|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parenting Patterns in Fulfilling Children’s Basic Rights at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation**  **Anggi Agustina Sibuea1\*, Fajar Utama Ritonga1**  1Program Studies of Social Welfare, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia | |
| **ARTICLE INFO** | **ABSTRACT** |
| ***Keywords:*** Parenting, Surrogate Parent, Children, Basic Rights  *Received: 18 December 2023*  *Accepted: 6 January 2024* | Orphanages in Indonesia provide alternative care for abandoned orphans so that they can experience life like other children. To improve child development, orphanages must employ surrogate parents who can provide the best care for the children. This research aims to show how the care of Yayasan Mercy Clement Indonesia's orphanages contributes to fulfilling children's basic rights. This descriptive research uses qualitative methodology. The research was conducted at Yayasan Mercy Clement, Indonesia, in Medan City, North Sumatra. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The main informants of this research were three orphanage children, the owner of the foundation, and the surrounding community. Data analysis techniques through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation uses a disciplined parenting pattern to nurture children, focusing on basic rights and reprimanding children who break the rules. Punishment is educational, but some children need help with this method. Foster parents, like biological parents, provide food, clothing, shelter, education, and independence for the children. The foundation fulfills the right to basic needs, right to education, right to health, right to protection, and right to justice, ensuring fair treatment and respect for children's rights. |
| ©2024 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Atribusi 4.0](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) [Internasional.](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) | \*Corresponding Author: Christoper  Email: davidchristoper2002@gmail.com |

**INTRODUCTION**

Orphanages in Indonesia provide an alternative place of care when a kid's parents are no longer able to afford it or have died, and the child has no other family members to save his or her parents. The government hopes that through orphanages, abandoned children and orphans would be able to experience life like other children. As a result, orphanages have become a beacon of hope for all abandoned and orphaned children, allowing them to experience the love and education rights they were denied when they were younger. Indonesia has approximately 7,000-8,000 orphanages that care for up to 500,000-600,000 orphans, accounting for roughly 18% of the number of orphans that the Ministry of Social Affairs can handle. The Indonesian government owns and operates only a few of these orphanages; communities, primarily religious organizations, operate more than 90%. Orphanages in Indonesia still need to meet minimal service standards and have insufficient institutional, human, financial, and infrastructure carrying capacity to optimize the child development process (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022).

As a result, orphanages should employ carers as surrogate parents who can provide the finest parenting for the children in the institution. Parenting is a pattern of parental behavior towards children tailored to their age of development. Children can view this pattern of action in both good and negative ways. Parenting is a parent's attitude or behavior when engaging with their children, including enforcing regulations, educating values/norms, providing attention and affection, and demonstrating attitudes as role models (Baskoro, 2012).

Surrogate parents normally play the same job as parents in general, yet developing closeness to children will feel extremely different, generating many issues in their parenting styles. Parents play an essential role in developing children's character since they are the primary carers, imparting the most fundamental beliefs before children enter the next stage of development, growth, and surroundings (Surapaty et al., 2017).

Until recently, a common phenomenon in parenting has resulted in children losing their rights, including the right to life, protection, growth and development, and the ability to participate. The amount of different types of mistreatment, such as sexual, physical, or mental violence against children, is growing. Trafficking in children and women is also common in Indonesia, with youngsters being proven to be implicated in crimes such as drug usage and murder. Laws and conventions have governed various initiatives to protect children. These laws and conventions govern children's welfare, protection, juvenile courts, and the minimum working age (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2016).

However, the concept of comprehensive-integral child safety requires further attention. Children's well-being should be the inspiration and objective that motivates us to protect children's rights fully. Thus, this study aims to demonstrate how the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation's orphanage care pattern contributes to the fulfillment of children's basic rights. Furthermore, the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation discusses how it fulfills children's basic rights.

