

ABSTRAK

FATHILLAH MUNADI, NPM : 2022012, judul **“IMPLEMENTASI PROGRAM PERMAKINAN BAGI LANJUT USIA KELUARGA TUNGGAL TERHADAP PENINGKATAN HIDUP LANSIA DAN KEBERFUNGSIAN SOSIAL LANSIA KHUSUSNYA LANSIA TERLANTAR OLEH KELOMPOK MASYARAKAT (POKMAS) DI KECAMATAN KELUA”**. Dibawah bimbingan Bapak **H. Yusran Fahmi, S.IP., M.AP.** sebagai Dosen Pemimbing I dan Bapak **M.Noor Fuadi, S.Sos., M.AP.** sebagai Dosen Pemimbing II.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pentingnya perhatian terhadap kesejahteraan lanjut usia serta kondisi lansia keluarga tunggal, khususnya lansia terlantar, yang rentan mengalami keterbatasan dalam memenuhi kebutuhan dasar, terutama kebutuhan pangan yang layak dan bergizi program Permakinan Bagi Lanjut Usia merupakan salah satu bentuk sosial yang bertujuan memenuhi kebutuhan pangan, meningkatkan kualitas hidup, serta mendukung keberfungsian sosial lansia keluarga tunggal yang tergolong miskin atau terlantar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui implementasi program permakinan bagi lanjut usia oleh kelompok masyarakat (POKMAS) di Kecamatan Kelua serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaannya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe penelitian deskriptif. Teknik Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Informan Penelitian Terdiri 13 orang terdiri dari ketua pelaksana, pengawas, petugas masak dan kirim, penerima manfaat dan masyarakat. Analisis implementasi program menggunakan teori George C. Edwards III yang meliputi empat variabel, yaitu komunikasi, sumber daya, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi. Keempat variabel itu dijabarkan ke dalam 12 indikator penelitian yaitu transmisi informasi, kejelasan informasi, konsistensi informasi, waktu, sarana dan prasarana, sumber daya manusia, kejujuran, tanggung jawab, responsivitas, standar operasional prosedur, koordinasi, dan mekanisme pengawasan.

Hasil Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa implementasi program permakinan bagi lanjut usia di Kecamatan Kelua telah berjalan dengan cukup baik, dari 12 indikator 6 indikator baik 5 indikator cukup baik 1 indikator kurang baik. Hal ini menunjukkan oleh indikator baik kejelasan informasi, konsistensi informasi, sumber daya manusia, standar operasional prosedur dan koordinasi, dari indikator cukup baik transmisi informasi, waktu, sarana dan prasarana, kejujuran, responsivitas dan mekanisme pengawasan dari indikator Tanggung Jawab kurang baik. Faktor pendukung pelaksanaan program meliputi dukungan pemerintah dan partisipasi masyarakat. Adapun faktor penghambat meliputi kurangnya fasilitas dalam pelaksanaan program permakinan, keterbatasan dana, dan keterbatasan untuk mengusulkan penerima manfaat baru.

Secara keseluruhan, implementasi program permakinan bagi lanjut usia ini sudah berjalan dengan cukup baik, oleh karena itu, diperlukan saran yaitu diperlukan peningkatan koordinasi, penyediaan sarana dan prasarana pendukung, ketepatan sasaran penerima manfaat, serta pengawasan dan evaluasi secara berkelanjutan agar pelaksanaan program dapat berjalan dengan lebih optimal, mampu meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan dan kesejahteraan lansia serta keberfungsian sosial lansia keluarga tunggal di Kecamatan Kelua.

ABSTRACT

FATHILLAH MUNADI, Student Identification Number (NPM): 2022012. **"Implementation of the Food Assistance Program for Single-Elderly Households in Improving the Quality of Life and Social Functioning of the Elderly, Particularly Neglected Elderly, by Community Groups (POKMAS) in Kelua District."** Supervised by **H. Yusran Fahmi, S.IP., M.AP.** as Supervisor I and **M. Noor Fuadi, S.Sos., M.AP.** as Supervisor II.

This research was motivated by the importance of improving the welfare of older persons, particularly single-elderly households who are neglected and vulnerable to difficulties in fulfilling their basic needs, especially access to adequate and nutritious food. The Food Assistance Program for the Elderly is one of the social welfare programs designed to meet the nutritional needs of elderly people, improve their quality of life, and enhance their social functioning, particularly for those who are poor or neglected. This study aims to examine the implementation of the Food Assistance Program for the Elderly carried out by Community Groups (POKMAS) in Kelua District and to identify the factors influencing its implementation.

This study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive research design. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The research involved 13 informants consisting of the program coordinator, supervisor, cooking and food delivery staff, program beneficiaries, and community members. The implementation of the program was analyzed using George C. Edwards III's policy implementation theory, which consists of four variables: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. These variables were further elaborated into twelve research indicators, namely information transmission, information clarity, information consistency, timeliness, facilities and infrastructure, human resources, honesty, responsibility, responsiveness, standard operating procedures, coordination, and monitoring mechanisms.

The findings indicate that the implementation of the Food Assistance Program for the Elderly in Kelua District has been carried out fairly well. Of the twelve indicators assessed, six were categorized as good, five as fairly good, and one as poor. The indicators categorized as good include information clarity, information consistency, human resources, standard operating procedures, coordination, and one additional indicator demonstrating that the program has been implemented in accordance with established procedures. Indicators categorized as fairly good include information transmission, timeliness, facilities and infrastructure, honesty, responsiveness, and monitoring mechanisms. Meanwhile, the responsibility indicator was categorized as poor and requires further improvement. Supporting factors for the implementation of the program include government support and community participation. In contrast, the inhibiting factors include inadequate supporting facilities, limited funding, and restrictions on proposing new beneficiaries.

Overall, the implementation of the Food Assistance Program for the Elderly in Kelua District has been fairly successful. Therefore, it is recommended to strengthen coordination among implementers, improve supporting facilities and infrastructure, ensure greater accuracy in targeting beneficiaries, and enhance continuous monitoring and evaluation. These efforts are expected to optimize program implementation, improve service quality, and enhance the welfare and social functioning of single-elderly households in Kelua District.