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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MODULE DIGITAL YOUTH (DY) AS YOUTH EMPOWERMENT THROUGH CRIME AWARENESS: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Throughout the world, crime is predominantly devastating among the youth age group, and such is the case in the Malaysian context. Studies have shown that some youth get involved in crime unknowingly especially crimes involving cyberbullying, spousal physical violence, forced intimacy, and verbal abuse simply because of lack of knowledge on what is considered a crime. The issue of crime affects the youth themselves, their families, and the community at large. It is against this background that the study shares the concept of raising awareness on crime amongst youth's cybercrime, drug abuse, and sexual abuse through the digital youth program. The study was guided by the structural functionalism theory. The research took a quantitative quasi-cross-sectional study design and raised awareness among 100 students between the ages of 18-23 (emerging adults) at College Genius, Klang, Selangor, divided into the experimental group and the control group. The ratings of awareness projects can be assessed before and after using police standardized crime awareness appraisal questionnaire. Results of the study show a significant difference in crime knowledge before and after intervention for the experimental group and no difference significant for

the control group after the intervention highlighting the Digital Youth Program to be significant in raising awareness on crime to the youth. The study recommends for future studies to expand the Digital Youth Program to various parts of Malaysia among the youth.

Keyword

Youth, Awareness, Crime, Emerging, Adults

1. Introduction

The world can enjoy a reduction in crime rates supposedly when young people concretizes on crime and its devastating effects whether they have been actively involved in crime or not (Kemshall & Moulden, 2017). Crime awareness programs on the youth are a significant restraint and protective design to empowering would-be offenders or victims.

The current study is more interested in youth who are emerging adults. Often the young adults are mere bystanders in a criminal act simply because of lacking the knowledge on what to do in a given situation. Arnett (2016) contents that these emerging adults are typical novices as far as real life is, everything to them is for exploration, hence the need to empower this age group with knowledge on crime. It is very important to appraise crime issues (Tripathi, 2017).

The world over, the crime rate is mostly concentrated on the youth and Malaysia too has long been plagued by crimes by the youth. Although this issue is not new on various platforms, discussed and debated, the issue of raising awareness on crime on these youths demand due attention. At the national level, the Malaysian Government has not been docile on the aspect of crime reduction strategies as crime reduction was one of the key aspects outlined in the Government Transformation Program (GTP) (Mutalib et al., 2017). Several policies have been crafted by the GTP to minimise the crime rate such as the Reducing Crime National Key Results Area (nKR4) to reduce crime, also the upgrading of public security and performance of the Royal Malaysian Police (Mutalib et al., 2017). While it is important to put the issue of crime by the youth on the Government agenda as well as creating programs to addressing such, there is a need to dig into how much the youth know about the crime itself. This information will form a firm baseline on addressing crime by the youth empowered by knowing the level they are in about this problem.

A worrisome issue is that crime is not reducing, but fluctuating, in Malaysia, particularly in violent related crimes. There is a need to expand ways of solving crime problems that do not decrease, but rather fluctuate (Tim et al., 2017).

It is agreeable with the above notion that emerging adults are a significant and largest age group involved in Malaysia. Therefore, it is important to educate these young people through a crime

awareness campaign and then determine how much information young people have about crime (Simon, 2017). A study to describe the awareness level of crime among emerging adults in Malaysia becomes very important (Hasan, 2015). This move will pave a way for in-depth programs on youth and crime as the level of understanding of youth and crime increases in stakeholders.

1.1 Research Scope

Through raising awareness on crime to the emerging adults as well as assessing how much this age group knows about crime will enable the Royal Malaysian Police to know which areas to focus on in their community crime concretisation programs on crime. The Royal Malaysian Police will have a baseline on the knowledge gap by the emerging adults about crime. Therefore, there will not be harp hazard awareness programs designed for this age group since the current study will unearth the level of knowledge and gaps that exist in the youth's knowledge of the crime.

This study will also contribute to the Royal Malaysian Police by reducing the crime rate. Some people commit crimes unknowingly and as such when made aware of what is legally wrong or not, as well as the implications of crime (Simon, 2017). Such a move can significantly act as a restraint and protective strategy to would-be criminals and or victims and in turn, a reduction of crimes occurs.

The current study expects an impact on saving taxpayer's money and lessening the Government's fescues. If the community is empowered on crime, studies have shown that the move can result in crime reduction. Therefore, the Government saved on revenue, for enforcing, prosecution, and incassation. This study shall also be of benefit to the community at large. When the community is empowered and is now aware of what is criminal or not, this move will significantly help to create peaceful communities.

