

Interpersonal Communication Patterns of Foster Parents and Dropping out Children in School at Social Rehabilitation Center for Delinquents UPT PSMP TENGGU YUK PEKANBARU

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Abstract

The pattern of interpersonal communication is the most effective communication to use a direct approach personally between the communicator and the communicant, so that it is more intense. For Drop Out children, who come from different backgrounds, ordinary communication approaches, such as socialization or seminars, cannot be used, they will not focus on listening to the messages conveyed by the communicator, and tend not to pay attention to the messages. The aim of this study was to identify the Communication Patterns of Foster Parents and School Dropouts at the Social Rehabilitation Center for Naughty Children UPT. Tengku Yuk PSMP Pekanbaru. The author applies a qualitative descriptive research method in this study. This study also uses an emotional approach, which in communication becomes the ability to position oneself in the interlocutor. The object of this research is the Social Rehabilitation Center for Naughty Children, UPT. PSMP Tengku Yuk Pekanbaru, which is a rehabilitation center for troubled naughty children. In this study, respondents as a sample were determined through the purposive sampling method. Based on the results of research in the field, the authors found the fact that the pattern of interpersonal communication applied by foster parents to foster children at UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk has not been implemented properly. Where the indicators of "communicator" and "media" in interpersonal communication patterns have not been maximized.

Keywords

Interpersonal Communication, Foster Parents, Rehabilitation Center



I. Introduction

Interpersonal communication plays an essential role in the daily interaction of foster parents with their foster children. In this case, the role of foster parents as caregivers is vital in forming or building independent attitudes of foster children in rehabilitation institutions. Interpersonal communication is considered the most effective for foster parents in the approach to children in rehabilitation center. These children have a variety of different background problems but Drop Out children's backgrounds are the most dominant ones. In a rehabilitation center, the children will be taken care of by a foster parent or caregiver, who will care for and educate the child within the rehabilitation home. Foster parents take care of a person called a foster child through an interpersonal communication approach and a pattern of direct communication between two or more people face-to-face. The communication patterns used in educating and caring for foster children are expected to realize shared goals and minimize obstacles in communicating (Oktaviani, 2021). Interpersonal communication can develop relationships between fellow human beings. The goal is to reduce loneliness, obtain information/knowledge, to establish a friendly relationship that is familiar with the interlocutor (Devito, 2007). Interpersonal

communication is one of the most appropriate communication patterns to educate and care for foster children in the Marsudi Putra Social Institution. Foster Parents at the Marsudi Putra Social Institution choose Interpersonal communication to build an atmosphere of friendship with foster children so that foster children feel safe, comfortable, and more open. Through Interpersonal Communication, foster children can comfortably tell their foster parents about the problems they are experiencing because they consider foster parents their best friends.

In Pekanbaru City itself, there are 2 (two) Rehabilitation Institutions, namely the Tengku Yuk Marsudi Putra Social Institution (PSMP) and the Children's Social Rehabilitation Center that Provides Special Protection (BRSAMPK) Rumbai Pekanbaru City. The author chose to conduct research directly in the 2 (two) rehabilitation center to see a comparison of the number of children in the orphanage. Based on data from rehabilitation institutions, the authors found other factors besides economic factors, namely juvenile delinquency factors such as taking drugs, being involved in wild racing cases, etc. Children who drop out of school with such mischievous behavior are then put into a Bad Children's Social Rehabilitation Center to get coaching and care to correct bad behaviors and attitudes. The Marsudi Putra Tengku Yuk Social Institution accommodates many children with drop-out problems. The rise of Drop Out children cases consists of various kinds of triggers. Interpersonal communication is also basically caused by the fact that people communicate with others. Interpersonal communication is also quite effective in developing children's behavior through communication between parents and children (Soleha, 2020). Further research suggests that interpersonal communication is a form whose communication pattern also tends to be personal, predicting communication results on psychological aspects that perceive each person as unique (Afiq, 2019).