**THEORETICAL OVERVIEW**

**Parenting**

Patterns are etymologically characterized as paths, patterns, models, rules, systems, ways of functioning, fixed shapes, or structures, or they may also be described as ways or models. Meanwhile, foster care entails looking after, caring for, and educating young children and advising, assisting, training, and arranging an agency or institution (Nufus & Adu, 2020). Parenting is a pattern of parental behavior towards children tailored to their age of development. Children might feel this pattern of behavior in both good and negative ways. Parenting is the attitude or behavior of parents when dealing with their children, including how to apply rules, educate values/norms, provide attention and affection, and demonstrate positive attitudes and behavior so that they can serve as examples or role models for their children (Baskoro, 2012).

Potential knowledge and the ability to help businesses increase their economic value. According to Abhayawansa and Abeysekera in Paulus (2017), expertise, knowledge, talent, competence, and experience are assets that employees and supervisors require to carry out work-related activities.

**Parenting Type**

According to Baumrind's idea, there are four (four) forms of parenting (Fadlillah & Fauziah, 2022).

1. Democratic Parenting

Parenting that prioritizes children's interests while remaining willing to exercise control over them. Parents with this parenting style are sensible, always basing their decisions on ratios or beliefs. This type of parent is also realistic about their child's skills, expecting only what they are capable of. This parenting style also allows youngsters to pick and do an action while approaching them cordially.

1. authoritarian parenting

The polar opposite of democratic parenting tends to establish norms that must be strictly followed, generally accompanied by threats, such as "if you do not want to eat, you will not be spoken to." This type of parent is also prone to coercion, command, and punishment. If a youngster refuses to obey what the parent says, this parent will not hesitate to punish the child. This type of parent is also uncompromising, and communication is typically one-sided. This type of parent understands their children without needing feedback from them.

1. Permissive parenting

Usually, they provide very loose supervision, allowing their children to perform activities without adequate supervision. They rarely chastise or warn the youngster when he or she is in danger and provide very little advice. Children frequently choose this type of parent since they are typically warm.

1. Neglectful parenting

This type of parent typically devotes minimal time and money to their children. Their time is largely spent on personal requirements, such as working, and occasionally, the money is saved for their children. This category includes depressed mothers' physical and psychological neglect. Depressed women are often unable to offer physical or psychological care to their children.

**Surrogate parents**

Parents have a critical role in assisting children in adapting to life's challenges. Positive self-adjustment will be represented in a balance of physical, spiritual, and social growth alongside the development of their surroundings (Kuswardinah, 2019). However, not all children have the opportunity to be cared for and guided by their biological parents due to a variety of issues, such as their parents' deaths or economic inability, which forces parents to entrust their children to others or orphanages, necessitating the child's care by substitute parents or foster parents.

Foster parents are community members, both individuals and groups, who volunteer to provide educational aid to schoolchildren from low-income households so that they can complete their formal education. Foster parents can also be interpreted as a subset of parents that includes orphanage managers. Foster parents are responsible for educating, nurturing, and guiding their foster children until they reach particular phases that prepare them for social life (Kuswardinah, 2019).

Surrogate parents normally play the same job as parents in general, yet developing closeness to children will feel extremely different, generating many issues in their parenting styles. Parents have a significant part in developing children's character since they are the primary carers establishing the most fundamental beliefs before children enter the next stage of development, growth, and surroundings. As a result, the optimal implementation of family functions must be maintained and cannot be bargained to promote the National Movement for Mental Revolution.

**Basic Child Rights**

Children, like adults, have human rights that must be respected. However, adults frequently overlook the fulfillment of children's rights. The failure to focus on fulfilling children's rights is caused by various issues, including a lack of awareness of children's rights, adult arrogance, and others (Baskoro, 2012). Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection Rights defines children's basic rights, which include the right to live, grow, develop, and participate fairly by human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination. Every kid has the right to a name that reflects their identity and citizenship status. The Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as any human under 18. This is the most widely used and internationally acknowledged definition. However, the Convention on the Rights of the Child allows each country to set its age restrictions (Baskoro, 2012).

Children's rights are human rights that every child has from birth. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international agreement that outlines the importance of children's rights. Meanwhile, in Indonesian legislation, children's rights are governed by Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. Children's basic rights are divided into four categories: the right to life, protection, growth and development, and participation.

