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**IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 24  
OF 2014 CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL  
WELFARE IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE**

**IMPLEMENTASI PERATURAN DAERAH NOMOR 24 TAHUN  
2014 TENTANG PENYELENGGARAAN KESEJAHTERAAN  
SOSIAL DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG**

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**ABSTRACT**

Society is one of the focuses of the study of state administration, where there are a lot of complexities of social problems and needs in it. In dealing with any existing problems, of course, it must start from the formulation of all forms of policies carried out by the government with related elements. This article will discuss how the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 24 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare in Lampung Province and what are the inhibiting factors and supporting factors of implementation in the implementation of social welfare in Lampung Province. The research method used in this article uses a normative approach and an empirical approach. The inhibiting factor for the Regional Regulation Number 24 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare in Lampung Province lies in the lack of understanding of the people who do not understand the regulations regarding social welfare so that people always assume that the government is not doing its function properly.

**Keywords : Social Welfare; Local Government; Regional Regulations**

**ABSTRAK**

*Masyarakat merupakan salah satu fokus dari kajian administrasi negara, dimana terdapat banyak sekali kompleksitas permasalahan sosial dan kebutuhan didalamnya. Dalam menangani setiap masalah yang ada tentunya harus dimulai dari adanya perumusan segala bentuk kebijakan yang*

dilakukan oleh pemerintah dengan elemen-elemen terkait. Artikel ini akan membahas bagaimana implementasi Peraturan Daerah Nomor 24 Tahun 2014 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Kesejahteraan Sosial di Provinsi Lampung dan Apakah yang menjadi faktor penghambat dan faktor pendukung dari implementasi dalam penyelenggaraan kesejahteraan sosial di Provinsi Lampung. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam artikel ini menggunakan pendekatan normatif dan pendekatan empiris. Faktor penghambat Peraturan Daerah Nomor 24 Tahun 2014 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Kesejahteraan Sosial di Provinsi Lampung terletak pada ketidakpahaman masyarakat yang kurang memahami peraturan mengenai kesejahteraan sosial sehingga masyarakat selalu menganggap pemerintah tidak melakukan fungsinya dengan baik.

**Kata Kunci : Kesejahteraan Sosial; Pemerintah Daerah; Peraturan Daerah**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Social Welfare is a condition of meeting 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.<sup>1</sup> By not placing one aspect more important than the other, but for social welfare it is more trying to look at efforts to get a balance point. The point of balance is a material aspect as well as a spiritual one. Social welfare is an applied science, a science that borrows from other disciplines including economics, law and other disciplines.<sup>2</sup> Welfare here can also restore the development of every society where people are still unemployed or who still do not have a “Labor Placement Facility”. Unemployment or Workforce Placement Facilities can occur anywhere, especially for Lampung Province.<sup>3</sup>

Society is one of the focuses of the study of state administration, where there are a lot of complexities of social problems and needs in it. In dealing with any existing problems, of course, it must start from the formulation of all forms of policies carried out by the government with related elements.<sup>4</sup> This is the place where state administration is needed, as a problem solver faced by the public, where the public context here is the community.

The big problem facing developing countries is poverty. The unequal distribution of income triggers income inequality which is the beginning of the emergence of the problem of poverty. Allowing the problem to drag on will further exacerbate the situation, and not infrequently can have consequences for social and political conditions. Where the impact of poverty is very diverse

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<sup>1</sup> Setiawan, H. H. (2019). MERUMUSKAN INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN SOSIAL (IKS) DI INDONESIA. *Socio Informa*, 5(3). <https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v5i3.1786>

<sup>2</sup> Jumirah, J., & Wahyuni, H. (2018). THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL ON WELFARE IN INDONESIA. *Journal of Indonesian Economy and Business*, 33(1), 65. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jieb.29219>

<sup>3</sup>Huda, M. (2009). *Pekerjaan Sosial & Kesejahteraan Sosial: Sebuah Pengantar*. Pustaka Pelajar (Vol. 1, p. 23).

