

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ELDERLY FAMILY DEVELOPMENT (BKL) PROGRAM IN TUAH MADANI DISTRICT, PEKANBARU CITY

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ABSTRACT

The Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) is a program developed by BKKBN to improve the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of the elderly to support the achievement of resilient elderly through seven dimensions, namely the spiritual dimension, the intellectual dimension, the physical dimension, the emotional dimension, the social dimension of society, the professional dimension of vocational and the environmental dimension. This study aims to find out the Implementation of the Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City and what are the Factors that hinder the Implementation of the Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City. This research was conducted using a qualitative research method with informants from the Head of Family Resilience and Welfare at DPPKB Pekanbaru City, staff at DPPKB, Family Planning Field Officers (PLKB), BKL cadres, BKL members, and communities in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City. The results of the study show that the Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City has not been running optimally, which can be seen from several indicators of main activities and development activities. The inhibiting factors are (1) Lack of budget in the implementation of the BKL program (2) Lack of awareness of the elderly community to participate (3) Lack of socialization to the community (4) Limited understanding of cadres (5) Limited infrastructure facilities (6) Cadres who are not given honorarium so that they are less consistent or active in carrying out BKL activities (7) Insufficient field officers for a large area.

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the number and proportion of the elderly population is increasing rapidly. By 2045, it is estimated that one in five Indonesians will be elderly. The results of population projections reported by the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas together with the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) stated that by 2045, the elderly population will reach around 19.8% of the total population of 318.9 million people (Sari Seftiani 2020).

The 2020 population census data indicates an increase in the number of people aged 65 years and older in Indonesia, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency. From 1970 to 2020, census results continued to increase, rising from 2.49% in the first year to 5.95% in 2020 (Rahmatullilah Ta'ala, Ahmad Suprastiyo 2021). This increase certainly presents various significant challenges, especially in terms of fulfilling welfare and providing adequate services for this age group. The Government of Indonesia has shown commitment through various policies, including Law Number 13 of 1998 concerning Welfare of the Elderly. The Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) is one of the efforts to improve the quality of life of the elderly through improving family knowledge, attitudes, and skills in supporting resilient elderly (BKKBN. Elderly Family Development Activity Group. 2019).

The Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) is a program developed by BKKBN starting in 2012 in accordance with the regulation of the head of the national population and family planning agency number 85/PER/F3/2012 concerning guidelines for fostering resilience for elderly families is still unable to accommodate the development of needs regarding the management of elderly family development activity groups which then emerged the latest regulations to become the Regulation of the National Family Planning Population Agency Number 13 of 2019 About the Management of the Elderly Family Development Activity Group. This regulation is the basis for the management of BKL. The BKL program includes various activities such as counseling, family gatherings, home visits, referrals and others. The Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) aims to provide socialization, counseling or counseling and coaching aimed directly at the elderly themselves and families who have the elderly as a form of increasing family resilience. In Pekanbaru City, the implementation of this program is under the authority of the Population Control and Family Planning Office (DPPKB).

This program is focused on improving the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of the elderly to support the achievement of healthy, active, independent, and productive conditions or known as resilient elderly through seven dimensions, namely the spiritual dimension, the intellectual dimension, the physical dimension, the emotional dimension, the social dimension of society, the professional dimension of vocational and the environmental dimension with a promotion (promotive), prevention (preventive), treatment (curative) approach, and rehabilitation (BKKBN 2023).

The elderly are individuals who have entered the age of more than 60 years, where the aging process will naturally occur with age. At this stage, the elderly face various forms of decline in function, both physically and psychologically. Physical decline that is commonly experienced includes increased susceptibility to diseases, fatigue easily, and weakened muscle strength, which can overall affect the ability of the elderly to carry out daily activities. The health condition of the elderly is not solely determined by the existence of diseases, but also by various other factors indirectly. However, low public awareness of the health and welfare of the elderly is still a problem, which is largely due to a lack of education and understanding in the elderly.

In this context, the existence of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) program is expected to play a role in overcoming these problems.

