The Millennial's Role in Improving the Community Welfare

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Abstract

The teenager nowadays takes the advantage of the time for things that do not provide a good feed back for himself, his family and the environment, this is a necessary thing to do coaching to the teenager, So as to be able to manage its time on useful things, what's more, the state of the world always strives to improve the quality of life of people, both regional, national and international. The global community deserves justice, protection, rights as citizens also their welfare. In an effort toimprove welfare is certainly not an easy thing, is a big PR for each government. The stability of the adolescent community the stability of the adolescent community which is adjusted to the needs of the community itself, besides that of course it can also provide the assistance to the community itself. Managing every potential that the community has, the tampa area decrypts the rights of one and the other. So that, it is necessary for strategic things to be done in improving the welfare of the community so that the community can be encapsulated according to its needs. In this sophistication and technology, many things can be facilitated especially the existence of millennials who should also care about the environment, social and so on, in addition to the role of millennials, of course, the role of the government cannot also be separated, because this is a very big driving factor in crucial matters related to society. Because if you talk about the community, it is divided into several categories, City Communities and Village Communities, Non-Akedemic Communities and Academic Communities. Community welfare is certainly how to try to overcome social problems or problems that occur in the society. So that it is necessary to do this to be done research in the hope of a solution so that the solution can be solved these problems.

Keywords: *Millennial, Role, Community, Welfare*

Introduction

Adolescence is a period with a diverse beginning and period of continuity, which marks the end of childhood and is a time of laying down the basics towards the level of maturity. These developments include biological, psychological, and sociological

dimensions that are interrelated with each other. Biologically characterized by accelerated bone growth, psychologically characterized by the end of cognitive development and stabilization of personality, while sociologically characterized by intensive preparation in welcoming his role later as a young adult.

Millennials who are mentioned at this time are none other than and not young men and women who should be familiar with social environments, not only busy with their lives but also trying to pay attention to the state of their environment, why is that so? because in the hands of young people the birth of new changes or breakthroughs, brilliant ideas that are able to help create good things, of course, for the social environment and especially the welfare of the community. Talking about millennials certainly has a close relationship with how it should be able to provide solutions, because the world community began to face an environmental crisis at the end of the 20th century. Public attention to the importance of handling a crisis differs from time to time. In the 1970s, public attention was more concerned about the problem of natural resource crises; While in the era of the 1980s more concerned with the problem of changing.

Ecological balance, especially the problem of global warming and damage to the ozone layer the environmental crisis experienced by the world community has received serious attention from environmental activists. Responses that arise to environmental crises can be classified into two groups, namely: environmental responses and responses from green responses. Both sometimes appear with other terms such as light green and dark green, or environmental and ecological or deep ecology and shallow ecology. The term social justice is often used in a variety of meanings. Within the framework of community development, the term social justice is built on six principles, namely: inequality (structural disadvantage), empowerment (empowerment), needs (needs), human rights (human rights, nonviolent peace (peace non-violence) and participatory democracy (Ife, Jim, 1997: 51).

There are two ways that need to be seen the basis for social justice and the development of society. First, there is a belief that people or communities want their needs to be met. Second, people or people should be able to determine their own needs.

According to the traditional positivist view, need is considered an objective, value-free and measured reality. Thus, "need assessment (measurement of needs) is considered a technical that has been tested methodologically in measuring a need. Based on methodology and technical expertise, people's needs in a situation can only be measured and determined adequately by skilled experts in using the need assessment methodology Therefore, the determination of needs is not done by citizens of society who have needs and is put in the hands of professional determinants such as social workers, social researchers, psychologists and others. With this perspective, Bradshaw divides the needs into four. First, normative needs, which are needs formulated by rulers, in accordance with accepted standards (such as poverty boundaries). Second, the need that is felt (felt need), which is a need felt by people who want to pay attention.

