



Resocialization for Victims of Sexual Violence at the Social Rehabilitation Center for Children who Need Special Protection (BRSAMPK) Rumbai Pekanbaru

Rio Alfasyah¹, Rd. Siti Sofro Sidiq², Risdayani³

^{1,2,3}Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Riau University

Email : rio.fasyah@gmail.com¹, sitisofrosidiq@lecturer.unri.ac.id², risdayati@lecturer.unri.ac.id³

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received: 10/08/2021
Revised: 20/08/2021
Accepted: 30/08/2021

Keywords:
Children, Resocialization,
BRSAMPK Rumbai Pekanbaru

ABSTRACT

Implementation of resocialization for victims of sexual violence at the social rehabilitation center for children who need special protection (BRSAMPK) Rumbai Pekanbaru. This research was conducted at BRSAMPK Rumbai Pekanbaru. The purpose of this research is to find out the resocialization process carried out by social workers to children who are victims of sexual violence and to find out the obstacles that affect the implementation of the resocialization process carried out by social workers to children who are victims of sexual violence. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach using purposive sampling technique. The number of informants in this study were five informants and one key informant. The results obtained are that social workers carry out the stages of resocialization of child victims of sexual violence with interventions carried out through psychosocial therapy. Resocialization in the social environment of children who are victims of sexual violence is also carried out, including the family environment, community, schools, course institutions where social workers advocate so that children can be well received in that environment. Social workers carry out a monitoring process that is carried out at the advanced guidance stage to see the developments that occur in children after social rehabilitation is carried out. Meanwhile, the obstacles encountered by social workers do not come from internal social workers. However, the obstacle comes from the child himself being traumatized by the events he has experienced. Other obstacles arise in the family environment that rejects the existence of children and the community environment that carries out a bad stigma against children.

Copyright © 2021 Jurnal Mantik.
All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Children are victims who are always the targets of sexual violence because children are considered weak and powerless when sexual violence occurs. Children also become figures who have a high level of dependence on adults around the child's environment. This causes the child to have no power when the abuser threatens the child. Children are threatened so that all sexual acts they experience are not reported to anyone. Most of the cases reported by the perpetrators were the closest people to the victims. Not least, the perpetrators are people who have dominance over children who are victims of sexual violence, such as parents and teachers. None of the perpetrators of sexual violence against children can be identified, on that basis, perpetrators of sexual violence against children can be committed by anyone and anywhere (Hasanah&Raharjo, 2016).

Protection of children is all forms of activity aimed at claiming and protecting children and their rights. Children must receive protection so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally on the basis of human dignity and prestige, and receive protection based on violence, exploitation and discrimination. In general, child victims of sexual violence are the involvement of a child in all types of sexual activities that occur before the child reaches a certain age limit. Child victims of sexual violence can be in the form of various things such as touching children with sexual motives, forcing children to have sex, forcing children to perform sexual acts, showing body parts to be shown, prostitution and sexual exploitation. Children are individuals who are not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb (Central Bureau of



Statistics, 2017).

The justice system for child victims, children can act as child witnesses, this is because children can convey information in the context of prosecution, investigation, and control in court according to vision, hearing, and events that happened to them. Article 23 paragraph (2) of the Juvenile Justice Law decides that in giving the right to a statement during a trial in court, an individual who is the child of the victim and the child giving testimony must include both parents and guardians who are believed to make the witness's child and victim's child feel calm. In addition, when the child informs the statement as a child of the victim and/or child of a witness, he or she can give a statement outside the trial which is carried out by considering it in order to avoid anything that affects the mental condition of the child victim and child witness. This proves that the victim's child was monitored in terms of his trauma and conditions when he was a victim of a criminal act. The Juvenile Justice Law with Article 89 states that "Child Victims and/or Witness Children are entitled to all protections and rights regulated in the provisions of the legislation." Apart from the rights of children in laws and regulations, children of witnesses and victims have rights in the social rehabilitation and medical rehabilitation provided, child safety is guaranteed and access to information is facilitated in case development (Dewi& Utama, 2018; Achmad, 2021).

