

Promotion and Education on The Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency From a Health Perspective for Youth Members of Youth Organizations Karang Taruna

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a transitional phase from childhood to adulthood. Adolescence needs to be accompanied in such a way because adolescents are still looking for their identity. Drinking alcohol and smoking are considered commonplace behaviors for adolescents, whereas in fact, if this is not properly supervised, it will be very prone to falling into juvenile delinquency. Based on the results of the study, problems that occur in adolescents were identified, namely the high smoking behavior and consumption of alcohol in adolescents. As an effort to overcome these problems, promotional and educational activities related to "Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency" were given to youth members of youth organizations in Jayaraga Village, Tarogong Kidul District, Garut Regency. The community service activity method uses three phases which include needs analysis, implementation and evaluation. The results obtained from this promotion and education activity are the increased knowledge of participants related to the impact of delinquency on adolescents, based on the results of the post-test analysis that has been done by the promotion and education participants. It is hoped that after this promotion and education activity, the participants can maintain their relationships and the surrounding environment and can share the knowledge they have gained with teenagers who have not had the opportunity to attend promotion and education or other people around them.

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transition phase from childhood to adulthood. Adolescence needs to be accompanied in such a way because adolescents are still searching for their identity (Hatano, et al. 2022). Drinking alcohol and smoking are considered common behaviors for adolescents, whereas in fact, if this is not properly supervised (especially when consuming alcohol), it will be very prone to falling into juvenile delinquency and causing unexpected events such as consuming narcotics, robbery, brawls, and so on (Bozzini, et al. 2020). Jayaraga Village is an area with many schools, as there are 11 schools and one university in the village. However, with so many schools, there are more and more people who need to be supervised, both in terms of their attitudes and relationships.

Adolescence is a period of change or transition from childhood to adulthood, which includes biological changes, psychological changes, and social changes (Brooks-Gunn & Paikoff, 2022). There are 3 main stages in adolescent development: early adolescence (aged 10-13 years), middle adolescence (aged 13-17 years), and late adolescence (aged 18-mid-20 years). In this activity, the target subjects are adolescents, in accordance with regulations from the Indonesian Ministry of Health. According to Regulation Number 25 of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-18 years (Muthmainnah, et al. 2021).

Juvenile delinquency is illegal behavior by minors who are under the statutory age limit (Singh & Azman, 2020). Juvenile delinquency is a behavior carried out by adolescents by ignoring the social values that apply in society. Juvenile delinquency includes all behaviors that deviate from the norms and laws committed by adolescents. This behavior can harm themselves and those around them (Addawiyah & Nurhikmah, 2024).

Based on the results of interviews and discussions with cadres, community leaders, religious leaders, and youth karang taruna, the problems in Jayaraga Village are teenagers who smoke, and there are several teenagers who consume alcohol. These actions are carried out due to high curiosity and a supportive environment (friends). Although Jayaraga Village is included in the Clean Drugs Program (BERSINAR), which is a program of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), in reality, the program has not been implemented properly and spread thoroughly to RW and RT. There are still many teenagers who do not know about the program, even though the program is very good, especially to monitor teenage behavior and prevent juvenile delinquency.

METHODS

The community service activity "promotion and education on preventing juvenile delinquency from a health perspective" uses the following method:

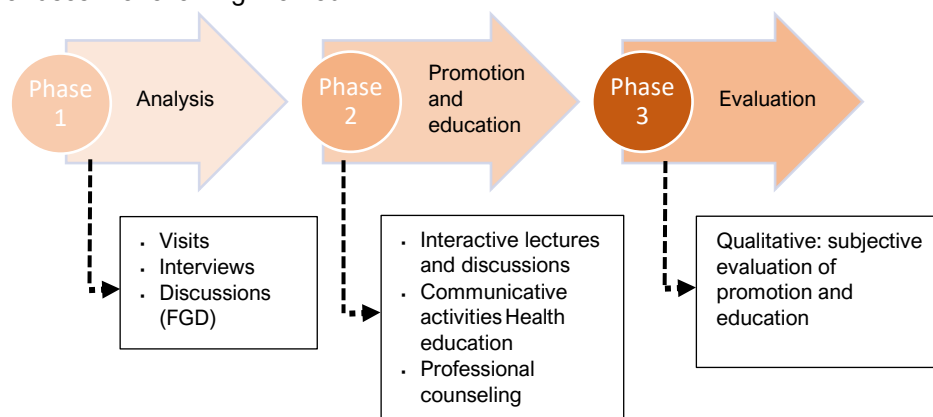


FIGURE 1. Flowchart of method.

