
PEER GUIDANCE APPROACH IN SCHOOL FOR DEVELOPING CHILD WELL-BEING ON PARENTS DRUG ABUSERS

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Abstract

Child of parent drug abuser has a huge burden in education. The factor is parents who are undergoing drug rehab program, as an effect abusing drugs and not accompanying in the education process for a certain period of time. Peers have a major role in the development of child well-being as an approach to guidance and counseling services in schools. The goal of this research is to know the application of peer guidance for the development of child well-being from parents of drug abusers. This research uses literature study and case study. The research subjects are children of parents who abuse drugs to know the welfare of children. This research uses literature study and case study. The research subjects are children of parents who abuse drugs to know the welfare of children. Instrument research with interviews on children and documentation of books, journals, and research results to know peer guidance approach and its application. The findings concluded that the child well-being from parents of drug abusers causes the pressures within the child to affect the psychological, social, and academic dimensions. Peer guidance application by giving skill for its peers to respect and provide support for education children of parents who are undergoing drug rehabilitation program and success in education. Skills peers are openness, ask questions, and reflection, and empathy. The impact is child well-being in the psychological, social, and academic dimensions. Collaboration between addiction counselors, school counselors, parents, and guardians as an important step for needs of children for their well-being.

Keywords: *peer guidance, child well-being, drug*

INTRODUCTION

Mental health problems affect 10–20% of children and adolescents worldwide (Kieling, et.al., 2011). One of the problems is drugs. Drugs are toxins in the human body and cause damage to the human body system. Drugs give effect to the life of the country. The need in high-income countries with substantial rates of illicit drug use and in low-income and middle-income countries close to illicit drug production areas (Degenhardt & Hall, 2012). The different drugs motivating treatment have both generalized and specific deleterious effects on different executive components (Fernandez-Serrano, Pérez-García, Schmidt Río-Valle, & Verdejo-García, 2010).

Victims of drug abusers to parents are children. Children of drug users have a tendency to psychological disorders in children's education. A highly significant relationship between adverse childhood experiences and depression, suicide attempts, alcoholism, drug abuse, sexual promiscuity, domestic violence, cigarette smoking, obesity, physical inactivity, and sexually transmitted diseases (Van der Kolk, 2017). Parental involvement is related

to many positive child outcomes, but parenting is negatively related to psychological well-being with higher levels of child anxiety and depression (Schiffirin, Liss, Miles-McLean, Geary, Erchull, and Tashner, 2014; LeMoyne & Buchanan, 2011).

The parents have a significant influence on the school achievement of their children (Kordi, & Baharudin, 2010). Child neglect of a parent undergoing drug rehabilitation is a major factor in child well-being and child achievement from a psychological dimension. Counselors as a role model for children to prevent negative behavior. Collaboration counselor with parents conducted for student spiritual competence development through comprehensive guidance and counseling services (Supriyanto, 2016).

Strategies for parents, school counselors and addiction counselors for the prevention and development of child well-being for parents of drug users undergoing rehabilitation programs. Parenting strategies associated with alcohol consumption that parents can use to implement new national guidelines to childrens (Ryan, Jorm, and Lubman, 2010). Family-based models are not only a viable

treatment alternative for the treatment of drug abuse, but are now consistently recognized among the most effective approaches for treating both adults and adolescents with drug problems (Rowe, 2012). The damage limitation strategies double-up in accounts as resources of child protection as well as self protection (Rhodes, Bernays, and Houmoller, 2010).

Families of addicts contribute to the development of the child. Families in mental health prevention and intervention programs is critically important to insure maximum public health impact (Ingoldsby, 2010). In addition to family, school counselors also contribute to the prevention of child on negative behavior through peer. Intervention of counselor through parent can behavior-management, child social cognitive skills, reading, home visiting, mentoring, and classroom curricula (Conduct Problems Prevention Research Group, 2011).

The problems can be tackled through campaign against drug abuse through effective counselling programmes (Oluremi Fareo, 2012). Behavioral counseling interventions improve behavioral outcomes of adults with risky drinking (Jonas, et.al., 2012). Intervention by guidance is undertaken to reduce maladaptive behavior and be aware of the trafficking and drug abuse. One of the interventions through peer guidance.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses literature study and case study method. This research is to reveal effective theories about the peer guidance approach in school for developing child well-being on parents drug abusers. The literature study is used to construct the theoretical concepts of peer guidance skill that can be used in guidance and counseling services. The case study to mengetahui dimensi perkembangan kesejahteraan anak on parents drug abusers. The objective of the research is to establish the theoretical concepts and practice of for peer guidance as an effort to developing child well-being on parents drug abusers in order to help the government to build drug-free society. The theoretical concepts of peer guidance can be used by school counselors and counselor for the community as one way to for developing child well-being on parents drug abusers.

