

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT'S STRATEGY TO HANDLE THE IMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION IN THE EX-GEMPOL PORONG LOCALIZATION

Yuli Kartika Efendi^{*1}, Adiliya Putri²

¹²Universitas PGRI Banyuwangi

yulikartikaefendi@gmail.com

(*) Corresponding Author

yulikartikaefendi@gmail.com

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received : 04-08 -2023

Revised : 22-10 -2023

Accepted : 16-11-2023

KEYWORDS

Strategy,
Government Village,
Promiscuity

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to describe the strategy of Kaliploso village government in dealing with the impact of promiscuity in Gempol Porong localization area, Cluring District, Banyuwangi Regency. This research used a qualitative descriptive approach. Data collection techniques were conducted by interviews, observation and documentation methods. The data analysis used is Miles and Huberman method. The analysis unit in this study is village government and youth. The results showed that Kaliploso village government's strategy by innovating through the village work program which held various activities to mobilize the youth to participate actively and productively in positive activities went quite well and significantly. The Kaliploso village government has also collaborated with several related parties as an effort to monitor and anticipate the activities carried out by teenagers. The village work programs implemented are 1) KHC (Kaliploso Horty Carnival), 2) Kaliploso Rijing, 3) The workshops of the dangerous drugs, 4) livestock assistance, and 5) Al-Qur'an Garden Agrotourism. In dealing with the impact of promiscuity in Gempol Porong localization area, this village program is also expected to change the image of the village to become better.

This is an open access article under the CC-BY-SA license



INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period that is very vulnerable to being exposed to promiscuity. This happens because the mindset of teenagers is immature. Psychologically, adolescence is a transitional phase from early childhood to adulthood, lasting around 10-12 years and ending between 18-22 years (Tari & Tafonao, 2019). Meanwhile, according to Batubara (Andriani, Any; Juaniarti, Neti; Widiarti, 2017) in the context of individual developmental psychology, adolescents aged 15 to 18 years are in the middle transition phase, where changes in behavior and attitudes occur during this period, and the period is full of problems, which is difficult to overcome and requires good self-control because middle adolescence is a time when teenagers want to be free to make friends without restrictions. This impulse within teenagers is what causes teenagers to easily follow trends in socializing without thinking about the consequences that will occur.

Teenagers who should be able to think and behave in accordance with applicable societal norms and learn to carry out their responsibilities and obligations as teenagers, in reality the opposite is true due to the impact of promiscuity (Nadirah, 2017). Promiscuity is understood as a process of socializing that is separated from the ties that regulate relationships (Nur Najwa Solehah Binti Hasan Ashaari, 2019). In line with this statement, Fithriyana (2019) stated that promiscuity is a deviant behavior, where "free" has the intention of going beyond the limits of existing norms. Promiscuity is a disturbing phenomenon, especially for teenagers who are involved in deviant behavior that is contrary to religious values/norms, customs and community rules (Anwar et al., 2019). Promiscuity occurs due to several factors, one of the main factors is social environmental factors.

The social environment influences the formation of teenagers' personalities. A healthy environment will foster healthy adolescent personalities. This is the responsibility of all parties involved, both the community and the local government. Considering the background of Kaliploso village as an ex-localization area, it is a big challenge to be able to develop healthy young people. Research by Andriani, et al (2017) found that teenagers living in localization areas have a low level of resilience, and if this continues it will result in teenagers being involved in localization activities. Meanwhile, research conducted by Enembe, et al (2018) suggests that the lack of attention from the government towards providing facilities and infrastructure for teenagers is the trigger for juvenile delinquency in Kabori Village, Kembu District, Tolikara Regency. Village governments have the authority to formulate, implement and evaluate policies and programs that suit community needs (Pratiwi et al., 2022).