The responsibility to look after and care for children should be borne by parents, family or society. The government has the responsibility to provide supporting infrastructure to carry out child protection. In order to ensure the growth and development of children who require special needs, the government through the Ministry of Social Affairs seeks to ensure that children are in conflict with the law (ABH) and children who are victims of sexual violence, whether perpetrators are minors, victims and witnesses who are still underage so that they can be protected. specifically from social workers who work in the social rehabilitation center for children who need special protection (BRSAMPK) RumbaiPekanbaru.

The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) noted that the number of victims of sexual violence against children has fluctuated every year. In 2016, sexual violence against children amounted to 192 people, in 2017 there were 188 people, in 2018 there were 182 people, in 2019 there were 190 people, and in 2020 there were 419 people (KPAI, 2021).

The focus of this research is to look at the stages of resocialization carried out by social workers for children who are victims of sexual violence. The stage of resocialization carried out by social workers begins when the child undergoes a series of therapies so that the child can resocialize with his social environment when the child has undergone termination or termination of the social rehabilitation service contract and the child returns to his social environment. Before the termination process is carried out, the social worker looks at the child's social environment first to obtain information about the attitude of the family and society when the child returns to his/her social environment. At this stage, the child's social environment is prepared to be able to accept the child again without any bad stigma or rejection that will cause the child to be traumatized again. Therefore, this study looks at the stages of resocialization carried out by social workers to prepare children, families, communities and schools so that children's lives can be guaranteed after children return to their social environment. Social rehabilitation activities will be in vain if the child is traumatized again because the social environment is not supportive, that's why this stage of resocialization is very important to carry out and the urgency of this resocialization is the focus of the author's discussion.

Social workers are one of the task units with a very large role in the intervention of child victims of sexual violence in the social rehabilitation center for children who need special protection (BRSAMPK) RumbaiPekanbaru. Almost all activities of children who are victims of sexual violence, especially on weekdays, are accompanied by social workers. This is because social workers are fully responsible for the social rehabilitation process. These activities include psychosocial therapy, mental spiritual therapy, physical therapy, livelihood therapy (skills and entrepreneurship), and morning meetings. Prior to the social rehabilitation process, social workers are also involved in the assessment of service recipients, especially children who are victims of sexual violence. Assessment is needed to find out the depth of physical and psychological problems in the child and also to find out the interests and talents of the child. After that, social workers accompany children, this is done as a form of intervention to children. If the child requires physical treatment, it is the social worker who accompanies the child to the hospital and also in the case of severe trauma to the child who is the victim of sexual violence, the social worker who accompanies the child to be taken to a clinical psychologist.

Based on the author's observations, children who are still in preparation for returning to their families still have difficulties in communication. However, social workers continue to provide assistance to children

who are victims of sexual violence so that they can communicate well through psychosocial therapy activities. In this activity, children are taught how to behave and behave with other people. The social worker who guides the child so that the child can be well socialized so that when he is returned to his family the child will feel more confident because he has been given an understanding of values and norms by social workers, one of which is when psychosocial therapy is carried out. This therapy is carried out every working day accompanied by social workers in the afternoon and evening.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Socialization

According to Lindriati in (Sawitri et al., 2021), socialization is a stage that is carried out when understanding a norm, habit, behavior, value, and everything related to it which is carried out based on fluency in terms of a person can contribute based on smoothness in a process in which the social life of the individual can run according to his daily activities.

According to Mead in (Sunarto, 2005) members of a new community group need to learn existing roles. At this stage, individuals try to learn about their own roles and those of others. According to Mead, there are stages carried out by an individual in socialization

a. First Stage: Preparatory Stage

At this stage, the child is first born and prepares to identify his social environment. Children also identify themselves in order to understand their personality. At this stage, the child tries to imitate what others do even though it is still not perfect. For example, simple words, such as, papa, mama, and grandmother.

b. Second Stage: Play Stage

At this stage, children who are still at an early age see and play the roles played by other people around the child by imitating the actions of others. However, the child does not know for sure about the roles he plays.

c. Third Stage: Game stage

At this stage, the child begins to clearly understand the role played by himself and the role played by others. For example, when a child plays a soccer game, the child already knows his role in the position of a soccer match and also knows the role of the opposing party.

d. Fourth Stage: Generalized Order

At this stage, people have been able to take the role of others as a whole. At this stage, a person has been able to interact well with other people. When a person reaches this stage, Mead assumes that the person has been able to perform the role of another.

