The meaning of elderly welfare at Budi Dharma nursing home in Yogyakarta

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Abstract. The elderly are the last stage in human life which is marked by some changes in typical physical conditions, psychology, and social-economic changes. The role of the family to pay attention to the elderly population is still needed. However, various advances that occur due to modernization and industrialization have led to a reduction in family attention towards the elderly population. Therefore, the issue of the elderly is still warm to be raised as an issue relating to the welfare of the elderly population. Through a qualitative approach, this study used a purposive sampling method to collect the primary data. There were 26 informants who were successfully interviewed, consisting of 5 administrators of the Budi Dharma Nursing Home and 21 elderly people who live there. The results showed that each elderly has a different perspective on feeling welfare according to their conditions at the moment. The elderly who live in the Nursing Home feel that they are prosperous because their needs are fulfilled, but they feel more prosperous when they live with their family. Generally, the elderly need more attention from their family but on the other hand, they do not want to add to the family's economic burden.

1. Introduction
Growing old is a natural process, in which the decline in human endurance in responding stimuli. According to Bandiyah (2009: 13) aging means a process of the gradual disappearance of the tissue's ability to repair itself or handle and maintain its normal function, so that it cannot survive the infection and repair the damage suffered. The functional capacity of the individual continues to develop throughout infancy, childhood, and adolescence, reaching a peak in early adulthood, followed by a stable period and finally decreases thereafter. Behavior and exposure to health risks such as smoking, alcohol consumption, poor eating patterns, unhealthy lifestyles or exposure to toxic substances at work during one's adult life also affect health outcomes in old age.

The elderly population which is increasing from year to year affects the life expectancy in Indonesia. Data and information center report of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2013) concerning the elderly shows that in the period of 2000-2005, the life expectancy of the elderly in the world was 66.4 years with the percentage of the elderly population in 2000 at 7.74%. That number is increasing in 2045-2050 with a Life Expectancy of 77.6 years with a population percentage of 28.68%. The increasing of Life Expectancy Rate (AHH) has a positive and negative side. Positively seen that individuals are starting to realize the importance of maintaining health, supported by health facilities that are increasingly advanced at this time. Increasing the number of elderly is a concern for
many parties to resolve these issues. Community views of the elderly often have a negative impression. The elderly are considered as a time when individuals are no longer productive, and even become a burden on the family because they have to take care of needs that cannot be fulfilled by the elderly themselves. Increasing the number of elderly must certainly get special treatment so that negative stereotypes of the elderly that appear in the community can be minimized.

There are indeed many alternatives or ideas to help solve the problem of the elderly, but the ideas and ideas are just an idea without concrete implementation of the problem or in other words the handling of the problem of the elderly has not been fully successful, because there are still many elderly people who have not been touched. In addition, the handling of elderly problems that are still accidental or only once and there is no continuity of the handling of elderly welfare is more sustainable or sustainable. The importance of elderly welfare studies because welfare is important for every human being, especially for the elderly. Researchers want to find out what is experienced or felt by the elderly who are inside the orphanage as a substitute place for their family and the elderly who are outside the orphanage. Where lately in the middle of society experiencing a shift in values. They consider the existence of the elderly to be a burden on the family and community, so that the family structure (nuclear family) does not provide a place for the elderly. The emergence of this assumption encourages some people to consider that nursing homes are the best alternative to choose from. Under these conditions, the role of the family to pay attention to the elderly population is still needed. However, various advancements due to modernization and industrialization can lead to reduced family attention for the elderly population. Therefore, the issue of the elderly is still warm to be raised as an issue relating to the welfare of the elderly population. The selection of elderly people living in a Nursing Home is because it is a place to care for and accommodate older people. In carrying out its functions, the nursing home also uses employees from social services as medical personnel. The Nursing Home is a place that is specifically designed for the elderly, in which all the full amenities needed by the elderly are provided.

The causes of the problems faced by the elderly according to Wreksoatmodho, (2013) are 1). Changes in roles caused by aging, so it can no longer carry out activities optimally, 2). Elderly people are easy to experience social isolation because of the lack of support of younger people to them, so elderly people have difficulty socializing in the community, 3). Elderly experiencing economic difficulties, because they usually do not have any more income, except for those who when they were young work as civil servants, military, and police so they will get a pension. In addition, the elderly are no longer able to find money due to their weakened physical condition, 4). Lack of health services for the elderly who suffer from various diseases, such as hypertension, diabetes, vision problems, heart disease, and others. Referring to the background that has been described above, the formulation of the problem that researchers took is how the meaning of welfare according to the elderly who are in the Nursing Home.

