

ABSTRAK

Tina Oktaviani. 3504220031. Efektivitas Program Bina Keluarga Lansia dalam Mewujudkan Lansia Tangguh di Kecamatan Cipaku Kabupaten Ciamis. Skripsi. Program Studi Administrasi Publik. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik. Universitas Galuh.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh peningkatan jumlah lansia yang belum sepenuhnya diimbangi optimalnya pelaksanaan Program Bina Keluarga Lansia (BKL), khususnya dalam pemerataan partisipasi keluarga, dukungan sumber daya, sarana prasarana, dan pemberdayaan lansia. Penelitian bertujuan menganalisis efektivitas BKL, faktor pendukung dan penghambat, serta peran pemerintah, kader, dan keluarga dalam mewujudkan lansia tangguh di Kecamatan Cipaku Kabupaten Ciamis. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus deskriptif-evaluatif. Data diperoleh dari lima informan yang dipilih secara purposif, yaitu petugas Dinas P2KBP3A, kader, lansia, keluarga lansia, dan masyarakat, serta data sekunder berupa dokumen program, laporan kegiatan, data statistik, dan regulasi. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara mendalam, observasi partisipatif moderat, dan studi dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi dengan triangulasi sumber dan teknik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Program BKL telah berjalan cukup efektif, tetapi belum optimal. Pencapaian tujuan, integrasi, dan adaptasi relatif baik; komunikasi, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi mendukung, sedangkan sumber daya masih terbatas. Program memberikan manfaat pada tujuh dimensi Lansia Tangguh, yaitu spiritual, intelektual, fisik, emosional, sosial kemasyarakatan, vokasional, dan lingkungan, meskipun dimensi vokasional belum menunjukkan peningkatan ekonomi signifikan dan fasilitas kegiatan belum optimal. Dokumentasi Juli 2026 menunjukkan seluruh 51 BKL tercatat melaporkan kegiatan penyuluhan, yang memperkuat bukti keberlangsungan program di masyarakat. Peran pemerintah sebagai pembina dan pengawas, kader sebagai pelaksana dan penghubung, serta keluarga sebagai pendukung saling melengkapi dalam pelaksanaan program. Disimpulkan bahwa efektivitas BKL ditopang sinergi pemerintah, kader, keluarga, dan masyarakat. Disarankan peningkatan anggaran, sarana ramah lansia, kapasitas pelaksana, serta pemerataan partisipasi keluarga dan lansia.

Kata kunci: efektivitas program; Bina Keluarga Lansia; lansia tangguh; studi kasus; Kecamatan Cipaku.

ABSTRACT

Tina Oktaviani. 3504220031. The Effectiveness Of The Elderly Family Development Program In Realizing Resilient Elderly People In Cipaku District, Ciamis Regency. Undergraduate Thesis. Public Administration Study Program. Faculty Of Social And Political Sciences, Galuh University.

This study was motivated by the increasing number of elderly people, which has not been fully accompanied by optimal implementation of the Elderly Family Development Program (Bina Keluarga Lansia/BKL), particularly in terms of equitable family participation, resource support, infrastructure, and elderly empowerment. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the BKL Program, identify supporting and inhibiting factors, and examine the roles of government, cadres, and families in realizing resilient elderly people in Cipaku District, Ciamis Regency. This research employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive-evaluative case study design. Data were obtained from five purposively selected informants, consisting of an official from the Population, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (Dinas P2KBP3A), BKL cadres, elderly participants, elderly family members, and community members, supported by secondary data in the form of program documents, activity reports, statistical data, and relevant regulations. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, moderate participatory observation, and documentation. Data analysis involved data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification through source and technique triangulation.

The findings indicate that the BKL Program has been implemented fairly effectively, although it has not yet reached an optimal level. Goal attainment, integration, and adaptation were relatively good, while communication, implementer disposition, and bureaucratic structure supported program implementation. However, financial resources, human resources, and infrastructure remained limited. The program contributed to the development of seven dimensions of resilient elderly people: spiritual, intellectual, physical, emotional, social and community, vocational, and environmental dimensions. Nevertheless, the vocational dimension had not demonstrated significant economic improvement, while program facilities remained suboptimal. The study concludes that BKL effectiveness is supported by synergy among government, cadres, families, and the community. Therefore, increased funding, elderly-friendly facilities, implementer capacity, and broader family and elderly participation are recommended.

Keywords: program effectiveness; Elderly Family Development Program; resilient elderly; qualitative research; case study; Cipaku District.