2.2 Social Work

According to the Ministry of Social Affairs in (Pekei, 2019), social work is a profession that provides assistance in solving a problem, empowering, and motivating human social change when interacting with the environment at the level of individuals, families, groups, organizations and society as a whole in order to increase the level of welfare. social. Social work in intervening is based on the concepts of human behavior, the community environment, and based on the principles of human rights and justice by taking into account the factors of Indonesian social culture and dynamic interactions between the regional, state, and world levels.

According to the International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) in (Asquith et al., 2005), social work is a profession that supports social change, problem solving in human relations, and empowerment and liberation of people to improve welfare. Utilizing theories of human behavior and social systems, social work intervenes at the points at which people interact with their environment. The principles of human rights and social justice are the basis of social work.

According to (Sajid, 2012), there are several principles in social work, including the following:

- a. Acceptance Principle
- b. Individualization Principle
- c. The Principle of Destiny
- d. Principles of Attitude and Judging Attitude
- e. Principle of Confidentiality
- f. Intentional Expression of Feelings



2.3 Child Victims of Sexual Violence

Child victims of sexual violence are a form of relationship or interaction in which individuals as perpetrators (adults and children) and children as victims are used and used as targets to satisfy the libido of perpetrators of sexual violence. Ways that can be done by perpetrators in carrying out their actions are by using coercion, threats, deception and suppression of children. (Hermawati, 2017).

Child Victims of sexual violence are all things in the form of actions that arise from the nature of coercion or threats to have sexual relations, commit acts of torture or do sadistic things and leave someone who is still a child after having sexual relations with the child. All acts that refer to acts of sexual harassment of children, such as in schools, families, and the environment around children's settlements are acts of violence or violate the rights that must be owned by children (Suyanto, 2010).

Definition of child victims of sexual violence, involvement of dependent children and adolescents in sexual activities with adults, or persons who are older or older, where there are differences in age, size or power, where children are used as sexual objects for the satisfaction of those who older. needs or wants, where the child is unable to give consent because of an imbalance of power, or mental or physical disability (Sanderson, 2004).

3. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative method. The approach used in this research is descriptive, with this, the author can describe the phenomenon of the resocialization process. The results of the study will be analyzed by analyzing the theories that have been presented so that from this research conclusions will be obtained from this phenomenon. Determination of informants in this study using purposive sampling technique, this technique is the method used in selecting samples using certain criteria. The sample obtained from this study was the head of the Rumbai BRSAMPK Pekanbaru as key informants and five informants who were social workers who served as resocialization implementers at the Center for the Social Rehabilitation of Children Needing Special Protection (BRSAMPK) Rumbai Pekanbaru (Martono, 2015).

Qualitative research can be interpreted as a method that can be understood in depth about the meaning obtained from a number of individuals or groups that are assumed to be part of a social phenomenon or phenomenon (Creswell, 2014).

Data analysis is used in terms of data that has two categories, namely field or area data during interviews or also known as domain analysis data. According to Miles and Huberman, in the implementation of qualitative data analysis, it is carried out interactively through the process of data reduction, data display and verification (Sugiyono, 2012).

4. Research Results and Discussion

4.1 The Process of Resocializing Children Victims of Sexual Violence

According to Mead in (Sunarto, 2005) members of new community groups need to learn existing roles. At this stage, individuals try to learn about their own roles and those of others. According to Mead, there are stages carried out by an individual in socialization. The first stage is the preparatory stage, at this stage, the child is first born and prepares to identify his social environment. Children also identify themselves in order to understand their personality. At this stage, the child tries to imitate what others do even though it is still not perfect. For example, simple words, such as, papa, mama, and grandmother. The second stage is the Play Stage, at this stage, children who are still at an early age see and play the roles played by other people around the child by imitating the actions of others. However, the child does not know for sure about the roles he plays. The third stage is the game stage, at this stage, the child begins to clearly understand the role played by himself and the role played by others. For example, when a child plays a soccer game, the child already knows his role in the position of a soccer match and also knows the role of the opposing party. The fourth stage is the Generalized Order, at this stage, people have been able to take on the roles of others as a whole. At this stage, a person has been able to interact well with other people. When a person reaches this stage, Mead assumes that the person has been able to perform the role of another.

