



**Caring for Elderly Parents with Dementia in Indonesia:  
A *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* Approach**

Herlina Herlina

Institut Agama Islam Alquran Al-Ittifaqiah, Indralaya, Sumatera Selatan  
Muyasaroh Muyasaroh

Institut Agama Islam Alquran Al Ittifaqiah Indralaya, Sumatera Selatan  
Husaini Husaini

Institut Agama Islam Agus Salim Metro, Lampung, Indonesia  
Bakhrum Bakhrum

Institut Agama Islam Alquran Al Ittifaqiah, Indralaya Sumatera Selatan  
Zaimuddin Zaimuddin

Institut Agama Islam Alquran Al Ittifaqiah, Indralaya Sumatera Selatan  
Email: Herlinaherman26@gmail.com

**Abstract:** This study explores the patterns of care for elderly parents during the critical period of dementia in order to ensure that their environment is prepared to accommodate any change that may occur. In individualistic societies, elderly care is often delegated to third parties. In contrast, in societies that adhere to religious teachings, caring for elderly parents is seen as not only an act of filial piety but also a form of repayment for the parents' kindness, as outlined in the theory of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. This study focuses on the pattern of care from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* theory. Data were obtained from the "Herlina Herman Beroni" Sharia Family Law Consultation Institute. Data measurement and analysis were conducted using N-Vivo 12 simultaneously and repeatedly, to generate credible and transferable data. The results of the study showed that saturation and conflict often occur in the process of caring for parents with dementia, especially in the elderly, due to a lack of understanding in collaborating religious and medical knowledge when dealing with changes in the parents' attitudes and actions. Children, family members, or caregivers are unprepared to accept the transition and changes in the elderly parents' attitudes, which often leads to misunderstanding and/or neglect of the elderly parents. The implication is a shift in the obligation of children to care for elderly parents caused by discomfort in facing the dementia phase.

**Keywords:** Caring, Aging Parents, Elderly, Dementia, *Maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*

|| Submitted: February 29, 2024 || Accepted: June 11, 2024 || Published: June 11, 2024

**Abstrak:** *Studi ini menganalisis pola pengasuhan orang tua lansia dalam masa kritis demensia yang dihadapinya agar lingkungannya selalu siap sedia menerima setiap perubahan yang terjadi. Pengasuhan orang tua dalam masyarakat yang bersifat individualis umumnya didelegasikan ke pihak ketiga. Berbeda dengan masyarakat yang taat terhadap ajaran agama memandang bahwa pengasuhan orang tua disamping doktrin ajaran agama sebagai bentuk ketaatan anak terhadap orang tua juga sebagai bentuk balasan kebaikan anak terhadap orang tua yang tertuang dalam teori maqāṣid al-sharī'ah. Studi ini menfokuskan kajian pada pola pengasuhan anak dalam pandangan teori maqāṣid al-sharī'ah. Data diperoleh dari Lembaga Konsultan Hukum Keluarga Syariah "Herlina Herman Beroni". Pengukuran dan analisis data dilakukan menggunakan N-Vivo 12 secara simultan dan berulang-ulang, sehingga diperoleh data kredibel dan transferability. Hasil kajian menunjukkan kejenuhan dan konflik yang sering terjadi dalam proses pemeliharaan orang tua pada masa demensia, terutama masa lansia disebabkan kurang paham mengkolaborasikan ilmu pengetahuan agama dan medis dalam menangani perubahan sikap dan tindakan yang terjadi di sisi orang tua. Anak, keluarga atau orang yang memelihara belum siap menerima masa transisi dan perubahan sikap pada orang tua lansia, sehingga sering menyebabkan kesalahpahaman antar keduanya atau keterlantaran orang tua. Implikasinya terjadi pergeseran terhadap ketaatan kewajiban anak memelihara orang tua lansia karena ketidaknyaman menghadapi fase demensia.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Pengasuhan, Orang Tua, Lansia, Demensia, maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*

## Introduction

The care of elderly parents by their children is not only seen as a child's devotion, but also an act that can achieve the main objectives of Islamic law framed within the concept of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. This theory teaches that the care of elderly parents with declining physical and mental abilities becomes the responsibility of adult children.<sup>1</sup> Caring for elderly parents can be a challenging and emotional experience for adult children. The process of caring for elderly parents can be successful with the close relationships between children and the availability of facilities. Caregivers who are classified as older adults tend to be in good health and are able to cope with the stress of caring for elderly parents.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Jasser Auda, *Maqasid Shariah as Philosophy of Islamic Law: A Systems Approach*, ed. I (London: IIIT, 2007).; Idris et al. Nassery, *The Objectives of Islamic Law: The Promis and Challenges of the Maqasid Al-Shari'a* (New York: Lexington Books, 2018); Mohammad Al-Tahir, *Ibn 'Asyur, Treatise on Maqasid Asy-Syari'ah* (London-Washington: The International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT), 2006).

