



ANALYZING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDONESIA'S NATIONAL INTEGRATED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA UPDATING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF *SIYASAH DUSTURIYAH*

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Abstract

*Poverty and social inequality remain major global challenges in contemporary social welfare governance, particularly in developing countries where inaccuracies in social assistance data frequently result in inclusion and exclusion errors. This study addresses the research gap concerning the limited integration between empirical social policy implementation studies and the normative perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* in evaluating social welfare governance. The objective of this research is to analyze the implementation of Data Tunggal Sosial dan Ekonomi Nasional (DTSEN) in updating social welfare data and to examine its conformity with the principles of justice (*al-'adalah*), public welfare (*al-maslahah*), and trustworthiness (*al-amanah*) within Islamic governance law. This study employed an empirical legal research method with a qualitative descriptive approach through interviews, observations, and documentation conducted in Kelurahan Tegal Sari Mandala III. The findings reveal that the implementation of DTSEN has not yet been fully effective due to weak data validation, limited institutional capacity, and outdated social welfare data, which continue to affect the accuracy of social assistance targeting. The novelty of this study lies in its integrative analytical framework combining empirical policy implementation analysis with the normative principles of *siyasah dusturiyah*. The study implies that strengthening participatory data governance, institutional accountability, and sustainable validation systems is essential to realizing equitable and accountable social welfare policies in contemporary Muslim societies.*

Keywords: *Analysis of Public Policy Implementation in Indonesia, National Integrated Social and Economic Data, Data Updating, *Siyasah Dusturiyah*,*

A. Introduction

Poverty and social inequality remain global issues that continue to receive significant attention within the agenda of sustainable development worldwide. Within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), strengthening social protection systems is regarded as a fundamental instrument for reducing poverty, improving public welfare, and minimizing socio-economic disparities (Barrientos, 2021). Nevertheless, the effectiveness of social protection policies in many developing countries still encounters serious challenges, particularly regarding the weak accuracy of beneficiary data in social assistance programs.

Errors in data collection systems frequently lead to inclusion errors and exclusion errors, where individuals who are not eligible receive assistance, while vulnerable groups who are entitled to support are excluded from the system (Coady et al., 2021). This phenomenon demonstrates that social data governance constitutes a crucial foundation for the successful implementation of modern social welfare policies.

In the global context, digital transformation in social welfare administration has emerged as a new trend adopted by numerous countries to improve the accuracy of social assistance targeting. Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler (2020) explain that the integration of digitally based social data systems can enhance the efficiency of aid distribution; however, its success remains highly dependent on institutional capacity and the quality of data validation at the local level. Likewise, the World Bank (2021) emphasizes that social data system reforms in developing countries often face obstacles such as weak bureaucratic coordination, limited human resources, and low levels of community participation in data collection processes. Therefore, the primary challenge in social protection policies lies not only in regulatory design but also in the substantive implementation of policies in practice.

In Indonesia, the issue of social welfare data accuracy continues to represent a strategic concern in the administration of social assistance programs. Data released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2024 indicate that the national poverty rate remains considerably significant, making the effectiveness of social protection programs a major governmental concern. The problem becomes increasingly complex due to numerous cases of mistargeted social assistance resulting from discrepancies between beneficiary data and the actual socio-economic conditions of society. This condition indicates that previous social data systems have not been fully capable of ensuring equitable and optimal social welfare distribution.

In response to these issues, the Indonesian government enacted Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 3 of 2025 concerning the National Integrated Socio-Economic Data System (Data Tunggal Sosial dan Ekonomi Nasional / DTSEN). This policy was designed as a national data integration system intended to serve as the primary basis for social assistance distribution and the formulation of public welfare policies. DTSEN is expected to improve data accuracy, transparency, policy effectiveness, and minimize the occurrence of inclusion errors and exclusion errors.

However, the implementation of this policy at the local level still faces various administrative, technical, and social challenges that affect its overall effectiveness.

A number of studies conducted over the past five years demonstrate that the primary problems of social protection policies in Indonesia are still closely related to data governance, institutional capacity, and accountability in policy implementation. Handayani and Suryahadi (2022) assert that the success of social assistance policies is strongly influenced by the quality of integrated data-based targeting systems. Rahayu and Huda (2023) found that the inaccuracy of social assistance targeting is primarily caused by weak data validation processes and the lack of periodic data updates. Furthermore, Widiyanto and Nugroho (2022) reveal that the digitalization of governmental administration continues to encounter challenges in terms of technological infrastructure and the capacity of local administrative personnel. In addition, Iskandar and Pratama (2023) explain that institutional transparency and accountability are decisive factors in determining the effectiveness of social assistance policy implementation in Indonesia.

