



Personal and Interpersonal Concepts Understanding of At-risk Adolescents and Parents in an Educational Environment

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Abstract: The research employed the descriptive method. The data collecting techniques were interviews, observations, surveys, and focus group discussions with several elements of society from at-risk adolescents, parents in general, and community leaders. The results showed that people's knowledge was poor both personally and interpersonally. The researchers assessed the need for socialization planning involving the community. Also, the researchers socialized the adolescents with counseling on children's rights, social and assertive skills, helping skills, establishing a Children's Forum, and optimizing the Taman Baca Anak (Children's Reading Garden). Furthermore, a socialization of child protection and good parenting was carried out for parents. The organization can be strengthened by developing networks with the Bandar Lampung City Family Learning Center. The evaluation showed an increased empowerment of adolescents, parents, adults, and organizations. The practical implication of this research is the learning method in improving the level of thinking and proficiency in action for at-risk adolescents where every process involves the community. Within the scope of future research, there is an expectation that educational interventions will be employed to foster the comprehension of at-risk adolescents and their parents concerning the importance of adolescent self-awareness and the promotion of effective parent-child communication.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is the transition period from childhood to adulthood (Andrews et al., 2021; Holmes et al., 2021; Scardera et al., 2020). A teenager is no longer a child, yet he is not mature enough to be seen as an adult (Chang et al., 2021; O'Sullivan et al., 2021; Persky et al., 2020). They are all still searching for identity (Al-Krenawi et al., 2023; Balleys et al., 2020; Hasanah et al., 2019). These mistakes that irritate the environment are often called juvenile delinquency (Gerlinger et al., 2021; Ibrahim et al., 2020; Isen et al., 2022).

Speaking of the development of the religious soul in a person is generally determined by the education, experience, and exercises he went through in his childhood (Khaidir & Suud, 2020; Mata-McMahon et al., 2020; Palinge et al., 2022). A person who never received a religious education as a child will not feel the importance of religion in his life (Hannam & Biesta, 2019; Ikhwan et al., 2020; Tsoraya et al., 2022). These people will naturally tend to live by religious rules, be accustomed to practicing worship, be afraid to overstep religious

restrictions, and feel how good religious life is.

There is a lot of shock in the adolescent psyche. They sometimes follow and do whatever they like, contrary to the values in people's lives and even to religious values. Departing from this phenomenon, we need to see the development of the religious soul during adolescence. So, the potential of religion (fitrah) humans who tend to do good and truth can be optimized and applied in adolescent life, especially when interacting with parents, others, and society. Regardless of the extent to which teenagers have souls embedded in the truth shown by religion, so far, there are still some cases that have surfaced. There are several examples of deviations in at-risk adolescents that we often encounter, namely the rampant drug cases that occur among adolescents (Ikhwan et al., 2020; Pahlawan, 2023; Umar et al., 2023). Not a few of them are teenagers who stumble into such cases because adolescents are someone who still wants to find their identity in their environment or peers get a confession. There are also other examples of adolescent deviance, such as getting into arguments and stuff outside of school, like street fights; there is also an instance of casual sex among teenagers, leading to unplanned pregnancies before marriage (Alessi et al., 2021; Berhane et al., 2020). Therefore, early identification of risky behavior problems is essential to prevent other problems from arising, as already discussed.

It is necessary to raise awareness and provide guidance to at-risk adolescents (Nagpaul & Chen, 2019). Several empowerment models have been carried out by Karang Taruna in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City, accompanied directly by the local Sector Police, community leaders, and other authorities. Therefore, coaching needs to be done as an effort to develop a healthy youth atmosphere and be responsive to future development that will

improve the quality of adolescents who are efficient and highly competitive amid the rapid progress of the times (Dorsch et al., 2022; Twum-Antwi et al., 2020; Wasserfurth et al., 2020). There needs to be a strengthening of the functions and roles of forums for the younger generation, such as KNPI (Indonesian Youth National Committee), Karang Taruna, Student Council, Scouts, university student organizations, and other functional organizations. Karang Taruna is explicitly a forum for coaching and developing young people who are active in national development and social welfare. It is one of the forums for the creativity of the younger generation, who have a very important role in growth and development (Azizah et al., 2023; Suharma et al., 2020). Karang Taruna also conducts coaching for youth and adolescents as the purpose of their program. The development 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 to various social problems in their environment (Ariwibowo, 2020; Wispandono, 2019; Yulvika, 2020).