Quoting from the explanation above is correct that social morality and community development urgently need to be considered in order to maintain the stability of the welfare of the community itself. Teenagers have the opportunity as a pioneer of change, because in the hands of teenagers there is the courage to change something that is not good, for the better. The idea and ability to criticize the situation if there is no longer a balance in the midst of society, the weaknesses that occur at this time of youth, youth and women are only busy with their internal needs, busy with something that makes them negligent, tampa they realize that they are agents of change or agents of change.To be able to carry out this well should be given assistance to youth and adolescents good academic capacity, a supportive environment and parental attention to their children. Because if such things can be fulfilled, it is no longer difficult for a millennial to give a good attitude from circumstances that are not good. To strengthen the paradigm of the author, which the author pours in the Scientific Paper entitled; The Role of Millennials in Improving People's Welfare. Observing the phenomenon that occurs at this time, that millennials should care and be aware of the social environment, active and able to answer challenges for the sake of social challenges that exist today and in the future.

Method

Based on the background of the above problems and phenomena that have been unurued, the formulation of the problems in this study is; "The Role of Millennials in Improving Community Welfare." The scope from this problem are In order for this research to be more focused and get optimal results, the author of the problem is based on: a) The role of Millennials in an effort to improve the welfare of the, b) Community, c) Assistance to the Community, d) Problem Solving in Strategic Government social, e) problems in an effort to improve the welfare of the Community. This porpuse is improving the object of this research to be achieved include: 1) To be able to measure the extent of the role of Adolescents/Millennials in the midst of the Community environment, 2) To be able to find out the behavior of Teenagers / Millennials in the midst of Society, 3) To be able to find out the opportunities of adolescents in improving the welfare of the community.

Result and Discussion

The problems in this study to be easily understood, it needs to be reviewed according to experts or theories in this study. The foundation of this theory aims to explain and strengthen theoretical concepts related to problems in research so that this research can be more easily understood. Empowerment comes from the basic word of power which means "strength", and is a translation of the English term "empowerment", so it can be explained that empowerment means giving power or strength to weak groups who do not have the power/ strength to live independently, especially in meeting basic needs/ basic needs of daily life such as eating, clothing/ clothing, home/board, education, health. Giving power or power to people who are less capable or poor or powerless is indeed the responsibility of the government, but it should have the full support of various parties, especially the community itself which is a target group, namely by participating in the implementation of every empowerment program/ activity.

Community empowerment, can be defined as a social action in which the population of a community organizes themselves in making collective planning and

actions, to solve social problems or meet social needs in accordance with their abilities and resources (Gunawan, 2009: 102) Quoted from the word Empowerment above where empowerment is the strength or ability of a person in influencing the audience in a better direction, Where Millennials have a good opportunity in providing knowledge or education to the community, rather than Millennials or Teenagers let the time to just let go to there is a benefit.

Empowerment is not only focused on the community of cities or village communities, but also to NGOs or Non-Governmental Organizations, empowerment is general or global, for example in this paper the author directs empowerment to millennials or adolescents. Because today there are still many millennial people who cannot determine the direction of life goals or palning in the future, of course this needs to be considered by the government, so that this millennial community can later also maintain the equality of the welfare of the community and guess the number of social problems in juvenile delinquency.

Millennial Society

Adolescence that lasts from the age range of 12-20 years. During this time there are significant physical changes (growth), as well as psychiatric or psychological. It learns to achieve justice, more logical thinking, abstract and idealistic. Also known as the transition period or puberty in the aftermath there is turmoil or some problems that function to strengthen him in the future. Then followed by early adulthood lasts from the age of 20-39 years, which is a period of personal and economic independence, career development, the period of choosing a partner. Next there is the middle adulthood that lasts from the age of 40-60 years.

Surah Al-Kahf Verse 13 Which Describes Youth/Millennial: "We tell you (Muhammad) this story correctly. They are young men who believe in their Lord, and We add also for them instructions." Which in this verse Allah affirms that if a young man is filled with faith and piety in God, carries out all the commandments of God and abandons all of God's prohibitions, then the young man is a young man who will facilitate his affairs, and God always bestows kindness on him. Assuming that a teenager or young

man must be able to balance between knowledge and faith so that an attitude is born that cools the heart and sets a good example to others.