1.2 Problem Statement

The problem in the study is that emerging adults in Malaysia have the highest rate of crime committing yet these emerging adults often are not well informed on what is criminal or not. The level of concern among young people about the crime is very low and the effectiveness of raising awareness among young people about the crime is under investigation (Hasan, 2015). Tim et al., (2017) raised concern that the level of knowledge amongst the youth about the crime is unknown. Ignorance has never been a justification or exonerating factor for offenders, hence the need to raise awareness and empower the youth on crime awareness.

The issue of crime by the youth in Malaysia is contentious as the Malaysian Government and Police Department are tremendously on the move towards crime reduction and safer communities. Though some youths are assumed to commit some crimes unknowingly, there is quite a substantial number, which violates the law with the full knowledge of what they are doing and the effects of it

to themselves and the victim. A worrying fact however being that crime statistics in Malaysia are not decreasing for violent crimes, instead, they are fluctuating as shown in the table below:

Table 1: Malaysian Violent and Property Crime Statistics, 2015-2017

	2015	2016	2017
Violent crimes	21 809	22 326	21 366
Property crimes	93 735	90 028	77 802

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Official Portal

To add on, emerging adults (19-24 years) engagement in crime, there seems to be a fluctuation of these statistics, whilst crime rate in Malaysia is on a steady decrease, crime by this age group is fluctuating, which is a worrisome factor. In 2019, 5778 emerging adults were involved in crime, 6813 in 2018, 8560 in 2017, and 7985 in 2016. Most of the previous researches on empowering the youth through crime awareness programs in the Malaysian context has a focus on teaching and discussing a particular crime with the youth. The current study, however, sees it important to impart knowledge to the youth on crime but also establish how much they know about crime in the first place. A move that will address the problem of repeatedly empowering the youth with information that they know or have already, a measure that is significant in the future because the knowledge gap on what is lacking on these youths will be clear. Furthermore, the few studies that have attempted to embark on the awareness on crime trail are in the Western setting with few that have focused on the Malaysian context. Therefore, this current study seeks to raise awareness on sexual offences, cyber-crime, and drug abuse to emerging adults at Kolej Genius, Klang, Selangor under the Digital youth program.

1.3 The Structural Functionalism Theoretical Framework

The theory of structural functionalism views society as a single yet interconnected social organ where a significant role is performed by each member of the structure (Kingsbury & Scanzoni, 2009). The theory views society as a complex structure, but each of its components is effective in making a positive contribution to unity and peace. The fundamental feature of the theory of structural functionalism is the appreciation of harmony in the social system's interdependent sections (Kingsbury & Scanzoni, 2009). The theory of structural functionalism tends to be the best paradigm for the thesis to follow. This is because the theory considers human society as a system composed of interrelated and interconnected elements that work together to form a whole, and the elements act harmoniously for the good of the social system as a whole.

In this report, through the crime awareness initiative and the concretization program, the provision of empowerment services stated that they worked harmoniously to assist in the efficient functioning of society. Moreover, the crime awareness initiative was made up of different correctional

stakeholders, all of whom, in cooperation with educational officers in Malaysia, worked together to raise awareness of crime and youth prevention. In the sense of achieving equilibrium in society through the theory of structural functionalism, crime and other social vices are responsible for the imbalance that exists in the environment within the context of this research, thereby promoting participation in the awareness program as one of the means of achieving equilibrium.

The structural functionalism theory, described in Figure 2.1 below:

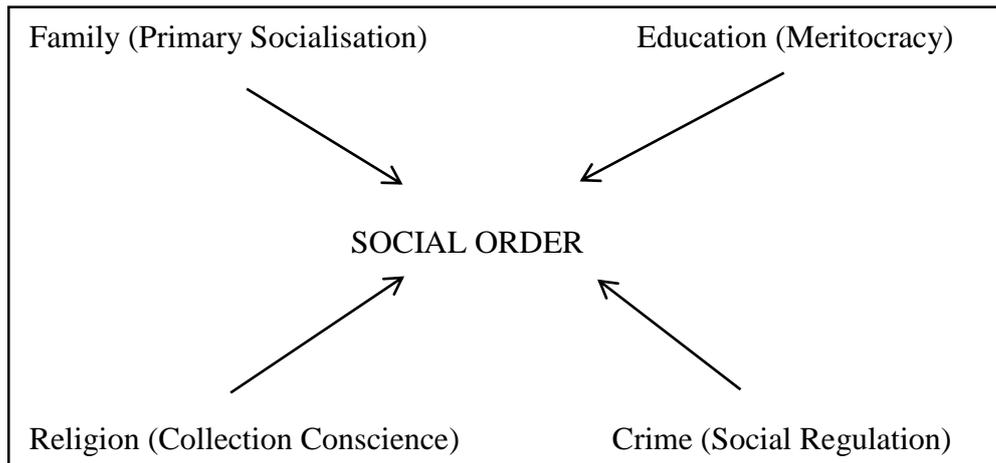


Figure 1: Theory of Social Order

2. Literature Review

The literature review focuses on unearthing the importance of raising awareness of crime among emerging adults. The literature review also analysed other studies that conducted awareness campaigns on crime, how they carried out the program, similarities, differences, and gaps with the current study. The chapter shall cover emerging adults, crime, sexual abuse, cybercrime, crime awareness, and crime prevention.

