Socialization Vigilance Early : Prepare Youth Become Agent Of Change

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ABSTRACT

Early vigilance is key in facing various social, political and economic challenges that continue to develop. Youth have a strategic role as agents of change who can prevent and overcome these threats through awareness and active participation. This service activity aims to increase youth awareness regarding the importance of early awareness, as well as preparing them to take a role in positive social change. Socialization is carried out through a participatory approach, using the Community-Based Research (CBR) method which involves workshops, discussions and simulations based on relevant real situations. The results of this activity show an increase in youth understanding of early warning and their role as agents of change in society. Positive impacts can also be seen from the increasing awareness of local communities regarding the importance of youth involvement in creating a safer and more responsive environment to change. It is hoped that this activity can become a model for developing community service based on youth empowerment to face future challenges.
Keywords: Socialization, Early Awareness, Youth, Agents of Change

ABSTRAK

Kewaspadaan dini menjadi kunci dalam menghadapi berbagai tantangan sosial, politik, dan ekonomi yang terus berkembang. Pemuda memiliki peran strategis sebagai agen perubahan yang dapat mencegah dan mengatasi ancaman tersebut melalui kesadaran dan partisipasi aktif. Kegiatan pengabdian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran pemuda mengenai pentingnya kewaspadaan dini, serta mempersiapkan mereka untuk mengambil peran dalam perubahan sosial yang positif. Sosialisasi dilakukan melalui pendekatan partisipatif, dengan metode Community-Based Research (CBR) yang melibatkan workshop, diskusi, dan simulasi berbasis situasi nyata yang relevan. Hasil dari kegiatan ini menunjukkan peningkatan pemahaman pemuda terhadap kewaspadaan dini dan peran mereka sebagai agen perubahan dalam masyarakat. Dampak positif juga terlihat dari meningkatnya

kesadaran masyarakat sekitar akan pentingnya keterlibatan pemuda dalam menciptakan lingkungan yang lebih aman dan responsif terhadap perubahan. Kegiatan ini diharapkan dapat menjadi model dalam pengembangan pengabdian kepada masyarakat yang berbasis pemberdayaan pemuda untuk menghadapi tantangan masa depan.

Kata kunci: Sosialisasi, Kewaspadaan Dini, Pemuda, Agen Perubahan

INTRODUCTION

The highly dynamic social, political, and economic developments in recent decades present significant challenges for young people (Huijsmans et al., 2020). Young people are faced with various problems that impact not only their personal lives, but also their social and community lives at large (Masten, 2021). Some of the challenges faced include changes in cultural values, increasing threats of radicalization, social violence, and the impact of globalization which often obscures local identities (Kenneth Christie, 2024). In the current context, early warning is very important to apply in the lives of young people. Early warning can help young people recognize and respond to emerging threats, whether in ideology, radicalism, social conflict, or public health problems (Benford & Hunt, 2024). Early warning is not only about crisis preparedness, but also about the ability to prevent problems from occurring by identifying early signs that are often overlooked.

Youth as the next generation have a strategic role in creating positive social change (Dimitrova & Wiium, 2021). Youth are not only expected to be recipients of information but also as agents of change who can lead society towards a better life and be more responsive to developments in the times. Youth who are aware of the importance of early warning will be able to become a positive force in society, both in overcoming local and global challenges.

Early warning is an approach used to detect potential threats or problems that may occur in the future, whether in a social, political, economic, or environmental context (Perera et al., 2020). In a social and political context, early warning refers to the ability to identify early signs of changes that could lead to crisis or conflict. This includes monitoring potential social tensions, increasing intolerance, or divisions that could affect social stability. Early warning allows for more effective preventive or mitigating actions by providing space for relevant parties to act before the threat develops into a major problem (Hermans et al., 2022).

Youth have long been recognized as agents of change throughout world history (Han & Ahn, 2020). From independence movements to modern social movements, youth have played a major role in advocating for the values of democracy, freedom, and social justice. For example, in pro-democracy movements around the world, such as the Tahrir Square Student movement in Egypt in 2011, youth have been the main drivers demanding changes to the political system (Moussa, 2024). Likewise, in the Indonesian context, youth have participated in achieving independence and overcoming various existing social injustices (Anakotta et al., 2020). Today, youth continue to play an equally important role, albeit with different challenges. Youth not only act as agents of change on the streets, but also contribute in various sectors, such as education, technology, and politics, to promote positive social transformation.

