

Communication Patterns of Narcotics Residivists in Growing a Positive Self-Concept (Case Study of Narcotics Residivists in Detention Cells Directorate of Prisoner Treatment and Evidence

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ABSTRACT

This articles aims to analyze how the communication patterns of narcotics recidivists foster a positive self-concept. This research uses qualitative research with a field study approach. The primary data source in this research is the results of interviews and observations with narcotics recidivists and the North Sumatra Regional Police. The data collection techniques used in this thesis are in-depth interviews, observation and documentation. The results of the research show that there are two communication patterns that occur, namely interpersonal communication between recidivists and guards, and intrapersonal communication for emotional management. However, there are obstacles in implementing this positive self-concept. These barriers include two primary factors, namely the interaction of the recidivism environment and economic needs.

INTRODUCTION

The dynamics of Narcotics abuse victims, abusers and addicts is still a very urgent problem, due to the large number of Narcotics cases ranging from children, teenagers, adults to even the elderly, this is due to inappropriate handling methods, Inappropriate handling here is with imprison them, even though in fact they are only victims of drug use themselves, Drugs are wrong, so what happens will certainly make things worse, you can imagine when these users meet and gather in one cell of drug dealers and even drug dealers, then what happens will make the situation worse, it is likely that they will be promoted, from users to couriers, dealers and even become a drug dealer. Gunawan, et al., (2021) said that during the DPR Commission III hearing with BNN they found that drug trafficking increased by 0.03% in 2019 compared to the previous year (Tirto.id, 2019), and around 3.6% more than millions are reported to have used drugs. Indonesian medicine. Prevalence among drug users is also increasing from year to year, according to BNN. More broadly, in terms of recidivism, as of 2020, of the total 271,434 PAPs, 27,643 PAPs were recidivists or around 10.18%. The two most common types of crime committed by repeat offenders of this crime are substance abuse and theft (Farzan & Brusilovsky, 2019). At least on the face of it, these facts suggest that policies toward mass incarceration and extermination have little to do with efforts to curb drug use.

Handling related to recidivism, especially narcotics, although not many people mention how to deal with it, is actually a problem that must be handled seriously with all seriousness, because if left unchecked, they will continue acting out so this can become a threat to anyone, because their self-concept has not yet developed (Hairi, 2018). positive attitude from the perpetrators so that the perpetrators continue to repeat these negative actions, all of which have been legally proven and legally valid with a verdict from the judge.

Narcotics recidivists are narcotics abusers who repeat the same crime, where the perpetrators have been sentenced by the court, and then commit the same acts. After all, they are ordinary human beings who have the right to be given education in the form of spiritual and intellectual provision, have the potential to receive training to become productive human beings, and can become better than before (Sikumbang et al., 2023). Narcotics is an acronym for Narcotics, Psychotropics and other addictive substances, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary the term drugs or narcotics are drugs that can calm the nerves, relieve pain, cause drowsiness or stimulate.

One of the lifestyles that permeates city and village residents is the use of narcotics, which is a serious problem currently being faced by Indonesian society. Various efforts have been made to overcome this problem, but narcotics abuse continues to be a threat faced by Indonesia today. The impact of narcotics abuse also worries the life of the nation and state, with the potential for negative impacts on the nation's future generations.

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics lists the use of narcotics for medical purposes, health services and the development of science and technology. However, the number of non-necessary drug users remains high.

Drug addicts and users spread across various levels of society, from the general public to intellectual circles. Not only the upper middle class, even poor groups are also involved in international drug trafficking. Law enforcement against drug users, especially efforts made by law enforcement officers, often results in a judge's decision at trial.

It is hoped that efforts to deal with a repressive approach, through law enforcement, can control the spread of illicit drug trafficking. However, in reality, drug use and trafficking continues, showing indications of an expanding problem. Even though Law Number 35 of 2009 has threatened severe criminal sanctions against narcotics abusers, especially drug dealers, the number of narcotics abusers continues to increase. The development of drug crime is currently reaching emergency levels, causing concern for people's lives. In some countries, such as the Philippines, drug dealers are given the death penalty without going through court procedures, reflecting a deadlock in dealing with the problem at hand. Djamarah (Evi Hafizah and Permata Sari: 2019) states that communication patterns are a way of conveying messages or information using symbols, either directly with the agreement of both parties, which aims to change a person's behavior for the better and the message can be given quickly. understood.

