

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON FORMAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM MODEL IN EMPOWERING AGING COMMUNITY GROUP (SENIOR CITIZENS SOCIETY'S GROUP) TO ACHIEVE AUTONOMOUS

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ABSTRAK

Kelompok masyarakat lanjut usia, merupakan sekelompok masyarakat yang mengalami krisis psikososial. Dengan demikian kelompok masyarakat lanjut usia membutuhkan perlakuan yang tepat agar kelompok masyarakat lanjut usia merasa sebagai warga negara yang dihargai dan dibutuhkan, serta mampu menunjukkan kinerja yang memadai. Untuk memperoleh kinerja tersebut diperlukan program pendidikan (pendidikan luar sekolah) yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan karakteristik kelompok masyarakat lanjut usia.

Berangkat dari kenyataan di atas, maka masalah pokok dalam penelitian ini adalah: Bagaimana model program pendidikan luar sekolah yang lebih maksimal dalam memberikan layanan pendidikan terhadap warga belajar lanjut usia untuk mencapai kemandirian ?

Dari hasil temuan di atas dapat disimpulkan, bahwa Model Program Pendidikan Luar Sekolah merupakan suatu konsep pengelolaan program yang diarahkan untuk membelaarkan orang dewasa (lanjut usia) sehingga memiliki sikap kemandirian yang membekalinya untuk dapat hidup normal di tengah masyarakat.

Kata kunci : Kelompok masyarakat lanjut usia, model program pendidikan luar sekolah, kemandirian

A. Background

Empirically, in years to come Indonesian population's dynamics will be faced to a growing number of senior citizens and it is possible that this circumstance will be a characteristic of Indonesian population in the 21st century. Darmojo (2002) states that the growing number of senior citizens in Indonesia is the fastest of all countries in year 1990- 2005. The total of senior citizens in Indonesia now is 16 million people and it is predicted to reach 25,5 millions of people in year 2020, or 11,37 % of the total populations (Kompas, 2002:10). Further, Darmojo (2000), referring to Bureau of the Census USA (1993) mentions that the increase of Indonesian senior citizens' number between 1990 and 2005 is 414 % (Kompas 2002: 10). In other words, the higher Indonesian people's living expectancy, 63 years old of man's age and 67years old of woman's age on average, the greater the numbers of senior citizens will be.

The development of senior citizens is projected to be increased and reaches aging society. This increase will on the contrary be followed by the decrease of

under five -year old children's quantity and proportion; it is assumed that in 2015 Indonesian under five-year old children will be less than that the senior citizens. It is possible that the ratio of young people dependency will be from 7.5 % to 31 % in year 2020 for the young age people and 10 % for the senior citizens. It shows that there are more responsibilities to be carried by these young people.

This tendency occurs not only in Indonesia but also in other developing countries, and even advanced countries has senior citizens population proportion and its fastest growing has enhanced compared to those has in developing countries.

Kinsella and Velkoff (2001) of United Nations' Report (1998) state that there is almost 30 % of 125.8 million of Japanese population ages 60 years or more and in 2010 it is assumed that this country will be a 'senior citizens' society. And so is the circumstance in South Korea which rises from 7.5 % in 1990 to 18.8 % in 2020, whereas in China the population of senior citizens will go larger to 230 people in 2020.

The problems of senior citizens are not about numbers only, but also their myths, status difference, earlier retirement, more complex policy for the young people, improper health service and finance, inappropriate earnings, family and colleagues' lost, shelter, criminal threats, sexual problems, nutrition's shortage, emotional problems and death. These problems faced by the senior citizens give a big challenge for the young age to bring out and give services and appropriate social guarantee.

Another problem regarding internal of senior citizens is the degradation of physical and mental condition. Jusman Iskandar (1997) elaborates that not all society can apt to give a proper respect and appreciation to the existence of these senior citizens. This however is due to the lack capacity of the society to understand the role of senior citizens.

Advanced countries in Asia such as Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Singapore have a better social guarantee compared to developing countries, as in the case of mother's death and baby's care, and further, advanced countries has more resources to handle senior citizens.

