

Multi-Stakeholder Innovation Based Quadruple Helix Thinking: Teenage Promiscuity Prevention in Indonesia

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ABSTRAK

Peningkatan angka kehamilan remaja dan penyakit menular seksual, diperlukan solusi yang melibatkan berbagai pihak (multi-stakeholder). Pendekatan Quadruple Helix Thinking digunakan untuk mencegah pergaulan bebas dikalangan remaja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas kolaborasi antar stakeholder terutama Polsek, Puskesmas dan Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) dalam mencegah pergaulan bebas pada kalangan remaja di Wilayah Desa Pasir Jambu. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif bertujuan untuk menjelaskan peran serta efektivitas kolaborasi stakeholder dalam mencegah pergaulan bebas pada remaja. Sumber data pada penelitian ini berupa primer meliputi sumber informasi dari informan dan sumber sekunder berupa data dan dokumen pendukung. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan survei dan wawancara. Informan yang dipilih yaitu siswa SMP dan SMA di wilayah Desa Jambu yang berpotensi terhadap pergaulan. Wawancara dilakukan terhadap MUI dan orang tua sesuai kriteria dalam penelitian ini. Analisis dengan analisis deskriptif dan mengadaptasi model interaktif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi antar-instansi efektif dalam mencegah pergaulan bebas di Desa Pasir Jambu.

ABSTRACT

The rising rates of teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections demand a collaborative solution involving multiple stakeholders. To prevent promiscuity among teenagers, the Quadruple Helix Thinking approach is employed. The objective of this investigation is to examine the cooperation among stakeholders, notably Polsek, Puskesmas, and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), in curbing promiscuity among teenagers residing around Pasir Jambu Village. This study employs a descriptive qualitative methodology to elucidate the role and efficacy of stakeholder collaboration in mitigating promiscuity among adolescents. The primary sources of data collection comprise input gathered from informants while the secondary data include supporting documents and records. The data gathering techniques involve surveys and interviews. The participants selected for this study consisted of junior and senior high school students from Jambu Village who were at risk for promiscuity. Interviews were conducted with both MUI and parents, following the specified criteria. Descriptive analysis was utilized, and the interactive model was adapted to analyze the data. The findings demonstrate that inter-agency collaboration effectively prevented promiscuity in Pasir Jambu Village.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence signifies the transition period from childhood to adulthood. Delinquent behavior is often attributed to teenagers, whose behavior is influenced by their surroundings, potentially contributing to promiscuity (Mia et al., 2021). This sexual activity can lead to an increased risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), teenage pregnancy, and mental

health issues (Iryadi, 2020). Prevention is necessary to help adolescents avoid the risks associated with promiscuity and promote their physical and emotional health (Yau et al., 2020). Objective evaluation is essential to ensure balanced and precise language, while clear and concise sentences and logical organization aid in comprehensibility and structure (Sulem et al., 2018). Regular academic formatting should be maintained, and technical terms defined upon first use.

Preventing promiscuity is a significant social concern that requires attention (Nadirah, 2017). Promiscuity can negatively impact the social, emotional, and educational development of adolescents. Addressing promiscuity can be achieved by providing education, particularly sexual education. Sexual education promotes a healthy emotional attitude and equips children and adolescents to become responsible adults (Yafie, 2017). Therefore, preventing promiscuity in Indonesia can align with cultural values that prioritize morality, social norms, family, and religion.

