

# **COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT: AN EMPOWERMENT EFFORT TOWARD YOUTH AT RISK**

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## **Abstract**

Many teenagers carry out dangerous attitudes that interfere with their growth and development such as free sex, smoking, getting drunk, and so on. Society, especially parents, has a responsibility in dealing with the attitudes of adolescents. But not all people have good knowledge personally, and interpersonally in providing support and reactions to deviant attitudes. The research methods used are qualitative and quantitative. Information collection methods were used through interviews, observations, surveys, and focus group discussions, with several elements of society from adolescents at risk, parents in general, and community leaders. The results showed that community knowledge is still weak both personally and interpersonally. Therefore, an assessment of the need for socialization planning involving the community was conducted. Then jointly carry out the implementation of socialization for adolescents with counseling on children's rights, social and assertive skills, helping skills, the formation of Children's Forums, and optimization of Children's Reading Parks. For parents, socialization on child protection and good parenting is conducted. Organizational strengthening is seen in the development of a network with the Bandar Lampung City Family Learning Center. The evaluation showed an increase in the empowerment of adolescents, parents, and organizations.

**Keywords:** *At-risk youth; Parents; Community Empowerment.*

## **Abstrak**

Banyaknya remaja yang melaksanakan sikap berbahaya yang mengganggu tumbuh kembang mereka semacam seks bebas, merokok, mabuk-mabukan, dan lain sebagainya. Masyarakat terkhususnya orang tua mempunyai tanggung jawab dalam menangani sikap para remaja. Tetapi tidak seluruh masyarakat mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik secara personal, interpersonal dalam menyediakan dukungan serta reaksi terhadap sikap penyimpangan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan merupakan metode penelitian kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Metode pengumpulan informasi yang digunakan melalui wawancara, observasi, survey, serta focus group discussion, kepada beberapa elemen masyarakat dari remaja beresiko, orang tua pada umumnya, dan tokoh masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan masyarakat masih lemah baik secara personal, interpersonal. Dari pada itu dilakukan asesmen terhadap kebutuhan perencanaan sosialisasi yang melibatkan masyarakat. Kemudian secara bersama melaksanakan implementasi sosialisasi bagi remaja dengan penyuluhan hak anak, keterampilan sosial dan asertif, keterampilan menolong, pembentukan Forum Anak dan optimalisasi Taman Baca Anak. Bagi orang tua dilakukan sosialisasi perlindungan anak dan pengasuhan yang baik. Penguatan organisasi terlihat adanya pengembangan jejaring dengan Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga Kota Bandar Lampung. Evaluasi yang dilakukan menunjukkan meningkatnya keberdayaan remaja, orang tua dewasa dan organisasi.

**Kata Kunci:** *Remaja beresiko; Orang tua; Pemberdayaan masyarakat.*

## A. Introduction

Adolescence is the transition period from childhood to adulthood<sup>1</sup>. A teenager can no longer be considered a child, but he is still not mature enough to be considered an adult<sup>2</sup>. Adolescence is a

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<sup>1</sup> Gráinne Hayes et al., "Tracking of Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior from Adolescence to Young Adulthood: A Systematic Literature Review," *Journal of Adolescent Health* 65, no. 4 (2019): 446–54.

<sup>2</sup> Helena Wulff, "Introducing Youth Culture in Its Own Right: The State of the Art and New Possibilities," *Youth Cultures*, 2022, 1–18.

transitional period from childhood to adulthood<sup>3</sup>. A teenager can no longer be considered a child, but he is still not mature enough to be considered an adult<sup>4</sup>. Mistakes made by teenagers will only please their peers<sup>5</sup>. This is because they are all still in search of identity<sup>6</sup>. These mistakes that cause environmental upset are often referred to as juvenile delinquency<sup>7</sup>.

Teenagers have to get special attention so that the development of their souls can be directed, and embedded in them values and morals that must later be applied in the environment and their families<sup>8</sup>. Speaking of the development of a person's religious soul, it is generally determined by the education, experiences, and exercises he went through in his childhood<sup>9</sup>. A person who in his childhood never received religious education, then in his adulthood

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<sup>3</sup> Kaitlyn McLachlan et al., "Difficulties in Daily Living Experienced by Adolescents, Transition-aged Youth, and Adults with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder," *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 44, no. 8 (2020): 1609–24.

<sup>4</sup> Jessica R Steinbrenner et al., "Evidence-Based Practices for Children, Youth, and Young Adults with Autism.," *FPG Child Development Institute*, 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Kathryn T Stevenson, M Nils Peterson, and Howard D Bondell, "The Influence of Personal Beliefs, Friends, and Family in Building Climate Change Concern among Adolescents," *Environmental Education Research* 25, no. 6 (2019): 832–45.

<sup>6</sup> Annie Brisset, Rosalind Gill, and Roger Gannon, "The Search for a Native Language: Translation and Cultural Identity," in *The Translation Studies Reader* (Routledge, 2021), 289–319.

<sup>7</sup> Per-Olof H Wikström, "Situational Action Theory: A General, Dynamic and Mechanism-Based Theory of Crime and Its Causes," *Handbook on Crime and Deviance*, 2019, 259–81.

<sup>8</sup> Raudatus Shafa, Lahmuddin Lubis, and Candra Wijaya, "Construction of Climate of Social Affection in Realizing the Noble Morals of Youth (Phenomenology Study in Medan Johor Kota Medan District)," *International Journal of Islamic Education, Research and Multiculturalism (IJIERM)* 3, no. 2 (2021): 93–119.