2.1 Emerging Adults

Greeson & Thompson (2015) conducted a study titled, aging out of foster care in emerging adulthood on emerging adults in the United States of America. The report highlights that another explanation for high rates of teenage crime is the degradation of family values and conditions. The Greeson & Thompson (2015) study was a qualitative study in which parental or foster input for emerging adults was examined. Their study found that day-by-day family relationships are getting worse and adolescents are exposed to parental combat and domestic abuse, which in turn gives rise to youth violence and results in crime as these adolescents turn into emerging adults. The moral and emotional circumstances of children and young people have deteriorated due to the lack of parental

supervision. The study by Greeson & Thompson (2015) shows that we should do a lot of stuff as a society to address this problem. Also, Greeson & Thompson (2015) argue that more policies and systems are required to provide young individuals with jobs. More work prospects would create a road to financial and mental health, resulting in fewer people resorting to illegal activity. The study also found that parents need to find ways to spend more time with their kids. Take out family time to have a good discussion time with their kids from the busy office hours to see what is going on in their minds and lives. For their young ones, parents should be compassionate and caring. The research also recommends that the importance of education in one's life should be emphasized by more awareness programs. In particular, higher education will give young people more opportunities, thus decreasing their chances of participation in the crime. As such, the present study increases this age group's awareness of violence. The study by Greeson & Thompson (2015) is of relevance to the current study by presenting young people with the need to raise awareness of the crime. The study by Greeson & Thompson (2015) is in a different context, in the United States of America, which is different in context to the current study, but addresses an issue for the similar age group.

In another study, Craig & Piquera, (2015) had research titled, crime and punishment in emerging adulthood in Malaysia. The study was qualitative research where interviews were conducted using purposive sampling on twelve emerging adults who had committed petty offences. The study found that emerging adults are a group more likely to commit crimes, the news of thieves, robbery, and murders has risen these days, but what is more dangerous is that the average age of offenders is declining day by day. Crimes used to be committed by the older youths, but the turn of the century and the coming of technological advancement in communication saw the crime-committing age also declining to the emerging adults as this group spends more time on the internet than older youth. Craig & Piquera (2015) have pointed out that several studies indicate a rise in youth participation in crimes, and that this epidemic has reached a disturbing level that demands potential solutions. Many analysts agree that unemployment is the leading cause of increased youth crime rates (Craig & Piquera, 2015). Many young graduates revive the looting and theft of valuable goods to satisfy their everyday needs for money (Craig & Piquera, 2015). The shortage of employment is a major cause of discontent among young people. Research has shown that at least 60 % of young offenders worldwide are unemployed (Craig & Piquera, 2015). The research (Craig & Piquera, 2015) is key to the current study as it discusses some of the age group's problems and causes of crime.

2.2 Sexual Abuse

The Women Aid Organisation (2019) conducted a study whereby they compiled the laws on sexual abuse within the Malaysian context. The study focused on the legal parameters for rape cases in Malaysia and the punishment for it. The study notes that rape is sexual intercourse with a woman

against her will or without her consent, according to the Malaysian Penal Code. Sexual intercourse with a woman is also rape if: her consent is obtained by putting her in fear of death or injury; if she is unable to recognize the essence and implications of what she consents to; or if her consent is obtained by the use of an authoritative role, a professional relationship, or other trust relationship. Sexual intercourse, with or without her permission, with a child under 16 years of age is also rape. Under Section 376 of the Penal Code, those who have committed rape are imprisoned with whipping for a period of up to 20 years. This study is very important to the current study as it explains one of the crimes categorised under sexual abuse in Zimbabwe. This will be vital information in raising awareness on sexual offences to the Malaysian youth.