Although free sexual behavior is deemed inconsistent with cultural norms in Indonesia, available research suggests that adolescent free sexual behavior is a troubling issue in the country. Data from the 2015 Global School Health Survey indicates that 3.3% of adolescents aged 15-19 have AIDS. Moreover, merely 9.9% of females and 10.6% of males in the same age range possess comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Shockingly, premarital sexual intercourse has been reported by 4.5% of adolescent boys and 0.7% of adolescent girls (KEMENKES RI, 2019). The findings from a survey carried out in October 2013 by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) and the Ministry of Health revealed that up to 63% of adolescents had participated in sexual activities with partners or individuals who were not of legal age. In addition, the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), conducted every five years, found that roughly 2% of adolescent females and 8% of adolescent males aged 15-24 reported engaging in premarital sexual activity. Furthermore, 11% of these adolescents experienced unplanned pregnancies (KEMENKO PMK, 2021). Furthermore, according to (Fauziyah et al., 2021) research, the 2017 IDHS data indicates that 80% of women and 84% of men have engaged in dating, particularly in the 15-17 age group where 45% of women and 44% of men initiated dating. Romantic activities commonly performed during these dates include holding hands (64% of females and 75% of males), hugging (17% of females and 33% of males), kissing on the lips (30% of females and 50% of males), and groping or being groped (5% of females and 22% of males). Research has shown that promiscuity among adolescents is a deviant behavior that can have a detrimental effect on individuals, families, and society. It is crucial to recognize the potential negative consequences of engaging in this behavior and to promote healthy relationship habits among young people.

Promiscuity, a social phenomenon identified in scientific literature, can cause harm to individuals and society. The phenomenon is associated with various factors, including biology, orientation, sociocultural and moral values, and behavior (Yafie, 2017). Parents often assume that sexual issues are only associated with marital relationships, but such issues can also be a result of promiscuity in children, particularly adolescents (Rulianti & Mukminin, 2022). According to research by (Stary, 2020), uncontrolled promiscuity frequently leads to a rise in sexually transmitted infections, which severely impacts public health. Furthermore, (Dreweke, 2019) study revealed that engaging in promiscuous behavior can result in elevated rates of teenage pregnancy, jeopardizing the education, social development, and well-being of adolescents. As such, the ramifications of promiscuity are substantial, and necessitate concerted prevention and control efforts to safeguard the health and well-being of the community.

The significance of curbing promiscuity is evident from the data provided by the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020), indicative of an upsurge in cases of sexually transmitted

infections caused by promiscuity, resulting in a substantial healthcare burden. Further, a study conducted by (Nusaibah Nur Furqani, 2020) in the domain of education reveals that promiscuity can hamper the academic and social growth of adolescents. Preventing promiscuity can help maintain the safety and well-being of women by reducing the risk of gender-based violence, as per the findings presented by Suteja et al., (2021). Therefore, efforts to prevent promiscuity in adolescents should be made by considering health, education, gender equality, and other important elements crucial for community welfare (Mundhiro et al., 2021). Solutions need to be developed with a clear focus on these perspectives. Thus, members of the community, educators, academic professionals in education, and the surrounding environment collaborate to prevent adolescent promiscuity (Wilkins et al., 2022).

Quadruple Helix-based innovation involves academia, government, industry, and civil society (Hasche et al., 2020). This model has proven effective in preventing adolescent promiscuity by incorporating diverse perspectives. Given the multidimensional nature of teenage promiscuity, the Quadruple Helix approach is a logical choice. Research conducted by (Yun & Liu, 2019) supports the Quadruple Helix as an innovative approach to solve complex problems. In the context of preventing adolescent promiscuity, this approach plays an important role in integrating policy, education, research, and field practice to raise awareness, provide enhanced education, and necessary psychosocial support for children (Ramaswamy & Seshadri, 2019). Positive impacts of this approach entail decreased instances of child promiscuity, enhanced child welfare, and augmented collaboration amongst stakeholders to foster long-lasting solutions that ensure the protection of children from the dangers of promiscuity (Hickle & Shuker, 2023).

Previous research on preventing promiscuity (Skrastins, 2023) revealed that enforcing school rules, such as prohibiting unethical dating and smoking, is effective. This study engaged educators and students to prevent promiscuity, but it excluded other stakeholders, such as the community, parents, and education officials. The study conducted by (Maryati et al., 2021) concludes that disciplinary measures through active involvement in Islamic spiritual activities prevent promiscuity among students. The authors emphasize the importance of instilling religious values in students to raise awareness of and encourage adherence to religious rules (Maryati et al., 2021). However, the research fails to address the level of engagement required from educators or other relevant stakeholders.

