
CORRELATION OF THE PERCEPTION OF DEATH WITH RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY ON ELDERLY IN PANTI NURSING HOME HARGODEDALI SURABAYA

Rokhmatus Laili*, Imam Solikin Dwi Laksono

Faculty of Vocational, Airlangga University

Keywords

perception, death, events, religion, elderly

Corresponden

Rokhmatus.laili-2019@vokasi.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction

The perception of death is a process to get the underlying meaning of the death of the individual decisions select an action later adjustments to the death. For a person's death is something scary, the reality of some cases is also the individuals who are afraid of life in the view of both religion and society are forbidden.

Method

The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship of perception of death of elderly religious activity in Panti Hargodedali Surabaya. This research design uses a cross sectional analytic. This is all the elderly population residing at Panti Hargodedali as much as the number of samples of 36 respondents. The data were collected by interview questionnaire and observation analyzed then performed tabulation.

Result

The results are largely the perception of death as many as 14 elderly aged less (39%) and most religious activity levels of elderly diligent conduct of worship as much as 22 elderly (61%). The results of statistical analysis by Che square showed that H1 accepted means there is a relationship between the perception of death and religious activities with significant levels of 0.004 .

Conclusion

factors , physical activity factors, psychological factors, social factors, and spiritual factors influence successful aging in elderly farmers in the south-central Lamongan region. It is hoped that elderly people will understand and make efforts to achieve successful aging through a healthy lifestyle, physical activity, a positive attitude in understanding life, being active in social life, and believing in God's intervention in life.

INTRODUCTION

The elderly or seniors are a group of people who have entered the final stages of their lives. This group, categorized as elderly,

will experience a process called the Aging Process. In general, humans desire a long life, through various efforts. This long life process

has resulted in an awareness in each person of the coming of death as the final stage of their life on earth. However, despite this awareness of the certainty of death, perceptions of death can differ among each or group of elderly people. For an individual or group of people, death is something very terrible or frightening, although in reality, in some cases there are also individuals who are afraid of life (committing suicide), which is highly condemned or forbidden in religious and societal views (Lalenoh, 1993).

The results of initial observations conducted by researchers at the Hargodedali nursing home in Surabaya in 2016 found a population of 40 elderly, 12 of whom had dementia (30%), and only 15 (37%) of those

who did not have dementia actively participated in spiritual activities. Therefore, it can be concluded that spirituality is a fundamental human quality experienced by elderly people of all faiths and even those without faith. Nursing care for spiritual needs flows from the nurse's spiritual source. Nurses cannot meet spiritual needs without first meeting their own (Mickey, 2006). To meet the spiritual needs of the elderly, there are various ways that can be done, including disciplining time to participate in religious activities such as reciting the Koran, religious lectures, and motivating them to pray. This will increase their spiritual strength and make it easier for the elderly to accept loss or death.

METHOD

The research design used in this study was a *cross-sectional one*, aiming to determine the correlation between variables. The study population was 40 elderly residents of the Hargodedali Nursing Home in Surabaya. Using random sampling, 36 elderly residents were selected as the sample. Data were collected through questionnaires and

observations. The independent variable was perceptions of death, and the dependent variable was religious activities. To determine the relationship between variables, all data were analyzed using the *Che-Square Test*.

RESULTS

Table 1 Distribution of Cross-Characteristics of Perceptions about Death with Worship Activities in the Elderly at the Hargodedali Nursing Home, Surabaya, January 2016

Perception of Death	Worship Activities		Total
	Diligent	Not Diligent	
Good	10 27.7%	1 2.7%	11 30.5%
Enough	8 22.2%	3 8.3%	11 30.5%
Not enough	4 11.1%	10 27.7%	14 38.8%
Total	22 61.1%	14 38.8%	36 100%
SPSS Che Square Test Significance (p) = 0.01 α = 0.05			

Based on the table above, it shows that the majority of elderly people have a good perception of death and are diligent in carrying out religious services, while the majority of elderly people have a poor perception of death and are not diligent in carrying out religious services, and a small proportion have a good perception of death and are not diligent in carrying out religious services.

DISCUSSION

Perceptions of Death

Based on the results of research on the perception of death in the elderly at the Hargodedali Nursing Home in Surabaya in January 2016, it was found that the perception of death was good and sufficient for 11 elderly (30.5%) respectively and the perception of death was inadequate for 14 elderly (38.8%).

According to Immanuel 2010, the perception of death is a process of finding the meaning of death for individuals which will later form the basis for decisions about choosing actions to adjust to death.

In the research conducted at the Hargodedali Werdha Home, the perception of the death of the elderly was mostly in the poor category, namely 14 elderly (39%). This

Worship Activities

Based on the results of research on religious activities in the elderly at the Hargodedali Nursing Home in Surabaya in January 2016, it was found that there were 22 elderly (61.1%) who were diligent in carrying out religious activities and 14 elderly (38.8%) who were not diligent in carrying out religious activities.

Spiritual activity is an activity to maintain or restore faith and fulfill religious obligations, as well as an activity to seek forgiveness or pardon, love, and establish a relationship of trust with God. This means activities to find meaning and purpose in life, activities to love and be loved and bond, and activities to grant forgiveness or pardon (Carson, 1989).

