

Maqāṣid Al-Syarī'ah Analysis of the Implementation of Food Social Assistance on Multidimensional Welfare in Indonesia (2020-2023)

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Introduction

As a state that adheres to the concept of a welfare state, Indonesia is obliged to provide the community with welfare guarantees. This may be achieved, for instance, through the implementation of social assistance programmes that are based on applicable regulations (Kusnadi et al., 2024). The provision of social assistance represents a key strategy for poverty alleviation. The Social Assistance Program (*Bansos*) is designed to provide material or financial assistance to disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within society. The primary objective of the program, which is implemented by a number of ministries and government organizations, is to reduce poverty and enhance the well-being of individuals, with food assistance being one of its key components (Zalukhu et al., 2024).

The impact of financial support from local government on social and economic conditions, as evidenced by the case of East Java Province through the local *zakat* institution, demonstrates that *zakat* distribution supported by the local government budget can markedly enhance the growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and reduce the Gini index, which indicates a decline in income inequality. The implementation of public policies and local institutional initiatives has the potential to positively influence the improvement of local economic welfare (Al-Haddad et al., 2024).

An individual's economic status, accessibility to educational institutions, the quality of education, and social considerations all play a role in determining whether or not they enroll in school, which is one of the key components of multidimensional well-being (Arisanti et al., 2024). The concept of multidimensional energy poverty in Indonesia indicates that the concept of welfare can be observed through the following dimensions, accessibility, affordability, consumption, and the deprivation of modern energy services. The Multidimensional Energy Poverty Index (MEPI) is a metric that assesses the extent and severity of energy poverty by taking into account both monetary and non-monetary factors that influence the availability and accessibility of modern energy sources (Rizal et al., 2024).

Indonesia is a country with a predominantly Muslim population (Wahyuni, 2023). The country's legal system is comprised of three distinct legal traditions, customary law, Islamic law, and European law. It is impossible to consider Islamic law in isolation from *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, which represents the meaning and wisdom revealed by Allah Swt. in the majority of His laws. All legal provisions set forth by Allah Swt. in His sharia are intended to bestow benefits upon His servants, both in this world and in the Hereafter (Al Jufri et al., 2021). The emphasis placed on achieving benefits for individuals and society by *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* indicates that policies should

be designed with the objective of enhancing the quality of life, reducing poverty, and establishing social justice. Additionally, *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* encompasses environmental protection and sustainability. Government policies oriented towards environmental conservation and sustainable management of natural resources are aligned with the objective of maintaining the balance of ecosystems and preventing damage, as set forth in the *maqāṣid* (Aslati et al., 2024).

In light of the aforementioned considerations, it is imperative to conduct a more thorough examination of the potential impact of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* analysis on the implementation of food social assistance in Indonesia, particularly in terms of its influence on the multidimensional welfare of society, encompassing social, economic, and justice aspects of welfare distribution. This study will evaluate the effectiveness of food social assistance regulations in reducing inequality and improving welfare in Indonesia during the period 2020-2023 by taking into account various perspectives.

Previous studies related to this research include a 2022 investigation into multidimensional poverty measurement in Yogyakarta. This study concentrated on the distribution of multidimensional poverty based on integrated DTKS data. However, it did not address social aspects or the efficacy of social assistance received by the community (Aqilla, 2022). Moreover, research on the Analysis of the Effectiveness of Social Assistance in Indonesia (UPN Veteran Jakarta) with a study of the effectiveness of social assistance places greater emphasis on practical evaluation and does not consider the sharia dimension in the analysis of social assistance (Salsabila et al., 2024). Similarly, research on the effectiveness of social assistance for MSMEs in Garut (STAI Al-Musaddadiyah) focuses on social assistance for micro-entrepreneurs with a *maqāṣid* analysis, but is more limited in scope to the economic success of business actors (Syaripudin & Patonah, 2023), this study addresses the multidimensional welfare impacts.

This research introduces the *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* perspective to the analysis of the implementation of food social assistance in Indonesia, with a focus on multidimensional welfare. In contrast to previous studies, which have tended to adopt a pragmatic or economy-specific approach, this research presents an integrative methodology that combines social policy, regulation, and *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* analysis. This approach considers welfare in a broader dimension according to sharia principles, offering a more comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. This analysis allows for an evaluation of whether existing regulations fulfill the objectives of protecting people's basic needs and improving living standards in various dimensions as set forth in sharia law. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of food social assistance regulations in Indonesia from a multidimensional welfare perspective. The

maqāṣid al-syarī'ah perspective is particularly pertinent in elucidating the function of social assistance as an instrument capable of influencing welfare, not merely in economic terms but also in social, health, educational, and community-wide benefits.