**METHODOLOGY**

The research is descriptive, with a qualitative methodology. Qualitative research involves collecting data in phrases or narratives. Qualitative research is a descriptive study with an emphasis on analysis. The descriptive method seeks to identify theory. The primary characteristics of this research technique are that the researcher is directly involved in the field, acts as an observer, categorizes actors, observes occurrences, notes them in an observation book, does not influence variables, and promotes natural observation (Wekke, 2019). This study is conducted at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation, Gg. Kenanga Indah, Simpang Selayang, Kec. Medan Tuntungan, Medan City, North Sumatra. Data analysis techniques through data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. This study's data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation.

The data collection was conducted in the following stages:

1. Make observations at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation.
2. Conducting detailed interviews with informants during the study process. The study's main informants were three orphanage children and the owner of the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation.
3. Additional informants include the neighborhood surrounding the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation.
4. Photographic documentation at Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation.

**RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

**The Importance of Political Education for New Voters by Political Parties**

Political education is essential and central in shaping the politically conscious personality of the community. In this political education, understanding the obligations and rights of citizens is the primary process to be achieved (Hardian et al., 2021). Political education can be given to anyone. The existence of political education that political parties will provide is also intended as the role of these political parties in supporting the success of democratic life. Thus, it will significantly help the effectiveness of the role of political parties if the political parties themselves and the community can carry out this responsibility together (Nasution et al., 2023).

From this, it has become an obligation for political parties to provide various political education for everyone in Indonesia. Political education by political parties also strongly correlates with Law No. 2/2011 on political parties, which explains that political parties are a forum for the community to gather and express their aspirations (Kusuma et al., 2020). So, through this political education, the community will get used to and learn how to proceed toward developing a prosperous and equitable country. Through its presence in public, the function of political parties as a means of political education is considered to provide political power for the community.

Political education that political parties should provide has the main objectives to be achieved in its implementation. The main goal to be achieved from the political education political parties provide is to build the political culture of Indonesian society. All forms of political education provided by political parties will eventually be actualized, one of which is in general elections (Kusuma, 2020). Many indicators can determine whether political parties' political education is thriving. However, the level of public participation in elections is the leading indicator of the success or failure of political education provided by political parties.

We are seeing that the general election is one of the ends of the implementation of political education by political parties. Political education can be given to anyone and through various forms. Various activities such as seminars, workshops, training, and other positive things related to politics are various forms of political education programs that political parties can carry out. So, through various forms of political education, political parties provide a good political culture, and an excellent political system will be born (Rahman, 2018).

Political parties can carry out political education for anyone. However, if you look at the urgency, especially in elections, political parties can prioritize novice voters in providing political education. This is said to be so because novice voters still have not received sufficient political provision and must be nurtured early on (Prasetyo et al., 2019). In addition, these novice voters also have a very high quantity and will significantly affect the smooth running of an election.

In addition, novice voters are the urgency of political education by political parties because novice voters are the first to be directly involved in elections. From this, it can also be seen that novice voters have unstable behavior, apathy, and lack of political provision, and they seem only to follow the most votes in their environment (Putri & Sari, 2020). As a result of the behavior or characteristics of these novice voters, they are often easily instigated and targeted by money politics. Through these conditions, political parties are strongly required to provide political education, especially to novice voters during the period leading up to the elections.

**The Role of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle in Providing Political Education to Beginner Voters**

The year 2020 is a political year in which several regions in Indonesia conduct regional head elections or Pilkada. Medan City is one of the cities in Indonesia that conducts direct elections. The elections in Medan City were quite busy being discussed by the public. However, one of the candidates who would run as Mayor of Medan then was the son-in-law of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Bobby Nasution. One of the country's major political parties also promoted Bobby, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) (Sari et al., 2022).

They are seeing the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle endorsing one of the mayoral candidates in the 2020 Medan City Pilkada, namely Bobby Nasution. The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle also indirectly has to carry out its function or role as a political party, one of which is by carrying out political education. However, based on the previous discussion, novice voters must be prioritized in providing political education from the political party itself. The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle has a particular agenda for providing political education to novice voters in the 2020 Medan City Pilkada.