Based on the results of initial observations on teenagers living in the former Kaliploso localization area, it shows that teenagers living in this area have been involved in promiscuity. However, currently the level of promiscuity in Kaliploso village has decreased. Based on this phenomenon, researchers are interested in describing the Kaliploso village government's strategy in dealing with promiscuity in the former Gempol Porong localization area.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research focuses on a descriptive qualitative approach method. This was done so that researchers could describe and describe in detail the efforts made by the Kaliploso village government in dealing with the impacts of promiscuity. Data collection techniques were carried out in three ways. The first is observation, namely looking at the Kaliploso village government's efforts to activate teenagers in the former Gempol Porong localization area in the Kaliploso village program. The two unstructured interviews were conducted with village government and teenagers. The third document study is related to what strategies the village government has implemented in dealing with promiscuity.

The selection of sources was carried out using a purposive sampling technique, namely determining the criteria for research sources so that the information obtained was relevant to the formulation of the problem being studied. The number of resource persons in this research was 20 people consisting of village government (village officials, community leaders and local police) and teenagers aged 11 – 20 years. The data analysis process was carried out using the Miles and Huberman Method which was carried out in several stages, namely data collection, data presentation, data analysis and drawing conclusions (Pratiwi et al., 2022). Data validity testing was carried out using data triangulation techniques by comparing interview results, observation results and documentation results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Kaliploso Village is a village located in Cluring District, Banyuwangi Regency. This village has a localization area that was established in 1974 and has been officially closed by the local government since 2011. Efforts to close the Gempol Porong localization area cannot necessarily stop promiscuous activities that have been going on for a long time. It requires cooperation between the community, local government and other stakeholders.

The results of interviews with the village government, community leaders and the local police revealed that it cannot be denied that promiscuity still occurs in the Gempol Porong area, but the level of intensity of its implementation has decreased. This can be seen from the decrease in the number of public complaints to the village government and local police regarding acts of promiscuity. Teenagers in the Gempol Porong area who were speakers also expressed the same

opinion that currently they have begun to abandon acts of promiscuity such as consuming alcohol, immoral acts and illegal racing.

The Kaliploso village government has created various strategies to anticipate the impact of teenage promiscuity in the Gempol Porong Banyuwangi area. This strategy is realized through several village programs specifically for teenagers in the Gempol Porong area and the community in general. The village program includes;

1. KHC (Kaliploso Horty Carnival)
 KHC is a carnival activity intended for teenagers and children in the Kaliploso village area with a horticultural theme, where participants wear costumes made from agricultural products in the Kaliploso village area. Teenagers play an active role in organizing this activity. The creativity and innovation of the younger generation is really needed so that the costumes on display can attract the attention of the audience.
2. Kaliploso *rijig*.
 Kaliploso *rijig* is a village program which is held every Friday. The village government together with the surrounding community work together to clean the environment of the area where they each live. The village government hopes that the Kaliploso *Rijig activity* will become an opportunity for the community to care for the surrounding environment, especially caring for the activities of local teenagers.
3. *Workshop* on the dangers of drugs
The workshop on the dangers of drugs is an activity in collaboration with the LAN (Anti-Drug Agency) of Banyuwangi district to provide education to teenagers in Kaliploso village about the dangers of drugs. Apart from this workshop activity, the village government plans to also collaborate with the local police for the "Citizens' Confide" activity, an activity carried out to accommodate the aspirations of teenagers and the community regarding conditions in the local environment in order to create a safe and conducive Kaliploso.
4. Livestock assistance
 Livestock assistance is a Kaliploso village program for unemployed teenagers and people who have met the criteria as recipients of livestock assistance that have been determined by the Kaliploso village government. This activity aims to enable young people who do not yet have a job to be economically independent while waiting for a more stable job.
5. Development of Al-Quran Garden Agrotourism.
 The development of the Al-Qur'an Garden Agrotourism aims to create employment opportunities for unemployed teenagers and school dropouts. The community is also allowed to trade around agro-tourism locations, so that this tourism activity can support the economy of the surrounding community.

The village program that has been described has been implemented well. Teenagers and the surrounding community are also enthusiastic in implementing the village programs being promoted. Teenagers feel that having a village program that directly involves them makes them busy themselves with more positive activities. The knowledge that teenagers gain from village program activities in collaboration with related parties also opens up their insight into how dangerous and detrimental it would be if they only used their teenage years for activities that violate norms. The results of interviews with the village government regarding the inhibiting factors faced by the village government in making these government programs a success are human resources which are still low, time and interest of teenagers who are still inconsistent in participating in activities.