<sup>2</sup>K. Conway, "The Experience of Adult Children Caregiving for Aging Parents," *Home Health Care Management and Practice* 31, no. 2 (2018), p. 92–98. Magdalena Rokicka and Olga Zajkowska, "Informal Elderly Caregiving and Time Spent on Leisure: Evidence from Time Use Survey," *Ageing International* 45, no. 4 (2020). Allen Prabhaker Ugargol and Ajay Bailey,

Elderly individuals often undergo a phase of dementia, term dementia describes a series of illnesses with various specific medical conditions that cause changes in the way of thinking and interacting. Dementia is characterized by a variety of problems related to memory, communication and routine activities.<sup>3</sup> which can occur unpredictably within the elderly group. Elderly individuals entering dementia require special attention and care. The decline of intimate interaction in the caregiving relationship between parents and their adult children can be caused by the dementia stages.<sup>4</sup> Families caring for people with dementia are the “unseen second patients” and play a crucial role in determining care.<sup>5</sup> All partnerships, including doctors, healthcare workers, and families, share full and comprehensive responsibility for dementia care.<sup>6</sup>

Lourida emphasizes the need for a significant increase in human resources to care for elderly parents while simultaneously improving the quality of dementia care.<sup>7</sup> Effective efforts in caring for elderly parents serve as a benchmark for quality child care. In addition to medical professionals in hospitals, informal family caregivers play a significant role in supporting the care and upbringing of elderly people with dementia. During the transition of care for elderly parents with dementia, companionship and guidance are essential to foster mutual support between caregivers and those being cared for.<sup>8</sup> Social interaction can be encouraged among adult children to contribute to the care of the elderly, and the well-being of the caregivers must also be considered. Caregivers of parents in the dementia stages should always strive to balance work and caregiving responsibilities while maintaining social connections that help reduce stress levels and provide support.<sup>9</sup>

---

“Reciprocity between Older Adults and Their Care-Givers in Emigrant Households of Kerala, India,” *Ageing and Society* 41, no. 8 (2021). Judith Bom et al., “Health Effects of Caring for and about Parents and Spouses,” *Journal of the Economics of Ageing* 14 (2019).

<sup>3</sup>Stipica Mudrazija et al., “Living Alone in the United States and Europe: The Impact of Public Support on the Independence of Older Adults,” *Research on Aging* 42, no. 5–6 (2020).

<sup>4</sup>Elizabeth Fauth et al., “Caregivers’ Relationship Closeness with the Person with Dementia Predicts Both Positive and Negative Outcomes for Caregivers’ Physical Health and Psychological Well-Being,” *Ageing and Mental Health* 16, no. 6 (2012). Ilaria Chirico et al., “Children and Young People’s Experience of Parental Dementia: A Systematic Review,” *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* 36, no. 7 (2021).

<sup>5</sup>Froma Walsh, “The Concept of Family Resilience: Crisis and Challenge,” *Family Process*, 1996.

<sup>6</sup>Hannah L. Golden et al., “The Impact of Mindfulness-Based Programmes on Self-Compassion in Nonclinical Populations: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis,” *Mindfulness*, 2021.

<sup>7</sup>Ilianna Lourida, et. al., “Dissemination and Implementation Research in Dementia Care: A Systematic Scoping Review and Evidence Map,” *BMC Geriatrics*, 2017.

<sup>8</sup>Ilianna Lourida, et. al., “Dissemination and Implementation.

<sup>9</sup>Ina Luichies, Anne Goossensen, and Hanneke van der Meide, “Caregiving for Ageing Parents: A Literature Review on the Experience of Adult Children,” *Nursing Ethics* 28, no. 6

Adult caregivers who look after elderly parents often work up to 100 hours a month. Dedicated and committed caregivers who provide care and support to elderly parents can have a significant impact on their well-being.<sup>10</sup> In some cases, it is necessary to seek professional help in caring for elderly parents who are no longer independent. People around dementia sufferers and their family should provide total support.<sup>11</sup>

Adult children should be responsible for caring for elderly parents.<sup>12</sup> It is not uncommon for those children to neglect the process of caring for elderly parents who suffer from dementia, and children who are in their egotistical phase, particularly, often have emotional difficulties in dealing with the physical and psychological changes of their parents with dementia. These emotional conditions include guilt, anxiety, and depression.<sup>13</sup> Even among siblings, they can experience conflict due to differences of opinion in caring for their elderly parents. This is caused by tension within the family. Strained family relationships due to past conflicts or toxic relationships make it difficult for adult children to care for their parents.<sup>14</sup> Abandoning or neglecting the care of elderly parents is a personal choice or personal preference, and for several reasons, lack of interest in nurturing and caring for elderly parents is a choice of some adult children because of focus on their own lives and careers as well as uncertainty about their abilities to provide the best care.

Elderly parents often experience disappointment with the treatment of their children who neglect their obligations to care for them in their old age. In China, adult daughters provide more attention and care to elderly parents.<sup>15</sup> However, based on a number of references, no research provides information about the inability of children to manage their time to care for elderly parents. Several studies have focused on the experiences of family caregivers who care for elderly parents, especially the time constraints they face and the impact on their work-life balance.<sup>16</sup>

---

(2021).

<sup>10</sup>Conway, "The Experience of Adult Children Caregiving for Aging Parents."

<sup>11</sup>Hong Tao and Susan McRoy, "Caring for and Keeping the Elderly in Their Homes," *Chinese Nursing Research* 2, no. 2–3 (2015).

<sup>12</sup> Ann Bookman and Delia Kimbrel, "Families and Elder Care in the Twenty-First Century," *Future of Children* 21, no. 2 (2011). Conway, "The Experience of Adult Children Caregiving for Aging Parents."

<sup>13</sup>Herdis Herdiansyah, et. al., "Parental Education and Good Child Habits to Encourage Sustainable Littering Behavior," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 15 (2021).

<sup>14</sup>Eva Latipah, et. al., "Elaborating Motive and Psychological Impact of Sharenting in Millennial Parents," *Universal Journal of Educational Research* 8, no. 10 (2020).