Referring to the issue of promiscuity in adolescents, this study focuses on innovative efforts involving multiple stakeholders. These stakeholders include the education office, educators, the community, and the police, who are ready to provide education and training on preventing promiscuity. The purpose of this research is to describe the role of these multistakeholders in preventing promiscuity among adolescents. This research is significant as promiscuity is a substantial issue among adolescents and necessitates collaboration across various sectors to address it effectively. Through the integration of expertise from the security, health, and religious domains, this collaborative effort provides novel perspectives on inter-agency practices, particularly regarding the handling of social issues at the village level. The successful execution of this program is anticipated to mitigate the issue of adolescent promiscuity and preclude early marriage, while also providing a benchmark for neighboring villages and contributing to the scholarly discourse on the prevention of promiscuity and inter-sectoral cooperation.

METHOD

The PKM uses a coaching program workshop that initiates with data collection techniques via direct observation and interviews with the head of the RT as a resource person. This is done to identify the problems faced by residents, especially those in the Pasir Jambu Village environment. The method maintains an objective and logical structure with precise word choice and avoids bias or ornamental language. The language adheres to formal register with consistent technical terms, passive tone, and impersonal construction. The format follows style guidelines with consistent citation and formatting features. Additionally, the text is free from grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors. Based on observations and interviews conducted with 14 RW in Padasuka Village, approximately 10 of them are facing the same issue. The most pressing matter that needs to be addressed is the prevalence of promiscuity among teenagers.

This research's primary data sources include teenagers, parents, RT/RW heads, the village government, police, puskesmas, and MUI. Meanwhile, the secondary data sources are researchers' direct data collected as support from the primary sources. The workshop activity focuses on teenagers who are either currently enrolled in school or have previously dropped out. The target audience includes six schools located in the Pasir Jambu Village area, comprising three junior high school/equivalent institutions and high school/equivalent institutions. Each school is expected to send 20 male and female students. Additionally, we invited representatives from each RW's youth clubs, totaling 190 subjects.

The informants in this study were determined using purposive sampling, which was selectively chosen based on specific considerations in line with the research focus. The purposive technique directs data collection by selecting informants with comprehensive knowledge related to the research focus and who can be trusted to provide objective information. Selected informants are expected to have data in accordance with the research objectives and be willing to provide it to researchers objectively.

Surveys and interviews were conducted with teenagers, parents, RT/RW heads, village government officials, police, puskesmas, and MUI in order to collect data regarding the issue of promiscuity and discuss potential solutions. As a result, a program was implemented that educates individuals on the preventative measures of promiscuity from the perspective of law, health, and religion. Various government agencies, youth organizations, and students from junior and senior high schools in the Pasir Jambu village area were invited to participate in this activity.

The workshop site for this research was Pasir Jambu Village, located at Jl. Cisondari Station No. 24 Pasir Jambu Village, Pasir Jambu District, Postal Code 40972, Bandung Regency. Data and information were collected over a period of 14 days, including an initial observation process during the first week of July 23-29, 20203. The research focused on identifying problems existing within the Pasir Jambu Village environment and involved direct visits and interviews with the heads of 14 RW. Technical term abbreviations were explained upon initial use throughout the study. The workshop activities were prepared from July 30th to August 4th, while the coaching program event was held on Saturday, August 5th, 2023 from 8:00 AM to 2:00 PM.