Table 1.1 Number of Elderly by District in Pekanbaru City

Yes	District	Number of Elderly		
		2023 (Soul)	2024 (Soul)	Jan-June 2025 (Soul)
1	Sukajadi	4.389	4.624	4.937
2	Pekanbaru City	2.570	2.718	2.942
3	Sail	2.197	2.329	2.525
4	Fifty	4.498	4.767	5.240
5	Gunpowder	4.225	4.413	4.750
6	Western Tassels	1.459	1.650	1.891
7	Bukit Raya	8.871	9.568	10.387
8	Stuttgart	4.837	5.332	5.960
9	Marpoyan Peace	10.664	11.589	12.774
10	Tenayan Raya	8.101	8.795	9.744
11	Umbrella	8.662	9.227	10.041
12	Tassel	8.115	8.801	9.577
13	Tuah Madani	7.832	8.930	10.068
14	Kulim	3.102	3.618	4.145
15	East Tufts	2.525	2.821	3.137
	Pekanbaru City	82.047	89.182	98.118

Source: Pekanbaru City Population and Civil Registration Office for 2023-2025

The city of Pekanbaru, as one of the cities with a significant number of elderly people, also implements the BKL program. Tuah Madani District, with the number of elderly people continuing to increase from 7,832 people in 2023 then increasing to 8,930 in 2024 and then increasing to 10,068 people in mid-2025. One of the areas in Pekanbaru City that has a BKL group is Tuah Madani District which is still running the BKL program. The BKL program is run by Family Planning Field Officers (PLKB) and Cadres who have broad responsibilities ranging from collecting data on the families of the elderly and the elderly themselves, carrying out counseling and coaching, conducting home visits, identifying vulnerable elderly, developing BKL group activities with BKL group management, consulting with PLKB, to making referrals to related partners such as health centers/posyandu for the elderly, religious leaders/BKMT, traditional leaders, community leaders, sub-district heads and other partners. However, based on the results of research that has been carried out by researchers in Tuah Madani sub-district, Pekanbaru city, the implementation of BKL

activities in the field faces a number of obstacles, namely: such as low participation of the elderly, lack of socialization and publication, limited facilities and infrastructure, human resources (HR), and the elderly who do not have an independent business.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public policy is the work done by the government (whether it aims to solve problems, increase human resources, stop acts of terrorism, or others) and it produces something (Dye 1992). According to (Jann and Wegrich 2007) Public policy can also be interpreted as a directed and deliberate action to achieve goals implemented by the government and not by one's own decisions (Desrinelti, Afifah, and Gistituati 2021).

The policy implementation model of George C. Edward III highlights four main variables that affect the success of implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure (Edward III, 1980). Van Meter and Van Horn's (1975) model emphasizes the importance of policy size and objectives, resources, characteristics of implementing agents, implementing attitudes, communication between organizations, and the economic, social, and political environment. Meanwhile, Grindle's (1980) model views policy implementation as a political and administrative process influenced by the content and context of the policy.

The Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) is a program developed by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) to improve the quality of life of the elderly through improving family knowledge, attitudes, and skills in supporting resilient elderly (BKKBN. Elderly Family Development Activity Group. 2019). This program aims to realize healthy, active, independent, and productive elderly people through the application of seven dimensions of resilient elderly, namely spiritual, intellectual, physical, emotional, social, vocational, and environmental (BKKBN 2023).

The elderly or elderly are people who are 60 years old and above (Law No.13 of 1998). At this stage, they are faced with developmental tasks that demand adjustment to new roles in life. If these developmental tasks are successfully completed, the elderly tend to feel meaningful achievements, which ultimately foster life satisfaction and happiness. On the other hand, failure to complete developmental tasks can lead to feelings of disappointment, hopelessness, and decreased emotional well-being. Aging is defined as the last period in a person's life, which is when a person has passed a more pleasant past or a more favorable past (Hurlock, 2004). According to Hurlock (2004), people are considered elderly when they are 60 years old and older, although some experts have different perspectives on the age limit for the elderly (Nabilah Rizkiah, Lukmawati 2021).

METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a qualitative descriptive approach to investigate the implementation of the Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City. Data were collected through field observations and in-depth interviews. Informants were selected using purposive sampling techniques, based on criteria relevant to the needs of research information. The primary data source

involved 12 informants, supplemented by secondary data from scientific journals on the implementation of the BKL Program and the official website of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN).

Qualitative data collection techniques are applied to comprehensively explain and analyze individual or group events and perceptions related to program implementation. Interviews, observations, and documentation collection are the main instruments in this process. Direct observation is carried out to collect data through direct observation of the research object, which is then recorded and recorded systematically. Through this approach, the research seeks to understand in depth the extent of the implementation of the BKL Program in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City, and identify factors that hinder the effectiveness of its implementation.

