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RESPONSIVE SERVICE FOR CHILDREN ASSISTED IN CASES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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ABSTRACT

Cases of sexual violence have not subsided with the advancement of the times, even now the perpetrators of sexual violence are underage and still teenagers, where according to the existing law they are placed in special development institutions for children to continue to be given the right to education and serve a sentence for crimes that have been committed. done. Feelings of regret, loss of purpose after they were released, and lack of attention from their parents affected their psychology so they needed the help of a counselor. One of the services that can be provided to help actors is responsive service. The effectiveness of this responsive service is a research goal where the Special Development Institute for Blitar children is a place of research through the case study method with observation and interviews as data collection techniques. The results obtained after conducting a case study can be concluded that it is true that counselors provide counseling services, and counselors usually provide narrative therapy techniques, self-management, and relaxation techniques which of course can be adapted to the counselee's condition and religious principles as a guide to help the psychological problems of perpetrators of violence sex through responsive services.

Keywords: Sexual Violence, Perpetrators, Responsive Service, Counseling Services.

INTRODUCTION

Children are the potential of the nation who are expected to make good contributions to the nation and state. From this, parents are expected to give special attention and quality education to their children. In the process of growth, each child will experience a different process. As for some children, they will experience confusion in finding their identity, so that sometimes they will make mistakes and irregularities to actions related to the law. Some examples of these actions are theft, drug use, traffic violations, brawls, sexual violence, and several other cases.

Sexual violence against children is one of the most worrying issues in society. Children who are victims of sexual violence experience deep physical and psychological suffering, and the effects can last throughout their lives. In Indonesia, cases of sexual violence against children continue to increase, recording alarming statistics. According to data taken from the 2018 SPNHAR (National Survey of Child and Adolescent Life Experiences), the majority of perpetrators of sexual violence in the age range of 13-17 years come from peers or partners/boyfriends. The presence of institutions such as the Blitar Child Special Development Service (LPKA) is very important to provide guidance such as protection and rehabilitation for children who have done things that are not appropriate.

LPKA Blitar is an institution that focuses on fostering and protecting children, has an important role in providing services for children who are involved in other cases of violence, not only sexual violence. So far, LPKA Blitar has tried to provide the best assistance and support they can. However, in facing increasingly complex and varied problems, efforts to improve the quality and responsiveness of services are an important requirement. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen collaboration with various parties, such as the authorities, medical personnel, and other institutions involved in handling cases of sexual violence against children. Good cooperation between all these parties will ensure that children receive comprehensive and integrated services, starting from medical, psychological, educational, to social rehabilitation aspects.

is important to realize that LPKA Blitar also has a big responsibility in handling and preventing cases of violence that occur within the institution. In an effort to prevent acts of violence, be it physical, psychological, psychological or other forms of violence, it is necessary to carry out an in-depth analysis of the factors underlying the violent behavior of each individual fostered child. Identifying the background of past traumatic experiences, potentially harmful behavior patterns, and potential triggers for violence is a very important first step in providing intervention and rehabilitation.

This article aims to identify potential detrimental behavior patterns and understand the psychological background of assisted children involved in cases of violence in these institutions. Through a deeper understanding, it is hoped that LPKA Blitar will be able to develop a rehabilitation program that is more effective and focused on positive behavior change. The ultimate goal is to help assisted children overcome their internal problems and avoid behavior that is harmful to themselves and others, so that they are able to return to society as individuals with positive morals and not to commit acts of violence again.

METHODOLOGY

This research method uses a case study method with a qualitative approach because the data is processed in descriptive form and researchers have deeply explored the counseling program provided to children accompanying sexual violence. Data collection is carried out in detail through observation and interviews with professionals (counselors). Data collection techniques in research aim to obtain relevant and accurate information for the success of research. Data collection techniques can be done in various ways, such as observation, interviews, and literary studies. In this study researchers used data collection techniques in the form of observation, according to Sutrisno Hadi the observation method is interpreted as observation, systematic recording of the phenomenon studied. And according to Nana Sudjana, observation is systematic observation and recording of observed symptoms. Based on the above understanding, the observation method is a way of collecting information through direct observation of the news or events witnessed. After various considerations, the researcher decided LPKA Blitar as an observation location that is expected to support the research process.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Following are data and information obtained after do studies case at LPKA Blitar through Observation and Interview. List of Questions counselor:

Introduction counselor

Answer: "My name is Vindy, graduate majoring in Guidance and Counseling S1 at State University of Malang in 2010"