In this study, the authors included 2 (two) previous studies that supported this study. The first research was entitled Differences in Interpersonal Communication Reviewed from Parental Parenting Patterns in SMA Negeri 2 Medan Students, which focused on parental parenting in their children who are students at SMA Negeri 2 Medan through an interpersonal communication approach. Meanwhile, the second study was entitled The Role of Interpersonal Communication of Parents in the Formation of Child Behavior in Kasimpa Jaya Village, South Tiworo District, West Muna Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. It focuses on Interpersonal Communication by parents as well but is also related to shaping the formation of children's behavior. Hence, the research that the researcher wants to do is a significant study considering that the previous study discussed the Communication Patterns of Biological Parents to their children through an interpersonal communication approach. At the same time, the authors conducted a study that focused on the Communication Patterns of Foster Parents towards Drop Out Children in rehabilitation institutions. This research is fundamental because few journals and scientific papers discuss Interpersonal Communication Patterns between Foster Parents and drop-out children.

The urgency of this study is to remember the importance of interpersonal communication patterns being used to approach children, especially for Drop Out children. Because interpersonal communication patterns are the most effective communication to use a direct approach personally between the communicator and the communicant, it is more intense. Drop Out children, who consist from different backgrounds, cannot make the usual communication approach, such as conducting socialization or seminars. They will not focus on listening to the message the communicator conveys and tend not to care about it. In these cases of Drop Out children, it is not appropriate to use regular communication that is used in general when we talk to other people but must use interpersonal communication or a *face-to-face* system in which contact occurs intensely and heart-to-

heart. It is the most effective communication because it can directly listen to the child's heart. The effectiveness of this communication pattern is determined by planning before its implementation (Ngalimun, 2022). Interpersonal Communication Patterns are closely related to cognitive aspects, which, based on the cognitive factors of a person in communication, determine the acts of communication that a person performs with others. The cognitive element emphasizes the communicator's way of thinking towards the communicant (the interlocutor). Someone's way of thinking impacts their understanding of others, which impacts how they speak to others and affects others' responses to the topic being discussed (Nurdin, 2020). The relationship of cognitive aspects with this study is where the cognitive factors of a person in communication determine the acts of communication that a person performs on others. As for this study, this person is a foster parent, while another is a foster child. The way of thinking of foster parents determines the attitudes and behaviors of communication in foster children. In this study, the authors focused their research on Drop Out children in the Marsudi Putra Tengku Yuk Social Institution. The author chose the Marsudi Putra Tengku Yuk Social Institution because it is the only Social Institution in Pekanbaru that is a rehabilitation center for children who have dropped out of school with various backgrounds of the cause. The Marsudi Putra Tengku Yuk Social Institution has the task of providing social services, and rehabilitation for delinquent children can encourage them to be independent and play an active role in social life. Meanwhile, other social institutions in Pekanbaru accept various kinds of children's problems, not only Drop Out children. So, the author chose the Marsudi Putra Tengku Yuk Social Institution to focus more on knowing in depth about Drop Out children.

Based on the problems and phenomena that the author has explained, the author's interest arises to research more deeply related to foster children who have dropped out of school in Pekanbaru city. So this study aims to identify the Communication Patterns of Foster Parents and Drop Out Children in the UPT Delinquent Children's Social Rehabilitation Center. PSMP Tengku Yuk Pekanbaru.

II. Research Method

The author applies qualitative descriptive research methods to this study. This research also uses the emotional approach method, which in communication becomes the ability to position oneself in the interlocutor. As a sender, a person must consider that every word conveyed will be well received and not offend the recipient. Thus, the sender must be able to learn and understand the background of the speech recipient to avoid it. The object of this study is the UPT Delinquent Children's Social Rehabilitation Institution. PSMP Tengku Yuk Pekanbaru is a rehabilitation place for troubled delinquent children. This study determined respondents as samples through the *Purposive Sampling* method. The data collection technique is divided into two sources: primary data is obtained by researchers from the field, such as direct information from students and researchers as counselors. This primary data was obtained from interviews with informants, observations in the area, and documentation in the field. The secondary data of this study is in the form of references from the official website and social media of the UPT Delinquent Children's Social Rehabilitation Institution. PSMP Tengku Yuk Pekanbaru. A research analysis unit is a particular unit based on calculations as a research subject, which aims to maintain the validity and reliability of the research. It is because sometimes researchers are still confused about distinguishing between research, research subjects, and data sources. The research analysis unit can be in the form of individuals, organizations, groups, times, or specific regions based on the focus of the problem. Thus, determining the unit of analysis is the main factor in obtaining accurate information or data in the field.

