

COMMUNICATION AS A SOLUTION OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN PARENTS AND ADOLESCENTS OF DRUG USERS IN DONGGALA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

One of the inherent traits of youth is the desire to dabble in new things. This desire is not accompanied by good self-control so that teenagers can fall into negative things such as being drug users. This can have an impact on the future and an incoherent relationship with parents. The method uses qualitative research with data collection techniques with in-depth observations and interviews.

The results showed that the attitude of teenagers in Donggala Regency can be antagonistic, not listen to the advice of parents and perform physical acts on parents and become thieves in their own homes and in the surrounding environment because the teenagers have become drug users. This has an impact on the disharmonious relationship between parents and adolescents. Therefore, as parents should be able to communicate dialogically to adolescents with the aim to change their attitudes and behaviors in order to become aware and willing to do the rehabilitation process.

Key Words: Interpersonal Communication, Drugs, Adolescents In Donggala Regency

INTRODUCTION

The happiness and harmony of a family is generally caused by the presence of the baby. Parents will feel more perfect and responsible if they already have children who are the successors of the family and the successors of the nation. Every day they will interact through communication both verbally and non-verbally. In terms of responsibility, in addition to giving food, parents also teach their children to be able to follow the rules made, teach to respect each other, not to be arrogant and arrogant to others, and to avoid things that can make harm to themselves and others.

Over time and the process of self-development in children who enter the adolescent stage, of course there will be many things that go through both through positive actions to negative actions. In adolescence, children try something new that is basically done because of curiosity.

Adolescence is a period of development between childhood and adulthood. Experts say in adolescence humans cannot be called adults, but cannot be called children. In each transition period, the status of the individual is unclear and there are doubts about the role to be played. At this time, teenagers are no longer a child nor are adults (Hurlock, 2014: 207). In addition, teenagers have developmental tasks to complete. According to Santrock Delinquency behavior refers to a wide range of behaviors, ranging from socially unacceptable behavior, offenses, to

criminal acts. Juvenile delinquency as an unlawful act committed by a juvenile child, where if the act is committed by an adult, it is a crime (2002: 22)

One of the inherent traits in adolescents is the desire to dabble, follow trends and lifestyle is very large because it is influenced by curiosity. Besides the great curiosity of teenagers, the sense of ownership of self-control is also weak. The sense of self-control of adolescents who are still very weak, can certainly have an impact on the influence of the environment received, for example on the negative influence for a teenager to want to consume drugs that ultimately make them become addicted. Although realized or less aware that they understand and understand that drugs / narcotics can take lives slowly.

Etymologically drugs are derived from the English narcotic meaning dope, which means the same as narcosis in Greek which means to put to sleep or anesthetize. Whereas in English-Indonesia dictionary, drugs means anesthetic, anesthetic or sedative (Sadly, 2000:390). Drugs have a very wide negative impact both physically, psychically, economically, socially, culturally, and so forth. If drug abuse is not well anticipated, it will damage the nation and this country. In the medical world that narcotic drugs are drugs that have an influence on the physical and mental, and when used at the right dose and under the supervision of a doctor or psychiatrist can be used for medicinal or research purposes, but if misused or used not in accordance with treatment standards can be dangerous. Therefore, narcotics users and victims of narcotic abuse are required to undergo medical rehabilitation or social rehabilitation in narcotic dependency rehabilitation centers. With medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation is intended to restore and/or develop the physical, mental, and social abilities of the user, with the ultimate goal of recovering the user from narcotic dependence.

According to Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics in Chapter I Article I, narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, either synthetic or semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of pain and can cause dependence. Drug abuse in Indonesia has reached a very worrying level, the facts in the field show that 50 % of the residents are caused by drug cases. Criminal news in the mass media, both print and electronic media is filled with news about drug abuse. Drug victims extend to all walks of life from students, students, artists, housewives, traffickers, drivers and so on.

