Original Research/Review

A model of nursing intervention on the psychological needs of a group of neighborhood children in a shelter place in Surabaya

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Significance for public health: Neglected children in shelters often have their emotional well-being overlooked, even though their physical needs are being addressed. Implementing a thoughtful nursing intervention model that draws from various theories is crucial. This approach can effectively cater to the psychological needs of these children, particularly adolescents, and boost their self-confidence.

Abstract

The fulfillment of the psychological needs of neglected children in shelters is important. However, only the physical need has been fulfilled, resulting in a feeling of dissatisfaction and hampers a positive attitude towards the social environment. Therefore, this study aimed to present a significant nursing intervention model to meet the psychological needs of neglected children. The model integrates behavioral (Lawrence Green), Caring (Jean Watson), and psychogenic needs theory (Murray) to explain the influence of predisposing, enabling, and supporting factors on behavior.

This study adopted a cross-sectional design and observational analytic method with a population of 240 neglected children in Surabaya city shelters. The cluster sampling rule of thumb was used in SEM to select 110 (5x22 observe variables) respondents.

The result showed that the unique aspects of the group nursing intervention model fulfilled the psychological needs of adolescents in shelters. Furthermore, interpersonal human caring behavior was influenced by predisposing factors and care values with a coefficient value of 0.203. Supporting factors and environmental caring had a coefficient of 0.220 while driving was 0.332.

In conclusion, this study showed that the group nursing intervention model fulfilled the psychological needs of adolescents in shelters by integrating the theories of goal attainment, caring (Jean Watson), and psychosocial (Murray). These theories increased adolescent parenting actions, thereby enhancing self-confidence within shelters.

Introduction

The number of neglected children in Indonesia is increasing, necessitating the urgency of addressing their need to become quality national assets. These neglected children are vulnerable in a society where one or both parents are sick or dead. Consequently, the parents are unable to meet the children's needs, leading to disharmony within the family. Neglecting children can lead to delays in physical development and neurological repercussions, as well as induced psychological problems. A previous study showed that the number of neglected children in Indonesia was 67,368 in 2020.[1] According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics for East Java Province, the number was 118,718, and 6,349 in Surabaya. Neglected children are significantly affected physically and psychologically, as reported in a previous study.[2]

Fulfilling both psychological and physiological needs is crucial, as a lack of nutrition can lead to illness. Similarly, unfulfilled psychological needs can lead to dissatisfaction, frustration, and disrupt the growth and development of a positive attitude toward the community.[3] This study developed a new model in the field of community homicide by integrating behavioral (Lawrence Green), Caring (Jean Watson), the human interaction theory (King), and the concept of psychogenic needs from Murray. No previous study has been conducted on this constructed surgical intervention model. Therefore, the novelty of this study is an intervention model that community nurses can use in providing intervention. This condition will impact personality maturity, a positive attitude towards the environment, and a spirit of independence.[4] Neglected children whose psychological needs have been fulfilled will become a quality young generation for the development of Indonesia.

Materials and Methods

The study used a cross-sectional design with a population of 240 neglected children living in 8 Surabaya shelters. The sample size used the rule of thumb in the Structural Equation Model (SEM), with the maximum likelihood method requiring 5 x 22 indicators (observed variables) with 110

respondents. The variables that will be described are each dimension of Predisposing Factors and Values (X1), Supporting (X2), Pushing (X3), Parenting Behavior (X4), and Psychological Needs (Y). The SEM was used based on variance or component-based SEM, known as Smart Partial Least Square version 2.0 (Smart PLS, 2.0).[5]

Results and Discussion

Table 1 shows the description of the characteristics of the tribe and length of stay of respondents. The criteria for the majority of ethnicity are Javanese, with 108 respondents or 98.2%, and only 2 for other ethnic groups, accounting for 1.8%. It shows that the answer chosen by 50% of the respondents for length of stay was 1-6 months, followed by 7-12 months and greater than 1 year for 35 (31.8%) and 15 (13.7%), respectively. Table 2 explains the description of predisposing factor variables and values