<sup>15</sup>Allison R. Heid, et.al., "'My Parent Is so Stubborn!'-Perceptions of Aging Parents' Persistence, Insistence, and Resistance," *Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences* 71, no. 4 (2016).

<sup>16</sup>Lourdes Moral-Fernández et al., "The Start of Caring for an Elderly Dependent Family

Children are more likely to entrust the care of elderly parents to others, especially of parents who are experiencing dementia. One study reveals that elderly people who do not have children have a higher risk of developing dementia.<sup>17</sup> Several studies have been conducted by reviewing different aspects, such as the difficulties associated with providing caregivers for parents with dementia in various countries.<sup>18</sup> Other studies focus on the distance between adult children and their elderly parents.<sup>19</sup> Other research examines the feelings of adult children when their parents move from living at home to living at nursing homes.<sup>20</sup>

The aforementioned cases are often experienced by societies that tend to adopt an individualistic lifestyle. In contrast, in societies that adhere to Islamic teachings, parental care is considered an obligation of children as part of their obedience to their parents. Moreover, the obligation to care for elderly parents is the primary objective of the theory of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. It is unsurprising that children's indifference towards their elderly parents stems from a misconception of religious knowledge.

This study aims to examine a more targeted pattern of elderly parental care from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, implement a quality form of childrearing towards the filial piety of children to elderly parents with dementia, and expand a comfort zone for elderly parents with dementia. The study obtained data from the "Herlina Herman Beroni" Sharia Family Law Consultation Institute. Data measurement and analysis were conducted using N-Vivo 12 simultaneously and repeatedly to yield credible data.

### **Dementia: Testing Children's Obedience to Parents**

Individuals with Dementia (IWD) require intensive care and support from their families and surrounding environment. This study focuses on the role of adult children in caring for elderly parents with dementia. Elderly parents tend to seek more attention and affection than usual. Adult children and their surrounding family environment must fully understand the process of changes in behavior and attitude, especially in elderly parents entering the dementia stages.

---

Member: A Qualitative Metasynthesis," *BMC Geriatrics* 18, no. 1 (2018).

<sup>17</sup>Lourida et al., "Dissemination and Implementation Research in Dementia Care: A Systematic Scoping Review and Evidence Map."; Jerker Rönnberg et al., "Hearing Impairment, Cognition and Speech Understanding: Exploratory Factor Analyses of a Comprehensive Test Battery for a Group of Hearing Aid Users, the N200 Study," *International Journal of Audiology* 55, no. 11 (2016).

<sup>18</sup>Bouke de Vries, "'I Am Your Son, Mother': Severe Dementia and Duties to Visit Parents Who Can't Recognise You," *Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy* 23, no. 1 (2020).

<sup>19</sup>Julien Bergeot, "Care for Elderly Parents: Do Children Cooperate?," *Journal of Population Economics* 37, no. 1 (2024).

<sup>20</sup>Conway, "The Experience of Adult Children Caregiving for Aging Parents."

A number of relevant literature and experience are available on the importance of the role of those in the closest environment to this “dementia” period. Families and children shall support each other to care for and nurture the elderly parents with high levels of patience, kindness, and sincerity. In general, dementia affects older adults in the age range above 60 years, or on average age of 65 years. Dementia, also known as senility, is a disease that typically occurs in the later stages of life. The aging process causes a decline in several body systems, including the brain. The normal aging process of the brain does not cause any functional impairment or decline in thinking ability.

In this study, the data were collected from the “Herlina Herman Beroni” Sharia Family Law Consultation Institute. Data were gathered from key respondents and those involved in cases of elderly care with dementia. Numerous cases handled by the institute indicate neglect, negligence, and abandonment of elderly with dementia. The psychological and physical changes in behavior and attitude affect the sufferers and their surroundings, particularly their children and families. The following are some of the complaints reported within the community of elderly with dementia:

No.	Complaints of Parents	Expectations of Parents
1	Children and families often ignore the illnesses they feel. There is no preventive action or treatment as soon as possible.	Children who have grown up and are independent should have more intensive interaction, both directly and indirectly.
2	The provision of nutrition is not complete and balanced.	Attention should be paid to the daily routine as well as nutritious and varied side dishes. Milk and various fruits or snacks should be added.
3	There is no togetherness in the family. Children are individualistic and busy with their respective activities.	There should be openness about the agenda of each activity so that they can coordinate and often visit each other.
4	They have no one to tell stories and express the feelings that are experienced. They have a lonely condition.	The busyness of activities is interspersed with the presence of grandchildren or nieces and nephews as a replacement for children and family.
5	Some wishes are not fulfilled. Parents hope to be responded to immediately.	There should be openness in finance so that parents understand the delay in fulfilling their wishes.

Source: "Herlina Herman Beroni" Sharia & Family Law Consulting Institute in Palembang

In response to the complaints and wishes of the parents, there is a reciprocal response from the family, especially adult children, as follows:

No.	Responses of Adult Children	Expected Solutions
1	Having a strong desire to pay attention to, nurture, and care for elderly parents, but the activities of earning a living and routine take up their time.	There are regular schedules for visiting parents' homes or staying overnight.
2	Managing the finance of the nuclear family is often an obstacle. There are many primary needs for wives and children, so it is often overlooked to set aside more income for elderly parents.	Family financial management is more carefully considered and priorities are set.
3	Fatigue from carrying out daily activities is the main cause of neglecting to pay more attention to parents.	Communication are carried out via phone calls, WhatsApp groups, LINE, or Telegram. Scheduled regular visits on holidays are also made.
4	There is a difficulty dividing time between work and other activities.	It is better to dedicate more time to pay attention to the condition of elderly parents or it would be better to invite them to live together.
5	They have a tight budget.	They strive to generate supplemental income to ensure that all family and parental expenses and wishes are optimally met.

