

RELATIONSHIP LEVELS OF PARENT'S CAREFULNESS IADVISING CHILDREN WITH SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN KARYA VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a developmental phase characterized by physical and psychosocial changes. Social issues arising from adolescent life have persisted for decades, including the concerning and deviant sexual behavior problem. The aforementioned concerns may be mitigated through the adolescent's parent-family relationship, which serves to instill accurate notions regarding appropriate conduct. The purpose of this research is to establish a correlation between the degree of parental guidance regarding adolescent sexual behavior and the level of parental care. The methodology. This is a quantitative study employing a cross-sectional design. This study's sample comprised 38 individuals who satisfied the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Primary data collection methods involved the distribution of questionnaires to participants. In the processing of data, univariate and bivariate analyses were utilized. Findings: The results of this study suggest that parental care is beneficial. The p-value obtained from bivariate analysis using the chi-square test was 0.012. In conclusion, it is suggested that parents maintain positive relationships with their children in order to ensure that they feel secure and at ease within the household, and to enable the children to recognize and understand their roles and responsibilities.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Demographic data shows that adolescents are a large population in the world population. It is estimated that adolescents make up 1.2 billion or 18% of the world's population and 17.2% of Indonesia's population in 2016. During adolescence, there are often behavioral disorders that violate prevailing social norms. Nowadays, more and

more teenagers are arrested for committing criminal acts classified as juvenile delinquency [1]. Social problems caused by adolescents are not new but have existed for decades. Juvenile delinquency has developed and continues to grow from time to time. This can be seen from the news on television and print media that show deviant behavior of adolescents, such as drug use, brawls, rape, alcohol addiction, smoking, free sex and others. Students have become active drug users as much as 1%. All students have seen pornographic movies and there are 8% of students who have had sex with girlfriends. Among these 8% of students, 30% of them have had sex with two boyfriends. Among the 8%, 15% of them have had sex with prostitutes [6].

The number of cases of adolescents who have engaged in sexual activity at a young age can also be influenced by the sexual culture in Indonesia. For example, with the existence of forced marriages, contract marriages, and the tradition of buying women in the form of marriages that are mostly carried out with underage women. On average, parents make arranged marriages and marry off their underage daughters (aged 12-15 years) under the pretext of culture and religion that must be preserved without realizing that what they are doing is one way of exploiting children. [2].

Adolescents have a typical character that is full of turmoil with unstable emotional development making adolescents more vulnerable to social turmoil. Facts have proven that parents' negligence in supervising and communicating with their children contributes to an increase in risky sexual behavior, social problems and criminal acts. In addition, Kartono explained that parents have an enormous influence on the formation of children's character and personality. In addition to religiosity and parents, in the millennial era like now, mass media certainly has an important role in adolescent sexual behavior. The most important media for student exposure to pornography is cell phones (HP, cellphone) [3].

Some of the sexual activities above have different risks, namely mild, moderate and severe risk factors. Starting from the activity of holding hands and hugging each other is a mild risk. At moderate risk is from dry kissing, wet kissing to fingering the partner's body. While at severe risk, various sexual activities as above and cause a sensation of pleasure to involve the genitalia area, namely by holding or fingering sensitive parts, then attaching the genitals, which finally continues to sexual intercourse [12].

The quality of adolescents' family relationships has implications for their health. Good family communication regarding risky sexual behavior has been positively associated with delays in sexual activity. Some parents may have strong views and concerns about the impact of sexuality education. Sometimes, these concerns are based on limited information or misconceptions about the nature and effects of sexuality education, or perceptions of societal norms. Parents' concerns can be addressed through instilling the correct concepts of sex to their teenagers as early as possible before they are misled by indecent magazines and irresponsible media. As well as equipping adolescents with the skills to communicate more openly and honestly about adolescent sexual behavior [14].

Previous research indicates that while parents are generally inclined to assume the responsibility of educating their children about sexuality, they frequently require assistance in the form of motivation, information, and strategies that can assist them in attaining the most favorable results, such as acquired competence and the prevention or reduction of risky sexual behavior in children. Parental communication and parenting styles are identified as factors that have been associated in the literature with sexual health education outcomes in children and are characteristic of families and individuals. Sexual activity is more prevalent among adolescents from single-parent households compared to those from two-parent households. Additionally, there is a correlation between parental divorce in early adolescence and an earlier initiation and greater frequency of sexual activity among females. This phenomenon is frequently the result of inadequate supervision and is more prevalent in single-parent households, where the parenting style employed by parents towards their adolescent children has an impact [9].