Shinji Saruta (1992) in Jusman Sukandar (1997) asserts that Japan now has made perfect and designed systems of social guarantee and health for the senior citizens to help maintain their long age, sustain education's quality and productivity, involve in retirement and second class world that is go back to work after retiring, open business, do some hobbies or voluntary work. So it is very common in Japan to see some companies to hire senior citizens or these senior citizens can spend their time on going to the libraries or overseas.

Jusman Iskandar (1997) further emphasizes that the perspective of senior citizens' problem should be explored carefully at the earliest stage possible so that the growing numbers of senior citizens will no longer be a problem.

This exploration is attributed to the figures of senior citizens as those who have a lot of experience that can be passed on to the next generations.

From the above elaboration, it is noted that in order to develop senior citizens' potential there are three main things involved embracing:

1. How to prepare to be senior citizens
2. How to productively empower the senior citizens for the fulfillment of independent life needs and;
3. How to give protection and service to these senior citizens.

Programs that are now conducted for the senior citizens are very limited and they are in the forms of simple services covering housing, health, long-term family card and financial relief in the use of transportation.

The growing number of senior citizens has led to a consequence of forming many better programs and systems and services as well both in the quantity and quality for the senior citizens.

Regarding educational approach in the fulfillment of senior citizens needs, there is an education need formula which is social need in nature (at least it has social dimension) that can be referred to Brandsaw model, stated in Ishak Abdulhak (1995:5) there are:

1. Normative needs meaning there is a gap of individual or groups after they are compared to norm standard fixed in the society.
2. Feeling needs, which is very similar to have a want or wish, this kind of need is directly felt by somebody especially in the shortcomings they need to handle.
3. Stated needs, it usually derives from feeling needs.
4. Comparative needs are needs that appear after comparing different situations.
5. Future needs are the projections of needs that are predicted will come up in years to come.

The needs of education are highly related with the needs of senior citizens and are in line with the 'education for all' principle set by UNESCO. This principle which is also grounded by educational concept of philosophical spirit of lifelong learning has changed the perception and education development movement to pay attention to all levels and sides within society to be similar in getting basic education or higher one. As a movement indicating to the same spread, its implementation very considers many possible aspects of education institution that has been well-established in the society (family, social organization, and etc) to be empowered in order to attain the goal.

Therefore the meaning of Education is for all can be realized in the society as the senior citizens can also get the benefits in the process of education. Besides,

the principle of lifelong learning is highly promoted, thus the implementation of senior citizens education will also touch its meaning.

Yet, in fact in our country, senior citizens are considered as unproductive society. This assumption is of course cannot be considered true even from all perspectives. However, the definition of senior citizens is people who experience psychosocial crisis. Erickson (1980) declares them as “integrity-despair have been” with the capacity “to be through face nor bein”. This shows that senior citizens need more and better attention to be treated as needed citizens and as humans that are able to show their capable performance. Senior citizens like other citizens need mental and physical health, to be secured, and to be appreciated and to be self actualized. In this effort of self actualization, the senior citizens should be able to show their creativities and proper working skills. In order to reach those previously mentioned, the government must facilitate them in many fields including education and training.

B. Research Focus and Questions

There are some problems appeared from senior citizens as follows:

1. There is a burden shift of productive age groups from responsible for the children to responsible for the senior citizens.
2. Senior citizens are very potential to be vulnerable if they need are not fulfilled, and this will lead to an increase of the productive age's burden.
3. Senior citizens still need commercial activities that make them live independently, this is certainly not easy as they can face a lot of internal and external problems.
4. The senior citizens' life now are inauspicious since supporting institutions such as health service, future guarantee, and potential empowerment to be productive are not optimally implemented, or even not thought yet.

Senior citizens conditions have different characteristics from those who live in suburb areas or city. This makes the effort made should be based on own condition regarding psychological, economical and culture conditions.

Karang Lansia Wargi Saluyu (Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association) situated in Ranjeng Village, Cisitu subdistrict Sumedang regency, is one of society-based services aiming at gathering and making use of time to do many activities benefited for them. Based on the condition in the field, it is noted that the efforts done by the organizer in order to fulfill the needs of senior citizens of Ranjeng village about learning demand are viewed as a better step as it is conducted at the earliest stage possible in order to increase societies' awareness of the learning benefits. Further, the materials are focused on exploring societies' potential without disregarding the needs of the students (in this case is senior citizens).

