuring citizens' social rights. The application of the principles of social justice, utility, transparency, accountability, participation, and sustainability has strengthened the legitimacy of social assistance as a redistributive instrument. However, the main challenges lie in the accuracy of the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), overlapping recipients, limited public participation, and long-term planning that remains reactive to crises. Evaluation of alignment with welfare state principles reveals that social assistance interventions have helped reduce short-term economic burdens but are not yet optimal in empowering recipients toward self-reliance. Based on these findings, it is recommended to regularly update the DTKS, enhance digitalization and data transparency, expand participatory mechanisms, and integrate social assistance policies into long-term national development strategies. Thus, social assistance funds can serve not only as emergency aid but also as sustainable instruments to realize social justice and inclusive growth.

Keywords: Social Assistance Funds; Welfare State; Principles of Social Welfare Administration.

1. Introduction

The welfare state represents a governmental model that places primary responsibility on the state to guarantee the fulfillment of citizens' basic needs through social policies and equitable resource distribution. Within the welfare state concept, government functions extend beyond mere regulation to encompass facilitation and implementation of social policies, aimed at reducing economic disparities and creating comprehensive societal welfare. As a conceptual foundation, this theory emphasizes that the state must effectively execute its redistributive function to achieve desired social justice [1].

In the administration of public policy, particularly social policy, legal principles serve to ensure that policy formulation and implementation processes operate based on valid principles consistent with constitutional values. In Indonesia, the principles of social welfare administration are explicitly regulated in Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare (UU 11/2009), which emphasizes the necessity of solidarity, justice, benefit, integration, partnership, transparency, accountability, participation, professionalism, and sustainability principles in every social program [2].

Gosta Esping-Andersen, in his welfare state typology, underscores the importance of redistributive policies based on universalism and targeting principles, ensuring that social assistance can be accessed equitably and reach appropriate targets. The welfare state typology

Received: April 14, 2025
Revised: May 16, 2025
Accepted: June 13, 2025
Online Available: June 16, 2025
Curr. Ver.: June 16, 2025



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distinguishes three main regime types: liberal regimes characterized by modest, means-tested assistance; conservative regimes shaped by traditional family values; and social democratic regimes promoting universal equality. Consequently, the role of social assistance funds is not limited to fulfilling short-term basic needs but also aims to reduce structural inequality and enhance societal social resilience sustainably [3].

Operationally, social assistance funds in Indonesia are designated for the destitute poor those who have no source of livelihood or whose work cannot adequately meet basic needs. This definition is contained in Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning the Handling of the Destitute Poor, which subsequently serves as the primary reference for establishing beneficiary criteria. Furthermore, Government Regulation Number 42 of 1981 concerning Social Welfare Services for the Destitute Poor explains that social welfare funds originate from society and other sources used for social welfare services for the destitute poor.

More specifically, UU 11/2009 stipulates that social welfare administration is implemented based on social justice and accountability principles. Article 2 of UU 11/2009 details ten principles of social welfare administration that must serve as guidelines: solidarity, justice, benefit, integration, partnership, transparency, accountability, participation, professionalism, and sustainability. Article 3 of UU 11/2009 affirms that one objective of social welfare administration is to enhance societal social resilience in preventing and addressing welfare problems, including the COVID-19 pandemic that struck Indonesia.

As further implementation, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Grants and Social Assistance Sourced from Regional Budget has been amended by Regulation Number 39 of 2021. Article 23A of the 2021 regulation explains that social assistance can be provided in cash form to individuals and/or families, whether planned or unplanned, with the objective of fulfilling basic needs [4].

Despite the comprehensive legal framework, field realities frequently demonstrate significant obstacles in social assistance program implementation. Empirically, numerous studies document major constraints including targeting inaccuracy, policy overlap, weak beneficiary data validation, and potential fund misuse due to inadequate supervision. Research conducted by Ema Tusianti et al. demonstrates that social assistance distribution accuracy for agricultural households is extremely low, below 30 percent for PKH and BPNT programs, while many non-poor agricultural households receive such assistance [5].