Methodology

This research employs a mixed-methods approach, which entails the integration of both quantitative and qualitative methods with in-depth analysis (Weik, 2024). The quantitative method employs linear regression to examine the relationship between the distribution of food social assistance and a range of dependent variables, including the unemployment rate, poverty levels, and the Human Development Index (HDI). This method is employed to ascertain the impact of social assistance programs in Indonesia on welfare aspects through the utilization of direct statistical data.

In contrast, the qualitative approach is employed to examine the implementation of food social assistance in light of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*. The research data were collected from the Central Bureau of Statistics, books, journals, and other relevant literature, which were then subjected to descriptive qualitative analysis. This is an analysis that observes the research in detail in order to reach a conclusion regarding the interpretation of the results (Singaribun & Effendi, 1987). The results of the data interpretation from linear regression will be analyzed using *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* parameters in order to obtain the research results.

Results and Discussion

It is imperative that the government's economic development initiatives remain aligned with the principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*. It is imperative that government policies encompass measures to rectify injustices, including initiatives such as wealth redistribution, community empowerment, and job creation. This is consistent with the *maqāṣid* principle that places emphasis on the principle of *maslahah*, which is the good and welfare of society (Aslati et al., 2024). Economic development is not merely a quantitative phenomenon, it is also concerned with equitable development, with the objective of preventing social problems (Amalia, 2022).

Maqāṣid Al-Syarī'ah in Economic Development

Maqāṣid al-syarī'ah refers to the purpose, effect, wisdom, and meaning associated with the existence of legislation and its rulings. Additionally, *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* can be understood as the purpose, effect, wisdom, and meaning of sharia, which is to achieve benefit and prevent harm in this world and in religion. The sharia has a goal to achieve through the laws contained in the Al-Qur'an and Sunnah, which are revelations

revealed from the Lord of the Worlds, whether it is to achieve a benefit or to prevent a harm (Miṣīlḥī, 2002).

Among the *maqāṣid al-syarī'a* is that which is produced by instinct, including equality and freedom. These are legitimate objectives that emerge from the overarching principles of sharia. The test of instinct confirms the principle of equality, which is reinforced by the provisions of the sharia. In terms of humanity and the rights of life, humans are equal according to instinct. Furthermore, they are equal in terms of the principles of legislation. This encompasses the preservation of religion, the preservation of the soul, the preservation of lineage, the preservation of property, the preservation of reason, and some include the preservation of honor, which is a principle of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*. Equality in sharia is a principle that is not deviated from unless there is an argument that forbids it (‘Āsyūr, 2004).

The principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* are as follows. The preservation of religion (*hifdz al-dīn*) entails the upholding of the fundamental tenets and legal principles of religion in human existence and the life of the cosmos. It also involves the prevention of actions and beliefs that are contrary to the teachings of Allah Swt., including heresy, the propagation of *kufr* (disbelief), atheism, and the neglect of obligatory duties. The preservation of the soul (*hifdz al-nafs*) encompasses the right of the soul to life, security, dignity, and honor. In order to safeguard the soul, a number of provisions have been enacted, including, the prohibition of killing, imposition of retaliation, prohibition of mutilation, and punishment for war criminals, bandits, and those who ignore the sanctity of the human soul are also key tenets of Islamic law.

The third pillar of Islamic law is the preservation of the intellect (*hifdz al-'aql*), which is a condition for understanding and receiving the mandate. This entails developing it, enriching it, and protecting it from damage, loss, and shortage.

The preservation of offspring (*hifdz al-nasl*) signifies the preservation of offspring as the successor of the universe. The preservation of lineage entails the establishment of legitimate relationships through legal marriage, as opposed to illicit relationships such as those observed in animal behaviour or in some societies, where sexual intercourse occurs without the benefit of marital status, thereby preventing the individual from acquiring knowledge of their origins, branches, parents or children. In some instances, an individual may live their entire life without ever knowing who their biological father and mother are. The maintenance of honor entails the preservation of dignity, chastity, and honor. The aforementioned three meanings, namely "*descent, lineage, and honor*", collectively constitute the fourth objective of sharia that Islam recognizes in its texts and rulings (Al-Khādimī, 2001).