Also, a report on the criminalization of cross-sector partnerships in the context of self-organized inter-organizational networks including sexual offences in Malaysia was conducted by Kuilan & Acevedo (2019) in a study entitled, *Self-Governed Inter-Organizational Networks for Social Change: A Case Study of the Criminalization of Online Sexual Grooming in Malaysia*. The Kuilan & Acevedo (2019) report used the criminalization of online sexual grooming in Malaysia as a case study, which culminated in the 2017 Sexual Offences against Children Act. The research used a qualitative thematic analysis focused on semi-structured interviews with 11 representatives of some of the groups that worked together to raise public awareness, to educate about the effects of this form of crime, and to draft and enact the new law at the same time. The study results showed that the network was developed in Malaysia, structured by a mixture of informal and formal techniques and systems driven by a high sense of common intent and shared leadership. The study by Kuilan & Acevedo (2019) recommends for enforcement of online sexual offences made effective as physical offences. The study goes on to encourage raising awareness on digital sexual offences as the youth take lightly online sexual offences because of their non-physical nature.

2.3 Cyber-Crime

A study entitled, *The Right to Be Me, Queerly Cyberly: Cyber Crime and Queer Individuals in Malaysia*, on cyber-crime and queer individuals in Malaysia, was conducted by Jerome et al. (2019) on the topic of cybercrime in Malaysia. Via surveys (e.g., questionnaire and interview), the Jerome et al. (2019) study obtained responses from 132 respondents and examined both quantitatively and qualitatively to examine the prevalent types of cybercrime committed against them, the underlying causes, and effects, and the prevention of those crimes. The research by Jerome et al. (2019) found that much has been written about the different facets and dimensions of cybercrime, but much more needs to be learned about its negative effect on lesser-studied Internet user groups, namely, queer people. The study also found that less awareness was known among young people in Malaysia about

cybercrime. As such, the current study draws on these results from previous studies to pursue the need to create a module to raise awareness among Malaysian youth about such digital crimes.

So'do et al. (2020) conducted a report on cyberbullying by intellect-related insults in Malaysia in a more comparable report. By highlighting the linguistic characteristics of offensive insulting words by social media users in the nit-picking of an individual's intelligence, the study tackled the issues of abusive language used in Malaysia's online communication. Data collection and analysis, performed in two phases, on the research methodology and data collection process. Second, a self-constructed questionnaire to evoke imperative keywords or phrases used to support the content-based approach to subsequent study. Secondly, information from Twitter streamed, explored. The study found that online insults among young people in Malaysia are rampant, and disturbingly, without paying attention to the criminal aspect of it, the age group does it mostly for fun. For future research, the study recommends raising awareness of internet insults among Malaysian youth. As such, the current study aims to raise awareness among emerging Malaysian adults about digital crime.

2.4 Crime Awareness

Liaw et al., (2019) conducted a study with the title, Examination of the Efficacy of Crime Prevention Integration Programs in Malaysia to examine the efficacy of the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP), Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF), and Jabatan Perpaduan Negara dan Integrasi Nasional (JPNIN) integration programs to reduce the residential area crime index in Malaysia. Liaw et al. (2019) emphasize that the government has launched the Six National Main Result Areas (NKRA) strategy aimed at reducing crime rates, fighting corruption, providing affordable quality education, improving the value of life, improving rural infrastructure, and improving transport links. Research by Liaw et al. (2019) proves that an organized and systemic approach has been taken by the Malaysian government. Next, the number of serious crime incidents, such as robbery, must be minimized by the community. Second, by promoting their engagement as volunteers, public visibility can be increased. Third, it is possible to improve good organization in terms of compliance through a fair and collective criminal system, in particular the RMP, and then public trust can be achieved. Liaw et al. , (2019) also suggest that the crime laboratory has held seminars with selected non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as part of these efforts, involving more than 30 government agencies. To ensure the sharing, coordination, and transparency of resources, GTP's aims are not only to reduce crime rates but also to help cut government expenditures by preventing the creation of new facilities. Liaw et al., (2019) are relevant to the current study as it highlights the Malaysian Government's second significant crime strategy in the crime prevention program, crime awareness, enhancement programs. As such, the current study aims to raise awareness of digital crime among emerging adults in Malaysia, in line with the mandate of the government to increase awareness of the crime.

