

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis: 1) Latar belakang kongregasi Suster-suster Cinta Kasih Santo Carolus Borromeus membuka novisiat di Indonesia, khususnya di Yogyakarta; 2) Transformasi model pembinaan novisiat CB pada periode 1933-2022; 3) Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi transformasi model pembinaan novisiat CB dalam merespon tantangan zaman

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian sejarah yang meliputi heuristik, kritik sumber, interpretasi dan historiografi. Sumber yang digunakan terdiri atas sumber primer, yakni mencakup dokumen kongregasi CB dan dokumen Gereja. Sumber sekunder, yakni literatur ilmiah yang relevan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi pustaka. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan legal formal atau yuridis, konstitusional dan sosial budaya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Latar belakang pembukaan novisiat CB di Yogyakarta didasarkan pada pertimbangan strategis, seperti lingkungan yang mendukung, kedekatan dengan pusat perkembangan Gereja, serta fakta demografis bahwa sekitar 80% anggota kongregasi berasal dari Jawa Tengah. 2) Transformasi model pembinaan menunjukkan adanya pergeseran dari model yang bersifat asketis, normatif dan berorientasi pada disiplin menuju model pembinaan yang lebih integratif, kontekstual dan holistik. 3) Transformasi tersebut berlangsung melalui proses adaptasi yang dinamis sebagai respons terhadap tantangan zaman, yang dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal dan eksternal, meliputi kebijakan kongregasi, peran kepemimpinan, pendampingan formatif, pembaruan Gereja, perkembangan sosial budaya dan konteks historis Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Novisiat CB, Transformasi Pembinaan, Konsili Vatikan II, Kongregasi CB

ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to analyze: 1) The background of the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Charles Borromeo in establishing a novitiate in Indonesia, particularly in Yogyakarta; (2) the transformation of the CB novitiate formation model during the period 1933–2022; and (3) the factors influencing the transformation of the CB novitiate formation model in responding to the challenges of changing times.

This study employs the historical method, which including heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The sources used consist of primary and secondary sources, including CB Congregation documents, Church documents, as well as secondary sources comprising relevant scholarly literature. Data collection was conducted through library research. This research applies legal-formal (juridical), constitutional, and socio-cultural approaches.

The findings of this study indicate that: 1) the establishment of the CB novitiate in Yogyakarta was based on strategic considerations, such as a supportive environment, proximity to the center of Church development, and the demographic fact that approximately 80% of the congregation members originated from Central Java; 2) the transformation of the formation model demonstrates a shift from an ascetical, normative, and discipline-oriented model toward a more integrative, contextual, and holistic formation model; and 3) the transformation occurred through a dynamic process of adaptation in response to the challenges of the times, influenced by both internal and external factors, including congregational policies, leadership roles, formative accompaniment, Church renewal, socio-cultural developments, and the historical context of Indonesia.

Keywords: *CB Noviciat, Formation Transformation, Vatican Council II, CB Congregation .*