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## Social Welfare Index as an Indicator of the Success of Social Welfare Implementation in Indonesia

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<https://doi.org/10.29313/de.v14i2.11697>

**Received: 20/03/2023**

**Accepted: 31/03/2023**

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**Keywords:** *Social Welfare Index, Performance Indicators, Bibliometric Analysis.*

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### ABSTRACT

Undang-Undang No. 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare is a directed, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the Government, local government, and the community in the form of social services to meet the basic needs of every citizen, which includes social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection. Social welfare indicators themselves are defined in various ways, also depending on the characteristics of the region itself. This means that in measuring the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) we need indicators that truly reflect conditions that can explain the actual conditions of the welfare of the community itself so that the programs implemented by policymakers can be following the existing problems. This study aims to explore more contextually about the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) as an indicator of the success of implementing social welfare in Indonesia. There are still limitations to finding similar research, so this research will form the basis for studies, especially for both central and regional governments as an indicator of performance success. Based on studies published and indexed by Scopus, this research is based on bibliometric research to see the contextual development of the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index). The bibliometric approach to review has gained popularity due to several factors, including the introduction of software, cross-disciplines, and increased ability to handle large volumes of data. Data analysis in this study used VOSviewer to identify the relationship between the literature on the key Social Welfare Index (SWI) so that it can support the key findings of the Social Welfare Index (SWI) as an Indicator of Successful Implementation of Social Welfare. The results of the study show that the development of the literature on the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) has been little researched in recent years. The development of literature on the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) is very helpful in terms of reference for policymakers, especially in dealing with social problems.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Implementation of Social Welfare in Indonesia is the task and function of the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos). This is stated in Presidential Regulation no. 46 of 2015 that the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) is an Indonesian government agency tasked with administering affairs in the fields of social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, social protection, and handling the poor to assist the President in administering state governance and inclusiveness.

In carrying out its duties, the Ministry of Social Affairs carries out various work programs, which the work programs are directed at dealing with problems in the field of social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and handling the poor. These problems are then manifested in the form of a welfare program, or what is translated as the Social Welfare Index.

The aspect of implementing social welfare itself in Indonesia is carried out based on the 1945 Constitution. The mandate of this law is explained in more detail through several articles. The first is in Article 27 paragraph 2 that "every citizen has the right to work and a life worthy of humanity". Then in Article 33 paragraph 3 that "earth and water and the

natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". The two articles were then reaffirmed in relation to that the problem of the poor and abandoned children is a problem that must be handled by the state namely in Article 34 paragraph 1 "the poor and neglected children are cared for by the state". Furthermore, through Article 34 paragraph 2 it states that "the state develops a social security system for all people and empowers people who are weak and unable by human dignity".

Therefore, in translating the mandate, it is necessary to have an instrument made to measure these achievements. The instrument is expected to overcome poverty and improve the social welfare of the Indonesian people. In the Ministry of Social Affairs Strategic Plan for 2020-2024, the Ministry of Social Affairs uses the Social Welfare Index (Ikesos) as the main indicator in collaboration with the SMERU Research Institute. Then the indicator was revealed to be one of the measuring instruments for success in being adopted by regions in Indonesia.

The concept of social welfare itself is discussed through Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare explaining that social welfare is a condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves so that they can carry out their social functions. Implementation of Social Welfare is a direct, integrated, and sustainable effort by the Government, local government, and the community in the form of social services to meet the basic needs of every citizen, which includes social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection.

From this explanation, there is a sentence that in improving social welfare it is necessary to carry out integrated and sustainable cooperation between the government, local government, and the community. This means that the achievement of social welfare can be pursued if each party can cooperate well. This can be interpreted that collaboration can be formed through work programs that synergize with each other between one institution and another.

But in reality, research on Social Welfare, especially on the Social Welfare Index, has not been studied much, especially for cases in Indonesia. Whereas further research on the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) especially in terms of which indicators can describe real conditions, especially what data is used to be able to describe this welfare. Indonesia itself has different regional characteristics, especially the characteristics of its people. So that further research is needed regarding what indicators are appropriate to explain Social Welfare through the index.