Didik Hariyanto (2021) suggests that communication as a scientific phenomenon emerged at the beginning of the 20th century through the Chicago group based at Columbia University, which became known as administrative research. The key figure in the development of communication science was Paul F. Lazarsfeld, who discussed many studies on propaganda. There is another view which states that initially communication studies were better known as rhetoric (speech) and journalism (Ruben). Apart from Lazarsfeld, Wilbur Schramm is also an important figure in the process of developing communication science. Communication is considered a key element in life, where life cannot run without communication (Dalimunthe et al., 2023). Without communication, humans cannot interact with each other, and communication also has the ability to change atmosphere and circumstances, change sadness into happiness, change conflict into peace (Indainanto et al., 2023).

According to Razali (2022), communication is a social function of living creatures called humans. As social creatures, humans cannot avoid interaction with fellow humans. In the context of interaction, humans need communication as a means, both in the personal and group spheres, because humans depend on social interactions with each other. Therefore, social interaction behavior is the result of natural growth in accordance with basic human needs. Communication can also be considered a social competency when someone can accept differences and acknowledge the existence of other individuals who are different. Putri Annisa Widya and Kartika Tina (2022) argue that the idea of how one feels personally is called self-concept. This is what makes a person think about himself. If such activities cannot be avoided, then the personal self is the center of one's attention in social relations. Based on the background described above, the focus of the problem in this research is What are the

communication patterns of narcotics recidivists in fostering a positive self-concept in the detention cells of the Directorate of Prisoner Care and Evidence of the North Sumatra Regional Police.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

According to Salazar (2002), defines self-concept as an overall impression of oneself which includes personal views, perceptions of how other people see them, and assessments of one's achievements. Self-concept as an overall impression of oneself which includes personal views, perceptions of how other people see them, and assessments of one's achievements (Zulkarnain et al., 2020). Utami and Saniatuzzulfa (2021) argue that self-concept has a positive effect on motivation, where the better a person's self-concept, the higher their motivation. People with a positive self-image see themselves as capable of achieving things. The effects of derogatory self-perceptions can span a variety of life domains, from mental health to interpersonal relationships (Harter, 2012). Individuals with a negative self-concept tend to experience emotional distress, may feel helpless, and lack self-confidence.

Individuals with a positive self-concept are able to give themselves compassion in the face of mistakes or failures. They are not too hard on themselves and treat themselves with understanding (Ozer, 2022). How a person sees himself physically and non-physically can influence self-concept. Positive self-concept includes acceptance of physical appearance and positive feelings related to non-physical aspects, such as personality and character (Kavehfarsani et al., 2020; Khairani et al., 2019). A person's level of self-esteem reflects the extent to which the individual feels worthy, valuable, and able to overcome challenges. A positive self-concept is often associated with high levels of self-esteem (Awobamise et al., 2022; van Tonder et al., 2023).

A positive self-concept can be reflected in individuals' efforts to achieve maximum potential and develop themselves in various aspects of life (Astana, 2023; Orlova, 2022). self-respect: Individuals with a positive self-concept feel they have dignity and respect for themselves. They value themselves and treat themselves well, and are able to set healthy boundaries (Kaya et al., 2019; Liu & Alyoubi, 2022). Individuals with a positive self-concept have a strong level of confidence and self-confidence in their abilities and potential. They are able to face challenges with optimism and take risks with confidence (Florack et al., 2014; Rais & Marjohan, 2020).