Efforts to protect children's rights carried out by various parties have been less than optimal and have not touched the lowest layers of society (Rahayu & Wahyuni, 2020). This is evident from the escalating number of infringements on children's rights, particularly among adolescents, observed from 2020 to 2022 (Nations, 2023). This shows that adolescents are in an unfriendly or risky situation from family, peers, or social environment. Risk situations in adolescents result in violations of children's rights and uncontrolled adolescent behavior.

METHOD

The selection of the research location was based on its relevance to the target population. The open room of

Karang Taruna in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City, provided an accessible and suitable research setting. The study aimed to gain insights into the experiences and perspectives of teenagers aged 14-17 within this community.

A descriptive research approach was employed to ensure a comprehensive understanding. The research took place on March 4, 2023, and involved a total population of 100 teenagers from Beringin

Raya Village. The research instruments included interviews and questionnaires carefully designed to elicit valuable information regarding the various aspects of the teenagers' lives and the challenges they may face.

By employing both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods, the study aimed to provide a nuanced and comprehensive analysis of the issues pertaining to the targeted age group within the specified community.



Figure 1. Research Design.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Level of Knowledge of Each Element of Adolescent

In this aspect, showing strong adolescent knowledge is an understanding of the types of risky behavior, namely smoking, fighting parents, drugs, going home late, fighting, and skipping school. Adolescents obtained information about risky behavior from parents, older siblings, teachers, and neighbors. They also follow what their parents tell them and can avoid risky behavior by resisting, staying at home, and talking to their parents. This finding is also supported by survey results that show this knowledge ranges from 85-97%.

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

1) Interpersonal

The interpersonal aspects show the strength of knowledge possessed by adolescents, such as the ability to help friends who are having problems. The teenagers can break up and be reprimanded directly. Teenagers can also choose friends with whom they can communicate, play together, and do schoolwork. The survey results of 94% also strengthen the interpersonal skills of adolescents.

2) Personally

This aspect shows the weak knowledge of parents in understanding the definition of children, the types of children's problems, and those responsible for adolescent problems. The survey results also show an understanding ranging from 39-60%. In addition, weaknesses in parents are also shown, namely skills in preventing adolescent problems. Parents prevent and cope by handing over to more authorities such as RWs and, security and community leaders. The survey results

also showed that the skills of parents and adults in preventing and coping were in the range of 36-54%.

3) Interpersonally

In this aspect, parents' interpersonal knowledge still has weaknesses. Where is the ability to share information and knowledge of adolescent problems? Informants can provide direct assistance and cooperation in preventing adolescent problems. The survey results show this weakness ranges from 30-51%. In terms of contributing to local organizations, parents are involved in the delivery of aspirations and expectations. The survey results show that the contribution of parents and adults to local organizations is around 77%.

Socialization Needs

The results of measuring the level of knowledge of adolescents and parents in handling adolescent/child at-risk problems show that the condition of knowledge of adolescents and parents, both personally and interpersonally, still has limitations. This can be seen from the limited aspects of 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. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the need to optimize community knowledge in handling the problems of at-risk children so that they can be realized.

Furthermore, interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted to determine the need for community socialization in handling at-risk adolescents. Researchers conducted interviews with community leaders before the focused discussion meeting (FGD) to capture aspirations. Community leaders are considered citizens' representatives and can address community socialization needs in handling children at risk. Based on the results of interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD), a need was identified to realize community

socialization in handling at-risk adolescents.

1) Socialization Needs in Adolescents

Personal needs: 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 for positive activities. However, adolescents have never been educated about the protection and rights of children. Therefore, it is necessary to (a) Increase knowledge so that adolescents know about child protection and (b) Increase their understanding of children's rights.

Interpersonal needs: interviews show that adolescents' interpersonal skills are quite good, but that does not mean they are empowered to avoid risky activities and can help. They always understand how to help and 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, talk, and communicate with peers and adults.

Organizing for adolescents: This can train and accommodate the aspirations of adolescents in conveying ideas and ideas. With facilitation by Karang Taruna, Beringin Raya Village, it is necessary to develop a reading garden and establish a children's forum as a medium for adolescents to express themselves and avoid risky activities.