The easier access to drug distribution in Indonesia, of course we must be careful, both whoever we are and the position we have. Because drugs can take anyone's life. Drug victims such as teenage children initially perform actions whose purpose is only as a trial and error, but over time, the temporary pleasure they get can make teenagers consume over and over again which eventually makes them become addicted.

The tendency of drug users who continue to increase doses or doses due to the absence of self-satisfaction from drug users. They will always try to add and repeat these negative things just for the sake of momentary pleasure that is basically very detrimental to themselves and others, both family and friends get along. Taking drugs repeatedly with doses that exceed the limit determined by health workers will certainly threaten the safety of the user's life even if physically get comfort in a moment.

The dangers of drug use not only affect the health of the body, but in social interactions between children and parents often occur problems. This is because the child no longer has good concentration and self-awareness to appreciate the parents. So it's no wonder that parents become angry and rebuke more forcefully. If the problem occurs, then sometimes the child takes his own

way that he thinks is right such as getting out of the house without saying goodbye. But in the process of communication in which there is a conflict between parents and children drug users, not infrequently children often give a resistance response to parents, for example when yelled at by parents, the child again yells and even comes to perform physical actions to parents, this is certainly very fatal and far from the desired norms in social life between parents and children. Not only that, another fatal treatment is to steal valuables belonging to family, friends and even unknown people so that the goods that have been taken can be sold cheaply and the money earned is used to buy drugs. This is what is called loss not only on oneself but also on the self of others.

Donggala Regency is one of the developing areas and has a very close distance to Palu City as the capital of Central Sulawesi Province. When viewed in terms of community association, especially among teenagers, this area falls into the modern category. Why not? They are able to interact with anyone and anywhere through mobile phones and internet networks that are available based on the development of communication technology that is very sophisticated to be able to penetrate space and time. Teenagers with a very high curiosity, try new things such as using drugs that can make them feel more confident and be said to be slang.

Based on the phenomenon found by researchers that the negative impact of a very modern association among the people of Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi, especially in adolescents by showing negative behaviors such as drug abuse that certainly adversely affects health, social relations and psychology. In terms of social interactions, teenagers who use drugs are often at odds with parents, such as arguing, not listening to advice and the most fatal thing is to perform physical acts on parents. In addition, teenagers who abuse drugs also often take valuables that are in the house without parental knowledge and can also commit theft in the social environment. The goal is so that the money earned can be used as capital to buy drugs. Such problems, of course, can make the relationship between teenage drug users and parents become disharmonious so that good communication is needed as a solution to the conflict. This communication aims to be able to change the attitudes and behaviors of adolescent drug users, in order to become aware to the stage of rehabilitation.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Communication

Interpersonal communication is very effective because it will be known directly the response given by the interlocutor related to the information we provide about ourselves and the problems encountered. People who communicate interpersonally in general already have a good interpersonal relationship because it has involved a form of psychology.

According to De Vito (Liliweri, 2003: 55) states that interpersonal communication is different from other forms of communication in terms of the least number of participants involved, the people involved are physically very close to each other, and there are many channels used and the feedback is very fast.

Good interpersonal relationships are one of the supporting factors for everyone in streamline messages when communicating. Communication conducted by two people in making self-disclosure involves a form of verbal or non-verbal messages. The statement related to

interpersonal communication that can take place between two people who have a steady and clear relationship, occurs in the context of one communicator with a communion called dyadic communication, which is the process of communication that takes place between two people in a face-to-face situation. In interpersonal communication, communicators are relatively well acquainted with communion and vice versa. Messages are sent and received simultaneously and spontaneously, relatively less structured, as is the case with feedback that can be received immediately. In interpersonal settings, communication takes place circularly, the role of communicators and communion is relatively equal. (Devito, 1997:231).

Dialogisme Theory

In this study, researchers used dialogist theories put forward by Bakhtin. According to Bakhtin (1981) dialogue is about how we interact in special interactions. Dialogue is the utterance of an exchange unit, oral or written, between two people. A speech refers to an oral conversation in its context. A speech has a "theme" that is the content of the conversation, the communicator's attitude towards the subject being the interlocutor, and the degree of response from the interlocutor. The communicator then reveals an idea and evaluates the idea, he also anticipates the response of the interlocutor.