Even so, of course, the formulation of indicators included in the calculation of the Social Welfare Index so far by the Ministry of Social Affairs has gone through a very good scientific process. In this study, the authors will explore the definition of social welfare to find welfare indicators that are suitable for application in Indonesia. This includes reviewing various studies discussing the Social Welfare Index.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous studies have discussed social welfare as a definition from various perspectives, consisting of (1) an organized activity or system, (2) a prosperous condition, and (3) a scientific discipline (Suharto, 2005; Adi, 2008; Fahrudin, 2013). If you look at the perspective in defining social welfare, then this definition is considered a prosperous condition (well-being).

The concept of social welfare itself is a better condition, happiness, and prosperity, consisting of three elements, namely: A condition of social welfare (or social well-being) is conceived of as consisting of three elements. They are, first, the degree to which social problems are to be managed, secondly, the extent to which needs are met, and finally, the degree to which opportunities for advancement are provided. These three elements apply to individuals, families, groups, communities, and even whole societies. (Midgley, 1995, p. 14)

Another opinion regarding Social Welfare according to Midgley et.al. is "a condition or state of human well-being". Prosperous conditions can occur when human life is safe and happy because the basic needs for nutrition, health, education, shelter, and income can be met; and when humans obtain protection from the main risks that can threaten their lives. According to Suharto, et al. (2003), social welfare is the ability of people (individuals, families, groups, and communities) and social systems (institutions and social networks) to meet/respond to basic needs, carry out social roles, and deal with shocks and stresses. From these various opinions, we can see that there is an emphasis several times on the conditional sentence of fulfilling basic needs. That is, the aspect of meeting these basic needs can be an indicator in assessing the welfare itself. Then there is an opinion from Zastrow (2010) which explains that social welfare also includes meeting the social, then financial, health, and recreational needs of individuals in society.

However, in essence, all humans have basic needs and those that belong to these types of basic needs are food, clothing, shelter, and health (Haryanto and Tomagola, 1997). What is meant by basic needs is also defined through Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling of the Poor. This definition explains that basic needs are the needs for food, clothing, housing, health, education, employment, and/or social services. The definition of this law explains more complexly what is meant by basic needs, not only as fulfillment in survival (basic needs) but also includes education, employment, and social services. This means that the scope to be prosperous is not only as an individual but also as an individual's existence as part of a wider social group.

This is reinforced by Payne's opinion (2007) that to be prosperous one must get a decent life. Eligible means 1) Economic well-being: having enough income to meet basic needs, 2) Being Healthy: physically, and mentally healthy and living a healthy life. 3) Staying Safe: living safely, from danger and exploitation, and being able to maintain personal safety. Not only to live properly but also to be able to develop himself. This strengthens the definition of Law No. 13 of 2011, self-

development referred to as 1) Enjoying and achieving: living happily and being able to develop skills that are useful for life, 2) Making a positive contribution: the ability to participate in community activities and contribute to society (Payne, 2007).

Departing from various definitions of Social Welfare, how is it applied to development? Social welfare development is a planned and institutionalized effort that includes various forms of social intervention and social services to meet human needs, prevent and overcome social problems, and strengthen social institutions. The goal is to improve the overall quality of human life which includes: increasing living standards; increasing empowerment; perfection of freedom. This can be achieved with a set of social services and social security for all levels of society, especially groups of people who need social protection (disadvantaged and vulnerable). From the dimension itself, social welfare is as follows: a. Quality of life (objective living conditions and subjective well-being) b. Social cohesion (disparities, inequalities, social exclusion, and social ties/social capital) c. Sustainability (human capital and natural capital) d. Dimensions of social change (Sociodemographic and economic structure and values and attitudes) (Noll, 2004).

An explanation of various definitions and measures that can explain how social welfare can be measured is one of them by using an index. Further research on this Index can be developed regarding that developed by the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) in Setiawan, 2019).

