

ABSTRAK

DESKRIPSI STRATEGI COPING PASCA KONFLIK DI DESA PADANG SUBUR KECAMATAN PONRANG, KABUPATEN LUWU SULAWESI SELATAN

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Pluralisme dalam masyarakat memungkinkan terjadinya konflik, di desa maupun di kota. Konflik itu sendiri hampir dapat dipastikan akan menimbulkan kerugian baik materi maupun korban jiwa. Konflik yang terjadi pada 29 Agustus 2001 di Kecamatan Ponrang merupakan konflik terbesar yang pernah terjadi di Kabupaten Luwu yang disebabkan oleh akumulasi berbagai persoalan kemasyarakatan yang kemudian berkembang menjadi isu SARA. Namun, jika dirinci lagi, konflik tersebut lebih banyak berkaitan dengan masalah kecemburuan sosial antar masyarakat. Menghadapi konflik dan segala kerugian yang diakibatkannya, para informan yang berjumlah empat orang ini mengembangkan usaha tertentu dalam bentuk perilaku *coping*. *Coping* merupakan usaha individu untuk mengatasi permasalahannya, baik secara kognitif maupun perilaku dalam rangka mempertahankan kesejahteraannya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan gambaran mengenai strategi *coping* pasca konflik, sumber-sumber *coping* dan keberhasilan strategi *coping* tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif yang menghasilkan data deskriptif mengenai strategi *coping*, sumber-sumber *coping* serta keberhasilannya. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Ponrang, Kabupaten Luwu dengan mengambil sampel penelitian di Kelurahan Padang Subur sebagai tempat yang paling banyak menderita kerugian secara materi maupun korban jiwa. Metode pengambilan data dengan cara wawancara dan observasi. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling* sehingga tidak semua sampel dijadikan informan penelitian.

Hasil penelitian menggambarkan bahwa pada saat konflik terjadi, keempat informan melakukan *active coping* yang merupakan *Problem Focused Coping* untuk menyelamatkan diri. Setelah itu untuk “berdamai” dengan *stressor* pasca konflik para informan menggunakan *Emotional Focused Coping* berupa *acceptance*, *positive reinterpretation*, *turning to religion*, *focusing on and venting emotions*, serta *behavior disengagement*. Selanjutnya untuk menjalani kehidupan pasca konflik, mereka kembali menggunakan *Problem Focused Coping* dalam bentuk *active coping*, ditambah dengan *restrain coping*, *seeking social support for instrumental reason*, dan *suppression of competing activities*. Strategi *coping* tersebut tampak cukup berhasil bagi para informan, kecuali satu diantara mereka. Usaha *coping*nya kurang maksimal karena kondisi kesehatannya yang kurang mendukung. Dalam hal ini keberhasilan strategi *coping* para informan didukung oleh beberapa sumber *coping* antara lain dukungan sosial dari pemerintah, keluarga, dan masyarakat disamping faktor kesehatan, materi, *self efficacy*, maupun kehidupan rohaninya.

Kata kunci : *Coping*, *Problem Focused Coping*; *Emotional Focused Coping*, sumber *coping*, keberhasilan *coping*.

ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION COPING STRATEGY AFTER CONFLICT IN PADANG SUBUR VILLAGE PONRANG DISTRICT, LUWU REGENCY SOUTH SULAWESI

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Pluralism in social life probably make conflict, in the city or in the village. The conflict almost left detriment to the society – material or even life. Conflict that happened on August, 29, 2001 in Ponrang district, South Sulawesi was the greatest conflict that ever happened in Luwu regency. It was caused of the accumulations of many social life problems, which then getting bigger and became tribe, religion, and race issues. But, when we look at further, the main problem was about social jealousy among people/society. Be up againts the conflict and all the cause of it, those four informants do coping behavior. Coping refers to effort, both cognitive and behavior to enduring their own safety. The aim of this research is to describe coping strategy after conflict, its resources and its effectiveness.

This research use qualitative-descriptive method that produce descriptive data about coping strategy after conflict and its effectiveness. Research was took place in Ponrang district, Luwu regency, South Sulawesi where sample were took from Padang Subur village as the most misserable place after conflict. Data was took by interview and observation, while the informants was took by the purposive sampling method so not all of the informants can be taken as the subject of this research.

The research shows that when facing the conflict those informants did active coping by running away and hide to save their life. After that, to “make peace” with the stressor – material loss and trauma, they used Emotional Focused Coping such us acceptance, positive reinterpretation, turning to religion, focusing on and venting emotion, and behavior disengagement. Furthermore, to go through their life after conflict, they use Problem Focused again, such us active coping, restrain coping, seeking social support for instrumental reason, and suppression of competing activities. These coping strategies are quite effective to the informants, except one of them. His uncapability caused by low health condition. It means that their coping effectiveness is support by coping resources such as social support from local government, family and society. Beside that, it also support by good health, material, self efficacy, and their spiritual life.

Key words : Coping, Problem Focused Coping, Emotional Focused Coping, coping effectiveness, and coping resources.