Based on the results of direct interviews conducted with the treasurer of the DPC of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle of Medan City, namely Boydo Panjaitan, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle of Medan City has various political education programs specifically for beginner voters. During the 2020 Medan City Election, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle felt it had a significant role in providing political education for these novice voters. The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle also felt they had conducted political education for these beginner voters entirely (Panjaitan, 2022).

From this statement, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle views political education for beginner voters, especially during elections such as the 2020 Medan City Election, as necessary. As is well known, political education has an excellent impact if done well, which can advance the democratic process of all people and structures of society, including the novice voters themselves (Kartono, 1996). That way, these novice voters will form democratic values in themselves and will advance the democratic life of the nation and state.

Based on what was explained by Kartini Kartono, political parties can carry out their role as a means of political education through various forms. Political parties can provide various education, such as political knowledge, through various media, whether print or social media. In addition, various forms of political education activities that political parties can provide are through activities such as workshop seminars, competitions, etc. (Kartono, 1996). So, based on the theory explained by Kartini Kartono, political education that political parties can carry out can be carried out in formal or non-formal forms.

In line with the theory explained by Kartini Kartono, through the results of interviews conducted with Boydo Panjaitan, the political education carried out by the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle for novice voters in the 2020 Medan City Pilkada was carried out through formal and non-formal forms. However, on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle claims that the role they played in providing political education for novice voters in the 2020 Medan City Election was more focused on non-formal forms. However, various forms of formal political education are still carried out. The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle considers that novice voters need new forms of political education to attract their attention (Panjaitan, 2022).

Furthermore, although little formal political education is carried out by the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle, seminars, workshops, direct visits, etc., are still carried out. However, even though it smells formal, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle's role in providing political education to novice voters in the 2020 field elections still presents elements of current trends and young people. An example of the natural form is holding workshops and seminars on elections, citizenship, democracy, anti-corruption/money politics, etc., filled or presented by youth communities. So, even though it is formal, political education must still rely on the element of young people themselves so that these novice voters also feel more called.

Then, with only a little formal political education, as in the previous discussion, the Indonesian Democratic Party focuses its political education on non-formal forms. Non-formal political education itself is political education that is not carried out with educational activities such as in schools, lectures, etc., or is not provided through official agencies, but with activities that are more relaxed and can be carried out regularly and structured (NORSANTI, 2021). The existence of non-formal political education carried out by the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle is also because the mayoral candidate they promoted in the Medan Pilkada came from among young people as well. Therefore, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle decided to package their political education to these novice voters through current things that can attract more attention from these novice voters.

From the interviews conducted, Boydo Panjaitan, as the treasurer of the DPC of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle in Medan City, explained that in the Indonesia Party of Struggle in Medan City explained that in the 2020 Pilkada, PDIP's role in providing political education to young voters was carried out in various activities. These political education activities include:

1. Organising a mural competition.
2. Organising various games activities.
3. Socialisation through content from social media
4. Writing competitions.

All of these activities certainly carry the theme of politics and also about general elections. The existence of political education was also held by forming several posts in each area in Medan so that the implementation could take place more effectively (Panjaitan, 2022). Furthermore, there are various roles in providing political education PDIP to novice voters in the 2020 Medan Regional Election to carry out their obligations as a political party to shape people's political attitudes and orientations (Suwarji, 2022). In addition, the effort to gather vote support for Bobby Nasution, who will run as a candidate for Medan mayor, is also one of PDIP's targets in providing political education to novice voters, which is actualized through their vote participation in the Pilkada.

