

Analysis of Social Assistance Grants for Improving Community Welfare in West Sulawesi Province

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Abstract

This study intends to analyze the effectiveness of implementing social assistance spending in West Sulawesi Province with the enactment of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2012. The method used in this research is mixed methods, namely qualitative methods using qualitative descriptive analysis methods to describe the effectiveness of the implementation of social assistance spending in West Sulawesi Province in 2018 (Implementation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2012) as well as quantitative methods with the help of questionnaires distributed to West Sulawesi Provincial Government, the social assistance recipient. In this study, several conclusions can be drawn. Namely, the study results show that for the timeliness of the distribution of social assistance/grants (Bansos) in the religious sector for the community and community groups in West Sulawesi province, it has gone well on time. Likewise, the assistants who accompany during the distributing social assistance/grants (Bansos) in the religious sector show that community groups in West Sulawesi province have been running well, even though some people and community groups are not satisfied with the assistance. In addition, satisfaction with social assistance/grants (Bansos) in the religious sector for the community and community groups in West Sulawesi province has not been going well. This shows that the perception of the adequacy of social assistance funds/grants (Bansos) for the community and community groups who submit proposals, especially in the religious field in West Sulawesi Province, has not been as expected. In the form of money/goods, grant recipients apply for grant disbursement to the West Sulawesi Provincial Government with completing administrative requirements including 1) a letter of application; 2) has precise management; 3) NPHD (Regional Grant Agreement Manuscripts); 4) have a registered certificate from the Ministry (SKT); and 5) domiciled in the administrative area of the relevant regional government.

Keywords

Social Assistance, Welfare, and Religion.

1. Introduction

Since 2009 social assistance funds have been provided to disadvantaged areas with a total of IDR 1.41 trillion until 2013 (Ministry of PDT, 2013). Social assistance funds are given to accelerate the development of underdeveloped regions. The activities carried out are directed at the productive sector or investment in the social overhead sector, such as road construction, health facilities, education, and other infrastructure originating from regional financial management (Putra et al., 2015).

Jannah (2013), in her research, explains that the implementation of grants and social assistance to the Kubun Raya Regency Government has been by the applicable provisions and regulations. However, several factors must be considered for the implementation of grants and social assistance to be better. The provision of offerings and social services must be done more selectively, optimize the quality of human resources, perform computerized data processing, and improve monitoring and evaluation of grants and social assistance.

Research results from Sulistyowati (2020) found that planning must be obtained to increase the welfare of society. It means that as carrying out my duties, I prepare all needs, enlarge everything that becomes an expense, and formulate forms of consulting activities and grants. Regulate the budgeting of grant funds carried out by the government by the people's welfare arrangements.

According to Gemiharto and Rosfiantika (2017), although governance is a concept that has long been developed, it is only in the last decade that the idea of governance has received considerable attention among international policymakers. Such developments are motivated by the assumption that bilateral and multilateral assistance from developed to developing countries has failed to achieve their goals (for example, alleviating poverty, achieving sustainable economic growth, etc.). According to them, this happened because the administrative capacity of the developing state government was inferior in managing aid projects and the widespread practice of the KNKN in carrying out these assistance programs. From this experience, donor countries then conclude that good governance is essential for the success of their foreign aid programs in developing countries. Therefore, donor countries have begun to link their foreign aid to realize good governance practices in developing countries.

Several problems arose related to spending on grants and social assistance. The number of funds requested by the grantee did not match expectations because the government budgeted using names and addresses according to regional capabilities. This is what prompted the author to conduct a study on social assistance (Bansos) entitled "Analysis of Social Assistance Grants for Improving Community Welfare in West Sulawesi Province."

2. Literature Review

Dye in Rohmi (2018) describes public policy as a series of choices for the government to do or not to do. The concept is comprehensive because public policy includes something that the government does not implement and what has been done by the government when facing a general problem. Friedrich in Rohmi (2018) explains public policy, namely the directions and actions proposed by a person, group, or government party in a particular environment that can provide various obstacles and create opportunities for the policies that have been offered for use.

According to Subarsono (2005) in Rohmi's research (2018), a public policy analysis process becomes a series of intellectual activities that are carried out as political activities. This political activity will appear in a process that includes agenda setting, policy formulation, policy adoption, policy implementation, and policy assessment.