This study uses the interactive analysis model of Miles and Huberman (2014) which includes data reduction, descriptive narrative data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The validity of the data is ensured through triangulation of sources (comparison of informant data) and triangulation of methods (integration of interviews, observations, documentation) to increase the reliability and validity of results (Moleong, 2018).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City

The Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) is a program developed by BKKBN starting in 2012 in accordance with the regulation of the head of the national population and family planning agency number 85/PER/F3/2012 concerning guidelines for fostering resilience for elderly families but still cannot accommodate the development of needs regarding the management of elderly family development activity groups which then emerged the latest regulation to become the regulation of the national family planning population agency number 13 years 2019 about the management of the elderly family development activity group. The researcher elaborated based on the regulation of the national population and family planning agency number 13 of 2019 concerning the management of groups of elderly family development activities, namely the main activities and development activities

1. Main activities

The main activity is a series of main activities or activities carried out by the BKL group to achieve the goal of fostering and counseling the elderly, namely improving their overall quality of life through the seven dimensions of resilient elderly, this activity is very important for the elderly population because it has the potential to improve their quality of life. Through this program, it is hoped that the elderly can become resilient, independent, healthy, active, and useful individuals, both for themselves and the surrounding environment.

Based on the results of the study, the main indicators of the implementation of the elderly family development program (BKL) in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City have not been maximized because a number of problems are still found, namely:

a. Communication, Information and Socialization

Based on the results of the study, the effectiveness of information communication and program socialization is still not optimal. This is shown by the fact that there are still many elderly people in Tuah Madani District who are not informed about the benefits and existence of the program. In fact, the active participation of the elderly in this program has the potential to make a significant contribution to improving their quality of life. In line with these findings, Mrs. Indah Rasuta, S.IP, M.Si, as the Head of Family Resilience and Welfare at the Pekanbaru City DPPKB Office, stated that socialization activities have experienced obstacles for the past three years due to budget limitations. Budget submission has been carried out every year, only more budgets are held for programs that are a priority scale. This statement indicates that budget allocation is a crucial factor in the implementation of program socialization in a sustainable manner. Therefore, related to program socialization, it needs to be carried out periodically so that the wider community knows about this program.

With the data listed above, this is also in line with the data that the researcher found from the Riau Province BKKBN SIGA Application for 2023-2025 as follows:

Table 1.2 Number of BKL Targets and Members by Sub-district in Pekanbaru City

Yes	District	BKL Target			BKL Members		
		2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
1	Sukajadi	2.432	2.565	2.746	53	67	68
2	Pekanbaru City	1.228	1.261	1.294	85	133	133
3	Sail	1.212	1.377	1.406	26	36	36
4	Fifty	2.056	2.202	2.252	11	15	21
5	Gunpowder	2.173	2.293	2.341	33	41	54
6	Western Tassels	939	1.016	1.052	25	38	38
7	Bukit Raya	5.166	5.746	6.163	152	185	185
8	Stuttgart	2.787	3.089	3.183	50	71	71
9	Marpoyan Peace	6.249	6.941	7.338	46	523	601
10	Tenayan Raya	4.688	5.126	5.843	97	167	211
11	Umbrella	4.848	5.235	5.346	46	376	376
12	Tassel	5.080	5.553	5.961	67	137	146

13	Tuah Madani	5.422	6.315	6.528	114	196	197
14	Kulim	2.510	2.928	2.976	15	58	68
15	East Tufts	1.691	1.881	1.949	105	139	262

Source: Riau Province BKKBN SIGA Application for 2023-2025

b. Facilities and Infrastructure

The availability of facilities and infrastructure in all elderly family development groups (BKL) in Tuah Madani sub-district is inadequate, observations show that the majority and even almost all BKL groups do not have complete facilities and infrastructure to support activities starting from material books about BKL, BKL kits, participatory media, promotional media, IADL/ADL Forms, Laptops/computers, health check kits, BKL group nameplates to buildings or program venues are not available. The absence of facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of the program also hinders the implementation which ultimately has an impact on programs that have not been successful. This condition significantly hinders the effectiveness of program implementation, which in turn has an impact on the achievement of maximum program success. Therefore, it is hoped that the procurement of infrastructure facilities is very important to support the implementation of this program.