Two dimensions of predisposing factors had more scores in the high category, namely attitude and motivation, accounting for 66 (60%) and 91 (82.7%) respondents, respectively. Meanwhile, commitment was in the low category with 57 respondents at 51.8%. Table 3 shows the description of the supporting factors. All dimensions of supporting factors are in the high category, namely learning, social, counseling facilities, and achievement opportunities with 65 (59.1%), 77 (70%), 82 (74.5%), and 66 (60%), respectively. Table 4 shows the motivating factors, parenting behaviors and psychological needs. Two dimensions within the parenting behavior factor had a higher prevalence in the high category. Interpersonal communication had 70 respondents (63.6%), while actions aimed at enhancing self-confidence were reported by 58 (52.7%). The remaining two dimensions are more commonly classified within the moderate category, namely health education and parenting strategies, accounting for 66 (60%) respondents each. The descriptive statistics showed that the psychological needs of the six dimensions are in the lower category, namely affiliation, autonomy, division, respect, order, and understanding. There was improvement in one

dimension with the number of respondents in both low and high categories remaining consistent at 55. In the achievement dimension, there are slightly more respondents in the high category, accounting for 56 (50.9%), compared to 54 (49.1%) in the low category.

The results of this study showed the importance of implementing group nursing interventions to achieve the psychological needs of adolescents in shelters, with a coefficient of 0.794. Human caring interpersonal behavior was directly influenced by predisposing factors, nurturing values, supporting factors, and environmental caring with coefficients of 0.203, 0.220, and 0.332, respectively. These results showed that the group nursing intervention model fulfilled the psychological needs of adolescents by integrating goal attainment and Jean Watson's caring theories, as well as Murray's psychosocial needs.

This model can improve predisposing factors and care values, including attitudes, motivation, and commitment of administrators/caregivers. Supporting factors and environmental caring were also enhanced as critical infrastructure in fulfilling adolescents' psychological needs. Furthermore, driving factors consisting of legal aspects, family, and community support were increased to fulfill the psychological needs of adolescents living in shelters. The implementation of health education for adolescents needs to be enhanced by developing collaboration between the social and health services in implementing education periodically. This model increased parenting actions in adolescents and improved self-confidence in several ways.

The result of this study on the need to improve the situation had the same percentage between high and low, namely 50%. Meanwhile, the need for Counteraction (Improving the problem) was defined as the adolescent's need to correct failures, suppress fear, and maintain self-esteem.[6] Positive relationships with friends will further strengthen adolescents' feelings of value to others. Remembering and sharing experiences with friends is extremely important during adolescence, as it significantly impacts their behaviour and overall well-being. The quality of friendships plays a crucial role in the mental development of adolescents, influencing companionship, trust, closeness, and how they handle

conflicts.[7-9] Therefore, shelter caregivers need to help adolescents overcome mistakes and disappointments from an early age. The best way to increase adolescents' self-esteem is to take an active role in their early life.

The majority of results regarding the need for self-defense (59.1%) were in the low category. The concept of self-defense in this study relates to safeguarding oneself against attacks, criticism, and blame. The results of data analysis from the questionnaire administered to adolescents showed that caregivers occasionally afford opportunities for reasoning or argumentation when adolescents are guilty. According to a previous study, adolescents' needs for self-defense will be fulfilled when given the freedom to speak and take action, explore the environment, justice, honesty, and fairness.[10-12]

The analysis results of the psychological need for respect were 56.4% high. Deference (Respectful attitude) implies respecting and happily submitting to the influence of others. The results of the questionnaire data analysis showed that the adolescents greeted, did not speak louder, and were reluctant towards the caretakers of the shelter. Respect for adolescents is based on the recognition that each individual possesses inherent value by virtue of uniqueness and diversity. According to a previous study, showing respect is speaking calmly and politely, specifically to older people.[13-15]

The study on psychological needs on the order component found that most (60%) were in the high category. The need for order in this study is defined as the need for adolescents to organize things and maintain cleanliness and order. The results of data analysis through adolescents' answers showed that most adolescents had arranged personal belongings and rarely borrow from friends without permission. Remembering and sharing experiences with peers is crucial during adolescence, as it significantly impacts their behaviour and overall well-being. The quality of friendships plays a vital role in the emotional growth of adolescents, influencing their feelings of companionship, trust, closeness, and ability to resolve conflicts.[16-18]

The results of the psychological needs showed that the majority of the data (54.5%) were in the low category. Analysis of answers to the questionnaire showed that adolescents already understand

the conditions of the shelter. Caregivers, however, still perceived the majority as lacking cognitive maturity. The necessity for comprehension involves posing or addressing general inquiries concerning the shelter circumstances. This comprehension is crucial for fostering a solid self-acceptance of the shelter's existence.[19]

Furthermore, the application of the group nursing intervention model fulfilled the psychological needs of adolescents in shelters. Quantitatively, the statistical test results of H0 were rejected, showing that there were differences in psychological needs before and after implementing the group nursing intervention model. The results of this test were strengthened by interviews with adolescents at the shelter who already felt confident and were willing to participate in community organization activities. This model was recommended to the Head of Social Services as material for building development programs for adolescents in shelters. In addition, the results are recommended for universities with a Faculty of Psychology to ensure counselors' contribution to neglected children.

