

Empowerment Strategy of Persons with Disabilities in The Province of Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) In Order to Improve Welfare

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ABSTRACT. People with disabilities in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Province are not yet prosperous, as evidenced by the 26,520 people with disabilities in Nusa Tenggara Barat Province, only 12,411 with disabilities have received assistance from the Social Service. The formulation of the problem in this research is how the strategy of the Social Service in improving the welfare of disabilities in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Province. The objectives of this research are to determine the extent of the strategy of the Social Service in Nusa Tenggara Barat Province in empowering persons with disabilities and its relevance to improving welfare. This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis method in which the researcher describes and explains the data obtained from the field findings obtained from several informants through words or sentences. Data collection used was interviews, direct observation and document review. The data validity used source triangulation technique. Data were analyzed using an interactive model. There are four aspects of the efforts to protect and empower the Social Service in improving the welfare of disabilities in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Province, namely providing accessibility, equal opportunities, rehabilitation and social assistance. The findings in the field can be concluded that the empowerment strategy carried out by the Nusa Tenggara Barat Province (NTB) Social Service in terms of providing accessibility, equal opportunity, rehabilitation and social assistance is felt to be less than optimal by persons with disabilities, this is because there are several problems faced by the Office Social of Nusa Tenggara Barat Province which is felt to be an inhibiting factor in achieving this performance. That is; (1) the availability of invalid data on Persons with Disabilities; (2) Human resources for social welfare workers are still low; (3) Provincial APBD budget support, especially in the handling of Persons with Disabilities, is still limited and (4) the synergy and synchronization of programs have not met expectations.

Keywords: Strategy, Welfare, Disabilities.

1. INTRODUCTION

The national development program must be carried out systematically, rationally, effectively and efficiently with the main objective of realizing social welfare for all Indonesian people or people as stated in the 1945 Constitution. Social development is one form of national development approach that aims to improve quality. and the welfare of human life which is based on a sense of justice, peace, and the realization of welfare related to physical needs, spiritual needs and social needs. Social development can be done individually or individually or collectively or in groups. Social development is also a process

that elevates power-power relations which turn into empowerment relationships between individuals, groups and their social institutions.

Efforts to implement development in order to meet the level of social welfare need to be

developed because most of the Indonesian people have not achieved the expected level of social welfare. The efforts made by the government together with all elements of the nation to fulfill social welfare are a national issue. To increase development and accelerate economic growth, the government must pay attention to the condition of existing human resources and pay attention to aspects that can hinder development in development, including paying attention to the welfare of people with disabilities, because this can hinder growth and accelerate development in Indonesia. For this reason, it is necessary to handle the government in this case the Social Service in order to improve welfare by providing assistance directly or by providing training and courses to improve human resources for disabilities.

People with disabilities or better known as disabilities are found in almost all regions in Indonesia and even throughout the world. The

number of people with disabilities is greater and continues to increase every year. This can be caused due to disabilities at birth, disabilities due to traffic accidents or accidents at work. These variations lead to differences in social and economic conditions concerning the welfare of the people with disabilities and the infrastructure provided by the government.

This situation reflects the living conditions of the community in general and the socio-economic policies from year to year, however in the field of

disability there are also special circumstances which have affected the living conditions of persons with disabilities. Lack of government attention and fear are social factors that throughout history of disability have excluded persons with disabilities and hindered their development.

Over the past few years, policies have evolved from basic care in educational institutions for children with disabilities to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in adulthood. The current conditions can be seen in the table below:

TABLE 1. RECAP OF HANDLED PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES DATA YEAR 2018-2020

