

Conference Paper

Government Policies in Implementing Social Welfare for National Development

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Abstract.

This study evaluates the welfare state model applied in the development of Indonesia and the relevance of the welfare state concept in developing Indonesian policies. The method used is qualitative research, and the research object is government policies utilized in the application of the welfare state concept (welefar staat) in the forms of documents, books, and journals, as well as research results. Secondary data in the form of documents, laws and regulations, references/books, journals, and other supporting documents were obtained by researchers from existing sources in the literature. . Data were recorded and materials were systematically analyzed. Data analysis was done in the form of a clear and concrete description of the objects discussed qualitatively. Results show that the Indonesian government separates model categories in running a welfare state, namely the old-age security program and the healthcare program. This means that state administrators (government) must continuously strive to achieve the welfare of their citizens. This is a constitutional mandate that cannot be simply ignored, so it is impossible for state administrators to escape it.

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1. Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in Paragraph IV of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states as follows: The state protects the entire territory of Indonesia and all of Indonesia's bloodshed, promotes general welfare, educates people's lives, and participates in the realization of world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and justice by the people.

The welfare state discourse has become the center of attention, especially among politicians and academics. Especially at the Extraordinary Congress of the Golkar Party in Bali on 13-15 May 2016, the issue of the welfare state was raised as the main issue in the debate on the presidential candidate from the Golkar Party.

The importance of the issue of the welfare state, because the welfare state is seen as the most appropriate response to the form of state involvement in improving people's welfare. This belief is reinforced by the emergence of empirical facts regarding market

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and state failures in improving people's welfare. According [1] in the 1970s, contemporary studies of the modern welfare state received much attention, both from historians, political scientists and other social scientists.

Building a welfare state has become an obsession for many countries, especially in Asia which gained independence after the Second World War. Several countries such as Korea, Taiwan and Singapore have succeeded in building their own welfare state [2] Likewise, the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was designed as a welfare state.

According to [3] the word welfare has at least three subcategories, namely: (1) social protection, referring to the acceptance of collective happiness; (2) Economic welfare, namely the guarantee of security provided by the market or the formal economy; (3) Welfare State, is guaranteed social welfare services through state institutions. The welfare state is briefly defined as a state where the state government is seen as responsible for guaranteeing a minimum standard of living for all citizens.

The opening sentence of the 1945 Republic of Indonesia Constitution, which reads, "The government protects the entire nation from all bloodshed, promotes general welfare, and educates the life of the nation," hints strongly at the welfare state nature of the Unitary State. Additionally, the fundamental principles of the welfare state are reflected in a number of articles in the 1945 Indonesian Constitution, such as: Article 27 passage (2) "Each resident has the option to work and a living that deserve mankind"; "Every person has the right to live and the right to defend his life and existence," reads Article 28 A; Similarly, in paragraph 2 of Article 28 B, "Everyone has the right to survival, growth, and development as well as protection and violence against discrimination," and paragraph 1 of Article 28 B, "Every person has the right to form a family and continue offspring through a legal marriage"; "Everyone has the right to develop himself by meeting his basic needs," according to Article 28 C, "has the right to education, and has the right to benefit from science and technology, the arts, and culture in order to improve his quality of life and for the welfare of mankind." Article 28H "Everybody has the privilege to reside in physical and otherworldly flourishing, to have a spot to live, and to have a decent and sound climate has the option to get wellbeing administrations"; "Every citizen has the right to education," and "Every citizen is obliged to attend basic education and the government is obliged to finance it" are two of Article 31's paragraphs. Article 33 section (1) "The economy is organized as a joint endeavor in view of the guideline of connection", passage (2) "Creation branches which are significant for the state and address the issues of general society are constrained by the state", passage (3) "Earth and water and the normal abundance contained

in that is constrained by the state and utilized for the best conceivable flourishing individuals”, passage (4) “The public economy is coordinated in light of financial majority rule government with the standards of harmony, fair effectiveness, supportability, natural knowledge, freedom, and by keeping a harmony between progress and public monetary solidarity”, and passage (5) “Further arrangements in regards to the execution of this article will be managed in regulation”; what’s more, article 34 passage (1) “poor people and disregarded kids are really focused on by the state”, section (2) “The state fosters a government backed retirement framework for all individuals and engages individuals who are frail and unfit as per human pride”, passage (3) “The state is answerable for giving wellbeing administration offices and public help offices like that”, passage (4) “Further arrangements in regards to the execution of this article are managed in regulation”;