<sup>9</sup> Risidah Fadilah et al., "Islamic Guidance and Counseling to Overcome The Study Difficulty of Junior High School Students in SMP IT Nurul Azizi Medan (Case Study of Students Experiencing Anxiety)," *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation* 24 (2020): 1154–60.

later, he will not feel the importance of religion in his life<sup>10</sup>. It is different with people who in their childhood have religious experiences, for example, their parents are people who know religion, and their social environment and friends also live practicing religion, coupled with religious education, intentionally at home, school, and society<sup>11</sup>. Allah SWT also says in the letter At-Taubah verse 122 which means: "It is not fitting for the believers to go all (to the battlefield), why not go from each group among them a few people to deepen their knowledge of religion and to warn their people when they have returned to them so that they can protect themselves"<sup>12</sup>. Then those people will automatically tend to live in religious rules, get used to doing worship, fear stepping over religious prohibitions, and can feel how delicious religious life is<sup>13</sup>.

At this time there is a lot of turmoil in the soul of adolescents<sup>14</sup>. They sometimes follow and do whatever they like, which is contrary to the values that exist in society and even contrary to religious values<sup>15</sup>. Departing from this phenomenon, we need to see how the development of the religious soul in this period of *Murahiqa*h or adolescence<sup>16</sup>. So that the religious potential

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<sup>10</sup> I Nyoman Winia et al., "Building The Youths Characters Through Strengthening Of Hindu Religious Education," *Vidyottama Sanatana: International Journal of Hindu Science and Religious Studies* 4, no. 1 (2020): 119–25.

<sup>11</sup> Mohammad T Rahman and Muslim Mufti, "Massification of Youth Religious Studies to Prevent Juvenile Delinquency in Bandung," *HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies* 77, no. 4 (2021).

<sup>12</sup> Hazar Kusmayanti, "Taqlid Ittiba for Mukallaf in the Implementation of Islamic Law on Positive Law in Indonesia," *Nurani: Jurnal Kajian Syari'ah Dan Masyarakat* 20, no. 2 (2020): 207–18.

<sup>13</sup> Pamela Cooper-White, "'God, Guns, and Guts': Christian Nationalism from a Psychoanalytic Perspective," *Religions* 14, no. 3 (2023): 292.

<sup>14</sup> Bashorat Jamilova, "Description of the Spirit of Teenagers in Uzbek Children's Prose," *Middle European Scientific Bulletin ISSN*, 2020, 2694–9970.

<sup>15</sup> Dielarenza Destelita Wahana Putri and Marudut Bernadtua Simanjuntak, "Analysis Of Moral Values In Tere Liye's Novel 'Pulang,'" *LITERACY: International Scientific Journals of Social, Education, Humanities* 1, no. 1 (2022): 21–25.

<sup>16</sup> Telli Davoodi et al., "Beliefs about Religious and Scientific Entities among Parents and Children in Iran," *Social Psychological and Personality Science* 10, no. 7 (2019): 847–55.

(Fitrah) of humans who tend to do good and truth can be optimized and applied in the lives of adolescents, especially when interacting with parents, each other, and society in general<sup>17</sup>. Regardless of the extent to which adolescents have a soul embedded in the truth shown by religion, so far there are still several cases that have surfaced<sup>18</sup>. Some examples of deviations in at-risk adolescents that we often encounter, namely the rampant drug cases that occur among teenagers<sup>19</sup>. Not a few of them are teenagers who stumble over such cases because adolescents are someone who still wants to find their identity so that in the environment or their peers get recognition; there are also other examples of teenage deviations, namely fights between each other outside the school environment and away from the school environment; the last example of free sex that hit teenagers resulting in pregnancy outside of marriage<sup>20</sup>. Therefore, early identification of risky behavior problems is very important to prevent other problems that will arise as well as those already discussed<sup>21</sup>.

To overcome these cases, it is necessary to raise awareness and provide guidance to these at-risk adolescents using several empowerment models that have been carried out by Karang Taruna in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City, which is directly accompanied by the local Police Sector, community leaders, and other authorities, because then they (adolescents) can find out the vices that should not be done by these

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<sup>17</sup> Agus Ahmad Nurwadjah, "Parent's Position In Developing Children's Nature Implications In ERA 4.0," *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 7, no. 2 (2021): 153–70.

<sup>18</sup> Judith Bessant, *Making-up People: Youth, Truth and Politics* (Routledge, 2020).

<sup>19</sup> Zainudinhasan Zainudinhasan et al., "Factors Causing Drugs Among Adolescents in Bandar Lampung City," *Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development* 1, no. 2 (2023): 39–43.

<sup>20</sup> Andrew Goldsmith and David S Wall, "The Seductions of Cybercrime: Adolescence and the Thrills of Digital Transgression," *European Journal of Criminology* 19, no. 1 (2022): 98–117.

<sup>21</sup> Debanjan Banerjee, Jagannatha Rao Kosagisharaf, and T S Sathyanarayana Rao, "The Dual Pandemic of Suicide and COVID-19: A Biopsychosocial Narrative of Risks and Prevention," *Psychiatry Research* 295 (2021): 113577.

at-risk adolescents. Therefore, coaching needs to be carried out as an effort to develop a healthy youth atmosphere and be responsive to future development which will improve the quality of adolescents who are efficient and highly competitive during rapid progress. It is necessary to strengthen the function and role of forums for the younger generation such as KNPI (Indonesian Youth National Committee), Youth Organization, OSIS (Intra-School Student Organization), Scouts, student organizations in universities, and other functional organizations. Karang Taruna is explicitly a forum for fostering and developing young people who are active in national development and in the field of social welfare where Karang Taruna is a forum for the creativity of the younger generation which has a very important role for the growth and development of the activities carried out.

In addition to the coaching carried out by the authorities in Karang Taruna, Karang Taruna also provides coaching to youth and adolescents as the purpose of the Karang Taruna program<sup>22</sup>. The coaching carried out by Karang Taruna aims to empower youth and adolescents, increase creativity and skills as well as social awareness of youth and adolescents to be more responsive and active towards various social problems that exist in their environment<sup>23</sup>.