Dementia is a chronic and progressive condition that causes a decline in memory and thinking skills, interfering with daily activities. It is an umbrella term for a group of diseases with a variety of symptoms that cause changes in the way people think and interact with others. In general, people with dementia experience impaired short-term memory, along with declined thinking, speaking, and motor skills.

In some cases of dementia, there is a decline in the ability to control emotions and social behavior. Dementia can lead to loss of independence in the elderly. One of the triggers for dementia is Alzheimer's disease. Other diseases leading to dementia include stroke and other brain diseases. The signs and symptoms of dementia according to the stage are as follows:

- a) Early Stage: Mild forgetfulness or misplacement of items; Getting lost in familiar places.

- b) Middle Stage: Frequent memory loss, especially of recent events; Difficulty communicating and expressing thoughts; Need for assistance with daily activities; Behavioral changes, such as repeating questions or wandering aimlessly.
- c) Late Stage: Difficulty recognizing familiar places and time; Inability to recognize familiar faces and places; Complete dependence on others for care; Loss of mobility and ability to speak; Behavioral changes.

Next, the research results can explain some risk factors for dementia as follows:

- a) Age. The risk of dementia can increase significantly with age.
- b) Family medical history. People with dementia are highly influenced by their family medical history.
- c) Gender. Women are more susceptible to dementia because they live longer on average.
- d) Lifestyle. People with high blood pressure, high cholesterol levels, and diabetes have a higher risk of developing dementia, so it is important to manage their health conditions.
- e) Cognitive impairment. People with cognitive impairment with various disorders or other factors have a higher risk of developing dementia.
- f) Education. Various studies have shown that people with low levels of education are more likely to develop dementia. This is because people with high levels of education are better able to engage in mental exercise and protect their brains from degeneration.

The interview findings of this study regarding the main problems experienced by the elderly parents with dementia and the desired conditions in old age are summarized and illustrated in a *Word Cloud* (generated in Bahasa Indonesia) from the Word Frequency Query Results, using N-Vivo 12 Plus as an analysis tool as follows:





The frequently appearing themes in this *word cloud* are Family attention (*Perhatian keluarga*), Disease (*Penyakit*), Treatment (*Pengobatan*), and Dementia (*Demensia*). Other supporting words include Being reminded (*Diingatkan*) and in agreement (*Sepaham*). The results of the interview-style discussion indicate that the main problem and what is expected in old age and during dementia is family attention, in the form of being reminded of physical and spiritual aspects. Consentful treatment is very much needed for elderly parents, both in understanding their illness and their comfort. On the other hand, parents with dementia have suffered from various diseases, and thus, they need regular and routine medication.

### ***Maqashid Sharia: The Doctrine of Children's Obligation to Care for Elderly Parents with Dementia***

The findings of this study indicate several efforts to enhance the care of elderly parents in a more focused manner from the perspective of *maqashid sharia*, namely religion, soul, mind, lineage, and wealth.<sup>21</sup>

#### **a. Religion**

During the aging phase, there is a decline in physical condition when carrying out and practicing religious activities. Therefore, elderly people need direct assistance in performing routine religious activities, such as prayer, so that they will be reminded to always remember Allah, fast, pay zakat, and observe other religious activities. Adult children should maintain and care for elderly parents, at least accompany them in every routine religious activity. In the aging phase, elderly parents experience physical and mental decline and weakening, causing them to have a slowdown in thinking, acting and doing. Elderly people with dementia have damaged nerve cells in several areas of the brain. Sufferers experience disorders in the brain in different conditions depending on the severity to the damaged brain area. Lack of blood flow to the blood vessels in the brain can also cause dementia. Some of the causes of damage to blood vessels are stroke, heart valve damage, and other conditions that arise suddenly and are usually caused by high blood pressure and heart attacks.

#### **b. Soul**

The emptiness and mental stagnation of elderly parents and IWD need to be

---

<sup>21</sup>Moch Cholid Wardi, Abd A'la, and Sri Nurhayati, "Contextualisation of Al-Maqasid Al-Kulliyat According to The Objectives of The Individual, Family, Society And Humanity: An Analysis on Jamaluddin 'Athiyah's Perspectives," *Malaysian Journal of Syariah and Law* 11, No. 1 (2023). Arbanur Rasyid, et.al., "Dynamics of Childless Marriage Through the Lens of Maqasid Al-Shari'a," *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun* 12, No. 2 (2024).

closely monitored and observed by their surroundings. The decline in physical functions in elderly parents can cause their mental or emotional state to go into shock. Such emptiness and mental stagnation need to be carefully watched and addressed by those around them, especially adult children. One method to remind them is by intensively training them to return to performing their regular religious practices, as in any situation, they should still carry out their obligatory prayers, especially prayer. Adult children should remind their elderly parents about religion slowly but surely, by directing them to listen to *tausiah* (religious speech) to fill their inner emptiness. Reliance on religion can bring peace and tranquility to the soul.

#### c. Mind

A strong body reflects a healthy mind. Elderly people will experience a decline in physical and bodily functions as they enter old age. During this phase, the weakening of the body affects the use of the mind.