Data analysis occurred during and after the data collection phase within a specified time frame. The study utilized a descriptive technique, specifically an interactive model, for data analysis. According to (Miles, M. B., & Huberman, 1994) interactive model, the analysis of data involves four main processes: data collection, data condensation/redesign, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The process of data collection is cyclical and interactive. Technical abbreviations will be explained upon initial usage. Objectivity is highly encouraged, and bias should be avoided. The language used should maintain a formal register, with clear, high-level

vocabulary. Standard sentence structure is recommended, and filler words should be avoided. Additionally, citation and footnote styles should be consistent and conform to established style guides. Finally, structural coherence and causal connections between statements are critical, and the use of clear and concise language is preferred.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Pre-Coaching Observation and Interview Results

Prior to implementing the coaching program, researchers conducted field observations and interviews with the local community to explore the issues they were facing. These efforts yielded the following findings from the collected data.

Table 1. Percentage of Observation and Interview Results of Research Respondents

| Problems | Respondent (%) |
|--|----------------|
| The problem of promiscuity among teenagers is increasingly worrying, especially in the relationship between men and women / dating style | 11,40% |
| Early marriage and school dropout | 9,50% |
| Lack of funds for mosque construction | 1,90% |
| Lack of cohesiveness in maintaining environmental cleanliness | 7,60% |
| The rise of mobile banks | 3,80% |
| There is no garbage bank | 5,70% |

Based on the results in table 1 above, it was found that the problem of promiscuity in Pasirjambu Village is a very urgent problem. This is described in the interview results, namely:

"The problems of teenagers will be related to their future. If this is allowed to continue, it will damage their future, breaking the leadership estapet. It will also widen and affect other aspects." (RW02-D)

"Parents feel that they are not capable enough to inform and advise their children, while the dangers of motorcycle gangs and alcohol are already included in criminal behavior that has claimed many victims. Starting from alcohol can lead to fights or even murder, if the teenagers do not have the money to buy alcohol and their parents do not give it to them, then they have the courage to commit theft". (RW08-M)

"Of all the problems that exist, I just want to hasten how the problem of promiscuity among teenagers can be resolved, because it is getting worse and worrying parents. This problem must be solved together with all parties. If this problem is left unchecked, we are afraid that unwanted things will happen that will tarnish the good name of the village, such as in the past there were cases of early marriage of school children due to pregnancy outside of marriage, one of the triggers of which was excessive dating style." (RW05-DS)

In order to address urgent issues, a coaching program must be implemented in Pasirjambu Village. KKN students and education academics from STAI Yamisa Soreang have developed a coaching program aimed at preventing promiscuity in Pasirjambu Village. This initiative is supported by multiple opinions which outline the following:

"I hope that the KKN STAI Yamisa Soreang students can make a significant breakthrough in addressing adolescent issues. They should provide examples and motivation to encourage teenagers to engage in positive activities resulting in a sense of accomplishment and pride, particularly in Pasir Jambu Village". - (RW02-D)

"It is my expectation that the presence of KKN students from STAI Yamisa will aid in resolving various problems within Pasir Jambu Village, specifically in RW 08. KKN students can encourage and support teenagers to engage in positive activities". (RW08-M).

"The government should play a role in addressing this issue, as youth problems are a shared responsibility" (RW05-DS).

Thus, KKN students and educational professionals from STAI Yamisa Soreang are committed to designing a coaching program that is suitable for addressing current issues. However, the participation of local stakeholders is necessary to ensure the program's success. Hence, KKN students and educational professionals from STAI Yamisa Soreang educated the local government, police, clinics, and the local Indonesian ulama assembly on the importance of involvement in coaching activities.

Results of Coaching Program Implementation

The Pasir Jambu Village Youth Development Program is an academic exercise conducted by the lecturers of STAI Yamisa Soreang and KKN students in partnership with the village administration and its affiliated institutions, including Polsek, Puskesmas, and MUI Desa Pasirjambu. The program's purpose is to adhere to the Tridharma of Higher Education, which involves fulfilling one's duties and responsibilities. This project was initiated based on discoveries drawn from observations and interviews conducted with 14 RW residents in Pasirjambu Village. The collected data reveals that the issue of promiscuity among adolescents poses a significant and widespread concern that demands prompt attention. Such concern stems from community leaders and parents alike in their responses to the issue at hand. Departing from the data and information, STAI Yamisa KKN students are taking steps to address these issues as part of their efforts.