1. Analysis of promotional and educational needs by conducting visits, interviews, and discussions with cadres, community leaders, religious leaders, and youth leaders at youth organizations to identify youth problems. We held an FGD (focus group discussion) with the youth group and analyzed and designed the activities to be carried out. Then we agreed on the form of activity, time, and place according to the activity.
2. Promotion dan education implementation
 - Interactive lectures and discussions, namely the delivery of material through lectures followed by interactive discussions between the presenter and participants. This allows for two-way communication and helps participants better understand the material presented.
 - Communicative activities, where participants listen actively, with the presenter or participants repeating what was said. The goal is to improve understanding and retention of information.
 - Health education. This method involves providing information about the impact of juvenile delinquency on health, especially reproductive health. The aim is to increase teenagers' knowledge, attitudes, and positive behavior regarding health.
 - Professional counseling. For more serious cases, seek help from a counselor or health professional. This method helps teenagers overcome the specific problems they face.
3. Evaluation. The evaluation of promotion and education for the prevention of juvenile delinquency is carried out comprehensively using various evaluation methods that are appropriate to the context and objectives of the program. An approach that uses quantitative and qualitative data to provide a more complete picture of program effectiveness and areas that need improvement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Preparation

In the preparation stage, we visited the Jayaraga Village Office and introduced ourselves. We obtained information regarding the characteristics of Jayaraga Village residents from the village head. Then we explained the design of the activity program that would be made for the next month. The visit to the village office aims to gather information related to the active youth organization to become the target object of promotional and educational activities. After obtaining information related to the target object of promotion and education activities, we conducted a field survey to find out the problems experienced by adolescents. We held discussions with cadres, community leaders, religious leaders, and youth in Karang Taruna using the FGD (Focus Group Discussion) method. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a qualitative research method used to gather in-depth information about a specific topic through group interaction and discussion (Khan & Abedin, 2022).

We started the discussion by asking about the situation of adolescents related to risky behavior. We asked them again about the issues they wanted to discuss, and they asked to discuss juvenile delinquency to find out more. The discussion identified that adolescents often smoke and drink alcohol. At the end of the discussion, they also wanted us to discuss juvenile delinquency in order to prevent an increase in juvenile delinquency. Based on the survey and discussion, we discussed a suitable activity to communicate about juvenile delinquency. We agreed and decided to conduct promotion and education entitled "Promotion and education related to juvenile delinquency from a health perspective." The reason we decided to make activities in the form of promotion and education is because we think that this promotion and education can provide extensive knowledge to adolescents, coupled with a question and answer session that will create interaction between speakers and participants.



FIGURE 2. Discussion with cadres, community leaders, religious leaders, and youth organizations using the FGD (Focus Group Discussion) method.

Implementation

Promotion and education activities took place at the Karang Taruna basecamp in Madrasah Jayaraga Village, Tarogong Kidul District, Garut Regency, attended by youth members of the youth organization. The implementation of promotion and education was carried out using the lecture method and communicative activities. The combination of the lecture method and communicative activities in educational settings aims to leverage the strengths of both approaches to enhance learning outcomes (Challa, Sayed & Acharya, 2021).

The material presented included adolescent identity, adolescent development stages, factors that influence adolescent development, juvenile delinquency, the impact of juvenile delinquency on health, and prevention of juvenile delinquency. Participants listened actively, where the speaker or participant repeated the words delivered. The purpose of providing material using the lecture method and communicative activities is to increase the knowledge, attitudes, and positive behavior of adolescents related to health. Next, we conduct individual counseling on adolescent problems. For more serious cases, we provide assistance to adolescents by deploying counselors or health professionals such as pediatric nurses and adolescent peer counselors. This method helps adolescents overcome the specific problems they face (Verity, et al. 2022).



FIGURE 3. Promotion and education are conducted using lectures and communicative activities.

Evaluation

After the promotion and education, the participants became more knowledgeable about adolescents, juvenile delinquency, the causes of juvenile delinquency, the impact of juvenile delinquency on health, and how to prevent juvenile delinquency. The increase in participants' understanding of the promotion and education material can be seen from the significant increase in scores on the posttest compared to the pretest using the same questions. Promotion and education participants felt enthusiastic and remained focused during the event so that promotion and education could be carried out and received well. Participants were interested in discussing material about juvenile delinquency because the material presented was in accordance with the results of FGDs with participants that had been carried out previously.



FIGURE 4. Subjective evaluation of promotion and education participants with delivering impressions and messages.



FIGURE 5. Jayaraga Village Youth Organization

The promotional and educational materials presented were considered interesting because the material was in accordance with the needs and desires of the participants as a result of the FGD that had been conducted one week before the promotion and education with cadres, community leaders, religious leaders, and youth. Juvenile delinquency is considered a problem that is quite worrying, so it is necessary to hold promotion and education because, in general, adolescents do not really understand themselves as adolescents or matters related to juvenile delinquency. By providing education on this matter, local adolescents can better understand themselves as adolescents, know the consequences or impacts of their

behavior, and know how to prevent themselves and their friends or people around them from committing juvenile delinquency. This is certainly very useful so that it can prevent local adolescents from falling in a bad direction, considering that adolescence is a period where they are looking for their identity with great curiosity and more courage but not enough understanding of the consequences of their decisions.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This community service activity begins with approaching the community in Jayaraga Village by participating in activities carried out by the local community, such as posyandu activities, recitation, community service, tree planting, and youth organization activities. Furthermore, a deeper approach was made to the local teenagers by holding an FGD (Focus Group Discussion) room in order to find out the problems of teenagers in the local area. After obtaining data from the results of interviews and discussions, an activity was formulated that could be useful and also desired by local youth, namely in the form of promotion and education related to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The results obtained from this promotion and education activity are the increased knowledge of participants related to the impact of delinquency on adolescents, based on the results of the post-test analysis that has been done by the promotion and education participants. It is hoped that after this promotion and education activity, the participants can better protect their relationships and the surrounding environment and can share the knowledge they have gained with teenagers who have not had the opportunity to attend promotion and education or other people around them.

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