2. Methodology
This research is qualitative research. Qualitative methods can be used to uncover and understand something behind phenomena that are not yet known. This method can also be used to gain insight into something that is little known. This qualitative approach has produced more comprehensive and complete data that is contextual with developments and dynamics that occur in the field. This method is appropriate in the effort to gain an understanding of subjective and hidden interests. Using qualitative research methods, we have followed and understood events chronologically, assessed causation within the local people's minds and obtained many useful and useful explanations.

This study will discuss the meaning of the elderly’s welfare and examine what they felt about welfare in a nursing home. This research is focused on the elderly and on the Nursing Home’s programs, in order to find out how is their response to the welfare that has been received. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others. Holistically descriptions are in the form of words and language in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods
Researchers also conduct descriptive analysis for exploration and clarification of a phenomenon or social reality, which closely related to everything about the deconstruction of the welfare of the elderly through meaning according to the elderly themselves.

The informants were chosen by purposive sampling. The definition of purposive sampling is a deliberate selection of informants. This technique helps researchers more focus on interviews and be more effective. The unit analysis of this study is the elderly who live in a nursing home. The unit analysis will provide information that will answer questions and help to reveal the problems that occur to them.

The data used in this study were carried out by observation and interview. Observation is a systematic description of events and behavior in social settings chosen to be studied (Sugiyono, 2010). Observation is also useful to eliminate doubts from researchers about the data obtained. The observation was carried out to support the analysis because observation became convincing evidence of the interview’s result. While interviews are important primary data and are needed to answer research questions. Through this interview, researchers interact directly with informants. The interview type that conducted in the form of qualitative methods is in-depth interviews (depth interviews), which are data collection techniques that are based on intensive conversations with one goal. A list of questions is made to keep the interview focused on the research problem, but this is not rigid, but can be developed according to what will be found in the location.

The data used are primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained by interviews with informants as well as documentation with photos taken directly by researchers. The informants who can be interviewed to get data are the nursing home administrators and the elderly who live there. Secondary data were obtained from literature study and documentation, such as from books related to the research theme. In addition to data from books, written data also comes from research reports, journals, articles, magazines and mass media. These data cannot be ignored in the research process because they related to primary data and is useful for strengthening research analysis.

The respondents were all those elderly in nursing homes, both men and women. Someone is called elderly if they have aged 65 years and over. However, there are some age restrictions that cover the age limit of people who include the elderly category, including 60 years (Law No. 13 of 1998) and 60-74 years (WHO). In this study the elderly who were intended were aged 60 years and over. Elderly welfare can be measured by individual welfare, while individual welfare can be measured objectively or subjectively. Welfare indicators can be objectively measured by happiness, guarantees, choices, needs, eligibility to receive gifts and punishment (Fitzpatrick: 2001: 5). Whereas subjective welfare is related to feelings, perceptions, knowledge, and experiences of individuals about their own welfare. Operational limits in interpreting the welfare of the elderly, the researchers choose several indicators of welfare such as happiness, security, needs, having choices and experiences of individuals about their own welfare. The elderly can be said to be prosperous if they have obtained one of several aspects or indicators of welfare above. The following is the description of the informants that the researchers clarified, what the informants represented or the grouping of welfare indicators felt by the elderly in the nursing home.

| Informant         | Information on Welfare Indicators                                      |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mr. Mujiren (71 years old) | Needs guaranteed, there are other options for living with family and being happy together. |
| Mr. Indro (85 years old) | Guaranteed needs (there are scheduled activities at the orphanage). |
| Mr. Mariyono (76 years old) | Happiness with family. |
| Mr. Pargyo (91 years old) | Needs to be accompanied by living with family |
| Mrs. Anis Susilohadi (Nursing Home) | Needs guaranteed and happiness with family |
2.1. Location Description

The population of the city of Yogyakarta, based on the 2010 population census, numbered 388,088 people, with almost equal proportions of men and women. While in 2017 the population of this city increased to 422,732 people density of 13,007.13 people / km². Islam is the majority adopted by the people of the city of Yogyakarta 82.32% with a relatively significant number of Catholics and Christians (Catholic 10.66% and Protestants 6.54%). While a small proportion are Buddhists 0.34%, Hindus 0.13% and Konghucu 0.01%. Geographically, Yogyakarta City is located between 110°24'-110°28'53" East Longitude and 07°15'24" - 07°15'24" - 07°49'26" South Latitude. Yogyakarta City area is limited by areas such as:

- Northern boundary : Sleman Regency
- Southern boundary : Bantul Regency
- Western boundaries : Bantul and Sleman districts
- Eastern boundaries : Bantul Regency and Sleman Regency

![Figure 1. Research Location at Budi Dharma Nursing Home in Yogyakarta City](Source: Google Maps, August 2019)

Accessibility of nursing home locations to be reached from other locations through a transportation system that is very easy to reach by people, on an object of service or the environment. The orphanage is located in Ponggalan, Umbul Harjo, Yogyakarta. The availability of services in the Panti location is quite strategic because it is close to hospitals, places of worship and cemeteries. The availability of services within the institution is also very good, as evidenced by the fact that this institution has adequate staff, accompanied by good health nurses and health facilities. This orphanage specifically takes care of the elderly who are neglected and do not have nuclear families. The facility is the only one that is owned by the DIY government. The area of the orphanage is 6,000 meters². This orphanage has five guesthouses to care for the elderly who are still healthy. In addition, there are four
isolation rooms to treat elderly people who cannot wake up and must be treated in bed. The increasing number of elderly will cause several health problems experienced by the elderly. One of the problems that is very basic in the elderly is a health problem due to the aging process, this is indicated by the disease problems that arise in the elderly.

![Percentage of Elderly Populations D.I. Yogyakarta](image)

**Figure 2.** Elderly Population D.I. Yogyakarta in 2014 - 2018
Source: Susenas March 2013-2018, BPS DIY

Proportion of elderly population in D.I. Yogyakarta continues to experience an increase. Figure 2 shows that in 2014 the number of elderly people reached 8.85 million or 8.85 percent of the entire population of D.I. Province. Yogyakarta then rose to 9.92 million or 9.92 percent in 2015. Whereas in 2018, the number of elderly people in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta increased to 9.34 million or 9.34 percent. An interesting thing to discuss with the increase in the elderly population is the view that the elderly depend on other parts of the population, especially on meeting their daily needs. The existence of the elderly is also associated with the calculation of the dependency ratio, which is a comparison between the population of productive age and non-productive age population including the elderly. So if the elderly population is increasing in number, then the burden of the productive age population will be even greater. Therefore we need a strategy for empowering elderly human resources to support economic growth. The high percentage of working elderly shows that the elderly are not merely a burden but are still able to productively finance their household life. However, on the other hand it also indicates that the level of welfare of the elderly is still low, so that the elderly still have to work to pay for their own lives and their families.

3. **Result and Discussion**

3.1. *The Dynamics of Older Development (Elderly) in the City of Yogyakarta*

The problem that is often faced by developing countries is the problem of population, including the problem of population aging which is increasing with all the trinkets of the problem. One reason for the rapid increase in population was the surge in births in 1960-1970. The surge in uncontrolled births will have an impact on the population aged under five, but causes an explosion in the number of elderly. As we feel now, there has indeed been an explosion in the number of elderly residents. This must be a serious concern because it will have an impact on the wider community. As stated by one of the administrators of the orphanage Maria Suharsi (58 years) as follows:

"Kalau di Yogyakarta sendiri, orangnya tidak seperti di kota besar ya. Kalau di kota besar kan, em apa ya, berlomba untuk mencari nafkah, dan sebagainya. Kalau"
One indicator of the success of the government in the field of development is the increasing life expectancy of the population. With the increasing life expectancy of the population, causing the number of elderly residents to increase. The advantage of having an elderly person who has a high life expectancy is that the existing resources in the elderly can still be utilized and empowered for the existing development, in addition to being able to show the country's success in improving the welfare of its population even though it seems to be in Indonesia not quite right. For the community and family environment, the benefits are from the good and bad aspects of the life experience they have lived that is used as a material consideration for young people in the neighborhood to live something of their lives, besides the elderly can still be used by their families to carry out homework according to their abilities they.

The increasing life expectancy of the elderly in Indonesia, especially in the city of Yogyakarta is due to the success of the government in the field of development, because also the city of Yogyakarta is a comfortable place to live through old age. Life expectancy in Indonesia, especially in the city of Yogyakarta is a place for people who have entered old age, because the city of Yogyakarta is a comfortable place for the elderly who live in the city of Yogyakarta, besides the city of Yogyakarta is a place for migrants from outside the city of Yogyakarta or outside DIY has entered old age to settle and live in the city of Yogyakarta because of its convenient location, and the city of Yogyakarta is a gathering place for people who have retired or are retired.