Other relevant studies were conducted by Rohman and Basri (2021), who highlighted social protection reform in Indonesia as a major challenge in achieving equitable welfare distribution. Similarly, Sumarto, Suryahadi, and Widyanti (2021) argued that social data systems that are not continuously updated contribute significantly to the low accuracy of social assistance targeting. Meanwhile, Mardiasmo and Setiawan (2023) emphasized that strengthening accountability-based public sector governance has become an urgent necessity in social welfare policies. From the perspective of Islamic constitutional law, Yusuf and Hasan (2024) stressed that modern public policies in Muslim-majority countries must integrate the principles of social justice, trustworthiness (*amanah*), and public welfare (*maslahah*) as manifestations of the state's responsibility toward society.

Although numerous studies have examined social policy implementation and social assistance governance, most previous research has predominantly focused on administrative, technocratic, and general public policy aspects. Existing studies have rarely integrated empirical analyses of DTSEN policy implementation with the normative perspective of Siyasah Dusturiyah in a comprehensive manner. In other words, studies concerning the implementation of social data updating from the perspective of Islamic governance law remain relatively limited and fragmented.

Based on these conditions, this study identifies two major research gaps. First, there is an empirical gap between the normative objectives of the DTSEN policy, which aims to improve the accuracy of social welfare data, and the reality of policy implementation at the local level, which continues to encounter various

administrative, technical, and social obstacles. Second, there is a theoretical gap in previous studies, which tend to rely solely on public administration approaches without integrating the perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah* as a normative framework for evaluating social welfare policies.

This research is significant because it seeks to address the limitations of previous studies through an integrative approach that combines empirical policy implementation analysis with the normative perspective of Islamic law. This study not only examines the effectiveness of DTSEN implementation in updating social welfare data, but also evaluates the extent to which the policy reflects the principles of justice (*al-'adalah*), public welfare (*al-maslahah*), and trustworthiness (*al-amanah*) within the framework of *siyasah dusturiyah*. Accordingly, this study contributes theoretically to the development of Islamic law-based public policy studies while also providing practical contributions for the government in improving a more accurate and equitable social data system.

The novelty of this study lies in the integration of the empirical approach to DTSEN policy implementation with the normative analysis of *siyasah dusturiyah* within a comprehensive research framework. Previous studies generally discussed social data governance from the perspectives of public administration and social policy alone, whereas this research develops an analytical model that connects the effectiveness of social policies with the principles of Islamic governance. Furthermore, this study proposes an ideal model for DTSEN implementation based on the values of justice, public welfare, and governmental accountability in Islamic governance as a scientific contribution to the development of contemporary public policy studies.

B. Method

This study employed an empirical legal research method with a qualitative approach integrated with the normative perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*. The research was descriptive-analytical in nature and aimed to examine the implementation of Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 3 of 2025 concerning the National Integrated Socio-Economic Data System (DTSEN) in the process of updating social welfare data in Kelurahan Tegal Sari Mandala III during 2025–2026. The study focused on analyzing the effectiveness of policy implementation as well as its conformity with the principles of justice (*al-'adalah*), public welfare (*al-maslahah*), and trustworthiness (*al-amanah*) within the framework of Islamic governance law. The participants consisted of village officials,

social data operators, neighborhood administrators, and community members directly involved in or affected by the DTSEN data updating process. Informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique based on specific criteria, namely individuals who possessed direct involvement in the implementation of DTSEN, understood the administrative mechanisms of social assistance distribution, and had knowledge regarding inaccuracies in social welfare data.

The study utilized both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data were obtained through semi-structured interviews, direct observation, and documentation, while secondary data were collected from legislation, policy documents, academic journals, books, and previous studies relevant to social welfare governance and Siyasah Dusturiyah. The research instruments consisted of interview guidelines, observation sheets, and documentation records. Data validity was ensured through source triangulation, method triangulation, and member checking techniques to maintain the credibility and consistency of the findings, while reliability was maintained through systematic data collection and documentation procedures. The collected data were analyzed using an interactive qualitative analysis model consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing by relating empirical findings to theories of public policy implementation and Islamic governance principles. Furthermore, this research was conducted in accordance with academic research ethics, in which all informants voluntarily provided informed consent, and the confidentiality of participants and research data was strictly maintained for scientific purposes only.

