

THE DIMENSION OF SOCIAL RELATION IN INCLUSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR ELDERLY IN GARUT REGENCY

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Abstract

Indonesia needs to maximize its policies, programs, and facilities and infrastructure for the welfare of the elderly to be able to deal with the phenomenon of aging population structure and its implications. One thing that needs to be considered in this regard is the implementation of elderly social protection. Some studies related to elderly social protection have not been discussed in many ways about social inclusion referring to its social relation. Therefore, this study will discuss that issue. The argument of this study is the dimension of social relations that are involved in the inclusiveness of the implementation of elderly social protection are essential. That is, this study seeks to analyze the social inclusion process based on aspects of social participation, networking and social support, and the quality of social relations that are involved in the implementation of elderly social protection. This study uses a descriptive-qualitative approach and conducts case studies in Garut Regency, West Java.

Keywords:

the elderly; social protection; social inclusion; social relations.

Abstrak

Indonesia perlu memaksimalkan kebijakan-kebijakan, program-program, serta sarana dan prasarana demi kesejahteraan lanjut usia (lansia) agar mampu menghadapi fenomena struktur *ageing population* beserta implikasinya. Salah satu hal yang perlu diperhatikan menyangkut hal tersebut adalah implementasi perlindungan sosial lansia. Beberapa penelitian terkait perlindungan sosial lansia belum banyak yang membahas tentang inklusi sosial dari sisi relasi sosialnya. Oleh sebab itu, penelitian ini akan menekankan hal tersebut. Argumen penelitian ini adalah dimensi relasi sosial yang terjalin dalam implementasi perlindungan sosial lansia yang inklusif bersifat esensial. Artinya, penelitian ini berupaya menganalisis proses inklusi sosial dalam implementasi perlindungan sosial lansia berdasarkan tiga aspek dari relasi sosial, yaitu partisipasi sosial, jaringan dan dukungan sosial, serta kualitas hubungan sosial. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif dan melakukan studi kasus di Kabupaten Garut, Jawa Barat.

Kata Kunci:

lanjut usia; perlindungan sosial; inklusi sosial; relasi sosial.

INTRODUCTION

The age structure of the population in Indonesia now leads to the structure of the aging population. That is, there is a change in the composition of the elderly population which is increasing, but the productive age and the age of infants and children are relatively stable and even tend to decline. This indicates that Indonesia will enter the elderly period or 10% of its population will be aged 60 years and over, precisely expected to occur in 2020 (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2017).

The number of the elderly population is always increasing and is predicted to continue to increase. In 2000, the number of elderly people in Indonesia was 15.1 million, increasing in 2010 to 18.04 million, and increasing again in 2014 to reach 20.24 million (BPS, 2014). As for 2017, the number of the elderly population in Indonesia reached 23.66 million people, which means 9.03% of the total population of Indonesia is elderly (BPS, 2017). Meanwhile, based on population projection data, it is predicted that the number of the elderly population in Indonesia in 2020 will be 27.08 million people, in 2025 there will be 33.69 million people, in 2030 there will be 40.95 million people, and in 2035 there will be 48.19 million people. (RI Ministry of Health, 2017).

Indonesia certainly needs to maximize its policies, programs, and facilities and

infrastructure for the welfare of the elderly to be able to deal with the above phenomenon. Seftiani (2018) states, "Elderly policy in Indonesia is already regulated in Law 13/1998, even for its implementation PP 43/2004 has also been issued. Then, at this time, the problem of the elderly that covers various aspects has been handled by stakeholders at the central and regional levels. However, in practice, often everything that is carried out is still partial and individual, not integrated and structured effectively, so that it tends not to be inclusive of the elderly as a target, such as the implementation of elderly social protection sought by the state. "

Therefore, this research focuses on the issue of implementing inclusive social protection for the elderly. The focus of social inclusion is assumed by this research to be urgent because there are gaps that have the potential to be crucial in dealing with the phenomenon of aging population structure for Indonesia.

One of the regions in Indonesia with a high population is Garut Regency. The total population of the population in the area during the last three years, 2014, 2015 and 2016, has always increased. In 2014, the total population was 217,530 people; then in 2015, the number would be 227,642 people; and in 2016, the number reached 231,168 people; lastly, in 2017, the number

has only decreased to 217,713 people (BPS Garut Regency, 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018). Thus, examining social inclusion in the implementation of elderly social protection in the area is assumed to be relevant by this research - because in terms of quantity it is quite a lot and relatively increased.

Several kinds of research specifically discuss "social inclusion and exclusion in the elderly". Some of these studies can be categorized into relativity (Kneale, 2012), agency (Schraf & Bartlam, 2008), dynamism (Walsh et al., 2012), and multidimensional (Keating et al., 2017). This research then relies on the understanding of social inclusion based on a multidimensional perspective because of its holistic and non-sectoral nature, important in understanding social inclusion.

In a multidimensional perspective, the definition of social inclusion in the elderly is "a multidimensional relational process to increase social opportunities and enhance the ability of the elderly to fulfill normatively determined social roles, thus impacting on two things: (1) at the individual level, can expand social ties in the form respect and recognition and (2) at the collective level, can increase social ties, cohesion, integration, or solidarity" (Keating et al., 2017).