- 1. Already how long work here?
 - Answer: "I started working at LPKA Blitar since 2013, originally in parts classifier"
- 2. is comfortable Work here?
 - Answer: "I feel convenient, because environment mutually supportive work though of course become counselor drain power but keep enjoying"
- 3. What's the most impressive thing during Work here?
 - Answer: "In the past There is a child frequent construction hurt self his Alone Because desire his no followed, at first party guard always obey desire the child, then because the child's actions are already worrying and trying handled by the counselor no there is influence, then referenced to the RSJ for examination, will but after checking the child has no disorder psychologist and counselor suspect Such actions only aims to fulfill desire the child, finally party counselor suggest not obey desire his although He hurt himself alone, end his hose a number of time the child is gone hurt self his yourself & follow activity as usual"
- 4. Is counselor here only handle a number of child just or all existing child here?
 - Answer: "Sure counselor here handle all child built except case child drugs handled medically especially before and because limitations amount counselor so handling done in a manner take turns"
- 5. What reason just make child child Can be in place this?

Answer: "Lots of cases like rape, violence sex, drugs, to murder which has the longest sentence of 10 years, will but sometimes. There is free child with on purpose do A error so you can return to LPKA, because when outside the child already has no one or condition his more comfortable when are in the given LPKA consumption routine, place sleep and activity everyday."

6. How long term child child is at here?

Answer: "Very diverse, but the longest prison term is 10 years with case murder"

7. How if child child here feel bored / homesick? is there is timetable visit?

Answer: "Lots of activity done everyday like cleaning, school, studying study, and no only That they usually do too play ball or activity others so that No feel bored, to visit parents No There is timetable special, will but usually they only leave goods or food to his son and even There is child building that doesn't Once contacted or even leave goods to his son"

8. How method face child child here? is There is technique special in deal with it?

Answer: "Nothing technique special handling child build, usually mix a number of techniques and approaches, however focus my main emphasize is on aspect religion in order for them have guidelines for doing an Action"

- 9. How If child built do masturbation? Especially in children with case violence and harassment sexual Answer: "To prevent that 's us busy they with various activity from Morning until Evening like clean up School, worship, recite the Koran, play ball, so focus they distracted with more activities positive"
- 10. How connection between one child with the others?

Answer: "Relationship One each other running with fine, but Once There is cases of bullying but have been handled and guided to speak up if happen bullying case again"

ABH Questionnaire

1. How your life before is at here?

Answer:

- a. ABH "D" 17 years: Before enter to LPKA "D" attended junior high school and became driver koi fish expedition and driver truck fruit.
- b. ABH "B" 17 years: "B" is a student active 12th grade at SMK 1 Mayayan Madison.

Conclusion: Background life of ABH in LPKA Blitar different different of course and running like children in general .

2. Do you have plan after go out from here?

Answer:

- a. ABH "D" 17 years : "I want request Sorry to both parents I, work and make my parents happy".
- b. ABH "B" 17 years: "B" plans to work in Kalimantan to follow footsteps Older brother his older son Formerly Work there.

Conclusion: Because in LPKA there is formal education that allows ABH to remain get education. Then there is similarity from the two ABHs are desire to work and help the economy family.

3. What do you want most moment this?

Answer:

a. ABH "D" 17 years: "I want call parents and ask Sorry on what happened to me".

b. ABH "B" 17 years: Very desirable thing this time by "B" of course is return go home. But one _ hope Another biggest is He can move to prison in Madiun with hope can near with family. If he stepped on ages 18/19, he can move going to prison in Madiun because it belongs age mature and not included in the age at LPKA Blitar. And luckily on some month near this, he will departed going to prison in Madiun together some ABH due has fulfil qualification there.

Conclusion: From item questions that have filed to ABH there is point important to get of ABH "D" that "D" feels guilty to his parents on thing that happened himself. He admit that he is The same very No Once contacted by their parents since He enter to LPKA which at the time That still 3 months. Even only just a video call or call past phone just his parents No Once do it. According to him Because his parents were very disappointed with the previous one is working figure hard and no Once dating. Whereas "B" has hope great for moving going to prison in Madiun with the aim of being able to the more with with home and to make it easier for his parents visit.

4. Is officers and activities here comfortable for you?

Answer:

- a. ABH "D" 17 years: According to him, Mrs. Vindi (LPKA Counselor) was kind and comfortable to be with tell a story only just "D" Just once get session counseling since he beginning enter to LPKA. "D" enjoy activities daily like school and activities religious other as well as He hobby play football.
- b. ABH "B" 17 years: According to "B", naturally from all activity here no exciting Because He think that this is including punishment. "B" assumes that the activities carried out Enough monotone, where when Morning day started with Apple together whole LPKA residents. Then activities continued with eat, and there are school for 1-2 hours with the teacher who was brought in from party outside prison. Then proceed with work and clean up the prison area. To pray midday required follow congregation in the big mosque in the LPKA area. However, to contact parents have rules separately, where order contact him sorted based on the number printed on the clothes of each ABH.