REKAP DATA PENYANDANG DISABILITAS YANG TERTANGANI MELALUI APBN, APBD DAN BANTUAN PUSAT

TAHUN 2018 S/D 2019 -2020

NO.	KAB. KOTA	DATA PD MELALUI	JUMLA H LKS ODK YANG	JUMLA H LKS PENYANDANG	DATA KALAYAN LKS PD YANG	JUMLA H KELAYAN LKS	JUMLA H KELAYAN	PENYANDANG DISABILITAS			DATA PD YANG MASUK SIMPD	ASISTENSI SOSIAL	JUMLA H	JUMLA H YANG BELUM
								APBD	APBN	DEKON				
1	2	3	4	6	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 (3-14)
1	Kota Mataram	1222	2	1	30	20	41	7	91	4	380	34	607	615
2	Lombok Barat	2122	8	11	200	61	82	8	144	7	894	92	1488	634
3	Lombok Utara	3103	6	3	69	13	1	8	116	7	82	2	298	2,805
4	Lombok Tengah	7386	10	10	224	58	452	6	573	5	1037	199	2554	4,832
5	Lombok Timur	2425	4	14	47	8	734	24	850	20	1712	277	3672	(1,247)
6	Sumbawa Barat	1228	0	1	0	0	19	10	36	12	92	18	187	1,041
7	Sumbawa	2519	2	3	21	9	16	10	23	12	177	21	289	2,230
8	Dompu	1576	3	4	86	1	13	10	14	12	307	13	456	1,120
9	Kota Bima	3539	1	4	10	31	86	10	86	12	947	59	1241	2,298
10	Kab. Bima	1400	15	11	338	151	51	10	51	12	918	88	1619	(219)
JUMLAH		26,520	51	62	1,025	352		103	1,984	103	6,546	803	12,411	14,109

Source: Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Service 2018 s / d 2019-2020

Based on the table above, it presents the welfare conditions of life with disabilities in Nusa Tenggara Barat Province so far it cannot be said to be prosperous. From the current data at the Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Service, in 2018 to 2019-2020 of the total number of people with disabilities of 26,520, there were 12,411 people who had been handled either through skills assistance or rehabilitation which included: accessibility, equal opportunities, rehabilitation and providing social assistance. Meanwhile, the number that has not

been handled is 14,109 people.

Seeing the above conditions, it needs serious handling from the government to improve the welfare of persons with disabilities, either through direct cash assistance or through education and training so that they can open their own business opportunities with the aim of improving the welfare of persons with disabilities.

The life of people with disabilities in Nusa Tenggara Barat before getting assistance from the Social Service is still a cause for concern. This is

because PwDs do not work and cannot fulfill their daily needs, due to their physical limitations and no regular income, making it difficult to fulfill their daily needs. Before getting financial assistance and access to skills and education provided by the government, in this case the Social Service, people with disabilities still expect life to their families and neighbors around them.

For this reason, it needs serious handling from the Government through the Social Service in providing facilities in the form of : accessibility, equal opportunities, rehabilitation and social assistance in improving the welfare of the life of people with disabilities.

Based on the conditions and problems above, the researcher wants to make a research title, especially on the welfare of disabilities, especially those who have not acquired skills and are still of productive age with the title: “EMPOWERMENT STRATEGY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE PROVINCE OF NUSA TENGGARA BARAT (NTB) IN ORDER TO IMPROVE WELFARE”.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Human Development

The concept of human development as a whole is a concept that calls for an increase in the quality of life of the population both physically, mentally and spiritually. It is even explicitly stated that the development carried out focuses on the development of human resources in line with economic growth. The development of human resources physically and mentally implies increasing the basic capacity of the population which will then increase the opportunity to participate in a sustainable development process. Based on this concept, the population is placed as the final goal while development efforts are seen as a means to achieve that goal. Human development is the process of expanding more choices to the population, through empowerment efforts that prioritize increasing the basic human capacity to participate in all fields of development. Human development is more than just economic growth, increases in commodity income and production and the accumulation of capital.

A. Empowerment Strategy

Strategy is a way to mobilize manpower, funds, power and equipment owned in order to achieve the goals set. The meaning of empowerment itself is based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016 concerning persons with disabilities which is

defined as an effort to strengthen the existence of Persons with Disabilities in the form of climate development and potential development so that they are able to grow and develop into individuals or groups of Persons with Disabilities who are strong and independent. From this understanding it can be understood that the purpose of the existence of social empowerment for people with disabilities is an effort to make both individuals, families, groups and communities experiencing social problems including people with disabilities able to be empowered so that they are able to meet the basic needs of daily life and increase the participation of institutions and / or individuals as potential and resources in implementing social welfare.