What exactly is the concept of a welfare state? and how is the design of the welfare state and how is the implementation of the welfare state in development in Indonesia. This is the thought for researchers to study it in the form of research. Based on the background that has been stated above, the researcher can formulate the problem as follows:

1.1 How is the welfare state model applied in development in Indonesia?

1.2 How far is the relevance of the concept of the welfare state to development policies in Indonesia?

2. Method

This study is qualitative in nature. Subjective examination is research that produces discoveries that can't be accomplished utilizing measurable methodology or through measurement [4]. Conference Paper (Kind of material to be investigated and research viewpoint): Government strategies in the use of the government assistance state idea (welefar staat), as archives, books, and diaries, as well as examination results.

This study's data come from secondary sources—information gathered by researchers from previously published sources. This information is as archives, regulations and guidelines, references/books, diaries, and other supporting reports. Documentation techniques are used to collect data, which is done by recording and systematically analyzing material, using documents and references related to the research object. Information got from information as optional information will be handled and dissected in light of the plan of the issue that has been resolved so an unmistakable picture can

be gotten. The used data analysis takes the form of a concise and specific qualitative description of the subject at hand.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. The welfare state model applied in development in Indonesia

The idea of a government assistance state has been raised since the freedom time frame and afterward this was emerged and further underscored by the issuance of Regulation no. 6 of 1974, which explains the idea of social welfare and was later reenacted on December 18, 2008, to replace the previous law [7–9]. Additionally, as stated in paragraph (1) of Article I, Fulfilling citizens' material, spiritual, and social needs so they can live well and grow so they can fulfill their social responsibilities is a condition of social welfare. This makes sense of that the federal retirement aide created by the Indonesian government is expected to succeed and safeguard its residents.

Indonesia is one of the adherents of the concept of a material rule of law state which also adopts the concepts of a welfare state, and this can be implicitly found in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and if examined as a whole the contents of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia can be drawn the conclusion that Indonesia is a state of law that material or a state with a minimal concept of a welfare state model, in which the state has the responsibility to promote general welfare and realize social justice for all its citizens [10–12]. As the theory put forward in the literature review that the welfare state with a minimalist model is a minimal model, this minimal model is characterized by very little government spending on social development. Social security and welfare programs are provided sporadically, partially, at a minimum, and are generally given to civil servants, members of the Armed Forces and private employees who can afford to pay a premium. This model generally provides a very small budget in social spending, because the country is still classified as a poor country or does not even have political will for development in the social sector, so that social services are provided sporadically, temporally, and at a minimum. This model is adopted by Latin countries such as; Brazil, Italy, Spain, Chile, while in the Asian region such as Sri Lanka, the Philippines, South Korea and Indonesia.

In light of the writing survey the scientists did, the Indonesian government isolated the model classes in running a government assistance state, to be specific the advanced age security program and the medical services program. Utilize a savings strategy to accumulate funds for old age benefits such as post-employment and retirement benefits

for retirement security [13–15]. While in the wellbeing area as a significant component for accomplishing success, Indonesia has carried out an exhaustive protection framework with the BPJS (Government backed retirement The board Office) as the supervisor. However, due to the requirement for premium payments, not all Indonesian residents are able to access insurance through BPJS. Indonesia's minimalist model is characterized by only providing health insurance to poor families through the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), while well-off individuals are expected to enroll in BPJS insurance and health centers that provide health services to those who are not poor but cannot afford them. inexpensive and manageable [16]

Social policy in terms of population health is something that forms the basis for any development, health is a top priority and is a part that is given a large amount of funding in the Indonesian state [17,18].

As an emerging nation, Indonesia has numerous social issues, like destitution, joblessness, an unfortunate climate, low schooling, etc. These circumstances cause a ton of obliviousness, weakness to sickness, wellbeing and demise.

As a result, the idea of a welfare state aims to alleviate people's suffering—such as poverty, health care costs, unemployment, and so on—through the implementation of public policies that serve, protect, serve, and prevent social issues. Additionally, a welfare state nation must have stable administration in all spheres. The relatively unrestricted right then extends into the private sphere, manifesting itself in the form of rules or policies.

