

**IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE BASED ON
WELFARE STATE THEORY**
**(CASE STUDY OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FUND DISTRIBUTION DURING
COVID-19 IN INDONESIA)**

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.

**PENYELENGGARAAN KESEJAHTERAAN SOSIAL
BERDASARKAN TEORI NEGARA KESEJAHTERAAN
(STUDI KASUS PEMBERIAN DANA BANTUAN SOSIAL DI SAAT
COVID-19 DI INDONESIA)**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji penyelenggaraan kesejahteraan sosial melalui dana bantuan sosial di Indonesia pada masa pandemi Covid-19 dalam kerangka teori negara kesejahteraan (welfare state). Dengan pendekatan yuridis normatif dan sifat deskriptif-normatif, penelitian menganalisis pondasi hukum, teori keadilan, dan teori utilitarianisme sebagai pijakan konseptual. Dua pendekatan—Statute Approach dan Conceptual Approach—digunakan untuk menelaah regulasi utama (UU No. 13/2011, UU No. 11/2009, PP 39/2012, dan peraturan pelaksana lain) serta konsep keadilan distributif, kemanfaatan, dan prinsip kapabilitas. Data sekunder terdiri atas bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier yang dikumpulkan melalui studi pustaka dan dianalisis secara kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa program seperti Bantuan Langsung Tunai, Program Keluarga Harapan, dan Kartu Sembako merupakan wujud intervensi negara untuk mengoreksi ketimpangan dan menjamin hak sosial warga. Penerapan asas keadilan sosial, kemanfaatan, transparansi, akuntabilitas, partisipasi, dan keberlanjutan telah memperkuat legitimasi bansos sebagai instrumen redistributif. Namun, kendala utama terletak pada keakuratan data terpadu (DTKS), tumpang tindih penerima, keterbatasan partisipasi masyarakat, serta perencanaan jangka panjang yang masih reaktif terhadap krisis. Evaluasi kesesuaian dengan prinsip welfare state mengungkap bahwa intervensi bansos mampu mereduksi beban ekonomi jangka pendek, tetapi belum optimal dalam memberdayakan penerima untuk mandiri.

Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, direkomendasikan pembaruan berkala DTKS, peningkatan digitalisasi dan keterbukaan data, perluasan mekanisme partisipatif, serta integrasi kebijakan bansos ke dalam strategi pembangunan nasional jangka panjang. Dengan demikian, dana bantuan sosial dapat berfungsi tidak sekedar sebagai bantuan darurat, melainkan sebagai instrumen berkelanjutan untuk mewujudkan keadilan sosial dan pertumbuhan inklusif.

Kata Kunci: Dana Bantuan Sosial; Negara Kesejahteraan; Asas Penyelenggaraan Kesejahteraan Sosial.