**Table 1. Conceptual Framework of Social Welfare Indicators**

<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Component</b>
<b>Physiological Need</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Income and</li> <li>- housing area</li> <li>- Health</li> <li>- Fundamental rights about health and income</li> </ul>
Safety Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physical security and politics</li> <li>- Security related economy with education /skills and job security</li> <li>- Physical environment</li> </ul>
Rewarded individual activity	Autonomy and freedom
Belonging Relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social interaction</li> <li>- Fundamental social rights</li> </ul>
<b>Competence and self-esteem</b>	Competence and pride

Source: OECD on Setiawan, 2019

Through this table, we can see that in terms of fulfilling Social Welfare, it can be achieved through various dimensions which include various components. However, translating these components into implementation can be measured through what, and through what kind of data has not been realized properly. In fact, in the case of Indonesia itself, it is necessary to collect data directly for component categories that are difficult to measure, for example measuring the social interaction of people or groups that require primary attention from a social welfare standpoint. So that the Index in this case as a unit of measurement for the level of social welfare needs to be properly translated, one of which is supported by the many studies on this aspect.

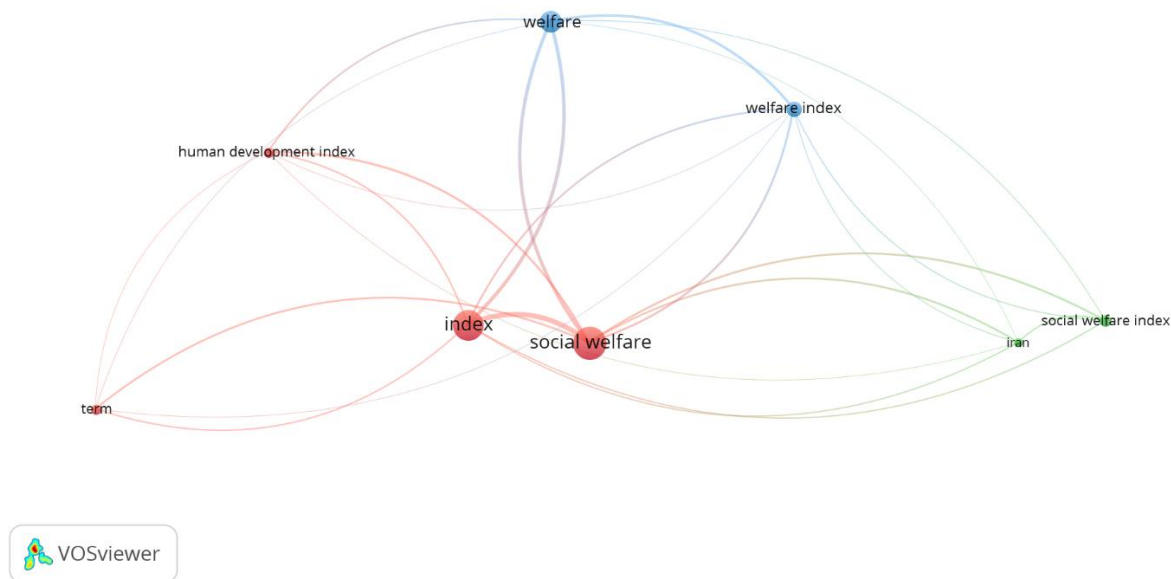
### 3. METHODOLOGY

In this study, the writer uses the formula of (for example): This study uses a bibliometric approach that aims to examine and identify findings related to the Social Welfare Index to find and answer gaps in the literature. Baker et al. (2020) argue that a bibliometric methodology aims to identify journal performance, co-authoring, co-citing trends, and classic research streams from a particular field. Literature review in scientific research is very necessary to be able to describe a research process, especially in research that has not been widely studied. The bibliometric approach in this research is to answer research questions about the Social Welfare Index (Ikesos) as an Indicator of the Success of Social Welfare Implementation.