One more thing that became PDIP's target in providing political education to beginner voters in the 2020 Medan City Election yesterday was their first step in recruiting prospective party cadres whom the younger generation would fill. Through various series of political education that have been provided to novice voters in the 2020 Pilkada yesterday, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle is quite satisfied even though the percentage of participation of novice voters in the 2020 Medan City Pilkada yesterday is still relatively low, which is around 30%. PDIP stated that it was satisfied because it had played its role in providing political education well. Providing political education to these novice voters is difficult because of their dynamic nature, making it difficult for PDIP to reach them entirely. Through these results, PDIP will try to be even better in carrying out its role as a political education for these novice voters in the next election or regional head election in Medan City. The next target that PDIP will achieve in providing political education in the next election or regional head election in Medan City is to increase the participation of novice voters to more than 50% to reach more than 50% (Panjaitan, 2022).

**CONCLUSIONS**

This research concludes that the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle has various roles in providing political education for novice voters in the 2020 Medan City Pilkada. Various roles the various roles in providing political education to novice voters are carried out through formal and non-formal political education. Formal political education includes workshops and seminars on elections, citizenship, democracy, and anti-corruption/money politics. Meanwhile, non-formal political education is provided, such as holding mural competitions, holding various games activities, socialisation through content from social media, and writing competitions, which, of course, all of these activities carry the theme of politics and elections.

The purpose of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle to conduct political education is to form political attitudes and orientations in novice voters, increase the participation of novice voters in the 2020 Medan City Election, and the first step in recruiting party cadres. PDIP feels quite satisfied with its role in providing political education to novice voters in the 2020 Medan City Election. However, these novice voters' political participation level could be higher. This is because in providing political education, PDIP finds it difficult. After all, these novice voters are very dynamic and challenging to reach in their entirety.

**REFERENCE**

Alfarizi, M. S., Harun, H. (2021). Peran Partai Aceh Untuk Memberikan Pendidikan Politik Kepada Masyarakat Di Kota Langsa. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Fakultas Hukum Universitas Malikussaleh*, *4*(3), 456–463. https://doi.org/10.29103/jimfh.v4i3.6617

Arniti, N. K. (2020). Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat Dalam Pemilihan Umum Legislatif Di Kota Denpasar. *Jurnal Ilmiah Dinamika Sosial*, *4*(2), 329–348. https://doi.org/10.38043/jids.v4i2.2496

Budiardjo, M. (2007). *Dasar-dasar Ilmu Politik*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama PP - Jakarta.

Budiyono, B. (2015). Mewujudkan Pemilu 2014 Sebagai Pemilu Demokratis. *FIAT JUSTISIA*, *7*(3), 280–287. https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v7no3.387

Daud, M. D. (2019). Partai Politik dan Pendidikan Politik Studi atas Program Pendidikan Politik Partai Golongan Karya Kota Tangerang Selatan. In *repository.uinjkt.ac.id*. https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/49236

Hardian, M., Hidayah, Y., Suryaningsih, A., & Feriandi, Y. A. (2021). Gagasan Pendidikan Politik Bagi Generasi Muda (Sebuah Kajian Literatur). *Briliant : Jurnal Riset Dan Konseptual*, *6*(3), 552. https://doi.org/10.28926/briliant.v6i3.653

Ibad, I., Prihatin, P. S., & Syaprianto, S. (2020). Peranan Partai Politik Dalam Melaksanakan Pendidikan Politik (Studi Pada Partai Golkar Kabupaten Bengkalis). In *repository.uir.ac.id*. https://repository.uir.ac.id/15708/

Kartono, K. (1996). *Pendidikan politik sebagai bagian dari pendidikan orang dewasa.* Bandung: Mandar Maju.

Kodiyat, B. A., & Andryan, A. (2021). Pengaruh Partai Politik Bagi Pendidikan Politik Pemilih Pemula Pada Pemilihan Walikota Kota Medan Tahun 2020. *Jurnal Ilmiah Penegakan Hukum*, *8*(1), 101–112. https://doi.org/10.31289/jiph.v8i1.4744

Kusuma, I. G. W., Widiati, I. A. P., & Suryani, L. P. (2020). Fungsi Partai Politik dalam Pendidikan Politik Masyarakat. *Jurnal Konstruksi Hukum*, *1*(1), 164–169. https://doi.org/10.22225/jkh.1.1.2150.164-169

Lestari, E. Y., & Arumsari, N. (2018). Partisipasi Politik Pemilih Pemula Pada Pemilihan Walikota Semarang Di Kota Semarang. *Integralistik*, *29*(1), 63–72. https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/integralistik/article/view/14602/7844

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis 3rd Edition: Source book of Bew Methods*. Baverly Hills: SAGE Publications Inc.