Social assistance is an item used to help people in need (Asmaroini et al., 2012). Noting is the importance of social assistance as a support for implementing local government policies and helping to grow the economy of the community. Social assistance in the economy affects development and is not continuous and selective, which aims to protect from the possibility of social risks (Samsudin, Muhamad, Aji Ratna Kusuma, 2014).

By the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2012 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 2011. Concerning Guidelines for Grants and Social Assistance sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and East Kutai Regent Regulation Number 46 of 2011 involving Budgeting Procedures, Implementation, Administration, Reporting, Accountability, Monitoring and Evaluation of Grants and Social Assistance. The role of human resources in its distribution is highly demanded in terms of the

performance of the apparatus, administrative competence, supporting facilities and infrastructure, and supervision (Samsudin, Muhamad, Aji Ratna Kusuma, 2014).

Based on the results of research from Gobel (2015), the effectiveness of providing social assistance is influenced by: (1) Accuracy of targeting social assistance programs, (2) Capability of sub-district government officials, and (3) Member ability. Budget planning in general planning can be defined as an activity carried out for a better future by considering the current and past conditions, according to Conyers and Hills in Soetari (2014). Planning is defined as a continuous process that includes decisions or choices of various alternative uses of resources to achieve specific goals in the future. BKKBN (2014) describes a prosperous family as a family that is formed on legal marriage, can meet the needs of a good spiritual and material life, is devoted to God Almighty, has a harmonious, harmonious, and balanced relationship between members and between families with society and the environment (Rosni, 2017).

Community welfare is an important thing to pay attention to because it is the aspiration of state administration. This is, of course, a big responsibility, especially for the Village Government because it has broad authority in the administration of government in Indonesia (Saragih, 2018). Walter A. Friedlander in Ira Safira (2017) explains social welfare as part of an organized system of social services or institutions to carry out activities to help individuals and groups to live according to standards. - satisfactory standards of life and health, as well as individual relationships and social relationships that can affect the improvement of all abilities and well-being (Ira Safira, 2017).

Kolle announced another measurement regarding community welfare in Rosni (2017). Community welfare can be measured using several aspects of life, which consist of: 1) Looking at the quality of life in terms of material, such as the quality of houses, pagan materials, and so on; 2) Looking at the quality of life, a physical point of view, physical health, the natural environment, and so on; 3) Looking at the quality of life from a mental point of view, such as educational facilities, cultural environment, and so on; 4) Looking at the quality of life from a spiritual perspective, such as morals, ethics, conformity, and so on.

3. Methods

This research uses a mixed-method approach. The method used in this research is a mixed method, namely a qualitative method using a qualitative descriptive analysis method to describe the effectiveness of the implementation of social assistance spending in West Sulawesi Province in 2018 (Implementation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2012) as well as quantitative methods with assistance questionnaire distributed to recipients of social assistance from the West Sulawesi Provincial Government.

The research location is in West Sulawesi Province at the Regional Financial and Revenue Management Agency office. The research time used while researching the completion of the thesis preparation is estimated to be approximately two months, starting from May to July 2020.

The object and subject of this research are the head of the Regional Finance and Revenue Management Agency and to strengthen the qualitative descriptive analysis supported by public perceptions obtained from the questionnaire results. As a sample, 35 parties received social funding assistance in West Sulawesi Province.

The data collection techniques used in this study were carried out in various settings (Sugiyono, 2016), namely:

1. Documentation. Documentation in the form of West Sulawesi Governor Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Budgeting, Implementation, and Administration, Accountability and Reporting, monitoring and evaluation of grants and social assistance, and articles and journals related to this research.
2. Questionnaire. In the form of a questionnaire given to the community related to the assistance provision effectiveness and its impact on the welfare of the recipient community.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Reference rules in the process of social assistance management

Implementing policies for the Distribution of Grants and Social Assistance requires an organization in the form of clear organizational structures and tasks, the quality of corporate resources in implementing grants and social assistance in West Sulawesi Province. The budget for social aid proposed for social assistance/gifts in the religious sector in West Sulawesi Province can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Social Budget Submission for Religious Affairs

No	Year	Sum
1	2016	Rp. 12,006,530,633.64
2	2017	Rp. 13.620.000.000
3	2018	Rp. 20.200.000.000
4	2019	Rp. 25,000,000,000
5	2020	Rp. 17,821,000,000

Source: Primary Data (2020)

The Budget Ceiling is the budget allocation set to fund central government spending and budget financing in the APBN (Bali, 2020). The data above shows the budget spent as social assistance funds and grants in West Sulawesi Province. The realization of social assistance/grants in the religious sector can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Realization of Social Assistance in The Field of Religion