Although it relies on the social inclusion of multidimensional perspectives, this study will only use one dimension from that perspective, namely the dimension of social

relations. This is due to several kind kinds of research related to social protection of the elderly that have not been much discussed about social inclusion in terms of social relations, these studies are more discussing about the system in general and social protection strategies for informal elderly (Mudiyono, 2002; Laiglesia, 2011; Malina, 2013; Susilawati & Nilakusmawati, 2015). As a result, more clearly, this study discusses the dimensions of social relations in the implementation of inclusive social protection in Garut Regency.

This research argues that the dimensions of social relations that are interwoven in the implementation of inclusive social protection are essential. That is, this research seeks to analyze the process of social inclusion in the implementation of elderly social protection based on three aspects of social relations, namely social participation, social networking and support, and the quality of social relations. Two questions that this research seeks to answer are (1) How is the implementation of elderly social protection in Garut Regency? and (2) What is the process of social inclusion in the implementation of elderly social protection in Garut Regency based on the dimensions of social relations?

METHOD

This research approach is descriptive-qualitative using case studies. This is at least based on consideration of the objectives of the research and data collection techniques undertaken. The objectives of this study are (1) to describe the implementation of elderly social protection in Garut Regency and (2) analyze the process of social inclusion based on the dimensions of social relations that are interwoven in the implementation of elderly social protection in Garut Regency. For this reason, it requires a naturalistic-interpretative (qualitative) approach because it requires a depth of data through in-depth interviews and observation as an effort to detect existing problems as a whole (Creswell, 2003). The case study was carried out in Garut Regency, West Java for the same reasons as written in the previous Introduction Chapter.

Informants in this research were selected purposively. That is, the selection was done deliberately because of consideration of the research context (Creswell, 2003). Based on this, the main informant is characterized by the parties concerned with the implementation of elderly social protection in Garut Regency, such as the elderly as the recipient subject, the government as the subject of the implementation, and the general public (community or activists of elderly homes) who assist the elderly as the recipient subject in the

social protection scheme. In detail about research informants can be seen in Table 1.

This research has two primary and secondary data collection techniques, while its validation uses a data triangulation strategy and its processing uses qualitative processing techniques — specifically thematic processing mechanisms. The primary data collection of this research was carried out by in-depth interviews and direct observation, then the secondary data collection was carried out through literature study, document search, and field notes. The validation strategy in the form of data triangulation is done by checking other sources to ensure data harmony (Creswell, 2003).

Table 1. Informant Details

Source: processed independently

Characteristics	Name (Gender)	Status	Age
Elderly	Mr. Amirullah (M)	Farm Worker	67 years
	Mrs. Sumarsini (F)	Housewife	65 years
Public (community activists elderly homes)	Mrs. Heni (M)	Social Institution Board Garut	- years
	Mrs. Atik (M)	Darul Rahmah Foundation Board	- years
Government	Mr. Syahrul Akbar, S.Sos. (M)	Head of Social and Cultural Sub Directorate 2, Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda) of Garut Regency	- years
	Mrs. Elin (F)	Head of Social Rehabilitation, Garut Regency Social Service	57 years
	Mrs. Imas (F)	Head of Section for Empowerment of Social Assistance, Garut Regency Social Service	56 years
	Mrs. Nurlela (F)	Elderly Program Technical Manager, Garut Regency Health Office	- years
	Mrs. Lia Apriani (F)	Regional Commissioner for Elderly Garut Regency	- years
	Mr. Dadang (M)	Sub-district Social Workers (TKSK) in Cikajang Sub-district, Garut Regency	- years

RESULT

The results of this research will be explained about the condition of the elderly in Garut Regency. This chapter will then be divided into two sections, namely General Overview of the Elderly in Garut Regency and Implementation of the Elderly Social Protection in Garut Regency.

General Description of Elderly in Garut Regency

One of the provinces in Indonesia with a large population of the elderly is West Java. In 2017, West Java occupies the 8th position

with the highest percentage of the elderly population of 8.67% (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2017). Specifically, the total elderly population in West Java in 2017 was 4.16 million people, consisting of 2.02 million elderly men and 2.14 million elderly women (BPS West Java, 2018). Meanwhile, the elderly dependency ratio in West Java in 2017 was 7.95 — when viewed by sex, for women it was higher than men with 8.56 compared to 7.36 (BPS West Java, 2018).

The specific location is in Garut Regency. The total population of the

population itself during the last three years, 2014, 2015 and 2016, has always been increasing. In 2014, the total population was 217,530 people; then in 2015, the number

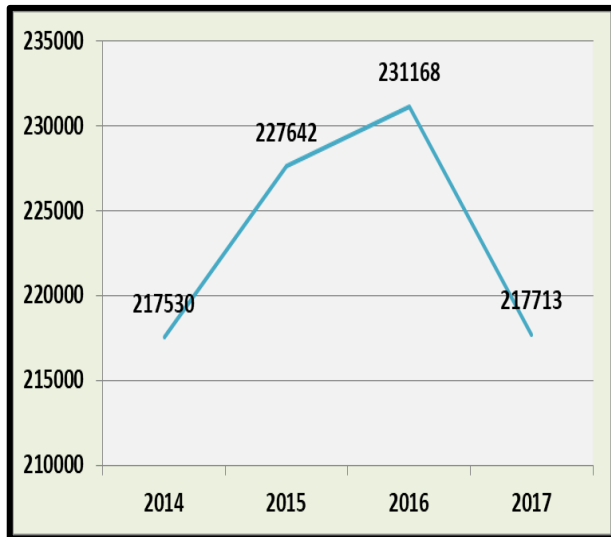


Figure 1. Trends in the Number of Elderly in Garut Regency.