2) Parental Socialization Needs

Based on interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) on the need for empowerment in parents, an increase in understanding is needed so that the community, especially adults, has personal and interpersonal knowledge and skills and can contribute to the organization. The role of parents is very important in realizing a

society that knows about handling at-risk adolescents. The results of interviews and FGDs on the need to improve knowledge in parents are as follows: Personal needs include (a) Increased knowledge about child protection and (b) Increased understanding of children's rights and parental obligations. Both of the above are needed considering parents' lack of understanding related to adolescent problems, good parenting patterns, children's rights, and their obligations as parents. Interpersonal needs include (a) Increased understanding of helpful skills and (b) Increased understanding of social skills. As with personal needs, increased understanding of helpful, case-responding, and social skills is rare for village-level communities. Therefore, the need for this is very important in increasing the personal empowerment of the people of Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City. Organizational Empowerment Needs: Karang Taruna was chosen as an organization that needs to be empowered based on the results of the consensus analysis of the needs of researchers with organizational administrators and community leaders. Karang Taruna has the main duty and responsibility for child protection, especially in Beringin Raya Village. It must have innovative and positive activities for teenagers.

Socialization Implementation

Implementation is an advanced stage of the results of needs analysis and planning of community socialization activities. The socialization is carried out through two subjects: socialization in adolescents and socialization in parents.

1) Socialization in adolescents

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 had never been carried out within Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City.

Counseling activities provided by researchers provide an understanding of children's rights, child protection, and how to develop assertive and social skills, as well as psychoeducational techniques (video viewing) and analyzing problems. In addition, inviting children to learn to organize by forming a Village Children's Forum Beringin Raya and maximizing children's reading garden.

The establishment of the Children's Forum was followed by issuing a Certificate from the Village, a Decree, and the management composition. Then, it is reported in stages on the date to the District and the Panti Sosial Bina Remaja (PSBR) Bandar Lampung City. The Bandar Lampung City PSBR appreciated the establishment of the Beringin Raya Village Children's Forum. It assisted with implementation manuals and technical instructions on children's forums, flyers on children's rights, and child protection.

2) Socialization in Parents

Socialization activities for parents are providing 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 carried out previously. The speaker in this activity was the Project Manager of the Lampung Lembaga Perlindungan Anak (Lampung Child Protection Agency). As for the provision of counseling, participants were very enthusiastic, and 22 people from parents attended. The material presented was about child protection, children's rights in the form of a study of thinking and attitude, the flow of reporting on children's problems in the neighborhood and school,

video viewing, and source systems that can be reached.

The enthusiasm of the parents is very high; this can be seen from the delivery of their aspirations by proposing Karang Taruna collaborate with the Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga (PUSPAGA) Bandar Lampung City, the Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak (P2TP2A) Bandar Lampung City and LPA Lampung. The researcher then contacted the PUSPAGA Bandar Lampung City to convey the intentions of Karang Taruna Beringin Raya Village cadres. PUSPAGA, which has a working mechanism, is twofold: people who come or are proactive in picking up the field. So, it was agreed that PUSPAGA would play a role in every monthly activity of Karang Taruna Beringin Raya Village at the Multipurpose Building of Karang Taruna Beringin Raya Village. The role of PUSPAGA itself is to provide counseling and counseling materials about parenting, children's rights, child protection, marriage, and everything related to the family. This is also done without being charged anything.

Socialization Evaluation

After implementation activities, an evaluation was carried out on implementing community socialization in handling at-risk children in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City. Evaluation is carried out by

narrative interview, observation, and survey methods. Table 1 shows the empowerment evaluation matrix that has been implemented.

Model Formulation

Based on the stages of socialization implemented, a comprehensive process model in the community is proposed, including adolescents' and parents' personal and interpersonal knowledge. The purpose of this activity is to optimize the knowledge of adolescents and parents to fulfill well-being, safety, and aspirational platforms for adolescents to avoid risky activities and the active role of the community. Figure 1 presents a model of the process in society.