Table 1. A research analysis unit

Analysis unit	Indicator
Stages of Assignment Communication patterns	1. Communicator (Selecting and Assigning Communicators) 2. Communicant (assign Communicant) 3. Message (Compose Messages) 4. Media (Choose Communication Media) 5. Effect (Result Received by Receiver)

Source: Ngilimun.

The selection of its subjects is based on specific traits related to research. According to Moleong, an Informant is a person who provides information regarding the situation and conditions of the research background. The informant must be responsible and voluntary as member research is informal and can offer a person-in-person view of the values, attitudes, buildings, processes, and cultures that are the background of the study. Data collection techniques are an essential element in conducting research activities. According to Sugiyono, the data collection technique is the most strategic step in research because the study's primary purpose is to obtain data. Data collection techniques are divided into two sources, namely: 1) Interview, 2) Observation and 3) Documentation.

Researchers in this study chose data reduction based on miles, and Hubberman's deep model (Ibrahim, 2015) can be done interactively, continuously until complete, even until the data obtained has been saturated. The stages in the qualitative data analysis technique of Miles and Hubberman's model in Sugiyono can be categorized as follows: 1) *Data Reduction* (Reduksi Data), 2) *Display Data* and 3) *Conclusion drawing/ verification*

Furthermore, action is needed to validate data in a study, one of which is through the triangulation method. The triangulation method is a technique to check the validity of data through the use of something else. Researchers in this study apply Source Triangulation, or by comparing and re-examining the degree of trust of information on different sources obtained through comparison of the results of observational data with interview data from various sources. In its implementation, the triangulation of sources is carried out by providing the same questions through different sources, namely Foster Parents and Child Psychologists in Pekanbaru City. This study determined respondents as samples using the *Purposive Sampling* method, a sample determination technique consideration. The selection of its subjects is based on specific traits related to research. According to Moleong, an Informant is a person who provides information regarding the situation and conditions of the research background. The information must be responsible and voluntary as member research is informal and can offer a person-in-person view of the values, attitudes, buildings, processes, and cultures that are the background of the study.

III. Discussion

UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk has established a Communicator in interpersonal communication patterns. In this case, the established communicator is from Social Rehabilitation, which amounts to 6 (six) people. The communicator must meet the following criteria: 1) The communicator corresponds to his area of expertise, 2) his experience in the field of communication, 3) his proficiency in communicating or skills in communicating, and the latter 4) The communicator must be trustworthy. The determination of the communicator must be considered with these criteria so that the program runs well. The communicator is the primary key for the program to be carried out smoothly. Based on research results in the field, foster parents as Communicators in the

rehabilitation program at UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk have determined communicants as targets in interpersonal communication patterns. The target is all foster children in UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk. Children are the nation's next generation, which will continue to grow and develop. So they are the ones who can be expected to be able to continue the Indonesian generation with qualified education and abilities. Therefore, UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk set foster children as targets. The determination of communicants as this target's target has been through the best considerations that have been decided together with the field of Social Rehabilitation upt PSMP Tengku Yuk.

Foster parents at UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk have prepared the stages of preparing messages delivered in the rehabilitation program through this interpersonal communication pattern. The stages of preparing the message are that the message is first summarized. The message is formulated and delivered in exciting words, then in a language style, and intonation pleasant to hear, which is good. The communicant feels comfortable and focuses on listening to the message, which must be concise and clear. The message should be conveyed in a simple and easy-to-understand way, explained in detail and detail, and the words should not be very long and convoluted so that the communicant does not get bored. Message duration is 5 minutes, not long. It is intended so that communicants / listeners do not feel bored. In addition, in terms of psychology, 5 minutes is an ideal time for children to listen.

The following is a grouping of media used by UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk based on the development of media forms:

Table 2. Old Media and New Media

Old Media	New Media
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print: -Textbooks of subject matter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Movie - Audio