The society show the personal, social and family responsibilities. Where he guides or delivers children to become the perfect generation in the future. The last period is known as late adulthood with an age range of 60 years until death. In these times are a period of self-discovery, a time when the point to be able to control oneself so as not to fall into free association, the environment is important to be selectively selected so that our existence in the environment is not wasted, with other languages as a new problem in the social environment.

Social Problem

Raab and Selznick (1964, in Soetomo), stated that not all problems in human life are social problems. Social problems are basically problems that occur in relations between citizens. This concerns the rules in a common relationship both formal and informal. Raab and Selznick say social problems can occur if they meet the following two criteria. Basically, it is a problem that occurs in the relationship between citizens. This concerns the rules in a common relationship both formal and informal. Raab and Selznick say social problems can occur if they meet the following two criteria. First, there is a relationship between citizens that hinders the achievement of important goals of most citizens. Both social organizations face serious threats by the inability to regulate relations between citizens. According to Weinberg (1981), that social problems are situations that are expressed as circumstances that are contrary to the values espoused by a significant number of people, and they have agreement on the need for action to change the situation.

Quoting from the explanation above, the actual social problem is the imbalance of people's needs with the reality that occurs as well as friction between the community, the government and certain institutions. Speaking of social problems, there are many social problems, both in the smallest environment of the family and in the larger environment, such as regions or countries, such as Crime, Sexual Crimes or sexual abuse, Poverty, Stunting and many others. Even until this moment according to the author's analysis, many of the above social problems have not yet found a point of completion,

even though if you compare these problems, there are enough bdan government or related institutions that can provide solutions to the above.

Government in Action

Government in Inggris language is called government which comes from Latin; gobernare, Greek kybernan which means driving, or controlling. Government objectives include external security, internal order, justice, general welfare and fredom. Not much different from the opinion of S.E. Finer who sees the government has continuous activities (process), the territory of the country where the activity takes place (state), officials who rule (the duty), and the way or methods and systems (manner, methods, and systems) of the government towards its people. This opinion is different from R. Mac Iver, who views the government from the point of view of political science disciplines, "government is the organization of men under authority how men can be governed". That is, the government is as an organization of people who have power How can man be ruled. So, the science of government for R. Mac Iver is a science of how men are governed.)". Surah Annisa' verse 135 Allah confirms how appropriate an Islamic government, namely "…believers, be you truly the enforcer of justice, bear witness to God even to yourself or your parents and relatives. If he is Rich or poor, Then God knows his benefit better. So, do not follow lust because you want to deviate from the truth. and if you turn back (words) or refuse to be witnesses, Allah is all-knowing all that you do."

From the above verse, Alla asserts that the government body other than the ruler should also be a servant for the people, a society that should be able to work in accordance with the responsibilities that are mandated, in addition to the government is a supreme body that regulates each region or state, in the hands of the government will be given or policies that concern many people or many people, and policies that give boundaries to society. Which is this policy, not only limits the movement of people, but the policy is able to protect the community itself, because the community feels that the government is moist which is able to give good to him, for his rights.

The Community Development Educational Center (CDEC) is a laboratory of the Department of Social Work of the Cretan Institute of Technology Education. CDEC trains

approximately fifty students per semester in community social work. Over the past decade, the social community of education and work practices has evolved. CDEC provides students with the opportunity to apply a range of methods, tools and techniques and put their skills into practice in the real world. Despite the opportunity for on-the-ground education and a holistic community-based approach, the refusal of students to attend training programs in the community is still considered one of the main difficulties.

With reference to CDEC interventions and programs, examples of characteristics can be found in a series of studies. Some of these include measuring social capital in urban and rural communities, cultural adaptation of health and welfare services (Kotra, Eulampidou, Roumeliotaki, Koutis, & Philalithis, 2008), prevention interventions for youth alcohol reduction (Koutra, Oikonomou, Andreadaki & Ntavaloumi, 2012), improvement of women's health in rural communities through informal community networks (Koutra, Katsapi, Providou, & Kritsotaki, 2012; Outra, Kirou, & Ratsika, 2010), and finally reorganization of health and social welfare services for the elderly and caregivers in rural communities. (Koutra, Pelekidou, Kirou, Prokopakis, & Ratsika, 2010).