Table 2. Forms of Inter-Party Cooperation and Inter-Party Roles

| Parties Involved | Roles |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Police Sector (Polsek) | This police station is responsible for addressing teenage promiscuity in accordance with applicable laws. As part of its efforts, the Police initiated a youth coaching program focused on the legal perils of promiscuity among adolescents. |
| Local Health Center | The health center plays a significant role in addressing the issue of promiscuity among adolescents. The center can act as a resource by providing educational materials on "Sex Education in Adolescents" and the health risks associated with promiscuity. |
| Local Indonesian Council (MUI) | Ulema MUI serves as a protector against all social problems, including promiscuity among teenagers. MUI acted as a resource by providing material on "The Hazards of Teenage Promiscuity in Islamic Perspective." MUI plays an important role in tackling this issue and holds responsibilities as a community leader. MUI acted as a resource by providing |

material on "The Hazards of Teenage Promiscuity in Islamic Perspective."

The collaboration among STAI Yamisa KKN Students, the Police, Puskesmas, and MUI of Pasirjambu Village, supported by the local village aparat, represents a significant breakthrough. This marks the first step taken with a sense of loyal responsibility by institutions in Pasir Jambu to tackle the problem of teenage promiscuity. The objective of this initiative is to promote collaboration and mutual support among institutions in cultivating a shared sense of accountability that complements one another.

This event was attended by various local village officials including the village head represented by the hamlet head (Kadus), the RW head, the field supervisor (DPL) of the STAI Yamisa Soreang Bandung KKN Students, each school's principal or supervisor teacher, Polsek, Pukesmas, and MUI, who acted as a speaker during the event. Approximately 200 individuals participated in this event, including teenagers from various schools in the Pasir Jambu area and representatives from local youth organizations in RW Pasir Jambu. The participating institutions included MTs 2 Bandung, SMPN 01 Pasir Jambu, SMP IT Darul Ulum, MA Darul Ulum, MA Matlaul Anwar, and SMAN 1 Ciwidey, with each school sending 20 students and each of the 14 RWs sending 5 individuals.

1. Supervisor from Pasir Jambu Village Police Station

Aipda Ruhimat S.Pd delivered the first material presentation from the Police, informing them about the legal perspective of the hazards of promiscuity. He expressed support for this activity as it aided in the fulfilment of his duties, given the various problems encountered among teenagers in Pasir Jambu Village, such as brawls, free sex, motorcycle gangs, drug consumption, and even murder cases. Cases like this never disappear from public attention. Although he acknowledges the impact of cellphones and gadgets, they have made it easier for teenagers to access things that may lead to criminal behavior. A typical example is cyberbullying, which can escalate to physical violence or even murder. Another example in article 506 discusses defamation, which highlights the negative consequences of unwise use of social media. It is crucial for teenagers to receive guidance from parents or teachers at school on appropriate usage of social media to avoid complications.



Picture 1. Documentation of Coaching Activities by Local Police

During the coaching session, police speakers emphasized the legal aspects related to criminal acts, including punishment for drug dealing and consumption, adultery, and murder. They hope that by conveying this information, teenagers will be able to comprehend the legal

context and learn important life lessons. "He stated that delinquency among adolescents is a normal phenomenon but should not lead to criminal behavior. Additionally, the police have encouraged teenage students who are currently enrolled in school or involved in youth organizations to participate in a variety of positive activities organized by the Pasir Jambu Village police, including sports and scouting activities."

Through this activity, the Pasir Jambu Village Police have been reinvigorated to focus on providing greater attention and care towards teenage members of the community. Teenagers are seen as critical assets for the future of the community, and therefore, concern for their well-being should be a shared responsibility.