Furthermore, based on Law number 14 of 2019 concerning social work, the forms of social empowerment include:

- (1) Identification of awareness and resources that can be developed
- (2) Growing awareness and providing motivation
- (3) Skills training
- (4) Strengthening of institutions in society
- (5) Assistance
- (6) Partnerships and fundraising
- (7) Providing access to capital stimulants, business equipment and business premises
- (8) Increasing access to marketing of business products
- (9) Supervision and social advocacy
- (10) Strengthening social harmony
- (11) Further guidance

Empowerment is one form of social service besides social rehabilitation, social security and social protection. The organizers of social empowerment can be carried out with directed, integrated and sustainable efforts by the central government, regional governments and the community.

Empowerment according to Ofuani (2011) is a continuous process that allows a person to be responsible for their duties and responsibilities and protect their rights in society. Persons with disabilities can develop the skills needed to increase their capacity to determine their own future and participate fully in community life. Facilities that can be provided to persons with disabilities include education, employment, vocational rehabilitation and provision of financial services / resources.

Education is an effective tool for economic empowerment of persons with disabilities and it is an equal opportunity without discrimination. In

employment, persons with disabilities have the right to be given equal opportunities to find work and get decent work, namely productive, protected work and generating adequate income. Vocational rehabilitation refers to a continuous and coordinated process that involves providing honest services, vocational training and selective placements designed to enable persons with disabilities to find and keep suitable jobs.

Thus, it can be said that the empowerment strategy, especially for people with disabilities, is a way to actualize the potential that disabilities already have. Therefore, the empowerment approach emphasizes the importance of independent disabilities as a system that organizes themselves

2.2 Disabilities

The definition of Persons with Disabilities is based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2016, namely any person who experiences physical, intellectual, mental, and / or sensory limitations for a long period of time who interacts with the environment may experience obstacles and difficulties to participate fully and effectively with residents other countries based on equal rights.

Disability is a term that includes disruption, activity limitations and restrictions on participation. Disturbance is a problem with bodily function or the structure of an activity limitation is a difficulty faced by individuals in carrying out tasks or actions, while restrictions on participation are problems experienced by individuals in involvement in life situations. Hence disability is a complex phenomenon, which reflects the interaction between the characteristics of a person's body and the characteristics of the society in which he lives.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 2016 emphasizes that diffable are part of Indonesian society who also have the same position, rights, obligations and roles. They also have equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood. Article 18 concerning Accessibility Rights for Persons with Disabilities includes the rights:

- 1) Get accessibility to take advantage of public facilities
- 2) Get adequate accommodation as a form of accessibility for individuals

Article 10 The right to education for Persons with Disabilities includes the right:

- 1) Getting quality education in education units in all types, pathways and levels of education in

an inclusive and special manner

- 2) Having equal opportunities to become educators or education personnel in educational units in all types, pathways and levels of education
- 3) Having Equal Opportunities as quality education providers in education units in all types, pathways and levels of education
- 4) Getting adequate accommodation as a student.

Field & Jette (2007) argue that research on disabilities has an important role in the development and evaluation of national strategies carried out by the government to prevent primary and secondary health that contribute to disability and to improve the health, welfare, independence and productivity of people with existing disabilities. In Indonesia, evidence is growing that disability is not an inevitable consequence of chronic injury and disease, but is partly due to actions taken by society both in the public arena and in trafficking and others so that responsibility for the future of disability needs to be carried out explicitly by the state and all segments of society by providing persons with disabilities with affordable and accessible health care and social assistance.

Cole (2006) divides disability into two views, namely the medical model and the social model. The medical model views persons with disabilities as the problem with an emphasis on the existence of stereotyped forms of disability that generate pity, fear and condescension. Whereas disability in the view of the social model sees the obstacles that prevent persons with disabilities from participating in any situation as what paralyzes them. Social models make a fundamental distinction between disability and disability. Impairment in a person with disabilities is defined as the loss or limitation of physical, mental or sensory function in the long or permanent term so that disability is defined as a loss or limited opportunity to take part in normal community life on an equal level with others due to physical and social barriers

Disability problems as described above emphasize that people with disabilities experience economic problems in meeting their daily needs in obtaining income due to their physical limitations. This is reinforced by Mete & Liu (2008) which defines disability, namely someone with a physical or mental disability to function normally in society so that they cannot work and contribute to supporting domestic and social life.

