



# Alleviation of The Danger of Narcotics Through the Eyes in The Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0 Influence Study: Classical Counseling Guidance Education TFBAR Strategy

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**Receive: 10/08/2024**

**Accepted: 15/08/2024**

**Published: 01/10/2024**

## Abstrak

Bahaya narkoba di mata seluruh dunia di era revolusi industri 4.0 dan society 5.0 di abad 21 sangatlah mengkhawatirkan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh variabel independen (X1-X6) terhadap variabel dependen (Y), dengan menggunakan metode kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh peserta edukasi layanan konseling klasikal pencegahan dan pengentasan bahaya narkoba lewat mata yakni para remaja di GPT Botombawö Kecamatan Hiliserangkai Kabupaten Nias Provinsi Sumatera Utara dan sampel diambil dengan total sampling sebanyak 75 orang. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah kuesioner tertutup yang dibagikan kepada sejumlah responden. Data dianalisis secara statistik inferensial dengan analisis regresi linier berganda, untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian sesuai hipotesis yang diajukan. Kontribusi variabel layanan edukasi bimbingan konseling klasikal strategi TFBAR terhadap pencegahan dan pengentasan bahaya narkoba lewat mata (X1), strategi berpikir (X2), strategi merasa (X3), strategi bersikap (X4), strategi bertindak (X5), dan strategi bertanggung jawab (X6) terhadap pencegahan dan penanggulangan bahaya narkoba melalui mata (Y) sebesar 88% dan sisanya (12%) dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain yang belum diteliti. Setiap kenaikan variabel X1-X6 sebesar 1% akan diikuti dengan peningkatan pencegahan dan pengentasan bahaya narkolema sebesar 1,061%.

Kata Kunci: Narkoba lewat mata, konseling klasikal

## Abstract

*The danger of narcotics through the eyes throughout the world in the era of industrial revolution 4.0 and society 5.0 in the 21st century is very worrying. The aim of this research is to reveal the influence of the independent variables (X1-X6) on the dependent variable (Y), using quantitative methods. The research population was all participants in the TFBAR (think, feel, behavior, acting and be responsible) strategic narcotics through the eyes education class counseling service, namely youth and teenagers in GPT Botombawö, Hiliserangkai District, Nias Regency, North Sumatra Province, and a total sampling of 75 people was drawn. The research instrument used to collect data was a closed questionnaire, which was distributed to a number of respondents. The data was analyzed statistically inferentially with multiple linear regression analysis, to answer the research questions as proposed by the hypothesis. Contribution of the educational and counseling service variables into the classification of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (X1), thinking strategy (X2), feeling strategy (X3), behavioral strategy (X4), acting strategy (X5), and responsible strategy (X6) towards preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y) of 88% and the remainder (12%) is influenced by other variables that have not been studied. Every increase in variables X1-X6 by 1% will be followed by an increase in the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes by 1.061%.*

**Keywords:** Narcotics through the eyes, classical counseling

## INTRODUCTION

The dangers of narcotics through the eyes in the digital era of industrial revolution 4.0 and society 5.0 in the 21st century throughout the world and in Indonesia in particular, are very worrying. The generation born in this era grew up with digital platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube. Based on the data obtained, the Ministry of Communication and Information stated that Indonesia was ranked first as a country that accesses pornographic sites via the internet (Simatupang, 2020). Starting from small children to adults, even elderly people have become accustomed to using this very sophisticated digital technology (Famahato, 2022). The results of several research findings reveal that currently, two year old children are used to using gadgets to play games, and are used to opening YouTube or video galleries very expertly (Hidayat, 2022). They already know and are able to use a tablet before they can speak. Of children aged 2 to 4 years, 40% of them use smartphones, iPads, iPods, and other similar things (Zaini, 2019). They are already skilled and very easy to open their cell phones and access various pornographic content freely through their devices.

The results of ECPAT research (2017) conducted in six cities in Indonesia, revealed that 97% of Indonesian children aged 14-18 years had been exposed to pornography or narcotics through the eyes from the internet. As many as 40% of those exposed tend to commit sexual violence against other children. Also, the results of a survey that was carried out found that every year an average of 72,000,000 (seventy two million) people visit pornographic websites, or every second there are 28,000 (twenty eight thousand) people using the internet to view pornographic content. Two-thirds (2/3) or 66.67% of those who are addicted to narcotics through the eyes are men and one-third (1/3) or 33.33% are women, and the largest users are teenagers aged 12-17 years (Yunita et al. 2021).