<sup>4</sup>Kusumah, A. (2017). Memahami Administrasi Negara Melalui Perspektif Perbandingan. *Dinamika: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 4(4), 589–596. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.unigal.ac.id/index.php/dinamika/article/view/891>

and mostly negative impact. Poverty can be understood as the inadequate income of a person or family. They are said to be poor are those who are unable to meet the needs of food, clothing, and shelter. Their inability to meet their basic needs because they do not have production factors that include such as land, capital, or skills.<sup>5</sup>

Basically, the presence of a policy is important, especially in dealing with public problems. A policy is considered so important because a policy is a rule that applies to all and applies binding to all, each violator will be punished according to the weight of the violation committed. Policy is also a law that functions to ensure that every citizen gets what is his right, including to obtain his welfare.<sup>6 7</sup> Therefore, the implementation of public policy needs to be carried out by considering various factors, so that the intended public policy can actually function as a tool to realize the desired expectations. In other words, the implementation of public policy is an effort to realize a predetermined decision or agreement.<sup>8</sup>

Along with development developments and regional progress that continues to increase in all fields, it is often not in favor of marginalized communities who really really need attention from the government. So that from this inadequate economic condition, many problems arise that they face in their lives. From this very minimal economic factor, making them poor<sup>9</sup> which in the end they often justify various ways to be able to maintain their lives and their families, especially to meet their daily food needs.<sup>10</sup>

The Central Statistics Agency for Lampung Province noted that the number of poor people with an expenditure level per capita per month below the poverty line in Lampung Province reached 1.08 million people in March 2021. This number decreased by 7.21 thousand people or 12.62 percent if compared to conditions in September 2020 of 1.09 million people or 12.76 percent.<sup>11 12</sup>

This article discusses the problem of how to implement Regional Regulation Number 24 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare in Lampung Province, as well as what are the inhibiting factors and

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<sup>5</sup>Vasilopoulou, S., & Talving, L. (2020). Poor versus rich countries: a gap in public attitudes towards fiscal solidarity in the EU. *West European Politics*, 43(4), 919–943. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2019.1641781>

<sup>6</sup>Mulyadi, Deddy. (2016). *Studi Kebijakan Publik dan Pelayanan Publik*. Carbohydrate Polymers. ALFABETA, 8.

<sup>7</sup> Ritonga, R. (2016). Analisis Pengujian Pengaduan Konstitusional (Constitutional Complaint) pada Mahkamah Kostitusi Indonesia sebagai Salah Satu Upaya Perlindungan Hak-Hak Warga Negara. *KEADILAN PROGRESIF*, (Vol 7, No 1 (2016): Maret). Retrieved from <http://jurnal.ubl.ac.id/index.php/KP/article/view/648/617>

<sup>8</sup>Rushananto. (2014). Kebijakan Publik. *Kebijakan Publik*, 15.

<sup>9</sup> Arifin, J. (2020). BUDAYA KEMISKINAN DALAM PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN DI INDONESIA. *Sosio Informa*, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v6i2.2372>

<sup>10</sup> Zuhdiyaty, N., & Kaluge, D. (2018). ANALISIS FAKTOR - FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEMISKINAN DI INDONESIA SELAMA LIMA TAHUN TERAKHIR. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bisnis Dan Ekonomi Asia*, 11(2), 27–31. <https://doi.org/10.32812/jibeka.v11i2.42>

<sup>11</sup> Berita Resmi Statistik. (2020). Profil Kemiskinan Provinsi Lampung.

<sup>12</sup> Moniyana, R., & Pratama, A. D. (2021). Kemiskinan dan Ketimpangan Pembangunan kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Lampung. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 10(1), 31–45. <https://doi.org/10.23960/jep.v10i1.216>

supporting factors of implementation in the implementation of social welfare in Lampung Province.

## II. METHOD

This research is in the form of empirical normative legal research.<sup>13</sup> Typology of research is descriptive analytical with the aim of describing and analyzing legal language in the preparation of statutory norms. The type of data used is secondary data derived from primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. While the primary legal material is legislation relating to the problem that is the topic of study. Secondary legal materials include various books and scientific papers related to legal language in the perspective of legal science as well as tertiary legal materials such as dictionaries and various sources from the internet. With the legal materials obtained, the processing, analysis, and construction of the data are carried out in a qualitative way.

