

ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATION AND HEALTHY CHILD EDUCATION

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Abstract

The success of a country is determined by the quality of its younger generation. Teenagers are the assets of families, communities, and of the nation. That is why it becomes necessary to be study this more deeply. Childhood is often referred to as the golden period and adolescence is a period which is often referred to as the period between childhood and adulthood. Today is a golden opportunity to equip ourselves in preparing the adulthood in addressing the challenges of time. Although there are children in Indonesia who have made achievements on the world stage, there are still there are teenagers who do not fill themselves with positive things like victims of hedonistic, materialistic and pragmatic lifestyles, and juvenile delinquency such as brawl, motorcycle gangs, drugs, free sex and prostitution. In this case there is a need for cooperation of various parties to participate in suppressing the negative things that can cause harm to the growing adolescents. Education, in this case, the hard skills/formal education and soft skills/non-formal education is the first priority, and the second one is to strengthen the self identity and culture of the nation's resilience to be the amplifier for spiritual values. Continual communication becomes a cornerstone of the nuclear family and the society as a whole.

Keywords: Adolescents, next generation, lifestyle, formal and non-formal education, dialogical communication

1. Introduction

Adolescents are an asset of families, communities and countries. The future of the nation is dependent on how children and adolescents are currently taking participation. Efforts to improve the quality and capacity of young people are our duty and Indonesian society as a whole.

Strengthening the identity of the nation can not only be run independently but must start from ourselves and incorporated into a medium and the face of the Unitary States of Indonesia. Overall the social, cultural, spiritual, mental, and intellectual ability should be a unified whole.

Education experts assess that the period of childhood is the best period for the development of intellectual, mental, and spiritual foundation for children. Childhood is often referred to as "the golden age" and the right time to fill themselves, their families and communities (TOR JAI, 2013)

Only a small part of the children of the nation demonstrate their achievement in the world or the international arena. There are several achievements in the field of sports, intellectual competence (mathematics and physics Olympiads, innovative creation of robots, etc.). They demonstrate the self capability by taking chances and being able to adapt to the era of positive

progress for the progress of the nation and country. But there are still blurred portrait of some generation of young people who are not sensitive to the opportunities and challenges facing the era. They drift in hedonic life and juvenile delinquency that is particularly damaging to himself, his family and the nation.

Therefore, the writer would like to provide information that the existing weaknesses should be anticipated earlier. Everything that is good needs to be maintained and enhanced. This paper will discuss (1) blurred portrait of "next generation" and factors that cause it, and (2) model of communication and education of healthy children.

2. Discussion

2.1 Blurred Image of "Next Generation" and the causing factors

Blurred Images of "next generation" in the era of digitalization of information today is reflected in a variety of behaviors and phenomena of juvenile delinquency and crime. Juvenile delinquency or criminality can be seen in the mass media as a violation of religious rules, norms of society and school rules. First, some teenagers both in cities and villages are the victims of celebrity-like lifestyles, such as being hedonistic, materialistic, sensual and glamorous offered by audio-visual media in the era of digitalization this time. Imitative behavior of young people who follow celebrities' models appearing on television as reflected in lifestyle trends such as clothing style that always follow the fashion trends, style of speech, and hairstyles (Suryawati, 2013).

Secondly, teenagers are involved in the brawl and motorcycle gangs where students behave in a way that does not reflect a student who is pursuing an education. In the data of the National Commission of children, the number of students brawling showed an increase in the first six months in 2012, there were 139 brawls in June, the first six months, in Jakarta and there were as many as 12 fatal cases. In 2011, there were 339 cases of riots causing 82 children died (Vivanews.com.2012).

In addition, due to laxity in the investigation and indecision on the motorcycle gangs, it causes the members of a motorcycle gang to act brutally. Indonesian police watchdog agency reported that there were three wild behaviors of motorcycle gangs, making an attack in a mob and gambling at stake. Gambling stakes range from 5 to 25 million per one wild race. In Jakarta motorcycle gangs had killed 60 people every year. People become victims of illegal racing action, fights, as well as motorcycle gang assault victims ([http: www.radioaustralia.net.au](http://www.radioaustralia.net.au), 18/4/2012).

Thirdly, the problem of drug abuse among teenagers is increasingly complex. This research has been conducted of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) found that 50-60% of drug users are secondary school and university students. Total of all drug users based on research conducted BNN and the University of Indonesia are as many as 3.8 to 4.2 million peoples. As many as 48% of them are addicts and the rest being triers and users (BNN, Pol Sumirat Dwiyanto / Sec health, Wednesday 06/06/2012).

Fourthly, Indonesian teenagers in part turn out to be heavy consumers of pornography and pornographic acts. Pornography and pornographic acts are obtained from the internet and vendors according to the Sexual Behavior Survey 2011, which involved 663 respondents aged 15-25 years in Greater Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Surabaya and Bali (May 2011).

Fifth, free sex, abortion and teenage prostitution made by teenagers are increasingly widespread. Porn videos involve young people. Study Center for Population and Policies of the

University of Gajah Mada shows that in 2007 there were reportedly 500 kinds of porn video produced in the country, subsequently in the mid-2010 the number jumped to 800 types. Approximately 90% of the characters were secondary university students (Okexone.com.2012).