Conclusion: ABH "D" is visible more comfortable enjoy her daily life at LPKA and feeling comfortable with people and staff of LPKA Blitar . While "B" feels not enough comfortable because this is as form punishment, however He still seen enjoy every activities that have determined in LPKA with always operate although looks very monotonous .

5. Have you ever feel Lots thought or sad when taste here?

Answer:

a. ABH "D" 17 years: Once If remembering his parents, he ask ask part condition of his parents post incident that happened his. And he feel disappointed with friend nearby that makes he enter into the LPKA. "D" confessed that he was framed by his uncle and coerced by friends close enough to follow him enter into LPKA or its friendship finished until moment it. Uncle "D" who is you Mother's man "D" also participated took part in the rape of the victim. However, "D" confessed Confused Why his uncle dragged him into this case. "D" confessed He caught when

was in the pool place raise koi fish. Uncle "D" is in another prison. While "D" and his friend at LPKA Blitar.

b. ABH "B" 17 years: Certainly "B" has feel such things as Lots thoughts and sad, however it just when beginning He Still are in quarantine. Quarantine done before He get part blocks in LPKA. Conclusion: ABH "D" feel sad and disappointed when remembered his parents and him No know how condition of the parents as well He feel disappointed Because he thought He No guilty in case the rape but who knows Why uncle and friend dragged him into the this case. (feel trapped), while for ABH "B" feels sorrow and many thought when in the early days quarantine just.

6. What wisdom can you take from incident this?

Answer:

- a. ABH "D" 17 years: "I become more near with God because in my LPKA Study study and more often pray".
- b. ABH "B" 17 years: Naturally there, but in the question following the "B" feel No convenient to answer and no forward sentence after.

Conclusion: ABH "D" admits that activity religion at LPKA Blitar make it feel more near with God than before He enter to LPKA and for ABH "B" only revealed that he realize wisdom from incident following However No can mentioned by him .

7. What did you get during the counseling process at LPKA Blitar?

Answer:

- a. ABH "D" 17 years: "I just very get counseling namely at the beginning I enter here, after That Not yet ever".
- ABH "B" 17 years: Counseling at LPKA Blitar was carried out every the month. In each session counselling, counselor active to inquire is There is perceived grievances during activity going on. Sometimes counseling individually, and sometimes counseling in groups.

Conclusion: ABH "D" admitted that he only get counseling very moment beginning enter to LPK and according to him impression from the counselor Enough ok . For ABH "B" ia often get counseling every $_$ month , where counseling done individually and sometimes in groups

8. How response your family when know You involved case this?

Answer:

- a. ABH "D" 17 years: "Sad and very disappointed, to No Want to contact I until at this time"
- b. ABH "B" 17 years: Family "B" was crying when know that he must are in this LPKA. However, he and his family also realized that this was a A not quite enough must answer done on deeds that have done too. When the verdict dropped Actually There is another option to pay fine, however from family "B" chooses "B" to enter LPKA only

Conclusion: ABH "D" admits that his family The same very Not yet Once call or visit during He at LPKA Blitar . For the ABH "B" family , of course sad However still realized that this move did must done as consequence on what does "B" do?

9. How much Are you often visited by family?

Answer:

- a. ABH "D" 17 years: "Never, even contact No ever".
- b. ABH "B" 17 years: Visit done follow exists time spare from the "B" family. For schedule visit Alone there on day tuesday and day thursday. Usually visit done by parents accompanied with her brother. However sometimes Older brother from "B" also visited Alone without parents.

Conclusion: ABH "D" admits that no Once visited ors just contacted by his family very disappointed with it, while ABH "B" is the opposite with ABH "D", He Still active visited by his family However still adapt time from family.

10. What are you doing moment feel bored?

Answer:

- a. ABH "D" 17 years: "I am more often play ball to fill time spare I"
- b. ABH "B" 17 years: "B" will Sleep if He feel bored in activities every day & sometimes also play guitar in his room. Another entertainment that can be done to cover up his boredom is where to watch TV the activity is not can done every the day. Watching TV also has a schedule alone. In fact, LPKA has several choice extracurricular activities for ABH to join, but "B" chose not to follow it.

Conclusion: Both ABH have activities To use cover up his boredom where ABH "D" fills in time spare with play ball, and ABH "B" will sleep and play guitar in his room. "B" is also active watch TV accordingly with schedule that has determined.

