Potential Sources Synergy of District Social Welfare and Its Challenge

Ahmadi*⁾ and Rakhmat Bowo Suharto⁾**

*⁾ Student of Master of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) and *Bawaslu* Agency of Pati Regency, E-mail: ahmadi060172@gmail.com
**⁾ Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang

Abstract.
This study aims to determine and analyze the causes. What is meant by social problems and who are people with social welfare problems (PMKS) and potential sources of social welfare (PSKS)? And how can social welfare be realized in the midst of society? This research method used is empirical juridical method. Sources of data use primary and secondary data. Data collection methods are carried out by interviews and literature techniques through literature studies by reading, studying books and related laws and regulations. The problems of this research were analyzed with the theory of democracy, theory of elections and theory of social problems. This result research shows that in overcoming social problems is constrained by the low community participation to participate in handling social problems in the field. Therefore the role of the government is to be able to develop awareness in the community so that the nature of social volunteerism that exists in the community can arise so that the character to help others through individuals and communities and organizations can emerge. If only relying on the government's helping hand through the social programs disbursed, it has not been able to solve or close the gap in social problems that arise in the community. Furthermore, the government must be able to match the existing potentials in the community so that it can be used as a core force in building a network of social pillars in the community.
Keywords: Potential; Synergy; Social Welfare.

1. Introduction

That our country adheres to a democratic state system in which the people have full sovereignty through elections. The characteristic of a democratic country is that in carrying out its government, the processes of the people, by the people and for the people are used. "Namely the government rule by the people (people in power) which comes from the Greek word demos means the people, *kratos/kratein* or power in power".[1] Therefore, the means to achieve this is through political participation which is owned by the people as holders of sovereignty as a constitutional right. Because the people have constitutional rights, namely the right to vote and be elected which must be protected, the rights and obligations in participating in channeling political aspirations must be channeled without coercion and threats from any party.

It is from this election process that will then produce people's representatives who sit in the parliament and direct presidential elections will further strengthen their legitimate position on the people because the president is

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[1] Huda, Ni'matul. (2006). *Negara, Demokrasi Dan Judicial Review.* Yogjakarta: UII Press. p.12

directly responsible to the people, this is part of a democratic country. According to Act No.7 of 2017 concerning general elections are:

"General Elections, hereinafter referred to as elections, are: a means of exercising people's sovereignty to elect the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, the President and the Vice President, and to elect the Regional People's Representative Council which is carried out directly, publicly, free of honest and fair secrets within the State. The unitary republic of Indonesia which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia ".[2]

Election is a means to carry out the process of changing leadership whether it is in the elections for DPR, President and Vice President, DPD and DPRD. The implementation of democracy is an election, but every time there is an election event, the law always changes, this is what happens in our country. Therefore, in our constitution, we stipulate that in the discussion of laws there is always a "political oversight (legislative review), which is that supervision is carried out by a political body. Mauro Capelleti explained that political testing is more of a preventive nature, that is, testing is carried out before the law is enacted ".[3]

Therefore, the celebration of the democratic process within a period of 5 (five) years is very interesting to be carried out in accordance with the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair elections. The purpose of organizing elections according to Khoirul Fahmi is: a. To allow for an orderly and peaceful transfer of government leadership. B. To allow a change of officials who will represent the interests of the people in representative institutions c. To implement the principle of people's sovereignty in representative institutions. d. To implement the principles of the human rights of citizens.[4]

To carry out elections in accordance with the principle of *Luber* and *Jurdil* (direct, public, free, confidential) and fair (honest, fair), the three components of the election organizer work hand in hand in carrying out their duties according to their respective main duties and functions. From the KPU and its staff down to the KPPS to carry out the technical duties of the election, *Bawaslu* to the lowest ranks of PTPS are those who supervise the implementation of the election stages according to their level and DKPP which carries out the function of upholding the ethics of the election administration must carry out its duties according to the applicable laws. Donald LH orowitz said that a good electoral system must pay attention to the things that are determined as follows: "1. Comparison of seats with the number of votes. 2. Accountability for constituents (voters). 3. Allow the government to survive. 4. Producing a majority winner. 5. Create coalitions between ethnicities and between religions. 6. The minority can sit in public office".[5]

From the democratic electoral process, the wheels of government can run according to mutually agreed rules. To carry out the people's mandate, namely the

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[2] Act No. 7 of 2017 concerning Election article 1 paragraph 1.

[3] Ananda, Adhe Ismail & Sri Kusriyah. (2020). *The Role Of Regional/city Goverments in Developving And Supervising Of Village Regulation*, in Jurnal Daulat Hukum Vol 3, No 3, (2020), September 2020. Published by Master Of Law Faculty Of Law UNISSULA.