No	Year	Budget Ceiling	Realization Budget	Remnant Budget	House of Worship Request	Realization of House	Houses of Worship That Are	Percent (%)
1	2016	Rp. 12,006,530,633.64	-	Rp.12,006,530,633.	323	-	323	0 %
2	2017	Rp. 13.620.000.000	Rp. 12,852,500,000	Rp. 767.500.000	381	347	34	94,36
3	2018	Rp. 20.200.000.000	Rp. 19,095,000,000	Rp. 1.105.000.000	641	588	53	94,53
4	2019	Rp. 25.000.000.000	Rp. 23,259,000,000	Rp. 1.741.000.000	1149	1022	127	93,40
5	2020	Rp. 17.821.000.000	Rp. 9.686.000.000	Rp. 8,137,000,000	527	231	296	54,34%

Source: Data Processed (2020)

Based on Table 3, the budget for social assistance in the religious sector proposed in West Sulawesi province during the last five years has not been maximally realized. In 2016 there was no realization of social aid because it was a political year, while the following year, the completion of the distribution of social assistance was the maximum when compared to the amount of the proposed budget. The social assistance realized in this research is social assistance for public facilities. They are in mosques, prayer rooms, churches, houses of worship, and other public facilities managed by the community. The realization in 2020 had not reached the final when this research was carried out, so no realization figure of social assistance was distributed. The results of distributing questionnaires distributed to 35 respondents regarding distributing social assistance in the religious sector in West Sulawesi can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Informant's Response Related to The Condition of Distribution of Social Fund in Religious Field

No	Statement	Responses					Ave.
		STS	TS	CS	S	SS	
1	The requirements to apply for help are not complicated	0	0	0	14	21	4,60
2	Help is on target	0	3	20	12	0	3,26
3	Timeliness of aid distribution	0	4	1	17	13	4,11
4	Accompanying companion during the aid distribution process	0	0	0	28	7	4,20
5	Satisfaction with the assistance received	1	4	9	9	12	3,77
6	Perception of the adequacy of aid funds	1	4	5	11	19	3,94

Source: Primary Data (2021)

Based on Table 3, the requirements for submitting social assistance in the field of religion in West Sulawesi have made it easier for the community. They have been on target well, even though some consider it not on target. Furthermore, regarding the assistance in the distribution process, it has been perfect to create excellent satisfaction from the community for the aid received. However, there are still some who are not satisfied. The perception of the

adequacy of aid funds is the next focus which shows excellent suitability but still needs to pay attention to it thoroughly because there are still informants who give comments that do not agree and strongly disagree.

Provisions for social assistance recipients are carried out based on the results of selection by K / L Commitment Making Officials (PPK) based on the guidelines issued by K / L Budget Users (KPA). Disbursement of social assistance expenditure funds channeled in the form of money is made through direct payments from the state's general cash account to the recipient of social assistance at the bank/post or the bank account/distribution post. Following this, the distribution of goods and services is carried out using direct payments from the state general cash account to the supply of goods and services that have signed a procurement contract with PPK (Sitanggang et al., 2014).

According to Bethesdan Sitanggang et al. (2014), PMKN in explained that KPAN is responsible for achieving performance targets and channeling social assistance and assistance. Meanwhile, PPK is accountable for implementing the distribution of social assistance expenditures to receive social service. At the same time, ensuring the provision of social service is by the designation and is right on target as the guidelines provided by the NKPA. KPA, according to this PMK, must compile accountability reports and social assistance expenditures. According to Article 16 paragraph (5) of this PMK, accountability shall at least contain the amount of the ceiling distributed, the realization, and the remaining funds deposited into the state treasury account. The process of grant proposal has been determined, and the grant to the community is given with the minimum requirements that have precise management and domiciled in the administrative area of the relevant regional government.

Grants to community organizations are given with the minimum requirements; 1) Has been registered with the local, regional government for at least three years, unless otherwise stipulated by statutory regulations; 2) Domiciled within the administrative area of the relevant regional government; and 3) Has a permanent secretariat.

Based on the questionnaire results in the field, it can be concluded that 35 people are receiving the Social Assistance Grant program. The results of the questionnaires distributed show that for what rules are used as a reference in managing social assistance to the community, 35 people answered using the proposal. This shows that the community understands matters regarding the rules relating to the management of social assistance.