Pornography addicts often show a lot of criminal behavior, depression, and very little emotional attachment to other people, there are massive changes in the way the brain works, the same as other drug addictions, and to prevent this requires a good education program (research results in Australia, Joshi, 2023). Narcotics through the eyes or pornography causes symptoms of depression, anxiety, attention deficit and obsessive-compulsive symptoms (research results in the United States and Australia, Hernández et al., 2023). It is emphasized that those who are addicted to pornography are categorized as problematic and dangerous people, unable to stop consuming pornography even though they know there are dangerous effects, and increasingly consuming new content (results of research conducted on male pornography addicts aged 13 and 66 years old, Hanseder, 2023).

This narcotics through the eyes is the same as narcotics, drugs and drugs or narcotics and other illegal drugs in general. Pornography seen by a person or narcotics through the eyes consumed enters through the eyes, causing effects and causing addiction and damage to the front part of the human brain which is called the Pre Front Cortex (PFC). This front part of the brain or PFC is only possessed by humans and animals do not have it, and this is what makes humans differentiate between what is good and what is not. This means that if the PFC is damaged then human behavior is not much different from animals. People who

have experienced pornography addiction have obstacles in their cognition and social life that have a negative impact on sexual behavior, such as impacting their development and way of thinking (Haidar, 2020, Silalahi, 2021). Brain damage due to pornography addiction is more severe than other addictions, as confirmed by neurologist Antonio, Donald L. Hilton, United States, this narcoleptia also affects the brain's higher functions, stimulates the body, physically and emotionally, and is followed by sexual behavior (Maisya, 2020).

The dangers of this narcotics through the eyes circulate in society via the internet throughout the world in general and in Indonesia in particular. Its spread is very easy through communication media and information technology which are developing increasingly rapidly, and have had negative impacts. Therefore, Indonesian children must be immediately rescued from this emergency situation (Komnas Perempuan, 2021, Erlyani et al., 2019), and it is hoped that all parties, including the government, schools, communities, religious leaders and law enforcement, will cooperate. work together to save Indonesian children from this danger (Komnas Perempuan, 2021). The task of digital literacy is also very important, especially for parents, teachers, religious leaders, and all stakeholders in society, including internet content providers, so that they have a moral responsibility to prevent this danger (Husna et al., 2021; Lase et al, 2022).

Basic concepts of narcotics through the eyes; as with narcotics and illegal drugs (narcotics) in general, drugs are consumed and can enter humans through the five senses, namely: mouth, nose and skin. Narcotics through the eyes can also be consumed and enter humans through the five senses, namely the eyes. Both drugs and narcotics through the eyes are consumed through the five senses and are very dangerous to human life. Narcotics are illegal substances or drugs, whether natural, synthetic or semi-synthetic, which cause the effect of decreasing consciousness, hallucinations and stimulants (Lase 2022). Meanwhile, article 1 paragraph 1 of the narcotics law states that narcotics are artificial substances or those derived from plants that have hallucinatory effects, reduce consciousness and cause addiction. This drug can cause addiction if used excessively. The use of these substances is as a pain reliever and to provide calm. Drug abuse can be subject to legal sanctions, so what about narcotics through the eyes which is very dangerous to human life? Is there also a law regulating the abuse of narcotics through the eyes? Distribution of narcotics through the eyes is so easy and getting it is also very easy, just via the internet you can get it without waiting a long time, you can get it in just a few seconds without anyone controlling it (Lase 2022).

Narcotics through the eyes can be explained as visualization through views seen by the eye, or what is better known as pornography. The word pornography comes from the Greek, pornographia, meaning writing or pictures about prostitutes. Pornography consists of two words, namely pornos and grafi. Pornography is defined as violating decency or being obscene. Meanwhile, graphics means writing, drawings, statues, photos, story lines, or videos, or items that generally contain or depict something that offends the tastes, violates the moral norms of people who hear, read or see it. This word is explained as a description of arousing lust; also reading material that is deliberately and solely designed to arouse sexual desire; and has

an addictive effect and will damage the front part of the brain (Mudhokhi 2022).

Pornography or narcotics through the eyes in the digital era or the new millennium, is a type of drug that endangers, damages, destroys human life and is making and making the world seem like it is in a terrible disaster. This narcotics through the eyes really disrupts human life, it can harm and damage the human brain, especially the front part of the brain called the Pre Frontal Cortex (PFC). The PFC plays a role in controlling the cortical areas in the front of the brain, namely regulating cognitive and emotional functions (Friedman, 2022). Of all God's creatures, only humans have it, and if PFC is damaged, it will cause symptoms of reduced concentration, difficulty distinguishing right from wrong, inability to make decisions, and laziness. Animals do not have this PFC, meaning that if it is damaged, human behavior will not be much different or almost the same as animals, because the front part of the brain functions as a center for consideration and decision making. However, the PFC or front part of the brain is very easily damaged, for example by physical impact, chemicals, narcotics, drugs and narcotics through the eyes or pornography (Tyng et al. 2017).