Youth have great potential to contribute to early warning through their understanding and skills. As digital natives, youth adapt more quickly to technological and information developments (Tran et al., 2020). Youth can utilize technology to detect and identify developing social problems, such as the spread of hoaxes, intolerance, or even political tensions. Through early warning education, youth can be taught to be more sensitive to social changes that occur around them. Youth can also be involved in community programs to raise awareness of social threats and create inclusive solutions. For example, in the Youth Against Violent Extremism (YAVE) program, youth are involved in efforts to identify and prevent radicalization through an education-based approach and community empowerment (M. J. Mayer et al., 2024).

The theory of social tension according to (Galtung, 2023), states that tension that is not managed properly in society can develop into destructive social conflict, and early warning has an important role in detecting such tension before it turns into violence or a major crisis. Meanwhile, the theory of social systems (Sony & Naik, 2020)explains that society is a system consisting of various interacting subsystems, where early warning functions as a monitoring mechanism to detect dysfunction or problems that can disrupt social balance, with an emphasis on the importance of monitoring and evaluation to maintain stability. On the other hand, the theory of social resilience (Mulska et al., 2022)states that resilient societies are able to cope with changes or shocks in a constructive way, where early warning helps strengthen social resilience by providing opportunities for communities to respond to threats early and adapt policies or strategies to reduce the negative impacts of these threats. The three theories complement each other in showing the importance of early warning in creating a stable, resilient society that is able to manage change in a more proactive and preventive manner.

Several countries and regions have successfully implemented effective early warning systems in dealing with social and political issues (Perera et al., 2020). One of them is Costa Rica, which uses an early warning system in managing natural disasters and responding to social tensions. The Costa Rican government uses technology and data analysis to predict and respond to disasters and social conflicts that may occur. In Southeast Asia, the Philippines has also developed an early warning system to monitor political and social threats, especially in dealing with potential ethnic and political conflicts that often arise in certain areas (UNDP, 2015). In addition, Switzerland has an early warning system that integrates social and political risk analysis to maintain national stability, which has become a model for many countries in Europe in dealing with the threat of a larger crisis (Eriksen et al., 2021).

Several case studies show how youth can act as effective agents of change through early warning. In India, youth in the city of Chennai successfully identified threats related to gender-based violence through an early warning training program that involved youth in data collection and community outreach. (Mitra & Chakrabarti, 2021). The program has reduced violence against women in the city. In South Africa, a youth movement called South African Youth Development (SAYD) has successfully used early warning to address social and economic inequality. Through early warning training, they were able to map areas prone to social unrest and work with local authorities to create more effective preventive solutions (Matschke, 2020). Youth involvement in early warning, as shown in these case studies, focuses not only on threat detection but also on creating more inclusive and resilient communities in the face of change.

The main objective of this community service activity is to increase youth awareness about the importance of early warning as part of their readiness to face various threats in society. Through this socialization activity, it is hoped that youth can understand how they can identify potential threats early and act proactively to prevent the negative impacts of these threats. Moreover, this activity also aims to prepare youth so that they can take an active role in overcoming social problems in their environment. By providing the necessary understanding and skills, youth will be better prepared to become agents of change who are not only reactive to problems, but also able to take the initiative in creating solutions. In addition, this activity is expected to explore the potential of youth to solve social problems in a more constructive way and based on positive social values.

METHOD

The method of implementing this community service uses a community-based socialization method better known as Community-Based Research (CBR), where the first step is to map and identify target groups that will be involved in the activity (Beckman & Long, 2023). The main target group is youth in the East Kutai Regency area which is the location of the activity, both those in universities, youth organizations, and community groups that have the potential to become agents of change. In addition, it also involves community leaders and local community leaders who have influence and can support the success of this activity.

1. Problem Identification and Partner Determination

Problem Identification and Partner Determination, begins with forming a research team and facilitators from the institution and identifying the target community. In this stage, an initial meeting is held to discuss the needs, main problems, and expectations of the community. This process produces an initial agreement on the objectives, issues to be researched, and a joint work plan. The partner in this service is the Kesbangpol Agency of East Kutai Regency. In the process, Kesbangpol of East Kutai has conducted identification through the Policy Brief: The Role of the East Kutai Regency Government in Mitigating Social Vulnerability.

2. Initial Data Mining and Potential Mapping

Initial data mining and potential mapping, which is carried out using techniques such as interviews, observations, and surveys to understand the conditions of the community in depth. The community is invited to be involved in the process of mapping local resources, and potential, and existing obstacles. From this stage, initial data is obtained on community conditions and priority problems that need solutions.