C. Results And Discussion

1. Implementation Of DTSEN Data Updating

The findings of this study indicate that the implementation of Data Tunggal Sosial dan Ekonomi Nasional (DTSEN) in Kelurahan Tegal Sari Mandala III was carried out through several stages, including initial data collection, field verification, data validation, and data integration into the national system. The process involved village officials, neighborhood administrators, social data operators, and community members as the subjects of data collection. Administratively, the implementation process had followed the procedures established by the government. However, based on interviews and field observations, the effectiveness of the policy implementation still encountered several obstacles affecting the accuracy of social assistance targeting

Table 1. Stages of DTSEN Data Updating Implementation

Implementation Stage	Responsible Actor	Field Findings
Initial data collection	Neighborhood administrators	Initial data still relied on outdated records
Field verification	Village officials	Differences found between administrative data and actual conditions
Data validation	DTSEN operators	Validation process was not conducted comprehensively
System data entry	Social data operators	Delays occurred in updating data

Source: Processed research data (2026)

Based on Table 1, the major problem in DTSEN implementation lies in the weak process of data validation and periodic updating. This condition has resulted in discrepancies between administrative data and the actual socio-economic conditions of society. One informant stated:

“Data collection is conducted directly within the community, but people’s economic conditions change rapidly, so the available data often do not reflect the real situation.”

These findings indicate the existence of an implementation gap between the normative objectives of the policy and its practical implementation at the local level. In public policy implementation theory, the success of a policy is determined not only by the quality of regulation but also by institutional capacity, bureaucratic coordination, and adaptability to social changes (Hill & Hupe, 2022). Therefore, the implementation of DTSEN cannot rely solely on digitalized systems, but also requires sustainable and participatory data updating mechanisms.



Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of DTSEN Implementation

Figure 1 illustrates: that better validation and periodic updating of social welfare data will improve the accuracy of social assistance targeting, thereby creating equitable distribution and public welfare. The findings confirm international studies conducted by World Bank (2021), which argued that social data reforms in developing countries continue to face challenges related to weak bureaucratic coordination and low-quality data validation. Similarly, Coady et al. (2021) JAS: Volume 8 Nomor 1, 2026

emphasized that inaccuracies in social assistance targeting systems constitute a major cause of inequality in welfare distribution across developing countries.

From the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, public policy implementation must be grounded in the principles of justice (*al-'adalah*) and trustworthiness (*al-amanah*). The discrepancies identified in this study indicate that distributive justice has not yet been fully realized. In Islamic governance, the state bears responsibility for ensuring that public policies are implemented fairly and generate public welfare. Consequently, the implementation of DTSEN should not merely be viewed as an administrative matter, but also as part of the state's moral responsibility in achieving social welfare.

2. Supporting And Inhibiting Factors In DTSEN Implementation

The findings reveal that the implementation of DTSEN is influenced by both supporting and inhibiting factors. The primary supporting factors include regulatory clarity and institutional support from village authorities, while the inhibiting factors consist of limited human resources, weak technical capacity among government personnel, and poor data validation mechanisms.

Table 2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of DTSEN Implementation

Factor	Category	Impact on Implementation
Regulatory clarity	Supporting	Facilitates administrative procedures
Institutional support	Supporting	Accelerates verification process
Community participation	Supporting	Improves data accuracy
Limited human resources	Inhibiting	Data verification becomes ineffective
Low technical capacity	Inhibiting	Errors occur in data input
Outdated data	Inhibiting	Social assistance becomes mistargeted

Source: Processed research data (2026)

Based on Table 2, the inhibiting factors appear to have a more dominant influence on policy implementation than the supporting factors. One informant explained:

"The number of officers responsible for data collection is very limited, while the number of residents requiring verification is quite large."

These findings indicate that human resource capacity constitutes the primary factor affecting policy effectiveness. In implementation theory, resources are considered fundamental variables in determining the success of public policy implementation (Peters, 2021). Limited personnel and insufficient technical competencies hinder optimal data verification, which subsequently reduces the quality of social welfare data.

This study expands upon the findings of Widiyanto and Nugroho (2022), who argued that the digitalization of governance in Indonesia continues to encounter obstacles related to infrastructure and local administrative capacity. Likewise, international research conducted by Hickey et al. (2020) emphasized that the effectiveness of social protection policies is highly dependent on institutional capacity and public participation in the implementation process.