Manaf et al. (2019) also conducted a study in a related study entitled, Investigating the effect of the voluntary patrol unit on the growth of social capital in Malaysia, on voluntary patrol and perception of crime in Malaysia. A quantitative analysis approach was taken in the study by Manaf et al., (2019). Randomly distributed survey questionnaires to 1,161 respondents who are Volunteer Patrol Unit (SRS) participants. Research by Manaf et al. (2019) highlights that an unprecedented rise in illegal activity has created fear among communities and disrupted their daily lives, and the Government of Malaysia has adopted many steps to improve the situation, including community policing, which involves police and community cooperation. The analysis of Manaf et al. (2019) aimed to investigate the link between community policing and social capital. The study's hypothesis evolved on the conviction that fear of crime, perception of crime, awareness of crime, and concern for crime is social capital predictors, including engagement, coordination, and communication. The results of the Manaf et al. (2019) report, based on regression analysis, suggest that only crime understanding and crime knowledge have a major social capital relationship. In particular, relative to the fear of crime and perception of crime, concern for crime appears to be the best indicator of social capital. These quantitative results show that when communities are concerned about illegal activity in their city, community empowerment is likely to take place and therefore take the appropriate action, actively engaging with other community members in the fight against crime. As such, the current study aims to enhance social capital in emerging adults by raising awareness of crime among this age group.

3. Research Methodology

A quasi-experimental quantitative research approach is deemed appropriate method to be used in the study to measure the effectiveness of module digital youth as youth empowerment through crime awareness, a case study of South Malaysia. The study uses a quasi-experimental intervention study to investigate the effectiveness of the module digital youth as youth empowerment through crime awareness, a case study of South Malaysia. For 2 classes, the analysis used pre-and post-studies. With each group having 50 participants, one was the study group and the other was the control group. The digital program was conducted for the test group. No intervention was conducted for the control group.

This study was conducted in one of the colleges in South Malaysia. The location of the study is Kolej Genius, Klang, Selangor. The research is limited to the senior students whom the researcher was given access to and the decision by college officials was convenient enough for the study. The population for the study was all emerging adults' students at Kolej Genius, Klang, Selangor. The

study population was established by these students since the analysis was restricted to only the age group of 18-25 years. Therefore, 100 students formed the population of the study. The 100 emerging adults were divided into the control group and the experimental group. A pre-test was conducted where all the youth and the youth exhibited average range, knowledge of the crime, and then they were divided into two groups of fifty participants.

The digital youth module was developed to raise awareness of crime among the emerging adults at Kolej Genius, Klang, Selangor This module was administered to the youth in a one-day vibrant workshop. The motivating factor for establishing the module was the increase of criminal offences among youth in Malaysia and the continual involvement of students in cybercrime and other offences. The main objective of the study was to cultivate awareness of criminal offences among Malaysian youths and establish a community culture adaptive to the awareness to promote a crime-free young generation. The key takeaway for the program being the establishment and improvement of the degree of awareness among youths on involvement in various criminal activities.

The intervention for the digital youth program was conducted in two groups. The students were divided into two groups. The test group and the control group were each with 50 members. Both groups entered the preliminary talks on the set agenda before separation. After completing the pre-test questionnaire, the control group was dismissed for another recreational program by the school. The interventions were done in a span of 6 to two of our sessions. All activities were done in the school whole. After the intervention was completed, all the participants were brought to the school whole again. They were given the same questionnaire. The participants were briefed again, and each question was read and explained for understanding. All participants answered the questions. Table 2 is a summary of digital youth activities:

Table 2: Digital Youth Module Activities

Time	Talk	Objective
09:00a.m.-10:30a.m.	<p style="text-align: center;">Cybercrime Talk</p> <p>Drive: An effective way to prevent and support youth from committing cybercrimes is to educate them and raise awareness about ethical and legal rules of the Internet, as well as the emotional and financial costs of cybercrimes to victims (Oyenunga, 2020; Holt, 2019). Moreover, cybercrimes carry real consequences, hence the need to concertize youth that, their actions in cyberspace are not anonymous, and that real people are affected by their crimes,</p>	<p>Talk objective</p> <p>To raise awareness on cybercrime to the youth at Kolej Genius, Klang, Selangor. So that they do not engage in cybercrime and live a life, free from digital crime.</p>

	<p>which they commit half the time, unknowingly (Oyenunga, 2020; Holt, 2019).</p> <p>Awareness Content:</p> <p>Types of cybercrime were outlined in three ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The computer as a target (using a computer to attack other computers). • The computer as a weapon (using a computer to commit a crime). • The computer as an accessory (using a computer to store illegal files or information). <p>Emphasis was put on the most common types of cybercrime by the youth which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downloading and sharing copyrighted video and music files. • Money swindles (Internet fraud). • Harassing others via chatbots. <p>Effects of cybercrime to both the victim and perpetrator were discussed which include: Criminal record-prosecution and sentencing. Psychological effects- stress, self-worthlessness, trauma Social effects- loss of confidence and trust. Financial losses- to the swindled part and the swindler in lawsuits.</p> <p>Awareness Tools:</p> <p>Oral lecture- debunk knowledge from facilitator to participants through lecturing by voice. Powerpoint visuals- vivid digital comprehension, in complementation of the oral lecture. Discussion- clarification of grey areas guided by questions from the students.</p> <p>Major takeaway:</p> <p>The youth were challenged to engage in harmless activities, discover self-fulfilling positive activities like involvement in sports, volunteering, etc</p>	<p>To raise appreciation among the youth on the various forms of actions that constitute what is referred to as the types of cybercrime.</p> <p>To pinpoint how the youth are usually swayed into cybercrime unknowingly.</p> <p>To give a clear knowledge of what predicament one puts themselves or others by engaging in cybercrime.</p>
	<p><i>Criminal Offenses Talk</i></p>	