The Kaliploso village government's future plans continue to strive to improve the quality of human resources in the local environment by implementing 1 (one) bachelor's degree in 1 (one) hamlet, which is a program intended for teenagers who have achievements and are less fortunate to be able to go to school up to a bachelor's degree with the help of scholarships. from the village government. Apart from that, the village government also collaborates with several related parties to increase the literacy of teenagers and the surrounding community. The existence of various ongoing Kaliploso village programs and the active involvement of teenagers can significantly reduce the impact of promiscuity that occurs in the former Kaliploso area. This is also proven by the zero results of raids by the local police which are carried out periodically as monitoring and prevention of promiscuity that occurs in the former Kaliploso area.

CLOSING

The impact of promiscuity on teenagers in the former Gempol Porong localization area has received full attention from the Kaliploso village government. This can be seen in the formation of a concrete village work program to divert the attention of teenagers in the area from negative and detrimental activities. The village program is formed in such a way that it can become a forum for teenagers to channel creative ideas and use their free time in activities that have a positive impact on themselves and their environment.

The work programs that have been prepared by the Kaliploso village government for teenagers in the former Gempol Porong localization area in particular and the surrounding community in general, namely 1) KHC (Kaliploso Horty Carnival), 2) Kaliploso rijig, 3) workshops on the dangers of drugs, 4) livestock assistance , and 5) Al-Qur'an Garden Agrotourism. Teenagers and the community actively contribute to the village program. It is hoped that in the future the village government can evaluate which programs can be carried out on an ongoing basis and which programs require new innovations so that teenagers do not feel bored with the programs being promoted. Apart from that, it is hoped that there will be synergistic cooperation between village officials, the community and the local police chief as a form of monitoring and anticipating youth activities that lead to promiscuity.

REFERENCES

- Adriani, Any; Juaniarti, Neti; Widiarti, E. (2017). Description of Adolescent Resilience in Ex-Location Areas. *NurseLine Journal* , 2 (2), 176–182.
- Anwar, HK, Martunis, & Fajriani. (2019). Analysis of the factors that cause promiscuity among teenagers in the city of Banda Aceh. *Student Guidance and Counseling Scientific Journal* , 4 (2), 9–18.
- Enembe, W., Lesawengan, L., & Mumu, R. (2018). The Government's Role in Overcoming Juvenile Delinquency in Kabori Village, Kembu District, Tolikara Regency. *Holistic Journal* , 11 (21A), 1–20.
- Fithriyana, R. (2019). Educative: Journal of Educational Sciences: The Relationship between Family Affective Function and Adolescent Promiscuity at Private Mts Nurul Hasanah Tenggayun. *Journal of Educational Sciences* , 2 (1), 72–79. <https://edukatif.org/index.php/edukatif/index>
- Nadirah, S. (2017). The Role of Education in Avoiding Promiscuity among Adolescents. *Musawa: Journal for Gender Studies* , 9 (2), 309–351. <https://doi.org/10.24239/msw.v9i2.254>
- Nur Najwa Solehah Binti Hasan Ashaari. (2019). The Problem of Promiscuity among School Adolescents. *International Journal of Humanities, Management and Social Science* , 2 (1), 38–50. <https://doi.org/10.36079/lamintang.ij-humass-0201.21>
- Pratiwi, NS, Sri, R., & Erningsih, E. (2022). Nagari Government's Efforts to Overcome Promiscuity (Case Study of Dating Behavior in Nagari Koto Bangun, Kapur Ix District, Limapuluh Kota Regency). *Journal of Sociology and Humanities Education* , 13 (2), 879. <https://doi.org/10.26418/j-psh.v13i2.58260>
- Tari, E., & Tafonao, T. (2019). A Theological-Sociological Review of Adolescent Promiscuity. *DUNAMIS: Journal of Theology and Christian Education* , 3 (2), 199. <https://doi.org/10.30648/dun.v3i2.181>