3. Program Planning

Participatory workshops were held to develop an action plan based on the mapping results. In this process, the community together with the community service team determined the implementation method, targets, and success indicators. The final result was an action plan document that was mutually agreed upon by all parties involved. In this case, all processes were carried out at the Kesbangpol Agency of East Kutai Regency.

4. Program Implementation

Program Implementation, where previously prepared plans are implemented. The community is actively involved in every stage of implementation, for example as activity implementers, resource persons, or local facilitators. This implementation produces activities that are relevant to the needs of the community, such as training, simple infrastructure

development, or application of local technology.

5. Collaborative Monitoring and Evaluation

Periodic reflection sessions are held involving the community to monitor the progress of the program. The service team and the community together compile a progress report based on the feedback obtained. This process helps identify the strengths and weaknesses of the program in real time so that adjustments can be made if necessary. The results of the monitoring and evaluation are the basis for carrying out follow-up, and the planned follow-up is to implement the youth camp program in the next program.

6. Documentation and Publication

The final step is documentation and publication, where the entire process and results of PkM are recorded in the form of reports, articles, or online media. This documentation then becomes a useful reference for the development of similar programs in the future. With these systematic stages, the application of the CBR method ensures that community service is not only effective but also sustainable and useful.

Thus, the implementation of community service (PkM) based on the Community-Based Research (CBR) method is carried out through structured and collaborative stages. With these systematic stages, CBR-based PkM ensures the success of an effective, sustainable program that provides real impacts for the community.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Participants enthusiastically attended the early prevention socialization organized by the National Unity and Politics Agency (Kesbangpol) of East Kutai. This activity took place in Teras Belad, South Sangatta, involving various community groups, including around ± 30 students from three universities in Sangatta, East Kutai. The participants attended this event enthusiastically, reflecting high interest and concern for issues related to early prevention in various aspects of community life. This socialization is expected to increase collective awareness while strengthening the synergy between the government and the community in creating a safer and more conducive environment.

Picture 1: Opening Ceremony of Socialization

The opening of the event went smoothly, starting on time and attended by all enthusiastic participants. All series of activities in the opening session took place according to plan, creating a conducive atmosphere to start the event with positive enthusiasm and hope.

1. Activity Description

Early warning socialization activities for youth were carried out in Teras Belad, South Sangatta, East Kutai Regency, involving local youth, youth organizations, and local communities. The activity lasted for one day, on Monday, September 23, 2024. The event, which took place from morning to evening, not only provided insight to the participants but also encouraged them to take an active role in maintaining the integrity of the nation and contributing to the success of development. The event, which was attended by students from the College of Economics (STIE) Nusantara, Sangatta Islamic College (STAIS), and the College of Agriculture (STIPER), was guided by moderator Muhammad Yusufsyah and presented competent speakers such as Journalist Qadlie Fachruddin Sulaiman, Head of FKDM Khoirul Arifin, academic Ramdanil Mubarok, and psychologist Sadiyah Turrohmah.

Carrying the theme "Prepare Youth to Become Agents of Change, " this socialization aims to build youth awareness of the importance of maintaining the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia amidst the challenges of the modern era.

a. Opening

Head of the East Kutai Kesbangpol Agency, Tejo Yuwono, through the Head of the National Alertness Division, Muhammad Yusufsyah, emphasized in his speech that the rapid development of information technology and social media has influenced the character of the younger generation. This is a serious threat to the future of Indonesia towards Indonesia Emas 2045. According to Tejo, this socialization is important to prepare young people to face various threats such as radicalism and mental damage due to negative exposure to social media. "The younger generation is the successor to the nation, and it is important for them to maintain unity," he said. "Let's take advantage of our youth with positive things, and become agents of change in our respective environments," Tejo said at the end of his speech.

Picture 2. Greeting from the Head of Kesbangpol represented by the Head of National Alertness & Conflict Handling

The early warning socialization carried out under the direction of the Head of the East Kutai Kesbangpol Agency showed the importance of the role of youth as agents of change in facing social threats such as radicalism and the negative influence of social media. The Head of the National Alertness Division, Muhammad Yusufsyah, emphasized that youth are the nation's main assets towards Indonesia Emas 2045. By providing an understanding of early warning and social threat mitigation strategies, this activity aims to form a young generation that can maintain unity, and togetherness, and have a positive contribution to society. The invitation to utilize youth with productive activities emphasizes a shared commitment to building a strong next generation that is ready to face global challenges.

b. Delivery of Material

During the delivery of the material, participants were introduced to the basic concept of early warning which includes the ability to recognize social threats and prepare for potential problems. This material highlights forms of social threats such as the negative influence of social media, inter-group conflict, and global challenges (Merino et al., 2024). Participants were invited to improve mental and physical readiness by building critical and resilient thinking patterns. Furthermore, participants learned about social threat mitigation strategies, including techniques for identifying early signs of conflict or threats such as violence and radicalization, building social networks that support early detection, and raising awareness of social issues such as drug abuse and mental health. A community-based approach was also introduced, involving collaboration with community leaders, youth organizations, and educational institutions to minimize the impact of threats (Pickering et al., 2021).