Efforts to protect children's rights made by various parties have so far been less than optimal and have not touched the lowest levels of society<sup>24</sup>. This can be seen from the increasing number of violations of children's rights, especially adolescents from 2020 to 2022. This shows that adolescents are in unfriendly or risky

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<sup>22</sup> Ella Silvana Ginting, Tya Wildana Hapsari Lubis, and Suci Pertiwi, "Basic Leadership Training for Karang Taruna Lengau Seprang Village," *TRIDARMA: Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (PkM)* 4, no. 2 (2021): 59–69.

<sup>23</sup> R M Moch Wispandono, "Empowerment of Karang Taruna as an Effort to Sustainability of Rural Economic Growth in Madura Island," in *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, vol. 255 (IOP Publishing, 2019), 12048.

<sup>24</sup> Madziatul Churiah et al., "Indonesia Education Readiness Conducting Distance Learning in Covid-19 Pandemic Situation," *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 7, no. 6 (2020): 491–507.

situations both from their family, peers, and social environment<sup>25</sup>. Risky situations in adolescents result in violations of children's rights, be it neglect, abandonment, and uncontrolled adolescent behavior<sup>26</sup>.

Several previous studies have been conducted related to the empowerment of at-risk youth, including research conducted by Celine, et al. which shows that community empowerment is still weak personally, interpersonally, and organizationally<sup>27</sup>. Departing from this, an assessment of needs was carried out, empowerment planning involving the community<sup>28</sup>. Then jointly carry out the implementation of empowerment for adolescents with counseling on children's rights, social and assertive skills, helping skills, forming Children's Forums, and optimizing Children's Reading Parks<sup>29</sup>. For parents and adults, socialization on child protection and good parenting is conducted<sup>30</sup>. Organizational strengthening is seen in the development of networks with the Bandung City Family Learning

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<sup>25</sup> Céline A Favre et al., "Peer Status as a Potential Risk or Protective Factor: A Latent Profile Analysis on Peer Status and Its Association with Internalizing Symptoms in Adolescents with and without Parental Physical Abuse Experience," *Children* 9, no. 5 (2022): 599.

<sup>26</sup> Frank W Paulus et al., "Emotional Dysregulation in Children and Adolescents with Psychiatric Disorders. A Narrative Review," *Frontiers in Psychiatry* 12 (2021): 628252.

<sup>27</sup> Ingo Balderjahn, Stefan Hoffmann, and Alexandra Hüttel, "How Empowerment and Materialism Contribute to Anti-Consumers' Well-Being," *European Journal of Marketing*, no. ahead-of-print (2023).

<sup>28</sup> Nicole Trabold et al., "A Systematic Review of Intimate Partner Violence Interventions: State of the Field and Implications for Practitioners," *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 21, no. 2 (2020): 311–25.

<sup>29</sup> Murli Desai et al., "Overview and Way Forward for Child-Centred Social Work Practice," in *Child-Centred Social Work in India* (Routledge India, 2022), 269–93.

<sup>30</sup> Paul D Hastings et al., "An Intervention That Increases Parental Sensitivity in Families Referred to Child Protective Services Also Changes Toddlers' Parasympathetic Regulation," *Developmental Science* 22, no. 1 (2019): e12725.

Center<sup>31</sup>. The evaluation showed an increase in the empowerment of adolescents, parents, adults, and organizations<sup>32</sup>. The practical implication of this research is an empowerment model in handling at-risk where every process involves the community<sup>33</sup>. Recommendations from this study are the need for regular capacity building of adolescents, parents, and adults through training activities and comparative studies and maintaining sustainability with the networks that have been built. Furthermore, research by Maryatun shows that the Counter of Clinic-Based and Community Empowerment methods can increase adolescent knowledge and can be used in educating to increase knowledge of risky behavior in adolescents<sup>34</sup>.

Based on the previous explanation, this research is very necessary to analyze related to community empowerment of at-risk youth in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City, Indonesia.

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<sup>31</sup> Yanti Shantini, Dayat Hidayat, and Lesi Oktiawanti, "Community Learning Center in Indonesia: Managing Program in Nonformal Education," *International Journal of Research & Review* 6, no. 11 (2019): 522–32.

<sup>32</sup> Philip Moons et al., "Transition to Adulthood and Transfer to Adult Care of Adolescents with Congenital Heart Disease: A Global Consensus Statement of the ESC Association of Cardiovascular Nursing and Allied Professions (ACNAP), the ESC Working Group on Adult Congenital Heart Disease (WG ACHD), the Association for European Paediatric and Congenital Cardiology (AEPC), the Pan-African Society of Cardiology (PASCAR), the Asia-Pacific Pediatric Cardiac Society (APPCS), the Inter-American Society of Cardiology (IASC), the Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand (CSANZ), the International Society for Adult Congenital Heart Disease (ISACHD), the World Heart Federation (WHF), the European Congenital Heart Disease Organisation (ECHDO), and the Global Alliance for Rheumatic and Congenital Hearts (Global ARCH)," *European Heart Journal* 42, no. 41 (2021): 4213–23.

<sup>33</sup> Carolyne Njue et al., "Preventing Female Genital Mutilation in High Income Countries: A Systematic Review of the Evidence," *Reproductive Health* 16, no. 1 (2019): 1–20.