From the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, these inhibiting factors are closely related to the principles of professionalism (*al-kifayah*) and responsibility (*al-amanah*) in governance. Government officials, as policy implementers, possess both moral and administrative obligations to perform their duties professionally and responsibly in order to achieve public welfare. Therefore, strengthening institutional capacity and improving data verification systems are essential for realizing fair and effective social policy implementation.

3. Accuracy Of Social Assistance Targeting In DTSEN Implementation

The findings demonstrate that one of the major problems in DTSEN implementation is the persistence of inclusion errors and exclusion errors in determining social assistance beneficiaries. As a result, social assistance distribution has not yet fully achieved accurate targeting.

One informant stated:

"There are still people who are already economically stable but continue to receive assistance, while those who are truly in need are not yet registered in the data system."

Table 3. Forms of Mistargeting in Social Assistance Distribution

Type of Error	Field Findings	Impact
Inclusion Error	Economically capable households received assistance	Unequal welfare distribution
Exclusion Error	Poor households were excluded from the database	Social injustice
Outdated Data	Economic changes were not recorded	Assistance became mistargeted
Weak Validation	Verification process was incomplete	Low data accuracy

Source: Processed research data (2026)

These findings indicate that the DTSEN system has not yet been fully capable of capturing dynamic socio-economic changes within society accurately. Theoretically, this phenomenon reflects weaknesses in the targeting system of social protection policies. International studies by Barrientos (2021) emphasized that the quality of social data systems significantly determines the effectiveness of welfare distribution in developing countries.

The findings also confirm the study conducted by Rahayu and Huda (2023), which argued that mistargeting in Indonesian social assistance programs is strongly influenced by weak data validation and the lack of periodic data updating. Nevertheless, this research extends previous studies by integrating the normative perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* into the evaluation of social welfare policies.

Within the framework of *siyasah dusturiyah*, inaccurate social assistance targeting contradicts the principle of justice (*al-'adalah*) because social rights are not distributed proportionally according to societal needs. Moreover, the principle of public welfare (*al-maslahah*) cannot be optimally achieved when mistargeted policies diminish public trust in government institutions. Therefore, more participatory, transparent, and sustainable social data systems are required to establish fairer and more accurate welfare policies.

4. Model Of DTSEN Implementation Based On *Siyasah Dusturiyah*

Based on the overall findings, this study proposes an ideal model for implementing DTSEN grounded in the principles of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*,

emphasizing the integration of data accuracy, institutional accountability, and public participation.

Table 4. Ideal Model of DTSEN Implementation Based on *Siyasah Dusturiyah*

Principle	Implementation Dimension	Indicator
<i>Al-'Adalah</i> (Justice)	Data accuracy	Periodic validation and updating
<i>Al-Amanah</i> (Trustworthiness)	Institutional accountability	Transparent data collection
<i>Al-Maslahah</i> (Public welfare)	Accurate assistance targeting	Reduction of inclusion and exclusion errors
Participatory Principle	Community involvement	Public oversight and reporting

Source: Researcher's conceptual construction (2026)

This model demonstrates that social policy implementation requires not only effective administrative systems but also ethical values derived from Islamic governance principles. The findings extend public policy implementation theory by integrating Islamic normative principles as a framework for evaluating modern social welfare policies. Accordingly, this study not only confirms existing implementation theories but also offers a new analytical model that combines empirical and Islamic normative approaches within contemporary public policy studies.

The study reveals that Islamic governance principles, particularly justice (*al-'adl*), public welfare (*maslahah*), accountability (*amanah*), and responsibility toward society, provide an important normative framework for assessing policy implementation outcomes. These principles complement existing implementation models by introducing value-based criteria that extend beyond administrative efficiency and technical performance. As a result, policy success is evaluated not only in terms of procedural compliance and program delivery but also in terms of its ability to promote social justice, protect vulnerable groups, and fulfill broader societal obligations.