More specifically, during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) discovered serious irregularities in social assistance fund management at the Ministry of Social Affairs. BPK reports indicate that there were unrealized balances of the *Sembako Program* unused by 1.61 million Beneficiary Families, valued at Rp 821.09 billion, which had not been returned to the state treasury. These findings represent a tangible illustration of the gap between welfare state theory ideality (*das Sollen*) and field reality (*das Sein*) in COVID-19 social assistance policy implementation [6].

Contemporary research on Indonesia's welfare state implementation reveals persistent challenges in achieving theoretical welfare state principles [7]. Studies indicate that Indonesia adopts a minimal welfare state model, providing limited social spending budgets primarily for civil servants, military members, and private employees capable of paying premiums [8]. This implementation gap is exacerbated by corruption problems that undermine the effectiveness of social protection programs.

The COVID-19 pandemic has intensified scrutiny of social assistance program effectiveness, with the government allocating substantial resources for social protection measures equivalent to 1.2 percent of GDP. However, implementation challenges persist, including inaccurate data, improper beneficiary targeting, unequal aid distribution, and poor communication systems. These systemic issues highlight the critical need for comprehensive analysis of how social welfare principles are operationalized in practice [4].

This research aims to critically analyze the extent to which social welfare administration principles, particularly justice, accountability, and transparency principles, have become operational foundations in providing social assistance funds in Indonesia [9]. Adopting a deductive approach, the study begins with welfare state theoretical frameworks, traces philosophical and constitutional foundations, then moves toward identifying implementative deficiencies during the COVID-19 pandemic period [10]. It is expected that this research will provide theoretical contributions in connecting social assistance policies with welfare state principles, while offering practical recommendations for improving social assistance fund governance to better align with social justice, transparency, and accountability values in the future [10].

Based on the background outlined above, two key research questions have been identified that constitute important points requiring answers:

- a. How does the implementation of social welfare administration principles through social assistance funds in Indonesia contribute to improving people's welfare?
- b. Do the social welfare administration principles implemented through social assistance funds in Indonesia fulfill the principles of the welfare state?

These research questions address fundamental concerns about the alignment between Indonesia's social assistance governance framework and welfare state theoretical foundations, particularly examining the practical implementation of constitutional mandates for social justice and public welfare. The investigation seeks to bridge the gap between normative legal frameworks and empirical implementation outcomes in Indonesia's evolving social protection landscape.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Welfare State Typology

Esping-Andersen's influential theory of welfare state regimes provides a comprehensive framework for understanding different approaches to social welfare provision across nations, categorizing welfare states into three distinct models: liberal, conservative-corporatist, and social-democratic regimes. In his seminal work "The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism" (1990), Esping-Andersen argues that these regimes differ fundamentally in their degree of decommodification (the extent to which individuals can maintain a livelihood without reliance on the market), social stratification effects, and the relationship between state, market, and family in welfare provision. The liberal regime, exemplified by countries like the United States, features minimal state intervention, means-tested assistance, and market-dominated welfare solutions; the conservative-corporatist regime, found in countries like Germany, emphasizes status-preserving social insurance systems tied to occupational categories; while the social-democratic regime, prevalent in Scandinavian countries, pursues universal benefits, high levels of decommodification, and promotion of equality through redistributive policies. This typology has been particularly valuable for analyzing Indonesia's hybrid welfare system, which exhibits characteristics of multiple regime types, with strong state involvement in certain sectors coexisting with significant reliance on family networks and community support structures, reflecting what scholars have termed a "welfare mix" approach that combines elements from different welfare traditions to address the specific socioeconomic challenges of developing economies [11].

2.2. Social Citizenship Theory

T.H. Marshall's theory of citizenship, articulated in his landmark essay "Citizenship and Social Class" (1949), conceptualizes citizenship as an evolutionary development of three sequential elements: civil rights in the 18th century, political rights in the 19th century, and social rights in the 20th century [12]. Marshall defines social citizenship as "the right to a modicum of economic welfare and security" and "the right to share to the full in the social heritage and to live the life of a civilized being according to the standards prevailing in the society," establishing a theoretical foundation for understanding welfare states as institutions that guarantee social rights alongside civil and political rights. This framework is particularly relevant to Indonesia's social assistance programs, as it positions social welfare not as charity but as a fundamental right of citizenship that the state is obligated to fulfill through redistributive policies and social protection mechanisms. Marshall's theory illuminates how social welfare programs like *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH) and *Bantuan Langsung Tunai* (BLT) represent the institutionalization of social citizenship rights in Indonesia, though their implementation remains constrained by resource limitations and administrative challenges that affect the universality and adequacy of benefits. The tension Marshall identifies between the equality principle inherent in citizenship and the inequality generated by market capitalism provides a valuable lens for analyzing Indonesia's ongoing efforts to balance economic development with social protection during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.3. Capability Approach