Acceptance that society is very important in people's lives automatically leads to the need for knowledge, skills, and abilities in practicing society (Hardcastle, Powers & Wenocur, 2004). IASSW (2001) places work in society as the prevailing trend for the future of social work. According to KirstAshman & Hull (2009), the twenty-first century is turning towards community development and the value of social work in society.

The social work method is closely related to community development (Barclay, 1982; Tan, 2009), as it is considered by some to be the birth of social work (Social Work Speaks, 2012). Others have questioned this relationship, because of social work's traditional attachment to the 'individual', symptoms, and psychoanalytic theory.

Those who support community development claim that individual "needs" can only be dealt with on a broad scale of social structures, politics and social networks (Mendes, 2009). Goldsworthy (2002, p. 2) mentions that community development creates communities in contrast to casework that focuses on creating individuals. In addition, the philosophy of "considering people in their environment" and the social

justice principle that social work supports, inevitably leads to more collectively oriented interventions (Rogge & Cox, 2001). It integrates community development in a key strategy of social work interventions aimed at scheduled changes in the social environment, through empowering practices. In addition to sharing philosophies of mutual intervention and action in society, community development, and social work also share the basic concepts and principles of collective action, empowerment, and collaboration. Long-term work, intervention and action in participatory relationships, empowering and collaborative social work communities, puts it at an advantage in applied science. Social work can play an important role in how and why communities can change (Coulton, 2005) on the condition that the community is, above all, a place of social interaction and therefore social capital.

The assessment of elements of community development by social workers is critical to understanding the relationship that social capital can play in promoting health. Through the components of community development, collective action, empowerment, and collaboration, professional social workers evaluate, improve, develop, organize and implement interventions. Interventions aim to support a group of people or communities in creating bonds and relationships (meaning social capital), which enables them to deal with significant problems and issues in their lives.

Collective action is a key point for social workers working with the Rothman local/community development model. Collective action the goal is social change that reduces unequal forces and resolves the notion of reciprocity, which can take multi-level and various forms, from institutional intervention to coordinated action. Usually, people living in a community have a common interest, either that they face a significant threat or that they have a great opportunity to address their common problem or problem (Checkoway, 1997).

Collective action is closely related to social capital. This is usually considered as one of the dimensions of social capital. Collective action is better considered as an outcome or indicator of the existence of social capital, such as trust and social solidarity (Yokoyama & Ishida, 2006). Various researchers have contemplated the positive relationship between collective action and social capital, despite the variation in their

studies (Krishna & Uphoff, 1999; Grootaert, Oh, & Swamy, 1999). To be sure, collective action cannot exist without participation in organizations and networks, willingness for collaboration, trust, empowerment and social interaction (Grootaert, Narayan, Jones, & Woolcock, 2003). Therefore, through participation, which is a structural dimension of social capital in society, residents. In turn, participation promotes trust and social solidarity and, together with representational involvement of the population in decision-making processes, leads to demands for redistribution of power (Iatridis, 2004).

Regard to the health promotion, social workers like them work in their natural environment, because after all, all social work interventions have to do with health. By recognizing that the economic, social and political environment affects the health or morbidity of the population, social work can encourage people to work together, through community development strategies. In collaboration with communities, social workers explore and evaluate formal and informal community networks to promote public health. Studies have established that communities with good levels of health care manage to handle their affairs better and have increased levels of social participation and trust (Stafford, Bartley, & Marmot, 2004).

With community development, social workers estimate public health needs expressing the holistic character and interaction of these needs with other sectors (Smith, 1989). Through continuous collaboration with communities and related services, actively motivated social groups and by using participatory methods as action research, workers strive to meet the needs of the community. One of the basic social worker principles of working with community development strategies is, that people have unique knowledge, and as "experts" deal with their problems and be active participants in any decisions that concern them. This is what Rothman advocates, that the final decision will always belong to the community, no matter how much executive coaching the community will provide to support the community following the right path.