Of all services given to senior citizens, especially those who are in Ranjeng village with society-based management; health service is not only the priority. There also other aspects covering religion and art. However, as a whole, this program has not been well planned. The program of students' characteristics aspect (senior citizens) hasn't been clearly oriented. It is proven that the participants of the program are still limited to elderly senior citizens whereas potential senior citizens are still reluctant to take in the program conducted by Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association. This needs a realistic steps and better progress in order to reach optimal result in the terms of: content and learning curriculum, learning management, learning strategies, learning facilitators, learners' characteristics and institutions of senior citizens program implementation. Therefore, the formula of research questions in general is: *How the model of non-formal education program can be optimally conducted to give educational services towards senior citizens as learners in order to get independent life?*

Those research questions can be elaborated into three questions as follows:

1. How the model of non-formal education program is conducted for the senior citizens in order to attain their independence?
2. How is the validation of non-formal education program for the senior citizens in order to attain their independence?
3. How the model of non-formal education program is implemented in order to attain their independence and how is its effectiveness?

C. Research Aims

This research in general is aimed at finding models of non-formal education in empowering senior citizens group to attain their independence. Based on its general aims, the research aims are to:

1. get a description regarding the model of non-formal education program for Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association in order to attain their independence.
2. obtain a depiction of validation of the model of non-formal education program for Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Associations in order to attain their independence.
3. achieve a picture regarding the implementation of the model of non-formal education program for Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association in order to attain their independence and its effectiveness.

D. Research Benefit

This research is expected to:

1. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich knowledge in non-formal education especially in the regard of development theory of non-formal

education program for senior citizens in order to attain their independence. This starts from the reality of knowledge development of non-formal education program covering functional literacy, English for young learners education, youth program, courses, learning groups package (A,B, C) gender, and official trainings.

2. Practically, this research is expected to be an input for all involved aspects and institutions in the effort to respond learning need for senior citizens in order to attain their independence, by elaborating the goodness and the shortcomings of tested model. For involved institutions that belongs the knowledge, outside of learning needs, it provides program implementation in order to enrich options contained for program implementation mechanisms.

E. Research Hypothesis

As a ground base in setting temporary answers of the research questions formulated, there are some hypotheses as below stated:

1. Empowerment is the process of increasing strengths and skills in individual such as competence, creativity through internal control in acting out and solving problems independently. (Glickman, 1989 and Robinson, 1994)
2. There are some stages in empowering process covering: a) conceptually, empowering process is conducted through education initiative or consciousness education, b) empirically, empowering process is encouraged through participation testing training in the level of community aiming at growing awareness and helping societies to understand systems, limiting and restricting senior citizens' life as a part of society so that they will be motivated to do many actions to get out of the problems. (Dennis Salebey, 1992)
3. Senior citizens independence highlights on the readiness of individuals in doing their activities. (Hana Wijaya dan Harlah Allyah, 1991).
4. Non-formal education program taxonomy consists of: a) developmental (society development program), b) institutional (training program aiming at mastering a set of skills: knowledge, attitude, and characteristics) and c) informational (guidance and publicity aiming at passing on the information to target groups). The stages of recommended developmental development program covering: a) basic identification of development program (philosophy, assurance and policy), b) situation analysis toward society and clients, c) expected result identification, d) resources and supports identification, e) learning plan design, f) program implementation, g) resources responsibility, and h) communication process of program values. (Boyle, 1981).

5. The effectiveness of program implementation or non-formal education program for senior citizens is based on the compatibility of the materials, curriculum and teaching methods by paying attention to the values and potential and supporting factors existed in the society (Lovell, 1980; Smith 1982; Mappa and Basleman, 1994; Finger and Asun, 2004)

F. Theoretical Foundation

Theoretical foundation of this research derives from the basic concept regarding lifelong education, lifelong learning, pedagogical learning, gerontology, the empowerment and independence of senior citizens groups.

In its implementation, non-formal education holds the principles as follows: flexibility in curriculum implementation (non-formal education learning program), learning process occurred in the society is based on actual needs of the learners and is oriented to the competence which is founded on life values existed in the society so that they are able to have special skills and skills to be applied in daily life. Aside from that, non-formal education program in its implementation is greatly influenced by factors coming from inside and outside of program organizer in this case Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association. Factors coming from outside of the program constitute culture values and society's environment potential where the program is developed. Whereas, factors appearing from inside management implementation institutions, embracing: program materials, learning curriculum, learning strategy, learning management, and facilitator. Directly or indirectly, those factors has influenced and formed senior citizens independence.