Amartya Sen's Capability Approach offers a transformative framework for evaluating welfare policies by shifting focus from income or resource distribution to people's actual freedoms and opportunities to achieve functionings they value, defining development as the expansion of substantive freedoms rather than merely increasing GDP or material resources. Sen argues that welfare assessment should consider not only what resources people possess but their capability to convert those resources into valuable "beings and doings" (functionings), recognizing that individuals with identical resources may achieve vastly different outcomes due to personal, social, and environmental conversion factors [13]. This approach is particularly relevant to Indonesia's social assistance programs during the COVID-19 pandemic, as it emphasizes that effective welfare policies must address not only immediate material needs through cash transfers but also enhance recipients' capabilities through complementary interventions in education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Sen's distinction between agency freedom (the freedom to pursue goals one values) and well-being freedom (the freedom to achieve personal welfare) provides a nuanced framework for evaluating Indonesia's social protection system, suggesting that truly effective welfare programs should both alleviate immediate suffering and enhance recipients' long-term capabilities to function as autonomous agents. The Capability Approach thus offers a more comprehensive evaluative framework than traditional welfare economics, highlighting that Indonesia's social assistance programs should be assessed not merely by their coverage or expenditure levels, but by their effectiveness in expanding substantive freedoms and addressing capability deprivations among vulnerable populations.

3. Proposed Method

This research employs a normative juridical methodology with a descriptive-normative character to examine the implementation of social welfare principles through social assistance funds in Indonesia within the welfare state framework. The study utilizes two primary approaches: the Statute Approach, which systematically analyzes relevant legislation including Law No. 13/2011 on Handling the Poor, Law No. 11/2009 on Social Welfare, and Government Regulation No. 39/2012 on Social Welfare Implementation, examining their hierarchical consistency and philosophical foundations; and the Conceptual Approach, which integrates theoretical frameworks of distributive justice, utilitarianism, and welfare state principles as developed by Esping-Andersen to establish comprehensive analytical foundations. Secondary data collection is conducted through systematic literature review encompassing primary legal materials (statutes, regulations, and constitutional provisions), secondary legal materials (academic journals, books, and expert commentaries), and tertiary legal materials (legal dictionaries and encyclopedias), which are subsequently analyzed through qualitative normative analysis to identify gaps between theoretical welfare state principles and practical implementation of social assistance policies. This methodological framework enables critical evaluation of whether Indonesia's social assistance principles align with welfare state theory while providing prescriptive recommendations for policy enhancement based on principles of social justice, accountability, transparency, participation, and sustainability [14].

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. The Application of the Principles of Social Welfare Administration through Social Assistance Funds in Indonesia Can Contribute to the Improvement of Public Welfare within the Framework of the Welfare State Theory

4.1.1. Theoretical Framework of Welfare State in Social Assistance Implementation

4.1.1.1. T.H. Marshall's Social Citizenship Theory and Indonesian Context

T.H. Marshall's conceptualization of citizenship as encompassing civil, political, and social rights provides a foundational framework for understanding Indonesia's social assistance programs. Marshall's theory emphasizes that social rights include "the right to a

modicum of economic welfare and security to the right to share to the full in the social heritage and to live the life of a civilized being according to the standards prevailing in the society" [12]. In the Indonesian context, this theoretical foundation manifests through constitutional provisions in the 1945 Constitution, particularly Articles 27, 28C, 31, 33, and 34, which establish the state's obligation to provide social welfare.