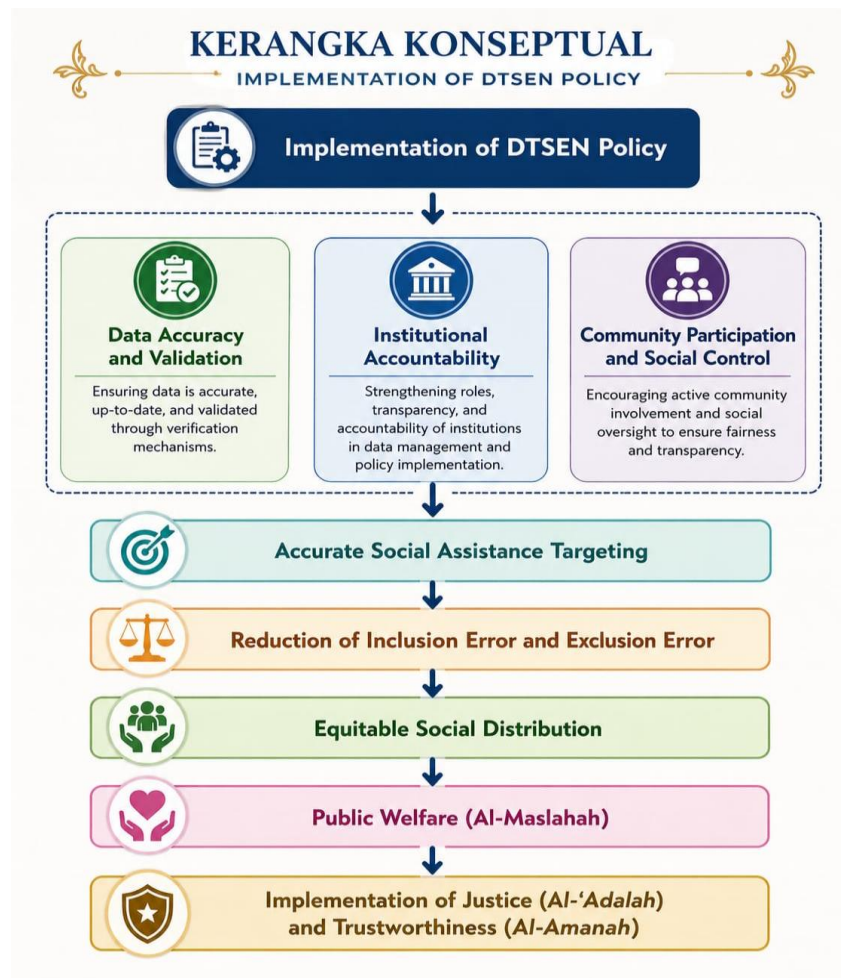


Figure 3. Conceptual Framework of DTSEN Implementation Based on *Siyash Dusturiyah*

Figure 3 illustrates that the implementation of Data Tunggal Sosial dan Ekonomi Nasional (DTSEN) is influenced by three fundamental dimensions, namely data accuracy and validation, institutional accountability, and community participation. These dimensions collectively determine the accuracy of social assistance targeting and contribute to reducing inclusion errors and exclusion errors. Consequently, accurate and accountable policy implementation will foster equitable social distribution and public welfare in accordance with the principles of *Siyash Dusturiyah*, particularly justice (*al-'adalah*) and trustworthiness (*al-amanah*).

D. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, this study concludes that the implementation of Data Tunggal Sosial dan Ekonomi Nasional (DTSEN) in Kelurahan Tegal Sari Mandala III has not yet been fully effective in ensuring accurate and equitable social assistance distribution due to persistent challenges related to data validation, institutional capacity, and periodic data updating. These findings directly answer the research problem by demonstrating that the effectiveness of DTSEN implementation is strongly influenced by the quality of social data governance, bureaucratic accountability, and community participation in the verification process. From the perspective of Siyasaḥ Dusturiyah, the persistence of inclusion errors and exclusion errors indicates that the principles of justice (*al-'adalah*), trustworthiness (*al-amanah*), and public welfare (*al-maslahah*) have not been optimally realized within the implementation of social welfare policies. Theoretically, this study contributes to the development of contemporary public policy studies by integrating empirical policy implementation analysis with Islamic governance principles as a normative evaluative framework. Practically, this research provides recommendations for strengthening institutional capacity, improving participatory and sustainable data validation mechanisms, and enhancing transparency in social welfare administration in order to achieve more accurate and accountable policy implementation. Furthermore, this study suggests that future research should expand the scope of analysis to different regional contexts, employ comparative or mixed-method approaches, and further develop the integration between digital governance theories and Islamic public policy frameworks to enrich the academic discourse on social welfare governance in contemporary Muslim societies.

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