Source: processed from BPS. Garut Regency (2015-2018)

would be 227,642 people; and in 2016, the number reached 231.168

soul; lastly, in 2017, the number has only decreased to 217,713 people (BPS Garut Regency, 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018).

From the number of elderly people, in Garut Regency itself, it turns out the number of elderly people classified as People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) is still quite spread out in numbers in the districts of the district. In total, the number reached 87,299 people (Dinsos Regency, Garut, 2019).

Indeed, then, based on the assessment carried out, there seems to be a tendency that the government of Garut Regency has not paid

attention to inclusive social protection of the elderly, within particular the fact that there is no fact that the elderly park for the physical and spiritual health of the elderly and facilities and infrastructure that are focused on welfare development elderly Even so, there have been enough improvements in terms of public services that facilitate the elderly, such as administrative matters in banks or hospitals.

The Garut Regency Government then included the issue of "not yet optimal fulfillment of basic services of education, health, public works, public housing, peace, public order, and community and social protection" as challenges to the development of its region, with several points related to the issue are issues of welfare and elderly social protection, such as (Garut Regency, 2019b):

- (a) Lack of independence Potential Social Welfare Resources (PSKS) as a government partner in handling PMKS
- (b) The low accessibility of facilities and infrastructure for the elderly and people with disabilities

In this regard, the Garut Regency government formulated the strategy and policy directions for the 2019-2024 RPJMD, especially in efforts to increase economic growth (pro-growth), poverty

alleviation (pro-poor), job creation (pro-jobs), and efforts to address environmental problems. (pro-environment) and sustainable development agenda (Garut Regency, 2019b).

From these focused efforts, the problem of the elderly then becomes something that is included in the strategic points above. The inclusive social protection of the elderly is the subject of careful attention in strategic efforts which include "improving basic services and optimizing a comprehensive social protection system for the poor and vulnerable", with a policy direction (Garut Regency, 2019b):

- (a) Provision of basic needs of the poor (food, livable homes, sanitation, clean water, electricity)
- (b) Health and employment insurance
- (c) Social assistance for victims of natural disasters, social disasters
- (d) Non-cash food assistance (BPNT)
- (e) Social Protection for the Poor, orphans, elderly people
- (f) Empowerment related to Social Welfare Institutions

The Implementation of Elderly Social Protection in Garut Regency

The Garut Regency Government has played a role in creating an inclusive nuance for the elderly in their area. Some of these roles are part of programs that are integrated with the central and regional (provincial) government, also in some implementations carried out by the district office in

collaboration with technical units spread over many regions within the regency.

This means that, in addition to the independent programs of the district government, there are also programs that are carried out primarily by the central and regional (provincial) governments - in this context, the district government as a support force for the implementation or extension of the existing governments at the top level. This was revealed by the prayers of one of the officials of the Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda) of Garut Regency.

Bappeda through regional budget allocations has facilitated various social protection programs for the elderly in Garut Regency by implementing protection programs in related agencies or agencies such as the Social Service, Health Service, Tourism Office, and the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). There is also a joint program with the central, provincial and indeed independent programs. In this case, the outreach of the elderly target is carried out by the technical unit. ... while in this case regarding the elderly in Garut Regency, the things that Bappeda does are (1) preparing regional budget allocations, (2) facilitating as the main sector for the implementation of coordination meetings for the strengthening of elderly institutions in Garut Regency, and (3) making a scale of priority in public services — a movement coordinated by Bappeda with the budget provision (in-depth interview with Mr. Syahrul Akbar, S. Sos., Head of Social and Cultural Sub Directorate 2, Garut Regency Bappeda).

There are several policies, programs, and facilities and infrastructure that have been implemented for the elderly in Garut Regency. This has been harmonized with the objectives that are mandated in the

Indonesian legal scheme, especially regarding the elderly, which is at least stated in Law 13/1998 on Elderly Welfare. More specifically and technically, several policies and programs that have been implemented by the Government of Garut Regency can be seen in Figure 2.

The entire implementation of policies and programs is carried out through important stages and involves various stakeholders. The participation is not only the government and related agencies but also the parties of technical units and community participation. Some important stages that need to be passed such as opinion polls, formulation, socialization, technical implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

So, this is expected to create policies or programs that are not merely top-down, but also able to capture the needs of the elderly and related communities who will contribute to fostering an inclusive environment for the elderly. This was explained by Ms. Imas, as a senior official from the Garut Regency Social Service.