The person who speaks not only anticipates the views of the interlocutor and adjusts his communication on the basis of that anticipation; the interlocutor also participates in the conversation by responding, evaluating, and starting his or her own speech.

Bakhtin (1981) also stated that dialogue is a process for enriching each other; dialogue is the process by which each party learns to know itself and others. Dialogue is not only a found activity but also animates its potential. Each dialogue is open to one view from the other, each party is enriched through dialogue, and each party becomes the creator of the future, and the future is created through interaction, the future is always changing as interactions change.

Drugs

Drugs are short for narcotics, psychotropics, and other additives. There are three elements classified as drugs, namely narcotics, psychotropics, and other additives. Narcotics can have a certain effect on those who use it by inserting the drug into their body, such influences in the form of refraction, loss of pain stimuli, vigor and hallucinations. People who are already involved in narcotic abuse are initially still in normal (dose) size. People who often use drugs become accustomed to causing effects. If the use is stopped then the narcotic abuser will suffer sakaw which results in not being able to live without drugs.

The types of narcotics can be divided into 3 groups according to Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, namely as follows:

- a. Group 1 narcotics can only be used for scientific development purposes, the potential is very high resulting in dependence. Examples: Heroin, cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, etc.
- b. Group 2 narcotics are used as a last resort in therapy and for the purposes of scientific development and have a high potential for dependence. Examples: Morphine, petidin, metadona, and others.
- c. Group 3 narcotics are widely used in therapy and have mild potential to result in dependence. Examples: codeine, norkodeina, polkadina, and others.

METHOD

The method used is qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (2013: 1) qualitative research is a study used to research on the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where researchers are as a key instrument, data collection techniques are conducted triangulated (combined), data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

For the selection of informants, researchers used purposive sampling techniques. According to Sugiyono (2009:85) purposive sampling, which is a technique of determining informants with certain considerations. Data collection techniques using in-depth observations and interviews.

DISCUSSION

Conflict is part of every human's social life. Conflict not only has a bad impact, otherwise it can make people understand the mistakes made and want to turn those mistakes into something better. Conflict can be caused by a variety of things, one of which is drugs. Any individual who gets closer to drugs and then consumes the illicit goods will certainly be fatal to themselves and those around them, especially to the family. This can be seen in the conditions that occur in some families in Donggala Regency.

The conflict between parents and children of drug users in Donggala Regency should certainly get more attention, because the conflict that occurs makes the relationship between children and parents is not harmonious. The conflict is related to the attitude of the child who becomes antagonistic not listening to advice and the most fatal thing is to perform physical acts on parents. In addition, teenage drug users also often take valuables that are in the house without the knowledge of parents and also do so in a social environment. The goal is so that the money earned can be used as capital to buy drugs.

Conflicts between parents and children of drug users can be corrected through a dialogist process. According to Bakhtin (1981) dialogue is about how we interact in special interactions. Dialogue is the utterance of an exchange unit, oral or written, between two people. A speech refers to an oral conversation in its context. A speech has a "theme" that is the content of the conversation, the communicator's attitude towards the subject being the interlocutor, and the degree of response from the interlocutor. The communicator then reveals an idea and evaluates the idea, the communicator also anticipates the response from the interlocutor. This dialogue process aims to get solutions from parents to their children by changing the attitudes and behaviors of teenage drug users, in order to become aware and willing to do the rehabilitation process.

CONCLUSION

From the results of research on communication as a solution to the conflict of parents and adolescent drug users in Donggala Regency it was concluded that the attitude of the child who became antagonistic, did not listen to the advice of parents and being a burglar in their own home and in the neighborhood is because the teenagers have become drug users. This has an impact on the disharmonious relationship between parents and adolescents. Therefore, as a parent should be

able to communicate dialogically to adolescents with the aim of changing attitudes and behaviors.

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