Model of non-formal education program for senior citizens develops from the result of analysis that has so far been run (empirical model), either it is on family, institution (government and private) or society-based. Family-based service with Family Contribution Program (PUSAKA) has long been running yet no optimal results since it just constitutes family census for those who has senior citizen in it to achieve financial and stimulant aids from the government. Institution-based service conducted either by government or private such as nursing home only to give a place, to gather and to give health service temporarily. The basic shortcoming in this service is the isolation of senior citizens from family and society.

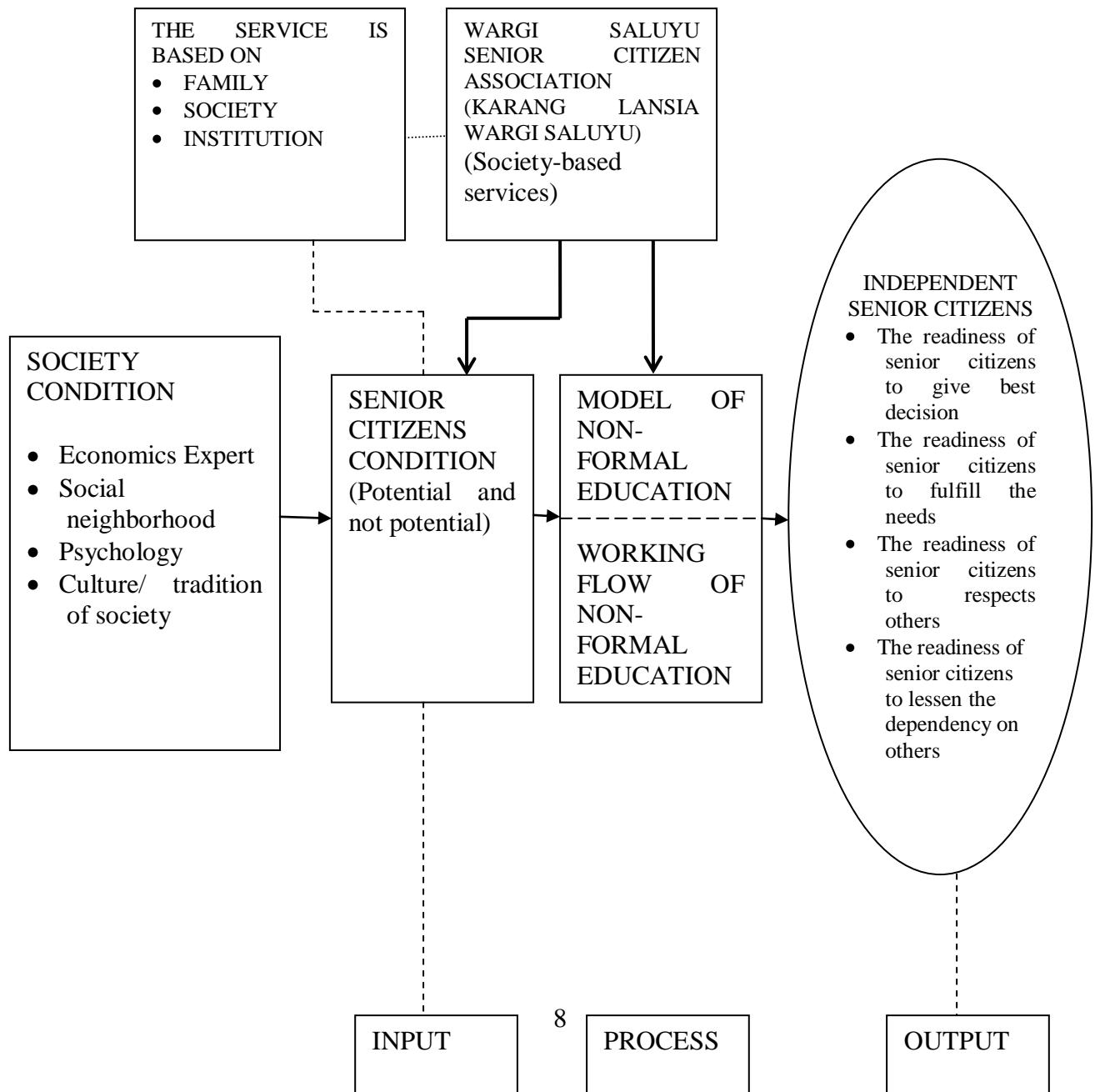
Karang Lansia (Senior citizens association) is a service that is society-based, in its implementation this association gives comprehensive and compatible services needed by society without leaving their family and neighborhood. The weakness had by senior citizens association is on the poorer of existed human resources (organizer, learning source), jumbled curriculum program, learning strategy and learning management in the regard of existed learning sources.