#### d. Lineage

Literally, humans always condition their lineage properly and correctly. The elderly who experiences many changes in attitude, mentality, soul, and action must still be taken into account so as not to damage the dignity of the existing lineage and beyond. Adult children and family are fully responsible for the emotional, mental, and spiritual stability of elderly parents with dementia. The control of the attitudes and actions of parents and children shall be maintained so as not to tarnish the family name for changes in attitude in care.

#### e. Wealth

Caring for elderly parents requires a significant amount of financial resources. Maintaining stable finance is crucial to cover the expenses associated with IWD. This is especially true for elderly parents with dementia. Numerous expenses arise from caring for individuals with dementia. These expenses include medications, doctor's consultation fees, hospital costs, and specialized care services for conditions such as Alzheimer's, incontinence, paraplegia, and stroke.

Furthermore, a quality form of care from child devotion is essential when taking care of elderly parents with dementia. Implementing and understanding the process of caring for elderly parents who are experiencing dementia should be as best as possible and more directed.

Resilience training can help caregivers of elderly parents with dementia to reduce stress. Stress and lack of sleep can affect those who care for elderly parents with dementia.<sup>22</sup> Symptoms of dementia include memory loss, as well as

---

<sup>22</sup>L. Juniarni and Nurdina, "Sehat Mental for Caregiver Melalui Pelatihan Penerapan Metode Stoisisme Untuk Menurunkan Stres: Dalam Merawat Lansia Demensia," *Jurnal*

difficulty in thinking, speaking, and moving. People who experience cognitive impairment due to various diseases or other conditions are more likely to develop dementia later in life. Age, physical disorders, e.g., hypertension, diabetes, malnutrition, genetic factors, and environmental variables, e.g., living conditions, can become risk factors for cognitive decline. Risk factors for cognitive decline can include aging, medical conditions, e.g., diabetes, hypertension, and malnutrition, genetic factors, and environmental problems, e.g., living conditions. The most common type of dementia is Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease causes memory loss, impaired judgment, and declined mental capacity.<sup>23</sup>

In the context of intergenerational care, the focus lies on encouraging children to interact more intensively with their elderly parents and understand their respective rights and obligations. Several articles discuss the responsibility of adult children to care for their aging parents.<sup>24</sup> Other articles discuss how and why family members should help elderly parents and stepparents.<sup>25</sup> The allocation of care for elderly parents among adult children is also addressed.<sup>26</sup> Additionally, the impact of geographical distance between parents and children on the demand for support from elderly parents is also examined.<sup>27</sup> One article offers a Republican perspective on intergenerational care, advocating for less government control over caregiving arrangements.<sup>28</sup>

Adult children should have a better understanding of the process of caring for elderly parents as a form of devotion in their old age, so it is necessary to be wise with time in caring for them. Often, adult children act as caregivers for their parents. Providing care to elderly parents can be difficult, but can also be a learning process that offers opportunities for personal development.<sup>29</sup> Adult children and elderly parents who live together have been shown to improve the self-reported psychological well-being of the elderly (SR Lee & Kim, 2022). The

---

*Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat: Kesehatan (JPKMK)* 1, no. 1 (2021), p. 2807–3134. K. M. Nisa and R. Lisiswanti, "Faktor Risiko Demensia," *Majority* 5, no. 4 (2016), p. 86–87.

<sup>23</sup>Nisa and Lisiswanti, "Faktor Risiko Demensia."

<sup>24</sup>Maria C. Stuijbergen and Johannes J.M. van Delden, "Filial Obligations to Elderly Parents: A Duty to Care?," *Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy* 14, no. 1 (2011).

<sup>25</sup>Lawrence H. Ganong and Marilyn Coleman, "Attitudes Regarding Filial Responsibilities to Help Elderly Divorced Parents and Stepparents," *Journal of Aging Studies* 12, no. 3 (1998).

<sup>26</sup>Angelina Grigoryeva, "Own Gender, Sibling's Gender, Parent's Gender: The Division of Elderly Parent Care among Adult Children," *American Sociological Review* 82, no. 1 (2017).

<sup>27</sup>A. Artamonova and A. Syse, "Health and Place Do Older Parents' Assistance Needs Deter Parent-Child Geographic Divergence in Norway?," *Health and Place* 70 (2021).

<sup>28</sup>Anca Gheaus, "Child-Rearing With Minimal Domination: A Republican Account," *Political Studies* 69, no. 3 (2021).

<sup>29</sup>Juratè Charenkova, "'Parenting My Parents': Perspectives of Adult Children on Assuming and Remaining in the Caregiver's Role," *Frontiers in Public Health* 11 (2023). Conway, "The Experience of Adult Children Caregiving for Aging Parents."

relationship between adult children and their elderly parents, good or bad, can influence how they view aging.<sup>30</sup>

Children and families are more focused on caring for and maintaining elderly parents who have entered the dementia phase. Some research findings indicate that young caregivers and adult offspring of senior dementia patients are highly invested in caring for their elderly parents. Children and families are more focused on providing care and support for elderly parents who have entered the dementia phase.<sup>31</sup> Caring for a parent with dementia can be challenging and have a negative impact on the entire family. Studies also indicate that there are unique conflicts and issues that arise when caring for elderly parents with dementia.<sup>32</sup> Additionally, caregivers may experience difficulties when providing comprehensive care for dementia patients. Findings suggest that when parents do not exhibit adult-like competence, family caregivers view parent care as child care.<sup>33</sup>

The essence of the discussions is that in order to expand the comfort zone for elderly parents who are experiencing dementia, family and children must be able to create an atmosphere and space as comfortable as possible for elderly parents. Literature on parental participation highlights the role of the family in the academic, socio-emotional, and cognitive development of children. The presence of adults in the family and parents who are committed to dedicate time, money, and resources to help their children laying the foundation for education and academic success is very important for the development of quality social relationships within the family.<sup>34</sup> The geographical proximity between elderly parents and adult children can also make it easier to provide care.<sup>35</sup>

Adult children and their extended families should work together to address their children's lack of knowledge or understanding of the importance of caring for elderly

---

<sup>30</sup>Seojung Jung and Daniela S. Jopp, "Adult Children's Relationship to Parent Influences Their Views on Aging and Attitude Toward Own Aging," *International Journal of Aging and Human Development* 89, no. 3 (2019).