At a personal level, self-awareness and the ability to imagine play a central role in shaping the communication patterns of narcotics recidivists in the Detention Cell of the Directorate of Prisoner Care and Evidence of the North Sumatra Regional Police. Self-awareness allows prisoners to delve into the layers of themselves, understanding the motivations and emotions underlying their behavior (Candilas et al., 2023). Integration between self-awareness and imagination is the key to creating a prison environment that motivates positive change (Genn, 2022). Self-awareness allows recidivists to lay the foundations for change, while the ability to imagine provides a visionary view of the potential for self-transformation. Thus, increased self-awareness and wise use of

imagination can be effective tools in guiding positive change and building a strong self-concept in confinement (Mavrelos et al., 2023);

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is an understanding of behavior, perception, motivation, behavior and other phenomena related to the experiences of research subjects in the form of words and language, namely in a specific context, naturally and through application. research purposes. Analysis of various scientific methods (Moleong, 2014). The aspect of study in this research is the communication patterns of narcotics recidivists in fostering a positive self-concept. Data regarding communication patterns will be primary data, namely data obtained from informants by asking and answering questions directly to recidivists/narcotics detainees in the North Sumatra Police Dittahti Detention Cell, guided by questions that are in accordance with the research focus that has been prepared previously. Secondary data comes from various sources, such as documents, reports, notes and profiles, journals, or written results related to this research (Agnena and Kharisma, 2016).

The types and sources of data used in research are primary and secondary data. Provide a clear and shortened version of your methods in conducting the research, the population and sample, and means of data analysis. Primary data is data obtained from interviews with informants and researcher observations. Primary data sources can come from interviews between recidivists/detainees with guards, investigators and narcotics prisoners, who are involved in interpersonal communication (interpersonal relationships). Secondary data is data obtained from sources or literature, books, scientific research journals, articles, papers, results of previous research, and websites or the internet.

In this study, the selection of informants as research subjects in the research was carried out using purposive means, where the selection of informants was carried out by determining the subjects based on specific criteria set by the researcher. Thus, the researcher focused on determining the criteria for selecting informants with the following profile; The informant has repeated narcotics abuse at least 2 (two) times so that he can be categorized as a recidivist. Informants are willing to be interviewed and provide information related to the title of the research. Informants are willing to explore and are able to explain their experiences that are relevant to the research. The informant did not object to the research results being published further.

RESULTS

Environmental factors also open up significant perspectives related to the tendency of recidivists to fall back into criminal behavior (Soares & de Saboya, 2019). A limited social environment, with the presence of friends or family involved in illegal activities, can be a strong incentive to become involved again in the world of narcotics (Sun et al., 2022). In this case, intrapersonal communication patterns, namely the individual's internal dialogue, are crucial. How recidivists absorb and manage environmental influences within

themselves plays an important role in determining whether they will engage in detrimental behavioral patterns or seek positive change.

Interpersonal communication patterns become a kind of bridge to overcome the economic obstacles faced by recidivists. By building positive support networks, whether in the context of family, friends, or community groups, recidivists can have greater access to employment opportunities and economic resources that can help them build a more stable future (Hernández et al., 2020). Effective interpersonal communication can help them establish positive relationships, obtain support, and obtain relevant information regarding employment and educational opportunities.

Intrapersonal communication patterns, on the other hand, are closely related to how recidivists manage the influences of their environment. The ability to understand and evaluate the values and norms that shape their environment, and then articulate internal decisions to change the direction of life, plays a central role. This process involves deep self-reflection and constructive internal dialogue. How recidivists imbibe positive values and evaluate the negative impacts of their environment is closely related to their ability to implement positive changes in intrapersonal communication patterns.

This in-depth analysis of interpersonal and intrapersonal communication patterns brings a broader understanding of the role of communication in resolving the barriers of economic and environmental factors that push recidivists back onto the criminal path. In designing intervention strategies, it is important to explore how these communication patterns can be improved and directed in a positive direction. Training in communication skills, both in interacting with others and in perceiving and managing internal influences, can be an effective tool in helping recidivists break the cycle of repeated crimes.

By improving interpersonal communication patterns, recidivists can build healthy relationships and receive support that can help them overcome economic obstacles. Meanwhile, improving intrapersonal communication patterns can help them develop better self-reflection skills, strengthen positive values, and overcome negative influences from the surrounding environment. Thus, empowering recidivists to understand and manage their own communication patterns can be a critical step in motivating positive change and building a more positive self-concept (Drozdikova-Zaripova et al., 2021).

The discussion regarding barriers to communication patterns in forming a positive self-concept among narcotics recidivists in the Detention Cell of the Directorate of Prisoner Care and Evidence of the North Sumatra Regional Police presents the complexity of the dynamics of interactions behind bars. One of the main obstacles that arises is stigmatization. Recidivists are often faced with negative stereotypes attached to their status as former drug law offenders.