[4] Fahmi, Khairul. (2012). *Pemilihan Umum dan Kedaulatan Rakyat*, PT Raja Grafindo Persada. p.276

[5] Labolo , Muhadam & Teguh Ilham. *Partai Politik Dan Sistem Pemilihan Umum Di Indonesia, Teori, Konsep dan Isu Strategis.* PT Raja Grafindo Persada. p.58

trust given by the people to their representatives, this mandate must be carried out so that the people can achieve their welfare. In carrying out the mandate of the people, the government in power cannot easily continue to achieve goals that are common ideals for the welfare of the people. But there are various problems that arise in the dynamics of government, namely regarding social problems. These social problems arise because of social interaction in people's lives in a group that is part of life as citizens. Social problems that arise can be in the form of juvenile delinquency, poverty, unemployment, and underdevelopment.

2. Research Methods

This research method used is empirical juridical method. Sources of data use primary and secondary data. Data collection methods are carried out by interviews and literature techniques through literature studies by reading, studying books and related laws and regulations. The problems of this research were analyzed with the theory of democracy, theory of elections and theory of social problems.

3. Results and Discussion

Whereas in a democratic country, as stated by Ni'matul Huda, "Democracy is the best principle and system in the political and constitutional system, which cannot be denied".[6]In a democratic country, people have equal authority to voice their aspirations through people's representatives. Therefore public participation in politics will determine the color of the government in power for the next five years. According to Creigton in his book Amy Ys Rahayu and Vishnu Juwono, offer four main categories as a series of participation as follows: 1. Providing information to the public. 2. Listening to the public. 3. Engage in problem solving. 4. Produce a deal ".[7]

Public participation will be reflected in the pattern of interaction that develops in the life of the state, whether it is related to political issues or other problems. Other problems can arise from social problems, cultural problems, economic problems and problems in the order of life of other countries. Social problems that are very dominant in the country which are the dynamics in order to improve the welfare of the people are the most coloring. According to http://www.quipper.com Social problems are: "The incompatibility of cultural elements that can endanger the life of a social group, for example, social problems with juvenile delinquency, unemployment poverty, underdevelopment etc. The impact is group division, deviant behavior and increased crime ".[8]

Looking at the definition of social problems, it seems that what happens in the middle of our lives as citizens of our country we have often encountered in our environment related to social problems that have become the dynamics of life as citizens. The implication of the ongoing development process is that unemployment, underdevelopment, underdevelopment and neglect will inevitably

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[6] Huda, Ni'matul. (2019). *Ilmu Negara*. Print.11. Depok: Rajagrafindo Persada. p.196

[7]Rahayu, Amy Y.S. & Vishnu Juwono (2019)*. Birokrasi dan Governance Teori, Konsep dan Aplikasinya*. PT Raja Grafindo Persada. p. 168.

[8] http://www.quipper.com, accessed on 24 May, 2020

occur in social life. In addition to the above problems, there are also "persons with disabilities are any person who has physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations, in the long term who interacts with the environment may experience obstacles and difficulties to participate fully and effectively with other citizens based on equality right".[9] Therefore, the process towards prosperity which has been outlined by law will become the responsibility of the ruler or government holding the power that has the mandate of the people to make it happen.

In the welfare of the community, it is necessary to see some of the potentials possessed by the State to be used in the development process aimed at the welfare of the community. Development planning is needed to finalize short-term programs for the welfare of newly developing communities. As Suryo Sakti Hadiwijoyo argues, "Planning development is more perceived as a more rational and orderly endeavor for the development of societies that have not yet or are just developing".[10]Development planning is indispensable for the achievement of social welfare as mandated by our Constitution. As in Article 1 paragraph 1 of Act No. 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare, it is: "a condition for the fulfillment of the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens in order to live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions".[11] Therefore, the material and spiritual needs of the people will be achieved if the State is present to be able to use its power in order to prosper its citizens. The presence of the State is interpreted as the one who governs all community life.

In the context of accelerating regional development so that regions do not lag behind each other, the original regional income (PAD) does not depend on all the needs that exist in the area to the central government, so the government issued Act No. 23/2014 on Regional Government so that local governments have the widest possible authority in managing and regulating the government in accordance with the aforementioned laws unless otherwise stipulated by law 23/2014 as in article 10 paragraph 1: a. Foreign policy. b. Defense. c. Security. d. Justice. e. National monetary and fiscal; and. f. Religion"[12].