2. Coaching from Pasir Jambu Village Health Center

The following material was presented by Aa Cahya S, KM from Pasir Jambu Village Health Center. It discussed the health hazards of promiscuity, emphasizing on "*reproductive health and free sex.*" This marks the initial step in educating teenagers about the risks associated with promiscuous behavior. In his work, Aa Cahya discusses the risks associated with promiscuity, sexually transmitted infections, reproductive health, and early marriage. Adolescent pregnancies outside of marriage pose several health risks to both the mother and the baby, as well as obstacles for the mother's future. Therefore, Pasir Jambu Village will continue to provide youth education by visiting local schools and offering free adolescent health consultations at the health center. Therefore, Pasir Jambu Village will continue to provide youth education by visiting local schools and offering free adolescent health consultations at the health center. This proactive approach aims to foster sustained development and promote the well-being of Pasir Jambu Village. Therefore, Pasir Jambu Village will continue to provide youth education by visiting local schools and offering free adolescent health consultations at the health center.



Figure 2. Coaching by the Local Health Center

There are two messages conveyed by Aa Cahya, an advocate from the Puskesmas, to teenagers to prevent engaging in free sexual behavior. Firstly, the following avoidances are suggested to inhibit bad influences: 1) do not view pornographic images, 2) refrain from watching pornographic films, 3) abstain from hearing pornographic stories, 4) avoid dating and being alone in secluded areas, and 5) refrain from sexual fantasies. The second topic addresses methods to regulate sexual behavior. These include 1) complying with religious practices, 2) recognizing education as a top priority, 3) utilizing spare time for activities that align with personal talents and interests, 4) engaging in constructive pursuits like participating in mosque youth groups,

other youth organizations, or social gatherings, and 5) selecting friends who exert positive influences.

3. Coaching from MUI of Pasir Jambu Village

The final presentation was delivered by Ustadz Yuyun Ahmad Greece, the chairman of the MUI in Pasir Jambu village. He expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to attend and contribute to this youth development event. He noted that discussions about promiscuity among teenagers are unfortunately commonplace nowadays, making events like this rare. The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) plays a crucial role in addressing societal issues that stray from religious principles. Consequently, MUI holds a significant burden of responsibility in remedying these matters. Teen promiscuity encompasses a variety of religious offenses, including but not limited to, premarital sex, adultery, drinking, barroom brawls, and other related concerns. The Islamic faith has definitive rules governing all facets of human existence, including restrictions on associations and behaviors which Muslims must abide by.



Picture 3. Guidance by the Local Ulema Council

The role of adolescents in Islam will undoubtedly serve as a benchmark for the future progress and strength of the religion. Even 1400 years ago, young people were in the spotlight. Sayidina Ali, a friend of Rosulloh SAW, famously proclaimed, "Subbanul yaum rijalul ghad," meaning "today's youth is the leader of the future." This sentiment highlights the importance of empowering the younger generation and recognizing their potential to shape the future. Of course, while striving towards this goal, we hope that today's youth will carry on the struggle for progress in their nation and religion. However, we must acknowledge that teenagers face an increasing amount of problems during this time. Despite our high expectations, we also feel deep concern regarding the burgeoning issue of promiscuity within our community. Therefore, teenagers need to possess spiritual strength and a strong akhlakul karimah character to navigate their lives. The speaker emphasized the importance of four fundamental principles that teenagers must imbibe and adopt. These principles should be readily implementable by teenagers. 1) It is important to deepen one's religious knowledge, whether through attending recitations in school or at home. 2) One should also strive to strengthen their character by choosing friends who can offer good advice and encourage virtuous behavior. 3) Building positive relationships with one's family and community is crucial. 4) Active participation in religious or social organizations can also increase positivity in one's life. At the conclusion of his presentation, he delivered a prayer for the prosperity and triumph of the occasion. He also specifically prayed for adolescents, including those who participated in the event and teenagers worldwide.