This stigmatization can influence the way they communicate with prison officials, hindering efforts to form a positive self-concept (Everhart et al., 2022). Communication patterns influenced by stigmatization are often burdened by shame and fear of negative judgment, making recidivists reluctant to open up about their feelings, aspirations, or challenges they face.

Apart from stigmatization, other barriers arise from a lack of effective communication skills. Drug recidivists may have a history of impaired social interactions, and their ability to convey messages or voice needs clearly may be hampered. Lack of these skills can create a gap between the intention to communicate and the ability to do so.

Ineffective communication patterns can make it difficult for them to articulate desired changes within themselves or to understand the perspectives of others, including prison officials who play a role in the rehabilitation process.

Furthermore, internal barriers such as low levels of emotional skills and a tendency to avoid confrontation can make it difficult to form a positive self-concept through communication patterns. For some recidivists, narcotic use may have become a coping mechanism to deal with stress or an inability to manage emotions. In the context of detention, where access to such substances is restricted, they may face challenges in recognizing and managing their emotions without dependence on narcotics.

This can be reflected in less expressive communication patterns or difficulty communicating feelings productively, becoming a barrier to the process of forming a positive self-concept which requires healthy understanding and management of emotions (Luo et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2023).

The communication patterns of narcotics recidivists are also influenced by the lack of access to supporting resources in detention cells. Limited access to rehabilitation programs, counseling, or mental assistance can limit opportunities for them to undergo self-reflection and form a deeper understanding of identity and the potential for positive change.

In many cases, recidivists may feel isolated, without adequate social support to help them overcome challenges and find a positive direction in the rehabilitation process.

Although these barriers may seem like insurmountable obstacles, the role of prison officials and rehabilitation service providers is important in establishing communication patterns that support the formation of a positive self-concept. Awareness and deep understanding of stigmatization as well as active efforts to relieve social and emotional pressure that recidivists may feel can open up space for more open and constructive communication patterns. Additionally, communication and emotional skills training in detention can provide recidivists with tools to overcome limitations they may have.

Collective efforts to help recidivists develop effective communication skills can also create an environment where they feel heard and valued. By creating a space for self-expression that is free from stigmatization, prison officials can play an important role in breaking down any communication barriers that may arise. This creates the basis for establishing a more positive relationship between recidivists and law enforcement, facilitating the rehabilitation process and helping to form a positive self-concept.

Overall, barriers to communication patterns in forming a positive self-concept in narcotics recidivists include the challenges of stigmatization, lack of effective communication skills, internal barriers such as low levels of emotional skills, and limited access to supporting resources.

Remember, with a holistic and collaborative approach from prison officials and rehabilitation service providers, and by providing adequate training and support, the potential for positive change through communication patterns remains possible (Kim, 2022; Owusu-Sekyere et al., 2022). In the context of incarceration, creating a supportive and inclusive environment is key to helping recidivists overcome these obstacles and build the foundation of a positive self-concept for a better future.

In the context of narcotics recidivism in the detention cells of the North Sumatra Regional Police's Directorate of Prisoner Care and Evidence, research found that the communication process tends to be relatively short. Recidivists have interacted with the incarceration environment before, and many of them may have previous experience undergoing research or rehabilitation interventions.

For example, recidivists may be familiar with questions and interviews related to their criminal behavior. Their level of openness to the communication process may be influenced by their level of trust in the researcher, feelings of safety within the detention environment, and the extent to which they feel heard and understood. In these situations, pre-established communication patterns may speed up the data collection process, as recidivists may be more familiar with questions and discussions related to their behavior.

However, it is important to note that although the communication process may be relatively short, this does not negate the importance of gaining in-depth insight. A short process does not necessarily reflect a lack of complexity in understanding the problem or individual experience. In-depth analysis of recidivists' responses and interactions, including understanding context and psychosocial factors, remains an important aspect in understanding the communication patterns and positive self-concepts that may or may not form.