In the context of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, economic development should ensure the fulfillment of five basic principles. For instance, Islamic economic policies should be designed in a manner that reduces the concentration of wealth and improves financial conditions, with the objective of ensuring social justice and economic sustainability (Muala, 2020). The process of development entails improvements in living conditions, including the recognition of human dignity, freedom, and justice within society. The overarching objective of development is to maximize real income per capita. The population plays two crucial roles in development, as a factor of production and as a market for the goods and services produced by the economy. A common phenomenon observed in developing countries is the tendency to remain in a state of equilibrium at a relatively low level of income, which is often referred to as the "*low-level equilibrium trap*". An increase in income, even a relatively modest one, can result in a rapid growth in population, which in turn can lead to a decline in per capita income to a level that is lower than previously experienced (Sukarniati, 2021).

The principal elements that must be taken into account in the context of economic growth are capital accumulation, population growth, and technological advancement. The indicators of development success can be classified into two categories, economic indicators and social indicators. The former includes income per capita, economic growth rate, and purchasing power parity, while the latter comprises life expectancy, animal protein consumption per capita, newspaper circulation, electricity consumption per capita, and the percentage of manufacturing in GDP (Sukarniati, 2021). It is essential to give due consideration to the relevant sectors throughout the development process, with a view to ensuring optimal performance at each stage of the process (Amalia, 2022). The poverty cycle describes a condition in which various forces exert a reciprocal influence, resulting in a persistent state of economic disadvantage and limited capacity for advancement. The poverty cycle in terms of capital supply is caused by low income levels, which are in turn caused by low productivity levels. Consequently, the capacity of individuals to save is also constrained, impeding the accumulation of capital and investment essential for development (Purwowibowo, 2018).

It is imperative that economic development undertaken by the government be conducted in accordance with the principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, with the objective of conferring benefits upon the community (Aslati et al., 2024). It is established that the five principles, or *uṣūl al-khamsah*, are integral to the scope of *al-ḍarurīyah* within *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*. Therefore, it is imperative to uphold these five elements. The principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* are closely related to those of *al-maṣlahah* in that both discuss *al-maṣlahah al-ḍarūrīyah*, *al-maṣlahah al-ḥājīyah*, and *al-maṣlahah al-taḥsīnīyah*.

These three concepts collectively represent a goal referred to as "*benefit*", and indeed, they also encompass discussions of benefit (Helim, 2019).

In the event that economic development is not aligned with the principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, the result will be inequality and social issues. The relationship between economic inequality and crime rates in Indonesia is demonstrated by a spatial data approach to be such that economic inequality, both within and between regions, has a spillover effect on crime rates. This underscores the significance of implementing policies such as social assistance to mitigate socio-economic inequality and prevent other adverse consequences (Widyastaman & Hartono, 2024).

Food Aid

Social Assistance Program (*Bansos*) represents one of the government's initiatives to enhance the welfare of disadvantaged communities. It entails the allocation of specific resources to safeguard against potential social risks, bolster economic capabilities, and/or advance social well-being. (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, 2018). The government's social assistance policies are subject to periodic revision, with each iteration offering a distinctive approach to innovation. This is done with the objective of enhancing the prosperity of the community (Januaris & Rejeki, 2023).

The types of social assistance provided to organizations and communities include grant assistance for individuals classified as poor, as well as for those suffering from illness and other forms of disadvantage. The types of assistance available for education include, in addition, there are various forms of financial assistance available for students, including those from disadvantaged backgrounds, as well as the Indonesia Smart Card (KIP) and other similar initiatives. In addition, forms of assistance and grants for economically disadvantaged individuals include, The Family Hope Programme (PKH), Pre-Prosperous Rice (*Rastra*) Assistance, Temporary Direct Community Assistance (BLSM), Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), Uninhabitable House (RTLH) Assistance, and others represent the various forms of social assistance provided to individuals and communities in Indonesia. In addition, the types of assistance provided to enhance the economic status of the community include, the People's Business Credit (KUR) and the Village Aid Fund (BANDES) are two such programs. Assistance for farmers encompasses a range of initiatives, including business capital grants, funding from livestock groups, and other forms of social support (Alba & Kurniawan, 2019).