Community Knowledge Level

The condition of community knowledge in handling children at risk is closely related to the personal and interpersonal abilities possessed by the community of Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City. Abilities consist of the level of thinking and self-skills of adolescents, adults, and parents, as well as the ability to provide help and work together with problems of at-risk adolescents. Socialization is a process of learning activities in the social environment to instill the expected values and goals in groups and society (Fausi, 2020).

Table 1. Socialization Evaluation.

No	Initial Conditions	Conditions After Activities	Ideal Conditions
1	There has been no strengthening in adolescents' personal and interpersonal aspects, especially in understanding child protection, children's rights, assertive skills, and social skills.	Adolescents understand child protection and children's rights, have improved thinking, and are proficient in attitude, assertive skills, and social skills.	Increased knowledge and personal and interpersonal skills of adolescents who avoid risky activities.
2	Personal knowledge and interpersonal skills in child protection, children's rights, parenting skills, social skills, and helping skills in parents and adults are still low.	Parents understand child protection, children's rights, parenting, social skills, helping skills, thinking skills, and attitude skills.	Increased knowledge and personal and interpersonal skills of parents in handling adolescents at risk.

No	Initial Conditions	Conditions After Activities	Ideal Conditions
3	There is no aspirational forum for adolescents to avoid risky activities.	The establishment of the Forum Anak and the development of the function of the Taman Baca Anak as a forum for adolescent aspirations.	Improve the ability of adolescents to organize to avoid risky activities.
4	The community provides no social support in handling at-risk adolescents.	Social support in handling at-risk adolescents has begun to build.	Social support provided by the community is more targeted and planned in handling at-risk adolescents.
5	There has been no cooperation and coordination between Karang Taruna and outside parties in handling at-risk adolescents.	Forum Anak dan Karang Taruna has collaborated with PSBR Bandar Lampung City, DP3APM, DISPUSIP, LPA Lampung, and PUSPAGA Bandar Lampung City.	Increased cooperation and coordination in the treatment of at-risk adolescents.

Research shows that public knowledge in handling at-risk adolescents is still lacking (Wiguna et al., 2020). Society considers adolescent activities commonplace for children entering new stages of development. From the family side, it is also important that if they have provided education, clothing, food, and shelter have been given to adolescents, they consider having completed their duties and responsibilities as parents. The rest of the activities carried out by teenagers become their responsibility because they are considered to have been able to sort out what is considered good or bad. But in fact, this attitude backfires on parents, where adolescent activities become uncontrolled, so the influence of friendship and social environment or outside influences that enter the Beringin Raya Village environment makes adolescent behavior very risky. Researchers consider the roles of organizations such as Karang Taruna to be not optimal because they only carry out routine activities; there is no main innovation related to protection against risky adolescent activities.

Sustainable extension activities rarely occur in the Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City. So far, activities about preventing and

handling at-risk adolescents are still centered in each local RW. Researchers believe that representatives of Beringin Raya Village residents who participated in the activity did not transfer knowledge or information to a lower level, in this case, to the community itself.

In this case, researchers used interview and survey techniques to measure the knowledge level of the people of Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, and Bandar Lampung City. These results show that adolescents' and parents' personal and interpersonal aspects need improvement. Knowledge of the types of child problems, child protection, children's rights, helping skills, thinking and working skills, and the role of organizations needs to be improved. The aspect of knowledge and the skills to contribute to the organization is what teenagers and parents need to develop. So that they are more empowered by realizing what they need and doing so so they can affect the environment. This is in line with the theory put forward by George Herbert Mead in Hukama that in socialization, a person goes through the preparatory stage, the imitation stage, the ready-to-act stage, and the collective acceptance stage (Huang, 2022).