## III. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

### a. Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 24 Of 2014 Concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare in Lampung Province

The development of the social welfare sector as an inseparable part of national development has taken an active role in improving the quality of life of the community in order to realize a decent and dignified life, fulfill the rights to basic needs which are carried out through targeted and sustainable social welfare services and development as mandated by the Law. Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare with a focus on 9 social problems namely Poverty, Abandonment, Disability, Social Disability and Behavioral Deviations, Remoteness, Disaster Victims and Acts of Victims of Violence and Migrant Workers, both primary and non-social consequences/impacts.<sup>14</sup>

State responsibility is mandated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, paragraph 4, which among other things mentions the responsibility to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the homeland of Indonesia and promote public welfare.<sup>15</sup> The protection that is the responsibility of the State is not only for everyone, both in terms of individuals and groups and the cultural identity attached to them, but also the protection of the homeland which includes natural resources and the environment. Such protection is directed at promoting the general welfare which is also the responsibility of the State.

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<sup>13</sup> Sonata, D. L. (2015). METODE PENELITIAN HUKUM NORMATIF DAN EMPIRIS: KARAKTERISTIK KHAS DARI METODE MENELITI HUKUM. *FIAT JUSTISIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v8no1.283>

<sup>14</sup> Asiru, R. (2011). Kebijakan Publik Dalam Konstelasi Paradigma Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Sosial. *Otoritas: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.26618/ojip.v1i1.19>

<sup>15</sup> Pada, G. C. G., Pelita, P. T., Prima, J., Tarakan, D. I., Pazri, M., Pada, G. C. G., ... Tarakan, D. I. (2013). Implementasi Prinsip Good Corporate Governance. *Badamai Law Journal*, 2(2), 259–280. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.uai.ac.id/index.php/JMIH/article/view/756/536>

Regarding the beneficiaries of social welfare are people with social welfare problems, mentioned by Ratna Fitriani as Head of Social Rehabilitation at the Social Service of Lampung Province, of the 26 beneficiaries there are 25 types of people with social welfare problems in Lampung Province except for remote indigenous communities.

The problems of social welfare that are developing today show that there are citizens whose rights to their basic needs have not been properly fulfilled because they have not received social services from the state. As a result, there are still citizens who experience obstacles in the implementation of social functions so that they cannot live a decent and dignified life. Article 34 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates the state's obligation to care for the poor and neglected children. For the poor and neglected children as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

In this context, local governments provide social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection as a manifestation of the implementation of state obligations in ensuring the fulfillment of the rights to basic needs of poor and underprivileged citizens. In the implementation of social welfare, it is necessary to have the widest possible role of the community, including individuals, families, religious organizations, social organizations, non-governmental organizations, professional organizations, business entities, social welfare institutions, and foreign social welfare institutions for the purpose of implementing targeted social welfare, integrated and sustainable.

Efforts to improve social welfare are activities carried out by the government and the community to provide increased social welfare for people who are still able to carry out activities or work that can produce goods or services in order to carry out their social functions and play an active role naturally in the life of society, nation and state. because there are still people in Lampung Province whose rights to their basic needs are not properly fulfilled because they have not received social services from the state.

Efforts to improve social welfare are aimed at extending life expectancy and productive periods, realizing independence and welfare, maintaining the cultural value system and kinship of the Indonesian people and getting closer to God Almighty. As in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in Article 28C which states that everyone has the right to develop themselves through fulfilling their basic needs, has the right to education and benefits from science and technology, art and culture, in order to improve the quality of life and for the welfare of the people. man.<sup>16</sup>

Achieving the success of policies, programs and activities requires the involvement of the roles and responsibilities of the government, society, institutions and social organizations to be committed to realizing prosperity. When examined further, the role of the government becomes a strategic position as well as a determinant of the optimization of other roles. This effort can be done by empowering the community to actively participate in

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<sup>16</sup> Wartoyo, F. X. (2016). TANGGUNG JAWAB HUKUM PEMERINTAH DALAM PENYELENGGARAAN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL. *Yustisia Jurnal Hukum*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.20961/yustisia.v5i1.8734>

development in order to reduce poverty, obtain better health and support social life through community empowerment which still pays attention to their function, wisdom, knowledge, expertise, skills, experience, age and physical condition.