Senior citizens association with characteristics, organization, organizer, facilitator and learners is very identical with the characteristics of non-formal

education institution. Senior citizen association is a place for learning and getting information sources for those senior citizens that is formed and organized by society. Senior citizens association has run its function as community learning center as a place that contains various functional skills orienting to the empowerment of areas' potential to increase knowledge, skills and attitude needed by society in entering golden age.

Based on the thought above, the model of non-formal education program in the regard of senior citizens independence is implemented after through some development stages by conducting study on the concept and theory (theoretical model), a study on field condition (empirical model) and validation of the competent experts and practitioners in non-formal education and senior citizens.

An arrangement of theoretical foundation in the regard of the effort to reach independence for Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association is depicted below.



Picture 1.1. Research Theoretical Foundation

The picture above elaborates each component as an aspect of research as follows:

1. Society's Condition

This condition is a group of senior citizens with their boundaries to the rules such as psychology, health, economics, social neighborhood, culture and society's tradition. The demand and role of society to senior citizens are realized through those dimensions. This will influence to the existence of these senior citizens in the society when their need are not optimally fulfilled. Aside from their problems, they are also demanded to manifest their best work both when they have become senior citizens and before become them.

2. Senior Citizens

The existence of senior citizens both middle age (people whose ages are 45 – 59) and elderly (very very old) is not followed by proper institution's service. Institution's service either based on family, society and institution has not optimally conducted. Besides, the problems occurred to the senior citizens is along with the growing numbers of senior citizens.

3. Senior Citizens Service

There are three types service program existed in the society including family-based, society-based and institution-based. Of all the programs existed, the service given is only limited to health facility or service and housing aid, yet there is still no thought of how empowering it to be effective and efficient.

4. Senior Citizens Associations

Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association located in Ranjeng village Cisitu Subdistrict Sumedang Regency is senior citizens service institution with society-based. Some programs has been conducted and focused on health services and other services involving religion, skills and arts. However, the curriculum of teaching-learning process has been well-organized. This causes to not optimally gain learners' independence.

5. Non-formal Education Program

This model constitutes innovation of program component management deriving from the weaknesses of the existed component program that has been

implemented in Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizens Association. Its development is conducted to maintain the components of the program containing its weaknesses not only to attain optimal learning that is the independence of the learners (Senior citizens Association's participant), but also to answer the needs of the learners to attain their independence. This model is also expected to be able to empower learning potential of the learners so they did not rely on others, and are ready to fill the demand of their own roles in the society. The development of the model comes from the analysis toward service model covering empirical and theoretical models. The development of model of non-formal education program is resulted in conceptual model that is then conducted to Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association. These conceptual models are: a. model of non-formal education program for senior citizens, and b. working flow of the model of non-formal education program for senior citizens.

In these stages, senior citizens are given a set of learning program materials designed into model of non-formal education program for senior citizens. The model constitutes: a. identification and meaning of learning experience to senior citizen, b. mastery of various experience and the basis of learning, c. learning materials, d. learning methods and strategies, e. learning curriculum, and f. learning management. To give optimal results, the implementation is done through the working flow by following some steps as follows: a. the basis of program implementation, b. aims, c. the function of non-formal education program for the senior citizens, d. the program principle of non-formal education program for the senior citizens, e. target characteristics and program implementation aspect of non-formal education for senior citizens, f. program structure of non-formal education for senior citizens, g. strategies and implementation stages of senior citizens program, h. criteria of successful program of non-formal education for the senior citizens and i. working procedures of model of non-formal education program for senior citizens.

After all the process given, it is expected that the goal can be obtained that is to make the learners independent.