In the construction of facilitators in each of the target areas, the first is to educate the community. Education is a learning process carried out by the community with guidance from a facilitator which aims to improve thinking power. In this case, the community is given learning in the form of providing TOGA (family medicinal plants),

with this program the community can be empowered through training or counseling in the form of medicinal plants where the community is told how to plant it, how to care for it, the benefits of the plant, how to process it, how to consume it and so on. etc. The reason for holding a health empowerment program in the form of a nutrition garden is because the area is far from access to health, so this area is suitable as a place for empowering the healthy smile program. When this program runs with people who are already able to plant trees for herbal medicines such as red ginger, turmeric, aloe vera, lemongrass, then when cultivation is running, these plants can be used or utilized as an alternative treatment for people in need, looking at the areas that are in need. In the process and results of this empowerment, it is improving public health, this is related to the theory put forward by (Suharto, 2017: 58-60) regarding empowerment, namely empowerment as a process and goal. Where these processes and activities are to strengthen the strength or empowerment of groups in society. While the purpose of empowerment is to refer to the conditions or results to be achieved by a social change, namely empowered people who have the power or knowledge and ability to fulfill their physical, economic and social needs.

In addition to those who are in need and the poor in the area first, such as locations that are indeed far from the city center and indeed the community sees the magnitude of being unable. The implementation of each program is different. Programs that are curative, such as those carried out at one of the RBG Clinics under the guidance of the Zakat House, the implementation is that people come to the Clinic and then check and then check drugs, besides that the community is also given counseling by health workers so that people can maintain their health, as for the form of counseling carried out by health workers. namely by holding counseling on PHBS (Clean and Healthy Living Behavior) such as washing hands properly and properly, brushing teeth every day, and routinely conducting health checks at the nearest health service. With the existence of counseling, it is hoped that in the form of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior, the community can: 1) increase the knowledge, awareness, willingness and ability of the community to live a clean and healthy life. 2) The community can know how to do PHBS.

3) Increased household coverage of clean and healthy living behavior. 4) All community groups, especially the underprivileged, are required to carry out PHBS.

Finally, Social Advocacy involves pressure groups from within, outside which take over the responsibility to defend the rights of the whole community based on the principles of equality and social justice (Rothman, 2008). Advocacy and protest tactics play a central role in solving community problems. Those who have power and authority are unwilling to lose resources and privileges. Here, community executives as advocate-negotiators try to resolve conflicts of interest of community groups for their benefit. affected by poverty and social exclusion. An example of community social work training in Greece is presented below.

Community Social Work Training in Greece In Greece, community social work training and practice is very limited. Dominating in the faculty curriculum is the case of social work, which is consistent with the general trend of social work education worldwide (Mendes, 2009; Hill, Ferguson, & Erickson, 2010). As a result, social worker training does not focus, in particularly, knowledge and tools targeting community-level health prevention and promotion policies; and the development of social capital (Ersing & Loeffler, 2008). Social workers must understand that social interventions are more effective than individual clinical interventions in meeting social needs (Mendes, 2009; Coulton, 2005; Whelan, Swallow, Peschar, & Dunne, 2002; Philippines, 2011).

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Conclusion

From the analysis, the author conducts in the field and at the same time from the author's point of view and interviewing several informants, adolescents at this time are indeed less well encapsulated, and also the lack of supervision from some parties, especially parents.This makes Millennials or Adolescents unable to take advantage of the opportunities that exist for the good of themselves and their environment, but not as a whole, there are also some millennials who realize that their lives still have many struggles ahead, so they do not want to waste the opportunities they have.Trying to process and manage the time they have, whether time for themselves, time for school or education, time to play and time to hone their soft skills. If millennials are given up as mentioned above, then it is no longer a difficult matter to reach the point of community welfare because it cannot be denied, that millennials are also one of the indicators that make welfare itself.

Today's youth are the leaders of the future, how today's youth design themselves or prepare themselves for the future. Behaving and behaving well will lead to a good direction as well, and vice versa. Therefore, the role of the first parent is very necessary for a child, both the age of children and adolescents and late adults. Because the first education received by children is the family, only teachers are in school, balancing children with educational sciences also religious sciences.

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