Overall, the length of the communication process in this research was influenced by the recidivists' familiarity with the context of detention, pre-formed communication patterns, and the level of openness of the research subjects. Even though it is short, in-depth analysis is still needed to understand the complex dynamics of drug recidivism communication patterns and the role of communication in forming a positive self-concept.

DISCUSSION

Interpersonal communication theory can be applied to study interactions between individuals, including between recidivists and the detention environment (Estlein, 2021). In this context, aspects such as openness, empathy and accuracy in communication become very important. Recidivists may have previous negative experiences in communicating or may feel judged, which may influence their communication patterns. Therefore, efforts to form a positive self-concept through interpersonal communication require an approach that builds trust, creates a supportive environment, and facilitates constructive dialogue (Cole, 2021).

In this perspective, the role of prison officers and counselors is very crucial. They must be able to carry out effective communication to open a safe and supportive discussion space for recidivists. Using active listening skills,

providing constructive feedback, and showing empathy can facilitate a positive communication process. In addition, success in instilling a positive self-concept also depends on the recidivist's ability to form healthy interpersonal relationships with fellow prisoners. The creation of a support network in the context of incarceration can provide positive support and serve as important social capital for recovery (Bylund et al., 2012).

On the other hand, intrapersonal communication theory highlights an individual's internal dialogue that influences a person's thoughts, attitudes, and behavior. Recidivists who face challenges in changing their self-concept must be able to carry out a deep introspection process (Heriyadi, 2018).

The way they articulate their experiences, evaluate their life choices, and imbibe values that might support positive change is critical. Intrapersonal communication patterns include emotional intelligence, self-awareness, and the ability to manage internal conflict. The intrapersonal process of recidivism can be influenced by various factors, such as the level of self-confidence, shame, and courage to face the consequences of their actions. Open and honest intrapersonal communication with themselves can help them design a new, more positive life narrative.

Therefore, the role of counseling or rehabilitation programs that encourage self-reflection and develop self-understanding is important (Irawati, 2020). Efforts to explore the root causes of criminal behavior, identify detrimental thought patterns, and motivate positive change through intrapersonal communication can help form a more positive self-concept.

The application of interpersonal and intrapersonal communication theories provides a strong conceptual foundation for understanding and designing effective intervention strategies (Ji et al., 2022; Luo et al., 2023). Therefore, to achieve positive change, a holistic approach is needed that integrates elements of interpersonal and intrapersonal communication in rehabilitation efforts for narcotics recidivists.

On the other hand, intrapersonal communication theory also includes obstacles that can arise from within the individual himself. Some prisoners may experience obstacles in managing their emotions, such as anger, frustration, or stress, which can impact their ability to communicate effectively (Stodolska, 2021). Psychological factors such as depression or guilt can also become internal obstacles that affect the quality of their interactions with fellow inmates. Intrapersonal communication theory provides a foundation for understanding that an individual's psychological state can have a significant impact on how they understand and respond to communication messages.

It is important to understand that barriers to interaction in detention cells do not only originate from physical or environmental conditions, but are also closely related to the interpersonal and intrapersonal communication skills of prisoners. Some of them may not have sufficient interpersonal communication skills to interact effectively with fellow prisoners or prison officials. This can include an inability to listen well, difficulty conveying messages clearly, or a lack of empathy for other people's experiences. Interpersonal communication theory

highlights the importance of developing these skills to improve the quality of interactions between them.

Apart from that, interaction barriers can also arise from the social stigma attached to prisoners. This stigma can create negative perceptions of fellow prisoners or even prison officials towards them, resulting in social isolation and difficulty engaging in positive interactions (Paxton & Dale, 2017). Intrapersonal communication theory can help understand how this stigma may influence prisoners' self-perceptions and its possible impact on their mental health.

In designing strategies to overcome these obstacles, interpersonal and intrapersonal communication theories can be used as a basis. To overcome the physical limitations of holding cells, authorities can consider arrangements that allow for more interaction between prisoners and the implementation of programs that facilitate positive communication. On the other hand, rehabilitation approaches that include training in interpersonal and intrapersonal communication skills can help prisoners overcome their internal barriers and improve the skills necessary to communicate effectively.