6. Independent senior citizens

The independence in senior citizens is the readiness of the individuals of senior citizens in doing their activities and are ready to solve the problems, to decide, to have initiatives and creativities without neglecting wherever they are. In this research, independence means that the individuals are ready to give the best decision and are ready to fulfill their own needs, to respect others and to lessen the dependency on others.

G. Research Procedures

This research is designed with research and development (Borg & Gall, 1979:624), whereas the method of analysis is qualitative and empirical test. The empirical test with experimental research is conducted with quasi experimental and the design is Nonrandomized Control-Group Pretest-Posttest Design (Stephen Isaac & William B Michael, 1977: 69).

The research is conducted in Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association in Ranjeng village Cisitu Sub district, Sumedang Regency,

Operationally, this research is conducted by following some stages as follows:

1. Preliminary study, 2. Conceptual model arrangement, 3. Model validation and verification, 4. Model testing, 5. Model revision and 6. Latest model setting.

Experimental research both qualitative and quantitative is aimed at sharpening operational model through a wide seminar forum.

H. Research Results and Discussion

From the effectiveness of the tested model can be viewed:

1. The result of the test of difference program model before and after the treatment. The aim is to find out the degree of difference of the both models by using statistics. Discrepancy test for both model programs employs average tendency test and t-test. Average tendency test is employed to find out the level of model quality based on learners' perspective following the program. Based on the result, it is shown that model of non-formal education program before the treatment is 2.22 average tendency, meaning has a tendency on good category. Whereas after the treatment, there is an increase in the tendency that is 3.65 showing a tendency on a very good category. The results show that model of non-formal education program after the treatment has a better quality than that before the treatment. It implies that the implementation of model of non-formal education program gives meaningful values toward the learning given to the learners. Further is the result of the comparison between the program model before and after the treatment, viewed from indicators below: a. aims, it is known to have average tendency 2.35 and 3.67. This views that the aims of model of non-formal education program has a better qualification. b) Time of implementation has an average tendency 2.18 and 3.64. It describes that the time of implementation of model of non-formal education program has a precise qualification. c) Curriculum has an average tendency 2.20 and 3.68. It depicts the curriculum of model of non-formal education program has a better qualification. d) Facilitator has an average tendency 2.16 and 3.65. This gives a picture of skill and ability of the learning source toward the implementation of the model of non-formal education program has a better qualification.

2. The result of the test of the difference between the model of non-formal education program before and after the treatment. To find out the difference, T-test is conducted by following some steps covering viewing the result of the learners' questionnaire on the assessment of program model before and after the treatment. Based on the test, it is shown that the average is 82.23 and 110.38. Further, T-test is conducted to figure out the influence of the effectiveness of model of non-formal education program toward the independence of the learners by employing coefficient correlation formula (rho). Based on the result, it is noted that there is a correlation between instrument variable X and Y. Its rho value is 0.51 implying that the independence of the learners influenced by applied variables in the model of non-formal education program is 26.01 % and the rest is 73.99 % that is influenced by the background of education, economics status, learning neighborhood condition, family and etc.
3. The result of the experiment gives empirically evidence that persistent life situation curriculum model which has been developed in this research has been proven to be effective in increasing the independence of senior citizens as the learners.

I. Conclusions and Recommendations

The research and development has resulted in empirical research there are:

- a. The impact on Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association, covering:
 1. The formation of non-formal education program as an innovative model to empower senior citizens' group to attain the independence of Saluyu Senior Citizen Associations.
 2. The implementation of learning curriculum, learning strategies and managements in an integrated model of non-formal education program to empower senior citizens to attain the independence of Saluyu Senior Citizen Associations.
- b. The impact for the individuals of the senior citizens' group including:
 1. The compatibility of the materials and expectation of senior citizens' needs.
 2. The increase of readiness of the senior citizens in the regard of: the readiness to give best decision, to fulfill the needs, to respect others, and to lessen the dependency on others.
- c. From the result of the test of model of non-formal education program to empower senior citizens to attain the independence can be concluded that: in general, the development of model of non-formal education program has been tested its eligibility through the technique: model quality analysis, expert validation and field test.

