

## **Intensive Parenting Training Based on Child Protection Through the Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) Method of Field Study in Blitar Regency**

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**ABSTRACT:** *In the current era, many parents are too busy to work with the aim of meeting their daily needs and social demands, in the end there are some parents who ignore their children or often scold their children because they are tired of their work. Improper treatment of children will have a negative impact on children. In this paper, we will discuss parenting training for parents who have difficulty in raising children. The method used is the Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) Method or Rapid Rural Assessment, this is a method of assessing the situation and conditions in an area (rural or kelurahan), the quick step here is to find data and information quickly from various sources. In this service, data and information were obtained from the community, the child protection commission of the Wonodadi sub-district, as well as influential figures in the Pikatan village community. The result of the training is that there is a change in parents who initially have an authoritarian parenting pattern that gradually improves and applies parenting in accordance with the needs of the child.*

Era saat ini banyak sekali orang tua yang terlalu sibuk untuk bekerja dengan tujuan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari dan tuntutan sosial, pada akhirnya ada beberapa orang tua lebih mengabaikan anaknya atau sering memarahi anaknya karena sudah merasa capek dengan pekerjaannya. Perlakuan yang tidak semestinya pada anak akan berdampak buruk pada anak. Dalam tulisan ini akan membahas pelatihan parenting bagi orang tua yang mengalami kesulitan dalam mengasuh anak. Metode yang digunakan adalah Metode Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) atau Pengkajian Perdesaan Secara Cepat ini merupakan sebuah metode dalam mengkaji situasi serta kondisi pada sebuah daerah (pedesaan atau kelurahan), langkah yang cepat di sini mencari data-data dan informasi secara cepat dari berbagai sumber, dalam pengabdian ini data dan informasi diperoleh dari masyarakat, komisi perlindungan anak kecamatan Wonodadi, serta tokoh-tokoh yang berpengaruh di masyarakat desa Pikatan. Hasil dari pelatihan adalah terdapat perubahan orang tua yang awalnya memiliki pola asuh yang otoriter berangsur membaik dan menerapkan pola asuh sesuai dengan kebutuhan anak.

**Keywords:** *Parenting, Intensive, Child Protection.*

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Basically every human being can become an educator, because education is a social act that can lead to the development of children to become better human beings. The statement above is very different from the current condition where the function of the family should be the main and first education for a child, but in reality many families treat their children inappropriately, for example the National Commission for Children (Komnas Anak) recorded 21,689,797 have violence against children in the last four years. With various types of violence, including 58 percent of violations of children's rights in sexual crimes and the remaining 42 percent of physical violence, neglect, kidnapping, buying and selling children and so on. In addition, KPA reported more than 3,339 crimes in 2018, sexual crimes were more dominant, namely 52 percent and the rest was violence against children (Gustiani and Ungsianik, 2016). This shows that there is a decrease in family function.

Parents are the first to interact with children so that parents become the first and oldest educators for children, in interacting with children, it will certainly have an influence on children which is usually called education in children (Nasrudin, 2013). Hasbullah states that in educating parents has a function that is to deliver the development of the child's personality and educate children at home. Education carried out at home by parents is called parenting. Parenting can begin in the womb and this parenting pattern will determine the child's personality in the future, good parenting will lead to good personality development for children, otherwise bad parenting will make children have negative behavior (Hasbullah, 2008).

The first year of a child is a very decisive year for the development of a child's personality. Freud in his psychoanalytic theory states that at an early age children will be able to develop well if they get good basics so that in adulthood they will not get emotional disorders or personality disorders. Good parents should have a view of life for their children in the future by choosing and sorting parenting styles that can develop all aspects of life and children can develop morals (Hariansyah, 2016).

But in reality in Karang Tengah Hamlet, Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency, there are still many parents who apply parenting patterns that are far from ideal, the results of records obtained from child protection in Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency, show that violence is often seen in good children. verbally and non-verbally. In addition, from the results stated by Mrs. Yuyun as the manager of the Child Protection Commission in Pikatan Village, that many parents often carry out physical punishments against their children (beating, pinching, twisting, and even locking their children in the bathroom).