**Table 1.2 Facilities and Infrastructure of BKL Activities in Tuah
Madani District**

BKL Tunas Bhakti, BKL Budi Mulya, BKL Seroja		
Yes	Facilities & Infrastructure	Information
1	Material Book About BKL	Not Have
2	BKL Kit	Not Have
3	Participatory Media	Not Have
4	Promotional Media (posters, leaflets)	Not Have
5	Form IADL//ADL	Not Have
6	Laptop/Computer	Not Have
7	BKL Group Nameplate	Not Have
8	Health Check Tool	Not Have
9	BKL Building	Not Have
BKL Bina Widya, BKL Sejahtera, BKL Putri Tujuh		
Yes	Facilities & Infrastructure	Information
1	Material Book About BKL	Already Have
2	BKL Kit	Not Have

3	Participatory Media	Not Have
4	Promotional Media (banners, posters, leaflets)	Not Have
5	Form IADL/ADL	Not Have
6	Laptop/Computer	Not Have
7	BKL Group Nameplate	Not Have
8	Health Check Tool	Not Have
9	BKL Building	Not Have

Source: Tuah Madani District Field Observation

c. Implementing Competencies

The competence of Elderly Family Development (BKL) cadres in Tuah Madani District in general has not met the expected standards. This lack of competence is caused by the lack of training organized by the relevant agencies, both face-to-face (offline) and online (online). Limited access to formal training causes cadres to only rely on counseling materials from social media and available books. What is known is that with training alone, it is not necessarily that cadres understand, especially those who are independent by reading books or from social media, then BKL cadres have never received assistance either from the agency or PLKB. The current training priorities tend to focus on the issue of toddlers, while the need to improve the competence of cadres in handling the problems of the elderly has not received adequate attention. With this, it is necessary to seek competency training regularly and periodically.

Table 1.3 Data on BKL activity groups in Tuah Madani sub-district

Yes	Number of BKL Activity Groups	Name of BKL Activity Group	BKL Framework		
			Existing	Trained	Not Trained
1	6	BKL TUNAS	55	8	47
		BHAKTI			
		BKL			
		BINAWIDYA			
		BKL PROSPEROUS			
		BKL SEROJA			
		BKL WOMEN'S SEVEN			

		BKL BUDIMULYA			
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Source: PLKB Tuah Madani District

d. Media Information

The information media of the Elderly Family Development Group (BKL) in Tuah Madani District has not fully complied with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) stipulated in BKKBN Regulation No. 13 of 2019 concerning the Management of the Elderly Family Development Group (BKL), namely developing a management information system through various media. This condition results in a lack of information that reaches the wider community about the benefits of the BKL program. Most people only know about this program through regular meetings and invitations from neighbors. With this, it is necessary to utilize various communication or information channels such as social media by creating social media accounts and publishing interesting and informative content to attract public attention which ultimately has an impact on community participation, then community radio, namely establishing cooperation to broadcast information and installing banners or posters.

e. Extension

The counseling activities of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District have been running but not as much as possible. This is due to the low level of awareness and active participation of the community in participating in the program if they only conduct counseling, it is different if the counseling is accompanied by the elderly posyandu with health checks for active elderly participation, then the limited understanding of cadres stating that they are not ready so as to hinder the implementation of counseling activities. In fact, active participation and adequate understanding in the BKL program has the potential to have a significant positive impact on the welfare of the elderly through counseling materials on the 7 dimensions of resilient elderly and other activities. The facts that occurred in the field after the researcher conducted observations and interviews from this counseling activity were the benefits felt by BKL members only from the existence of health checks, sports gymnastics or physical dimensions, as well as wirid recitation or spiritual dimensions. This means that this physical and spiritual dimension is one of the 7 dimensional counseling materials for the resilient elderly.

f. Family Gathering

The family gathering activity of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District has not reached the optimal level. The main obstacle faced is the limited time of elderly families due to various busy activities such as work and teaching activities in kindergarten (TK). In fact, the active participation of the family plays an important role in providing sustainable long-term care for the vulnerable elderly.

g. Home Visits

The home visit activities of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District have not been carried out optimally. This is due to various obstacles faced by cadres in carrying out home visit duties, including low motivation, physical fatigue, and limited transportation and operational budget. These factors contribute to the inhibition of the optimization of the BKL program as a whole. Therefore, it is recommended to provide incentives, such

as reimbursement of operational costs or other forms of awards, as an effort to increase the motivation and enthusiasm of BKL implementers.

h. Reference

The referral of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District have not been carried out. This condition is caused by the absence of elderly people who are identified as needing referrals to higher levels of service.

i. Recording and Reporting

The recording and reporting of each completion of the implementation of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District have not been carried out optimally. This condition is caused by the limited understanding of cadres related to recording and reporting procedures. As a result, online reporting to the SIGA application, which should be the responsibility of cadres, is still carried out by the Family Planning Field Officer (PLKB). Therefore, it is recommended that the relevant parties understand the limitations of cadres' understanding and hold regular training. Thus, it is hoped that cadres can carry out recording and reporting tasks independently, without burdening PLKB who have various responsibilities for other programs outside BKL.

j. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation activities for the implementation of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District have not been carried out optimally, as a result, the BKL program has not shown a significant impact. This is due to budget limitations that hinder the progress of the program so that the condition of the BKL tends not to improve. In line with this finding, Mrs. Feny Primawati, SKM Staff at the Pekanbaru City DPPKB Office, stated that the BKL program is not running.