	<p>Drive: A great concern is that in the Malaysian setting a substantial number of emerging adults have no clue about the different types of crimes surrounding them (Mutalib et al., 2017). Some of the youth often confesses to not knowing the magnitude of their actions (Braga, 2016). Therefore, it is critical to support this age group with knowledge on crime as well as assessing their level of knowledge on crime issues (Hasan, 2015).</p> <p>Awareness content: Explanation of criminal offences-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief explanation of the penal code • Difference between civil and criminal offences • The criminal procedure process from investigations through the courts to incarceration. <p>Early intervention plan-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early intervention on the prevention of criminal offences and the onset of criminal behaviour was deliberated. • The youth were supported to develop youth's assets and resilience as prevention and early intervention are more effective. <p>Resilient methods discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Peer pressure ✚ Early gratification ✚ Accepting and embracing broken homes situations <p>Awareness Tools Pamphlets- for the youth to continue to familiarise and empower themselves on youth offences, even after the program. A dramatization of concepts- a funny way for the taught concepts to vividly stay in the youth's minds. Catchy phrases- for the youth to remember some stylish but educative phrases.</p> <p>Major takeaway: The youth were encouraged to keep on familiarising themselves with the laws of the country. Crimes keep on evolving, and as such, the youth advised to be abreast of what changes are happening regarding criminal offences.</p>	<p>The objective of the session was to debunk what is termed criminal offences in the Malaysian context.</p> <p>To enlighten the youth on the criminalisation of offences and how degrading and tiresome the criminal procedure is to the offender.</p> <p>To assure and give the youth resilient tips to avoid conflict with the law.</p>
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<p>11:30a.m.-12:45p.m.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Drugs/Narcotic Talk</i></p> <p>Drive: The youth are the future leaders, tomorrow is in their hands. Disturbingly, abuse of illicit and prescription drugs continues to be a major health problem internationally, Malaysia included. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reports that approximately 5 percent of the world's population used an illicit drug in 2018 and 27 million people, or 0.6 percent of the world's adult population, can be classified as problem drug users.</p> <p>Awareness content-</p> <p>Explain the types of drug abuse by the youth in Malaysia, displaying samples of the drugs.</p> <p>Raise awareness of the short-term and long-term effects of drug abuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social effects- dropping out of school. Crime committing and arrest, conflict with others and family, destroyed future • Mental health effects- depression, drug-induced psychosis. • Psychological effects- stress, sadness, anxiety, low self -esteem. <p>Deliberate on what prompts the youth to engage in drug abuse. Sharing personal experiences and of others.</p> <p>The criminal aspect of drug abuse and other variations of drug offences, which include drug trafficking, selling, mules.</p> <p>Malaysian laws on drugs and narcotics are discussed.</p> <p>Awareness tools:</p> <p>Drugs exhibits- showcasing the types of drugs to the youth.</p> <p>Oral lecture- debunk knowledge from facilitator to participants through lecturing by voice.</p> <p>Powerpoint visuals- vivid digital comprehension, in complementation of the oral lecture.</p>	<p>To enhance knowledge on the youth about drug abuse, its long and short-term effects as well as the criminal aspect surrounding drug abuse.</p> <p>To kill the curiosity of some youth who will have wondered what the drugs look like.</p> <p>To educate the youth on the situation they can find themselves in because of enjoying drugs so that they make informed decisions.</p> <p>To deliberate how the youth view drug abuse and what prompts their age group to end up engaging in drug abuse.</p>
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	<p>Discussion- clarification of grey areas guided by questions from the students.</p> <p>Major takeaway: Be your friend's keeper and no compromise on refraining from drug abuse.</p>	
<p>12:45p.m.-13:45p.m.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Prison & Me Talk</i></p> <p>Drive: The youth take life for granted; they at times end up in prison unknowingly (Parker, 2014). It is imperative that the youth, be given an insight into what prison is like and the effects of it (Parker, 2014).</p> <p>Awareness content: Preview of prison life and the types of prisons available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of life transpires in prison? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Rehabilitation ✚ Education ✚ Religion teachings ✚ Anti-drug programs <p>Effects of prison life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social effects- disrupted families, criminal record, lost time, can be hardened through the prison. • Psychological effects- stress, depression, self-worthlessness, low self-esteem. • Financial effects- production loss, the burden to taxpayers' money. <p>Stigmatisation of ex-convicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to receive those coming from prison • How to support the reintegration process. • How much trust to offer them. <p>Prison walk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going through social life in prison. <p>Awareness tools: Oral lecture- debunk knowledge from facilitator to participants through lecturing by voice. Powerpoint visuals- vivid digital comprehension, in complementation of the oral lecture. Catchy phrases- for the youth to remember some stylish but educative phrases. Discussion- clarification of grey areas guided by questions from the students.</p>	<p>To give the youth a picture of what prison life is like.</p> <p>To raise awareness of supportive intervention offered by prisons to inmates.</p> <p>To encourage the youth to desist from crimes and bad as it will attract a prison sentence.</p> <p>To be able and ready to accept those coming from correctional facilities.</p>