The results of observations made by researchers in June 2019 at several houses of Pikatan villagers showed that many parents often shouted at their children, communication was not two-way, always blamed the child and often threatened the child with things that the child might fear.

In addition, in this village there are also children who do not have parents where their parents go and their children are abandoned, from the results of information from local residents there are several children who were brought from abroad (Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Arab) and it is possible that illegitimate children According to government law, the child is left at home and cared for by uncles, grandfathers, grandmothers and even by neighbors, so that the attention given to parents (secondary)

is not optimal and results in children being more free to do what they like without thinking about the impact.

The things above if left unchecked will have a bad impact on the attitudes and behavior of children, such as speaking harshly, using violence when solving problems with their friends such as hitting, lying, even taking other people's things and so on.

From the identification of the problems above related to problems with parenting patterns in Karang Tengah Hamlet, Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency, it requires intensive parenting, intensive parenting here is a parenting pattern that is continuous and serious and sustainable. between parents and children. In addition, good parenting is parenting based on protection of children and activeness in children, parents must also protect and and should not give violence to children both physically and psychologically (Chambers, 1996).

The general purpose of this community service is to provide education to the Dusun Karang Tengah community regarding good parenting for children so that children can develop optimally and can respond to the environment well. The specific objectives are to find out the parenting problems faced by parents in Karang Tengah hamlet, Blitar Regency, to carry out intensive and child protection-based parenting training in Karang Tengah Hamlet, Blitar Regency.

## II. METHOD

This research is qualitative with data collection through field studies in Blitar Regency, East Java. Data obtained from several main references, both primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained by conducting site surveys and writings and regulations in any form that is related to the problem as secondary research data (Sugiyono, 2013). The method of data collection by observation collects a variety of real evidence, books, articles, journals in which it examines parenting training based on child protection. After the data is collected, then a sorting is done between books, journals and articles that discuss child protection-based parenting training. Then analyzed deductively and inductively. The deductive method is used to obtain a description of character education as a detailed study of science. While the inductive approach is used to collect and express views on the culture of society as a whole. Data analysis is a way of processing the data obtained during the research so that a conclusion can be drawn. After the data is collected, it is then analyzed using descriptive-analytic method. Descriptive is a method that uses the interpretation of facts that are interpreted correctly. While analysis is describing something carefully and directed. The data that has been analyzed is then presented with a deductive method that departs from general theory to lead to conclusions that are the answers to the problems of this research (Darmalaksana, 2020).

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of this community service is in Karang Tengah Hamlet, Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency where the community is diverse in terms of profession, education, and income. This makes the difference in thinking about something, especially about how to treat children. In the implementation of community service activities, there are several stages and details of activities (Anwar,

2021). The proposer explains the stages and details of the activities in a chart. This aims to make it easier to understand the concept of work in community service activities with the title Intensive and child protection-based Parenting Training for the Karang Tengah Hamlet Community. The details of the method of implementing community service activities are as follows;

### **General Problems of the Karang Tengah Hamlet Community**

From the analysis of the situation described earlier, the people of Dusun Karang Tengah experienced several problems, namely:

1. Communication between parents and children tends to be rough
2. Children's health tends not to be guaranteed
3. The environment is not child-friendly so that it interferes with growth and development
4. Lack of biological needs (eating, drinking and sleeping)
5. Many children are still living free
6. Parenting patterns applied by many parents have a negative impact on development
7. Many children smoke and consume alcohol
8. Many children are bullying
9. Lack of playing time for children
10. Children become perpetrators and victims of sexual abuse

### **Obstacles Faced by The Parents**

Parenting carried out by Karang Tengah Hamlet, Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency has various kinds of obstacles, the obstacles found in the field include negative emotional factors, lack of communication between parents and children, lack of parental attention to children, religious values, environment, parents are not quite ready to take care of their children because most of them get married at an early age.