2. Development activities

Development activities are activities that focus on fostering increased independence and quality of life for the elderly is a strategic effort in realizing resilient elderly. The implementation of this program is based on the seven dimensions of resilient seniors, which comprehensively cover various aspects of senior life. With the achievement of independence in the elderly population, it is hoped that they will no longer depend on the help of other parties, so that their quality of life can improve significantly.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the indicators of development activities for the implementation of the elderly family development program (BKL) in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City have been implemented but have not been maximized, namely

a. Fostering Physical Health Improvement

Activities to improve physical health in the implementation of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District have been carried out optimally. This has a positive impact on BKL members, who feel helped by the health check-up. Through these examinations, the elderly become better aware of their health conditions, including early detection of diseases such as hypertension and others, as well as opportunities to interact socially and strengthen relationships between peers.

b. Social / Environmental Development

Social/environmental development activities in the implementation of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District have not been carried out optimally. The main obstacle that causes this condition is the

limited budget allocation to support the success of the program, which significantly hinders the development of the program and the participation of BKL members.

c. Spiritual/Spiritual Development is a coaching carried out by cadres to BKL members.

Spiritual/spiritual development activities in the implementation of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District have been carried out optimally. The results showed a positive impact on BKL members, who felt helped by the activity. Participation in religious activities or wirid not only increases the faith and inner peace of the elderly, but also provides opportunities for social interaction and strengthening relationships with peers.

d. Build Increased Income for Productive Economic Enterprises

Activities to increase productive economic business income in the implementation of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District have not been carried out optimally. This is due to the lack of assistance, training, or coaching provided by the relevant agencies, Family Planning Field Extension Workers (PLKB), and other partners. As a result, there are no elderly people in the BKL group who have independent businesses. Therefore, it is hoped that collaboration with partners will be strengthened to help the elderly develop their skills in the end to become independent seniors without depending on anyone.

e. Strengthening Partnerships

The activity of strengthening partnerships in the implementation of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) group in Tuah Madani District has been carried out but has not had a significant impact. Partnerships that have been established, such as with the Posyandu for the Elderly through routine health checks in every BKL activity, and with the Taklim Council through religious activities, which means that they are still limited. The involvement of other partners has not shown significant contribution.

Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of the Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City

1. Lack of budget in the implementation of the BKL program
Budget constraints are the main obstacle to the overall success of the program. Therefore, adequate allocation of funds is very important to improve the quality and effectiveness of the BKL program, so that strong financial support allows the successful implementation of activities that have a significant impact on improving the welfare of the elderly community.
2. Lack of awareness among the elderly to participate
The statement reflects the perception that the lack of socialization of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) program results in still many members of the community, including the elderly population and BKL members themselves, who are only familiar with the elderly Posyandu program. In addition, physical limitations in the elderly are a factor inhibiting participation. The difference in participation rates is also influenced by the social characteristics of the community. Urban communities tend to interact less with the surrounding environment, so participation in the BKL program is low, in contrast to rural communities who are more active in group activities like this
3. Lack of socialization to the community

This statement reflects the lack of information and socialization about the existence of the BKL program among the community. Mrs. Andina said she did not know about this program and even heard about it for the first time when the researcher interviewed her. This shows that the efforts to disseminate information and socialization carried out by the parties involved have not been optimal. This lack of socialization has an impact on the low level of community participation. Therefore, it is necessary to have an information communication and socialization strategy so that many people know about this BKL program.

4. Limited understanding of cadres

Understanding from cadres so that it is difficult to deliver material and develop understanding related to the material of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) program to the elderly community, this can certainly hinder the success of the program. This indicates that efforts to improve the competence of implementing managers by related parties have not been carried out optimally, so that the competence of cadres has not reached the expected level. It is hoped that in the future the training can be carried out regularly so that cadres have adequate competence.