B. Public welfare

The definition of social welfare is based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of

2009 concerning social welfare, namely the conditions for the fulfillment of the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens in order to live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions.

Community welfare is a condition that shows the condition of community life which can be seen from the standard of community life (Badrudin, 2012). Todaro and Stephen C. Smith (2006), community welfare shows a measure of the results of community development in achieving a better life which includes: first, increased capacity and equitable distribution of basic needs such as food, housing, health and protection. Second, increased living standards, income levels, better education and increased attention to culture and human values. Third, expanding economies of scale and the availability of social, individual and national options.

Community welfare is a condition where basic needs are fulfilled, which is reflected in a decent house, adequate clothing and food needs, cheap and quality education and health costs or a condition where each individual is able to maximize his utility at a certain budget limit level and conditions where physical and spiritual needs are met.

3. METHODS

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative Descriptive is a research approach that reveals certain social situations by describing reality correctly, formed by words based on techniques for collecting and analyzing relevant data obtained from natural situations. Qualitative data consists of transcripts from interviews, field notes, photos, video recordings, and so on (Arikunto, 2002; 2010).

This research was conducted at the Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Social Service in the period from June to September 2020, and in conducting this research the authors collected data through observation, documentation, literature study and interviews which were recorded through written notes or recording devices with several informants, namely:

1. H. Huailid S.Sos, M.Si as Head of Social and Cultural Affairs of the Nusa Tenggara Barat BAPPEDA
2. Dra. Hj. Fitriah, M.M as the Head of the Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Rehabilitation Service.
3. Nita Hermawati, S.IP. as the Head of the Social Rehabilitation Section for Persons with Disabilities of the Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Service

4. Sri Suhartin as Chairman of Persons with Disabilities in Nusa Tenggara Barat

5. Fitri Nugrahaningrum, M.Si as Chairman of the Nusa Tenggara Barat Pertuni.

Based on the problems studied and the objectives of the study, the focus of this study are as follows:

1. Accessibility
2. Equal opportunity
3. Rehabilitation
4. Social Assistance

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Preparing Accessibility

Accessibility is the ease achieved by disabilities towards an object of service or the environment. This convenience is implemented in the availability of access to sign language translators, buildings, neighborhoods and other public facilities. Through the provision of special facilities for disabilities, accessibility is focused on making it easier for people with disabilities to use the facilities provided by the Social Service, such as a sign language translator, wheelchair or cane so they can walk easily.

Based on the research results obtained from several informants who work at the Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Service, they explained that; The Office of Social Affairs always prioritizes persons with disabilities in services but has not maximally provided accessibility to existing infrastructure, such as in offices, roads and public places and also transportation tools have not been specifically provided for persons with disabilities, which hinders them from carrying out activities. In fact, the issue of the needs of persons with disabilities has become a special discourse for the Nusa Tenggara Barat Government, but this achievement is constrained by a number of constraining factors, namely: (1) the availability of data on persons with disabilities that are not valid; (2) Human resources for social welfare workers are still low; (3) The synergy and synchronization of the program have not met expectations and the Provincial APBD budget support, especially the handling of problems for people with disabilities, is still limited, especially with the 7-magnitude earthquake that occurred in 2018 which shook Nusa Tenggara Barat Province, especially Lombok, which was affected by this disaster not a little. At least 564 people died, 1,584 people were injured, and 396,032 residents were displaced and there was damage to large-scale infrastructure and facilities such as 245,648 houses,

infrastructure and other existing facilities (Fahrul M., Muhammad N., and Panca Nugraha 2019). And coupled with the Covid-19 pandemic that has occurred in recent months, the budget that should have been allocated to people with disabilities has been temporarily postponed to deal with the problem. and the possibility of implementing the provision of accessibility for disabilities will be re-discussed in the following year.