In humans there is a limbic system, namely in the brain, which functions to regulate emotions, eating, drinking and sexual instincts. If there are pleasant things, the limbic system will activate a brain chemical called dopamine, and will give a feeling of joy, curiosity, and become addicted. If someone consumes drugs or looks at narcotics through the eyes and becomes addicted, then dopamine will also become active and flow excessively, and flood the PFC, making him look at pornography or narcotics through the eyes as if he were doing it, making the PFC inactive, and ultimately damaging it (Hesaputra, 2022 ).

Levels of narcotics through the eyes exposure; this addiction does not happen all at once, but occurs gradually starting from exposure to levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or starting from a low level, namely mediocre, to a higher level or degree of dependence. Exposure to pornography is described below. (1) Exposure at level 1 is exposure in the very light category, namely someone has only seen pornographic content 1-2 times in one year; for example, when someone is accessing social media, pornographic content accidentally appears which seems to attract attention, then looks at it for a while, and it still seems normal without any addiction or dependency. (2) Exposure at level 2, is exposure to the light fantasy category, namely a person views pornography 2-6 times a year, and begins to feel increasingly interested in viewing pornography. (3) Exposure to level 3, namely exposure to fantasy starts to become heavy, every month you look at pornography, you have seen pornography 6-12 times, you start to feel guilty in your heart, your attention starts to become divided, and your daily work starts to feel difficult. do it. (4) Exposure to level 4, namely being exposed to heavy fantasies, having viewed pornography at least 12-34 times a year or in just one month having accessed pornographic sites several times, and their daily work has begun to be disrupted. Exposure to level 5, namely exposure to very heavy category fantasies, difficult to escape from watching pornography, the effects of decreasing PFC on the brain have begun to occur, starting to become illogical, unable to control oneself, easily offended, angry when reprimanded or warned, no patient, difficult to control oneself, prefers to isolate oneself or

be alone, decreased memory or concentration, doesn't care, and lacks empathy or forgets good work. Exposed to level 6, severely exposed, already tied up, his days are always filled with watching pornography, his movements, jokes, style of speaking are associated with pornography, and has started to cause problems in his life and that of other people. Exposure to level 7, very severe exposure, already dependent, very tied, already shackled and difficult to escape, and if you don't see pornography you feel hopeless (Suara Public, 2021).

Basic concepts of TFBAR is an abbreviation for: thinking, feeling, behaving, acting, and being responsible. Thinking (T) is an effort to find connections between one concept or fact and other concepts or facts. The more and more complex the concepts and facts that are linked and the more numerous and complex their interrelationships, the higher the level of thinking. The ability to think is developed towards an intelligent person, namely from negative thoughts to positive ones. The ability to feel (F) is an affirmation of what is related or etched in the emotional realm, and this ability is developed so that packaged feelings are formed, namely negative feelings in a positive direction. The ability to behavior (B) is an effort to be aware of the predispositions (initial conditions) that underlie or drive certain actions or behavior, and this ability to act is developed towards agile behavior so that an introspective attitude is formed, namely a negative attitude is changed to a positive one. The ability to act (A) is an effort to carry out activities concretely and directly towards certain objects, namely changing negative actions into positive ones. Meanwhile, the ability to be responsible (R) is an effort that is made consciously and deliberately, placing something above the truth and applicable morals, and this responsible attitude is developed so that everything becomes complete (Prayitno 2015). This strategy is applied in a learning atmosphere and learning process/guidance and counseling services.

Classical guidance counseling services community service to prevent narcotics through the eyes. Classical community service counseling services are provided for all service participants (Kesadaran et al. 2023), which are counseling services provided to prevent and alleviate the dangers of narcotics through the eyes. Through this service, service participants are educated and guided in a learning atmosphere and learning process, so that they actively think creatively, feel thoughtfully, have a positive attitude, and act responsibly to the end to prevent and eradicate the dangers of narcotics through the eyes. They are given education so that they understand well about the dangers of narcolepsy or pornography and an understanding of sexual organs (Lase, 2020, 2023). They are given good sex education, by stating things that should be avoided, starting from their vital organs that other people should not touch or watch pornographic content or narcotics through the eyes, and giving the best possible understanding of things that they should not know because they don't know yet. the time. Furthermore, service participants are invited to limit narcotics through the eyes content on their devices and control themselves from being addicted to playing games, as well as directing them to focus more on studying, planning their careers and the future (Nirwana, 2020; Lombu, 2023). Also, through this classical counseling service, service participants can develop an assertive attitude to have the ability to firmly reject something that is harmful to themselves, and education about the ethics of socializing with the opposite sex, sex education, and prohibiting adultery (Abuse 2022).