4.2. The Impact of the Social Assistance Grant Program (Bansos) on the improvement of welfare in West Sulawesi Province

The budget ceiling determines the provision of grants and social assistance in the religious sector in West Sulawesi Province for each district in West Sulawesi Province. As for the top for the implementation of grants and social assistance in the province of West Sulawesi (Table 4):

Table 4. Social Assistance Grant Budget Year to Year

	Fund			percentage
	Budget (IDR)	realization (IDR)	remnant (IDR)	
In 2017, the total ceiling was Rp. 13,620,000,000				
Regency of Mamuju	2.034.000.000	2.004.000.000	30.000.000	(98,53%)
Majene County	2.390.000.000	2.300.000.000	90.000.000	(96,23%)
Regency of Polman	2.652.000.000	2.516.000.000	135.000.000	(94,91%)
Mamasa County	3.980.000.000	3.885.000.000	95.000.000	(87,61%)
Regency of Pasangkayu	1.680.000.000	1.432.500.000	247.500.000	(80,79%)
Regency of Central Mamuju	885.000.000	715.000.000	170.000.000	(85,27%)
In 2018, the total ceiling was Rp. 20,200,000,000				
Regency of Mamuju	6.810.000.000	6.450.000.000	360.000.000	(94,71%)
Majene County	3.375.000.000	3.355.000.000	20.000.000	(99,41%)
Regency of Polman	2.465.000.000	2.290.000.000	175.000.000	(92,90%)
Mamasa County	3.700.000.000	3.580.000.000	120.000.000	(96,79%)
Regency of Pasangkayu	2.230.000.000	1.860.000.000	370.000.000	(83,41%)

Regency of Central Mamuju	1.620.000.000	1.560.000.000	60.000.000	(96,30%)
In 2019, the total ceiling was Rp. 25,000,000,000				
Regency of Mamuju	9.783.000.000	9.141.000.000	642.000.000	(93,44%)
Majene County	2.390.000.000	2.302.000.000	88.000.000	(96,32%)
Regency of Polman	5.873.000.000	5.475.000.000	398.000.000	(93,22%)
Mamasa County	3.524.000.000	3.273.000.000	251.000.000	(92,88%)
Regency of Pasangkayu	1.687.000.000	1.459.000.000	228.000.000	(86,48%)
Regency of Central Mamuju	1.743.000.000	1.609.000.000	134.000.000	(92,31%)
In 2020, the total ceiling was Rp. 17,821,000,000				
Regency of Mamuju	3.987.000.000	2.686.000.000	1.292.000.000	(67,52%)
Majene County	3.434.000.000	1.590.000.000	1.844.000.000	(46,30%)
Regency of Polman	1.113.000.000	593.000.000	520.000.000	(53,28%)
Mamasa County	7.482.000.000	4.193.000.000	3.289.000.000	(56,04%)
Regency of Pasangkayu	637.000.000	68.000.000	569.000.000	(10,68%)
Regency of Central Mamuju	1.177.000.000	554.000.000	623.000.000	(47,07%)

Source: Primary Data (2021)

Social assistance is one type of government spending that is included in the economic classification. In the Technical Bulletin of the Government Accounting Standards Committee and Government Regulations, it is stated that social assistance expenditures are expenditures in the form of money transfers, goods, or services provided by the Central/Regional Government to the community. The goals are to protect the community from the possibility of social risks and improve the community's economic capacity and welfare. The definition of social risk itself is an event or event that can give rise to the potential for social vulnerabilities borne by individuals, families, groups, and communities (Nath et al., 2021; Suharyanto et al., 2021; Umanailo et al., 2021). It is due to social crises, economic crises, political crises, natural phenomena, and natural disasters that, if not provided, social assistance spending will worsen and cannot live in normal conditions (Dharma, 2017).

Some of the expected benefits are to protect the community from social risks and reduce poverty in meeting their daily needs. Through the Social Assistance (Bansos) program, the Government assists in non-cash and cash, the amount of which is adjusted to the needs and the amount of the available budget. The success of the social assistance program (Bansos) is measured based on the level of achievement of indicators, namely: 1) Timeliness of aid distribution, 2) A companion accompanies the process of distributing aid, 3) Satisfaction with the assistance received, and 4) Perception of the adequacy of aid funds.