The government is addressing the issue of poverty by providing non-monetary assistance in the form of food. Furthermore, the government is endeavoring to enhance the efficacy, precision, and efficacy of food social assistance distribution, thereby

optimizing its benefits for the community (Alfitri et al., 2023). In addition, social assistance is provided in the form of food assistance, which is distributed to beneficiary families (KPM) from low-income, poor, and vulnerable groups. The objective of this food social assistance is to mitigate the financial burden borne by poor and vulnerable families in meeting their food requirements. Originally designated as the *Rastra* subsidy, the program underwent a transformation in 2017, becoming the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) program in 44 selected cities. In 2018, the program underwent a comprehensive restructuring, adopting the designation of "*Food Social Assistance*". This new framework encompasses a range of non-cash assistance programs, including *Bansos Rastra* (Tim Pengendali Pelaksanaan Penyaluran Bantuan Sosial Secara Non Tunai, 2020).

A Multidimensional Approach to Welfare Measurement

The concept of well-being as a gauge of development is gaining recognition among researchers and policymakers, particularly in developed countries. Subjective Well-Being (SWB) is increasingly regarded as a crucial indicator of progress. Since 2011, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has incorporated Subjective Well-Being (SWB) into its "*Better Policies for Better Lives*" program for the assessment of development across Europe. In the present era, developed countries frequently employ SWB as a metric for gauging social advancement. The use of multidimensional SWB measures is advocated by experts on the grounds that they provide a more diverse understanding of well-being and offer better guidance for policy development. However, these measures can be time-consuming and complex, necessitating the allocation of additional resources by policymakers for their implementation (Sujarwoto, 2021).

Given that SWB has been defined and utilized in policy-making, particularly in developed countries, multidimensional well-being represents a pertinent concept for examining the impact of multidimensional well-being. The limitations of SWB measurement are such that it does not encompass a range of dimensions, focusing exclusively on the measurement of life satisfaction or happiness. Nevertheless, multidimensional measures are more appropriate for providing information about policy making and identifying the specifics of well-being. As Yacoub and Restiatun (2024) posit, multidimensional well-being offers a more comprehensive consideration of well-being than a single measure, such as happiness, allows (Yacoub & Restiatun, 2024).

The issue of unemployment is inextricably linked to the availability of employment opportunities in rural areas, particularly in the agricultural sector. This is associated with the income generated from agricultural labor. Wage levels and

agricultural commodity prices serve as key determinants of labor demand and supply (Yacoub & Restiatun, 2024). The expansion of the economy at a rapid pace gives rise to augmented profits and the capacity to generate further profits for firms, which in turn gives rise to the creation of additional employment opportunities. Nevertheless, rapid innovation may also result in unemployment as workers adjust to evolving job requirements. The reduction of unemployment is facilitated by growth and technological progress, however, the benefits are still concentrated in a few regions, which gives rise to regional disparities (Lindbeck, 1991).

The parameters for determining poverty are inextricably linked to the theory of unemployment that considers the business cycle mechanism (Lindbeck, 1991). As posited by Martin (1997), the existence of a regionally uneven business cycle gives rise to what is termed "*regional unemployment*". In theory, there is a direct proportionality between the unemployment rate and the poverty rate. A reduction in the unemployment rate will consequently result in a reduction in the poverty rate (Suparman & Muzakir, 2023).

The poverty parameter is a condition that is contingent upon the quality of life and the possessions one possesses. The BPS typically gauges poverty based on an individual's capacity to meet basic needs (Zein & Septiani, 2024). Poverty is associated with a range of factors, including income levels, social and environmental factors, and even aspects of empowerment and participation levels. Poverty is not merely a matter of low income, rather, it is a complex phenomenon that encompasses a range of interrelated aspects. Consequently, poverty must be conceptualized as a multifaceted phenomenon. In other words, poverty can be measured in two dimensions, the income or wealth dimension and the non-financial dimension. Furthermore, poverty is also a consequence of social isolation. A significant proportion of those living in poverty are economically powerless due to their remoteness and isolation (Yacoub & Restiatun, 2024).

The parameters of the Human Development Index (HDI) elucidate the manner in which the population can attain the outcomes of development with respect to income, health, education, and other factors. The HDI is constituted by three fundamental dimensions, longevity and health, knowledge, and a decent standard of living (Zein & Septiani, 2024). The role of human capital in driving economic growth is significant, however, measuring it directly is challenging, frequently necessitating the use of proxy indicators based on education data. Regional disparities are attributable to a multitude of factors, including infrastructure and accessibility, local business competitiveness, volume of foreign investment, availability of skilled labor, utilization of local resources, proximity to key markets, labor migration patterns, and

remittance inflows. A common phenomenon in developing countries is the rising inequality observed in these regions (Suparman & Muzakir, 2023).