Based on the research results obtained from several informants with disabilities, it was explained that; persons with disabilities have not received adequate services, especially accessibility to existing infrastructure such as in offices and other public places. The hope of people with disabilities is that the government helps and pays attention to accessibility for them to make it easier for them to carry out activities and other things.

From the responses or results of this research, it can be concluded that at this time the Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Service has not been able to provide maximum accessibility for persons with disabilities because they are constrained by several things that are felt to be inhibiting factors for achieving this performance. And the government through the Social Service will give full attention to providing accessibility in the next discourse because the attention of the social service at this time is more on handling problems that are felt to require immediate handling.

4.2 Providing Equal Opportunities

Equal Opportunity is a condition that provides opportunities for persons with disabilities to get equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood. The Office of Social Affairs must collect data on each disability. After collecting data, the relevant agencies carry out programs by providing skills training for persons with disabilities to have expertise in order to increase economic business in order to improve their welfare.

Based on the results of research obtained from several informants who work at the Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Service, it is explained that in equal opportunity the Social Service provides skills training programs aimed at improving the welfare of persons with disabilities. The Office of Social Affairs has provided skills training tailored to the type of disability and only provides 20 people each year as it is adjusted to the existing budget. The skills training provided includes training in sewing, screen printing, massage, knitting, electronic services and so on according to their respective interests and talents. The Office of Social Affairs in

providing skills training also invites instructors who already have official certification according to their respective fields of expertise. After the training, the Social Service provides tools in accordance with the training that is being followed, besides that the Social Service also recruits people with disabilities who already have the expertise to be employed to government and non-government agencies such as BUMN and BUMD in Nusa Tenggara Barat.

Based on the results of research obtained from several informants with disabilities, it was explained that people with disabilities had received skills training according to their interests and talents in order to improve welfare, although they admitted that sometimes the training was often not sustainable. Some people with disabilities who have received skills training have opened their own business opportunities or work for other institutions, which in the end can earn their own income from their expertise.

Based on the responses or results of this research, it can be concluded that the equal opportunity provided by the Social Service is that in terms of providing skills training, the Social Service provides a limit on the number of people who will be given skills training where the training is not proportional to the actual number of people with disabilities, and also the training is sometimes often unsustainable. This is related due to budget constraints and completeness of data regarding the number of persons with disabilities that are not yet valid.

4.3 Providing Social Rehabilitation

Social Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities is a process to optimally improve the functionalities of persons with disabilities and assist the social integration process of persons with disabilities in society. Rehabilitation activities for persons with disabilities are designed to produce directed, integrated and sustainable efforts carried out by the central government, local governments and communities that can reach all persons with disabilities who experience social problems, so that they can be equally in a conducive environment.

Based on the results of research obtained from several informants who worked at the Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Service, it was explained that in rehabilitation, the Social Service implemented several programs including; Mobile social service unit (UPSK), strengthening of community-based social rehabilitation cadres for people with disabilities, increasing entrepreneurial capacity for people living with leprosy, stimulant assistance, training for workshops, empowering

ODK through LKS, Bantuan temu penguatan anak dan keluarga (TEPAK), Pendampingan asistensi sosial orang dengan kecacatan berat (ASODK berat), Praktek belajar kerja (PBK) for people with disabilities, creative economic efforts for people with disabilities, operational assistance, and social campaigns in the context of fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities. Some rehabilitation programs provided by the Government through the Social Service are expected to be able to help persons with disabilities achieve independence with the highest level of social welfare. Even though the implementation has not been maximal, the Social Service has made every effort to implement the rehabilitation program in the hope that persons with disabilities can be independent and participate in society.

Based on the research results obtained from several informants with disabilities, it was explained that people with disabilities had received rehabilitation from the Social Service but it was not evenly distributed. Persons with disabilities expect that the rehabilitation carried out by the Social Service, such as the UPSK, which consists of health / medical workers, social workers, and psychologists, will be improved and expand the reach of welfare services to them so that it is more equitable and equitable.