The resocialization process is a stage of a series of social rehabilitation of children victims of sexual violence at the social rehabilitation center for children who need special protection (BRSAMPK) Rumbai Pekanbaru. Resocialization of child victims of sexual violence is the responsibility of social workers

so that children's social functioning can be restored. Social workers are individuals who have social expertise, especially in dealing with social problems that occur in the community, especially children who are victims of sexual violence.

4.2 Preparation of Children Before Resocialization

Each individual has a different personality even though they are in the same family. This can happen because the experience gained by each individual is different. Although individuals can experience similarities in terms of experience, different experiences will make these individuals have different personalities from one another. The experience gained as the first child is certainly different from the experience gained as the second child and so on. Personality is also shaped by the influence of other parties who can provide new experiences for an individual. The experiences that an individual gathers together with the personality because the value of the experiences that have been gained by the individual is ingrained. Piaget thought that there were differences in thinking between children and adults. An individual will experience a thought process leading to logical and advanced thinking. The process of development in an individual's thinking is obtained through the learning process (Horton & Hunt, 1987)

Before children who are victims of sexual violence undergo the resocialization process, preparations are needed to provide children who are victims of sexual violence with provisions to socialize when they are returned to their social environment.

a. Physical Therapy

Physical therapy is an activity for health checks, arts, sports and hygiene which are followed by children who are victims of sexual violence every day for the child's physical fitness. If further treatment is required, the child will be referred to the nearest health facility for further physical treatment. Gymnastics activities carried out with caregivers, sports activities such as bicycles provided by the BRSAMPK RumbaiPekanbaru and leisurely walks accompanied by caregivers, in addition to physical activities in the form of physical fitness and sports, other physical activities, namely farming activities, and activities involving other physical elements. . In addition to making physical fitness, physical therapy also aims to restore children's mental health.

b. Spiritual Mental Therapy

Spiritual mental therapy is a therapy carried out by children with religious instructors, but the instructors are provided for Islam only, namely clerics who are intended to make children understand the teachings of their religion again. spiritual mentality. Spiritual mental therapy aims for children to be able to change themselves from within through the guidance of religious understanding from within the child which can arise from a deeper understanding of religion. This spiritual mental therapy is adjusted to the beliefs held by the child. For example, if the child is Muslim, then the child will always be taught to pray five times a day and taught the Koran and religious guidance through religious instructors provided by BRSAMPK RumbaiPekanbaru. This therapy is a useful therapy in order to increase the child's faith in God and not be dissolved in the problems faced by the child before. This therapy is expected to be able to change the child without coercion, purely coming from himself without coercion from any party so that the changes in the child can last a long time and do not return to reflecting on the problems he faces so that the child can rise from adversity and can live again normally without any feelings of guilt. afraid.

c. Psychosocial Therapy

Psychosocial therapy is a therapy that is very decisive in shaping the personality of children so that children who are victims of sexual violence are able to survive their problems in the past and can return to their social environment without the psychological burden they have experienced due to past events. Psychosocial therapy is carried out by social workers every day with a teaching approach for children who receive services, especially children who are victims of sexual violence so that these children can recover socially when they return to their social environment without worrying about their past.

d. Livelihood Therapy (Skills and Entrepreneurship).

Livelihood therapy is a therapy that includes children's skills in the fields provided by BRSAMPK RumbaiPekanbaru, these skills consist of salon and sewing skills. But in 2021 the skills provided are sewing skills. Vocational skills are skills that target certain specializations in the field of engineering. The facilities provided by the BRSAMPK RumbaiPekanbaru are vocational facilities in the form of catering. This therapy aims for children to have independence after the child is given skills training that is of interest to the child. The ability possessed by the child is expected to increase the child's self-



confidence when returning to his social environment. These interests and talents are determined by the child at the assessment stage where the social worker asks the child about the skills he is interested in.

4.3 Resocialization in the Social Environment of Children Victims of Sexual Violence

Resocialization is one of the stages of a series of social rehabilitation undertaken by child victims of sexual violence at BRSAMPK Rumbai Pekanbaru. The implementation of resocialization aims to prepare children to return to their social environment.

a. Family

Guidance to families so that families understand the conditions experienced by children and can accept these conditions. This is useful so that children are educated about how to behave in dealing with families without any pressure that causes fear. The goal is to strengthen the family. Families are also given an understanding of the changes that occur in their children during the social rehabilitation process. Visits before termination of service are needed so that social workers can invite their families to take care of their children again.