Implementation of Food Social Assistance for Multidimensional Welfare in Indonesia (2020-2023)

The measurement of multidimensional welfare employs three indicators, the unemployment rate, poverty, and the Human Development Index (HDI). This section presents a comprehensive examination of the findings from the simple linear regression test, which seeks to ascertain the degree to which food social assistance, operationalized as the independent variable, exerts an influence on the dependent variables, namely the unemployment rate, poverty, and the Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia. The results of this simple linear regression test will provide valuable insights into the factors influencing Indonesia's HDI, as well as their implications for sustainable economic development, particularly in the context of a green economy. The interpretation of data in simple linear regression analysis is conducted in three stages. The determination test, F-test, is used to ascertain the regression equation $Y = a + bX$. This test is employed to determine the constant value (a) and the value of the independent variable (b) or the regression coefficient.

Table 1. BPS Data on Unemployment Rate, Poverty, HDI and Food Aid

Year	VB (Unemployment Rate)	VB (Poverty)	VB (HDI)	VT (Bansos Pangan)
2020	7,07%	26,42%	72,81%	94,99%
2021	6,49%	10,14%	73,16%	98,71%
2022	5,86%	9,57%	73,77%	93,13%
2023	5,32%	9,36%	74,39%	97,68%

Source: Processed Data

Table 2. The Effect of Food Aid on the Unemployment Rate

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.102 ^a	.010	-.485	92.52716		

a. Predictors: (Constant), Food Aid

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	178.449	1	178.449	.021	.898 ^b
	Residuals	17122.551	2	8561.275		
	Total	17301.000	3			

a. Dependent Variable: Unemployment Rate
b. Predictors: (Constant), Food Aid

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	910.356	2022.065		.450	.697
	Food Aid	-.030	.210	-.102	-.144	.898

a. Dependent Variable: Unemployment Rate

Source: Processed Data

The analysis of the impact of food assistance on the unemployment rate indicates a negligible correlation ($R = 0.102$), with a mere 1% of the variation in the unemployment rate attributable to food assistance ($R\text{ Square} = 0.010$). The negative adjusted R-squared value of -0.485 indicates that the regression model is not reliable for generalization, potentially due to the limited sample size. The standard error of the estimate is 92.52716 , indicating a significant discrepancy between the predicted and observed values.

The ANOVA analysis yielded a low F-statistic value (0.021) and a very high p-value (0.898), indicating that food assistance has no significant effect on the unemployment rate. The regression coefficient for food assistance is -0.030 , indicating that a one-unit increase in food assistance is predicted to decrease the unemployment rate by 0.030 units. However, this effect is not statistically significant. It can thus be concluded that food assistance does not function as an effective predictor of the unemployment rate.

Table 3. The Effect of Food Aid on Poverty

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.282 ^a	.080	-.380	983.53896		

a. Predictors: (Constant), Food Aid

ANOVA^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	167756.983	1	167756.983	.173	.718 ^b
	Residuals	1934697.767	2	967348.884		
	Total	2102454.750	3			

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty
b. Predictors: (Constant), Food Aid

Coefficients^a						
Model		Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	10335.794	21494.005		.481	.678
	Food Aid	-.931	2.235	-.282	-.416	.718

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty

Source: Processed Data

The following section of the analysis will examine the impact of food assistance on poverty. The correlation between these two variables is weak ($R = 0.282$), with only 8% of the variation in poverty explained by food assistance ($R \text{ Square} = 0.080$). The negative adjusted R-squared value of -0.380 indicates that the model is also unreliable. The high standard error of the estimate (983.53896) is indicative of the considerable variability observed in the data.

The ANOVA results indicate that there is no statistical significance in the relationship between food assistance and poverty, as evidenced by the F-statistic (0.173) and p-value (0.718). The regression coefficient for food assistance is -0.931 , indicating that an increase of one unit in food assistance is predicted to result in a decrease of 0.931 units in poverty. However, as previously noted, this result is not statistically significant. In light of these findings, it can be concluded that food assistance does not exert a significant influence on the poverty rate.

Table 4. The Effect of Food Aid on the Human Development Index (HDI)

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.090 ^a	.008	-.488	84.87083

a. Predictors: (Constant), Food Aid

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	118.634	1	118.634	.016	.910 ^b
	Residuals	14406.116	2	7203.058		
	Total	14524.750	3			

a. Dependent Variable: Human Development Index (HDI)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Food Aid

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7115.283	1854.745		3.836	.062
	Food Aid	.025	.193	.090	.128	.910

a. Dependent Variable: Human Development Index (HDI)

Source: Processed Data

The final analysis assesses the impact of food social assistance on the Human Development Index (HDI). The results indicate a very weak correlation ($R = 0.090$), with only 0.8% of the variation in HDI explained by food aid ($R\text{ Square} = 0.008$). The negative adjusted R-squared value (-0.488) indicates that the model is not effective for generalization. Additionally, the fairly large standard error of the estimate (84.87083) indicates that there is still a considerable discrepancy between the predicted and observed values.