Molana, D. H. (2020). Tingkat Partisipasi Pemilih di Pilkada Medan 2020 46%, KPU: Di 2015 25%. *Detiknews*. https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5296958/tingkat-partisipasi-pemilih-di-pilkada-medan-2020-46-kpu-di-2015-25

Munthe, N. S. A. (2022). *Partisipasi Pemilih Pemula Pada Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Kota Medan Tahun 2020 Di Kecamatan Medan Tembung Saat Pandemi Covid-19* (Doctoral dissertation, IPDN Kampus Jatinangor).

Nasution, F. A., Thamrin, M. H., & Ritonga, A. D. (2020). Menakar Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat Kota Medan Terhadap Pemilihan Walikota Medan Tahun 2020: Indonesia. *Politeia: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, *12*(2), 97–113. https://talenta.usu.ac.id/politeia/article/view/3955

Nasution, F. A., Thamrin, M. H., SInaga, R. P. K., Saraan, M. I. K., & Indainanto, Y. I. (2023). Humbang Hasundutan Regional Head Election In 2020: Empty Box Volunteer Political Communication Movement. *Studies in Media and Communication*, *11*(1), 52. https://doi.org/10.11114/smc.v11i1.5807

Norsanti. (2021). Pendidikan Politik : Sarana Dan Pelaksanannya. *Journal Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Pemerintahan*, *3*(2), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.37304/jispar.v3i2.377

Panjaitan, B. (2022). *Pendidikan Politik Partai PDIP Terhadap Pemilih Pemula Pada Pilkada Kota Medan tahun 2020*.

Prasetyo, L. A. (2020). Pendidikan Politik Oleh Partai Politik Islam Dalam Meningkatkan Partisipasi Politik Pemilih Pemula Di Kabupaten Purbalingga. In *repository.uinsaizu.ac.id*. https://repository.uinsaizu.ac.id/9261/

Prasetyo, W. D., Harsan, T., & Pujiyana, P. (2019). Partisipasi Politik Pemilih Pemula Dalam Pemilihan Umum 2019 Di Kelurahan Sumber Kecamatan Banjarsari Kota Surakarta. *Civics Education And Social Science Journal (CESSJ)*, *1*(1), 85–105. https://doi.org/10.32585/cessj.v1i1.360

Putri, P., & Sari, M. M. K. (2020). Karakteristik Pilihan Politik Pemilih Pemula Di Kabupaten Sidoarjo. *Journal of Civics and Moral Studies*, *5*(2), 51–65. https://doi.org/10.26740/jcms.v5n2.p51

Rahman, A. (2018). Konsep Dasar Pendidikan Politik bagi Pemilih Pemula melalui Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan. *JUPIIS: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, *10*(1), 44–51. https://doi.org/10.24114/jupiis.v10i1.8385

Sari, M., Zubaidi, M. I., & Manurung, M. (2022). Pemasaran Politik Pasangan Bobby Nasution Dan Aulia Rachman Pada Pilkada Medan Tahun 2020. *Jurnal Multidisiplin Dehasen (MUDE)*, *1*(3), 437–444. https://doi.org/10.37676/mude.v1i3.2713

Suwarji, S. (2022). Peranan Pemuda dalam Partisipasi Menyukseskan Kegiatan Yang Terafiliasi Partai Politik. *Sinar Dunia: Jurnal Riset Sosial Humaniora Dan Ilmu Pendidikan*, *1*(3), 134–148. https://doi.org/10.58192/sidu.v1i3.433

Yuliani, W. (2018). Metode Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif Dalam Perspektif Bimbingan Dan Konseling. *Quanta*, *2*(2), 83–91. https://doi.org/10.22460/q.v2i2p83-91.1641