

Analysis of the Needs for Christian Religion for Elderly Age at the Tresna Werdha Sinta Rangkang Social Home

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ABSTRACT

Background. Old age is often considered a burden for productive people. This is motivated by the aging process, which includes physical decline and psychological and social problems. Seeing this, the church must take a role in disciplining its people and not ignore the needs experienced by old age.

Purpose. This is intended so that the church can take part in the welfare of the elderly by paying attention to every aspect of their growth and making it contextual with the Christian religious guidance provided.

Methods. This study uses qualitative methods with descriptive types and data collection techniques, namely in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation.

Results. The research results obtained from defining psychological and psychological-sociological needs based on B.S. Sidjaga, Ed.D is that the elderly tend to feel sad, easily suspicious, defend themselves against experiences, egocentrism, stress due to family, and tend to have irritable emotions. Furthermore, in the psychological-sociological phase, which tends to be in the phase of despair in line with Erik Erikson's theory of feeling worried, anxious, and afraid, This feeling is felt by almost all the elderly at the Tresna Werdha Sinta Rangkang Social Institution, due to their background age before entering the orphanage and their decline.

Conclusion. The elderly require coaching in psychological and psychological-sociological fields, as they often experience the indicators of integrity vs. despair, as per Erik Erikson's developmental theory. However, Christian religious formation at PSTW Sinta Rangkang has not prioritized these psychological conditions, leading to general teaching materials and monotonous coaching. To address this, Christian Religious Development should collaborate with churches, communities, and other Christian institutions, provide teaching materials that address the needs and struggles of the elderly, and create a written curriculum that outlines objectives, materials, methods, and evaluation of coaching activities

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INTRODUCTION

conditions that experience a decline in body function and psychological conditions that contribute to mental instability also disrupt the health and mental condition of the elderly. This is what is behind the elderly being unable to carry out development in society.



The inability to engage in development in society results in exclusion or discrimination in society. This discrimination is what causes the fulfillment of the rights of the elderly to be very limited because of neglect. In this case, it means the rights of the elderly were not implemented properly.

Seeing this, the church as the light and salt of the world has a very crucial role in cultivating the congregation, namely disciplining it based on the great commission. In principle, the formation carried out by the church should be planned and pay attention to changes in mental and physical attitudes and all the needs experienced by old age. By carrying out coaching in accordance with coaching principles, it will really help the elderly in living their lives in the future.

Seeing the reality that occurs is inversely proportional to the expected goals. Often, the planning of adult PAK programs in the church is prepared according to the leadership's unilateral decisions, by guessing what the adults' needs are and also deciding unilaterally to guess what the adults (the elderly) need (Daniel Nuhamara 2008). This can result in the leader of the PAK adult coaching program wasting valuable resources (including his time) due to questionable credibility. Furthermore, this is in line with Marsianus' research, which states that church services only provide communion, prayer invitations, meeting announcements, and so on to the elderly (Bilang et al. 2021). In fact, spiritual conditions in old age have a correlation with the level of loneliness in old age, which is a condition that commonly occurs in old age. Apart from that, this condition of spirituality is a basis for the elderly, who experience the possibility of loss as a basis for hope in old age. This reveals that the role of the church in implementing services for the elderly is not yet optimal (Setyowati, 2021).

This condition is not much different from the situation in fostering Christian religious worship at the Tresna Werdha Sinta Rangkang Social Home. The Christian religious formation that takes place at PSTW Sinta Rangkang is not yet optimal in its implementation. For example, educators who are limited in terms of quality and quantity, guidance that has no goals, tend to be monotonous and limited in the implementation of sacraments because they do not have a theological background. However, on the other hand, elderly people in social institutions really need services that cater to the psychological and psychological-sociological needs of the elderly. This is encouraged because almost all of the elderly who are at PSTW Sinta Rangkang experience problems that are quite serious if ignored, such as economic pressure, feelings of being abandoned, loneliness, chronic abandoneddepression, and other psychological problems. Of course, this can have an impact on the social environment in the area. PSTW Sinta Rangkang.

This phenomenon must be addressed with planned efforts to foster the elderly so that the elderly can have adequate end-of-life provisions. By providing contextual guidance to the situations and conditions of the elderly, it is hoped that this can become a stepping stone in service that can provide spiritual growth for the elderly. Therefore, a needs analysis is very necessary in looking first at the needs required by students as they enter old age. With the hope that if you know the needs of the elderly, education practitioners can determine priorities, goals, and what achievements are expected to be achieved, In this way, coaching can be carried out in a clearer and more conducive direction.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach. According to Moleong in Arifin, a qualitative approach is a research approach that aims to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example, behavior, perceptions, motivations, and actions, holistically, by

means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context, and by utilizing various natural methods (Arifin Z and Rosdakarya P R 2008). Furthermore, the type of research used is descriptive. Descriptive research is writing that attempts to describe solutions to current problems based on data. (Sugiyono 2013) This type of approach was chosen because it is in accordance with the aim of writing the research, namely identifying needs and describing the coaching that occurs at PSTW Sinta Rangkang.