According to a study conducted by Hammer in 2014, approximately 70% of parents reported having sexual conversations with their teenagers, and 50% of adolescents reported having similar conversations with their parents. This is due to variations in the ways in which parents and adolescents have interacted in the past; therefore, accounts recalled by adolescents that are recalled by their parents should not be considered erroneous or imprecise. The prevailing body of evidence indicates that adolescent communication exerts a more significant influence on adolescent behavior. A considerable obstacle in comprehending the impact of parental communication on the sexual health of adolescents is the wide variety of measures employed, with some research relying on a single-item communication scale [7]. Drawing from the aforementioned context, the investigator is motivated to conduct research in an effort to determine whether a correlation exists between the degree of parental apprehension regarding their children's guidance and the sexual conduct exhibited by adolescents [11].

2. RESEARCH METHOD

A quantitative research design employing a cross-sectional methodology is utilized in this study. The sample for this research was selected using the purposive sampling technique, and it consisted of 38 adolescents who had experienced dating and were willing to participate as respondents. The primary data utilized in this research is collected from participants via a questionnaire, which serves as the instrument or measuring tool for this

investigation [4]. The data collection methodology was implemented in person at the research site in Karya Village. Brief instructions regarding the completion of the questionnaire were distributed to participants, who were subsequently required to return it once it had been completed. This study employs chi-square statistical tests to analyze univariate and bivariate data.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The frequency distribution of the level of parental concern in guiding children in Karya Village in 2021 can be seen in the following table:

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Parents' Level of Concern for Guiding Children

| Level of Parental Concern in Guiding Children | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| High | 19 | 50.0 |
| Moderate | 7 | 18.4 |
| Low | 12 | 31.6 |
| Total | 38 | 100 |

Based on Table 1 that the level of parental concern in guiding children in the high category was 19 respondents (50.0%), the level of parental concern in the medium category was 7 respondents (18.4.6%), while the level of parental concern in the low category was 12 respondents (21.6%).

The results of the analysis show that parents have a high level of concern in guiding children as many as 19 people (50%). This is supported by high parental education and the majority of teenage parents work. Parents' busyness causes a lack of attention to adolescents. The demands of life are often the reason parents work outside the home and spend their days with their respective busyness so that attention to their teenage children is neglected so that parents try to control children with the rules they set and always give orders without wanting to provide explanations [13].

The frequency distribution of adolescent sexual behavior in Karya Village in 2021 can be seen in the following table:

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Sexual Behavior

| Adolescent Sexual Behavior | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Risky | 10 | 26.3 |
| Not Risky | 28 | 73.7 |
| Total | 38 | 100 |

Based on Table 2 that adolescents with risky sexual behavior were 10 respondents (26.3%), while adolescents with non-risky sexual behavior were 28 respondents (73.7%). Adolescents are in a situation that is very sensitive to the influence of new values and tend to more easily make adjustments to the flow of globalization and free flow of information which can lead to changes in deviant behavior [4, ?]. The impacts that occur as a result of engaging in risky sexual behavior in adolescents include a decrease in teenagers' enthusiasm for learning, being teased by their friends, getting pregnant, dropping out of school, embarrassing themselves and their parents, guilt, anger, depression, marrying young, and at a young age having to support children and wives, and also experiencing sexually transmitted diseases. The role of family and the role of peers is very important in protecting adolescents from premarital sexual behavior. This is also a form of support for the success of adolescents in passing the developmental period of adolescent tasks. The role of peers can be done through peer groups to foster positive attitudes of adolescents so that they do not fall into the association of risky sexual behavior or premarital sexual behavior [8].

Relationship between Level of Parental Care and Adolescent Sexual Behavior.

Table 3: Cross tabulation of parental concern level with adolescent sexual behavior

| Level of Parental Concern in Guiding Children | Adolescent Sexual Behavior | | | | Total | | <i>p</i> -value |
|--|----------------------------|------|-----------|------|-------|------|-----------------|
| | Risky | | Not Risky | | n | % | |
| | n | % | n | % | | | |
| High | 1 | 2.6 | 18 | 47.4 | 19 | 50.0 | 0.012 |
| Moderate | 3 | 7.9 | 4 | 10.5 | 7 | 18.4 | |
| Low | 6 | 15.8 | 6 | 15.8 | 12 | 31.6 | |
| Total | 10 | 26.3 | 28 | 73.7 | 38 | 100 | |

Based on Table 3 shows that parents with a level of concern in guiding children in the High category with adolescent sexual behavior not at risk are 18 respondents (47.4%), while parents with a level of concern in guiding children in the High category with adolescent sexual behavior at risk are 1 respondent (2.6%). Parents with a level of concern in guiding children in the Medium category with adolescent sexual behavior not at risk were 4 respondents (10.5%), while parents with a level of concern in guiding children in the Medium category with adolescent sexual behavior at risk were 3 respondents (7.9%). Parents with a level of concern in guiding children in the Low category with adolescent sexual behavior are not at risk as many as 6 respondents (15.8%), while parents with a level of concern in guiding children in the Moderate category with adolescent sexual behavior at risk are 6 respondents (15.8%). This means that the higher the level of parental concern in guiding children, the smaller the chance of risky adolescent sexual behavior. The results of the Chi Square statistical test analysis obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.012 < \alpha: 0.05$ then H_a is accepted. This means that there is a relationship between the level of parental concern in guiding children and adolescent sexual behavior in Karya Village.