In a study conducted at the Hargodedali Nursing Home, the level of religious activity of the majority of elderly people fell into the category of diligent worship, namely 22 elderly people (61.1%). This is very good and can be interpreted as meaning that the majority of elderly people at the Hargodedali Nursing Home are elderly

condition is not good and can be interpreted that most of the elderly's perception of death is lacking because the majority of elderly in the Hargodedali Werdha Home still have burdens of thoughts and desires or wills for their families, in addition, most of the elderly who live in the home feel they have never received an education, which can be seen from the majority of elderly who do not go to school. The perception of the death of the elderly is good and sufficient, each of which is 11 elderly (30.5%). This is because the elderly in the Hargodedali Surabaya Werdha Home are diligent in carrying out worship so that they think positively and surrender their life and death or surrender to God Almighty.

who are devout in carrying out worship according to their respective religions and beliefs. Thus, the elderly at the Hargodedali Nursing Home have met the criteria for fulfilling religious obligations and activities to obtain forgiveness or forgiveness and establish a relationship of trust with God. So they can become elderly who can find the purpose of life as expressed by Carson (1989). So the elderly at the Hargodedali Nursing Home in Surabaya are elderly who are devout in carrying out worship and can fulfill their religious obligations. This is because the elderly always carry out their obligations to worship Allah SWT.

Factors that can influence spirituality include family, ethnic and cultural background, previous life experiences, crises, and changes (Tailor, 1999). In this case, fulfilling spiritual activities for the elderly at the Hargodedali Nursing Home in Surabaya is related to these factors, including family, previous life experiences, crises, and changes, and separation from spiritual bonds. The role of the family can help the elderly by

supporting or accompanying them as they face life alone in old age. Previous life experiences are the best teachers in a person's life, especially the elderly. If the elderly have had an unforgettable spiritual experience, it will become a lesson for their future life. Crisis and changes: If someone experiences a crisis and changes in their life, such as chronic illness, the aging process, loss, or even death, it can make the elderly stronger or weaker than before. And finally,

separation from spiritual bonds. Suffering from illness, especially acute illness, often leaves individuals feeling isolated and losing their freedom and social support system. Patients being treated feel isolated in an unfamiliar room and feel unsafe. Therefore, in these conditions, the elderly can become separated from their spiritual bonds because there is no one to guide them in the importance of carrying out religious activities.

The Relationship Between Perceptions of Death and Religious Activities in the Elderly

From the results of statistical analysis using the *Che Square test*, it shows that H1 is accepted, which means there is a relationship between perceptions of death and religious activities in the elderly at the Hargodedali Nursing Home in Surabaya ($\rho = 0.01 < \alpha = 0.05$) with a correlation coefficient of 0.542 = a moderate level of significance because the interpretation of the correlation coefficient is within 0.40-0.599, which is moderate.

Based on the data in table 1 which shows that the elderly whose perception of death is good and diligent in carrying out worship is the same as the perception of death that is less and not diligent in carrying out worship, namely 10 elderly (27.7%) respectively, while the elderly who are included in the category of sufficient and diligent in carrying out worship are 8 elderly (22.2%) and for the perception of death that is less and not diligent in carrying out worship are 4 elderly (11.1%).

This aligns with the theory put forward by Imanuel (2010), who states that the perception of death is a process of gaining

meaning for an individual, which then informs their decision to choose an adjustment action to death. This adjustment action, in this case, is a person's religious activities.

The results of this study indicate that the perception of death is related to religious activities in the elderly. It can be said that if a person's perception of death is good, it is expected that the person's religious activities will be high or increase, and vice versa, if the perception of death is poor, the person's religious activities will decrease. Elderly people with a good perception of death certainly have a strong motivation that encourages them to carry out religious activities. If someone feels close to their God, they will increase their spiritual or religious activities because divinity and religion are sources of meaning in life. The elderly at the Hargodedali Werdha Home are among the elderly who are devout in carrying out religious activities, namely worship, although some of them do not carry out spiritual/worship activities due to illness.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Perceptions about death at the Hargodedali Nursing Home in Surabaya were

low in 14 elderly residents (39%). The level of spiritual activity among elderly residents

in the category of diligent worship was high in 22 elderly residents (61%). There was a relationship between perceptions about death and religious activity among elderly residents at the Hargodedali Nursing Home in Surabaya.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Aziz Alimul H. 2007. *Nursing Research Methods and Data Analysis Techniques* . Jakarta: Salemba Medika

Ayundha, Imanuel. 2010. *The Relationship Between Perception of Death and Health-Seeking Behavior in Coronary Heart Disease Patients* .
<http://adln.lib.unair.ac.id/go.php?id=gdlhub-gdl-s1-2010-nataliater-11581&PHPSESSID=a8764cbcbd82e3de543ea5dceb48224d> . Accessed June 26, 2010, at 10:43 a.m. WIB.

Waluyo, Ngudi. 2007. *Physical Changes that Occur in the Elderly*.
. Accessed March 23, 2010 at 19.10 WIB

There needs to be support and appreciation for the elderly from the family and the shelter to further motivate the elderly to pray on time so that it can help change the perception of death in the elderly so that they can better understand the meaning of death with a positive perception.

<http://nwu.ac.id/content/view/208/>.
Accessed March 23, 2010, at 7:10 PM WIB

Stanley M, Gauntlett Beare Patricia. 2006. *Textbook of Gerontic Nursing*. Jakarta: EGC

Setiawati, Ida. 2006. *Overview of Fulfillment of Spiritual Needs of the Elderly at Hargodedali Nursing Home, Surabaya*. Surabaya

Waluyo, Ngudi. 2007. *Physical Changes that Occur in the Elderly*.
<http://nwu.ac.id/content/view/208/>