### **Types of Parenting Applied by Parents**

Parenting is a process of interaction between parents and children, which involves educating, guiding, nurturing activities in order to reach maturity. For early childhood, parenting is very important, where parents educate their children well, guide children in teaching kindness, and provide basic needs and a sense of security to children. In raising children, parents will help their children to recognize themselves, their roles, and the family environment that shapes the child's character for the first time. Parenting provided by parents will help children in knowing their position and role according to gender in society. In raising children, parents will help introduce the rules and values that exist in society so that a child can obey them. Parents in raising children will provide knowledge of the world and the hereafter that provide many benefits for their lives. Children need to get supervision from parents regarding their association so that children will not fall into negative influences. It is very important for children, namely parental love so that a child gets a sense of security, and does not feel lonely (Gunarsa and Yulia, 2008).

From the data in the field, it was found that the parenting patterns of parents in Karang Tengah Hamlet took different forms. This is due to differences in parental backgrounds. The parenting style of parents in Karang Tengah Hamlet is in the poor category, therefore it is very necessary to provide knowledge about how to raise children well and on target. From the results of the data in Karang Tengah Hamlet, the

types of parenting they apply include authoritarian, permissive, and democratic (Books, 2012).

Authoritarian parenting is characterized by parents who impose their will, so that children must obey all the rules that have been set by their parents. This authoritarian parenting style is less concerned with the wishes and rights of children. Authoritarian parenting tends to limit children, set rules that must be obeyed, has power in determining things for children. If the child denies not obeying the rules, the parents will not hesitate to give punishment. Just like a child must eat and be eaten otherwise the child will be punished.

The impact of this authoritarian parenting includes an impact on self-esteem, self-confidence, obedience, winning alone and loneliness.

This authoritarian parenting pattern is applied by some parents in Karang Tengah Blitar Hamlet, including Ms. LSN, Ms. FTR, Ms. AN, Ms. SM, and Ms. FDLI. Parents raise their children in this way so that the children always follow their wishes or become obedient children. And if the child does not obey, he will be scolded even with physical punishment. However, it turns out that children who are increasingly violent are even more resistant/protests loudly. Because the dominant role of parents causes children to express their wishes not to be responded to, so most children will fight with what their parents want.

Furthermore, permissive parenting, namely parents who all allow or always give permission to children. Here parents are weak in disciplining children, never punish children and lack of attention in building children's confidence. Sometimes a child will feel anxious about what they are doing, they will feel right or wrong with an action. However, because their parents let it, they feel free to do what they can if it pleases them. Here parents tend to let the child's behavior, but do not punish the child even though the child's behavior is bad (Mansyur, 2007).

It is also found in Dusun Karang Tengah. This kind of parenting is seen as good because it does not give limits to children so that children can express what they want. However, it turns out that this kind of thing can be dangerous if the child is allowed to just do the things he wants, especially if it is a negative thing.

Permissive parenting can make children who are aggressive, impulsive, spoiled, disobedient, willing to win on their own, less independent, less mature socially and less confident. Children who are not used to being pressured by their parents to do something mostly grow up to be quite satisfied and have no high ambitions. From a young age, he was pampered or given freedom, making him easily discouraged when there was a problem that befell him (Murphy, 2013).

This permissive parenting style is carried out by one of the parents named LKH's mother. These parents free their children to do the things their children want. This is because parents have a lot of busyness, namely working as laborers. The busyness of the parents causes the child to get less attention and guidance on what can and cannot be done as a child. Therefore, it has an impact on the freedom of the child to do the things he wants which includes forbidden actions such as smoking, always coming home late at night, etc.

Furthermore, democratic parenting, namely the existence of an open attitude between parents and children. In parenting, parents will prioritize what is in the child's interests but still control them. Parents are very concerned about children's needs and fulfill

them by considering rational interests. Parents do not directly fulfill the child's wishes, but parents provide direction if it is more important what is needed by the child.

