

ABSTRAK

Fransisca Dwina Arintowati
Pergulatan Suster Senior Tarekat Suster-suster Cintakasih Santo Carolus
Borromeus di Yogyakarta dalam Mengatasi Masalah Usia Lanjut dan
Menemukan Makna Hidup dalam Hidup Membiara
Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Sanata Dharma
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Seseorang yang bergabung dalam Tarekat Suster-suster Cintakasih Santo Carolus Borromeus akan mengalami pergulatan dan ketegangan dalam dialog inkorporatif.

Tuntutan nilai yang harus dipenuhi sebagai anggota tarekat melalui kaul-kaul dan konstitusi tarekat dan juga adanya kerapuhan dalam setiap pribadi untuk memenuhi dorongan manusiawinya menyebabkan munculnya masalah dalam dialog inkorporatif. Dalam dialog inkorporatif diharapkan setiap suster dapat bertumbuh pada aspek rohani, kognitif, afektif, sosial, apostolik dan fisik, sehingga masalah yang dialami pun terjadi pada keenam aspek ini.

Ketegangan yang dialami para suster ini mendorongnya untuk melakukan pemecahan masalah. Pemecahan masalah yang dilakukan subyek ada dua cara, yang pertama adalah cara yang sesuai dengan nilai panggilan dan yang kedua tidak sesuai dengan nilai panggilan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui masalah-masalah yang dialami suster senior pada usia lanjut, bagaimana mereka mengatasi masalah dan makna yang diperoleh dalam keseluruhan pergulatan hidupnya.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif-deskriptif dan sampel ditentukan secara purposive. Responden adalah suster senior CB yang tinggal di Yogyakarta, berusia 60-70 tahun dan berjumlah 15 orang. Pengambilan data menggunakan wawancara terstruktur sebagai alat pokok. Data dari dokumen tarekat berguna untuk memberi informasi sebelum wawancara dilakukan dan observasi dalam penelitian ini berfungsi untuk mengecek kebenaran jawaban responden. Setiap responden mendapat pertanyaan yang sama dalam wawancara.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masalah utama yang paling banyak dialami para suster CB senior usia 60-70 tahun pada aspek rohani yaitu relasi dengan Tuhan terganggu karena adanya masalah dengan orang lain (42,11%); aspek kognitif yaitu pemahaman mengenai visi, misi dan kharisma tarekat (25%); aspek afektif yaitu masalah untuk melepas karya (41,67%); aspek sosial yaitu masalah relasi dengan

saudara sekomunitas (31,67%), aspek apostolik karena masalah psikologis (52,12%) dan pada aspek fisik yaitu masalah kesehatan (44,00%). Cara pemecahan masalah yang paling banyak digunakan untuk mengatasi masalah pada aspek rohani, afektif dan fisik adalah dengan setia dalam doa; pada aspek kognitif dan sosial dengan banyak melakukan dialog; pada aspek apostolik dengan bersikap proaktif untuk mengubah diri dan bertobat. Pengalaman jatuh bangun dan penderitaan dalam dialog inkorporatif memberikan makna pertumbuhan bagi sebagian besar subyek (75,69%). Perkembangan psikososial para suster CB, usia 60-70 tahun pada tahap VII menurut teori Erikson mengalami perkembangan ke arah positif atau generativitas (86,67%), dan pada tahap VIII 93,33% subyek telah mampu mengintegrasikan pengalaman hidupnya. Subyek yang mengalami stagnasi 13,33% orang dan yang sekarang merasa putusasa dan tidak berguna di usia lanjut ada 6,67%.

ABSTRACT

Fransisca Dwina Arintowati
“The Struggle of Senior Religious of The Congregation
of The Sisters of Charity of Saint Charles Borromeo in
Yogyakarta in Solving Problems of Elderly and Finding
The Meaning of Religious Life”
Psychology Department of Sanata Dharma University
Yogyakarta
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The topic of this research is that, every woman who has committed herself to the Congregation of the Sisters of charity of St. Charles Borromeo (or CB Sisters), will go through the struggle and tension in her incorporative dialogue.

On one hand, there is demand of values that must be fulfilled by every member of the Congregation as affirmed by its Constitution, on the other as human being one tends to meet her human needs, which are not always in tune with the values. The tension between the two causes problem in incorporative dialogue, in and through which every member is expected to grow in her religious aspect, as well as in her cognitive, affective, social, apostolic and physical aspects. In other words, the problem of incorporative dialogue takes place in these six aspects.

Tension supports every member of the Congregation to solve the problem. There are two ways of problem solving. One is a way that is relevant to the values of the Congregation spirituality, and the other is that of irrelevant to them. The objective of this research is to discover problems faced by senior religious members in their old age, how they solve the problems and what value might be obtained from all their struggles as well as their psychosocial growth.

This is a qualitative-descriptive research. Samples were determined purposively. Respondents are fifteen CB sisters, who are sixty through seventy years old and live in Yogyakarta. Data were collected by structured interview as the main tool. Additional information was taken from the documents of the Congregation before the interviews took place. The observation of this research is to crosscheck the truth of respondents' answers. Every respondent was given the same questions in the interview.

The result of this research shows that the main problem faced by senior CB sisters of sixty through seventy years old in their religious aspect is as follow: the discouraged

relationship with God due to difficult relationship with other (42.11%); concerning the cognitive aspect, it is their understanding of charisma the Congregation (25%); regarding the affective aspect, there has been difficulty in resigning from her apostolate (41.67%); about social aspect, the relationship with other members in the community is not always an easy one(31.67%); on the subject of apostolic aspect, it is more of psychological problem (52.12%); and lastly, on physical aspect, health problem seems to be their concern (44%). Most of the respondents remained practicing their prayers faithfully to solve the problem of religious, affective, physical aspects. They executed more dialogue to solve the problem of cognitive and social aspects. Pro-active attitude to self-transformation and confession was granted in apostolic aspect. Trial and error experiences in incorporative dialogue gave important meaning for most of them. Psychosocial growth of CB sisters of sixty through seventy years old of the 7th level of Erikson's theory positively increased. The generative is 86.67%. About 93.33% of the subjects were able to integrate their life experiences of the 8th level of Erikson's theory. Some 13.33% of the subjects get stagnation and 6.67% of them are now in their hopeless condition of elderly.