From the responses or results of this research, it can be concluded that the Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Service has implemented a Rehabilitation program for people with disabilities, even though in this implementation, people with disabilities feel that there is no maximum equity, this is evidenced by the information that is not yet known by persons with disabilities. about the rights they have.

4.4 Providing Social Assistance

Social Assistance is an effort to provide assistance to persons with disabilities who cannot afford it which is not continuous and selective in nature so that they can improve their level of social welfare. The government must also provide financial assistance to disabilities every month on an ongoing basis.

Based on the results of research obtained from several informants who work at the Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Service, it is explained that the Nusa Tenggara Barat Social Service through the Social Welfare Institution has provided social assistance to persons with disabilities in fulfilling their basic rights needs such as additional food, clothing and health (transport to to the doctor / Puskesmas), Purchasing tools, and other basic necessities. This social assistance is prioritized for persons with

disabilities with ODK berat. The Social Service hopes that this assistance can be used as best as possible to meet the needs of daily life.

Based on the research results obtained from several informants with disabilities, it was explained that the social assistance provided in the form of basic needs and others was very helpful, and it is hoped that social assistance can be distributed evenly and can be carried out continuously by the Social Service without distinguishing the level of disability, so that improve the welfare level of persons with disabilities.

Based on the responses or results of the research, it can be concluded that the social assistance provided to Persons with Disabilities is the fulfillment of the basic needs of persons with disabilities and this assistance is prioritized only for persons with disabilities with ODK berat. However, the hope of the people that social assistance is spread evenly without differentiating the level of disability.

Based on the responses or answers from research to several informants, it can be concluded that the strategy of the Social Service in empowering persons with disabilities in order to increase the potential needs to be developed so that they are empowered with the aim of improving the welfare of persons with disabilities. This needs more attention from the government because this is one of the factors that can hinder the progress of development to be implemented.

The strategy of the Social Service in empowerment such as providing programs and assistance by prioritizing persons with disabilities in providing services, providing skills training, rehabilitation in providing health insurance through UPSK, increasing entrepreneurial skills for ODK Eks kusta, stimulant assistance, work building training, empowering ODK through LKS, bantuan temu penguatan anak dan keluarga (TEPAK), assistance asistensi sosial orang dengan kecacatan berat (ASODK with severe), praktek belajar kerja (PBB) for people with disabilities, creative economic efforts for people with disabilities, and operational assistance, all of which are provided with the aim of so that persons with disabilities can be independent and participate in society. But all of these programs still have not made a significant difference to the improvement of the economic conditions of persons with disabilities because there are still people with disabilities, especially physical disabilities who are still begging in public. This is confirmed by the Social Service, but this arises

because of several factors, namely, the population of people with disabilities is high, but the budget in districts / cities is minimal, many people with disabilities still live in remote areas so that they are not reached by the programs and assistance provided. by the Office of Social Affairs, human resources for managing data at the district / city level are less professional, and there is a lack of technical guidance for data processors.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The role of the government, especially the Social Service, in providing accessibility, equal opportunities, rehabilitation and social assistance to a service object always puts people with disabilities first. However, related to these services, it is felt that people have not been maximized, this is because there are several problems faced by the Nusa Tenggara Barat Province Social Service which are felt to be factors inhibiting the achievement of this performance. That is; namely (1) invalid data on Persons with Disabilities; (2) Human resources for social welfare workers are still low; (3) Provincial APBD budget support, especially the handling of Persons with Disabilities, is still limited and program synergy and synchronization have not met expectations (NTB Social Service 2019).

Some recommendations that can be submitted to policy makers regarding problems in the field and to optimize empowerment programs for persons with disabilities, namely:

1. It is better if the government in this case, especially the Nusa Tenggara Barat Province Social Service, pay more attention to the problems of welfare for people with disabilities, both in terms of accessibility, equality of opportunity, rehabilitation and social assistance, so that all can be served properly and need to improve services so that they are better quantity and quality.
2. The factors that hamper the achievement of this performance must be taken seriously and need better, tiered and structured problem solving by involving all stakeholders / components of society and the business world to work hand in hand in the development of social welfare in Nusa Tenggara Barat.

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