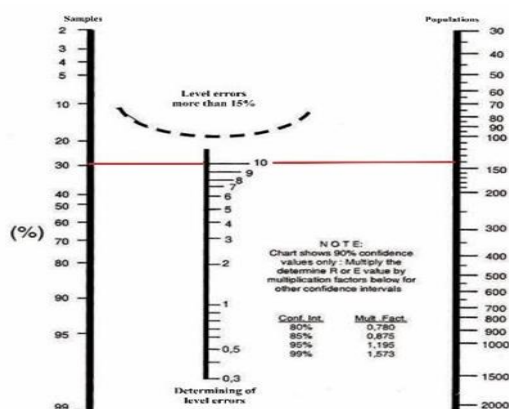
<sup>34</sup> M Maryatun, "Counter Of Klinik-Based Dan Community Empowerment Upaya Preventif Perilaku Beresiko Pada Remaja Masjid Jami' Kabupaten Sukoharjo," *GEMASSIKA: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 2, no. 2 (2018): 119–28.



## B. Method

The research is qualitative and quantitative. The research was conducted in the open space of the Youth Organization of Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City on March 4, 2023. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. The population in this study were teenagers of Beringin Raya Village aged 14-17 years with a total of 100 people using the Harry King nomogram with a 90% confidence level, the percentage of the population to be sampled was 33%. Then  $0.33 \times 100 \times 1.035$  (multiplying factor) = 34.15 rounded up to 34 teenagers. The independent variables in this study are the role of parents and the local organization Karang Taruna in increasing the level of thinking, acting, and adding insight to adolescents at risk. The instruments used in this study were interviews and questionnaires.

Table 1. Harry King Nomogram



## C. Discussion

### 1. Knowledge Level of Each Element

#### a. Adolescents

##### 1) Personal

In this aspect, adolescents showed a strong knowledge of the types of risky behavior, namely smoking, fighting parents, drugs, going home at night, fighting, and skipping school. Adolescents

obtain information about risky behavior from parents, older siblings, teachers, and neighbors. Adolescents also follow what their parents say and can avoid risky behavior by refusing, staying at home, and telling their parents. This is also supported by the survey results which show that this knowledge ranges from 85-97%.

While weak knowledge in adolescents is about parties who can help if risky behavior occurs, namely parents, neighbors, and teachers. Then the ability to participate in activities that prevent negative activities is very rarely done. The survey results show that this weakness ranges from 29-67%.

## 2) Interpersonal

In the interpersonal aspect, it shows the strong knowledge possessed by adolescents. The ability to help friends who are having problems. Then adolescents can fight and reprimand directly. Teenagers are also able to choose friends by choosing friends with whom they can communicate well, not make noise, play together, and can do schoolwork. Adolescent interpersonal skills are also reinforced by the survey results of 94%.

### b. Parents

#### 1) Personal

In this aspect, parents' knowledge of the definition of children, the types of children's problems, and who is responsible for adolescent problems is weak. The survey results also show that the understanding of these matters ranges from 39-60%.

In addition, parents also showed weaknesses in skills in preventing adolescent problems. Then the skills to overcome adolescent problems. Parents prevent and solve this by handing over to more authorized parties such as RW, security, and community leaders. The survey results also show that parents' and adults' skills in preventing and coping are in the range of 36-54%.

#### 2) Interpersonal

In this aspect, parents' interpersonal knowledge still has weaknesses. Where is the ability to share information and knowledge of adolescent problems? The ability to provide direct help and cooperation in preventing adolescent problems by informants. The survey results show that this weakness ranges from 30-51%.

Meanwhile, in terms of contributing to local organizations, parents do so by conveying aspirations and expectations. The survey results show that the contribution of parents and adults to local organizations ranges from 77%.

## **2. Empowerment Needs**

The results of measuring the level of knowledge of adolescents and parents in handling the problems of adolescents/children at risk, show that the condition of knowledge of adolescents and parents both personally and interpersonally is still limited. This can be seen from the limited knowledge and skills of adolescents and parents regarding child protection, children's rights, limited adult participation in local organization activities, and the role of local organizations themselves. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the need to optimize community knowledge in handling the problems of children at risk so that it can be realized.

Furthermore, to find out the need for community socialization in handling at-risk youth, interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted. Before the focus group discussion (FGD) meeting was held, researchers conducted interviews with community leaders to capture aspirations. Community leaders are considered representatives of the community and can answer the outline of community socialization needs in handling children at risk. Based on the results of interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), a need was identified so that community socialization in handling at-risk youth could be realized.

### **a. Empowerment Needs of Adolescents**

- 1) Personal needs: the results of interviews show that adolescents know the types of risky behavior, how to avoid risky behavior, parents as parties who can provide information related to risky behavior, and local organizations as a forum or place to hold positive activities. However, adolescents have never received education about child protection and rights. Therefore, it is necessary to (a) increase knowledge so that adolescents know about child protection and (b) increase understanding of children's rights.

- 2) Interpersonal needs: Interviews showed that adolescents' interpersonal skills are quite good, but this does not mean that they are empowered to avoid risky activities and can help. They always understand how to help and how to choose friends who invite positive activities. Therefore, it is necessary to (a) increase understanding of assertive skills, namely the skill of refusing/saying no to things that are negative or risky for themselves and (b) increase understanding of social skills, namely how to express opinions, speak and communicate with peers and adults.
- 3) Youth organization: This can train and accommodate the aspirations of adolescents in conveying ideas and ideas. With facilitation by Karang Taruna Kelurahan Beringin Raya, it is necessary to develop a reading park and establish a children's forum as a medium for adolescents to express themselves to avoid risky activities.

#### b. Empowerment Needs of Parents, Adults, and Organizations

Based on interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on the empowerment needs of parents, it is necessary to increase understanding so that the community, especially adults, have personal, interpersonal, and organizational knowledge and skills. Given the role of parents is very important in realizing a community that knows about handling adolescents at risk. The results of interviews and FGDs on the need to increase knowledge in parents are as follows:

- 1) Personal needs in the form of (a) increased knowledge about child protection and (b) increased understanding of children's rights and parental obligations. Both of the above are needed considering the lack of understanding of parents regarding adolescent problems, good parenting patterns, children's rights, and their obligations as parents.
- 2) Interpersonal needs in the form of (a) Increased understanding of helping skills and (b) Increased understanding of social skills. Similar to personal needs, an increased understanding of helping skills, case response, and social skills is rarely available at the

village level. Therefore, the need for this is very important in improving the personal empowerment of the Beringin Raya Village community, Kemiling Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City.