The analysis results showed that implementing group nursing interventions was important for fulfilling the psychological needs of adolescents in shelters, as evidenced by a coefficient of 0.794. Human caring interpersonal behavior was directly influenced by predisposing, nurturing values, and driving factors, supported by coefficient values of 0.203, 0.220, and 0.332, respectively. These results showed that the development of a group nursing intervention model addressed the psychological needs of adolescents in nursing homes. This model integrated Goal Attainment and Jean Watson's Caring Theory, as well as Murray's Psychosocial Needs, providing a comprehensive framework for effective intervention. Furthermore, the model improved predisposing factors and care values, including attitudes, motivation, and commitment of caregivers. Factors that support and advocate for environmental care has been recognized as crucial infrastructure in addressing the psychological needs of adolescents. Significant drivers in this context encompass legal considerations and the backing of family and the community, which have been amplified to address these psychological requirements. This model underscores empathetic human interaction, seeking to improve interpersonal

communication to cultivate positive perceptions and better fulfil adolescents' psychological needs. Implementing health education for adolescents should be enhanced by fostering collaboration between social and health services to ensure consistent delivery of education.[20-23]

Conclusions

In conclusion, the group nursing intervention model was structured with components, consisting of predisposing, supporting, and driving factors, as well as values of care and interpersonal human caring behavior. Predisposing factors and care values were important to improve interpersonal human caring behavior. In this study, the indicators of predisposing factors and values of care included caregivers' attitudes, motivation, and commitment. Furthermore, supporting factors and a caring environment improved interpersonal human caring behavior and the Indicators included learning, socialization, and counseling facilities, as well as opportunities to develop achievements.

Driving factors with several indicators, such as parenting attitudes, family, and community support also improved interpersonal human caring behavior, which had an essential effect on the psychological needs of adolescents. The indicators of this variable were communication, health education, parenting actions, and actions to increase self-confidence.

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Table 1. Description of the characteristics of the tribe and length of stay (N=110)

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Tribes		
Java	108	98.2
Bugis	2	1.8
1-6 months	60	54.5
Length of stay		
7-12 months	35	31.8
>1 year	15	13.7

Table 2. Frequency distribution of predisposing factor (N=110)

Self-leadership		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Dimension	**Category**		
Attitude	Low	44	40.0
	High	66	60.0
Motivation	Low	19	17.3
	High	91	82.7
Commitment	Low	57	51.8
	High	53	48.2

Table 3. Frequency distribution of the supporting factors (N=110)

Supporting Factors		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Dimension	**Category**		
Learning Facilities	Low	45	40.9
	High	65	59.1
Socialization Facility	Low	33	30.0
	High	77	70.0
Counseling Facilities	Low	28	25.5
	High	82	74.5
Achievement Opportunity	Low	44	40.0
	High	66	60.0

Table 4. Frequency distribution of motivating factor, parenting behavior, psychological needs (N=110)

Categories	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Motivating Factor			
Parenting System	Low	26	23.6
	High	84	73.4
Family support	Low	20	18.2
	High	90	81.8
Community Support	Low	14	12.7
	High	96	87.3
Parenting Behavior			
Interpersonal Communication	Low	40	36.4
	High	70	63.6
Health Education	Low	66	60.0
	High	44	40.0
Parenting Actions	Low	57	51.8
	High	53	48.2
Actions Increase Confidence	Low	52	47.3
	High	58	52.7
Psychological Needs			
Achievement	Low	54	49.1
	High	56	50.9
Affiliate	Low	57	51.8
	High	53	48.2
Autonomy	Low	63	57.3
	High	47	42.7
Correcting the Situation	Low	55	50.0
	High	55	50.0
Split Yourself	Low	65	59.1
	High	45	40.9
Respect	Low	62	56.4
	High	48	43.6
Orderliness	Low	66	60.0
	High	44	40.0
Understanding	Low	60	54.5
	High	50	45.5