<sup>31</sup>Chirico, et. al., "Children and Young People's Experience of Parental Dementia: A Systematic Review.," Ina Luichies, Anne Goossensen, and Hanneke van der Meide, "Normative Tensions in Filial Caring for a Mother with Dementia: A Narrative Perspective," *Dementia* 20, no. 8 (2021).

<sup>32</sup>Luichies, Goossensen, and der Meide, "Caregiving for Ageing Parents: A Literature Review on the Experience of Adult Children."

<sup>33</sup>Elżbieta Anna Czapka and Mette Sagbakken, "Challenges Related to Providing Care for Parents with Dementia across Borders: A Qualitative Study on Transnational Carers in Oslo," *Journal of Aging Studies* 55 (2020).

<sup>34</sup>Turhan Şengönül, "A Review of the Relationship between Parental Involvement and Children's Academic Achievement and the Role of Family Socioeconomic Status in This Relationship," *Pegem Eğitim ve Öğretim Dergisi* 12, no. 2 (2022).

<sup>35</sup>Artamonova A, Syse A. Do older parents' assistance needs deter parent-child geographic divergence in Norway? *Health Place*. 2021 Jul;70:102599. Doi: 10.1016/j.healthplace.2021.102599. Epub 2021 Jun 6. PMID: 34107444.

parents with dementia. For their loved ones with dementia, caregivers are essential in providing all the assistance and care needed for daily activities. Both positive and negative impacts of dementia caregiving can occur in the lives of family caregivers.<sup>36</sup> It can be difficult to provide care for both children and adults with chronic conditions, such as dementia.<sup>37</sup> Caring for elderly parents with dementia by transnational migrants presents its own set of challenges.<sup>38</sup> The caregiving burden among adult children caring for parents with dementia is associated with lower levels of filial piety, a cultural value that emphasizes respect and care for parents.

Dementia can also occur due to drug intoxication (e.g., alcohol), central nervous system infections, metabolic, nutritional, and vascular disorders, space-occupying lesions, normal pressure hydrocephalus, depression, and other progressive degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's. Early symptoms of dementia in elderly people include:

- 1) Short-term memory loss:
- 2) Communication difficulties, especially in expressing themselves
- 3) Mood changes, common in people with dementia
- 4) Apathy and loss of interest, becoming withdrawn from social activities and losing interest in hobbies
- 5) Declining brain function, making it difficult to complete certain tasks, e.g., playing games or puzzles. Elderly parents should always train and sharpen their cognitive abilities, e.g., playing chess and crossword puzzles.
- 6) Difficulty recognizing directions and getting lost easily in their surroundings.
- 7) Repeatedly performing daily tasks. Memory loss in elderly people can cause them to repeat the same tasks multiple times in a single day. For example, they may repeatedly perform the same religious rituals, eat the same meal, take multiple baths, or hoard excessive amounts of belongings. In other cases, elderly people with dementia may repeat the same questions repeatedly.
- 8) Difficulty adapting. People with dementia experience fear in starting new situations and conditions and have difficulty adapting to change.

Several points that nurses or caregivers of elderly dementia patients should understand are as follows:

- a) Play an active role in treating their illness

---

<sup>36</sup>Patricia Lindeza et al., "Impact of Dementia on Informal Care: A Systematic Review of Family Caregivers' Perceptions," *BMJ Supportive and Palliative Care*, 2020.

<sup>37</sup>Lindeza et al.; Moral-Fernández et al., "The Start of Caring for an Elderly Dependent Family Member: A Qualitative Metasynthesis."

<sup>38</sup>Czapka and Sagbakken, "Challenges Related to Providing Care for Parents with Dementia across Borders: A Qualitative Study on Transnational Carers in Oslo."

- b) Avoid using medications that have side effects and situations and conditions that lower or depress the patient's mental state
- c) Improve nutrition, conduct an assessment of the patient's surroundings
- d) Recognize, reduce aggravating factors, and treat, including behavioral problems, destructive behaviors, feelings of stress or depression, incontinence (inability to hold bowel or bladder movements)
- e) Provide health information for patients and their families, including various disease problems, possible abnormalities related to the disorders that may occur, and the possibility of temporary dementia
- f) Seek Family Health consultants, including psychosocial geriatric daycare services, methods for recognizing family conflicts related to such care, handling feelings of anger or guilt, and managing finance

Family members, especially adult children, often face challenges in caring for IWD. It is crucial to provide dedicated care and support to IWD. Psychogeriatric daycare services can be invaluable for families in maintaining the quality of life of the elderly and their surroundings. While preventing dementia entirely may be difficult, there are steps that can help, as in the following:

- 1) Cultivate active and creative thinking habits. This can be done by playing puzzles or other games that train memory and problem-solving skills.
- 2) Social and physical interaction can slow down the onset of dementia and reduce its symptoms.
- 3) Does not smoke
- 4) Normalize blood pressure
- 5) Undergo various education and training
- 6) Maintain ideal body condition and maintain good and regular nutritional intake

In many cases, elderly people with dementia need someone to share stories with. In this case, family or adult children should provide a comfortable and alternative space to always interact with the sufferers. Family or caregivers who accompany the elderly are not only act as "chatting" friends, but are also conditioned to be someone who deeply understands the behavior and changes of IWD. The current issue is that the environment around IWD does not truly understand the conditions of the sufferers, leading to frequent misunderstanding and conflict.