Based on the results of an interview with Ratan Fitriani as Head of the Social Rehabilitation Division of the Lampung Province Social Service, it was explained that the implementation carried out by the Lampung Provincial Social Service was related to fostering in nursing homes because for the problems of people with social welfare problems scattered on the roadside it was the duty and authority of the District Social Service. /City. Meanwhile, based on information from Lesty Putri Utami, S.H., M.Kn. as a Member of the Lampung Province Regional People's Representative Council at Commission five explained that the Regional People's Representative Council through Commission five has the authority to set rules outlining the budget and supervise the implementation of social welfare in the community.

Therefore, in order to optimize the implementation of social welfare in Lampung Province, it is necessary to be supported by Regional Regulations. With the stipulation of the Lampung Provincial Regulation on the Implementation of Social Welfare, it means that the Lampung Provincial Government and the people of Lampung have juridical guidelines for carrying out social welfare efforts in the region so that the implementation of social welfare can be carried out in a directed, integrated and sustainable manner.

#### **b. Barrier Factors in the Implementation of Social Welfare Implementation Policies in Lmapung Province**

In every policy, program and activity carried out by the Lampung Provincial government, there are always factors or obstacles that hinder the implementation of improving the welfare of the elderly, where these obstacles must be repaired and minimized in order to provide increased social welfare for potential elderly so as not to fail. The social service is an element of implementing government affairs in the social sector which is the authority of the region.

Factors that affect the less than optimal implementation of the functions of the Lampung Province Regional People's Representative Council are caused by communication problems that are not in line with existing factions in institutions because this communication often experiences ups and downs.

As a result of these obstacles, the problem that often arises is because decisions often place importance on the political interests of each faction in the House of Representatives.

Based on the results of an interview with Lesty Putri Utami as a Member of the Regional House of Representatives, Commission five explained that one of the factors that affect the effectiveness of the duties and functions of the Regional House of Representatives is the organizational experience and high level of education in the members of the Regional House of Representatives of Lampung Province.

Ratan Fitriani as Head of the Social Rehabilitation Division of the Lampung Province Social Service explained that another inhibiting factor is that the community does not understand the regulations regarding social welfare so that people always think that the government is not performing its

function properly. Community actions that provide empathy for people with social welfare problems located around the community are the most inhibiting things.

That social welfare is a right for every citizen and the responsibility of state administrators as mandated by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. So that the implementation and services to the community must be aimed at realizing social welfare that is just and equitable and carried out in a directed manner. , integrated and sustainable in accordance with the spirit of regional autonomy. Through the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, further arrangements in the context of implementing social welfare in the regions are regulated in Regional Regulations.<sup>17</sup>

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

Efforts to improve social welfare are activities carried out by the government and the community to provide increased social welfare for people who are still able to carry out activities or work that can produce goods or services in order to carry out their social functions and play an active role naturally in the life of society, nation and state. because there are still residents in Lampung Province whose rights to their basic needs are not properly fulfilled because they have not received social services from the State. The beneficiaries of social welfare are people with social welfare problems, of the 26 beneficiaries there are 25 types of people with social welfare problems in Lampung Province, except for remote indigenous communities. The Lampung Provincial Social Service is obliged to provide services through orphanages that accommodate people with social welfare problems. The inhibiting factor lies in the people who do not understand the regulations regarding social welfare so that people always think that the government is not doing its function properly. Community actions that provide empathy for people with social welfare problems located around the community are the most inhibiting things.

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<sup>17</sup> Hariri, A. (2020). REKONSTRUKSI IDEOLOGI PANCASILA SEBAGAI SISTEM EKONOMI DALAM PERSPEKTIF WELFARE STATE. *Jurnal Hukum Replik*, 7(1), 19. <https://doi.org/10.31000/jhr.v7i1.2447>

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