Displaced elderly in the city of Yogyakarta from DIY Social Service data, the number of neglected elderly DIY in 2018 reached 42,417 people. These so-called neglected elderly people in accordance with Law number 11 of 2009 are someone who is 60 years or older because certain factors cannot meet their basic needs such as clothing, shelter, food and are psychologically and socially displaced. However, the number of neglected elderly tends to decrease due to family care or death. In addition there are programs for handling and raising awareness to the family concerned. In line with the statement of one of the management of the orphanage Maria Suharsi (58 years) as follows:

“Untuk mengurangi jumlah lansia yang terlantar di Kota Yogyakarta. Supaya simbah-simbah ini bisa sejahtera, bisa menghabiskan sisa hidupnya disini. Karena orang-orang yang terlantar dilayani negara ya to, menurut undang-undang.”

Indonesian people have a mindset that the elderly population is a vulnerable group that only becomes the responsibility of the family, community and country. We must make the elderly as a national asset that must continue to be empowered. This will not be achieved if we do not prepare ourselves from now. To make healthy and independent elderly people we must start with healthy, productive and independent lifestyles, we must start healthy lifestyles and prepare for old age better. Thus, the target of the problem of the elderly is not only the elderly themselves, but also young people. The pattern of life must be applied from an early age, even from the womb.

3.2. Meaning of Welfare According to the Elderly

Tony Fitzpatrick in his work entitled Welfare Theory: An Introduction, explained that there are 6 (six) most important aspects in defining welfare, namely: happiness, security, choice, needs, eligibility to get gifts and punishment (desert) and relative comparisons (Fitzpatrick: 2001: 5). According to this theory to measure welfare can be obtained through several aspects above. One of them is happiness, happiness can be obtained by individuals through feeling happy. The feelings of pleasure that an individual obtains vary, can be judged by individuals who feel it subjectively, because happiness is an indicator of well-being. The elderly can be said to be prosperous if they have obtained one of several aspects of welfare above.

Individual wellbeing can be measured objectively or subjectively. Objective well-being can be measured by objective standard indicator criteria, validity tested and generally applicable. Based on
objective welfare, the welfare of other individuals is based on certain criteria and indicators. While subjective well-being is related to feelings, perceptions, knowledge and experiences of individuals about their own welfare.

The parameters of the welfare of the elderly with the welfare of not the elderly or young people are different. People can be said to be elderly if they have reached or entered the age of 60 years and above based on the age limit of a person in the law. When a young age someone is still able to do a lot of activities such as working with all his strength, because when a young age is an opportunity to achieve success so that his parents live to enjoy the results of hard work at a young age. In contrast to the well-being of the elderly, where at the age they are no longer physically young have experienced a decline in ability and even health has begun to decline, not only in terms of the physical side of the elderly also experienced a setback. To feel well-being already has different indicators with young age. At a young age they may feel well-being if they already have luxury items such as mobile phones, other cars and so on. In contrast to the elderly, they feel prosperous when they feel healthy and not sick at their old age. Perhaps the increased life expectancy of the Indonesian population which must also be followed by improving the quality of their lives, demands attention from the government.

The elderly is the last development in human life. In this latest development there are some changes that are marked by a typical physical condition including the growth of gray hair, skin begins to wrinkle, weight loss, tooth loss that causes difficulty to eat. In addition, feelings of exclusion, no longer needed, lack of sincerity to accept a new reality, for example, a disease that does not heal or death in his partner. Social support is a comfort, attention and appreciation that is relied upon when individuals experience difficulties (Sarafino, 2006). To obtain social support, the elderly must interact with the environment or other people such as making social contacts. Because the elderly will feel happier and happier if there are routine activities and have social relations with groups of his age, because they can fill their free time.

Welfare has a very broad meaning, this varies according to various people and groups. Welfare limits can only be felt by people who have felt the meaning of a welfare itself. The word well-being does not refer to a fixed and fixed condition, but this condition can change because the size of prosperity and not well-being sometimes varies from one expert to another. In general, people who are rich and meet all their needs are called wealthy people. However, on the other hand the poor and all their needs are not met sometimes also considered to be happier because they do not have the complicated problems that are generally rich (Miftachul, 2009). Likewise with the welfare conditions felt by the elderly, they are seen by others as well-being in an orphanage because someone is taking care of them. But that is not necessarily the way the elderly feel in the institution, on the part of the elderly they may feel prosperous when they are in the midst of a family together with relatives. That is, the welfare conditions of a person, family, group or community are adjusted to the point of view used. The same is true for the welfare conditions of the elderly, who will use welfare measures from the perspective of the elderly themselves.