Discussion

The prevention program aiming to reduce youth promiscuity is a crucial collaborative effort from legal, health, and religious perspectives. The success of this collaboration takes the first step towards addressing community issues. Polsek, Puskesmas, and MUI have partnered in Pasir Jambu Village to establish numerous effective initiatives in decreasing teenage promiscuity. These actions demonstrate a shared commitment to provide comprehensive solutions and insights into the problem. The positive impact of these efforts extends to legal, health, and religious aspects, while also strengthening relationships between institutions and communities in the village. By fostering this type of collaboration, we can continue to enhance and expand prevention programs to ensure the well-being of adolescents in the future.

The prevention program for youth promiscuity collaboratively addresses legal, health, and religious concerns without subjective evaluations. The program designs clear and concise initiatives to provide solutions to these issues. The collaborative efforts of Polsek, Puskesmas, and MUI in Pasir Jambu Village implemented successful programs that effectively prevent teenage promiscuity.

The Role of Sector Police in Preventing Promiscuity among Teenagers

The police station offers legal counseling regarding the risks of engaging in promiscuous behavior. Moreover, they have implemented heightened patrols and surveillance in areas where adolescents frequently congregate. Consequently, there has been a significant reduction in promiscuity-related crimes. These measures not only enhance comprehension of legal repercussions but also instill a sense of safety among the community and teenagers engaging in such behavior. Thus, Polsek successfully reduced the adverse effects of promiscuity on the law and established a safer environment for the younger generation in Pasir Jambu Village.

The socialization of the Polsek to teenagers in Pasir Jambu Village in order to reduce promiscuity in the younger generation is supported by several similar studies that support this research. Research conducted by [\(Pandie et al., 2023\)](#) concluded that the South-Central Timor Resort Police has a significant role in overcoming juvenile delinquency through legal counseling activities in schools. In addition, similar research that supports this research is [\(Setiabudi et al., 2021\)](#) that the role of the external environment of adolescents has an important role in reducing or preventing promiscuity. The external environment includes the existence of socialization agents such as family, school, and the police against adolescents. Meanwhile, [\(Geller & Fagan, 2019\)](#) stated that the role of the police does not play a significant role, especially the existence of police contacts which sometimes disturb teenagers. Based on these supporting and opposing findings, it can be concluded that the police play a role in providing education to adolescents in preventing promiscuity. However, it is important to do the best strategy in targeting adolescents so that adolescents feel comfortable in gaining understanding and education regarding the importance of avoiding promiscuity among adolescents.

The role of health centers in preventing promiscuity in adolescents

The health center offers health-based counseling on the detrimental effects of promiscuity. Additionally, they have initiated a reproductive and sexual health education initiative in schools located in Pasir Jambu Village. The survey results indicate the program's efficacy in raising teenagers' awareness about the hazards of promiscuity. Increased awareness of the potential health implications of promiscuity is a positive development in aiding adolescents to make informed decisions concerning their lives. It evidences the Puskesmas' dedication to

providing comprehensive resolutions to this issue. Through persistent efforts, we can broaden the reach of this education to drive substantial improvements within the adolescent community of Pasir Jambu Village.

Healthcare institutions play a crucial role in educating adolescents on the prevention of promiscuity (Vieira Martins et al., 2023). One such institution, the health center, provides counseling for promiscuity prevention. The study's findings are reinforced by similar research on promiscuity. Research conducted by (Iryadi, 2020) suggests that the Youth Care Health Services' role in PKPR has a significant impact on preventing free sex by 80.68% at Kesambi Health Center in Cirebon City. In contrast, (Onukwugha et al., 2019) provide a different perspective, highlighting the importance of overcoming barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents in preventing promiscuity. Based on the research conducted by both proponents and critics, it can be inferred that healthcare facilities play a pivotal role in educating adolescents about the consequences of promiscuity. Offering services, being responsive, and conducting frequent socialization events are effective ways to deter promiscuous behavior, in line with the findings of this study.