The population in this study are national and international journals that can be accessed openly and obtained through Google Scholar using the keyword Social Welfare Index (SWI) with the research year 2017-2022. A sample of 200 related articles was obtained through publish or perish software which was further investigated. After conducting further research, researchers used a sample of 11 Scopus-indexed articles. Furthermore, this study uses Vosviewer to see the relationship between related literature. Furthermore, data analysis in this study used VOSviewer to identify the relationship between the literature on the key Social Welfare Index (SWI) so that it can support the key findings of the Social Welfare Index (SWI) as an indicator of the successful implementation of social welfare. Through the VOSviewer software, researchers find related theories that can also be identified but are still discussed frequently enough, so that they can become gaps in the literature for further research.

### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

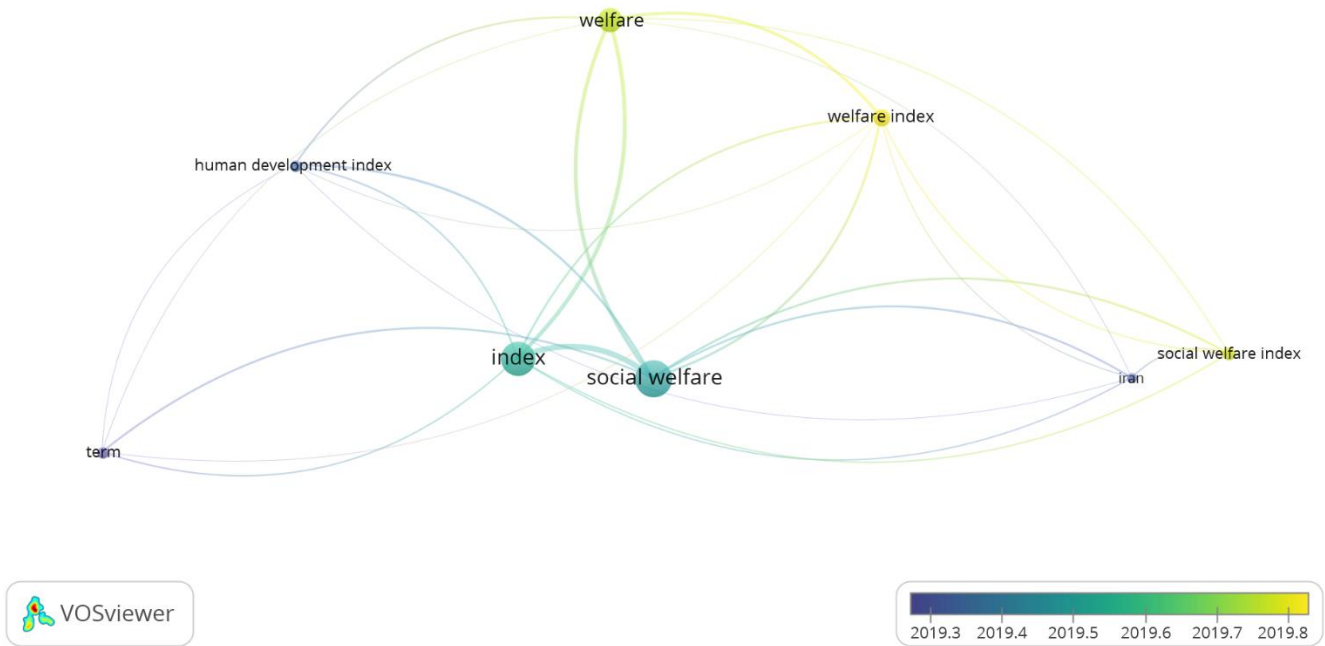
The results that have been achieved so far are mapping literature reviews with the VOSviewer software to see the relevance of each related article reference and find out the most discussed topics related to the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index). These results are shown in Figure 4.1 below:



**Figure 4.1 Keyword Analysis**

Source: VOSViewer (processed)