The existence of the nursing home as a place or a place for the elderly so that the elderly can improve welfare through the services provided by the board management in it. Through this nursing home also the potential elderly can be empowered by carrying out activities organized by the orphanage. Such as empowerment for the elderly who are in Budi Mulya's nursing home making handicrafts which then held training in making broom sticks or other handicrafts and the results are sold or offered in front of the institution or sold when there are guests at the institution. This is in accordance with the statement expressed by the Elderly named Pak Mujiren (71 years) as follows:

“Panti ini berguna untuk kesejahteraan kami yang tidak punya tempat tinggal, di sini kami di beri makan, baju, dan kegiatan-kegiatan di panti ini. Dari pada saya tinggal dimasjid, saya tidak punya keluarga, saya tidak menikah.”

The elderly always fill their days according to the schedule in the orphanage, such as Monday there are karoke activities, Tuesdays make handicrafts, Wednesday sports activities, Thursday recitation, religious Friday for the elderly who are Christians, Saturday clean and nursing activities Sunday time to relax for the elderly. Activities in the orphanage as an effort to improve the quality of their lives,
and repellent are quiet for the elderly. In line with the statement of the elderly named Indro (85 years) as follows:

“Dari pada bengong ngelamun mikirin masa lalu lebih baik kita kerjakan yang telah menjadi jadwal kegiatan tetap yang ada di panti ini. dulu saya pernah mengalami depresi berat, soanya kehilangan keluarga dikarenakan kecelakaan mobil pada tahun 91.”

So seen from the expressions above, that the empowerment carried out by the orphanage is supported by the elderly with the participation of the elderly in all these activities. The meaning of welfare according to the elderly is how the elderly interpret or provide an understanding of welfare based on the elderly themselves, so that the meaning of welfare arises in accordance with their respective circumstances, so as to deconstruct the welfare which so far has existed in several concepts. To know the concept of social welfare for the elderly, it is necessary to understand the welfare according to the elderly themselves first. Although the concept of social welfare already exists in the Indonesian state system, especially with regard to social welfare for the elderly. Because the concept of welfare from the government should not be the same as the definition of welfare according to the elderly, where the elderly live their own lives so that the meaning of their welfare varies with the government. Therefore, to deconstruct the meaning of well-being that has existed so far, it requires the meaning of the well-being of the elderly first.

There are several meanings of welfare according to the elderly who live in this orphanage, as expressed by Pak Mujiren;

“Kalau saya bisa menolong orang lain, baru saya merasa senang. Dari sanalah menurut saya kesejahteraan itu. Tapi di sisi lain kesejahteraan adalah terjaminnya hidup atau kebutuhan terpenuhi seperti tinggal di panti ini. Apalagi bisa ditambah dengan hangatnya keluarga tampa memikirkan beratnya beban ekonomi, mungkin itu bisa dikatakan sejahtera”

From Mr. Mariyono's perspective, what is meant by the welfare of the elderly in the interview as follows;

“ya gimana ya, kalau dari segi kebutuhan disini sudah cukup terpenuhi. Ya masalahnya lahir batin pisah sama keluarga ndak bahagia. Mungkin semua merasakannya disini.”

In line with the statement of the elderly named Pargiyo about the meaning of welfare itself as follows;

“Mau gimana lagi, sudah terlanjur tinggal di sini. Ya kalau dari segi makanan terjamin disini, turah-turah. Kalau bisa milih, enak tinggal sama keluarga. Tapi kalau dengan keluarga itu kalau keluarganya mampu, itu sebetulnya enak tinggal dengan keluarga.”

Seeing the meaning of well-being as expressed above, that well-being is the sufficiency of material needs and their minds are calm. The elderly have very simple expectations of themselves, where they have realized that they are no longer young but have become old so that the elderly interpret the welfare in accordance with their current circumstances and abilities. The elderly who are in this orphanage no longer expect help from their families for various reasons, such as they no longer want to bother their families or no longer have a family. Then the family's attitude, as if it were indifferent, no longer cared about their parents with their various activities. The reason is one of the factors of neglecting the elderly and making the elderly feel lonely, even though people who have entered old age really need attention, especially from the family. Whereas when living together with their families the elderly feel burdened the family especially if the family's economy is not good, therefore the elderly are actually more happy to live in an institution because they are more free to do various activities and have friends to share or tell stories with colleagues.