The number of grants and social assistance can be seen in a budget ceiling, allocated budget allocation to fund central government expenditures, and budget financing in the APBN (Bali, 2020). The results will be achieved. This is by the development of the paradigm of public administration, namely NewnPublik Management. New Public Management requires an organization to have clear goals, directions, and ways to implement them and performance targets. Performance-based budgeting also cannot be separated from the existence of strategic planning. Strategic planning plays a vital role in preparing a performance-based budget (Latif et al., 2014).

4.3. Factors influencing the effectiveness of social assistance in West Sulawesi Province

By referring to ministerial regulation number 32 of 2011, The maximum after three weeks after funds disbursement of grants / social assistance must report accountability for funds. The minimum recommendation from the village or sub-district head is very much needed and for one institution because the sub-district equipment or devices witnessed that the institution or houses of worship and their construction were in place. The following process, the agency provided, to the Head of the Region, the Verification Division, the Regional Financial Revenue and Asset Service to issue funds/budget for disbursement of funds by the plan of the income budget. However, the implementation process is not by the regulations that have been set.

Based on the questionnaire results in the field, it can be concluded that the number of recipients of the Social Assistance Grant program is 35 people. The results of the questionnaires that have been distributed show that the accuracy of the

distribution of social assistance to the community shows that 27 people answer well, and the remaining eight are not good.

4.4. Obstacles in the Distribution of Social Assistance

Based on the questionnaire results in the field, it can be concluded that 35 people are receiving the Social Assistance Grant program. The questionnaires distributed show that for the assistants who accompany the process of distributing social assistance to the community, 26 people answered well, and the rest 9 answered less well.

This shows that the assistants who accompany distributing social assistance (Bansos) for the poor and community groups in the province have been going well, but even though some people and community groups are not satisfied with the assistance. Information was obtained that the companion accompanying the social assistance distribution process was going well (Ervina et al., 2019; Novitasari et al., 2019; Rumaolat et al., 2019). The method of submitting proposal files to the disbursement of aid funds was monitored and appropriately monitored by officers. The answer to the social assistance budget can work well and not be a problem in the future. Although most of the mentoring has gone well, there are a small number of community groups who feel that the mentoring process has not gone well.

Based on the questionnaire results in the field, it can be concluded that 35 people are receiving the Social Assistance Grant program. The questionnaire results distributed for satisfaction with the assistance received show that some people are not satisfied with their service, 30 people answered comfortably, and the remaining five answered less comfortably.

This shows that satisfaction with social assistance (Bansos) for the community and community groups in West Sulawesi Province has not gone well. Information was obtained that satisfaction with social assistance has not gone as expected. The community submits a request for service to the provincial government in the form of a proposal. The submitted proposal is completed with details of the budget costs submitted needed. Still, at the time of disbursement of the assistance funds, the value was not by what was proposed. This is the leading cause of the community not being satisfied. However, some people are still grateful because they have received assistance.

Furthermore, social assistance funds for religious community organizations in the Province of West Sulawesi encounter distribution constraints such as: Does not meet the criteria for social assistance expenditures can only be carried out for social rehabilitation, social protection, social empowerment, social security, and poverty alleviation. Does not meet the requirements for social assistance recipients are individuals, families, groups, and communities. They experience unstable conditions from social, economic, political, disaster, and natural crises situations to meet the minimum needs of life, including assistance for non-government institutions in the education and religious sectors.

The provision of grants or social assistance must be based on the specific purpose that has been stipulated in the proposal, not mandatory and not binding, temporary and not continuous every budget year. Otherwise specified by laws and regulations and fulfill the requirements for receiving grants (Harahap, 2018).

4.5. Strategies to Maximize the Implementation of Social Assistance in West Sulawesi Province

The initial strategy implemented to maximize the implementation of social assistance in West Sulawesi Province pays attention to human resources as the implementer. Human resources are an essential component and have a crucial role in policy implementation. However, clear the applicable rules are if the person responsible for implementing the policy lacks the resources to do their job effectively. The implementation of the policy will not be able and run effectively under the objectives to be achieved (Jannah et al., 2019; Lionardo et al., 2020; Yusuf et al., 2019). Policy implementation is the stage of the policy process immediately after the enactment of the law. Implementation is widely seen as having the meaning of implementing the law. In contrast, actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques work together to carry out policies to achieve policy or program goals. On the other hand, implementation is a complex phenomenon that may be understood as a process of output and an outcome.

General Provisions for the Provision of Social Assistance according to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 of 2011. Local governments can provide social assistance to community members/groups according to the financial capacity of the region. Based on the facts in the field, grants and social community assistance are still not carried out maximally.