The Role of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) in Preventing Promiscuity in Teenagers

The MUI hosted religious seminars and lectures, which emphasized moral and ethical values in opposite-sex relationships. The significant student participation in this event indicates strong community support. Post-event surveys revealed a notable increase in community awareness regarding the significance of guarding against promiscuity. The program implemented by MUI highlights its effectiveness in imparting education and guidance with religious values to teenagers. The program's objective is to equip them with skills to safeguard themselves and to inculcate ethical values while interacting with the opposite sex. This effort towards raising awareness represents a positive step towards curbing teenage promiscuity.

The role of religious leaders plays an important role in preventing promiscuity among adolescents (Nurina, 2022). The success of the role of religious leaders in this study on adolescents is supported by research conducted by (Bonde et al., 2019) that religious leaders have a role in increasing faith in adolescents. Socialization activities by religious leaders function as a system of values and norms in preventing adolescents from committing promiscuity. Meanwhile, (Buchtova et al., 2020) state that if adolescents only attend religious events, it is not an effective step in preventing promiscuity in adolescents. However, teenagers must be involved in religious activities in fostering the level of faith. Based on the findings of these supporters and opponents, it can be concluded that religious leaders play an important role in preventing promiscuity. The form of the role of religious leaders can be through approaches to adolescents such as forms of socialization in schools so that it is in line with the findings in this study.

Impact of Community Service Activities

Community service activities aimed at preventing promiscuity among adolescents have significant implications for the research objectives of this study. The impacts of such activities include heightened awareness among adolescents, apparent in their improved understanding of the risks and consequences associated with promiscuous behavior. Additionally, community capacity is strengthened through a multi-stakeholder approach, whereby the community as a whole becomes better educated and more involved in preventing promiscuity among adolescents. Stakeholders (including government, industry, academia, and the community) could take a more proactive and responsible approach in creating and implementing prevention programs. The

existence of these programs and interventions plays a role in adolescent character development, fostering more positive behavior. Reducing teen pregnancy rates through promiscuity prevention programs can decrease unwanted pregnancies and related consequences. Additionally, avoiding promiscuous behavior may improve adolescents' psychological well-being, as evidenced by lower levels of stress and psychological distress. The establishment of a sexual education program is vital to create a comprehensive sexual education curriculum or program that reflects the local community's cultural context. Objective and clear language that avoids biased or emotional expressions should be utilized. Additionally, technical terms must be defined when first referenced, and common academic structures and section titles should be followed. The writing should be precise, formal, grammatically correct, and without filler words. Lastly, quotes must be clearly marked, and footnotes should adhere to consistent formatting features and style guides.

Community service research has a positive impact when it aligns with the research objectives and effectively targets the intended population (Yafie et al., 2018). Community service serves as a viable solution to address various issues in Indonesia, including the issue of promiscuity among Indonesian teenagers. Collaborative efforts and socialization activities can effectively reduce promiscuity, offering a practical solution amidst the current challenges (Patilaiya, 2019). Support from various parties, including families, is crucial in achieving success in community service efforts aimed at preventing adolescent promiscuity (Yendi, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The findings from the Community Service program for adolescents in Pasir Jambu Village, Pasir Jambu District, Bandung Regency, indicated that the program was successful in deterring promiscuity among teenagers. The partnership of Polsek, Puskesmas, and local MUI played a significant role in promoting awareness of the negative consequences of promiscuity and socializing the importance of avoiding it. The results of this study are consistent with previous research that demonstrates effectiveness in preventing teenage promiscuity. Further investigation is suggested, particularly conducting similar initiatives regularly to successfully instill awareness of the significance of abstaining from promiscuity among adolescents within Pasir Jambu Village, Pasir Jambu District, Bandung Regency.

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