	<p>Major takeaway: Prison life is not an option for the youth. While it is very rehabilitative, it is not a place to be in the first place. However, it is our community's responsibility to care for those coming from prison.</p>	
<p>14:30p.m.- 16:45p.m.</p>	<p>Training in Small Group (TSG) Drive: The youth get in crime unaware and are faced with different scenarios of which they at times fail to handle, training on self-contentment and handling life scenarios is important for the youth to say away from crime. Awareness content: Sexual offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power to have a voice in dating. • To voice out physical violation in relationships. • Right to report any violations. <p>Internet use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe ways to use the internet. • When to backtrack on social media. • How victimisation and bullying on digital networks can ruin one's life. <p>Drug abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to avoid bad peer influence. • How to withstand toxic environments, family or community, college. • Self-control. <p>Awareness tool: Small group talks- to engage more, more interaction. Chat drawing- the emphasis of points Small group presentations- to buttress lesson learned. Major takeaway: Each person should make a conscious effort to live a crime-free life because it is sustainable and possible.</p>	<p>To proffer practical ways and deliberate in vibrant small groups to restrain from life situations that lend some youth in crime.</p>
<p>16:45p.m.- 18:00p.m.</p>	<p>Motivation Talk Drive: Crime is increasing among the youth, yet this group is an asset, future leaders. Crime awareness programs can reduce the long term costs associated with the criminal justice system and the costs of crime, both economic and social, and can achieve a significant return on investment in terms of savings injustice, welfare,</p>	<p>To encourage the youth that it is a noble and achievable thing to live a crime-free life. Enlighten on the goodness of staying away from crime. How the</p>

	<p>health care, and the protection of social and human capital.</p> <p>Awareness content: Motivate the youth about living a genuine and straightforward peaceful life. How the future is bright for the youth and the sky is the limit, life should not be limited by crime. How the world can be a better place without crime. Motivation on second chances.</p> <p>Awareness tools: Oral talk- enticing motivational vocals. Powerpoint visuals- vivid digital comprehension, in complementation of the oral lecture. Discussion- clarification of grey areas guided by questions from the students</p> <p>Major takeaway: A crime-free nation begins with you, begins with me and begins with us.</p>	<p>future is gloomy for youth who engage in crime and how promising it is for those who do not engage in crime.</p>
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4. Analysis of Data

The data for analysis was derived from gathered information from respondents and it was computed and interpreted using SPSS 25. The study of the data was performed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. To provide an overview of the demographic profile of respondents, descriptive statistics are important and the emphasis is on age, gender, and race for this analysis. To evaluate how much the emerging adults, know about crime and victimisation, the study used a paired t-test to measure the mean difference in the knowledge before the digital youth program and after the youth program for the test group. The study also measured the control group on time when before the intervention program and time two and after the intervention program. A reliability test is used to establish the appropriateness of a specific research instrument. A pilot study has been conducted by the researcher for reliability testing the instrument using Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha test (n= 30; 19 males and 11 females). The Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha test outlines that reliability which is 0.6 is weak, a correlation that is 0.7 is moderate and above 0.8 reliability is good. According to Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha test, the research instrument is reliable at 0.91, hence suitable for the population.

5. Discussion

The study used a developed digital youth module, program, and raised awareness on 50 students at Kolej Genius, Klang, Selangor, who are between the ages of 18-25 (emerging adults). The study uses a quasi-experimental research design to test the efficacy of the module, where the experimental group and the control group were present. Before and after awareness programs scores are to be measured using a police structured crime awareness evaluation questionnaire. The study established that the digital youth program effectively raised awareness among the youth.