Free sex lifestyles can transmit a variety of diseases such as STI, HIV-AIDS. Free sex lifestyle can also trigger teenage prostitution. A study reveals the fact that the number of children and adolescents who are trapped in prostitution in Indonesia increased. Approximately 150,000 children under the age of 18 years while 50,000 of them have not yet reached the age of 16 years ([http: www.gelombangotak.net/pages/artikel 16 / prostitution among teenagers 200.html](http://www.gelombangotak.net/pages/artikel_16_prostitution_among_teenagers_200.html), 4/5/12).

A comprehensive study obtained several factors causing related behaviors, the internal and external factors. Internally, the response (knowledge, attitudes, and behavior) of adolescent in responding the development of time/age is influenced by: (a) the perception of adolescents themselves against any subsequent influences which are then made the reference lifestyle adopted. (b) a permissive attitude among teenagers who tend to accept the offer of lifestyle (c) the condition of the soul-social instability of teenagers who are looking for self identity.

Furthermore, external factors that influence the behavioral phenomena or delinquency included: (a) the influence of the peer group or the environment (b) the influence of market culture, including the ideology of materialism, hedonism, and pragmatism (c) weak resilience of cultural filters and weak control of the society (d) implementation of broadcasting regulations is still weak (Suryawati, 2013).

2.2. Model of Communication and Education Fair

Behavior reflects a blurred portrait of young Indonesian children above is indeed complex and associated with many things. One thing that has a big contribution is a fragile family resilience, that is, disharmonious relationships between family members. Communication between smallest social groups: husband and wife; husband, wife and children. This disharmony causes children to lose directions and perform destructive actions which harm themselves and their families.

According to experts of educational psychology, models of communication between parents (adults) with children today kind of unidirectional communication (instructive) where parents tend to dominate; this is of course not profitable to teenage children. Dialogical and assertive communication is expected to be able to socialize life values to the next generation so that it can take place in a democratic and friendly way.

In addition, the parent or the immediate environment in the family should have a hand in shaping attitudes and behavior of adolescents. Assistance and explanations in watching television is very important in the process of socialization and education of their children (Milton Chen, 2005: 170-171).

Opportunity to participate in family and community activities in order to make an achievement is a challenge to adolescents. In addition, adolescents (youth) is classified as ambivalent related to two limits, namely childhood and adulthood. Teens are described as a potential consumer of lifestyle and other fun activities. This is illustrated in the adolescent group identity (Barker, 2005: 337-342).

Often the act of juvenile delinquency is done to show the identity of the group. Therefore it is expected that teens need guidance and mentoring in the form of education and a healthy

environment and opportunity to cultivate potential so as to capture it in the demands of the times.

Communications which are digested by teenagers through social processes occur in individuals with the use of symbols and internalized in their social environment. When the environmental and social groups are supportive, the symbols will continue to survive and if there are groups that do not agree to the symbols, they will be destroyed. Meaning in the environment will continue to change in accordance with the intellectual and maturity communicants (West & Turner, 2007: 5).

Orientation of education that needs to be expanded by the younger generation is formal and non-formal education. Formal education are acquired in schools and colleges, while informal education in society and the environment. The educational establishment that needs to be developed is:

1. Education of characters which remained true to the values of religiosity. Character education is a necessity so that future generations do not become a victim of "market culture" which more exalts the principle of hedonic (love of the world) and materialism offered by globalization. In this case the opportunities for youth are to take an active role in creating the market as producers rather than consumers only.
2. Education which is capable of strengthening the identity and culture of the nation's resilience. Education sharpen awareness of the importance of maintaining the great value of the nation's traditions and able to absorb elements of its own culture for the sake of the nation's cultural identity of Indonesia (resulting in modernization which is rooted in the culture of our own nation not westernization by simply adopting western culture without thinking of its consequences).
3. Education which is able to arouse the spirit of nationalism. In an effort to maintain the existence of the nation, the regulation of the function of TV as a medium of education needs to be enforced. It is expected that the regulation to be implemented is the one that favors the interests of the people or consumers at large.
4. Education which is able to build life skills (life skills) and professional capabilities. These professional skills are necessary considering the fact that the MEA (Asian Economic Community) has been in front of our eyes. Only with the knowledge and soft skills, will we be able to compete with other countries.

3. Conclusion

Only a small percentage of young Indonesian children today are caught up in the behavior of juvenile delinquency, but what needs to be underlined is that reducing the risk and the amount of delinquency needs to be alerted by all parties, i.e. the participation of all community members to participate actively.

Negative behavior that becomes blurred portrait of Indonesian teenagers is none other than caused by disharmony in the household and family. Unilateral communications without giving teenagers the opportunity to play an active role to speak and behave in showing their self identity would undermine the future of teenagers.

So the things that all parties need to be reminded of are (1). To do multilateral and dialogic communications that allows parents to be friends or companions for their children for the sake of their development. Ego sectoral parents need to be stopped so that the goal of building the young generation for the sake of something greater can be achieved. Educational model that is

able to build a character that remained true to the values of religiosity, education can reinforce cultural identity and resilience of the nation.

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