3.2. The relevance of the welfare state concept to development policy in Indonesia

3.2.1. The concept of the welfare state in the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

It is required, as stated in paragraph IV of the Preamble to the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution, that one of the elements of the public authority to accomplish state objectives, specifically; “ All to safeguard the whole Indonesian country and Indonesia's slaughter and to advance public government assistance, teach the country's life and partake in completing world request in view of freedom, timeless harmony and civil rights” then, at that point, in section IV of the kickoff of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia plainly gives a message to state heads to constantly looks to propel public government assistance, and that implies that state overseers (government)

are obliged to consistently endeavor to accomplish the government assistance of their residents. State administrators can't get around this because it's a constitutional requirement that can't be ignored.

Then, at that point, in a few articles in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia contain and give guidelines to the public authority to run a government assistance state as expressed in: Article 23 section (1) orders that; " This article demonstrates that: "As a form of state financial management, the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is determined annually by law and implemented openly and responsibly for the greatest prosperity of the people." To achieve this prosperity, development in the economic, educational, health, and industrial sectors must prioritize or give priority to improving the welfare of its citizens. Management of the government's budget and finances must be prioritized for the welfare of the people and the ideals.

Moreover, Article 27 passage (2) commands that; " Each resident has the option to work and a fair living for humankind" This article is plainly an established assurance for residents to land positions, so that in light of Article 23 passage (1) above, in particular the administration of the public authority's spending plan and funds can likewise be coordinated for improvement that can retain a great deal of labor supply. As a result, a constitutional mandate that is not only beautiful to read but also allows for the growth of such a policy.

Though the arrangements of Article 28 C likewise give a protected premise, that individuals reserve the privilege to have their essential freedoms satisfied, so obviously the state is answerable for the fundamental freedoms of its residents, in particular dress, lodging, food, training and wellbeing. Then, Article 28H emphasizes that every person has the right to physical and spiritual prosperity, a place to live, and a healthy living environment. They also have the right to health services and special facilities and treatment in order to receive the same opportunities and benefits. to accomplish balance and equity, as well as to get government managed retirement that empowers self-improvement overall as a person with respect.

In addition, it is stated explicitly that the state regulates the people's right to education and its obligation to provide the highest possible education in Article 31, which provides opportunities for the public to obtain an education. This implies that the state has the obligation to complete improvement in the field of schooling that accomplishes advanced education and ensures that individuals can get it.

Consequently, in Articles 33 and 34 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia it is additionally stressed that Article 33 commands the accompanying; in passage (1) provides a request specifically "The economy is organized as a joint exertion

in light of the standard of connection” and that intends that, the Indonesian state monetary framework is the consequence of joint reasoning and mutually organized and joint endeavors in view of the rule of family relationship to work on the normal government assistance of the local area, this isn't all Separated from the ideas of protected vote based system, a material regulation state, the government assistance of individuals outweighs everything else, not people. Then, at that point, passage (1) is gone on in section (2) which likewise underscores the idea of a government assistance state, to be specific giving the accompanying order; “ The parts of creation which are significant for the state and which influence the vocation of individuals are constrained by the state” implies that none of the creation branches which influence the livelihoods of individuals are essentially isolated from the state directors. The state must guarantee its continued existence. This implies that the state denies control of regular assets in the possession of people, for example, syndications, oligopolies or the presence of agreeable works on including the administration of normal assets.

The following is also confirmed in paragraph (3): Earth and water and the regular assets contained in that are constrained by the state and utilized for the best conceivable success of individuals.” There is no such thing as no when these regular assets are looked to further develop government assistance, that is the commitment of state overseers. Accordingly one might say that the syndication on guideline, use, organization, supply and upkeep of regular assets is in the possession of the state. In contrast, the phrase “controlled by the state” does not refer to ownership; rather, it refers to the state's ability to exercise control and regulate every business or organization in order to ensure that the majority's interests and the prosperity of the people are upheld. Article 33 has a social soul that spots control of products in the public interest.