Picture 3. Presentation of Material by Dr. Ramdanil Mubarok

In the early warning socialization activity, participants were given an understanding of the basic concept of early warning which involves the ability to recognize social threats and prepare for potential problems. This material highlights various forms of social threats, such as the negative influence of social media, inter-group conflict, and global challenges such as pandemics that can affect people's lives. Participants are invited to understand mitigation strategies for social threats, including techniques for identifying early signs of problems such as violence, radicalization, and drug abuse. Participants are also given skills in building social networks that can help in early detection and raising awareness of social issues, such as mental health. In this case, a community-based approach is introduced as an effective way to deal with social threats by involving various elements of society, such as community leaders, youth organizations, and educational institutions. Collaboration between these parties is believed to be able to minimize the impact of threats by building broader collective awareness.

The relevant theory for this analysis is social learning theory (Bandura, 2024)which explains how individuals can learn through observation, imitation, and their social experiences. In this case, the introduction of social threats and mitigation strategies through community-based educational materials creates a deep social learning process. By building supportive social networks and collaborating with the wider community, participants not only learn from the materials provided but also from social interactions and real experiences experienced. This is also in line with the Resilience Theory which emphasizes the importance of mental and physical resilience in facing challenges. According to this theory, individuals who have adaptive skills and flexible mindsets will be better able to survive and overcome emerging social threats (Ajayi & Udeh, 2024).

Other studies have shown that community involvement in early warning development can have a positive impact on earlier detection of social problems and more effective intervention. In Bandung, a similar program involving collaboration between community elements succeeded in reducing the level of youth violence and increasing social solidarity. (Harmadi et al., 2022). This community-based approach emphasizes the importance of integration between formal and social learning, which enriches participants' understanding and facilitates the creation of a more inclusive and resilient society to dynamic social change.

c. Question, Answer and Discussion

Interactive discussions on the role of youth as agents of change were inspired by case studies of successful youth who had significant impacts on society. Participants were encouraged to contribute to positive activities such as anti-drug campaigns, environmental programs, and other social initiatives. Theoretical analysis demonstrated the effectiveness of these programs. In the social tension theory (Galtung, 1996), early warning recognition helps manage potential conflicts before they escalate into violence. Parsons' social systems theory suggests that youth empowerment strengthens the function of social control to maintain community stability. In addition, the social resilience theory (Norris et al., 2008)underlines that youth empowerment creates resilient communities that are able to face threats with collective solutions.

Other community service studies, such as community-based programs in Sleman and Yogyakarta, support this approach. Research shows that youth empowerment increases social resilience to issues such as radicalism and drugs (Ortiz & Lipietz, 2020). Thus, the materials and methods used in this activity have proven effective in building youth capacity as the main pillar of social change and proactively mitigating social threats.

Picture 4. Question, Answer and Discussion

The implementation of early warning socialization is carried out with a comprehensive approach that combines various educational methods to increase the

understanding and active participation of participants. The methods used are interactive lectures and visual presentations, where participants are given a comprehensive overview of early warning through presentation slides, short videos, and infographics. The material presented includes social threats such as radicalization, drug abuse, and the negative impacts of social media. Data visualization and case examples help participants understand the threats in real terms, in line with cognitive learning theory which emphasizes the role of visual and verbal information in increasing knowledge retention. (R. E. Mayer, 2014).

The methods used in early warning socialization support youth empowerment as effective agents of social change. Interactive lectures supported by visualizations help improve participants' understanding of social threats, while group discussions and simulations strengthen their practical skills in recognizing and addressing these issues. Based on Parsons' social system theory, youth involvement in this training serves to strengthen social control mechanisms in the community, which ultimately maintains the balance of the community system. This is in line with research findings (Spiegel et al., 2020), which show that community-based programs involving youth in social mitigation training are effective in reducing conflict and increasing social solidarity.

This approach has important implications, namely creating a generation of young people who are better prepared to face social challenges by increasing their capacity to detect and respond to threats quickly and appropriately. In addition, this program strengthens the role of youth as the main pillar in maintaining social stability in their environment, both through preventive actions and strengthening relationships between community members. This shows that youth empowerment through structured socialization not only provides individual benefits but also has a positive impact on overall social cohesion.

