

**PSYCHOLOGICAL PORTRAIT: EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE ELDERLY IN
THE KEPUTIH SOCIAL BOARDING SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT****Ayong Lianawati, Veranda Maisefa, Syifa'ul Afidah, Afaf Akiko**

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Abstract: This study aims to obtain an empirical description of the lives of the elderly in the Keputih Social Boarding School Environment, Surabaya, the behaviour of giving, and the behaviour of caring for the welfare of others by the community towards neglected elderly. The type of research used is qualitative research using interviews, observation, and documentation. This research was conducted on all socially assisted residents in the Surabaya Keputih Social Institution. The results found when the researchers made observations were how their response was different to their families when they found out that they were placed in the Social Boarding School environment because of the problems in their family life. Some residents in the small group feel happy to be in Liponsos Surabaya, but on the other hand, some people feel unhappy if they are in that environment because they feel abandoned and not considered by their families. Furthermore, finally, it makes them think that the family is no longer a home for them because they feel abandoned and not considered by the family. Furthermore, finally, it makes them think that the family is no longer a home for them because they feel abandoned and not considered by the family. Furthermore, finally, it makes them think that the family is no longer a home for them.

Keywords: social cottage; elderly; psychological

INTRODUCTION

The Elderly is the final stage in every human life cycle. According to data obtained from WHO in 2010, an older person is someone around 60 years old or older. While the results of a survey by BPS (Central Statistics Agency) in 2013, older people in Indonesia reached 20.04 million people or even more, around 8.05 per cent of the entire population of Indonesia. Generally, an older person has signs of decreased biological, social, psychological, and economic functions. The ageing process impacts various aspects of life, both social, economic, and especially health, so as a person ages, the function of the body's organs will decrease due to natural factors and disease. (Achmad, 2010).

Humans experience development every day, from newborn to adulthood, eventually ageing and dying. The oldest or old age is when a person has reached maturity in size and function. In addition, the elderly are also a time when a person will experience setbacks over time.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines the age of around 65 as an age that

indicates that a person has experienced an ageing process and is labelled as older. (Hurlock, 1996). It is not easy to define when people are called parents. According to Hurlock (2002), Early elderly between the ages of 60 to 70 years older, starting at the age of 70 and over until the end of life. According to WHO (2009), Middle age, ages 45 to 59 years, Old age (elderly), 60 years to 74 years.

Environmental factors significantly influence psychological factors, such as tension and stress in the elderly. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) stated that there were more than 20 million older people in Indonesia in 2009, and this number is expected to continue to increase, making Indonesia the fourth largest country in the world in terms of the number of the elderly population (www.bps.go.id). The significant increase in the number of elderly shows that the life expectancy of the elderly in Indonesia is increasing yearly. The best place for the elderly is at home because they feel the warmth and togetherness they get when they gather with their children and grandchildren. The relationship between parents and children is powerful throughout life. As proof of a child's love for his parents, Children need to do activities that are part of family functions. Child. The child's functions that a child must perform on his parents, such as protection, nurturing, and affection. However, many older people with families, especially their children, are still entrusted with social care or nursing homes. The elderly who live in the Surabaya Social Hut Environment want to meet their families, but on the other hand, their families rarely or never visit the social boarding school.

Problems in the elderly are associated with several other problems, such as loneliness, alienation from the environment, helplessness, dependence, lack of confidence, and neglect, especially in the elderly who have a low economy and lack of support from family members. Many older people do not live with their families but are transferred to shelters or nursing homes, resulting in severe problems that need special attention. The reason is that no older parents give them more freedom to do anything. The increase in the life expectancy of the elderly is not following their psychological well-being. Not all elderly live with their families, and many elderly live separately from their families. They live in social housing among parents separated from their families. These changes can cause psychological changes in the elderly, one of which is Depression. According to the World Health Organization, This results in serious problems that need special attention. The reason is that no older parents give them more freedom to do anything. The increase in the life expectancy of the elderly is not following their psychological well-being. Not all elderly live with their families, and many elderly live separately from their families. They live in social housing among parents separated from their families. These changes can cause psychological changes in the elderly, one of which is Depression. According to the World Health Organization, This results in serious problems that need special attention. The reason is that no older parents give them more freedom to do anything. The increase in the life expectancy of the elderly is not following their psychological well-being. Not all elderly live with their families, and many elderly live separately from their families. They live in social housing among parents separated from their families. These changes can cause psychological changes in the elderly, one of which is Depression. According to the World Health Organization, Not all elderly live with their families; many elderly live separately