In this type the child is given the freedom to choose and take an action, and is given a warm approach to the child (Henni and Beer, 2006). Parents encourage the child to stand alone, give praise to the child, and be warm and loving. From this kind of parenting, children will feel appreciated because problems that arise can be discussed with parents who are ready to be good listeners at any time.

In Karang Tengah Hamlet, a small number of them have implemented this type of parenting, including Mrs. MN, Mrs. LK, Mrs. IK. This can be seen from the background of well-educated parents. Parents who have practiced this democratic parenting style are mostly those who have graduated. So that in making decisions in parenting refers to the knowledge that has been obtained during college first. This democratic parenting style has proven to be very effective for children, because most children follow in the footsteps of their parents and can go to graduate school and even exceed their parents' education (Ikhwan, Aderi Che Noh and Iman, 2020).

Furthermore, neglect parenting is a type of parenting that does not pay attention to children physically or psychologically (Lestari, 2012). Parents are more concerned with their activities than their children. There is also no good communication between parents and children. Children who are raised by parents with this kind of upbringing cause children to become individuals who are less able to control themselves, have low self-esteem, are selfish, are not independent, do not excel in school.

In Karang Tengah Hamlet, this type of parenting is also found. The one who applies this parenting pattern is Mrs. RDY, where her child always skips school, plays constantly, rarely takes a bath, eats not on time, and has even begged/begged outside the area. This is due to the lack of attention from parents so that children become neglected. The reason from the parents was because of the divorce which caused them to be busy working to earn money.

From the problem of parenting above, it is necessary to have good parenting training for children, so that children do not become victims of the busyness of parents until they are eventually neglected and have an impact on children's physical and psychological development. This parenting training is expected so that parents can apply good parenting intensively and focus on protecting children, and in accordance with the level of development and psychology of the child (Surbakti, 2012).

### **Implementation of Intensive Parenting based on Child Protection**

From the field data that has been written above, it shows that there are many obstacles experienced by parents in the hamlet of Karang Tengah, Pikatan village, so assistance is needed for parents who have problems related to child care. One of the methods we used from the IAIN Tulungagung Team (BKI Lecturers and Students) provided Intensive and child protection-based Parenting Training on September 08, 2019, the location was in the An-Nahl study building located in Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency. , the following is an explanation of the training that has been carried out;

#### *1. Intensive and Child Protection-Based Parenting Socialization*

To start the implementation of parenting training, namely by disseminating material related to: Definition of family, family functions, forms of parenting. In this

parenting training activity, the first thing that was carried out was the provision of material related to parenting. The purpose of this training is to provide an overview and guidance for parents to be skilled in parenting appropriately.

Steps in parenting well. *First*, parents must set a good example by behaving positively in everyday life. *Second*, can adjust parenting to the conditions, situations, abilities and needs of children. *Third*, parents must be united in choosing the parenting style to be used, they must not change so that the child does not feel confused. *Fourth*, must be able to distinguish how to raise children under five with teenagers. *Fifth*, provide facilities in accordance with their financial capabilities, there is no need to search for children's wishes to be fulfilled. As much as possible try to give understanding so that children understand our condition. *Sixth*, instilling discipline from an early age such as waking up on time, regularly performing worship, helping parents with household chores, and studying diligently so that later children can be independent and respected by the community.

*Seventh*, instilling good religious and moral values from an early age in children so that in the future they can become pious people. *Eighth*, building good communication with children, being open to each other so that children can comfortably convey the difficult things they are experiencing. *Ninth*, if parents are angry, they must be able to control their emotions and themselves so that children do not think that their parents are unpleasant. *Tenth*, must be able to avoid bad actions such as ordering children without limits, getting angry for no reason, making children mentally down, lazy to worship, often lying, being too focused on their work, not wanting to take care of children, making fun of children, and so on.