Conclusions obtained in outline from interview by the two ABH are:

- 1. They are very secretive and deep-natured heart especially with an observer who incidentally its a foreigner, so answers obtained enough standard and short.
- 2. Observation only done very just Because limitations time and cost so that not enough dig in a manner wide background back and problems psychological experience of ABH
- 3. All the words spoken by ABH are not can fully considered right, because Still there is proof capable support give reason strong Why they Can enter to LPKA Blitar
- 4. Potential ABH as manipulative and thirsty figure will empathy for others because want to have figure that a is on the side they.

DISCUSSION

Nowadays, crimes are not only committed by adults, but many news reports say that children can also be perpetrators of crimes. An indicator of determining that a child becomes a perpetrator of a crime is when the behavior carried out includes violating laws and regulations or regulations that apply in the surrounding community and bringing harm to himself and his environment. As mentioned in (Purwaningsih &; Bhudiman, 2021)According to data reported by KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission), there were 9,266 cases of children violating the law from 2011 to 2017. Then in 2018 there were 1,885 cases, some of which were drugs, theft, and cases that were very dominant in Indonesia were immoral. As a result of these consequences, children can also be punished, but their right to education is also still considered. So, the punishment that will be received is different from what will be received by adult

As already mentioned in (Argita et al., 2021), punishment for children who commit crimes should not be given in prisons, but rather to foster their mentality and soul aimed at making their personalities better. Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System states that the provision of guidance to children perpetrators of criminal acts is placed in LPKA (Special Child Development Institution). As for the age limit for a child to be fostered at LPKA, it has been stated in Law Number 2 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Court, namely, children who commit delinquent acts have passed the age of 8 years but have not touched the age of 18 years and have never been married (Zonarni, 2021). From several explanations that have been described, it can be concluded that children who commit crimes with an age range of 8-17 years and are being given guidance at LPKA are definitions of the term legal fostered children.

Legal fostered children when associated with the world of psychology refer to the term juvenile delinquency (Sukma, 2020). Of course, there is a strong background in which children can behave in this way, some of which will refer to wrong patterns of education and coaching that occur among the environment, family, community, and associations related to the child, as well as the existence of unfulfilled developmental tasks.

One of the crimes committed by minors is sexual violence Sexual violence is behavior that is actualized as a relationship that harms the victim. Cases of sexual violence in Indonesia are increasing every year. The victims are not only adults, but now also teenagers, children and even toddlers are affected. And even more tragic, most factors come from the family environment or the environment the child is in, including the home, school, educational institutions and the child's own social environment. Children are a group that is very vulnerable to sexual violence, because children are always weak or helpless and very dependent on the adults around them. Some perpetrators are people who control victims, such as parents and teachers.

There are no specific characteristics of perpetrators of sexual violence, so anyone can become a perpetrator of sexual violence against children or pedophilia. The perpetrator's ability to control the victim, both through deception and threats and violence, makes these crimes difficult to avoid. Anyone can be a perpetrator of sexual violence, because there are no special characteristics. Perpetrators of sexual violence may be close to children who may be in different circles of society. Perpetrators of sexual violence are endless also they have different goals and anyone can be a victim of sexual violence, even their own children or siblings.

Men and women can be victims of sexual violence, not only in children but adolescents and adults also do not rule out the possibility of becoming victims of sexual violence. Referring to the data written in (Siregar et al., 2020) the number of violence in the public sphere and community violence against women was recorded at 3915 cases. 64% of violence against women in the public sphere or community is sexual violence, namely sexual abuse (1,136), rape (762) and sexual harassment (394). Meanwhile, copulation as many as 156 cases.

Perpetrators of sexual violence who are underage and have not entered adulthood are placed in the Special Child Development Institute (LPKA). In LPKA they are guided and also get responsive services, A perpetrator of sexual violence is also entitled to counseling services by counselors. LPKA Blitar counselors have several programs and techniques applied to perpetrators of sexual violence such as

narrative therapy, self management, and several techniques that are adapted to counseling conditions by prioritizing religious principles. The purpose of counseling services is to reduce sexual desire for the perpetrator, the cause of the perpetrator's behavior that may have trauma in the past, to the anxiety or guilt of the perpetrator when leaving LPKA and returning to the community.

The hope of providing responsive services to perpetrators of sexual violence is that the perpetrator does not repeat his crime when he is free from LPKA, removes trauma from unpleasant events in his past and is ready to return to the community.

