



Implementation Of The Social Assistance Program For The Elderly Participants (ASLUT) In Kwala Bekala Kelurahan, Medan Johor District, Medan City

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ABSTRACT

Successful of development in education and health benefits is very severe to the problems that arise, this is not only the quantity of the number of elderly increases, also because the lack of elderly need to be considered and protected. Conditions that occur when neglect becomes one of the important things that must be addressed. To overcome this problem, the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia established a program to assist the neglected elderly in fulfilling the needs of living through the Abandoned Social Assistance (ASLUT) program. Key informants in this study were the North Sumatra Social Service officers who worked in the field of social rehabilitation. The main informant in this research is an assistant program of ASLUT, and two elderly people who get assistance program ASLUT. Additional informants in this study is an environmental leader and a neighbor who needs assistance with the ASLUT program. Data technique with literature study, observation, and interview. The data obtained in the field then analyzed by researchers who described with a qualitative approach. The end result can be drawn from the results of these studies. The results showed that ASLUT program implementation was started from data collection, program aid, and program evaluation. Implementation of ASLUT program conducted by communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. And based on the results of research conducted, researchers provide suggestions for ASLUT program counterparts more often. The ASLUT program, in order for the target group to understand the program, additional resources are needed for the program beneficiaries to meet their daily needs with the help. the process of determining the recipients of the program by submitting the authority to the Social Service so that it can assist ASLUT in accordance with the most important needs.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The success of development, especially in the fields of education and health, has led to a decrease in mortality or an increase in life expectancy. Since 2004 - 2015 shows an increase in Life

Expectancy (UHH) in Indonesia from 68.6 years to 70.8 years and projections for 2030-2035 reach 72.2 years. Indonesia will enter the aging period, where 10% of the population will be aged 60 years and over, in 2020 (Central Bureau of Statistics RI).

Demographic issues regarding life expectancy for the elderly in Indonesia are very influential on the problems that arise, this is not only quantitatively the number of elderly people is increasing, but also because of the vulnerability of the elderly need to be considered and protected. The current condition of neglect is one of the important things that must be addressed immediately. This is closely related to how the government serves and provides protection, one of which is the provision of social assistance (Ministry of Social Affairs RI).

Based on this fact, the government takes an indispensable role in efforts to alleviate the poverty of neglected elderly people in the form of social assistance. The provision of social assistance carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs, through the Directorate of Social Rehabilitation for the Elderly, is in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution Article 28 and Law no. 13 of 1998 concerning Elderly Welfare (Ministry of Social Affairs RI) Since 2009, the Ministry of Social Affairs has created a program to help neglected elderly people in the form of financial assistance through the Social Assistance for Abandoned Elderly (ASLUT) program.

The distribution of ASLUT program assistance has only been realized since 2011. ASLUT assistance this already distributed Whole Indonesia. All provinces have got their share, although the amount is not evenly distributed. The distribution is given to 30,000 elderly who each receive Rp. 200 thousand per month in 34 provinces, 418 regencies/cities, 1,531 sub-districts and cities. 4.492 Village.

This was revealed during a follow-up coordination meeting to discuss the ASLUT and ASPDB Program issues at the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, Wednesday (12/7/2017). Deputy for Coordination of Poverty Reduction and Social Protection at Kemenko PMK, Tb. Achmad Choesni said, "Until 20 April 2017, the ASLUT and ASPDB 2017 programs are prepared to be distributed non-cash, especially from financial institutions. Help non cash which plan to target 52,500 Beneficiary with dispensing time during 10 months and is divided into three distribution periods, that is the month April, August, and October," (Shomad, 2017).

In North Sumatra, it was recorded that in 2017 the number of neglected elderly reached 203,075 people. However, those who received assistance from the ASLUT program were only 1,300 people. The number of beneficiaries is still very minimal when compared to the number of neglected elderly people in North Sumatra Province. Only less than 2% of the total elderly in North Sumatra received ASLUT program assistance from the government (Social Service of North Sumatra Province).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is descriptive research. Descriptive research is a type of research conducted with the aim of describing and describing the objects and phenomena studied (Siagian, 2011:52).

This research approach is a qualitative approach, namely by examining the data starting with examining all available data from various sources of collected data, studying the data, examining, compiling in a unit. Qualitative research does not require to make generalizations from its research, therefore qualitative research does not have a population and sample (Suyanto, 2008: 171).

So this research is a type of descriptive research with a qualitative approach. By using this type of descriptive research, the researcher wants to know a description of how the implementation of social assistance programs for neglected elderly people in Kwala Bekala Village, Medan Johor District, Medan City.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study uses the theory of George C. Edwards III (1980). In Edwards III's view, policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely: (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition, and (4) bureaucratic structure. The four variables are also related to each other. The explanation is as follows:

3.1 Communication

The success of policy implementation requires that implementers know what to do. What are the goals and objectives of the policy must be transmitted to the target group so that it will reduce the distortion of implementation. If the goals and objectives of a policy are not clear or even unknown to the target group, it is likely that resistance from the target group will occur.