... there are regular meetings with the elderly in person. This is done through socialization through TKSK, and there are also LKS-LKS. ... as far as I know, the center is conducting data validation conducted by BDT. Then, if it has been processed and verified, it is proposed for LKS such as home care, daycare, Aslut program, and provision of technical aids for the elderly. As for family support in 2019, this is gone, but in previous years there was. For example, in 2018 there were several families assisted by 51 families (in-depth interviews with Ms. Imas, Head of Section for Social Assistance Empowerment, Garut District Social Service).

Although there has been an inclusive effort from the Garut Regency Government towards the elderly in the area, there are still important issues that are still a major obstacle. For this, there are indeed problems experienced by the Garut Regency Government in optimizing an inclusive environment for the elderly in their area. Some examples of constraints such as (based on in-depth interviews with Mr. Syahrul Akbar, S. Sos., Head of Social and Cultural Sub Directorate 2 of Garut Regency Bappeda; Mrs. Elin, Head of Social Rehabilitation of Garut Regency Social Office; Mrs. Imas, Head of Social Empowerment Office of Social Affairs in Garut Regency; Mrs. Nurlela, Technical Manager of the Garut Regency Health Service Elderly Program):

- (a) The seriousness of the technical implementation unit in achieving the objectives of the elderly program which must always be monitored
- (b) Having difficulties in facilitating the follow-up budget from the coordination meeting for institutional strengthening for the elderly
- (c) An insufficient budget to optimally fulfill all the needs of the elderly in Garut Regency
- (d) In the aspect of coordination with related agencies, such as BKKBN, Bappeda, and other agencies

(e) There are too many target groups for the elderly, while the budget is limited, so it takes into consideration the scale of priorities

(f) Lack of communication that is not developed with the government

Regarding the obstacles in creating an inclusive nuance of the implementation of policies, programs, and facilities and infrastructure in Garut Regency, based on the

opinion expressed by one of the senior program technical managers in the Garut Regency Health Office, according to him, in general, the constraints faced lay in commitment and target affordability (which may also be due to budget or funding factors).

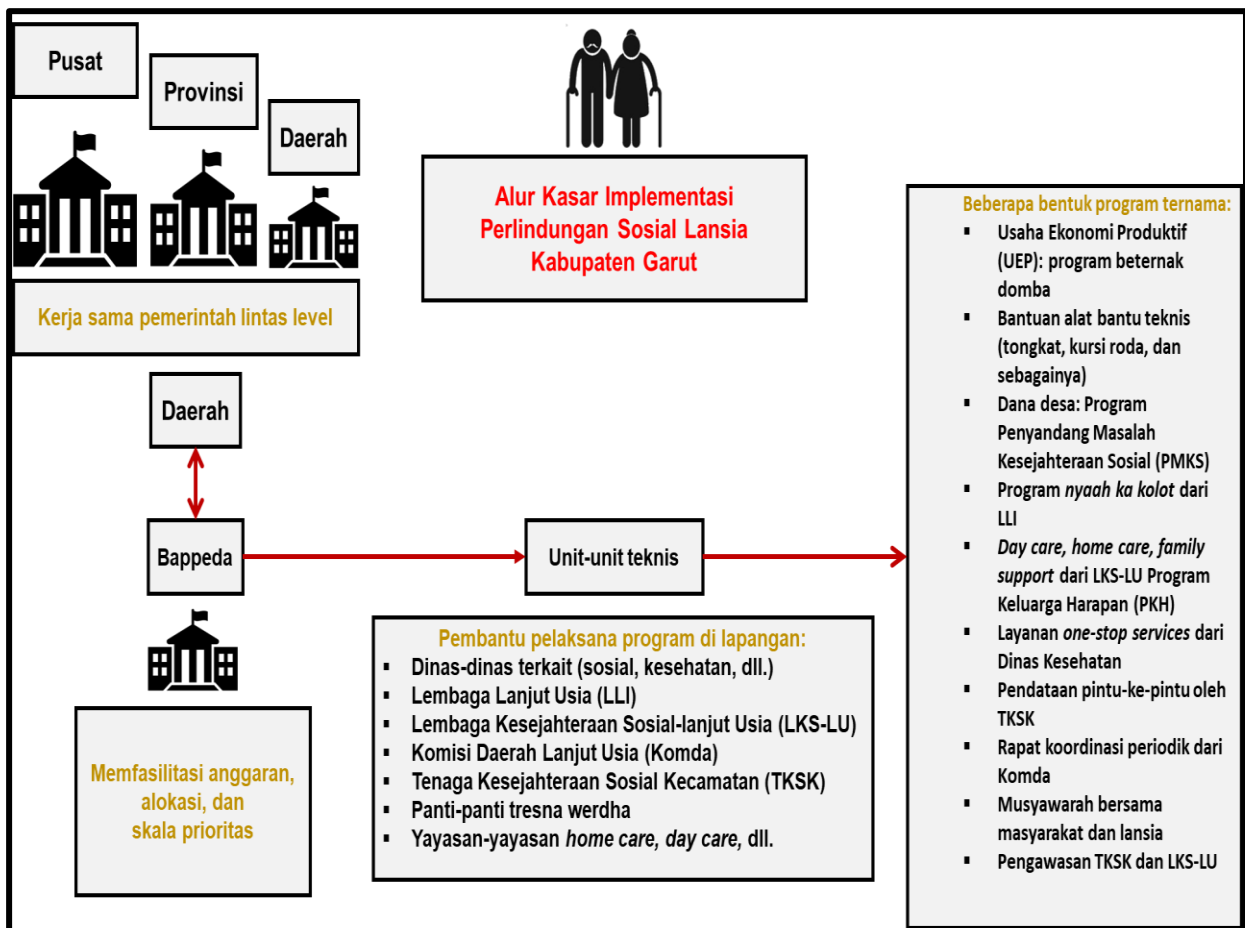


Figure 2. Scheme for the Implementation of Elderly Social Protection in Garut Regency.
 Source: processed individually