The data used in the study were sourced from the literature as well as the primary references and interviews. The literature and references are valid and used in this research in the form of journals, books, scientific studies and research results. The form of the journal literature, books, scientific studies and research results in the form of text. The instruments used are journaled documents, books, and relevant research results. Literature review and reference

in the content analysis so that emphasizes on the analysis or interpretation of written materials based on the context. Interviews were conducted to parents of drug users in large center of drug rehabilitation, Bogor, Indonesia.

The analysis used in the descriptive study of literature method and case study method study in three ways: (1) inventory of literatures and interviews, (2) description of literatures and interviews, and (3) comparison of literature to developing child well-being on parents drug abusers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Child Well-Being on Parents Drug Abusers

Findings from the interviews show the data that the children well-being of drug users who are undergoing drug rehab in neglect condition. Child neglect is associated with a number of mental health problems, including internalizing and externalizing problems, as well as other maladaptive developmental problems, in childhood and beyond (Trickett, Negriff, & Peckins, 2011). Child neglect affects the children well-being in three dimensions: psychological, social, and academic.

The children well-being with parents of drug users undergoing rehabilitation processes affects the child’s psychological dimension. The psychological dimension takes the form of mental health conditions. The cognitive, affective, and active dimensions of the child are applied in the child’s life. The child thinks that he is abandoned and has no attention from the parents. Children feel anxious about the perception of society. The child also has an aggressive behavioral tendency. Stress and verbal aggression on the individual and coping in the alleviation of stress, anger, and aggression, because stress causes strong negative emotions. (Bodenmann, et.al., 2010).

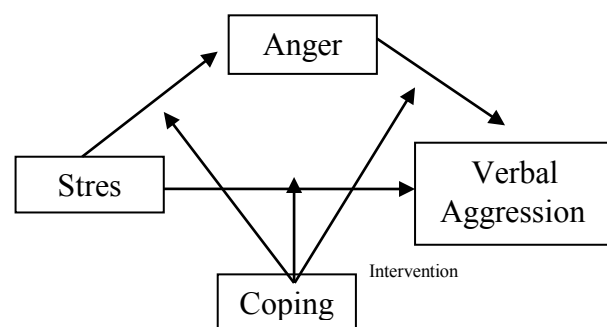


Figure 1. Stress, Anger, and Verbal Aggression in Intimate Relationships (Bodenmann, 2010)

The wellbeing of children with parents of drug users undergoing rehabilitation also affects the social dimensions of children. The social dimension of the child shaped the anxiety of children in the association of children. Children have feelings

of anxiety and fear to meet with the community. Prevention for children through social guidance services for counselors. Provision of social services and parenting education during the perinatal period may prevent the long-term impact of child abuse on substance use and related impairments (Nomura, Hurd, & Pilowsky, 2012).

The absence of a parent role as a role model has an impact on the child's achievement. Parent involvement and family background affects academic performance (Muller, 2018). Intervention focuses on the importance of behavioral regulation for school success especially for children facing early risk (Sektan, McClelland, Acock, and Morrison, 2010).

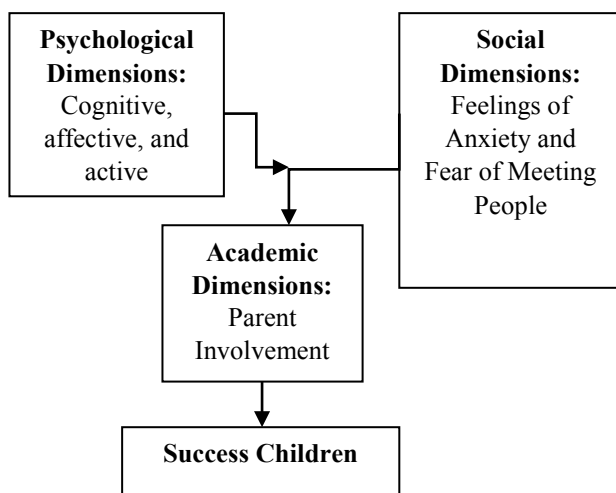


Figure 2. Dimensions of Child Well-Being

Peer Guidance Approach in School for Developing Child Well-being on Parents Drug Abusers.

