

ABSTRAK

FATHUR RAHMAN, NPM : 2022068, Judul : “EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM ASISTENSI SOSIAL LANJUT USIA TERLANTAR (ASLUT) DI KECAMATAN BANUA LAWAS KABUPATEN TABALONG” dibawah bimbingan Bapak **DR. RENO AFFRIAN, S.SOS, M.AP.** sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak **AGUS SURYA DHARMA S.SOS, M.AP.** sebagai Pembimbing II.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh fenomena kerentanan sosial-ekonomi lansia terlantar di Kecamatan Banua Lawas, Kabupaten Tabalong. Masalah utama yang ditemukan di lapangan adalah adanya isu ketidaktepatan sasaran bantuan, keterbatasan kuota, serta hambatan birokrasi yang menyebabkan keterlambatan pencairan dana bantuan sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas Program Asistensi Sosial Lanjut Usia Terlantar (ASLUT) serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi keberhasilan program tersebut di Kecamatan Banua Lawas.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan tipe penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data diambil melalui penarikan informan dengan teknik *purposive sampling* berjumlah 9 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisa data meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Uji kredibilitas data yaitu dilakukan dengan cara perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi, analisis kasus negatif, menggunakan bahan referensi, dan *member check*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas Program ASLUT di Kecamatan Banua Lawas secara keseluruhan dikategorikan efektif. Seluruh indikator yang diteliti menunjukkan capaian yang baik, di mana indikator target sasaran penerima dinyatakan efektif, indikator ketepatan waktu dinyatakan efektif, indikator bentuk sosialisasi dinyatakan efektif, serta indikator sumber daya manusia dinyatakan efektif. Begitu pula pada indikator perubahan, kepuasan, monitoring, serta evaluasi yang semuanya telah memenuhi kriteria efektivitas sesuai dengan tujuan program. Faktor penghambat yang memengaruhi efektivitas Program ASLUT di Kecamatan Banua Lawas adalah kendala geografis dalam pemerataan informasi, keterbatasan anggaran, serta data penerima yang kurang akurat. Sementara itu, faktor pendukungnya meliputi komitmen kelembagaan dan kejelasan tujuan program, mekanisme koordinasi dan monitoring berjenjang, serta peran aktif dan mitigasi sosial oleh aparat desa.

Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, disarankan kepada Pembuat Kebijakan agar bisa menyempurnakan kebijakan teknis melalui penyederhanaan birokrasi dan integrasi sistem data digital agar pemutakhiran data lebih responsif, di mana Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Tabalong juga diharapkan menyederhanakan SOP pemutakhiran data secara *real-time* serta meningkatkan koordinasi lintas instansi guna memangkas proses administrasi pencairan yang berlapis. Selain itu, Pemerintah Kecamatan dan TKS harus memperkuat pengawasan internal terhadap integritas sumber daya manusia demi meningkatkan transparansi serta mencegah praktik KKN dalam penetapan penerima, serta Pemerintah Daerah perlu mengkaji ulang dan meningkatkan alokasi anggaran agar bantuan yang diberikan lebih memadai dalam mencapai tujuan kesejahteraan sosial yang ideal bagi lansia.

ABSTRACT

FATHUR RAHMAN, NPM : 2022068, Title : “THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR THE NEGLECTED ELDERLY (ASLUT) IN BANUA LAWAS DISTRICT, TABALONG REGENCY” under the guidance of **DR. RENO AFFRIAN, S.SOS, M.AP.** As supervisor I **AGUS SURYA DHARMA S.SOS, M.AP.** as second counsellor.

This research is motivated by the phenomenon of socio-economic vulnerability among the neglected elderly in Banua Lawas District, Tabalong Regency. The main issues identified in the field include inaccuracies in aid targeting, quota limitations, and bureaucratic obstacles that lead to delays in the disbursement of social assistance funds. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the Social Assistance Program for the Neglected Elderly (ASLUT) and identify the factors influencing the program's success in Banua Lawas District.

This research uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive qualitative research type. Data sources were obtained through the selection of informants using a purposive sampling technique totaling 9 people. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis techniques included data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing, and verification. Data credibility testing was carried out through prolonged observation, increasing persistence, triangulation, negative case analysis, the use of reference materials, and member checking.

The results showed that the effectiveness of the ASLUT Program in Banua Lawas District was categorized as effective overall. All indicators examined showed good achievements, where the target recipient indicator was declared effective, the timeliness indicator was declared effective, the form of socialization indicator was declared effective, and the human resources indicator was declared effective. Similarly, the indicators of change, satisfaction, monitoring, and evaluation all met the effectiveness criteria in accordance with the program objectives. The inhibiting factors affecting the effectiveness of the ASLUT Program in Banua Lawas District are geographical constraints in information distribution, budget limitations, and inaccurate recipient data. Meanwhile, the supporting factors include institutional commitment and clarity of program objectives, tiered coordination and monitoring mechanisms, as well as active roles and social mitigation by village officials.

Based on these findings, it is suggested that Policy Makers improve technical policies through bureaucratic simplification and digital data system integration to make data updating more responsive. The Tabalong Regency Social Affairs Office is also expected to simplify SOPs for real-time data updates and improve cross-agency coordination to cut down on layered administrative disbursement processes. Furthermore, the District Government and TKSK must strengthen internal supervision of human resource integrity to increase transparency and prevent KKN practices in beneficiary determination, and the Regional Government needs to review and increase budget allocations so that the assistance provided is more adequate in achieving ideal social welfare goals for the elderly.