Source: Processed Researchers in 2022

Based on the results of research in the field, UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk has determined the communication media used for rehabilitation programs with their interpersonal communication patterns. Communication Media includes various forms, such as textbooks, motivational film screenings, and motivational audio media. The foster parents make the program's effect or result in an activity report to the government, which in this case is the Riau Provincial Social Service. Every foster parent consults with the foster child jointly or individually, and the foster parent will write a report. Every month a monthly report will be made, which will illustrate for the foster parent what changes have occurred to the foster child, and of course, there will be an annual report that will be reported to the government. The report's results will be the evaluation material for the care home. The evaluation will be material for a change in the pattern of guidance for foster parents. Nevertheless, foster parents feel that the pattern of communication/guidance that has been given is still not following the targets that have been formed. In the pattern of interpersonal communication, the stages carried out by the UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk are choosing and determining communicators. The communicator is selected and determined by the Head of the Rehabilitation Section of the UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk. The communicator is determined according to his expertise, and here the communicator is a Foster Parent with an experience and education background in communication and social affairs. The communicator must have skills in communicating. The communicator must be trustworthy to keep the secrets of each of his foster children. In the rehabilitation program by foster parents, namely from the UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk Pekanbaru City, the communicator is determined from the Communication and Social Affairs field. In

particular, it is determined by the Head of the Social Rehabilitation Section. Set according to his area of expertise so he can be trusted as a communicator. Foster parents from the rehabilitation as communicators are tasked with deciphering, understanding, and describing interpersonal communication patterns to foster children at UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk. Overall, communicants as targets in the interpersonal communication pattern of UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk are foster children. This target is determined because children are the nation's next generation that will continue to grow and develop. They are the ones who will build the Indonesian next generation. Children are students who can still be given lessons to become knowledgeable, insightful, and valuable individuals for their surroundings.

In preparing messages, foster parents also consult and discuss with fellow foster parents to solve the problems of their respective foster children. They are compiling the message the foster parents convey by being summarized, formulated, and delivered in interesting words, then in a language style and intonation that is pleasant to the ear, which is good. The communicant must feel comfortable and focus on listening to the message. The message should be concise and clear, delivered in a simple and easy-to-understand way, explained in detail and detail, and the words should not be too long and entangled so that the communicant does not get bored. Finally, the Message Duration, which is 5 minutes, should not be extended. It is intended so that communicants/listeners do not feel bored. In choosing communication media, Foster Parents at UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk use communication media such as book media, motivational film media, and motivational audio media to increase insight into children's knowledge and become a source of motivation for foster children.

The effects and/or results aim to determine the extent of the performance of foster parents in UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk, what the credibility of foster parents in UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk so that if there are deficiencies in performance, the performance will be improved again. If there is a good result, it will be maintained and developed into innovation to be even better. That is the purpose and purpose of holding the effect and or results by the UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk. In determining these effects or consequences, it is seen from foster children's development, peril fostered or guided by foster parents in the rehabilitation program. Foster parents themselves have targets to be achieved in the rehabilitation program. The effect or results of the program are turned into an activity report to the government, which in this case is the Riau Provincial Social Service. The report's results will be the evaluation material for the care home. The evaluation will be material for a change in the pattern of guidance for foster parents. The study results show that the effects or results of interpersonal communication patterns applied in rehabilitation programs by foster parents still have shortcomings, so foster parents feel that they have not met the targets to be achieved by foster parents.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the research results in the field, the author found that the interpersonal communication patterns applied by foster parents to foster children at upt PSMP Tengku Yuk have not been carried out correctly. The indicators of "communicator" and "media" in interpersonal communication patterns have not been maximized. Where the communicators stipulated in the UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk are still lacking in number, they are not comparable to the number of foster children. The communicator only consists of 6 (six) people, and each of them guides 5 (five) to 6 (six) foster children. So the focus is divided, and one cannot profoundly know the foster child's personality. Thus, this study cannot say interpersonal relationships are good. There are still foster children who close

themselves because they feel unnoticed, so they don't trust their foster parents to tell their hearts about the problems they are experiencing. Then from the indicators used by foster parents in the UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk. The media used are in the form of book media, film media, and audio media. It is considered less effective because the media used is less attractive to children in this rehabilitation program. Children claim to be bored when only learning from books, watching motivational movies, and also hearing motivational audio seems monotonous and less interesting for children. So, the media can be said to meet the needs of children still not. Another fact that the author found is that UPT PSMP Tengku Yuk uses no special media in providing information or disseminating information about children's activities in rehabilitation institutions. Hence, the public does not know about the children's activities in the orphanage and the rehabilitation for children. The program's effect or results are made as an activity report to the government, which in this case is the Riau Provincial Social Service. Then in terms of the impact or results of interpersonal communication patterns applied in rehabilitation programs by foster parents, there are still shortcomings so that they feel that they have not met the targets to be achieved.

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