- 3) Organizational Empowerment Needs, Karang Taruna was chosen as an organization that needs to be empowered based on the results of the researcher's needs analysis consensus with the organization's management and community leaders. Karang Taruna has the main task and responsibility for child protection, especially in Beringin Raya Village, which must have innovative and positive activities for teenagers.

### **3. Implementation of Empowerment**

Implementation is an advanced stage of the results of needs analysis and planning of community socialization activities. Socialization is carried out through two subjects, namely socialization with teenagers and socialization with parents.

#### **a. Youth Socialization**

The activities carried out at this stage are to provide understanding to children about children's rights, child protection, assertive skills, and social skills. The provision of understanding was welcomed by children and the community of Beringin Raya Village, where counseling activities on children's rights, child protection, assertive skills, and social skills have never been carried out in the scope of Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City.

The counseling activities provided by researchers, not only provide an understanding of children's rights, child protection, and how to develop assertive skills and social skills but through psychoeducational techniques (video viewing) and analyzing problems. In addition, inviting children to learn to organize by forming the Beringin Raya Village Children's Forum and maximizing the children's reading park.

The formation of the Children's Forum was followed up with the issuance of a Certificate from the Kelurahan, a Decree (SK), and a management structure. Then it is reported in stages on the date to the Sub-district and the Social Center for Youth Development (PSBR) of Bandar Lampung City. The establishment of the Beringin

Raya Village Children's Forum received appreciation from the PSBR of Bandar Lampung City and assisted with implementation guidelines and technical guidelines on children's forums, flyers on children's rights, and child protection.

b. Socialization to Parents

Socialization activities for parents are to provide counseling on child protection, and how parents as pioneers and reporters of child protection, know the flow of reporting on child protection. Counseling activities are carried out based on needs analysis and socialization planning that has been done before. The speaker in this activity was the Project Manager from the Lampung Child Protection Agency (LPA). As for the provision of counseling, the participants were very enthusiastic which was attended by 22 people from parents. The material presented was about child protection, children's rights in the form of a study of thinking and behaving, how the flow of reporting on children's problems both in the neighborhood and school, video viewing, and accessible source system.

The enthusiasm of the parents was very high, this can be seen from the delivery of their aspirations by proposing that Karang Taruna collaborate with the Bandar Lampung City Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA), (P2TP2A) Bandar Lampung City and LPA Lampung. The researcher then contacted PUSPAGA Bandar Lampung City to convey the intention of the Beringin Raya Village Youth Organization cadres. PUSPAGA has two working mechanisms, namely the community who comes or proactively picks up the cadres.

#### **4. Empowerment Evaluation**

After the implementation activities, an evaluation of the implementation of community socialization in handling children at risk in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling Sub-district, Bandar Lampung City was conducted. The evaluation was carried out using narrative interviews, observation, and survey methods. The following is a matrix of empowerment evaluation that has been carried out:

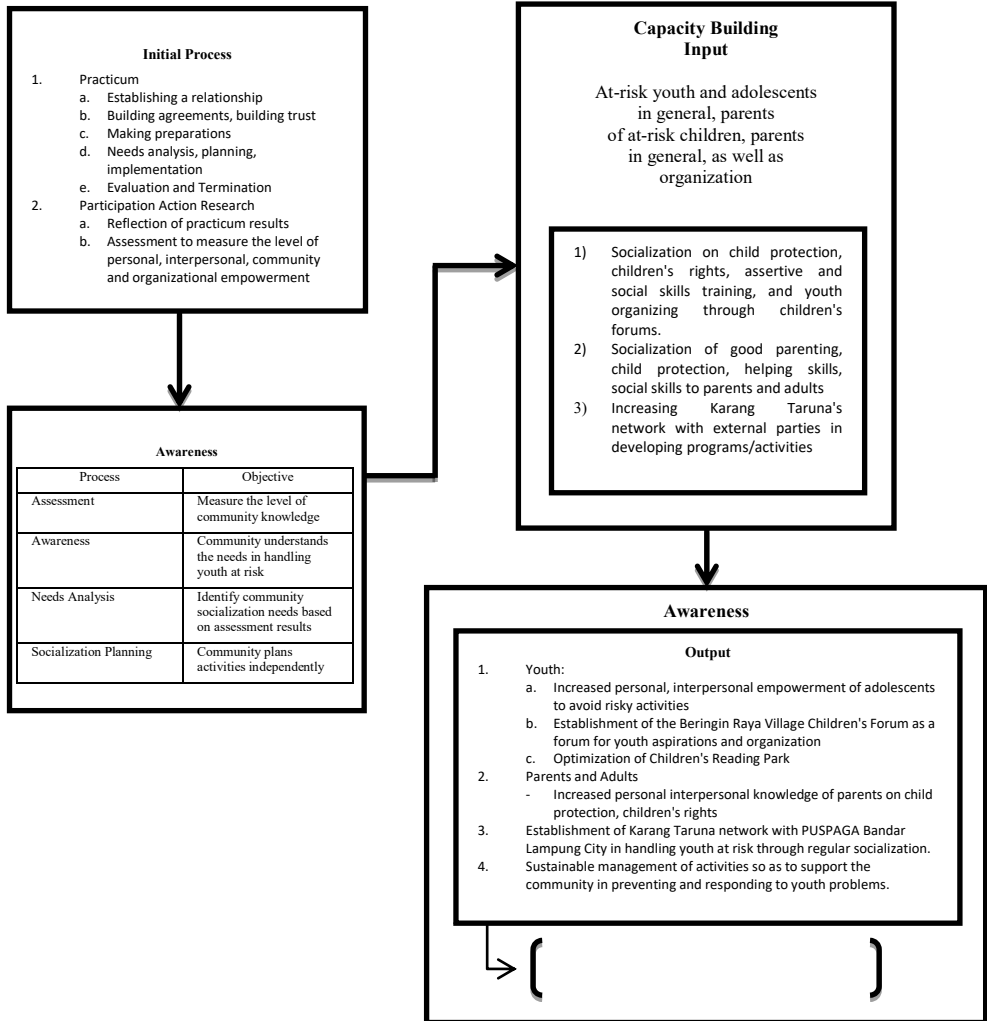
**Table 1.** Empowerment Evaluation Matrix for Youth