In addition to what has been described above, the most specific material is material on intensive parenting and protection-based parenting, as shown in the following table.

**Table 1. Intensive and Protection-Based Parenting**

<b>Approach Intensive</b>	<b>Approach Children Care</b>
1. Nurturing, educating, and nurturing children from childhood in terms of social, economic, biological and psychological aspects.	1. Understand and be aware of the child's innate nature.
2. Assisting children in learning.	2. Give attention and affection to children for their growth and development.
3. Pay attention to children's academic development.	3. Be a good listener when children complain about the problems they face.
4. Always take the time to drop off and pick up school children.	4. Understand who the child's playmates are.
5. Give good and constructive advice.	5. To protect children from various kinds of external threats.
6. Set a good example that children can imitate.	6. Helping children grow and develop according to their talents and interests.
7. Instill proper shame ethics.	7. Provide a sense of security both in the family environment and social environment.
8. Instilling strong and intensive religious education to guide children in their daily behavior.	8. Provide the need for a sense of freedom and give full confidence so that a sense of responsibility is embedded in the child.

## 2. Mentoring and Evaluation

After the socialization was carried out, assistance was provided to parents who had participated in the socialization, assistance and evaluation were carried out from house to house, the results obtained were as follows.

The results of an interview with an RNI mother who explained that her child was difficult to direct and when she was told in a rather high tone she immediately cried, besides that her child was also a coward especially when meeting new people. From the results of the assistance, it can be concluded that RNI people still have difficulty in implementing good parenting patterns. For this reason, it is necessary to continue with more intense training, while mentoring with LLK women has shown that LLK women are starting to implement democratic parenting. The results of the interview showed that the LLK mother had carried out democratic parenting by giving children freedom according to their developmental needs, but when someone endangered the LLK mother, she forbade her child (Zukhrufin, Anwar and Sidiq, 2021).

From the results of Ms. FTR's mentoring, it was found that the application of democratic parenting was seen by providing facilities that were needed by the child, besides that FTR's mother had also applied values that were appropriate to apply in society such as honesty.

From the results of socialization and mentoring with parents, it can be concluded that parents have begun to make positive changes after receiving training, especially in the application of democratic parenting, it is hoped that its application will continue so that it has a positive impact on children.

### 3. *Focus Group Discussion*

At this stage of the FGD session, socialization was carried out by the presenters, namely psychologists from Iskak Hospital who had expertise or inclination towards parenting in the Focus Group Discussion format and the entire service team (lecturers and BKI students) became facilitators. This Focus Group Discussion has the aim of opening a discussion for mothers who have problems regarding parenting to have a solution so that in the end they will be able to take care of their children well. In addition, the Focus Group Discussion activity aims to identify the problems faced by parents in implementing good and correct parenting, the obstacles that are often experienced by parents in Pikatan village, practice speaking about various problems faced by children, tips on how to tips for dealing with children's problems and practicing directly dealing with children's behavior with various characters.

Various kinds of information were shared in the Focus Group Discussion from parents, presenters and the community service team from IAIN Tulungagung, as stated by Mrs. LKH when a child is angry because he asks for something, let it be first because it will train the child to control his emotions. In addition, the FTR mother also gave input that it is better to take care of children not to try from the experience they have had because it is not necessarily the same as the child's experience, adjust it to the child's growth and development so that the child will be able to develop according to his developmental tasks.

The NHLH mother also revealed that pregnant mothers, please start caring for their children from the time they are in the womb, for example reading short letters or letters that are believed to have goodness for the baby while holding their stomach, invited to pray together, invited to communicate even though they are still in the stomach. Then when the child is born, do not forget to call to prayer in the right ear and *iqomah* in the left ear by the father.