Classical counseling services responsively provide good education and understanding to service participants/students to recognize and recognize the impact and risks of narcotics through the eyes which harms the human brain, as well as preventing and alleviating it. Classical counseling is a guidance counseling service provided in a class format or form to a number of service participants in a number of class units by a guidance counseling teacher/counselor. Classical guidance and counseling services are stated in the explanation of article 54 (6) PP number 74 of 2008, namely providing attention, direction, control and supervision of students, which can be carried out in the form of scheduled face-to-face services in class, individual and/or group services for those who are considered need. Based on the 2013 curriculum, the implementation of this service takes the form of providing information or content mastery services by guidance and counseling teachers/counselors for students in developing their potential (Ziliwu et al., 2023; Gulo et al., 2023).

The classical counseling service materials used are materials prepared by guidance and counseling teachers/counselors based on needs that have been revealed through data collection, diagnosis and prognosis or research results, and can also be in the form of modules, package books containing teaching materials like subject teachers, and approaches. the service uses a learning approach with one learning method (Lase, 2020). Classical guidance counseling is a preventive service as an effort to prevent problems from occurring which is specifically directed at a proactive process (Munthe, 2022). Classical guidance and counseling services, based on the school counselor association model in the United States, are a form of activity that is included in the basic service component or guidance curriculum, is developmental, systematic, structured, for all students. This service is also one of the basic guidance services, designed by counselors for students, implemented on a scheduled basis in class, and requires counselors to make direct contact with service participants/students (Lase et al., 2017, 2023).

Classical guidance and counseling services can take the form of class discussions, brain storming or brainstorming, and function as prevention, understanding, maintenance and development. This service is specifically an effort directed at a proactive process, regardless of differences in gender, race or religion, from kindergarten to high school, presented through classroom activities to meet development needs in the personal, social, learning and career fields. service participants or students (Halawa, 2022). Classical guidance counseling is contained in Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 111 article 6 paragraph 4-5, which confirms that classical counseling guidance services are provided in the classroom on a scheduled basis with a learning load of 2 (two) learning hours per week per study group, which can be done with various approaches learning/service (Neviyarni, 2020).

Although various efforts have been made to overcome the emergency danger of sexual violence on the internet that is currently affecting children in Indonesia, the results have not been optimal. In this regard, it is necessary to make other efforts that are considered more effective in preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcolemma, namely implementing various research results and community service that already exist regarding the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcolemma as well as continuing to carry out further research

until truly achieving optimal results. measurable (Society et al., 2022; Lase et al., 2022, 2023). The research in question is education on the dangers of narcolemma, the TFBAR strategy to prevent and eradicate narcotics through the eyes, which is carried out through class-based community service guidance counseling service activities. This research needs to be compared with the results of other existing research from various parts of the world to show the novelty or novelty/advantages of this research.

The results of the research in question include: (1) the results of research in Australia (Joshi 2023) reveal that pornography addicts often show a lot of criminal behavior, depression, and very little emotional attachment to their main caregiver, there are massive changes in the way the brain works. With other drug addiction, and to prevent it requires a good education program; (2) research on the dangers of narcotics through the eyes in France, revealing that narcotics through the eyes or pornography causes symptoms of depression, anxiety, attention deficit and obsessive-compulsive symptoms (Hernández et al., 2023); (3) the results of research conducted in the United States and Australia on male pornography addicts aged 13 and 66 years (Hanseder, 2023), revealed that those who are addicted to pornography are categorized as problematic and dangerous people, unable to stop consuming pornography despite knowing that harmful effects occur, and increasingly consuming new content; (4) teenagers' understanding of narcotics through the eyes in Songing Indonesia is very low and is carried out to provide understanding (Faridah, 2023); (5) a literature study of 53 papers reviewed in Italy (Falduti, 2023) concluded that law enforcement can protect and prevent individuals from the dangers of pornography; (6) in Selangor Malaysia (Moss et al. 2023) concluded that internet pornography is very dangerous for individuals and has the impact of sexual violence and various other crimes; (7) and in Sidoarjo Indonesia recommends avoiding pornographic content on the internet (Umam, 2023).

Likewise: (8) sexual health education outreach conducted to 464 students from 24 provinces in Indonesia concluded that there was a significant increase in knowledge about the dangers of pornography as an initial effort to prevent pornography and child sexual violence (Caskan et al., 2023 ); (9) the results of community service research conducted in Pati Indonesia concluded that there was a change in behavior in the form of increased knowledge, wise and intelligent thinking in using gadgets by students after being given education through lectures (Wijayanti, 2023); (10) the results of community service research conducted in Jakarta concluded that providing education carried out regularly in the community could be one of the right solutions to improve health status and reduce promiscuity among teenagers in Indonesia (Damanik 2023); and (11) the results of community service research conducted in Ridan Permai village, Riau, concluded that knowledge about the dangers of narcotics through the eyes will prevent individuals from being exposed to the dangers of pornography addiction (Witarsa, 2023).