Based on data obtained through interviews in question number 6 namely How method face child child here? is There is technique special in deal with it? Answer: "Nothing technique special handling _ child build, usually mix a number of techniques and approaches, however focus my main _ emphasize is on aspect religion in order for them have guidelines for doing an Action"

Based on question number 7, the ABH children who were interviewed said that the counseling services provided by the counselor were true. based on question number 3 given to the counselor, it shows that ABH children can injure themselves so that psychological assistance is needed to overcome this.

Sometimes ABH children also feel bored with their activities there and a sense of longing for their parents and feelings of guilt for the crimes they have committed requires psychological assistance by counselors through responsive services which do not have provisions with just one technique but several adjustments to the conditions of ABH children, but through interviews with counselors they usually provide responsive services in the form of narrative counseling, self-management, and relaxation techniques that are guided by the principles of religiosity.

Narrative therapy is an approach that explores and explores individual problems using narratives or stories. Some perspectives in narrative therapy include social, narrative and postmodern constructionists that focus on strength, knowledge in the environment, truth and social. (Pahlavi &; Manuardi, 2020) The purpose of narrative counseling is to help individuals retell their stories, implement them in everyday life and help them go through transitions in their lives. Narrative therapy is applied by counselors in child development institutions with the aim of seeing how fostered children build narratives related to their life stories before being in the coaching institution. The role of the counselor in narrative therapy is that of an active facilitator (Elfira, 2021). The application of narrative counseling is used in counsellors with identity crises, psychosis, eating disorders and self-acceptance (Azizah &; Purwoko, 2019).

One counseling strategy that can be used is relaxation. Relaxation techniques are techniques that are easy to apply in daily activities. It is a branch of one of the theories of counseling, namely counseling Behavior which was first introduced by Psychologists from Chicago Jacobson. Jacobson also developed several physiological methods used to reduce tension and anxiety. In Hamzah (2017), Jacobson mentioned that the tension in the body is always related to contractions in the muscles (Rukmala, 2022).

Relaxation is usually synonymous with relaxing movements of some parts of the body, especially the muscles in order to relieve tension and stress that causes pain in certain parts of the body. Relaxation described in (Syarkawi, 2019), is a measure that can be used to counteract negative thoughts by reducing physiological vibrations so as to bring up individuals with more adaptive and positive feelings in conditions that expose a person to moments that are considered not to provide security.

According to (Oguzie, 2019), self management is one of the techniques found in behavioral counseling. It is a process of behavioral intervention where the counselee modifies their own behavior by utilizing specific procedures they have recently learned and reorganizing their existing environment. The purpose of this reorganization is to enhance a specific cognitive or meta-cognitive skill that is believed to be the primary trigger for impulsive control. In the context of self management, individuals play an active role in managing and changing their own behavior. They learn to recognize unwanted behavior patterns, set clear goals, and develop strategies to achieve those goals. According to (Ratri Kusumawardhani, 2018), the objective of self-management strategies is to enable individuals to carefully position themselves in situations that hinder the behavior they wish to eliminate and learn to prevent the emergence of undesirable behaviors or problems. In other words, individuals can manage their thoughts, emotions, and actions, thereby promoting awareness of negative aspects and enhancing positive and appropriate behaviors

In his study, (Armor, 2019) provided an explanation regarding the evidence supporting the effectiveness of self management techniques in intervening in an individual's lifestyle and behavior, ultimately facilitating positive changes. The process of self management empowers the counselee to become independent and self-reliant. This technique is particularly beneficial for individuals who are in the process of learning and practicing new skills, enabling them to effectively self-manage, reduce reliance on external sources, and develop the capacity to become their own managers (Diana, 2020). There are several studies that have proven the effectiveness of behavioral counseling in self-management techniques. The results of Leny Latifah's (Latifah, 2019) research entitled "Effectiveness of self-management techniques to reduce true student behavior in middle school." The results of this study indicate that the use of self-management techniques is effective in reducing truant behavior by junior high school students.

Seeing the explanation of the various responsive services provided by counselors to ABH children at LPKA Blitar, of course this really helps ABH children to solve their psychological problems with the hope that after responsive services are provided they can determine good life goals after being released and not repeat the crimes they have committed.

CONCLUSION

Children fostered by sexual violence need to get psychological attention from a counselor. Counselors can provide responsive services to help the psychological problems of children fostered by perpetrators of sexual violence, responsive services applied at LPKA Blitar by counselors in the form of Narrative therapy, relaxation or some combination of techniques that prioritize the principle of religiosity. The service runs efficiently, seeing the behavior of children fostered by sexual violence that tends to change in a positive direction such as starting to worship, playing ball, and laughing with their peers. This shows that responsive services are useful and important to be provided to children fostered by sexual violence.

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