5. Limitations of Infrastructure

The availability of facilities and infrastructure in all Elderly Family Development (BKL) groups in Tuah Madani District is still inadequate. Most BKL groups do not have supporting facilities such as BKL material books, BKL kits, participatory media, promotional media, IADL/ADL forms, laptops or computers, health examination equipment, group nameplates, and buildings or places where activities are carried out. These limitations hinder the program implementation process and affect the low success rate achieved. Therefore, the provision of adequate facilities and infrastructure is an important aspect in supporting the effectiveness and success of the BKL program.

6. Cadres who are not given honorarium so that they are less consistent or active in carrying out BKL activities

The active participation and consistency of cadres in carrying out social tasks is indicated to have decreased due to the absence of adequate financial compensation. Even though it is voluntary, cadres expect incentives as a stimulus to increase motivation to carry out their duties optimally. Therefore, the provision of proportional incentives for the implementers of Elderly Family Development (BKL) activities in the future is expected to be a solution to increase cadre involvement and the effectiveness of the program as a whole.

7. Insufficient field staff for large areas

Implementation of the Elderly Family Development (BKL) program in Tuah Madani District facing obstacles related to human resources. Although Family Planning Field Officers (PLKB) have the status of ASN and received relevant training, their number is not proportional to the area they have to serve. This imbalance results in a lack of assistance by PLKB even though PLKB is the spearhead of the successful implementation of this program, as can be seen from the ratio of PLKB which is not ideal compared to the number of existing villages. Supposedly, every community unit (RW) has a BKL group, but in reality, only a small part of the area, namely 5 RWs, can be reached. As a result, PLKB must bear a workload that far exceeds the standard, where one officer must manage all villages, even though ideally only one or two villages. Therefore, the increase in the number of PLKBs is a necessity to overcome this problem and ensure that the BKL program can run effectively in all areas of Tuah Madani District.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted on the Implementation of the Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City, it can be concluded that it has not been running optimally which can be seen from several indicators, namely the main activity indicators with sub-indicators of information communication and socialization, facilities and infrastructure, implementing competence, information media, counseling, family meetings, home visits, referrals, recording and reporting, monitoring and evaluation and development activities with sub-indicators of fostering physical health improvement, social/environmental development, spiritual/spiritual development, fostering increasing productive economic business income, and strengthening partnerships.

Some of the things that are still obstacles in the implementation of the Elderly Family Development Program (BKL) in Tuah Madani District, Pekanbaru City are (1) Lack of budget in the implementation of the BKL program (2) Lack of awareness of the elderly community to participate (3) Lack of socialization to the community (4) Limited understanding of cadres (5) Limited infrastructure facilities (6) Cadres who are not given honorarium so that they are less consistent or active in carrying out BKL activities (7) Insufficient field officers for a large area.

Therefore, the researcher provides several suggestions so that it can be a consideration for the success of the implementation of the BKL program as expected by the Population Control and Family Planning Agency. The suggestions are: (1) Prioritize Budget Allocation The Pekanbaru City Government needs to prioritize adequate budget allocation in the APBD for the Elderly Family Development (BKL) program. (2) Intensify the Socialization of the Pekanbaru City DPPKB Program needs to intensify and make effective the socialization of the BKL program targeted at the elderly, families, and the general public. Optimization of communication channels such as social media (with informative content), community radio (through regular broadcasts), banners/posters (in strategic locations), RT/RW activities (involving community leaders), and collaboration with important figures are needed. Counseling methods must be varied and interesting, involve the elderly as resource persons, and be carried out in locations that are easily accessible to the elderly. (3) Improve the Competency of DPPKB Cadres Pekanbaru City needs to organize continuous and structured training for BKL cadres. This training should include material relevant to the needs of the elderly and the skills required by cadres. In addition, it is necessary to provide training modules that are applicable and easy to understand, Provide Adequate Incentives The Pekanbaru City Government needs to provide adequate incentives to BKL cadres as a form of appreciation for their dedication and hard work. (4) Optimize the Role and increase the number of PLKB DPPKB Pekanbaru City needs to optimize the role of Family Planning Extension Workers (PLKB) in the BKL program. PLKB must have a deep understanding of the BKL program and be able to carry out its duties effectively. In addition, it is necessary to propose an increase in the number of PLKBs so that the ratio of officers and work areas is more ideal (5) Strengthening the Partnership of the Pekanbaru City DPPKB needs to strengthen partnerships with various related parties, such as Puskesmas, Posyandu Seniors, and other partners. This partnership is important to make a significant contribution to the comprehensive development of the BKL program.

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