On the other hand Article 34 stresses that the Indonesian state deals with, implying that it looks to focus on and care for poor people and ignored kids (section 1). Therefore, in accordance with human dignity, the State creates a social security system for all people and empowers society's weak and incompetent members. Subsequently the state assumes a sense of ownership with the accessibility of legitimate public help offices (passage 3), one might say that the state doesn't just deal with it, yet here the state is even liable for the accessibility of public offices which ought to have the option to be utilized and used by its residents.

3.2.2. Indonesia's development policy realizes social welfare

Development in Indonesia is planned in a statutory regulation, namely Law no. 25 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Development Planning System (SPPN) supplemented or supported by various laws and regulations in planning and budgeting, namely:

1. Law no. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance;
2. Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government;
3. Law no. 33 of 2004 concerning Central and Regional Financial Balance;
4. Law no. 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025;
5. Government Regulation No. 20 of 2004 concerning Government Work Plans;
6. Government Regulation No. 21 of 2004 concerning Work Plans and Budgets of Ministries/Agencies which was revised to become Government Regulation No. 90 of 2010;
7. Government Regulation No. 39 of 2006 concerning Procedures for Control and Evaluation of Development Plan Implementation;
8. Government Regulation No. 40 of 2006 concerning Procedures for Preparation of the National Development Plan;
9. Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007 concerning the division of government affairs between governments, Provincial, Regency and City Governments.
10. Government Regulation No. 8 of 2008 concerning Stages, Procedures for Preparation, Control and Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Development Plans;
11. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 54 of 2010 concerning Implementation of Government Regulation No. 8 of 2008 concerning Stages, Procedures for Preparation, Control and Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Development Plans;
12. Presidential Regulation No. 5 of 2010 concerning the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014

The National Development Planning System is (1) a unified procedure for planning development; (2) to produce development plans in the medium term, and annually; (3) carried out by elements of state administrators and society at the central and regional levels.

Planning Process:

1. Political Approach: The election of the President/Regional Head produces a development plan resulting from a political process (public choice theory of planning), particularly the elaboration of the Vision and Mission in the RPJM/D.
2. Technocratic Process: using scientific methods and frameworks by institutions or work units that are functionally assigned to it.
3. Participatory: implemented by involving all stakeholders, including through the Musrenbang.
4. Top-down and bottom-up processes: carried out according to the level of government.

Principles of the National Development Planning System:

1. National development is carried out based on democracy with the principles of togetherness, justice, sustainability, environmental perspective, and independence by maintaining a balance of progress and national unity.
2. The national development plan is drawn up in a systematic, directed, integrated, comprehensive and responsive to changes.
3. SPPN is organized based on the general principles of state administration: the principle of legal certainty, the principle of orderly administration of the state, the principle of public interest, the principle of openness, the principle of proportionality, the principle of professionalism and the principle of accountability

Objectives of the National Development Planning System:

1. Support coordination between development actors.
2. Ensuring the creation of education, synchronization and synergy between regional, inter-spatial, inter-time, inter-government functions as well as between central and regional education
3. Ensuring linkages and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation, and supervision.

4. Optimizing community participation
5. Ensuring the achievement of efficient, effective, just and sustainable use of resources

Scope of Planning (UU25/2004):

1. National Long Term Development Plan (RPJP-National)
2. National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM-National)
3. Strategic Planning of Ministries/Agencies (Renstra KL) Regulations of KL Leaders
4. Government Work Plan (RKP) Per Pres
5. Work Plan of Ministries/Agencies (Renja KL) Regulations of KL Leaders

Planning and budgeting constraints in general and specific. Common constraints, namely:

1. Weak coordination in managing data and information so that it is not on target.
2. Weak linkages between planning processes, budgeting processes and political processes in translating planning documents into budget documents.
3. Lack of involvement of citizens (civil society).
4. Weak monitoring, evaluation and control (safeguarding) systems.
5. Weak coordination between the central government and local governments.
6. Dependence on funding sources from donors and international institutions.

Problems (Specific) in planning and budgeting, are:

1. Issues related to program structure and planning and budgeting activities include:
 - a. Implementation (operational) planning which is embodied in the form of a program, tends to be prepared with an input-based approach.
 - b. The program is used by several State Ministries/Institutions.
 - c. The program has too many performance levels.
 - d. Programs have the same level or lower than activities.There are still some outputs that are not related to performance achievement.
2. Problems related to the lack of synergy between central, educational and regional planning:
 - a. National (macro) development is solely an aggregation (combination) of regional/regional developments or even just a combination of development

between endids. b. National development is the result of the synergy of various forms of linkages, both spatial linkages or regional linkages, educational linkages and institutional linkages.