In addition, there is a mother who has the initials INN told that her child never stops playing smart phones, never wants to study, sometimes sleeps late because playing games with the smart phone and even worse, sometimes her children watch adult shows on YouTube. INN's mother is worried that if this continues her child will be addicted and get bad influence from smart phones. Then Mrs. Ayu responded to Mrs. INN's question that the mother should always be accompanied and directed slowly, maybe the mother knows better the gap of the mother, when the mother can take the gap please give advice that may be accepted by the mother, and don't forget to pray to Allah SWT so that his son is given goodness in his life. Ayu's mother also added that maybe she could give her son reinforcements and punishments so he could change his behavior.

Furthermore, Mrs. KHR suggested that parents should know the things that their children want, so far parents tend to be more unwilling to know what their children want, but parents want their children as their parents want. According to KHR's mother, there are several wishes of children that have not been expressed such as I want to be myself, please respect this, I have my own way of learning, love me with all my heart.

Furthermore, BRR's mother, one of the mothers from RT 07, said that she was 0-5 years old. Parents should give more time to be closer to and love their children, while parents aged 6 years and over should facilitate children to be more independent by limiting or dividing the time they should understand, for example there is time to study and time to play . Furthermore, if the child has entered the age of adolescence, parents must position themselves as friends or friends, not as parents who always manage and tell their children.

In the session before closing, the LLK mother also conveyed about the punishment given to the child, the LLK mother conveyed that a good punishment is an educational punishment, for example the child wakes up too late, the parents may give punishment to memorize short letters that may have something to do with the lesson, or education at school (Ikhwan *et al.*, 2020). Parents must avoid physical and psychological punishment, if parents give harsh punishments then the child will fight the parents. In addition, Ms. LLK said that parents must always motivate their children for anything, especially when children fail in certain things and don't forget to always motivate children to get closer to Allah SWT and always instill good values in children.

From the results of the Focus Group Discussion, parents will exchange information between parents and parents and parents and presenters regarding good and correct parenting. This Focus Group Discussion was designed not only in one direction from the IAIN Tulungagung community service team and presenters, but participants (parents) compete to exchange information on experiences related to childcare. With this Focus Group Discussion, it is hoped that parents who do not have the knowledge and experience in raising children get the information that is needed. In addition, parents who already have a good parenting style will gain experience and new knowledge that may not have been obtained so far, in this FGD, the nature of this FGD is complementary to the knowledge and experience of the parents. In this FGD also got great results, one of which was the women who wanted to make Pikatan village a CHILDREN-FRIENDLY village and set up a secretariat in one of the residents' houses or maybe if the village government allowed the secretariat to be in the Pikatan village hall.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The parenting pattern applied to children in Pikatan village is partly authoritarian, it is characterized by rigid rules and children's freedom is severely restricted by parents, while permissive parenting is characterized by unlimited freedom and laissez-faire parenting is characterized by the attitude of others. parents who are indifferent to children. The dominant parenting pattern is authoritarian parenting followed by permissive parenting, therefore it is necessary to conduct training on Intensive Parenting Training and child protection-based for the people of Blitar Regency.

The implementation of intensive and child protection-based Parenting Training for the people of Blitar Regency is going well, this is proven by the fact that the participants are very enthusiastic and active when participating in the training process and FGD. The materials provided are the notion of family, family functions, forms of family, forms of parenting, intensive parenting. While the parenting based on Children Care is so that parents can treat their children gently, lovingly and protect them both physically and psychologically.

The implementation of the Intensive and child protection-based Parenting Training for the Blitar Regency community has not yet been fully completed due to time constraints and the attitude of some people being indifferent to this program, therefore for the next program it is better to continue the Intensive and child protection-based Parenting Training for the Blitar Regency Community by increasing the period of implementation of the Intensive Parenting Training program and based on child protection for the people of Blitar Regency so that its implementation is more intense and can truly integrate with the community making it easier to make changes in society, because so far researchers feel that society requires a long process. to change for the better. For further service, it is better to continue this program until it is considered that there are significant changes in the community, because currently the changes that exist in the community are still not optimal.

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