2. Impact Evaluation of Activities

This socialization activity resulted in a significant positive impact on youth behaviour, knowledge, and awareness, as well as strengthening their role in the community. Changes in youth behaviour and knowledge were seen through the results of the initial and final tests, with an average increase in knowledge of 30% related to early warning. Participants showed a better ability to recognize signs of social threats such as violence, drugs, and potential radicalization. In addition, active behaviour in the community after the activity, such as organizing small discussions and being wiser in disseminating information, reflected the internalization of the training material. These findings support the theory of behavioural change (Ajzen, 1991), which emphasizes that changes in knowledge followed by practical training can lead to real action.

Youth awareness of early warning also increased significantly. Based on the post-activity survey, participants felt more concerned about social threats and were able to identify early signs of problems in their environment. This awareness is in line with the theory of transformative learning (Mezirow, 2000), where reflective experiences during activities allow participants to develop new ways of thinking about social challenges. A similar study by Kurniawan (2021) showed that community-based training is effective in increasing youth collective awareness of social issues, which in turn strengthens community solidarity.

Community responses to youth involvement have also been very positive. Youth who actively hold intergenerational discussions and other community-based activities, such as

violence prevention campaigns, build more open communication with community leaders and families. This interaction supports Putnam's (2000) social capital theory, which states that trust and strong social networks strengthen community engagement and support social stability. Research by Sutikno (2022) shows that intergenerational collaboration in addressing social problems is effective in improving community relations and increasing collective capacity to deal with threats.

Overall, this socialization activity has succeeded in creating a sustainable impact by increasing the capacity of youth as agents of social change. In addition to strengthening their knowledge and awareness, the program also facilitates their integration into the wider social system, strengthens community solidarity, and ensures the sustainability of social threat mitigation efforts at the local level.

3. Challenges in Implementing Activities

The implementation of early warning socialization activities faces various challenges that hinder its effectiveness, but various innovative solutions have been implemented to overcome them. One of the main obstacles is the lack of early participation from young people, who often feel that early warning topics are not relevant to their daily lives. This problem is overcome by a more interactive approach, such as involving influential youth figures to share experiences, and holding interesting competitions. This approach is in line with the Self-Determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 2013), which emphasizes the importance of relevance and rewards to increase intrinsic motivation. A community service study in Yogyakarta (Olfah et al., 2020) also showed that the use of competitions can increase youth involvement in social programs.

Limited facilities and infrastructure were also significant obstacles, especially the lack of internet access and technological equipment in several locations. To overcome this, the organizers utilized social media such as WhatsApp and Instagram as a means of sharing information, as well as designing presentation materials that were light and easily accessible online. This approach is supported by Media theory (Keresztes et al., 2018), which states that simple but effective communication platforms can improve information delivery, especially in communities with limited resources.

Another challenge is the difficulty of reaching young people in remote communities due to limited transportation access. Organizers work with local figures to provide transportation and choose strategic outreach locations, such as village halls or community houses. This solution is relevant to the Community-Based Approach theory (Arnstein, 2019), which emphasizes the importance of local empowerment in reaching marginalized groups. Experience from community service in Batu Malang (Sentanu et al., 2021)also shows that collaboration with local figures is very effective in expanding the impact of social programs.

The socialization material was also simplified to be more practical and applicable. Workshops and simulations were designed based on real case studies, allowing participants to connect the concept of early warning with everyday experiences. This step supports the Experiential Learning theory (Kolb, 2014), which emphasizes the importance of learning through direct experience. A study (Sumarmi et al., 2020)confirmed that an experience-based approach improves participants' ability to deal with social problems effectively.

With these solutions, the existing challenges can be overcome quite well, so that the socialization activities not only run smoothly but also provide real positive impacts for youth and local communities. This holistic approach also opens up opportunities for

replication in other communities with similar contexts, expanding contributions in building better social awareness.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of this community service activity successfully increased youth awareness and understanding of the importance of early warning in facing social, political, and economic challenges. Youth, as agents of change, demonstrated better abilities in recognizing threats and taking an active role in creating a safe and responsive environment to change. A participatory approach involving workshops, discussions, and simulations based on real situations proved effective in building practical skills and in-depth understanding. The positive impact of this activity was also felt by the surrounding community, with increased collective awareness of the importance of the role of youth in maintaining social stability. This activity can be a model for youth empowerment in community service to face future challenges in a more adaptive and collaborative manner.

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