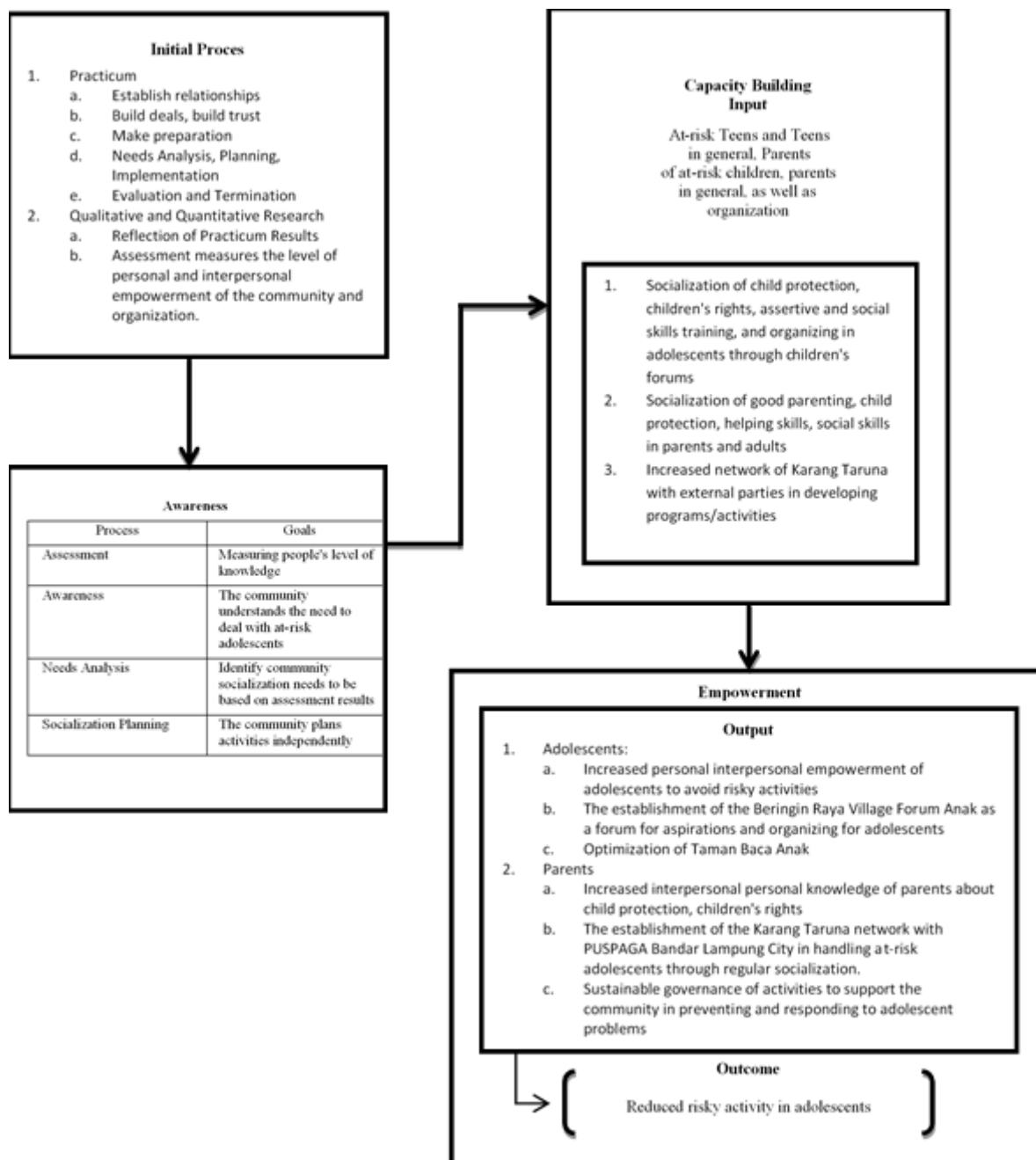


Figure 2. Model Formulation.

The results of reflection show that the level of knowledge affects society in handling at-risk adolescents. Limitations in society that require attention and solutions are personal aspects of children, such as knowledge of who can help if risky behavior occurs and following positive activities that can avoid risky behavior. Personal aspects of parents include knowledge of the definition of the child, types of problems, responsible

parties, and how to prevent and overcome problems of at-risk adolescents. Interpersonal aspects of information sharing skills, skills to help relatives overcome adolescent problems, working together to help relatives, and contributing to the organization. In the organizational aspect, key components include preparing human resources, managing budgets independently, and mobilizing community participation.

Socialization Needs

Based on the results of the level of community knowledge in handling at-risk adolescents, several aspects still need to be improved. These aspects include increasing personal and interpersonal knowledge in adolescents and parents. As for the aspect of organizational knowledge, the proposal of cadres to further improve the role of Karang Taruna and increase networking with external parties is what is needed by the organization, one of which is by building a network with the Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga (PUSPAGA) Bandar Lampung City.