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, an analysis of the general conditions for the implementation of

inclusive social protection in Garut Regency will be presented, focusing on the

aspects of the dimension of social relations. This is in line with the arguments of this study which state that the dimensions of social relations that are interwoven in the implementation of inclusive social protection are essential. That is, this study analyzes the process of social inclusion in the implementation of elderly social protection based on three aspects of social relations, namely social participation, networks and social support, and the quality of social relations. These three aspects will then be analyzed in this chapter by breaking them down into three different sections.

Functional and Instrumental Participation: Two Forms of Inclusive Elderly Social Participation

Refer to Keating et al. (2017), the inclusive social participation of the elderly is more emphasized on the social opportunities received by the elderly in accessing various aspects of life, such as financial, employment, education or training, health, and so on. With the problem of physical and psychological vulnerability experienced by the elderly, this case is indeed important to focus on. In this case, if there are two important ones: (1) the elderly are empowered to access various aspects of life and (2) there are collective roles, for example from certain institutions, which should mediate access for the elderly to

get opportunities in various aspects those aspects of life (Keating et al., 2017).

It has also been emphasized in Law 13/1998 on Elderly Welfare that the existence of elderly social protection is an effort of the government and / or community to provide convenient services for the elderly to realize and enjoy a reasonable standard of living. The provision of social protection is intended to provide services for the elderly to realize a reasonable standard of living. Social protection is also carried out through the maintenance of the level of social welfare which is held both inside and outside the institution.

In Garut Regency, based on data collection conducted in this research, there are at least two forms of participation experienced by the elderly as part of an inclusive process in existing social protection mechanisms. This research then refers to the two forms of participation as functional and instrumental participation.

For this research, the definition of functional participation is the involvement of the elderly in the stages of planning and evaluating social protection programs for the elderly conducted by the government. This indicates that the elderly have been included, as the inclusion process should be realized, as a decision-maker in efforts to meet their welfare, so this is a good start so

that the elderly social protection programs can be right on purpose and.

Then, again for this research, in the next form of participation, instrumental participation, the definition is the participation of the elderly in the implementation phase of the elderly social protection programs organized by the government for their empowerment. That is, in this form of participation, the elderly as beneficiaries of existing programs - and holistically, these beneficiaries must reach all layers of the elderly without exception, both the neglected elderly and those who are not following the objectives of the relevant program.

In functional participation, as a form of participation that enables the elderly to play a role as one of the decision-makers of the elderly social protection programs, this is indicated by the Government of Garut Regency which does have technical units scattered in each sub-district in the District of Barat and the existence of schedules- a specific schedule for deliberation with the elderly in particular and the community in general to determine good programs to be carried out.

The scheme shows a similarity with the expression of inclusive elderly social participation expressed by Keating et al. (2017), that the elderly deserve to be empowered to access various aspects of life, in this case including taking the role of decision-

makers in decisions that are quite political, namely the formulation of social protection programs for the elderly from Garut Regency.

Of course, they encourage and help. The most important way is to conduct large-scale socialization to all directions, especially to LKS-LU, PKK, and youth clubs in each sub-district in every month there is a coordination meeting. The point is that this is done in stages, such as holding a joint coordination meeting. (in-depth interview with Ms. Elin, Head of Social Rehabilitation, Garut Regency Social Service).

Specifically, regarding this form of participation, there is a unit called the District Social Welfare Workers (TKSK) which is indeed assigned to the field to reach the elderly. The main objective is to provide access to information, access to use, and assist the administrative process for the elderly as a whole regarding the implementation of social protection programs in Garut Regency. As for some of the tasks of the TKSK, as revealed by one of its officers, are as follows (based on in-depth interviews with Mr. Dadang, TKSK in Cikajang Sub-district, Garut Regency):

- (a) Data collection
 - (b) Distribution of social assistance, such as elderly social security
 - (c) Coordination with the Social Service.
- "This is to update the data in the field," said Mr. Dadang, TKSK in Cikajang Sub-district, Garut Regency

(d) Coordination with local government regarding elderly aspirations and programs

(e) Coordination with the social environment.