The implementation of social assistance programs such as *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH), *Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai* (BPNT), and *Kartu Indonesia Sehat* (KIS) represents the operationalization of Marshall's social citizenship concept. These programs ensure that citizens can access basic needs regardless of their market position, thereby achieving what Marshall termed "decommodification" - the ability to maintain a decent standard of living independent of market participation [15].

4.1.1.2. Esping-Andersen's Welfare Regime Typology and Indonesia's Hybrid Model

Esping-Andersen's three-worlds typology of welfare capitalism - liberal, conservative, and social-democratic - requires adaptation when applied to developing countries like Indonesia [11]. Research indicates that Indonesia exhibits characteristics of a "welfare mix" model, combining elements from multiple regime types rather than conforming to a single typology [16]. This hybrid approach reflects the unique socio-economic conditions of developing nations, where state capacity, market development, and traditional family structures intersect to provide social protection.

The Indonesian welfare system demonstrates liberal characteristics through means-tested targeting of social assistance programs, conservative elements through the continued importance of family-based support, and social-democratic features through universal health coverage aspirations under the *Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* (JKN) program. This polymorphic welfare structure allows Indonesia to address diverse social risks while accommodating limited fiscal capacity and varying regional development levels.

4.1.2. Principles of Social Welfare Administration in Indonesian Social Assistance

4.1.2.1. Principle of Social Justice

The principle of social justice in Indonesian social assistance administration requires equitable distribution of benefits without discrimination based on political affiliation, social status, or economic position [17]. The implementation of this principle relies heavily on the Integrated Social Welfare Data (*Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial* - DTKS) system, which serves as the primary mechanism for ensuring targeting accuracy.

Recent empirical evidence demonstrates both achievements and challenges in implementing social justice principles. While social assistance programs have shown positive impacts on poverty reduction, with studies indicating significant effects on household consumption and child welfare outcomes, targeting accuracy remains problematic. Research reveals that approximately 30% of intended beneficiaries may not receive assistance due to data inaccuracies and administrative barriers [18].

4.1.2.2. Principle of Utility and Sustainability

The utility principle demands that social assistance programs generate long-term transformative effects rather than merely providing temporary consumption support. Indonesian programs increasingly incorporate capacity-building components, such as the Family Development Sessions (*Pertemuan Peningkatan Kemampuan Keluarga* - P2K2) within PKH, which provide non-formal education on health, nutrition, child care, and financial management.

Empirical studies demonstrate the utility of integrated approaches in Indonesian social assistance. Research on stunting prevention shows that social assistance programs, when combined with complementary interventions addressing sanitation, education, and nutrition, achieve significant health outcomes [19]. Similarly, the conditional cash transfer design of PKH has demonstrated positive effects on school enrollment rates and healthcare utilization among beneficiary families.

4.1.2.3. Principle of Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability principles have gained critical importance following corruption scandals in social assistance distribution, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. The case of former Social Affairs Minister Juliari P. Batubara's conviction for corruption in social assistance procurement highlights the vulnerability of these programs to misappropriation.

Digital governance initiatives have emerged as key mechanisms for enhancing transparency. The implementation of electronic reporting systems, real-time monitoring platforms, and public data disclosure requirements represents efforts to strengthen accountability. However, research indicates that technological solutions must be accompanied by adequate digital literacy training and robust oversight mechanisms to be effective [18].

4.1.2.4. Principle of Participation

The participation principle requires meaningful involvement of beneficiaries and communities in program design, implementation, and evaluation. Indonesian social assistance programs have gradually incorporated participatory elements, including community-based targeting verification and beneficiary feedback mechanisms.

Studies of street-level bureaucrat behavior in social assistance implementation reveal the critical importance of frontline worker attitudes and value orientations in ensuring effective participation. Research indicates that bureaucrats with cooperative social orientations are more likely to facilitate genuine beneficiary participation, while those with hierarchical orientations may limit community engagement [20]. The success of participatory approaches also depends on local government capacity and political will to accommodate community input.

4.1.3. Social Assistance Programs and Welfare State Outcomes

4.1.3.1. Poverty Reduction and Economic Security

Quantitative analyses of Indonesian social assistance programs demonstrate measurable impacts on poverty reduction and economic security. Research employing econometric methods, including GMM dynamic panel regression, shows that social assistance significantly reduces poverty incidence across provinces [19]. The effectiveness varies by program type, with conditional cash transfers showing stronger long-term effects compared to unconditional assistance.