3. Changes in the national and international strategic environment that need attention include:
 - a. Democratization. Development planning processes are required to be prepared in an open manner and involve more and more elements of society.
 - b. Regional Autonomy, development planning is required to always be synchronous and synergistic between the Center, Provinces and Districts.
 - c. Globalization, development planning is required to be able to anticipate national interests in the arena of global competition.
 - d. Technological Developments Development planning is required to always adapt to rapid technological changes

Development Planning Challenges:

1. Facing the dynamics of change and the complexity of the national development problems mentioned above, SPPN is required to be able to:
2. Allocating development resources into activities through institutions in the context of achieving the desired future;
3. Flexible with a defined planning horizon, so that it is not too rigid with the application of short, medium and endi term development concepts;
4. Expanding and disseminating planning capabilities to all levels of society.

Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang): Each process of preparing the development planning document requires coordination between government agencies and the participation of all development actors, through a forum known as the Development Planning Deliberation or Musrenbang. So Musrenbang is:

1. An inter-actor forum in order to formulate a national development plan and a regional development plan
2. Stakeholder forums in the framework of preparing regional development plans starting from the village/kelurahan, sub-district, SKPD forums, district/city, provincial and regional levels up to the national level
3. Followed by elements of the State administration by involving the community.

Juknis Musrenbang 2007, divided into sections/stages of organizing the Musrenbang process:

1. Village/Kelurahan Musrenbang
2. District Musrenbang
3. District/City SKPD Forums
4. Regency/City Musrenbang
5. After City Regency Musrenbang
6. Provincial SKPD Forum
7. Central Coordination Meeting (Rakorpus)
8. Provincial Musrenbang
9. Post Provincial Musrenbang
10. National Musrenbang

The readiness of the Government of Indonesia:

Starting with the aforementioned provisions of the constitution, it cannot be denied that social security is a citizen's right and that the state or government is obligated to create a social security system.

We can't talk about welfare without talking about class, of course. There are upper and lower classes in every society. As indicated by Miftachul Huda that, in light of the consequences of the Pre-gathering Working for the fifteenth Indonesia Meeting of Social Government assistance expresses that, Social government assistance is the entire social endeavor that is coordinated and has the primary target to further develop individuals' lives in view of social setting. It likewise remembers components of strategies and administrations for an expansive sense connected with different parts of life in the public eye, like pay, government backed retirement, wellbeing, lodging, schooling, social entertainment, etc.

Not every person can earn barely enough to get by, hence the job of the public authority as the head of the nation is expected to assist with dispersing the government assistance of each and every class in the public arena. The government should make laws and regulations regarding the social security system because welfare is associated with the government's role in meeting the needs of its citizens in the areas of health, education, and a sense of security. Naturally, the government will take into account the provisions of Article 34 paragraphs (1) and (2) when making these regulations. The approaches as expressed in the arrangements of Article 34 concerning poor people and deserted youngsters and government backed retirement, the accessibility of public

assistance offices and medical conditions will commonly build up one another, so the freedoms as ordered in Article 28 H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia can be carried out.

Nonetheless, there is carelessness by the public authority, that the order of Article 34 ends up being completed independently and not completely as specified in Article 28 H, its sections are all done completely, in particular from passage (1) to passage (3) which commands the accompanying:

paragraph one A place to live and physical and mental health are fundamental human rights; what's more, get a decent and sound living climate along with the option to get wellbeing administrations.

Section (2). Everybody has the privilege to seek offices and exceptional treatment to acquire similar open doors and advantages to accomplish balance and equity.

Passage (3). Everybody has the option to government managed retirement which considers his full self-improvement as a person with pride.

Be that as it may, this isn't true with Article 34 which ought to likewise be an update, and this ought to be distributed completely, to be specific: passage (1). The state takes care of the disadvantaged and neglected children.

Section (2). According to human dignity, the state creates a social system for all people and gives people who are weak and incapable power.