The emergence of the notion of welfare according to the elderly mentioned above is inseparable from the condition and also the current state of the elderly that they feel. Prosperous elderly conditions as stated above when they feel more calm, feel happy, secure clothing, food, papanya, have good friends or family. In accordance with the theory of welfare which is one indicator of individual well-

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being is happy. The goal of people is to work so that they can experience a happy life, as well as the elderly, because a happy life is everyone's desire.

But not only with indicators of happiness and peace of mind that the elderly are prosperous, but with good health, the elderly can do various activities that improve the welfare of the elderly. To support the welfare of the elderly who are in the orphanage, the management of the orphanage provides health services. The service aims to help and reduce the burden on the elderly in the institution so as to create a feeling of well-being within the elderly. As expressed by the management of the orphanage named Anis Susilohadi from the results of the interview as follows;

"Kemudian masalah kesehatan, lansia yang tidak mampu di luar panti, mereka bingung, kalau sakit mau kemana. Tapi masalah kesehatan terselesaikan jika lansia berada di dalam panti. Kalau mereka sakit, kita ada dokter, kita pasti ada link dengan puskesmas dan RS pemerintah dan semua kan tanpa biaya karena kita milik pemerintah. Kemudian mbah-mbah sering mengalami problema sosial terhadap anaknya. Kita punya psikolog, konsultasi sama psikolog. Selanjutnya yang masalah kejenuhan simbah, mereka ternyata jenuh tiap hari kerjanya makan tidur makan tidur, akhinya kita kasih aktivias simbah untuk mengurangi kejenuhan."

From the above statement, the purpose of providing services for the elderly in the institution so that the elderly are prosperous. Elderly health checks are carried out routinely every month so that the elderly can be controlled for their health, seeing the condition of the elderly who are getting older and their health condition is decreasing. Then to keep the elderly healthy, the elderly gymnastics are scheduled every week, if the elderly do not move a lot it will make the elderly feel sick, with the elderly gymnastics the elderly get adequate health. In addition to being seen in terms of good health, elderly exercise or joint exercise will increase social interaction with elderly colleagues who will cause psychological health. Coupled with the karoke schedule every week, maybe this can reduce the loneliness felt by the elderly in order to create the welfare that will be felt by the elderly who are in the orphanage.

4. Conclusion
The elderly who are entrusted at the institution basically have two negative and positive sides. Observed from the positive side, the orphanage environment can give pleasure to parents. Socialization in an environment that has a level of peer age will become its own entertainment, so that this togetherness can bury the loneliness that is usually experienced by them. But deep down, they feel much more comfortable around their families but the obstacles that are often expressed by the elderly who are in the orphanage, sometimes want to live with the family but do not want to burden their families from the expense or economic side if the elderly are in a middle-income family down.

Understanding welfare according to the elderly itself is actually very subjective, each elderly one and the other has a different interpretation of welfare. There is enough to be given clothing, food, boards from caretakers they are already happy. But there are very simple, by getting a place to live, and can worship already can claim that he is prosperous, but there are those who are not happy because they cannot live with his family because his family's economy is down. Even though he feels happy when with family and there are those who feel prosperous and happy if he can help others. So to know that the elderly have felt well-being or not, in fact we must explore the life of the elderly even more. The goal is that welfare is not just an expression of no reality, and when it comes to setting a policy in an effort to improve the welfare of lasnia is really appropriate.

The meaning of the welfare of the elderly from this study, can be translated if the elderly can be with their families but do not burden the family's economy and secure their lives. Maybe one day, the government will provide services for the elderly, not only the elderly who enter the institution but all the elderly who are in Indonesia to be given access to old age insurance that is simple and can be with the family to ensure physical and spiritual health, which leads to the happiness felt by the the elderly contained in individual welfare indicators. The well-being of the elderly has different meanings for
each individual, according to the conditions and conditions they feel at the moment. Social support is a comfort, attention and appreciation that is relied upon when individuals experience difficulties. Through social support provided from the family, stakeholders and from the management of the orphanage can minimize the feeling of loneliness in the elderly.

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