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Conditions like this naturally occur because of physical and behavioural changes when they reach a certain age of chronological developmental stages. In addition, the emergence of various diseases and even death is also very potent in the elderly. Article 1 Paragraph 3 of Law Number 13 of 1998 concerning Elderly Welfare distinguishes the elderly based on their ability to lead an elderly life, namely potential elderly and neglected elderly. Potential elderly are those who have reached the age of 60 and can still carry out work or activities that produce goods and services to meet demand. Meanwhile, neglected elderly are those who have reached the age of 60 but have limited physical, intellectual, emotional, and social abilities, which will interfere with social interaction and fulfilling life's needs, so they depend on others. In line with Law no. 13 of 1998 concerning neglected elderly, there is a Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 08 of 2012, which states that abandoned elderly are people with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS). Displaced elderly are said to be PMKS because they have a life that is not worthy of humanity and cannot fulfil their spiritual, physical, and social needs. The number of older people in Indonesia, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), 2020 will reach around 26.82 million people, equivalent to 9.92% of the entire population of Indonesia. The distribution of elderly seen from the type of area is dominated by urban areas at 52.95% while in rural areas 47.05%. The number of older people in Indonesia is primarily women, 52.29%, and men, 47.71%. Furthermore, seen from the age group, the majority of older people in Indonesia are young (60-69 years) 64.29%, middle age (70-79 years) 27.23% and old age (80 years and over) 8.49% based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in knowing the psychological portrait of elderly inmates in the Pondok Sosial Surabaya environment. Researchers want to know how their living conditions are focused on the elderly. Researchers also want to know how community behaviour supports the welfare of older people who experience neglect. This is because the elderly in society are usually ignored and ignored. After all, they are considered weak and unable to contribute.

METHOD

This research includes qualitative research with an empirical study approach, namely research with field data as the primary data source, such as data from interviews and observations. In the empirical research used to analyze the psychological portrait of

the elderly living in the Surabaya Social Boarding School environment, it is seen as a behaviour that needs to be studied.

The qualitative research method examines the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the critical instrument (Sugiyono, 2005). Based on the purpose of this study, the Data obtained are descriptive in the form of sentence descriptions. While the research instruments used were interviews and observations. The limitation of the problem how the psychological state of the elderly who live in the Surabaya Social Boarding School (Liponsos) Environment.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The guideline for this research is Synder's theory. His book says that the factors that influence the psychological well-being of an older person are age, gender, socioeconomic status, social support factors, religiosity, and personality. Based on these indicators, this study is not far from the dimensions of psychological well-being. Below is the initial data from the research results:

Table 1. Subject Identity

Name	Age	Gender	Origin
ESB	50	P	Siwalankerto
ASH	53	P	Surabaya
NVL	60	L	Surabaya
PRI	77	L	Rembang

The instrument of questions to find out the psychological well-being of the subjects is their background, the things that cause them to be in the social cottage environment, the factors that make them feel comfortable and uncomfortable, and responses related to the facilities they get while in the social institution.



Figure 1. The elderly who live in the Keputih social boarding school environment in Surabaya

The research results are as follows: *First*, ESB felt that being an inmate in a social boarding school environment felt so happy and happy. The reason is that he was there because his son killed his grandson. There was disappointment in his eyes when

researchers interviewed him, how he was when he told about unpleasant things that had happened in his life. He felt safe and comfortable because of the supporting facilities in the social boarding school environment. Apart from having many friends, the excellent attitude and mutual assistance are felt in the social cottage environment.

Second, ASH is different from ESB. He is an elderly who happens to be classified as mute. Even though he is included in the mute speech, he is very optimistic about participating in activities that researchers carried out. Even though he is difficult to speak, he likes to sing. Not much information that researchers get from him because in understanding the language, researchers do not understand.

Third, NVL is a gentleman who is disturbed by his mental condition, one of which is when he is asked some things, he answers out of the context of the conversation. However, it can be seen during the observations made by the researchers. It can be seen from the look on his face that he was so happy about the presence of researchers there. We do not have clear information about him, but his presence is there because his children left him in that place.

Fourth, PRI is a gentleman. He was in that place because his son accidentally left him there. Before he was in the social cottage environment, he worked an odd job of all the work he had ever done. He is old enough to make his eyesight and hearing begin to decline. So, it must be in a loud voice when we ask him to interview questions to get results. His psychological condition was seen during the activity. When asked why he was there, he said that his children had left him there, and his family was still there, but they never visited who lived in the social boarding school. He longed to meet his family, but his family never contacted him again.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, the researcher can conclude that the psychological condition of each older person is different depending on where they are there, for what, and to whom. The factors that caused them to be there also changed their psychological condition. Some felt happy and sad, ignored by their families, and even other feelings disturbed their existence.

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