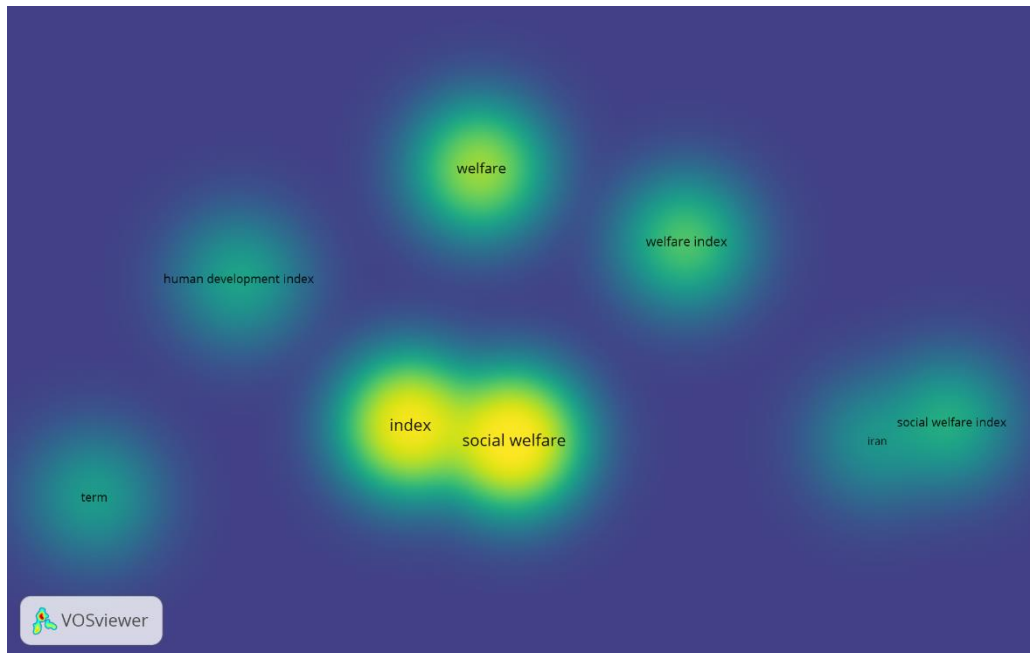
Figure 4.1 shows the development of Scopus-indexed literature on the Social Welfare Index. Research on the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) has been discussed a lot in 2019, but until now there has been very little research discussing the focus on the Social Welfare Index. This can be seen from the analysis of the year of research in Figure 4.2 below:



**Figure 4.2 Keyword Analysis by Year**

Source: VOSViewer (processed)

Figure 4.2 shows that research on social welfare in itself has been carried out a lot, also on the index. This means that this research has been studied separately. Meanwhile, very little research is being carried out on the Social Welfare Index at the same time, only until 2019. This can be seen from the color shown in the figure, the yellow color for the Social Welfare Index keyword indicates that this research is still very small. This is also shown in Figure 4.3



**Figure 4.3 Research results based on keywords**

Source: VOSViewer (processed)

This study uses keyword analysis to conceptualize the evolution and dynamics of bibliometric studies in the Social Welfare Index. To obtain meaningful analysis, researchers filtered to require a minimum threshold of two for certain keywords to be included in the analysis (resulting in a total of 200 keywords) (Paltrinieri et al., 2019) and excluded unrelated keywords. In the end, there are 11 related keywords, as shown in Figure 4.2 The frequency of those keywords from before

2017, the term is limited to the end of 2022. The researcher found that the most repeated keywords in the bibliometric review of this study were 'social welfare' 'Index,' 'Human Development Index', 'Welfare', 'and 'welfare index'.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

The development of the literature on the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) was very little carried out, the latest data shows that much was done until 2019. This means that in the last three years, this research has not been continued much anymore. That is, for researchers this topic is an opportunity in terms of novelty in research. Especially research on Social Welfare on the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) has not been studied much, especially for cases in Indonesia. Whereas further research on the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) in terms of which indicators can describe real conditions, especially what data is used to be able to describe this welfare.

The results of this analysis it is expected to show that the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) is beneficial for various parties. The existence of further research on the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index) will support various parties, especially policymakers in terms of consideration in determining work programs that are adjusted to the problem categories described in the Social Welfare Index (Social Welfare Index). This is in the context of realizing better social welfare, especially in Indonesia.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The research team would like to thank the Development Economics Study Program & Faculty of Economics and Business, Bandung Islamic University for their assistance in this research.

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