MANAJEMEN PEMERINTAH DESA DALAM PELAKSANAAN SEKOLAH LANSIA TANGGUH (SELANTANG) DI DESA SUMBERBRANTAS KECAMATAN BUMIAJI KOTA BATU

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ABSTRAK

Peningkatan jumlah penduduk lanjut usia menuntut adanya program pemberdayaan yang mampu meningkatkan kualitas hidup lansia secara berkelanjutan. Salah satu upaya yang dikembangkan pemerintah melalui BKKBN adalah program Sekolah Lansia Tangguh (SELANTANG). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis manajemen pemerintah desa dalam pelaksanaan program Sekolah Lansia Tangguh (SELANTANG) di Desa Sumberbrantas, Kecamatan Bumiaji, Kota Batu, serta mengidentifikasi faktor pendukung dan penghambatnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi dengan informan utama yang meliputi kepala desa, sekretaris desa, perangkat desa, kader BKL, penyuluh KB, dan peserta lansia. Analisis data menggunakan model interaktif Miles, Huberman dan Saldana yang meliputi pengumpulan data, kondensasi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa manajemen pemerintah desa dalam pelaksanaan SELANTANG telah berjalan cukup baik berdasarkan fungsi manajemen POAC, yaitu perencanaan, pengorganisasian, pelaksanaan, dan pengawasan. Namun demikian, pelaksanaan program masih menghadapi kendala berupa keterbatasan partisipasi lansia, kondisi geografis desa, serta keterbatasan sumber daya pendukung. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa keberhasilan program SELANTANG sangat dipengaruhi oleh manajemen pemerintah desa yang terstruktur dan partisipatif.

Kata kunci: Manajemen Pemerintah Desa, Sekolah Lansia Tangguh, POAC

MANAJEMENT OF THE VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESILIENT ELDERLY SCHOOL (SELANTANG) IN SUMBERBRANTAS VILLAGE BUMIAJI DISTRICT, BATU CITY

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ABSTRACT

The increasing number of elderly people necessitates empowerment programs that are capable of sustainably improving the quality of life of older adults. One initiative developed by the government through the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) is the Elderly Resilient School (Sekolah Lansia Tangguh/SELANTANG) program. This study aims to analyze village government management in the implementation of the Elderly Resilient School (SELANTANG) program in Sumberbrantas Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City, as well as to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors. This research employs a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation involving key informants, including the village head, village secretary, village officials, BKL cadres, family planning counselors, and elderly participants. Data analysis was conducted using the interactive model of Miles, Huberman and Saldana, which includes data Collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing. The results indicate that village government management in the implementation of SELANTANG has been carried out fairly well based on the POAC management functions, namely planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling. However, the program implementation still faces several challenges, such as limited elderly participation, the village's geographical conditions, and limited supporting resources. This study concludes that the success of the SELANTANG program is strongly influenced by structured and participatory village government management.

Keywords: Village Government Management, Elderly Resilient School, POAC