## Conclusion

Caring for elderly parents with dementia is the responsibility of children, especially those who have reached adulthood. Humanitarian aspect is the main consideration in caring for elderly parents with dementia. This aspect is in line with the principles contained in the theory of *maqashid sharia*, i.e., caring for parents by children has *ilahiyah* (divine) and *maslahah* (benefit) dimensions. The

manifestation of the worldly nature of children in caring for their parents is by monitoring or supervising their care and treatment. Technically, the care of IWD can be entrusted to experts or special caregivers, but adult children must still pay attention to the maintenance process, so that the method of care is properly controlled. Additionally, caring for elderly parents with dementia includes giving more love and attention than usual, as this treatment is an effective medicine to restore their spirit of life. The direct caregiver is a delegation from the children and family who must always be prepared to receive complaints at any time and promptly provide comfortable and reassuring solutions. On the other hand, children and those around them should always pay attention and entertain them with pleasant and joyful news that gladdens the hearts of their parents.

## References

### Journals and Books

- Al-Tahir, Mohammad. *Ibn 'Asyur, Treatise on Maqasid Asy-Syari'ah*. London-Washington: The International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT), 2006.
- Artamonova, A., and A. Syse. "Health and Place Do Older Parents' Assistance Needs Deter Parent-Child Geographic Divergence in Norway?" *Health and Place* 70, no. February (2021). <https://doi.org/doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2021.102599>.
- Auda, Jasser. *Maqasid Shariah as Philosophy of Islamic Law: A Systems Approach*. Edited by I. London: IIIT, 2007.
- Bergeot, Julien. "Care for Elderly Parents: Do Children Cooperate?" *Journal of Population Economics* 37, no. 1 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-024-00992-2>.
- Bom, Judith, Pieter Bakx, Frederik Schut, and Eddy van Doorslaer. "Health Effects of Caring for and about Parents and Spouses." *Journal of the Economics of Ageing* 14 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeoa.2019.100196>.
- Bookman, Ann, and Delia Kimbrel. "Families and Elder Care in the Twenty-First Century." *Future of Children* 21, no. 2 (2011). <https://doi.org/10.1353/foc.2011.0018>.
- Charenkova, Jūratė. "'Parenting My Parents': Perspectives of Adult Children on Assuming and Remaining in the Caregiver's Role." *Frontiers in Public Health* 11 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2023.1059006>.
- Chirico, Ilaria, Giovanni Ottoboni, Marco Valente, and Rabih Chattat. "Children and Young People's Experience of Parental Dementia: A Systematic Review." *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* 36, no. 7 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.5542>.
- Conway, K. "The Experience of Adult Children Caregiving for Aging Parents."

- Home Health Care Management and Practice* 31, no. 2 (2018): 92–98.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1177/1084822318803559>.
- Czapka, Elżbieta Anna, and Mette Sagbakken. “Challenges Related to Providing Care for Parents with Dementia across Borders: A Qualitative Study on Transnational Carers in Oslo.” *Journal of Aging Studies* 55 (2020).  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaging.2020.100893>.
- Fauth, Elizabeth, Kyle Hess, Kathy Piercy, Maria Norton, Chris Corcoran, Peter Rabins, Constantine Lyketsos, and Jo Ann Tschanz. “Caregivers’ Relationship Closeness with the Person with Dementia Predicts Both Positive and Negative Outcomes for Caregivers’ Physical Health and Psychological Well-Being.” *Aging and Mental Health* 16, no. 6 (2012).  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13607863.2012.678482>.
- Ganong, Lawrence H., and Marilyn Coleman. “Attitudes Regarding Filial Responsibilities to Help Elderly Divorced Parents and Stepparents.” *Journal of Aging Studies* 12, no. 3 (1998). [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0890-4065\(98\)90004-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0890-4065(98)90004-4).
- Gheaus, Anca. “Child-Rearing With Minimal Domination: A Republican Account.” *Political Studies* 69, no. 3 (2021).  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0032321720906768>.
- Golden, Hannah L., Jane Vosper, Jessica Kingston, and Lyn Ellett. “The Impact of Mindfulness-Based Programmes on Self-Compassion in Nonclinical Populations: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.” *Mindfulness*, 2021.  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12671-020-01501-8>.
- Grigoryeva, Angelina. “Own Gender, Sibling’s Gender, Parent’s Gender: The Division of Elderly Parent Care among Adult Children.” *American Sociological Review* 82, no. 1 (2017).  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0003122416686521>.
- Heid, Allison R., Steven H. Zarit, and Karen L. Fingerman. “‘My Parent Is so Stubborn!’-Perceptions of Aging Parents’ Persistence, Insistence, and Resistance.” *Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences* 71, no. 4 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gbu177>.
- Herdiansyah, Herdis, Agus Brotosusilo, Habibulloh Adi Negoro, Ravita Sari, and Zakianis Zakianis. “Parental Education and Good Child Habits to Encourage Sustainable Littering Behavior.” *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 15 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13158645>.
- Jung, Seojung, and Daniela S. Jopp. “Adult Children’s Relationship to Parent Influences Their Views on Aging and Attitude Toward Own Aging.” *International Journal of Aging and Human Development* 89, no. 3 (2019).  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0091415018784703>.
- Juniarni, L., and Nurdina. “Sehat Mental for Caregiver Melalui Pelatihan Penerapan Metode Stoisisme Untuk Menurunkan Stres: Dalam Merawat