This research on "Alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes in the era of industrial revolution 4.0 and society 5.0, influence studies: classical guidance and counseling education, thinking strategies, feeling, acting and being responsible" is superior to the research compared above. So, one of the efforts that is considered more effective in preventing and alleviating the problem of the dangers of narcolemma is conducting counseling and research for all participants by providing TFBAR strategy

classical counseling services (think, feel, behave, act and be responsible to the end. Through this strategy service participants guided to think about the dangers of narcotics through the eyes; guided to feel and appreciate what has been thought/understood; guided to take a positive attitude and the right decision; guided to act deftly to carry out what has been understood, internalized, decided, and guided to be responsible until thoroughly to realize what has been understood, internalized, a positive attitude is taken, decisions are made appropriately, and action is taken swiftly. This is emphasized because counseling services in general and classical counseling in particular are always carried out by starting the diagnosis and prognosis process to collect data regarding it. Clients/service participants/students, and this has not been found in other research (Lase and Halawa 2022).

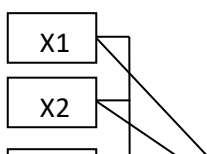
Based on the data that has been revealed, a classical counseling service is carried out by first formulating appropriate steps to create measurable structured positive behavior, in this case the eradication of the problem of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes as a result of the classical counseling service education carried out, and This is also not the case in other studies. In the counseling process, clients/service participants are activated to think and feel about the dangers of narcotics through the eyes, are guided and assisted to take a positive attitude and act responsibly to prevent it, eradicate it completely, and create a structured positive behavior as a result of the counseling that has been carried out. At the end of the counseling, measurements structured positive behavior are carried out in the form of structured positive behavior from service participants, in this case measuring how understanding, feelings, positive attitudes are taken, decisions and agile actions taken to prevent and overcome the problem of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes, and this is also not available in other research (Lase 2017).

Based on the background of the problem above, this research was carried out with a problem formulation, formulated in the form of a research question, namely: What is the together influence

and partial influence of classical counseling education on the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (X1), thinking strategy (X2), feeling strategy (X3), behavior strategy (X4), action strategy (X5), and responsible strategy (X6) towards preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y).

## METHOD

This research was designed according to the problem using associative quantitative methods, to see the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable (Purwanto, 2022; D. Ma & Zhao, 2022). There are six independent variables and one dependent variable, a total of 7 variables. The independent variables are: 1) Education on counseling services regarding the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (X1), 2) thinking strategy (X2), 3) feeling strategy (X3), 4) behavior strategy (X4), 5) acting strategy (X5), 6) responsible strategy (X6), and the dependent variable is 7) prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y). The framework of thinking and hypotheses of this research can be explained as follows.



- X1 = Educational guidance counseling services
- X2 = Thinking strategy
- X3 = Feeling strategy
- X4 = Behavior strategy
- X5 = Action strategy
- X6 = Responsible strategy
- Y = Prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcolemma

## Research Hypothesis:

1. There is a significant influence of classical counseling services education (X1) on prevention and eradication of narcotics through the eyes (Y).
2. There is a significant influence of thinking strategies (X2) on prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y).
3. There is a significant influence of feeling strategy (X3) on prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y).
4. There is a significant influence of behavior strategy (X4) on prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y).
5. There is a significant influence of action strategies (X5) on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y).
6. There is a significant influence of responsible strategies (X6) on preventing and alleviating narcotics through the eyes (Y).
7. There is a significant influence together of X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, and X6 on Y.

## Participants

The data sources and research respondents are all participants in the community service classical guidance and counseling services carried out at GPT Dahadanö Botombawö Village, Hiliserangkai District, Nias Regency, North Sumatra Province, which has been implemented in the past, namely youth and teenagers, as well as the research population and The sample was drawn in a total sampling of 75 people. After completing the service, all of them were given a number of statements to fill in according to their own conditions on the answer sheet provided regarding the influence of the Classical Counseling Service Education on the dangers of narcotics through the eyes and the TFBAR strategy on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

## Data Collection Techniques and Research Instruments

The data collection technique in this research was a questionnaire technique and the data collection instrument used was a closed questionnaire of 175 items, which was circulated to 75 research respondents as a data source.