"This is also important because we coordinate with residents or around the house so to educate the importance of creating a friendly home environment for the elderly and help the elderly if there are difficulties," explained Mr. Dadang, TKSK in Cikajang District, Garut Regency

(f) Finally, coordination with PSM for family support

Then, on instrumental participation, as a form of participation that enables the elderly to receive benefits from the implementation of existing social protection programs, this is indicated by a variety of programs that are indeed held inside and outside the institution. The scheme shows, in line with the expression of inclusive elderly social participation expressed by Keating et al. (2017), that there are collective roles, for example from certain institutions, which should mediate access for the elderly to get opportunities in various aspects of life, in this case, both the role of the government directly, its technical units, institutions elderly, or private.

Technical Support, Capacity Building, and Coordination Facilitation: Support and Social Network Inclusive Elderly

Keating et al. (2017) emphasize that social networking and support are important aspects of elderly social inclusion. In this case, it is emphasized that the definition is to reduce the social disadvantage experienced by the elderly due to the absence of parties acting as "mediators" either formally or informally for the elderly's self-empowerment (Keating et al., 2017). That is, there are social network and support, or the formation of groups that network and support with a focus on the issue of welfare of the elderly so that the elderly do not feel excluded as part of the community.

Formal and informal emphasis refers to groups that do have an obligation to help, such as the government and its technical units that have been given a mandate by the state, and groups that are not obliged but have concerns and commitments regarding the elderly, such as the community, neighborhood, private, or different generations (young people and so on) (Keating et al., 2017).

The above becomes one of the important foundations in the narrative of inclusiveness. This is because, philosophically, the growth of an inclusive community environment means that there is a perceived impact on the community for at least two things: "(1) at the individual level or the intended target of people to be

included, they can expand social ties in the form of respect and recognition and (2) at the collective level, this means that as a community unit, it can increase social ties, cohesion, integration and solidarity” (Keating et al., 2017).

Accordingly, important social inclusion is treated as one that can refer to a process that encourages social interaction between people with socially relevant attributes or impersonal institutional mechanisms in opening access to participation in all areas of social life (Silver, 2015). Thus, there must be parties who play a role in empowering the elderly so that the inclusive meaning is felt like the embodiment of community unity or culture created in the community.

In Garut Regency, based on data collection conducted by this research, there are at least three important aspects recorded in the context of support and social networks: technical support, capacity building support, coordination facilitation. All three are run by the collaboration of the central, provincial, and regional governments, related technical units (offices, institutions, institutions, etc.), communities or foundations, the private sector, and neighborhoods.

In the inclusive definition of Keating et al. (2017), it is important to emphasize that there is an impact on the perceived collective level, this means the emergence of something as a community unity that can increase social

ties, cohesion, integration, and overall systemic solidarity and culture.

In the aspect of technical support, the definitions are supports that are instrumental to the productivity of the elderly. Some of this assistance is certainly provided by various layers, such as the central, provincial and regional governments, related technical units (agencies, institutions, institutions, etc.), communities or foundations, and the private sector, through down-stream mechanisms -top by conducting data collection directly by technical units, data collection by institutions, or the existence of a coordination meeting that is conducted periodically on the proposal of the Garut Regency government.

... we also provide technical aids to help elderly people live their lives, such as hearing aids, wheelchairs, etc. (in-depth interview with Imas, Head of Social Assistance Empowerment, Garut Regency Social Service).

... as for the private sector, some CSR-CSR has entered. Students also often practice here and carry out certain social service programs (in-depth interviews with Mrs. Heni, Garut Regency Senior Management Board)

Furthermore, in the aspect of capacity-building support, the definition is non-instrumental support for elderly productivity. Similar to what was before, some of the existing assistance was certainly provided by various layers, such as the central, provincial and regional

governments, related technical units (offices, institutions, institutions, etc.), communities or foundations, and the private sector, through a down-top mechanism by conducting direct data collection by technical units, data collection by the institution, or the existence of a coordination meeting conducted periodically on the proposal of the Garut Regency government.

... specifically for TKSK in Cikajang Sub-district, its role regarding increasing the capacity of the elderly is the role of this organization is to motivate the families of the elderly themselves to continue to provide healthy support for the elderly - don't ignore it because you also care and will help if there are difficulties, then we also intensively carry out what is called the family support program, this is the main goal to control the activities of the elderly with the families of the elderly, and there is also a home visit to the elderly, both productive and unproductive. Although the main thing is not productive. ... lastly, yes, basically so, yes, we foster communication with the elderly at certain points. For me, yes, it means in Cikajang Sub-district (in-depth interview with Mr. Dadang, TKSK in Cikajang Sub-district, Garut Regency).

Finally, regarding aspects of social networking, the facilitation of coordination is not only done by certain units to mediate the elderly with the authorities such as the central and regional governments or the private sector, but also that they continue to work to build networks for the community and young generation so that they have the same attention. same with the issue of elderly welfare.

This is a comprehensive inclusive mechanism effort in aspects of the social dimension. Because it is increasingly possible for the creation of inclusive community

culture and allows the presence of impacts in the form of a collective level that can increase social ties, cohesion, integration, or solidarity ”(Keating et al., 2017). It is important to make the network to build the implementation of inclusive social protection through the involvement of collective roles, for example from certain institutions, which should mediate access for the elderly to get opportunities in various aspects of life (Keating et al., 2017).