Overall, interaction barriers in detention cells include physical, social and psychological aspects. Interpersonal and intrapersonal communication theories provide insight into analyzing and understanding these complex dynamics. To create an environment that supports more productive interactions in detention cells, a holistic approach is needed that recognizes the important role of these two theories.

To overcome the obstacles in interaction in the detention cell of the Directorate of Prisoner Care and Evidence of the North Sumatra Regional Police, an implicative solution is needed that includes several key aspects. These steps should integrate insights from interpersonal and intrapersonal communication theories to create positive changes in detention cell dynamics.

First, in the context of interpersonal communication theory, a solution could involve developing communication skills training programs that focus on key aspects such as active listening, conveying messages clearly, and building empathy. These programs can be directed toward inmates and prison staff, creating opportunities for practice and shared learning (Schmidt et al., 2022). Additionally, creating a forum for open dialogue between inmates can promote more positive interactions and help reduce interpersonal conflict.

In the case of physical barriers and restrictive environments, practical solutions involve restructuring detention spaces to create more open and supportive areas for communication (Hardie et al., 2022). These arrangements may include meeting rooms or shared activities that allow inmates to interact more freely. In addition, introducing group activities or rehabilitation programs that rely on social interaction can help overcome the time and space limitations that may occur in detention cells.

In intrapersonal communication theory, solutions involve a deeper psychological and mental health approach. Psychological programs such as counseling or group therapy can help inmates manage internal conflicts, negative emotions, and deal with the impact of their behavior. Encouraging them to reflect

on their life experiences, evaluate values, and plan positive changes within themselves are steps that can be taken to improve intrapersonal communication. In dealing with social stigma, solutions must involve education and advocacy to change perceptions and attitudes towards prisoners. Outreach programs and awareness campaigns among prison officials and fellow inmates can help reduce stigmatization that can hinder positive interactions (Li et al., 2023; Pavlidou et al., 2022). Providing education about rehabilitation and positive change can also help change society's perception of prisoners.

These solutions must be implemented holistically and involve collaboration between various stakeholders, including prison officials, counselors, psychologists, and law enforcement authorities. These programs must be designed to take into account the uniqueness of each inmate and create an environment that supports positive transformation. By integrating this solution, it is hoped that barriers to interaction in detention cells can be overcome effectively, and prisoners can be given a better opportunity to build a positive self-concept and initiate changes towards successful recovery and reintegration.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Through analysis of the communication patterns of narcotics recidivists in the detention cells of the Directorate of Prisoner Care and Evidence of the North Sumatra Regional Police, it can be concluded that communication patterns play a crucial role in forming positive self-concepts of prisoners. There are complexities in interpersonal and intrapersonal interactions that influence how prisoners receive and construct implicative messages about themselves. In an effort to increase positive self-concept, it is necessary to pay attention to the quality of communication between prisoners and with prison officers. Empathetic support, freedom of expression, and rehabilitation programs that focus on interpersonal communication skills can be key to optimizing this process. From the analysis of the obstacles faced in developing the self-concept of narcotics recidivists in detention cells, it can be concluded that there are complex challenges originating from the detention environment. Physical obstacles, social tensions, stigma, and lack of privacy are some of the factors that can act as barriers. Solutions need to be designed to overcome these obstacles, including restructuring detention spaces, psychological rehabilitation programs, and education to change public perceptions of prisoners. Handling these obstacles requires a holistic approach that combines physical and psychosocial aspects to create an environment that supports positive growth.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the rehabilitation program for narcotics recidivists in the detention cells of the Directorate of Prisoner Care and Evidence of the North Sumatra Regional Police, several constructive suggestions can be proposed. First, it is necessary to develop a more intensive interpersonal communication skills training program, including aspects of active listening, expression of empathy, and conflict management. This program can help strengthen positive interactions between inmates and prison staff and fellow inmates, which can directly contribute to the formation of a positive self-concept.

FURTHER STUDY

Initiatives are needed to create a more diverse and inclusive scope of rehabilitation activities. These programs may include artistic, educational, and sporting activities designed to give inmates the opportunity to develop their personal interests and talents. These activities not only provide entertainment, but are also a means of stimulating creativity and building a sense of accomplishment, which in turn can contribute to an increased positive self-concept.

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