## Data Analysis

The data was analyzed quantitatively using inferential statistics from the Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) application with multiple linear regression analysis, to answer the research questions as proposed by the hypothesis. A normality test

has been carried out and the data is normally distributed, so that data analysis can be continued with statistical analysis of metrics.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

Analysis of the influence of educational guidance and counseling services using the TFBAR strategy on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes is described below. The results of the research findings regarding the joint influence of: (1) educational counseling services on the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (X1), thinking strategies (X2), feeling strategies (X3), acting strategies (X4), acting strategies (X5), and responsible strategy (X6), can be seen in the following tables.

**Tabel 1 Model Summary**

Model	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,880	,869	,48982

In table 1, the R Square (R<sup>2</sup>) is obtained which shows a coefficient of determination of 0.880 which is converted into a percentage, namely 88%. This means that the contribution of the influence of the independent variables: prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes amounted to 88%, while the remainder was influenced by other variables that had not been studied (12%).

**Tabel 2 ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	119,632	6	19,939	83,102	,000 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	16,315	68	,240		
Total	135,947	74			

a. Dependent Variable: Prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), classical counseling services education dangers of narcotics through the eyes (X1), thinking strategy (X2), feeling strategy (X3), behaving strategy (X4), acting strategy (X5), responsible strategy (X6)

In table 2, the results of the F<sub>test</sub> (ANOVA) or joint regression coefficient test are obtained, to test the significance of the influence of several independent variables on the dependent variable, namely the influence of: variables X1, referred to are: classical counseling service education (X1), thinking strategy (X2), feeling strategy (X3), behavior strategy (X4), acting strategy (X5), and responsible strategy (X6), whether or not they influence prevention and alleviation the dangers of narcotics through the eyes. The test uses a significance level of 0.05, with the following steps.

Hypothesis formulation:

Ho : Classical guidance counseling service education, thinking strategies, feeling strategies, behavior strategies, acting strategies and responsible strategies, together do not have a significant effect on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Ha : Classical guidance counseling service education, thinking strategies, feeling strategies, behavior strategies, acting strategies and responsible strategies, together do not have a significant effect on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Determination of F<sub>count</sub> and F<sub>table</sub> at a significance level of 0.05 with df 1 (number of variables -1) = 6 and df 2 (n-k-1) or 75-6-1 = 68 (n is the number of data and k is the number of independent variables). From the results of the analysis that has been carried out, the F<sub>count</sub> is 137.331 and the F<sub>table</sub> is 83.102 or 137.331 > 83.102 (see F<sub>test</sub> attachment). Hypothesis testing is carried out by: if F<sub>count</sub> < F<sub>table</sub> (or significance) > 0.05, then Ho is accepted and if F<sub>count</sub> > F<sub>table</sub> or significance < 0.05 then Ho is rejected. Because F<sub>count</sub> is greater than F<sub>table</sub>, the Ho hypothesis is rejected and the Ha hypothesis is accepted. So it can be concluded that classical counseling service education, thinking strategies, feeling strategies, behavior strategies, acting strategies, and responsible strategies, together have an influence on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

The results of the t test were carried out to test the regression coefficient partially, to find out whether partially the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable or not. Partially means whether each or every variable X1-X6 has an effect on Y. The test uses a significance level of 0.05 and 2 sides, and the steps are as follows

**Tabel 3 Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	5,524	4,952		1,116	,269
Classical Counseling Service Education (X1)	,106	,060	,123	1,766	,082
Thinking Strategy (X2)	,369	,098	,406	3,752	,000
Feeling Strategy (X3)	-,116	,096	-,126	-1,201	,234
Behavior Strategy (X4)	,334	,087	,332	3,820	,000
Action Strategy (X5)	,163	,183	,186	,891	,376
Responsible Strategy (X6)	,089	,225	,098	,397	,692

a. Dependent Variable: Prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y)

In table 3, a constant value is obtained of 5.524, meaning that if the value of education in classical counseling guidance services, thinking strategies, feeling strategies, behavior strategies, action strategies and responsible strategies is 0 then the value of preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes is positive, namely 5.524. The regression coefficient value of education on classical counseling services (X1) is positive, namely 0.106, meaning that every increase in education on class counseling services by 1% will be followed by an increase in the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes by 0.106%, assuming the value of other independent variables. still. The thinking strategy regression coefficient value (X2) is positive, namely 0.369, meaning that every 1% increase in thinking strategy will be followed by an increase in prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes by 0.369%. The regression coefficient value of the feeling strategy (X3) is negative, namely 0.116, meaning that every increase in the feeling strategy by 1% will be followed by an increase in prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes by 0.116%. The regression coefficient value of behavior strategy (X4) is positive, namely 0.334, meaning that every increase in attitude strategy by 1% will be followed by an increase in prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes by 0.334%. The regression coefficient value of acting strategy (X5) is positive, namely 0.163, meaning that every

increase in acting strategy by 1% will be followed by an increase in prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes by 0.163%. The regression coefficient value of responsible strategies (X6) is positive, namely 0.089, meaning that every increase in responsible strategies by 1% will be followed by an increase in prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes by 0.089%. So that every increase in variables X1-X6 by 1% will be followed by an increase in prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes by 1.061%. The more the independent variable increases, the more the dependent variable will increase. Next, the results of hypothesis testing for each independent variable on the dependent variable are described.

