

ABSTRAK

Meningkatnya jumlah lansia terlantar akibat lemahnya dukungan keluarga, keterbatasan ekonomi, serta penurunan kondisi fisik dan psikososial menuntut adanya strategi rehabilitasi sosial yang mampu memulihkan keberfungsian sosial mereka. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan strategi rehabilitasi sosial bagi lansia terlantar di Rumah Singgah Dinas Sosial Kota Bandung, mengidentifikasi faktor pendukung dan penghambat pelaksanaannya, serta menjelaskan upaya mengatasi hambatan tersebut. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Informan dipilih secara *purposive* yang terdiri atas tiga lansia terlantar, satu pekerja sosial, dan satu pengelola rumah singgah. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan studi dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis secara tematik melalui *open coding* , *axial coding* , dan *selective coding* . Keabsahan data dilakukan dengan triangulasi sumber, triangulasi teknik, *member check* , serta *thick and rich description* . Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi rehabilitasi sosial dilaksanakan melalui tahapan *engagement* , asesmen, perencanaan intervensi, pelaksanaan intervensi, tindak lanjut, rujukan, dan terminasi dengan intervensi pada aspek fisik meliputi pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar, psikologis meliputi konseling serta dukungan emosional, sosial meliputi kegiatan bimbingan sosial, spiritual meliputi bimbingan keagamaan, serta perlindungan dan hak sosial meliputi advokasi pemenuhan hak lansia. Strategi tersebut didukung oleh kompetensi pekerja sosial, fasilitas, dan kerja sama lintas sektor, sedangkan hambatannya meliputi keterbatasan sumber daya manusia, kompleksitas permasalahan, kondisi kesehatan lanjut usia, dan minimnya dukungan keluarga. Upaya penanggulangannya dilakukan melalui penguatan koordinasi, optimalisasi peran pekerja sosial, peningkatan pendampingan psikososial, dan pengembangan jejaring pelayanan sosial.

Kata Kunci: Strategi Rehabilitasi Sosial, Lansia Terlantar, Rumah Singgah, Pekerja Sosial, Keberfungsian Sosial.

ABSTRACT

The increasing number of neglected older adults due to weak family support, economic constraints, and declining physical and psychosocial conditions calls for social rehabilitation strategies capable of restoring their social functioning. This study aims to describe social rehabilitation strategies for neglected older adults at the Bandung City Social Services Temporary Shelter, identify factors that support and hinder their implementation, and explain efforts to overcome these obstacles. The study employed a qualitative method using a case study approach. Informants were selected through purposive sampling and consisted of three neglected older adults, one social worker, and one shelter manager. Data were collected through in depth interviews, observations, and document analysis, and were then analyzed thematically using open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. Data validity was ensured through source triangulation, technique triangulation, member checking, and thick and rich description. The results indicate that social rehabilitation strategies are implemented through the stages of engagement, assessment, intervention planning, intervention implementation, follow-up, referral, and termination, with interventions in the physical aspect include meeting basic needs, in the psychological aspect, counseling and emotional support in the social aspect, social guidance activities, in the spiritual aspect, religious guidance, and in the area of protection and social rights, advocacy for the fulfillment of the rights of older adults. These strategies are supported by social workers' competencies, facilities, and cross-sectoral collaboration, while the obstacles include limited human resources, the complexity of the issues, the health conditions of the elderly, and a lack of family support. Mitigation efforts are carried out through strengthening coordination, optimizing the role of social workers, enhancing psychosocial support, and developing social service networks.

Keywords: Social Rehabilitation Strategy, Neglected Older Adults, Temporary Shelter, Social Workers, Social Functioning.

RINGKESAN

Naékna jumlah lansia anu diabaikeun, alatan kurangna dukungan kulawarga, watesan finansial, jeung turunna kasejahteraan fisik jeung psikososial maranéhna, merlukeun strategi rehabilitasi sosial anu sanggup mulangkeun fungsi sosial maranéhna. Panilitian ieu boga tujuan pikeun ngajelaskeun strategi rehabilitasi sosial pikeun lansia anu ditelantarkeun di Pangungsian Palayanan Sosial Kota Bandung, pikeun ngaidentifikasi faktor-faktor anu ngarojong jeung ngahalangan palaksanaanna, sarta pikeun ngajelaskeun usaha pikeun ngungkulan halangan-halangan éta. Panilitian ieu ngagunakeun métode kualitatif kalayan pendekatan studi kasus. Informan dipilih ngaliwatan sampel purposif sarta diwangun ku tilu lansia anu ditelantarkeun, hiji pagawé sosial, jeung hiji manajer pangungsian. Data dikumpulkeun ngaliwatan wawancara jero, observasi, jeung analisis dokumén, teras dianalisis sacara tematik maké open coding, axial coding, jeung selective coding. Validitas data dijamin ngaliwatan triangulasi sumber, triangulasi metodologis, member checking, jeung katerangan kandel jeung jembar. Hasilna nunjukkeun yén strategi rehabilitasi sosial dilaksanakeun ngaliwatan tahapan kalibet, asesmen, perencanaan intervensi, palaksanaan intervensi, tindak lanjut, réferal jeung panutup. Intervensi dina widang fisik ngawengku nyumponan kabutuhan dasar, dina widang psikologis, konseling jeung dukungan émosional, dina widang sosial, kagiatan bimbingan sosial, dina widang spiritual, bimbingan agama, sarta dina widang perlindungan jeung hak sosial, advokasi pikeun nyumponan hak-hak lansia. Strategi-strategi ieu didukung ku kompetensi pagawé sosial, fasilitas, jeung gawé bareng lintas séktor, sedengkeun halanganana ngawengku sumber daya manusa anu kawates, kompleksitas masalah, kaayaan kaséhatan lansia, jeung kurangna dukungan kulawarga. Usaha pikeun ngungkulan tantangan ieu dilakukeun ku nguatkeun koordinasi, ngoptimalkeun peran pagawé sosial, ningkatkeun dukungan psikososial, jeung ngembangkeun jaringan palayanan sosial.

Kecap konci: Strategi Réhabilitasi Sosial, Jalma sepuh anu diabaikan, Tempat pangungsian samentara, Pagawé sosial, Fungsi sosial.