b. Society

The implementation of the resocialization process is needed to prepare children to return to the community and prepare the community to be able to accept child victims of sexual violence in their condition after social rehabilitation. Social workers must ensure the environmental conditions in which children who are victims of sexual violence live, whether the community wholeheartedly accepts children who are victims of sexual violence to return. If not, the social worker will provide guidance to the child's environment after being returned so that the child does not experience trauma due to his environment again. An indicator of the success of a resocialization is if the child can be well received by the community without any stigmatization from the community towards child victims of sexual violence.

c. School

Child victims of sexual violence have the right to return to school, both during social rehabilitation, and after social rehabilitation is carried out and the child returns to his social environment. If children want to go back to school, social workers make efforts so that school access can be reopened for children who are victims of sexual violence. Social workers and social worker service units work together with the school so that children can be accepted back into school.

If the child has been admitted to the BRSAMPK Rumbai Pekanbaru for a social rehabilitation process, the social worker notifies the school that the child cannot participate in learning during the social rehabilitation process. Social workers try to prevent the child from being expelled from school and given away. In addition, online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic can also be held while the social rehabilitation process is still being carried out, facilitated by the Rumbai Pekanbaru BRSAMPK officer by providing a caregiver's cellphone while the learning is taking place.

d. Course Institute

Services that are connected between institutions are needed so that children can channel their skills through the world of work, the institutions in question are job training centers. Basic skills have been possessed by children during the rehabilitation process. Job training centers can continue to provide advanced skills and entrepreneurial knowledge that are useful for children to be able to compete in the world of work. In addition, the involvement of referring institutions is also needed to open access for children so that they can enter the world of work after they are of sufficient age. If the child's age is not sufficient, the child can do an internship first after the social rehabilitation process is carried out. Access to internships in the workplace can be provided by job training centers or referring institutions according to the skills possessed by the child.

4.4 Advanced Guidance

Within three months after the termination was carried out, the social worker visited the family home of the child victims of sexual violence (Home Visit). This is done to see the development that occurs in children, both physical, psychological, and social development. In contrast to the resocialization activities carried out by guidance to families and communities, this follow-up guidance was not carried out, only activities were carried out to monitor children's development after undergoing the social rehabilitation process. In addition, social workers also observe children's daily activities, such as questioning children about their school, and about the smoothness of children in socializing with their environment. Follow-up guidance is carried out to see the development of behavior that occurs in children who are victims of sexual violence.

Social workers ensure that the child has changed his behavior, who was previously traumatized, can begin to socialize with his social environment.

4.5 Barriers affecting the Implementation of Resocialization

The obstacles experienced by children are related to the family's readiness to accept children who are victims of sexual violence again being cared for by their families until the child is able to take responsibility for himself personally. Barriers also arise from within the child because they have not been able to accept their social environment. This is due to the trauma that the child will still experience when the child returns to the environment because that environment previously made the child a victim of sexual violence. Barriers also arise from other social environments, such as the community environment which rejects the existence of the child to return to his or her environment because the child is a victim of sexual violence who is seen as bad by the community and is considered to cause disgrace to the environment, resulting in rejection from the community. Social workers continue to strive so that children can be accepted back into their social environment in any case that happens to children, because children are still in their childhood and still need further care by their families.

Barriers to resocialization carried out by social workers do not come from the social workers themselves. Social workers only carry out according to the procedures set by the government. Barriers arise from other parties who cannot accept children fully so that social workers must approach those who cause obstacles from which resocialization, the social environment of children is an obstacle for social workers in carrying out their duties so that children can be well received in their environment. and children can return to socializing without causing a sense of trauma where the source of trauma can arise from the environment where the child lives. For this reason, social workers try to get children to be treated well by the community and their families so that children get a decent life without environmental pressures that cause children to experience trauma.

5. Conclusions

Social workers are the task unit of BRSAMPK RumbaiPekanbaru which prepares children before the resocialization process and the child's social environment as well as conducts follow-up guidance (Monitoring).

The obstacles that were found by social workers during the resocialization process were first, found in children who still wanted to be in BRSAMPK RumbaiPekanbaru because children were still traumatized by their social environment. Second, it was found that when children needed treatment, the child victims of sexual violence were not covered by BPJS Kesehatan, so the medical expenses were borne by BRSAMPK RumbaiPekanbaru with the help of donors. Third, the obstacles that exist in the victim's family who refuse the existence of their child to return. Another obstacle that arises from the family is when a child who is a victim of sexual violence gives birth to a baby, the family does not want to take care of the baby. Fourth, it is found in the rejection or bad stigma received from the community.