In analyzing the needs of the elderly, the author uses frames from B.S. theory. Sidjaga Ed.D., namely the needs of elderly people and their struggles, has five parts, namely: 1) external physical changes; 2) physical changes related to function; 3) psychological changes; 4) psychological-sociological changes; and 5) experiencing various crises (B.S. Sidjaga 2014). The author limits it to two, namely the needs of older people in the psychological and psychological-sociological fields. This is driven by social problems or phenomena that dominate the Sinta Rangkang PSTW residents. In carrying out needs analysis and describing coaching, the author chooses research subjects using the technique of purposeful sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations (Sugiyono 2013). By using this technique, the author can select sources that are appropriate and related to the topic being researched. After finding good data in in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation, the data was analyzed using the Miles and Huberman technique. The stages of this technique are: (1) data reduction, namely the selection process, focusing on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming rough data that emerges from written notes in the field. (2) Data Presentation, namely a presentation as a collection of structured information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action, and the last is (3) Data Verification: this is an activity in providing validity to the author's research so that it can be accounted for (Arifin Z. and Rosdakarya P. R. 2008). In this case, the author uses a triangulation of sources and methods.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Psychological Needs Analysis

1. Depression/depressed. Almost all elderly people at PSTW Sinta Rangkang experience sadness, depression, and even mild depression as a result of various factors, including family problems, chronic illnesses, dysfunction of body organs, and negative feelings such as feelings of abandonment, loneliness, and loss.
2. Easily suspicious. Some residents of social institutions have feelings of suspicion towards each other, employees, and other people.
3. Defend yourself based on your own experiences and opinions. It can be concluded that even though it is said that there is acceptance of every piece of advice or input given by employees and peers of the elderly, However, there is resistance to being able to do this, especially if it is not in line with the thoughts of the elderly.
4. Childish or can be concluded behavior, egocentrism, or returning to childhood in old age may occur. This is due to a decrease in cognitive function or physiological ability.
5. Stress due to family, chronic illness, or other illnesses. In dealing with the needs of the elderly, who tend to experience stress due to many underlying factors such as loss, neglect, loneliness, and chronic illness, Examples of diseases such as stroke, tuberculosis, and decreased organ function such as rheumatism, etc.
6. Anger. Elderly people in nursing homes tend to feel angry when they come into contact with things related to their privacy or inner areas, such as their homestead. Not only that, it is

considered that older people get angry more easily, even over trivial things such as monotonous questions asked by people outside the orphanage.

Psychological-sociological Needs Analysis

On the other hand, Psychological-sociological factors experience two phases, namely:

1. Integrity, Some old age shows integrity in how they do their homework carefully and wisely in accepting the situations or conditions they experience.
2. Despair, opposite of phase This phase tends to cause worry, anxiety, and fear. This phase is felt by almost all the elderly at the Tresna Werda Sinta Rangkang Social Home. This is supported by the background of the elderly, who can be said to have almost all problems because if they are able to enter a social institution, it must be because they have problems resulting in neglect. Therefore, the government takes a role in society to help and as a last resort for the elderly, who are not cared for in society. But not only that, there is a natural impulse toward decline or degeneration, which causes older people to be more likely to feel worried, anxious, and afraid. This feeling of worry, anxiety, and fear is driven by physical decline and also by the problems they experience.

B. Description of Elderly Development at the Tresna Werdha Sinta Rangkang Social Home

1. Education actors

Education is conducted by JU. JU does not have a theological or Christian educational background. Thus, he is limited or less than optimal in providing services, both sacraments and the Word of God

2. Educational Goals

There are no written educational objectives in coaching. This results in the needs of the elderly being neglected because the coaching services are simply carried out without direction and can change. But on the other hand, educators actually have their own goals and achievements, but they have not been written or arranged.

3. Material

The materials used use the GKE almanac. The GKE Almanac was made for several groups and was not made specifically for the elderly. However, on the other hand, educators provide contextualization to orphanage residents in preaching God's Word. This can be further maximized by providing God's Word and teaching materials that have special themes according to the needs of the elderly. (in line with the second principle of coaching the elderly). How Construction is carried out Construction is carried out by performing worship once a week and prayer visits when there is one of the elderly who is sick.

- Place Context at Wisma 10
- Time Context Worship is carried out continuously once a week

CONCLUSION

The needs of the elderly in implementing coaching in the psychological and psychological-sociological fields can be understood by the fact that almost all elderly people experience the indicators expressed by B.S. Sidjaga, Ed.D., namely five psychological indicators and two phases of psychological-sociological factors, namely integrity vs. despair, which is in line with Erik Erikson's developmental theory. However, in the implementation of Christian religious formation at PSTW Sinta Rangkang, it has not prioritized or paid attention to the psychological conditions of old age,

which can be seen in determining teaching materials that are made to suit the conditions of old age, but only general material and coaching objectives that have not been written or systematic and monotonous coaching.

This needs to be addressed more wisely, namely by designing objectives, determining appropriate teaching materials, collaborating with educators who have credibility, and providing more creative and constructive forms of coaching. Suggestions that can be given to overcome this are that Christian Religious Development can collaborate with churches, communities, or other Christian institutions in providing guidance to the elderly at PSTW Sinta Rangkang, so that there is renewal and variety in providing material to the elderly from competent educators in their fields. Furthermore, providing teaching materials to the elderly through the Word of God should have special material to discuss all the needs and struggles of the elderly, and finally, Christian Religious Development at PSTW Sinta Rangkang can be made into a written curriculum or curriculum that can determine the exact content rather than objectives, materials, methods, and evaluation of coaching activities, so that the results of Christian religious coaching can produce concrete results that are in line with the goals that have been created.

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