The COVID-19 pandemic provided a natural experiment for evaluating the responsiveness of Indonesia's social assistance system. Government responses included expanding PKH coverage, increasing BPNT benefits, and introducing emergency cash transfer programs. While these interventions prevented a more severe poverty increase, they also revealed structural weaknesses in targeting systems and benefit adequacy.

4.1.3.2. Human Capital Development

Social assistance programs in Indonesia increasingly focus on human capital development through conditional requirements and complementary services. PKH's conditionalities requiring school attendance and health service utilization have demonstrated positive effects on education and health outcomes. Research indicates that beneficiary children show improved school enrollment rates and reduced stunting prevalence compared to non-beneficiaries [19].

The integration of social assistance with other social services represents a key strategy for maximizing human capital impacts. World Bank analyses suggest that Indonesia's social assistance system could achieve greater effectiveness through better coordination between programs and stronger linkages to education, health, and employment services [21]. This integrated approach aligns with social investment theory, which views social spending as productive investment rather than consumption.

4.1.3.3. Social Cohesion and Political Legitimacy

Social assistance programs contribute to social cohesion and state legitimacy by demonstrating government responsiveness to citizen needs. Research on regional variations in program implementation reveals that effective social assistance delivery strengthens citizen trust in government institutions and democratic processes [22].

However, studies also highlight risks of political manipulation and clientelism in social assistance programs [23]. The potential for electoral abuse of social assistance distribution poses challenges to democratic governance and may undermine the universal principles underlying welfare state theory. Ensuring depoliticized administration through institutional safeguards and professional bureaucratic capacity represents a critical challenge for Indonesian welfare state development.

4.1.4. Challenges and Future Directions

4.1.4.1 Institutional Capacity and Coordination

The implementation of welfare state principles through social assistance requires robust institutional capacity at all government levels. Research identifies coordination challenges between central, provincial, and local governments as a persistent obstacle to effective program delivery [18]. The complex multi-level governance structure often results in implementation gaps and inconsistent service quality across regions.

Building institutional capacity requires sustained investment in human resources, information systems, and administrative procedures. International experience suggests that successful welfare state development depends on professional bureaucratic capacity and effective inter-agency coordination mechanisms. Indonesia's ongoing administrative reforms, including digitalization initiatives and civil service professionalization, represent important steps toward strengthening institutional foundations.

4.1.4.2. Fiscal Sustainability and Economic Development

The fiscal sustainability of expanding social assistance programs presents ongoing challenges for Indonesian welfare state development. While current social assistance spending remains relatively modest compared to middle-income country averages, demographic transitions and rising social expectations will increase pressure for expanded coverage and benefits.

Research on welfare state development in developing countries emphasizes the importance of linking social protection to productive economic activities. Indonesia's efforts to integrate social assistance with economic empowerment programs, such as the Joint Business Group (*Kelompok Usaha Bersama* - KUBE) initiative, represent attempts to address this challenge. However, the effectiveness of such integrated approaches requires further empirical evaluation [24].

The implementation of social welfare principles through social assistance funds in Indonesia demonstrates significant potential for contributing to public welfare enhancement within welfare state theoretical frameworks. While Indonesia's hybrid welfare mix model differs from classical European welfare state typologies, it represents a pragmatic adaptation to developing country contexts that combines state intervention with market mechanisms and traditional support systems.

Key achievements include measurable impacts on poverty reduction, improved targeting through technological innovations, and expanded coverage of vulnerable populations. However, persistent challenges in transparency, institutional coordination, and fiscal sustainability require continued attention. The success of Indonesia's welfare state development will depend on strengthening institutional capacity, maintaining political commitment to universal principles, and ensuring effective integration of social assistance with broader development strategies.

Future research should focus on longitudinal impact evaluations, comparative analyses with other developing countries, and investigation of optimal institutional arrangements for welfare state development in middle-income contexts. Such research will contribute to the global understanding of welfare state adaptation and evolution in the contemporary period.