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants, this factor affects the implementation of the ASLUT Program in Kwala Bekala Village, this is in accordance with Nek Pajem's statement, that he got the money, he just didn't know where the money came from. From this statement, it can be concluded that the objectives of the ASLUT program have not been able to be transmitted properly to the target group.

3.2 Resource

Although the contents of the policy have been communicated clearly and consistently, if the implementer lacks the resources to implement it, implementation will not be effective. These resources can be in the form of human resources, namely the competence of the implementor and financial resources. Resources are an important factor for effective policy implementation. Without resources, policies just stay on paper and become documents.

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants, this factor most influenced the implementation in Kwala Bekala Village. The researcher drew this conclusion based on the results of interviews with several informants, in which the key informants said that the government should increase the quota for the elderly who receive the ASLUT program assistance because many parties complain to them about areas that have not received the ASLUT program assistance.

From the results of interviews with the main informant (companion), he also said that the Rp. 200,000 per month is clearly not enough to meet the needs of the elderly. The purpose of the ASLUT program has not been achieved because the assistance provided has not been able to meet the basic living needs of the elderly beneficiaries of the ASLUT program.

From the results of interviews with the main informants (the beneficiaries of the ASLUT program) also said that the money was sometimes lacking. This can be seen from the results of an interview with Grandma Tasriyah who said that the money she earned was rarely left over, and sometimes she asked for additional money for living expenses from her nephew. This is in line with the statement of Mrs. Misra, a neighbor of Tasriyah's grandmother, who said that sometimes Grandma Tas asked her nephew for money.

3.3 Disposition

Disposition is the character and characteristics of the implementor, if the implementor has a good disposition, then he will implement policies well as desired by policy makers. When implementers have different attitudes or perspectives from policy makers, the policy implementation process also becomes ineffective.

From the results of interviews conducted with several informants, the implementor in this study had a good disposition. This can be known based on the results of interviews with key informants (beneficiaries) who said that the implementor visited him, sometimes even bringing them flavored or bread. This can also be seen from Mrs. Misra's statement, that Mrs. Hotma as the ASLUT program assistant often goes to Grandma Tas's house, they tell stories like family.

In addition, the results of interviews conducted with the head of the cooperative also confirmed that the ASLUT program assistant in Kwala Bekala Village had a good disposition. The researcher drew this conclusion based on his statement that when the elderly who were proposed to receive ASLUT program assistance did not have the completeness documents to meet the requirements so that the elderly could receive ASLUT program assistance, the ASLUT assistant would take care of the files.

3.4 Bureaucratic structure

The organizational structure in charge of implementing the policy has a significant influence on the implementation of the policy. One of the most important structural aspects of any organization is the existence of standard operating procedures (SOPs). SOP is a guideline for every implementer in acting. Organizational structure

that are too long will tend to weaken supervision and lead to red tape, namely complicated and complex bureaucratic procedures, this in turn causes inflexible organizational activities.

In this study, the bureaucratic structure greatly influences the implementation of the ASLUT program in Kwala Bekala Village. As evidenced by the data collection process that was carried out in stages and continued from Kepling to the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, it was clear that the structure was too long. It is evident from the results of interviews with key informants, he said that even how the process of determining the elderly who deserve to get the program even the Provincial Social Service did not know about it. The authority lies with the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, causing the distribution of such assistance to be unequal without a clear reason.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted, the Implementation of the Social Assistance Program for Abandoned Elderly (ASLUT) in Kwala Bekala Village was carried out starting from the data collection stage, program distribution, to the program evaluation stage. The implementation of the ASLUT program in Kwala Bekala Village is also influenced by four factors as stated by George C. Edwards III Theory. In this theory, policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely: Communication, this factor is an obstacle to implementation in KwalaBekala Village, because the target group is not able to understand the purpose of the ASLUT Program. Implementors are not able to properly transmit program objectives to the target group.

Resources, this factor is the most influential factor for the ongoing ASLUT program in Kwala Bekala Village. Financial resources channeled through the ASLUT program are not able to meet the basic needs of the elderly who receive assistance from the ASLUT program, so the objectives of the ASLUT program have not been able to be achieved.

Disposition, this factor is a supporter of the ASLUT program in Kwala Bekala Village, because the ASLUT assistant who is placed in Kwala Bekala Village has a good disposition, he understands very well regarding their duties and responsibilities, so that the elderly who receive assistance from the ASLUT program have no difficulty in accessing the assistance to the post office or bank.

Bureaucratic structure, this factor also greatly affects the ongoing ASLUT program in Kwala Bekala Village. The long bureaucratic structure causes the Kelurahan to be unable to determine which citizens are eligible for ASLUT program assistance, because the authority lies with the highest bureaucracy, namely the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. With the authority that exists in the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Social Service of North Sumatra Province, which in fact knows more about which areas deserve assistance from the ASLUT program, is unable to do anything to help neglected elderly people who have not received program assistance.

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