5.1 Discussion of Descriptive Statistics

The study showed that young women are more educated about sexual crimes and sexual assault than men. Females participated slightly more than male participants during this portion of the program; they demonstrated more general knowledge of the subject than their male counterparts did. Women have more problems with sexual harassment than men (Drummond, 2018). In comparison, many organisations concerned with such crimes pay attention to the girl child and ignore the child as there is no equilibrium in empowering, raising awareness, and alerting the two (Flood, 2015).

This scenario leaves the child well behind on topics related to sexual offences. Compared to males, the society at large is more receptive and alert to women as victims of sexual offences (Voogt & Klettke, 2017) as most communities have not yet recognized the child as a victim of female sexual assault, leaving those courageous enough to report powerless, cowards and liars tainted violations by females (Flood, 2015).

The topic of cyber-crime, particularly cyber-crime involving money scams, is unknown to many ordinary individuals in the community, particularly individuals with less money traffic in their bank accounts (Biren & Joshi, 2017), as it is a crime targeting those individuals in their bank accounts with huge amounts of cash flow. Cybercrime is not typically a random act, especially cases involving fraud, phishing fraud, bank card cloning, and forgery (Nishanka, 2016), but instead, this form of cybercrime is an organized crime in which victims are carefully observed and followed until they are targeted. Cybercrimes are usually organized crimes, involving networks, and often foreign conniving syndicates (Ngo & Jaishankar 2017).

Likewise, the study found that only 15 percent of young people had knowledge of cybercrime, which includes money theft. The few who mentioned that this form of crime had come across had seen it on the news; none of them had personally encountered becoming victims of it. More males learned about substance addiction and its consequences than females, the results also revealed. Very few women are involved in substance addiction in most cultures around the world; mostly women are involved in drug trafficking as horses, in international drug trafficking crimes (Carvalho & Soares,

2016). Most drug gangs often have few women and when they are arrested, they are afraid to sell out (Stephenson, 2015).

5.2 Discussion of Inferential Statistics Findings

Results of the study show that there is no meaningful difference in knowledge enhancement for the control group for time 1 and time 2 for the control group. ($M = .024$, $SD = .98$) $t(49) = 1.731$, $p > 0.05$. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. Results of the study show that there is a mean difference in knowledge enhancement for the experimental group before the intervention and after the intervention. ($M = 3.16$, $SD = 1.72$) $t(49) = 13.012$, $p < 0.05$. The results of the study after paired t-test show that the digital youth program indeed enhanced the knowledge of the emerging adults on crime matters. The study empirically showed an increase in knowledge by the youth on crime and victimisation. The digital youth program indeed played a significant part in raising awareness of crime among emerging adults. What the youth came knowing, was enhanced through the program.

6. Conclusion

Results of the study show a significant difference in crime knowledge before and after intervention for the experimental group and no difference significant for the control group after the intervention highlighting the Digital Youth Program to be significant in growing consciousness of crime among young people. The objectives of this study were achieved. Recommendations for stakeholders in the filming industry and the Malaysian Royal Police were given as well as recommendations for future study. The report suggests increasing the participation of more male adolescents in services for sexual harassment and sexual crimes so that they can be on the same page as women. There is a need for a balanced approach to raising awareness of sexual harassment and sexual offences against men by all stakeholders in government, non-governmental, civil organizations, religious sectors, and the community (Mitchell, 2017). The solution to balances: It would also help to minimize the incidence of sexual crimes, as males are the most sexual offenders identified worldwide to date (Levenson & Socia, 2016). The report also suggests continued cyber-crime awareness initiatives. Therefore, the experience and information provided to young people in the Digital Youth Program could be found with little relevance shortly, as new tricks are always merging to counter the law and beat technology in this type of crime. Cyber-crime is always revolving to counter and be ahead of new advances in techniques and technology (Brown, 2015). The study also recommends future awareness campaigns.

Many teenagers, both men, and women were unaware of the long-term consequences of narcotics. It is this age group's propensity not to envisage or think about the long-term effects of their

decisions (Maraire & Chethiyar, 2019). Most of them leave for the here and now and how the long-term effects of marijuana depend on the form of substance taken, such as brain damage, is a long-term effect of cocaine, and diminished mental sharpness (Barnett et al., 2017). The report also suggests that future studies devote ample time or narrow down the kinds of crimes to be made aware of. The study found that because of the broadness and diversity, a one-day seminar was not sufficient to thoroughly address and exhaust the subjects under discussion, especially sexual offences, substance abuse, and cybercrime.

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