Passage (3). The state is liable for giving legitimate wellbeing administration offices and public assistance offices.

Passage (4) Further arrangements with respect to the execution of this article are controlled in regulation.

When the government issues a law on the UU, the national social security system, it is regrettable that it is eager to immediately implement and develop a social security system. Indonesia. 40 of 2004, the public authority has failed to remember the arrangements of Article 34 sections (3 and 4) as far as recollecting that it, the public authority ought to truly comprehend that Article 34 can't be perused in stanzas, so that article should be perused and grasped completely and not isolated. The implications for the availability of health facilities and public facilities are not a concern when paragraph (4) is neglected, nor is disregarding paragraph 3, which states that the State is responsible for the availability of proper health service facilities.

As per the law, things ought to be directed consecutively, yet here the Law on the Public Government backed retirement Framework was drafted and given sooner than the law that ought to have been drawn up and declared under the steady gaze

of this regulation on the public government managed retirement framework. UU. By law, the National Social Security System was established in 2004. Indonesia. 40 of 2004. Really at that time in 2009 did the officially sanctioned a regulation. Indonesia. 11 of 2009, which dealt with social health and was followed by legislation. Indonesia. 25 of 2009, which dealt with law and public services. Indonesia. 36 of 2009, UU, regarding health Indonesia. Long term 11 concerning Treatment of Poor people, and Regulation. Indonesia. 2 of 2012 concerning Area Obtaining for the Improvement of Public Offices, from these realities plainly the public authority has disregarded the order of the Constitution,⁴⁵ specifically Article 34 section (3) and passage (4), which the public authority ought to draw up and give regulations. Indonesia. 11 of 2009 pertaining to UU social health Indonesia. 25 of 2009, UU. Indonesia. 36 of 2009 and followed by UU.No. 13 of 2011 regarding the law's treatment of the poor. Indonesia. 2 of 2012, which was about acquiring land for development in the public interest, a law was made and put into effect. Like the Indonesian Regulation 40 of 2004.

Then is this what the idea of a state in view of the government assistance state needs? Obviously not, an idea of a government assistance state ought to be bundled in a particularly slick manner, so the administration of anything turns out to be great and organized, not as long as it has given regulations that touch the government assistance of residents are drafted and given very much like that without the preparation of the supporting gadgets. So it is exceptionally certain that the Public authority of Indonesia has not had the option to appropriately and accurately address the idea of a government assistance state as per the command of the 1945 Constitution, nonetheless, endeavors to move towards the idea of a government assistance state are clear.

It very well may be seen here that the public authority needs a public government managed retirement framework that is directed by regulation. Indonesia. 40 of 2004, had to join in, in this way abandoning a regulation that ought to have been drawn up and declared first, as though there was a critical need without a full grown preliminary idea. The supporting instruments must first be prepared before the government can make a policy regarding the social security system. This framework won't work as expected in the event that there is no help for the framework. For instance, if there is a social security system, but the health system has not been regulated in any way, how can the new system work effectively? Considering that the health sector is included in one of these regulations, as well as health services and public services, how can this system work and who will be affected by it has not yet been determined.

Compelling Arrangements.

TII (Straightforwardness Indonesia) research brings about 2019 Indonesia's discernment record is at a score of 40 and is the 85th most degenerate country on the planet out of 180 nations. In the interim, at the Asean level, Indonesia is at level 4.51 on a size of 01-100 (expecting a score of 100 is considered the cleanest country from defilement and the least score is viewed as the most bad country).

Seeing circumstances like this, the public authority ought to change state organizations which require debasement and conspiracy, particularly state foundations that are in touch with the Public Government backed retirement Framework, like state organizations in the field of tax collection which go about as state asset the board organizations, social divisions, divisions finance, the schooling office the wellbeing division, the religion office, the work division, etc., so Indonesian state establishments can be guaranteed that they are perfect and sound, so that really at that time can discuss executing the Public Government managed retirement Framework appropriately and without snags..

4. Conclusion

The results of the studies conducted show that the Indonesian government separates the model categories in running a welfare state, namely the old-age security program and the health care program. This means that state administrators (government) must continuously strive to achieve the welfare of their citizens. This is a constitutional mandate that cannot be simply ignored, so it is impossible for state administrators to escape it.

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