The result of model quality analysis is systematically done through some tests and discussions and follows the steps of model development. The conclusions are: model of non-formal education program implemented in Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association has resulted in a precise relationship among model components. Therefore, the model of non-formal education program covers: a) program implementation basis, b) aims, c) non-formal education program functions, d) non-formal education program principles, e) target characteristics and implementation aspects of non-formal education program for senior citizens, f) program structure of non-formal education program for senior citizens, g) strategies and implementation stages of non-formal education program for senior citizens, h) successful criteria of non-formal education program for senior citizens, i) working procedures of model of non-formal education program for senior citizens. All contents are precise, easy to understand and to be implemented in the program.

- d. Model of non-formal education program to empower senior citizens' group developed in Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association can be effectively and efficiently implemented. The measurement of the effectiveness of this model of non-formal education program is based on: a) the degree of acceptance of facilitator and learners toward the model, b) the understanding of facilitator in applying the program which is based on procedures and guidance designed in the model.

The result of data analysis, research model and applied theories, there are some recommendations as below mentioned.

1. Recommendation for The Model Found In The Research

The result of the research gives evidence that model of non-formal education program developed is effective to increase the independence of senior citizens as learners. Therefore, there should be an effort to widespread the program in order to apply it in other senior citizens associations.

- a) Senior citizens association is an implantation institution of model of non-formal education with society-based that has own characteristics compared to other service institutions of senior citizens. Thus, there should be attention to implementation and technical procedures as there are many senior citizens associations almost in every city in Indonesia.
- b) Learning curriculum created in the implementation of model of non-formal education should be a persistent life situation that is based on: 1) learning experience possessed by senior citizens, 2) Senior citizens mastery of various learning experience, 3) learning materials given should be based on the needs of the senior citizens.

Persistent life situation curriculum is an innovation that can acclimatize an education pattern that can be suitable for senior citizens. This curriculum is

known to be very seldom in the existence, thus the program management system has not systematically arranged, either by government or by society and this becomes the background of the study. This research has been considered to be successfully conducted through the realization of a model of innovator curriculum that has improved previous curriculum model.

The model of persistent life situation curriculum is provided with learning strategies for senior citizens that influence on the increase of senior citizens' independence.

The model of persistent life situation curriculum is very important considering there are many clients demanding its existence to be managed and to be well served. This innovative curriculum is expected to give a service that can acclimatize senior citizens as learners to be productive; at least they can be able to fulfill their own needs and to further give contribution to the society's development, especially for Wargi Saluyu Senior Citizen Association located in Ranjeng village, Cisitu sub district Sumedang regency. The successful of the curriculum is highly determined by factors including to have effectiveness value, efficiency and relevance with condition and needs of senior citizens. This research finally leads to some conclusions as follows: *first*, curriculum is provided and offered to the learners without a good arrangement or certain guidance that results in disoriented program. *Second*, time learning determination is not certainly organized resulting in the difficulty of the learners to comprehend and master the learning. *Third*, the management of learning facility is not well-organized leading to not optimal result in the learning. *Fourth*, facilitators are immediately scheduled so that they cannot give well performance in doing their duty. Fifth, materials are not well organized causing the same materials thought more than once. Sixth, the goals are not well set leading to difficulty in evaluating the program.

This program condition becomes the main reason for improvement. In general, the improvement of the program is oriented to the system of management value of learning program in covering management of program implementation in general and in specific is provided with systematic condition material, relevant media and featured materials, proper learning time, relevant learning approach with the characteristics of the learners, optimal condition of methods and facilitators. The model of persistent life situation curriculum is expected to be able to attain the goals that is the independence of the learners; in this case is senior citizens.

The model of persistent life situation curriculum offered to senior citizens statistically in this study is considered to be different from program previously. This shows that basically, viewed from material aspect, the curriculum of persistent life situation is changed from program aims, implementation time,

instructors' credibility and the curriculum. The model of persistent life situation curriculum for senior citizens shows positive value on the independence and further to give impact on the independence of the learners. It implies that the model of life persistent situation curriculum gives flexibility value to fit in or to be improved continuously felt by the learners (senior citizens).

2. Recommendation for further research

There are some recommendations for further research including:

- a. To develop similar model of research with different independence criteria
- b. To develop similar model of research with different target characteristics such as the learners are elderly or very old persons.
- c. To develop similar model of research with different implementation institution for senior citizens. For instance, **Pos Bindu** (Senior citizens association) fostered by Health Department.

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