4.2. The Principles of Social Welfare Administration through Social Assistance Funds Implemented in Indonesia Are in Accordance with the Principles of the Welfare State

4.2.1. Social Justice

The Indonesian constitution explicitly enshrines the welfare state ideology, mandating the state to ensure social justice and equitable resource distribution. Social assistance programs, such as conditional cash transfers (e.g., *Program Keluarga Harapan*), aim to prioritize vulnerable groups, aligning with John Austin's legal principles of state sovereignty and enforceable rules to prevent corruption and ensure fairness. However, challenges persist, including inaccuracies in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and disparities in verification processes, which undermine equitable distribution. While the legal framework supports social justice, systemic reforms are needed to address data integrity and institutional accountability [25].

4.2.2. Utility

Indonesia's social assistance policies incorporate Jeremy Bentham's utilitarian principles, emphasizing programs designed to maximize societal welfare through transformative measures like skills training (*Kartu Prakerja*) and health-education conditionalities (PKH). These initiatives reflect efforts to transition from short-term aid to long-term empowerment. However, critiques highlight a persistent focus on consumptive support rather than holistic capacity-building, limiting their transformative potential. Strengthening linkages between social assistance and broader economic policies is critical to enhancing utility [26].

4.2.3. Transparency and Accountability

The adoption of digital systems for fund distribution and verification demonstrates progress toward transparency. Nevertheless, corruption cases, such as the 2020 Ministry of Social Affairs scandal, reveal weaknesses in oversight mechanisms. Legal reforms, including Law No. 5/2014 on State Civil Apparatus, stress adherence to good governance principles (*Algemene Beginselen Van Behoorlijke Bestuur*) to curb malpractice. Strengthening independent auditing institutions and public access to data is essential to align with welfare state accountability standards [27].

4.2.4. Participation

Indonesia's welfare state framework envisions active citizen involvement in policy design and evaluation, as articulated in Law No. 11/2009 on Social Welfare. Grassroots participation through village forums and civil society collaborations has been implemented, yet engagement remains fragmented, often limited to post-implementation stages. Expanding participatory mechanisms across all governance levels particularly in planning and monitoring is vital to ensuring policies reflect community needs [27].

4.2.5. Sustainability

Legal foundations like Law No. 13/2011 on Poverty Alleviation and Law No. 11/2009 emphasize long-term welfare strategies. However, social assistance programs often remain reactive to crises rather than integrated into systemic poverty reduction plans. The hybrid welfare regime combining universal healthcare goals (*Social Security Providers Law*) with targeted aid highlights progress, but deeper alignment with education, health, and labor policies is necessary to address structural inequality [25].

Indonesia's social assistance framework partially aligns with welfare state principles, grounded in constitutional mandates and legal reforms. While advancements in transparency and utility are evident, systemic challenges such as corruption, data inaccuracies, and fragmented participation require institutional strengthening. Future policies must prioritize integrated, participatory, and sustainable approaches to fully realize the welfare state vision.

6. Conclusions

This study demonstrates that the implementation of Social Welfare Principles can significantly enhance public welfare, particularly during crisis periods such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The conceptual analysis reveals that the principles of social justice and utility effectively address immediate societal needs by providing economic assistance to families affected by the crisis, thereby preventing or alleviating poverty-related challenges through targeted social assistance programs. The research findings indicate that these principles align with the welfare state concept as established in Law No. 11/2009, where the principles of justice and utility serve as fundamental pillars for comprehensive social welfare implementation.

The recommendations emphasize the critical need for systematic improvements in social assistance delivery mechanisms, including regular updates and validation of the Integrated Social Welfare Database (DTKS) through collaboration with independent institutions, academics, and local community representatives. Furthermore, the establishment of multi-stakeholder dialogue forums at all government levels, involving vulnerable groups, civil society organizations, and traditional and religious leaders, is essential to ensure meaningful participation and responsiveness to social dynamics. The implementation of long-term integrated frameworks with clear performance indicators, coupled with strengthened regulatory mechanisms that include administrative and criminal sanctions for procedural violations, will transform social assistance from merely short-term crisis response into an adaptive and sustainable instrument of social transformation.

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