No.	Initial Condition	Condition After Activity	Ideal Condition
1	There is no strengthening of adolescents' personal and interpersonal aspects, especially their understanding of child protection, children's rights, assertive skills, and social skills.	Adolescents understand child protection, children's rights, improved thinking, behavioral skills, assertive skills, and social skills.	Increased knowledge and personal and interpersonal skills of adolescents who avoid risky activities.
2	Personal knowledge, interpersonal skills in child protection, children's rights, parenting skills, social skills, and helping skills among parents and adults are low.	Parents and adults understand child protection, children's rights, parenting, social skills, helping skills, thinking skills, attitude skills.	Increased knowledge and personal and interpersonal skills of parents in handling at-risk youth.
3	There is no forum for youth aspirations to avoid risky activities.	Establishment of Children's Forum and development of the function of Children's Reading Park as a forum for youth aspirations.	Improve the ability of adolescents in organizing so that they avoid risky activities.
4	There is no social support provided by the community in handling adolescents at risk.	Social support in handling adolescents at risk has begun to build.	Social support provided by the community is more focused and planned in handling adolescents at risk.
5	There is no cooperation and coordination between Karang Taruna and outside parties in handling at-risk youth.	Children's Forum and Youth Organization have established cooperation with PSBR Bandar Lampung City, DP3APM, Dispusip, LPA Lampung, and PUSPAGA Bandar Lampung City.	Increased cooperation and coordination in handling at-risk youth.

## 5. Model Formulation

Based on the stages of socialization that have been carried out, a process model in the community is proposed to be implemented comprehensively, including the personal, and interpersonal knowledge of adolescents and parents. The purpose of this activity is to optimize the knowledge of adolescents and parents in the context of fulfilling well-being, and safety, a forum for aspirations for adolescents to avoid risky activities, and the active role of the

community. The following is presented the process model in the community:



**Picture 1.** The process model in the community

**a. Level of Community Empowerment**

The condition of community knowledge in handling at-risk children is closely related to the personal and interpersonal abilities of the community in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City. This ability consists of the level of thinking



and skills of adolescents, adults, and parents as well as the ability to provide help and work together on the problems of adolescents at risk. Socialization according to Suminar, et.al. is a process of learning activities that exist in the social environment to instill the values and goals expected in-group members and society<sup>35</sup>. Furthermore, according to Lubis, socialization is an activity that can provide knowledge and understanding to the desired target<sup>36</sup>. The aim is to prepare the community in the form of resources, opportunities, knowledge, and skills to increase the community's capacity to determine their future, as well as participate and influence life in the community itself.

Research shows that the level of community knowledge in handling at-risk adolescents is still lacking. The community considers that the activities of adolescents are commonplace for children entering a new stage of development. From the family side, it is also important, that if they have provided education, clothing, food, and shelter to adolescents, they consider that they have completed their duties and responsibilities as parents. The rest of the activities carried out by adolescents are their own responsibility because they are considered to be able to sort out what is considered good or bad. But in reality, this attitude backfires on parents, where teenagers' activities become uncontrolled so the influence of friendships and the social environment or outside influences that enter the Beringin Raya Village environment make teenage behavior very risky. The roles of organizations such as Karang Taruna are considered by researchers to be not optimal because they only carry out routine activities, there is no innovation, especially related to the protection of risky youth activities.

Sustainable counseling activities are rarely conducted in Beringin Raya Urban Village, Kemiling Sub-district, Bandar Lampung City. So far, activities regarding the prevention and

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<sup>35</sup> Riana Kristina Suminar et al., "Reconstruction of Child-Friendly School through Pancasila Student Profiles Dimensions of Mutual Cooperation," *Jurnal Ilmiah Sekolah Dasar* 7, no. 1 (2023).

<sup>36</sup> Lusiana Andriani Lubis, "Communication Campaigns in Addressing Household Waste in KB Village Regency of Deli Serdang North Sumatra," in *3rd Jogjakarta Communication Conference (JCC 2021)* (Atlantis Press, 2021), 228–31.

handling of adolescents at risk are still centered in each local RW. So it is believed by the researcher that the representatives of Beringin Raya Village residents who participated in these activities did not transfer knowledge or information to lower levels, in this case to the community itself.

Researchers in this case measured the level of knowledge of the community of Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City by using interview and survey techniques. Where the results show that in personal, and interpersonal aspects in adolescents, parents need to be improved. Knowledge about the types of children's problems, child protection, children's rights, helping skills, skills in the level of thinking and working together and the role of organizations need to be improved. The aspects of knowledge and skills to contribute to the organization are what adolescents and parents need to develop. So that they are more empowered by realizing what they need and do so that they can influence the environment. This is in line with the theory put forward by George Herbert Mead in Hukama that in socialization a person can go through the preparation stage, the imitation stage, the ready-to-act stage, and the collective acceptance stage<sup>37</sup>.