Level of Socialization

Based on these aspects, it is necessary to arrange handling efforts by first identifying the needs of activities to optimize socialization activities to the community in handling at-risk adolescents. The effort refers to the role of the community in child protection according to Law No. 35 of 2014 Article 72. The need for activities that arise cannot be separated from efforts to ensure that the community is more capable of understanding and handling at-risk adolescents. A formulation based on the role of the community mentioned above will be a good foundation for preparing plans that touch adolescents, parents, adults, and organizations. The need for socialization activities for the community in handling at-risk adolescents are: 1) The need to increase personal and interpersonal knowledge in adolescents; 2) The need to increase personal and interpersonal knowledge in parents; 3) There is a need to increase the network of Karang Taruna with outside parties.

The need for socialization activities in the community is more towards community activities so that the community can organize social activities to reach needs or expand services and various activities needed in daily

community life. This aligns with Gunawan's opinion that the community decides what is needed, initiates is given, and is evaluated (Huang, 2022). Departing from the need for socialization activities to the community in handling at-risk adolescents, a plan of activities with the community was prepared and facilitated by researchers related to three things, namely: personal and interpersonal empowerment of children, personal and interpersonal empowerment of parents and increasing the network of Karang Taruna with external parties. In preparing the activity plan, a pragmatic perspective is also considered a frame of mind that can help strengthen and direct the plans made. The perspectives that researchers consider embracing the thinking in Mejía-Manzano et al. (2022) are: 1) The strength perspective views each individual as having the strength and ability to meet needs and overcome problems; 2) Ecological perspective, looking at individuals, their problems, and their resolution, occurs in their interaction with the larger social environment.

Based on a strengths perspective, each individual has the strength and ability to be able to meet needs and overcome problems. So, in the activity plan prepared, efforts are raised to optimize the potential and strength of the community. With its potential and strength, the community becomes more empowered, knows, and has its main skills in handling at-risk adolescents. The activities designed are expected to sensitize and encourage the community to have potential and strength that can be used.

Then, based on an ecological perspective, planned activities are from an approach that views people in their social environment. The environment should also encourage positive interactions between adolescents and family, friendships, and other services in

their social environment as a source of support for them.

Socialization Implementation

The next stage after the preparation of the plan is the implementation of the following activities: 1) Increasing the personal and interpersonal knowledge of adolescents; 2) increasing the personal and interpersonal knowledge of parents, and 3) increasing the network of Karang Taruna with external parties. These activities have been carried out and produced satisfactory results from the description above.

1) Increased personal and interpersonal knowledge

The implementation of this awareness-raising activity applies a strengths perspective, where in its implementation, efforts are made to optimize the potential or strength of the community to achieve the goals to be achieved. The aim is to create awareness that they have rights that must be protected and develop social skills and assertive skills. The strength and potential of adolescents utilized in this activity is to empower Taman Baca in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City, and based on the results of an agreement with youth groups to form the Beringin Raya Village Children's Forum, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City. It is hoped that this Children's Forum will become a forum for children's aspirations, expressing opinions, and learning to organize activities, especially those related to adolescents.

Strategies to improve adolescents' thinking and personal and interpersonal knowledge are appropriate. Besides, they are supported by learning to organize and convey aspirations through the forum they formed. To support this operation, researchers facilitate the Children's Forum administratively and legally by

making Details of the Main Tasks and Activities of the Children's Forum, Articles of Association of the Forum, and Village Decrees (SK), which are also submitted in stages to the District and the Bina Remaja Social Institution (PSBR) Bandar Lampung City. Appreciation came from the subdistrict, Karang Taruna district, and PBSR Bandar Lampung City. As a form of appreciation for the Children's Forum that was formed, PSBR Bandar Lampung City provided children's forum manuals, flyers, and brochures that can support the Taman Baca. This adds to the network of the Beringin Raya Village Children's Forum, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City in carrying out activities to develop their thinking and independence even though they remain under the guidance and direction of adults.

2) Increased personal and interpersonal knowledge of parents

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

The existence of this empowerment improvement activity is expected to increase the insight and capacity of

parents and adults to realize an empowered society in handling at-risk adolescents. So that parents and adults are more aware of playing an active role in improving welfare and the continuity of adequate care, this activity is considered effective, with residents' enthusiasm in providing feedback and direct consultation with LPA Lampung. Through the facilitation of Karang Taruna, these activities are expected to be sustainable so that the community is more empowered both from personal and interpersonal aspects.