The mechanism built by cross-sectoral coordination. ... encouragement or support is carried out through the facilitation of local budgets for preparation, implementation, and monitoring of elderly social protection programs. ... Bappeda through regional budget allocations has facilitated various social protection programs for the elderly in Garut Regency by implementing protection programs in related agencies or agencies such as the Social Service, Health Service, Tourism Office, and the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). There is also a joint program with the central, provincial, or indeed independent programs (in-depth interviews with Mr. Syahrul Akbar, S. Sos., Head of Social and Cultural Sub Directorate 2, Garut Regency Bappeda).

For the younger generation, certainly involved. We also want them to have a concern for the elderly. So, at this foundation, regeneration is carried out by involving teachers in the foundation's social environment, both in the administrative aspects for the data collection of young children and also for technical social services later on how the young person can play a role (in-depth interview with Ms. Atik, Foundation Manager Darul Rahmah, a foundation that has the mandate to carry out home care for the elderly from the Garut Regency Government).

As for some of the roles that are owned by the home care foundation, in this case, which is given a mandate by the Government of the Regency of Garut is the

Darul Rahmah Foundation, is as follows (based on in-depth interviews with Ms. Atik, Manager of the Darul Rahmah Foundation):

- (a) Assist in preparing the administration to get home care services from the Ministry of Social Affairs
- (b) The Preparation of proposals for access to social assistance for the elderly in Garut Regency
- (c) Participating in various activities both organized by the Social Service, Regional Government, and the Ministry of Social Affairs such as Coordination Meeting or technical guidance (Bimtek) on elderly issues

Quality of Social Relations: Affective Harmony, Recognition, and Respect for the Elderly

Finally, in the dimension of social relations, one of the important things conveyed in the concept of elderly social inclusion for Keating et al. (2017) is the quality of social relations for the elderly. In this case, it means, various parties who do interact with the elderly in the social protection program of the elderly need to foster affective attachment to the elderly as an embodiment of an inclusive concept so that the elderly have a feeling of being involved, fostering an understanding that the elderly are also part of the community who indeed have roles certain role, which in the future is

expected to provide psychological well-being for the elderly (Keating et al., 2017).

This is also an important impact on the level of implementation of inclusive processes, namely at the individual level that will expand social ties in the form of respect and recognition. As a result, in this context, even the elderly as individuals will feel given respect and recognition, not excluded from a variety of social relations including existing forms of elderly social protection programs.

In the end, it will deliver the elderly as individuals who are indeed empowered in accordance with what is expected in Law 13/1998 on Elderly Welfare. Not only the elderly as objects that merely get protection, but the elderly also have certain roles in society. In addition to obtaining these services, in the Act above, the elderly have obligations to (Saputro et al., 2015):

- (1) Guiding and giving advice wisely and wisely based on knowledge and experience, especially in the family environment, in order to maintain dignity and improve their welfare.
- (2) Practicing and transforming the knowledge, expertise, skills, abilities, and experience they have to the next generation.
- (3) Providing role models in all aspects of life to future generations.

The above implies that the elderly are also expected to participate socially in social aspects. In such a context, service to the elderly is expected to not only have an impact on material well-being, but also a form of respect and recognition that can make the elderly believe in their role. Thus, the inclusive process also needs to target affective attachment which results in psychological well-being. The Garut Regency Government has also sought to establish quality harmonious social relations through its technical units.

I am very happy that the employees are good and those who come here like students are also very helpful (in-depth interview with Ms. Sumarsini, Elderly Citizen of Garut Regency).

Well, the efforts built by Komda to achieve good social relations with the elderly are through regular official visits to the elderly target group. It's routine. Usually, there is always a month at least once. This is also important because at the same time it accommodates aspirations and monitors the development of the elderly as well as the elderly programs that are being carried out (in-depth interview with Ms. Lia Apriani, Senior Commissioner of the Garut Regency Regional Elderly).

... students also often practice here and hold certain social service programs, educational institutions often share in the interests of the welfare of the elderly. The family was happy to have so many friends. ... this is very important. The psychological health of the elderly at the institution so that they are happy, is always optimized. We do not position ourselves as someone who helps the elderly, but, yes ... we are friends of the elderly when in the institution. Harmonious relationships are definitely important. (in-depth interview with Mrs. Heni, Senior Manager of Garut Regency)

Table 2. Overview of Dimensions of Social Relations in the Inclusive Elderly Social Protection of Garut Regency

Source: processed Individually

Theory	Dimension	Aspect	Sub-aspect or form	Findings	Obstacles
Inclusive Elderly Social Protection	Social relation	Social participation	Functional Participation (elderly also vote in the planning and evaluation stages of the elderly social protection program)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participated in periodic coordination meetings with Komda Elderly, LKS-LU, PKK, and youth organizations ▪ Regular meetings by TKSK to validate administrative data, assist administrative processes, and accommodate aspirations ▪ Daycare and home care services by the foundation ▪ The joint program that is arranged based on the needs in <i>tresna werdha</i> homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequency of meetings is not routine or erratic — even though the title is "routine or periodic" ▪ The manifestation of the aspirations of the elderly is not always comprehensive due to internal problems of the government and inter-governmental coordination that is not optimal in communicating aspirations
			Instrumental Participation (the elderly can receive benefits in implementing the elderly social protection program)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Following the Productive Economy business program: sheep livestock program ▪ Get help tools for the elderly (canes, wheelchairs, etc.) from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, related agencies, and institutions ▪ Get village funds for PMKS ▪ Get PKH from the Directorate General of Social Affairs Ministry of Social Affairs ▪ Obtain distribution of CSR from the private sector through institutions and foundations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The budget is not proportional to the number of elderly people as beneficiaries
		Support and Social Networks	Technical Support (material support for elderly productivity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance for elderly people (sticks, wheelchairs, etc.) from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, related agencies, and institutions ▪ Village funds for PMKS ▪ PKH from the Directorate General of Social Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The budget is not proportional to the number of elderly people as beneficiaries