The results of the reflection show that the level of knowledge affects the community in handling adolescents at risk. Limitations in the community that require attention and solutions are the personal aspects of children such as knowledge about parties who can help if risky behavior occurs and participation in positive activities that can avoid risky behavior. Personal aspects of parents such as knowledge of the definition of children, types of problems, responsible parties, and how to prevent and overcome problems of adolescents at risk. Interpersonal aspects such as skills to share information, skills to help relatives in overcoming adolescent problems, cooperation in helping relatives, and contribution to the organization. In the organizational aspect, key components include human resource

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<sup>37</sup> Ardika Fateh Hukama, "Persepsi Masyarakat Pedesaan Terhadap Pendidikan Tinggi (Studi Analisis Teori George Herbert Mead)," *J-PIPS (Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial)* 4, no. 1 (2017): 1–13.

preparation, independent budget management, and mobilizing community participation.

### **b. Empowerment Needs**

Based on the results of the level of community knowledge in handling adolescents at risk, there are still several aspects that need to be improved. These aspects include increasing the personal and interpersonal knowledge of adolescents and parents. As for the organizational knowledge aspect, the cadres' proposal to further enhance the role of the Youth Organization and increase networking with outside parties is what is needed by the organization, one of which is by building a network with the Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) of Bandar Lampung City.

### **c. Level of Empowerment**

Based on these aspects, it is necessary to develop handling efforts by first identifying the need for activities to optimize socialization activities in the community in handling at-risk youth. These efforts refer to the role of the community in child protection according to Law No. 35 of 2014 Article 72. The need for activities that arise is inseparable from efforts to ensure that the community is more capable of understanding the handling of adolescents at risk. with a formulation based on the role of the community mentioned above, it will be a good foundation in the preparation of plans that touch adolescents, parents and adults, and organizations. The need for community socialization activities in handling adolescents at risk are: a) The need to increase personal and interpersonal knowledge in adolescents, b) The need to increase the personal and interpersonal knowledge of parents, c) The need to improve the Youth Organization's network with outside parties.

The needs for activities for socialization in the community are more towards community activities so that the community can organize social activities in reaching needs or expanding services and various kinds of activities needed in everyday community life. This is in line with Gunawan's opinion that it is the community itself that decides what is needed, initiates, provides, and evaluates. (Gunawan et al., 2019) Departing from the need for socialization activities to the community in handling adolescents at risk, an activity plan was

prepared with the community facilitated by researchers related to three things, namely: personal and interpersonal empowerment of children, personal and interpersonal empowerment of parents, and increasing Karang Taruna's network with outside parties. In preparing the activity plan, a pragmatic perspective was also considered as a framework that could help strengthen and direct the plan that had been made. The perspective considered by the researcher adheres to the thinking in Rojas, namely: (Rojas et al., 1993) a) Strengths-perspective, which views that each individual has the strengths and abilities to meet needs and overcome problems, b) Ecological-perspective, which views individuals, their problems, and their solutions as occurring in interaction with the larger social environment.

Based on the strengths perspective, each individual has the strengths and abilities to be able to meet needs and overcome problems. Thus, in the activity plan developed, efforts are made to optimize the potential and strengths of the community. With their potential and strengths, the community becomes more empowered, and has knowledge and skills, especially in handling at-risk youth. The activities designed are expected to be able to realize and encourage that the community has the potential and strength that can be used.

Then, based on the ecological perspective, the planned activities are from an approach that views people in their social environment. The environment should also encourage positive interactions between adolescents and their families, neighborhood friends, and other services that exist within their social environment as a source of support for them.

#### **d. Empowerment Implementation**

The next stage after the preparation of the plan is the implementation of the following activities: (a) Increasing the personal and interpersonal knowledge of adolescents, (b) increasing the personal and interpersonal knowledge of parents, and (c) increasing the Youth Organization network with outside parties. From the description above, these activities have been carried out and produced satisfactory results.

1) Increased personal and interpersonal empowerment

In the implementation of this awareness-raising activity, a strengths perspective is applied, in which efforts are made to optimize the potential or strengths of the community to achieve the goals to be achieved. The goal is to create awareness that they have rights that must be protected and develop social skills and assertive skills. The strengths and potentials of adolescents that are utilized in this activity are empowering the Reading Park in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City, and based on the results of an agreement with the youth group to form the Children's Forum of Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City. It is hoped that this Children's Forum will become a forum for children's aspirations, expressing their opinions, and learning to organize activities, especially those related to adolescents.

The strategy to improve the level of thinking and increase the personal and interpersonal knowledge of adolescents is considered appropriate, in addition, they are supported by learning to organize and express aspirations through the Children's Forum that they formed. To support this, researchers facilitated the Children's Forum administratively and legally by making details of the main tasks and activities of the Children's Forum, the Articles of Association of the Forum, and the Decree (SK) of the Village which was also submitted in stages to the Sub-district and the Social Center for Youth Development (PSBR) of Bandar Lampung City. Appreciation came from the Kelurahan, Youth Organization, Sub-district, and PSBR of Bandar Lampung City, that their duties in child protection were helped and the formation of a children's forum at the Kelurahan level was a rare thing. As a form of appreciation for the Children's Forum that was formed, PSBR Bandar Lampung City provided a children's forum guidebook, flyers, and brochures that can support the reading park. This added to the network of the Children's Forum of Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City in carrying out activities to develop their thoughts and independence even though they are still under the guidance and direction of adults.