3) Increased network of Karang Taruna with outside parties

Increasing the network of Karang Taruna with outside parties is considered an important part. Initially, the results showed a lack of capabilities in preparing human resources, managing budgets independently, and mobilizing community participation. However, based on the needs discussion and planning with Karang Taruna cadres, an innovation is needed by Karang Taruna through increased networking with outside parties. This is because, so far, the activities carried out are watched. Therefore, Karang Taruna develops a network with a system of social support sources by accessing systems that exist outside its social environment. In this activity, an ecological perspective is applied, where Karang Taruna develops its network with a larger outside system and can influence and assist in overcoming child protection problems, especially at-risk adolescents in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City.

The resource system accessed by Karang Taruna is the Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) Bandar Lampung City. It acts as an extension and consultation on various family, adolescent, child protection, and parenting issues. The development of the

network by Karang Taruna is also an innovation, so the community has access to family problems, adolescents, child protection, and parenting.

Evaluation of Socialization Activities

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

1) Input

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

2) Process

Furthermore, in the aspect of the activity process, it was considered appropriate to increase community empowerment where 22 out of 30 invited participants were present, and from adolescents, 15 out of 20 participants were involved in this activity. The planning has taken the time and implementation of activities, and each activity went well and smoothly.

3) Output

There are several things that can be seen in this aspect of output, namely: a) Adolescents know about child protection, children's rights, and how to develop social skills and assertive skills; b) Adolescents have a place to convey aspirations, accommodate ideas, and develop their ideas by forming the Beringin Raya Village Forum Anak; c) Parents and adults understand child

protection, social skills, responding to cases, skills to help relatives, and the flow of complaints and are willing to be pioneers and reporters of child protection; d) Karang Taruna develops networks with the Bandar Lampung City Youth Development Social Institution (PSBR) in terms of counseling on child protection, children's rights, parenting, adolescent and family problems by involving regularly every month during POSYANDU activities by providing special table slots for socialization and consultation with PUSPAGA for free. This is a form of sustainability of activities carried out by researchers; e) Willingness to commit is an expected outcome of this activity. Adolescents, parents, adults, and government officials are willing to help each other and coordinate to increase community empowerment in handling at-risk adolescents.

4) Outcome

There are several things that can be seen in this aspect of outcome, namely: a) The parties involved understand the importance of having knowledge and skills to be more empowered in handling at-risk adolescents; b) There is an understanding that in implementing child protection (social activities), cooperation and coordination between the parties involved are needed so that community empowerment can run well; c) The willingness of parties to be able to help each other and provide support increases community empowerment in handling at-risk adolescents.

There is a community commitment not to rely on the help of researchers, but building networks with external parties can make the community more empowered, and community empowerment activities can be carried out in a sustainable manner.

CONCLUSION

Socialization initiatives aimed at risk management within the community target three key community segments: adolescents, parents, and local organizations. Specifically for adolescents, the program focuses on enhancing their personal, interpersonal, and organizational knowledge. The activities in this phase involve imparting knowledge and skills to adolescents, ensuring their understanding of child protection, children's rights, social skills, assertiveness, and critical thinking skills, and fostering a platform for voicing their aspirations through the Beringin Raya Village Forum Anak in Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City. Additionally, the optimization of the Taman Baca Anak further supports these endeavors. Parents increase their personal and interpersonal knowledge through understanding child protection, children's rights and good communication with children, social skills, helping and responding to cases, understanding of social skills, helping relatives, and how parents and adults respond to cases that occur in adolescents. In the organization, the development of the Karang Taruna network of Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City, with the Bandar Lampung City Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) was carried out to expand and add a resource system that can help increase community and organizational empowerment in child protection, especially handling at-risk adolescents in Beringin Raya Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City. This collaboration is carried out through PUSPAGA's contribution to monthly activities at the Multipurpose Building of Karang Taruna by regularly providing material on child protection, parenting, family, and adolescents. In forthcoming research, it is anticipated that educational interventions will be utilized to enhance

the understanding of both at-risk adolescents and their parents regarding the significance of adolescent self-awareness and the facilitation of effective parent-child communication.

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