The results of the ANOVA indicate a low F-statistic value (0.016) and a high p-value (0.910), which confirm that food assistance has no significant effect on HDI. The regression coefficient for food aid is 0.025, indicating that a one-unit increase in food aid is predicted to increase the HDI by 0.025 units. However, this is also not statistically significant. In light of these findings, it can be concluded that food social assistance does not contribute significantly to the increase in HDI.

In conclusion, the analysis demonstrates that food assistance has no notable impact on unemployment, poverty, and HDI. While the program continues to function as a social safety net that assists individuals and families in meeting basic needs, it has

been demonstrated to be ineffective in significantly reducing unemployment or poverty rates, nor in significantly increasing HDI.

Maqāṣid Al-Syarī'ah Analysis of the Implementation of Food Social Assistance for Multidimensional Welfare in Indonesia (2020-2023)

The analysis of data on the implementation of food social assistance for multidimensional welfare indicates that this form of assistance has not had a significant impact on multidimensional welfare in Indonesia. Nevertheless, it has a negligible effect on the fulfillment of the basic needs of the economically disadvantaged. In sum, the objective of food social assistance has thus far been unable to enhance the overall multidimensional welfare of Indonesian society. When viewed through the lens of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, which emphasizes the pursuit of beneficial outcomes, the implementation of food social assistance aligns with the principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, namely the preservation of religion (*hifdz al-dīn*) and the preservation of the soul (*hifdz al-nafs*). The preservation of reason (*hifdz al-'aql*), the preservation of property (*hifdz al-māl*), and the preservation of offspring (*hifdz al-nasl*) are also facilitated by food social assistance, which helps maintain family economic stability, although its influence is limited.

When people's basic needs are met and their overall welfare is enhanced, the incidence of criminal activity, including murder, theft, and fraud, will decline. This is because such acts are contrary to the principles of religion (*hifdz al-dīn*), life preservation (*hifdz al-nafs*), and property protection (*hifdz al-māl*). The provision of food social assistance has the potential to impact public health outcomes. Although the analysis indicates a tenuous correlation between food assistance and the Human Development Index (HDI), there are indications that access to adequate food can enhance nutritional outcomes. This is consistent with the objective of safeguarding the soul (*hifdz al-nafs*) through the promotion of health. Similarly, the prevention of immorality, including adultery, infidelity, and divorce, is encompassed by the preservation of religion (*hifdz al-dīn*) and the preservation of offspring (*hifdz al-nasl*).

Furthermore, the impact of food social assistance can be seen to reduce stress and uncertainty among the poor, which can in turn lead to suicide related to the preservation of the mind (*hifdz al-'aql*). It is anticipated that this food social assistance will have a significant impact on multidimensional welfare in the future. It is thus hoped that the government's objective of distributing food social assistance for the benefit of the community and in accordance with the principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* will be achieved. Furthermore, it will make a significant contribution to the sustainability of economic development, which will ultimately benefit the people of Indonesia.

Conclusion

The study finds that the Food Social Assistance (*Bansos*) programme, implemented in Indonesia between 2020 and 2023, did not have a significant impact on multidimensional welfare as measured by the unemployment rate, poverty, and Human Development Index (HDI). While the regression results indicate slight negative or positive relationships, these effects are not statistically significant and therefore cannot be relied upon to justify the effectiveness of the Food Social Assistance (*Bansos*) programme in improving welfare in Indonesia. The distribution of Food Social Assistance (*Bansos*) programme is in accordance with the principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, which include the preservation of religion (*hifdz al-dīn*), the preservation of the soul (*hifdz al-nafs*), the preservation of reason (*hifdz al-'aql*), the preservation of property (*hifdz al-māl*), and the preservation of offspring (*hifdz al-nasl*). As *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* strives to actualize the objectives of Islamic sharia, which is to bestow benefits upon all people. Similarly, the objective of Food Social Assistance (*Bansos*) programme is to enhance the well-being of impoverished individuals and to achieve a state of comprehensive well-being. These two concepts are inextricably linked, a flourishing community is a prerequisite for realization of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*.

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