In carrying out regional government processes with regional autonomy, it will be able to accelerate the development process in those regions without having to wait for the approval process from the central government. As mandated by Act No. 23/2014 "that local governments are directed to accelerate the realization of public welfare through improved services, empowerment and community participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness by taking into account the principles of democracy, equality, justice and the uniqueness of a region in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.[13]. However, it also needs to be controlled so that regional autonomy does not cause minor kings in areas who only think about it the family, group and class of the Regional Head. Because the spirit

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[9] Act No. 8 of 2016 article 1 paragraph 1

[10] Hadiwijoyo, Suryo Sakti Hadiwijoyo & Fahima Diah Anisa (2019) *Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah suatu Pengantar*. Print.1. Depok: Rajagrafindo persada. p.63

[11]. Act No. 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare, article 1 paragraph 1

[12] Act No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government

[13]Kurniawan, Sufi Hamdani & Sri Kusriyah Kusriyah. (2019). *Revitalization program of the market in improving infrastructure developmentand partisipationt of the market traders* in Jurnal Daulat Hukum,Vol2. No 3 September 2019, Published By Master Of Law Faculty Of Law UNISSULA.

of regional autonomy is to accelerate the process of regional governments in managing their finances and governance according to their respective local wisdom. Usually, if power is not accompanied by strict supervision and adequate control, it will cause abuse of power to abuse power. Besides that, it is also in order that in carrying out the mandate of the law, the regional government is the head of the region who has the authority to carry out the widest possible autonomy, but there should be no maladministration. Because uncontrolled authority can lead to maladministration as in Act No. 37 of 2008 concerning the ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia maladministration are;

Behavior or actions against the law, beyond the authority to use authority for purposes other than those of the said authority, including negligence or neglect of legal obligations in the administration of public services carried out by State Administrators and the government which cause material and/or immaterial losses for the community and individuals ".[14]

As a servant of the State, starting from State officials to ASN and both in the central and regional areas, his spirit is to serve the community, not to use the opportunity to be served. Because the spirit of service to the community is in the context of social welfare that is to be achieved not only for families, groups and groups themselves but all Indonesian citizens. Our society is now very literate with various information because of the rapid development of IT (science and technology). Therefore, if the government in power is not careful in public service, it could get into problems related to the Public Service Act. As in Act No. 25 of 2009 concerning Public services, article 1 paragraph 1, what is meant by public services are:[15]. Stakeholders in public services must be more transparent, accountable and accountable in carrying out their duties. Because our society already knows about the rights that must be accepted by citizens when getting public services as stated in the Law on Public Services.

Public when you already know the rights and obligations related to public services, solving the problems of people with social welfare will be more planned and easier to implement in their implementation. As a first step in services towards social welfare, data collection must be carried out first to find out in the context of mapping to carry out the handling. The definition of social welfare data collection according to the Central Java Provincial Social Service is: "a series of activities that are planned systematically, in the form of collection, processing, storage, presentation and dissemination of data and information".[16]

In dealing with problems, you must know how to/use what methods to solve the problem. If we already know what method we will use, the next step is how we can systematically plan data collection and how we can process it for us to present as information for decision making for further handling. Because of this social problem it will be very difficult to handle it because the object of handling it is a human who experiences changes every time. Therefore, the data collection should

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[14]. Act No. 37 of 2008 concerning the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, article 1 paragraph 3.

[15]. Act No. 25 of 2009 on Public Services, Article 1 paragraph 1.

[16]. General guidelines for updating and mapping PMKS and PSKS Central Java Province data in 2012

be as detailed as possible so that the diagnosis is not missed so that when giving the medicine according to the disease and finally the problem can be resolved.

Furthermore, after knowing the methods to be used to solve social problems, the next step is to map people suspected of having social welfare problems. What is meant by people with social welfare problems according to the general guidelines for updating and mapping PMKS and PSKS Central Java Province data in 2012 are:

"*A person, family or community group who due to an obstacle, difficulty or disturbance, is unable to carry out their social function, and therefore cannot establish a harmonious and creative relationship with the environment, so that their daily needs (physical, spiritual and social) cannot be fulfilled adequate, proper and reasonable*".[17]

From this definition, we can see that people with social welfare problems can arise from individuals, families, groups of people who due to certain obstacles cannot carry out their social functions properly and naturally. So the State sees this as a problem that must be resolved so that social problems can be resolved and ultimately prosperity can be achieved. Of course, there are many obstacles in the field related to the financial budget, human resources to handle it because the country's civilian apparatus is also very limited. Therefore the role of the community in helping to solve it is very necessary. Social participation as volunteers and social workers is needed to sustain this government program in overcoming the problems of people with social welfare.
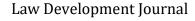
In dealing with people with social welfare problems, many things influence it, starting from internal and external factors that exist within the community itself. Because people with social welfare problems are very much influenced by the environment around them. Environmental factors have a very large role in shaping the character and personality that is in the psyche of people with social welfare problems. According to the general guidelines for updating and mapping PMKS and PSKS Central Java Province data in 2012 the elements in the category of people with social welfare problems (PMKS) are:

"1. Abandoned toddlers (ABT). 2. Neglected Children (AT). 3. Bad Child (AN). 4. Street Children (AJ). 5. Women Vulnerable Socio-Economic (WRSE). 6. Victim acts of violence/mistreated (KTK). 7. Neglected elderly (LUT). 8. People with disabilities (PACA). 9. Tuna immoral (TS). 10. Beggars (PNG). 11. Homelessness (GLD). 12. Former residents of the correctional facility (BWBP). 13. Victims of drug use (NAPZA). 14. Poor families (KFM). 15. Families living in houses that are not suitable for habitation (RTLH). 16. Family with social psychological problems (KBSP). 17. Remote indigenous communities (KAT). 18. Victims of natural disasters (KBA). 19. Victims of social disasters (KBS). 20. Neglected migrant workers (PMT). 21. People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). 22. Vulnerable families".[18]

The 22 (twenty two) elements of people with social welfare problems are problems before the eyes that must be resolved by the State if this country wants to achieve a welfare state.

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[17].Ibid.
[18]*Ibid*

In overcoming the problems of people with social welfare, the State is not alone in solving them because there are many potentials that can be exploited to contribute to solving them. Such as the definition of potential sources of social welfare according to the general guidelines for updating and mapping of PMKS and PSKS Central Java Province data in 2012 are: "all things that are useful, which can be utilized or utilized to maintain, create, support and strengthen social welfare efforts. The potential and sources of social welfare can be in the form of individuals, groups, and social organizations.[19]

This potential can emerge individually, in groups and in organizations within the community itself. Because in a society, an organizational community or group will emerge whose social spirit can be grown to rise up and have a high sense of social concern for the surrounding community. Living people may not live alone but in groups and groups to survive in order to overcome existing problems as well as social interactions between humans.

The elements that are potential sources of social welfare according to the general guidelines for updating and mapping PMKS and PSKS Central Java Province data in 2012 are: "1). Community social worker (PSM). 2). Social organization (ORSOS). 3). Youth organization (KT). 4). Business World (DU). 5). Women social welfare leaders (WPKS) ".[20]

The potential sources of social welfare mentioned above, starting from the social workers of the community, also grow and develop from the community itself, the existing social organizations also participate in being a potential that can be used by the government to solve the problems of people with social welfare. Apart from these two elements, there is also a youth organization that becomes the foundation in the midst of society as a volunteer to move to overcome or become a source of potential that can be used by the State in helping to overcome social welfare people. The business world started a company that had a CSR (Corporate social responsibility) in which the company had a social obligation and a responsibility to its environment to save a little of the proceeds from the company's gross income. Furthermore, there are women who are leaders of social welfare in many of these organizations, for example the *Fatayat NU, Muhamadiyah*, the *Yasinan* group etc. These are all vehicles for channeling thoughts and energies to the community, including all potential facilities that can drive activities in the community, including potential sources of social welfare. The author has also been a source of social welfare as a TKSK (sub-district social welfare worker) in Trangkil, Pati district from 2009 to 2019.

The problem of social welfare is a problem for all parties, not only the responsibility of the government to solve it, it is also the responsibility of all the children of the country to solve it. The ideals of a welfare state are not only written in law but must be realized in daily life so that people can enjoy the desired social welfare. As in the definition of the welfare state: https://www.dictio.id 29 May 2020 at 12.20 are:

The concept of governance when the State takes an important role in protecting and prioritizing the economic and social welfare of its citizens. This

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[19]*Ibid*
[20]*Ibid*

concept is based on the principle of equal equality, and the responsibility of society to people who are unable to meet the minimum requirements to lead a decent life ".[21]

The problem that becomes an obstacle is that there are still many people with social welfare problems in the midst of society and it is very difficult if those who solve it are only from government elements. To achieve social welfare in the community, all elements of all components are needed, starting from government elements that have received the mandate from the people through elections to be able to play their role as the ruler to coordinate all existing potentials. The elements of society whose potential are very many start from community groups that are included in potential sources of social welfare ranging from community social workers, social organizations, youth organizations, the business world, women social welfare leaders and all things that can be useful for solving people with problems social welfare.

Planning with various methods that will be used and armed with data and from the various elements that exist are put together and that unite as a command for the government, the problems of people with social welfare can be overcome. Finally, the aspiration to become a welfare state from one of the elements can be said to have been achieved, it remains only for the other elements to condition it so that it is also successful like the social welfare sector.

4. Conclusion

A democratic state is sovereignty in the hands of the people through elections from the people, by the people and for the people on an overflow and fair basis. Through the election, the leadership change system can be carried out normatively. Elections produce a government that is legitimate and recognized internationally, of course after the government in power both in the legislative, executive and judicial branches has received the mandate from the people to carry out its system of government. In achieving social welfare, there are many obstacles, including problems with social welfare. However, the participation of the community to participate in development will provide energy for the country to overcome the problems of people with social welfare.

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