6. References

- [1] Achmad, W. RW (2021). Conflict Resolution of Remote Indigenous Communities (Overview of The Sociology Communication). LEGAL BRIEF, 10(2), 280-286.
- [2] Asquith, S., Clark, C., & Waterhouse, L. (2005). The Role of the Social Worker in the Twenty First Century: a Literature Review. 47.
- [3] Badan Pusat Statistik. (2017). Statistik Gender Tematik – Mengakhiri Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Anak Di Indonesia. Jakarta: Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak.
- [4] Creswell, John W. (2014). Research Design. In Yogyakarta. Pustaka Pelajar.
- [5] Dewi, D. M. A. P., & Utama, I. M. A. (2018). Hak-hak anak sebagai korban dalam undang- undang system peradilan pidana anak dikaitkan dengan pendekatan keadilan restoratif. Jurnal hukum Universitas Udayana 2–6.
- [6] Hasanah, U., & Raharjo, S. T. (2016). Penanganan Kekerasan Anak Berbasis Masyarakat. Share : Social Work Journal, 6(1), 6–7.
- [7] Hermawati, I. (2017). Kekerasan Seksual Anak Terhadap Anak. In Yogyakarta: B2BP3KS.
- [8] Horton, P. B., & Hunt, C. L. (1987). Sosiologi. In Jakarta: Erlangga.
- [9] KPAI (2021). Data Kasus Pengaduan Anak 2016–2020. KPAI. bankdata.kpai.go.id diakses pada tanggal 28 Agustus 2021.



- [10] Martono, N. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Sosial: Konsep-KonsepKunci*. In Jakarta. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- [11] Nulhaqim, S. A., & Sulastri, S. (2019). Analisis Faktor Eksternal Dan Faktor Internal Organisasi Pelayanan Sosial Relawan Muda Riau. *JISPO Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 9(1), 155-170.
- [12] Nurwati, N., & Mulyana, N. (2021). RESILIENSI KELUARGA SINGLE PARENT DENGAN ANAK SKIZOFRENIA. *MEDIA BINA ILMIAH*, 14(8), 3061-3064.
- [13] Pekei, A. (2019). *Pekerjaan Sosial dan Penanganan Masalah Sosial*. In Jayapura: Intrans Publishing.
- [14] PrawiraW, R., Maulida, H., & Achmad, W. (2021). Narrating the Implementation of Social Welfare Community Program. *Review of International Geographical Education Online*, 11(5), 228-235.
- [15] Sajid, I. A. (2012). *Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare: Social Work Principles*. Peshawar: University of Peshawar.
- [16] Sanderson, C. (2004). *The Seduction of Children: Empowering Parents and Teachers to Protect Children from Child Sexual Abuse*. In London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.
- [17] Sawitri, O. E., Imran, I., & Ramadhan, I. (2021). Sosialisasi Keluarga Dalam Membentuk Kepribadian Anak (Studi Pada Keluarga Rumah Tangga Guru MA Islamiyah). *Jurnal Sosialisasi: Jurnal Hasil Pemikiran, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Keilmuan Sosiologi Pendidikan*, 1(1), 10-21.
- [18] Sidiq, R. S. S., & Achmad, R. W. W. (2020). Gender aspects in remote indigenous community empowerment program in Indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 12(6), 2104–2109. <https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V12I6/S20201172>
- [19] Sidiq, R. S. S., & Maulida, H. (2021). Exploring Health Disparities in Indigenous Akit Tribal Community in Riau Province. *MIMBAR: Jurnal Sosial dan Pembangunan*, 37(1).
- [20] Sidiq, R. S. S., Jalil, A., & Achmad, R. W. W. (2021). Virtual World Solidarity: How Social Solidarity is Built on the Crowdfunding Platform Kitabisa. com. *Webology*, 18(1), 192-202.
- [21] Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. In Bandung. Alfabeta.
- [22] Sunarto, K. (2005). *Pengantar Sosiologi*. In Jakarta: Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.
- [23] Suyanto, B. (2010). *Masalah social anak*. In Jakarta: Kencana.