- Lansia Demensia.” *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat: Kesehatan (JPKMK)* 1, no. 1 (2021).
- Latipah, Eva, Hanif Cahyo Adi Kistoro, Fitria Fauziah Hasanah, and Himawan Putranta. “Elaborating Motive and Psychological Impact of Sharenting in Millennial Parents.” *Universal Journal of Educational Research* 8, no. 10 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.13189/ujer.2020.081052>.
- Lindeza, Patrícia, Mário Rodrigues, João Costa, Manuela Guerreiro, and Mario Miguel Rosa. “Impact of Dementia on Informal Care: A Systematic Review of Family Caregivers’ Perceptions.” *BMJ Supportive and Palliative Care*, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjspcare-2020-002242>.
- Lourida, Ilianna, Rebecca A. Abbott, Morwenna Rogers, Iain A. Lang, Ken Stein, Bridie Kent, and Jo Thompson Coon. “Dissemination and Implementation Research in Dementia Care: A Systematic Scoping Review and Evidence Map.” *BMC Geriatrics*, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-017-0528-y>.
- Luichies, Ina, Anne Goossensen, and Hanneke van der Meide. “Caregiving for Ageing Parents: A Literature Review on the Experience of Adult Children.” *Nursing Ethics* 28, no. 6 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0969733019881713>.
- Luichies, Ina, Anne Goossensen, and Hanneke van der Meide. “Normative Tensions in Filial Caring for a Mother with Dementia: A Narrative Perspective.” *Dementia* 20, no. 8 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1177/14713012211014003>.
- Moral-Fernández, Lourdes, Antonio Frías-Osuna, Sara Moreno-Cámara, Pedro A. Palomino-Moral, and Rafael Del-Pino-Casado. “The Start of Caring for an Elderly Dependent Family Member: A Qualitative Metasynthesis.” *BMC Geriatrics* 18, no. 1 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-018-0922-0>.
- Mudrazija, Stipica, Jacqueline L. Angel, Ivan Cipin, and Sime Smolic. “Living Alone in the United States and Europe: The Impact of Public Support on the Independence of Older Adults.” *Research on Aging* 42, no. 5–6 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0164027520907332>.
- Nassery, Idris et al. *The Objectives of Islamic Law: The Promis and Challenges of the Maqasid Al-Shari’a*. New York: Lexington Books, 2018.
- Nisa, K. M., and R. Lisiswanti. “Faktor Risiko Demensia.” *Majority* 5, no. 4 (2016): 86–87.
- Rasyid, Arbanur, et.al., “Dynamics of Childless Marriage Through the Lens of Maqasid Al-Shari’a,” *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun* 12, No. 2 (2024). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26811/peuradeun.v12i2.1182>.
- Rokicka, Magdalena, and Olga Zajkowska. “Informal Elderly Caregiving and Time Spent on Leisure: Evidence from Time Use Survey.” *Ageing International* 45, no. 4 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12126-020-09396-5>.

- Rönnberg, Jerker, et. al., "Hearing Impairment, Cognition and Speech Understanding: Exploratory Factor Analyses of a Comprehensive Test Battery for a Group of Hearing Aid Users, the N200 Study." *International Journal of Audiology* 55, no. 11 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1080/14992027.2016.1219775>.
- Şengönül, Turhan. "A Review of the Relationship between Parental Involvement and Children's Academic Achievement and the Role of Family Socioeconomic Status in This Relationship." *Pegem Eğitim ve Öğretim Dergisi* 12, no. 2 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.47750/pegegog.12.02.04>.
- Stuifbergen, Maria C., and Johannes J.M. van Delden. "Filial Obligations to Elderly Parents: A Duty to Care?" *Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy* 14, no. 1 (2011). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11019-010-9290-z>.
- Tao, Hong, and Susan McRoy. "Caring for and Keeping the Elderly in Their Homes." *Chinese Nursing Research* 2, no. 2-3 (2015). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cnre.2015.08.002>.
- Ugargol, Allen Prabhaker, and Ajay Bailey. "Reciprocity between Older Adults and Their Care-Givers in Emigrant Households of Kerala, India." *Ageing and Society* 41, no. 8 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0144686X19001685>.
- Vries, Bouke de. "‘I Am Your Son, Mother’: Severe Dementia and Duties to Visit Parents Who Can't Recognise You." *Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy* 23, no. 1 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11019-019-09931-5>.
- Walsh, Froma. "The Concept of Family Resilience: Crisis and Challenge." *Family Process*, 1996. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1545-5300.1996.00261.x>.
- Wardi, Moch Cholid, Abd A'la, and Sri Nurhayati. "Contextualisation Of Al-Maqasid Al-Kulliyat According To The Objectives Of The Individual, Family, Society And Humanity: An Analysis On Jamaluddin 'Athiyah's Perspectives." *Malaysian Journal Of Syariah And Law* 11, no. 1 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.33102/mjssl.vol11no1.389>.