Based on the questionnaire results in the field, it can be concluded that 35 people are receiving the Social Assistance Grant program. The questionnaires distributed for the perception of the adequacy of aid funds show that some people think that they are not suitable for the assistance they receive. Thirty people answered incorrectly, and the remaining five responded accordingly.

This shows that the perception of the adequacy of social assistance funds (Bansos) for the community and community groups in West Sulawesi Province has not met expectations. This is by Mrs. Andi Wahidah as treasurer of the Unsulbar expenditure of the Unsulbar financial section.

"The disbursed aid funds are not by the funding needs because usually fewer funds are disbursed than the value of the proposal. (Interview with H Mrs. Andi Wahidah as treasurer of the Unsulbar expenditure of the Unsulbar financial section, 14 August 2020 at 10:05)."

From the narrative of Mrs. Andi Wahidah, it was found that the perception of the adequacy of social assistance funds (Bansos) was not by what was expected, where the community submitted a request for assistance to the provincial government, the value of the disbursed budget was not what was expected. However, some people are still grateful to receive help. This is by the opinion statement put forward by Mahmud, who is the imam of the Darul Huda Mosque. "Funds distributed to the community are sometimes appropriate, but sometimes there are some items of assistance that are not appropriate, but the community itself is still grateful. (Interview with Mahmud, who is the imam of the Darul Huda mosque, 16 August 2020, at 14:10) ".

The West Sulawesi Provincial Government in distributing Social and Social Assistance and Grant funds have distributed religious, social assistance according to its portion, meaning that the provision of Social Assistance and Grant assistance is by the aid's standard West Sulawesi Provincial Government. So that there is an even distribution of the value of social assistance funds and grants provided by the West Sulawesi Provincial Government.

Transparency is one of the strategies in optimizing the distribution of socio-religious assistance to West Sulawesi Province according to the mandate of Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning the Openness of Public Information. The Bandung City Government realizes that these grants and social assistance are the only public information that the public has the right to know. General Provisions Article 1 of Law no. 14 of 2008 explains that public input is generated, stored, managed, sent, and received by a public agency. It is related to the organizers and administration of the state and the administration and administration of other public bodies by this Law and additional information related to the public interest. The following is the information presented on the Sabulungan website, namely about Sabulungan, regulations, mechanisms, or SOPs for managing online grants and social assistance funds, data on proposers and recipients of pensions, and social assistance funds, community reports/complaints, and other information.

According to the head of the Social Service of West Sulawesi Province, the delivery of grants and social assistance funds is not done directly or in cash to the recipients but is submitted via transfer to the recipient's account. This is an effort to avoid meeting the committee and recipients in offering grants and social assistance. In addition to facilitating the preparation of the grant and social assistance management reports, with evidence of transfers from the bank to the recipient, the words on the distribution of grants and social assistance are more accountable.

5. Conclusion

In this study, several conclusions can be drawn. Namely, the results of the study show that for the timeliness of the distribution of social assistance/grants (Bansos) in the religious sector for the community and community groups in West Sulawesi province it has gone well on time. Likewise, the assistants who accompany the distributing social assistance/grants (Bansos) in the religious sector show that community groups in West Sulawesi province have been running well. However, there are some people and community groups who are not satisfied with the assistance.

In addition, satisfaction with social assistance/grants (Bansos) in the religious sector for the community and community groups in West Sulawesi province has not been going well. This shows that the perception of the adequacy of social assistance funds/grants (Bansos) for the community and community groups submitting proposals, especially in the religious sector in West Sulawesi Province, has not matched expectations.

Recipients of grants in the form of money/goods submit applications for grant disbursement to the Provincial Government of West Sulawesi with administrative requirements including a letter of application for issuance of

Grants; has precise management; NPHD (Regional Grant Agreement); have a registered certificate from the Ministry (SKT); domiciled within the administrative area of the relevant regional government.

Grants to community organizations that are legal entities in Indonesia are given to community organizations whose associations have obtained legal entity approval from the ministry in charge of legal and human rights affairs by statutory regulations. The success of the grant and social assistance programs is also inseparable from available human resources. Humans are the most critical resource in determining the success of policy implementation. Each stage of performance requires quality human resources according to the professionalism implied by the policies established. The human resources who handle the grants and social assistance programs are sufficient in quantity, both from the related SKPD and the social welfare section and the DPPKAD.

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