## 2) Increasing parents' personal and interpersonal empowerment

Based on socialization needs and planning, it is necessary to increase the personal and interpersonal knowledge of parents. This aims to create parents' awareness that they must fulfill the welfare, security, and continuity of adequate care for children by their abilities. Strengthening parents as pioneers and reporters of child protection, especially adolescents at risk. To increase this knowledge, through the facilitation of researchers in collaboration with Karang Taruna, counseling was held on child protection presented directly by the project manager of the Lampung Child Protection Agency (LPA), the flow of reporting on violence against children and adolescents, and parties that can be contacted in the context of preventing and handling child protection, especially adolescents at risk.

The existence of this empowerment improvement activity is expected to increase the insight and capacity of parents and adults in realizing an empowered community in handling adolescents at risk. So that parents and adults are more aware to play an active role in improving the welfare and continuity of adequate care. This activity was considered effective, as the residents were enthusiastic about providing feedback and consulting directly with LPA Lampung. Through the facilitation of Karang Taruna, these activities are expected to be sustainable so that the community is increasingly empowered both from a personal and interpersonal aspect.

## 3) Increasing Karang Taruna's network with external parties

Increasing Karang Taruna's network with external parties is considered an important part. Although initially, the research results showed a lack of ability in the key components of preparing human resources, managing the budget independently, and mobilizing community participation. However, based on the results of the discussion of needs and planning with Youth Organization cadres, innovation is needed by Youth Organizations through increasing networking with outside parties. This is because so far, the activities carried out are monotonous. Therefore, Karang Taruna develops networks with social support source systems by accessing systems

that exist outside the social environment. In terms of this activity, an ecological perspective is applied, where Karang Taruna develops its network with a larger outside system that can influence and assist in overcoming child protection problems, especially youth at risk in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City.

The source system accessed by Karang Taruna is the Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) of Bandar Lampung City. PUSPAGA acts as a counselor and a place for consultation on various family, youth, child protection, and parenting issues. Network development by Karang Taruna is also an innovation. So that the community has access related to family, youth, child protection, and parenting issues.

#### **e. Empowerment Evaluation**

Evaluation activities are carried out using participatory methods by actively involving informants either through in-depth interviews. In conducting the evaluation, using aspects of indicators, namely:

##### 1) Input Aspects

Based on the results of the process evaluation carried out, it can be concluded that the input aspect is quite appropriate, where the targets, implementers, infrastructure, and the involvement of researchers and community leaders are as planned. From the aspect of the target of the activity the target of the activity is parties who care and want to increase their knowledge and skills in child protection, especially handling adolescents at risk.

##### 2) Aspects of the Activity Process (Throughput)

Furthermore, in the aspect of the activation process, it is considered appropriate to increase community empowerment where those present from parents and adults are 22 participants out of 30 invited participants, and adolescents 15 participants out of 20 participants involved in this activity. The time and implementation of the activities were by the planning and each activity ran well and smoothly.

##### 3) Output Aspects

Several things can be seen in this output aspect, namely: 1) Youth know about child protection, children's rights, and how to

develop social skills and assertive skills, 2) Adolescents have a place to express their aspirations, accommodate ideas, and develop their ideas by forming the Beringin Raya Village Children's Forum, 3) Parents and adults understand child protection, social skills to respond to cases, skills to help relatives, and the flow of complaints, and are willing to become pioneers and reporters of child protection, 4) Karang Taruna develops a network with Panti Sosial Bina Remaja (PSBR) Bandar Lampung City in terms of counseling on child protection, children's rights, parenting, youth, and family problems by involving regularly every month during integrated healthcare center activities by providing a special table slot for socialization and consultation with PUSPAGA for free. This is a form of sustainability of activities carried out by researchers, 5) Willingness to commit is the expected output of this activity. Adolescents, parents, adults, and government officials are willing to help each other and coordinate in increasing community empowerment in handling adolescents at risk.

#### 4) Outcome aspect

Several things can be seen in this outcome aspect, namely: 1) There is an understanding from the parties involved about the importance of having knowledge and skills so that they are more empowered in handling adolescents at risk, 2) There is an understanding that the implementation of child protection (social activities) requires cooperation and coordination between the parties involved so that community empowerment can run well, 3) The willingness of parties to be able to help each other and provide support to increase community empowerment in handling at-risk youth, 4) There is a community commitment not to depend on the assistance of researchers, but building networks with outside parties can make the community more empowered and community empowerment activities can be carried out sustainably.

### **f. Empowerment Model**

The proposed model of this research always involves the community in the process. The first stage of awareness is how to build community awareness about the importance of handling the problems of adolescents at risk. This is done by measuring the level



of community knowledge, jointly conducting needs analysis, and empowerment planning. Then the stage of increasing community capacity through educational activities, and personal and interpersonal skills. Then in the third stage is how the capacity gained is then utilized by the community in a sustainable and organized manner to produce an impact on reducing risky behavior in the community.

#### **D. Conclusions**

Socialization activities to the community in handling risk are carried out to three subjects of community elements, namely adolescents, parents, and local organizations. For adolescents, activities to increase personal, interpersonal, and organizational knowledge of adolescents are carried out. The activities carried out at this stage are providing knowledge and skills to adolescents so that they understand child protection, children's rights, social skills, assertive skills, and thinking skills and accommodate the aspirations of adolescents through the Children's Forum of Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City and optimizing the Children's Reading Park. For parents and adults, personal and interpersonal knowledge is increased through a) Understanding of child protection, children's rights, and good communication with children, b) Social skills, helping and responding to cases, c) Understanding of social skills, helping relatives and how parents and adults respond to cases that occur in adolescents. In the organization, Karang Taruna Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City developed a network with the Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) of Bandar Lampung City to expand and increase the resource system that can help increase the empowerment of communities and organizations in child protection, especially handling adolescents at risk in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling Subdistrict, Bandar Lampung City. This collaboration is carried out through PUSPAGA's contribution to monthly activities at the Karang Taruna Multipurpose Building by providing child protection, parenting, family, and youth materials regularly.

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