1) Testing the coefficient of the educational variable for classical counseling services (X1) on the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y). Hypothesis formulation:

Ho : The educational counseling services partially have no influence on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Ha : The educational counseling services partially influence the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

From the results of the analysis carried out, the calculated t is 4.834 and the  $t_{table}$  is -2.101 (see  $t_{table}$  attachment), which is sought at a significance of  $0.05/2 = 0.025$  (2-sided test) with degrees of freedom  $df = n-k-1$  or  $75-6-1 = 68$ . Hypothesis testing criteria are carried out by:

If  $t_{table} < t_{count}$  then Ho is accepted

If  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  then Ho is rejected

Conclusion, because the calculated t is greater than the  $t_{table}$  ( $1.766 > -1.995$ ) then Ho is rejected. It can be concluded that education in classical counseling services partially influences the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcolemma.

2) Testing the coefficient of the thinking strategy variable (X2) on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y). Hypothesis formulation:

Ho : The thinking strategies partially have no influence on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Ha : The thinking strategies partially influence the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Determination of  $t_{count}$  and  $t_{table}$  as well as criteria for hypothesis testing and drawing conclusions is carried out as above. From the results of the analysis carried out, it was obtained that the  $t_{count}$  was 3.752,  $t_{table}$  was -1,995 ( $3,752 > 1,995$ ), so Ho was rejected. It can be concluded that the thinking strategy partially influences the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

3) Testing the coefficient of the perceived strategy variable (X3) on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y). Hypothesis formulation:

Ho : The feeling strategy partially has no influence on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Ha : The feeling strategy partially influences the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Determination of  $t_{count}$  and  $t_{table}$  as well as criteria for

hypothesis testing and drawing conclusions is carried out as above. From the results of the analysis carried out, it was obtained that  $t_{count}$  was -1,201 and  $t_{table}$  was -1,995 ( $-1,201 > 1,995$ ), so Ho was rejected. It can be concluded that the feeling strategy partially influences the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

4) Testing the coefficient of the behavioral strategy variable (X4) towards preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y). Hypothesis formulation:

Ho : The behavioral strategy partially has no influence on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Ha : The behavioral strategies partially influence the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Determination of  $t_{count}$  and  $t_{table}$  as well as criteria for hypothesis testing and drawing conclusions is carried out as above. From the results of the analysis carried out, it was obtained that  $t_{count}$  was 3.820 and  $t_{table}$  was 1,995 or 3,820  $> 1,995$ , so Ho was rejected. It can be concluded that the behavioral strategy partially influences the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

5) Testing the coefficient of the action strategy variable (X5) towards preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y). Hypothesis formulation:

Ho : The action strategy partially has no influences on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Ha : The action strategy partially influences on prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Determination of  $t_{count}$  and  $t_{table}$  as well as criteria for testing hypotheses and drawing conclusions is carried out as above. From the results of the analysis carried out, it was obtained that  $t_{count}$  was 0,891 and  $t_{table}$  was -1,995 ( $0.891 > -1.995$ ), so Ho was rejected. It can be concluded that the action strategy partially influences the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

6) Testing the coefficient of the responsible strategy variable (X6) for preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Y). Hypothesis formulation:

Ho : The responsible strategies partially have no influences on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Ha : The responsible strategies partially influence the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

Determination of  $t_{count}$  and  $t_{table}$  as well as criteria for hypothesis testing and drawing conclusions is carried out as above. From the results of the analysis carried out, it was obtained that  $t_{count}$  was 0.397 and  $t_{table}$  was -1.995 or 0,397  $> -1.995$ , so Ho was rejected. It can be concluded that the responsible strategy partially influences the prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.

## Discussion

The more the independent variables increase, the more the dependent variables also increase, namely the higher the quality of education in classical counseling services, thinking strategies, feeling strategies, behavior strategies, action strategies

and responsible strategies, the more the quality of prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Counseling, 2021). The research results have revealed that there is a significant joint and partial influence of variables X1-X6 on Y, the contribution is 88% and the remainder (12%) is influenced by other variables that have not been studied.

Prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes can be done by providing proper education on classical counseling services on the dangers of narcolemma to service participants (Witarsa 2023). The first step in providing education is to provide service participants with a good understanding of what narcotics through the eyes are, how narcotics can enter humans and cause addiction, what the negative impacts are, and how to prevent and eradicate them properly. A person will be able to change from bad habits if they understand the dangers of narcotics through the eyes well, bad and good. Therefore, educational guidance and counseling services using the TFBAR strategic strategy need to be planned and implemented well to educate service participants about the dangers of narcotics through the eyes (Lase et al. 2020; Handayani, 2022).

Classical counseling services education is carried out in a planned and systematic manner with appropriate steps. Firstly, services are provided to service participants to awaken life energy within them and guide them to think well about narcotics through their eyes. This is done because to change an individual from their bad habits, in this case the narcotics addiction in question, it is not their actions that are changed first but their thoughts about narcotics through their eyes. A person's mind will change if they are given a good understanding of this addiction. So education in classical counseling services is focused on thinking at a high cognitive level and truly understanding the dangers (Lase, 2022). By having the ability to think at a high level about the dangers of narcotics through these eyes, it is hoped that service participants will have a change in their thinking first regarding preventing and alleviating this danger (Support et al. 2022).

After everyone has thought carefully about the dangers of narcotics through the eyes, participants are guided to use their feelings, conscience, conscience with high sensitivity to reflect, feel and appreciate well the dangers of narcotics through the eyes. They are guided more deeply to be sensitive to the mistakes and sins of pornography, sensitive to the bad impacts, sensitive to the future that can be destroyed by this danger. So that through this high sensitivity, narcotics through the eyes that have been contemplated and felt are used as a positive attitude to prevent and eradicate them (Counseling, 2021). This is emphasized to change someone from their bad habits, in this case namely addiction to narcotics through the eyes, depending on their attitude towards these narcotics. If the attitude is negative, assuming that narcotics through the eyes is something difficult and difficult to give up, then it will be difficult to change. But if the attitude towards this danger is positive, that narcotics via the eye needs to be prevented and the problem resolved, then it will be easier to leave it (Zebua, 2023; Masyarakat, 2022). Therefore, service participants need to be guided to form their own attitudes regarding narcotics through the eyes of what they have thought, felt or internalized (Erlyani et al. 2019).

A person's attitude towards something, in this case narcotics through the eyes, is very determining. This attitude is a belief held, if one feels the need to avoid, prevent and eradicate

this danger, then one willingly and firmly refuses. But if he adheres to or believes that it is difficult to avoid narcotics through the eyes, it will become increasingly difficult to avoid, prevent and eradicate them, and ultimately he will become more and more absorbed and immersed in this very dangerous addiction. Therefore, service participants are guided to have a positive attitude towards narcotics through the eyes, namely to have an attitude to prevent and eradicate the dangers of this addiction (Lase et al. 2023).

Everything that the service participants have thought, felt and responded to regarding the dangers of narcotics through the eyes, they are guided to put into action all of this, namely preventing and alleviating the dangers. This action is a manifestation and agile action carried out by service participants after thinking carefully, feeling thoughtfully, and taking a positive attitude about this danger (Lase et al. 2022). The form in question is a structured positive behavior concept that has been created at the beginning of the service as a form/result of the expected educational services of classical counseling services (Faridah, 2023). This action is a real and measurable action carried out by service participants after receiving education on classical counseling services on the dangers of narcotics through the TFBAR strategy. In order for everything to be completed well, what the service participants have thought, felt, responded to and acted upon needs to be done with full responsibility before God, humans and their conscience, and carried out until completion (Lase 2023; Prawitasari 2020 ). So at this level, education in classical counseling services is focused on making service participants carry out their decisions with full responsibility until completion (Mudhokhi 2022).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, the following conclusions can be put forward.

1. As the quality of education in counseling services on the classification of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes, thinking strategies, feeling strategies, behavior strategies, acting strategies and responsible strategies increases, the quality of prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes will also increase. The more the independent variables increase, the more the dependent variable will increase. There is a significant joint and partial influence of variables every increase in variables X1-X6 by 1% will be followed by an increase in prevention and alleviation of the dangers of narcotics through the eyes by 1.061%.
2. The classical counseling services education, thinking strategies, feeling strategies, acting strategies, acting strategies and responsible strategies, together have a significant influence on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.
3. The thinking strategies partially have a significant influences on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.
4. The feeling strategy partially has influences on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.
5. The behavior strategy partially has a significant influences on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.
6. The action strategy partially has a significant influences on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcotics through the eyes.



7. The responsible strategies partially have a significant influences on preventing and alleviating the dangers of narcolemma.

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