Consistent with the findings of Santalia [11] research, the results of this study indicate that there is a significant correlation between parental parenting patterns and the sexual behavior of adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Beo Talaud Islands, as indicated by the statistical test result $p\text{-value} = 0.003 < 0.05$. This suggests that parents who adhere to the authoritarian parenting style expect their children to comply with the directives they establish. Parents attempt to mold and regulate the attitudes and conduct of their children in accordance with absolute principles. A child who is caught violating the rules must be punished. Children who are subjected to authoritarian parenting appear to be restrained, which can lead to defiance and involvement in delinquent activities, including risky sexual behavior. Authoritarian parents appear to exert control over their adolescents, require them to study even on weekends, dictate their futures, and demand that they always comply with their directives, according to the findings of this study. They would rather confide in their friends about their problems than in their parents, and they prefer to learn new things with their friends.

One such factor that may contribute to children engaging in juvenile delinquency is risky sexual behavior. This is because children, when they have grown weary of being restrained, have a tendency to try new things without parental supervision. The majority of parents who employ democratic parenting permit their children to associate with whomever it positively influences them. Furthermore, when their children confide in them regarding difficulties, these parents provide constructive criticism and a timely response. In this study, adolescents who adhere to positive parenting patterns in a democratic manner exhibited the highest prevalence of non-risky sexual behavior. This may be a contributing factor. Thus, it can be concluded that the prevalence of sexual behavior among adolescents will be diminished if democratic and good parenting practices are implemented [10].

Parents who adopt this democratic parenting style possess a comprehensive understanding of their children's or adolescents' futures, striving to mold and instruct their persona and conduct in accordance with their capabilities, all while avoiding any form of coercion. While allowing their children autonomy in decision-making, parents also establish boundaries and rational explanations to enable their children to exercise self-control and safeguard against negative associations, including risky sexual behavior. This is supported by [5], who states that democratic parents employ a warm approach and exercise considerable control by means of explanation, attention, and comprehension.

3.1 Discuss

The findings of this study align with the research conducted by Santalia Pandensolang in 2019. The statistical test yielded a $p\text{-value}$ of 0.003, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. This indicates a significant association between parental parenting patterns and sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Beo Talaud Islands. Specifically, parents who adopt an authoritarian parenting style impose strict obedience to their established rules. Parents endeavor to mold and regulate the behavior and attitudes of their children in accordance with unequivocal rules. If the child is caught violating the rules, they must be subjected to punishment. Children subjected to authoritarian parenting may experience constraints that can lead to rebellion and engagement in juvenile delinquency, including risky sexual behavior.

According to the findings of this study, parents who employ authoritarian parenting practices appear to exert control over their teenagers, enforce studying even on weekends, dictate their children's future, and consistently expect obedience from their teenagers. When faced with difficulties, they opt to confide in their friends rather than their parents and opt to explore novel experiences with their friends.

Various factors can contribute to the onset of juvenile delinquency, and one such factor is engaging in risky sexual behavior. Due to a desire for independence and a lack of parental oversight, children may be inclined to explore activities that are outside the boundaries set by their parents. Parents who practice democratic parenting typically permit their children to associate with individuals who have a positive influence. Additionally, when their children encounter difficulties and confide in them, these parents respond effectively by providing constructive feedback. Parents who consistently apply democratic parenting patterns in this study have adolescents who exhibit the highest level of non-risky sexual behavior. Hence, it can be inferred that the implementation of effective and democratic parenting practices leads to a decrease in the prevalence of adolescent sexual behavior [10].

Parents who adopt the democratic parenting style possess a comprehensive understanding of their children's future. They aim to mold and educate their children's character and behavior based on their individual capabilities, without resorting to force or coercion. Parents grant their children autonomy in decision-making, while also offering logical justifications and boundaries to enable children to safeguard themselves against detrimental influences, such as engaging in precarious sexual conduct. [5] supports the notion that parents who practice democratic parenting exhibit a warm demeanor and exert high control by means of understanding, explanation, and attentiveness.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and deliberation, this study establishes several conclusions, namely: a) There exists a correlation between the extent of parental apprehension in guiding adolescents' sexual conduct in Karya Village. b) Most parents are highly concerned about guiding their children towards engaging in non-risky sexual behavior, in order to prevent adolescents from engaging in promiscuous sexual behavior.

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