The Implementation of Participatory Social Services Model For Empowerment of Eldery in Yogyakarta Province

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ABSTRACT

SUMMARY

This research aims: (1) To implement a participatory social welfare service model in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; (2) To determine the impact of the achievements of the implementation of the participatory social welfare service model in empowering the elderly in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The proposal of this study follows up on the results of preliminary research (INSINAS Research in 2016-2018) to develop models and implement models. Preliminary research results indicate that at this time the demographic transition in DIY is experiencing ageing population and it turns out that social welfare service achievements for the elderly outside the nursing home centre are still not optimal because there have not been many developed for the empowerment of the elderly and increasing the quality of the elderly's life inclusively.

The research approach used in this study is a descriptive qualitative research and development study to develop a social welfare service model for the elderly conducted for 7 months. Data collection techniques were also carried out through observation, in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and documentation of secondary data. The research area is Yogyakarta Special Region with two pilot project target groups namely BKL Mugi Waras Mblendung Hamlet, Sumbersari Village, Moyudan, Sleman and Karang Lansia Triwidadi Village, Pajangan, Bantul. The subjects of this study involved multi actors from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, DIY Government, auxiliaries state bodies, State-Owned Enterprises, social communities, communities, foster families, and social workers. The retrieval of sources is done by using purposive sampling method by determining the sources according to expertise and expertise in the field of social welfare services and the elderly in the form of bureaucrats, practitioners, social observers and public services, academics, and verifiers for the development and application of models. The subjects of this study are (1) BKKBN Yogyakarta Province, (2) Office of Social Health Service of Yogyakarta Province, (3) Office of Social Service of Yogyakarta Province, (4) Elderly Regional Commission of Yogyakarta Province, (5) Elderly Communication Forum of Yogyakarta Province, (6) Office of Research and Development of Social Welfare Services of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, (7) Abiyoso Tresna Werdha Social Service Center (BPSTW) and Budi Luhur Yogyakarta, (8) Elderly handled by nursing home of Yogyakarta Province Government and non-service social elderly who live in the community, (9) Center for Population Policy and Study of Gadjah Mada University, (10) Elderly Research Center of Yogyakarta State University, (11) BKL Mugi Waras (Volunteer Group in Social Services for Elderly) Mblendung Hamlet, Sumbersari Village, Moyudan, Sleman, (12) Karang Lansia (Volunteer Group in Social Services for Elderly) of Triwidadi Village, Pajangan, Bantul, (13) Representatives of social welfare institutions throughout DIY, (14) House of Health Services for Elderly in Yogyakarta City. Research on the implementation of a participatory social welfare service model for the empowerment of the elderly in DIY has been carried out at BKL Mugi Waras in Mblendung Hamlet, Sumbersari Village, Moyudan District, Sleman and Karang Lansia in Triwidadi Village, Pajangan District, Bantul Regency.

The results showed that in general, this participatory social welfare service model was well received and had been successfully implemented by the target group in social welfare services to the elderly which included six stages: (1) problem mapping, (2) analysis of elderly needs, (3) social involvement for elderly social welfare services, (4) empowerment of the quality of life of the elderly, (5) social impact analysis, and (6) providing feedback on the sustainability of program planning. The scope of the assessment of results is seen from the aspects of understanding, internalization process, simulation of model implementation, empowerment assistance, sustainability capability, and the results of monitoring and evaluation of meeting the needs of the elderly physically, intellectually, emotionally, spiritually, socially, environmentally, and vocational professionals. Achievement of the best results from the implementation of the model can be done by BKL Mugi Waras because the capacity of institutional development capability is already independent and there are supporting factors in the implementation of elderly social welfare service activities by BKL Mugi Waras, namely: (1) activeness of cadres and the elderly due to awareness and willingness from the elderly and cadres to jointly improve their ability to develop themselves, (2) the existence of moral and material support from elderly families, the community, from various authorities, (3) the availability of adequate supporting infrastructure, (4) the strong social capital in the community Mblendung Hamlet, Sumbersari Village, Moyudan District, Sleman Regency and (5) there is a group activity program that is specific to the needs of the elderly. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors for optimizing the results of the implementation of the model are aspects of the physical limitations of the elderly and operational technical aspects due to the regular schedule of routine activities for the BKL Mugi Mugi and differences in understanding of each elderly and cadre in interpreting the detailed stages of the model implementation. Besides, related to the economic empowerment of the elderly in the BKL Mugi Waras there are obstacles to the limited ability of business development and marketing network production. On the other hand, the achievements of the model implementation results in Karang Lansia, Triwidadi Village, Pajangan Subdistrict, Bantul District can be considered quite good because of the supporting factors (1) the awareness and willingness of the elderly and cadres to jointly improve their self-development abilities, (2) moral and material support from elderly families, communities, and the Ministry of Social RI B2P3KS as one of the social laboratories, (3) strong social capital in the community of Triwidadi Village, Pajangan District, Bantul Regency and (4) the existence of specific group activity programs according to with the needs of the elderly, especially related to productive economic empowerment programs. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors for optimizing the achievements of the model implementation are (1) aspects of site accessibility that are limited by geographical factors and the affordability of elderly housing in the target group, (2) lack of elderly cadres, (3) limited institutional capacity, (4) differences understanding, awareness and willingness of the elderly and elderly families to jointly increase participation in social welfare services. Therefore, in social welfare services at the Karang Lansia of Triwidadi Village, Pajangan Subdistrict, Bantul Regency, it is necessary to carry out follow-up assistance directed at efforts to strengthen social welfare services and productive economic empowerment for the elderly, especially the neglected elderly to strengthen the social and economic independence of the elderly. depend on the family, be able to do social activities with the community, and be able to access productive economic business opportunities. This is because Karang Lansia of Triwidadi Village, Pajangan Subdistrict, Bantul is classified as a village that has not developed yet and has the potential for a large number of poor elderly people so that it has a socio-economic vulnerability. However, the Triwidadi Village has the potential of unprocessed economic resources from local materials and sources of social welfare that need to be allowed to attend training.

The impact resulting from the implementation of this model is following the needs of the seven dimensions of resilient elderly and the objectives of social and economic empowerment activities, namely: (1) Reducing the level of dependency of the elderly; (2) Adding knowledge about how to treat and treat the elderly; (3) Increase family care for the elderly; (4) Active in various community activities; (5) Increasing the motivation of the elderly to perform activities of worship, recreation together, and socializing with the community; (6) Developing the productive potential of the elderly which can increase the income of the elderly; (7) Reducing the potential for dementia and senility of the elderly; (8) Developing institutional capacity of the BKL Mugi Waras of Mblendung Hamlet, Sumbersari Village, Moyudan District, Sleman Regency, and Karang Lansia of Triwidadi Village, Pajangan District, Bantul Regency. The outcomes that have been achieved from the results of the study are (1) The participatory social welfare service model for empowering elderly in DIY that has been validated; (2) Publications in the accredited national journal Kemenristekdikti: Natapraja Journal; (3) Publication articles that have been submitted in international journals; (4) Dissemination of results in the 2019 international seminar: The 3rd International Conference on Social Studies and Education (ICSSED); (5) Guidebook/module for the implementation of participatory social welfare service models for the empowerment of elderly people who have had ISBNs, (6) Final report.