The development of child well-being has an effect on children's education and achievement. Relationship and involvement in extracurricular activities are important areas to consider to promote the well-being of maltreated youth in out-of-home care (Guibord, Bell, Romano, & Rouillard, 2011). Alternative self-development of children through the role of society. Three alternative pathways are proposed as a framework for future research on the long-term effects of preventive parenting programs: (a) through program effects on parenting skills, perceptions of parental efficacy, and reduction in barriers to effective parenting; (b) through program-induced reductions in short-term problems of youth that persist over time, improvements in youth adaptation to stress, and improvements in youth belief systems concerning the self and their relationships with others; and (c) through effects on contexts in which youth become involved and on youth-environment transactions (Sandler, Schoenfelder, Wolchik, & MacKinnon, 2011).

School counselors as mentors to children of victims of neglect. Who is it? Parents who are undergoing drug rehabilitation programs abandon children. The counselor needs to develop peer guidance skills on the student through peer on the victim. The fact that skills-based program to help prevent drug use rather than knowledge and affective (Faggiano, et.al., 2008). Peer guidance is effective in reducing alcohol abuse through specific skills training includes exercises using open-ended questions, ie 77.3%, Reflective listening exercises, that is 75%, and role-playing 72.7%. The information program included the content of alcohol and other drugs, ie 86.4%. Other skills in the implementation of programs that motivational interviewing skills, that is 47.7% and the stages of change model in training, ie 40.9% (Mastroleo, Mallett, Ray, & Turrise, 2008).

Peer guidance skills are implemented in discussion and daily life. Three basic attitudes in understanding and helping peers: congruence, unconditional positive regard, dan accurate empathic understanding (Corey, 2009; Flanagan & Flanagan, 2004; Parrot III, 2003; Sharf, 2012). Congruence, unconditional positive regard, and accurate empathic understanding implemented through seven skills: listening, leading, reflection, summary, confrontation, interpretation, and support.

The listening skill consists of three stages, including receiving messages, processing messages, and sending messages. The inference skills reveal some messages or talks for some time (Coermir, Nurius, & Osborn, 2009). Skills guide aims to encourage the counselee to open communication, while a reflection has three areas: feelings, experiences and content (Brammer, 1979). Confrontation is a skill to explain the gaps, conflicts, and discrepancies of messages between feelings, thoughts, and actions, while interpretation as a response that requires understanding and the ability to communicate the meaning of the message counselee (Coermir, Nurius, & Osborn, 2009). Support is a condition where the counselee feels safe and comfortable psychologically (Brammer, 1979). Peer guidance skills are implemented in counselors and peers for the development of child welfare in three dimensions: psychological, social, and academic.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

the children well-being of drug users who are undergoing drug rehab in neglect condition. Child neglect affects the children well-being in three dimensions: psychological, social, and academic. The psychological dimension takes the form of mental health conditions. The cognitive, affective, and active dimensions of the child are applied in the

child's life. The social dimension of the child shaped the anxiety of children in the association of children. Children have feelings of anxiety and fear to meet with the community. The absence of a parent role as a role model has an impact on the child's achievement.

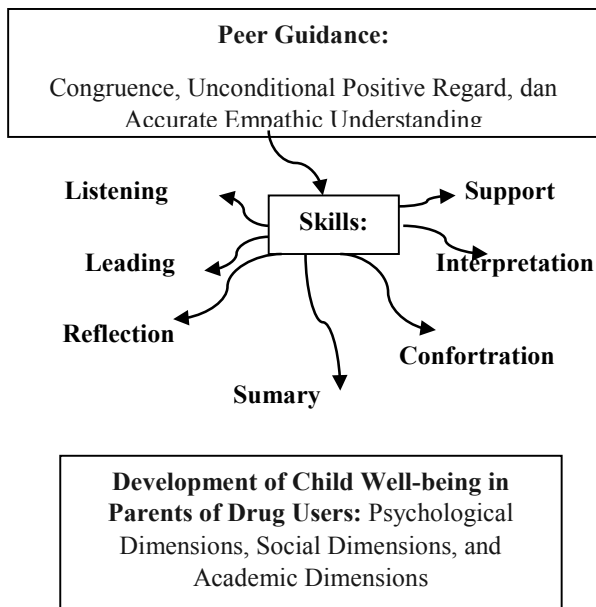


Figure 3. Peer Guidance Skills

The development of child well-being has an effect on children's education and achievement. Alternative self-development of children through community roles, school counselors, and counselors addiction. Counselors need to develop peer guidance skills on students through peers or victims. Peer skills are internalized in the practice of daily life skills. Three basic attitudes in understanding and helping peers to to develop the children well-being through peer. Congruence, unconditional positive regard, and accurate empathic understanding implemented through seven skills: listening, leading, reflection, summary, confrontation, interpretation, and support.

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