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of CSR from the private sector through institutions and foundations 	
			<p>Support for Strengthening the Capacity of the Elderly (non-material support for the empowerment of the elderly)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Productive Economy business program: sheep livestock program ▪ Social training according to the interests and talents of the elderly from the relevant agencies, in collaboration with TKSK, institutions, foundations, and the private sector ▪ Elderly health evaluation program from the regional health office ▪ Motivation and learning for families, the elderly, and their neighbors during the home visit by TKSK ▪ Development of self-motivation for the elderly to become elderly who are happy, prosperous, and independent by the home care foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commitment to program sustainability ▪ Market access for empowered elderly people
			<p>Coordination Facilitation (parties act as "mediators" for the elderly to access the elderly's social protection program)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross-sectoral coordination, encouraging through the facilitation of regional budgets for preparation, implementation, to the monitoring of elderly social protection programs by local governments and regional planning agencies ▪ Monitoring and evaluation of technical units in the implementation of the elderly social protection program, such as the offices, LLI, LKS-LU, Komda, TKSK, institutions, and foundations ▪ TKSK partners for each district: do a home visit, help with the administrative process, and accommodate aspirations ▪ Coordination for all Posyandus in each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination between different levels of government (center to the province, region to the province, department to region, etc.) is not smooth ▪ Government's commitment to the maximum in inclusive mechanisms of social protection programs for the elderly - there is an informant stating that "the relevant agencies do not carry out proactive activities, but rather appear to be waiting for more for the target groups of the elderly, so this is limited to

				sub-district through a one-stop services program from the regional health office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PSM regeneration and youth organizations to encourage young people who are concerned with the issue of elderly welfare by the Elderly Regional Commission 	trying to fulfill obligations in terms of duties and functions only
		Quality of Social Relations	Affective Harmony / Respect and Recognition for the Elderly (Mental and psychological well-being)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Harmonious" culture in the orphanage ▪ Open as wide access as possible for external parties to institutions or foundations, such as the private sector, students, communities, and others ▪ Home-visit by TKSK ▪ Komda's routine coordination meeting is proposed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The frequency of meetings is not routine or uncertain — even though the title is "routine or periodic"

RECOMMENDATION

Some important constraints found in this research concern the dimensions of social relations that are interwoven in the implementation of inclusive social protection such as:

- (a) The frequency of meetings is not routine or erratic — even though the title is "routine or periodic"
- (b) The realization of the aspirations of the elderly is not always comprehensive because of internal problems of the government and inter-governmental coordination that is not optimal in following up on aspirations
- (c) The budget is not proportional to the number of elderly people as beneficiaries
- (d) Commitment to program sustainability
- (e) Market access for empowered elderly people
- (f) Coordination between different levels of government (center to the province, region to the province, department to region, etc.) is not smooth
- (g) Government's commitment to the maximum in the inclusive mechanism of social protection programs for the elderly - there is an informant who stated that "the relevant agencies do not carry out activities that are proactive, but rather appear to be waiting more for the target group of the elderly, so this is

limited to trying to fulfill obligations in main task aspects only...

As a result, based on these constraints, there are two suggestions or recommendations proposed in this study for social workers. First, systemic advice - this is consistent with the goals of social workers who must be able to improve the effectiveness and humane workings of systems that provide people with resources and services and develop and improve social policies (Suharto, 2005; Fahrudin, 2012). Furthermore, secondly, personal advice - this is in accordance with the goals of social workers who should be able to improve people's abilities to solve problems, overcome, and develop or empower these problems, also in accordance with the role of social workers as facilitators, intermediaries, and mediators (Suharto, 2005; Fahrudin, 2012).

The systemic recommendations referred to (1) social workers developing simple schemes or forming committees that are able to optimize the follow-up of the aspirations of elderly needs that are accommodated at regular meetings. Its function is to ensure the frequency of routine meetings to accommodate aspirations and reduce problems of intergovernmental coordination at various levels or levels in realizing aspirations and (2) social workers compile monitoring and evaluation

indicators for technical units for sustainable capacity building programs for the elderly - this is a form of commitment that should be shown by the government for an inclusive mechanism in the elderly social protection program.

Finally, the personal advice in question is that social workers apply creative approaches to foster relationships with the elderly in order to foster harmonious social relations in institutions or when personal services such as home and daycare, so that the elderly can feel a form of recognition and respect for themselves for belief oneself to empower or play a role in society, such as approaches through role games or board games.

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