



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

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Adolescence is a period of development in various aspects, including physical and psychosocial. Social problems caused by teenagers are not new but have existed for decades, one of which is the problem of deviant and worrying sexual behavior. These concerns can be addressed by the quality of the adolescent's parent-family relationship which instills correct concepts about behavior. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of parental care in guiding children with adolescent sexual behavior in Karya Village. **Method:** . This type of research is quantitative with a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study were 38 people who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data collection techniques used primary data in the form of questionnaires distributed to respondents. Data processing used univariate and bivariate analysis. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that parental care has positive results. After doing bivariate analysis with chi square test obtained p-value of 0.012. **Conclusion:** The advice given is that it is recommended for parents to maintain good relationships with children so that children feel safe and comfortable at home, so that their roles and functions are felt by children.

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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 (Adeola, 2014). 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 (BPS, 2012).

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. (Afrityani, 2018).

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) (Agustriyana, 2017).

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 (Putro, 2017).

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 (Utami, 2015).

Explanations of previous studies suggest that parents, although usually willing to take on the task of educating their children about sexuality, they may also often need support consisting in information, motivation, and strategies that can help them achieve optimal outcomes i.e. acquired competence and prevent or reduce risky sexual behavior in children. Among the factors characterizing individuals and families previously linked in the literature to sexual health education outcomes in children are parental communication and parenting styles. Adolescents living in single-parent homes are more likely to be sexually active than those from two-parent households. Parental divorce during early adolescence is also associated with earlier onset and increased frequency of sexual activity in females. This effect is often caused by lack of supervision and usually occurs in single-parent households which are influenced by the type of parenting applied by parents to their teenage children (Kurniawati, 2017).

Hammer's 2014 study stated that about 70% of parents claimed to have talked to their teenagers about sex, while about 50% of adolescents claimed the same, engaging in conversations about sex with their parents. This reflects differences in the experience of parents' communication with their teenagers, and teenagers' reports recalled by parents should not be interpreted as false or inaccurate. Most evidence suggests that adolescent communication is more important as a driver in adolescent behavior. A major challenge to understanding the influence of parental communication on adolescent sexual health is that there are a wide variety of measures used, with some studies relying only on single-item communication measures (Hammer, 2014). Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in researching with the aim of identifying whether there is a relationship between the level of parental concern in guiding children and the sexual behavior of these adolescents.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODE

This study uses a quantitative research design with a *cross-sectional* approach. The sample in this study used *purposive sampling* technique with the inclusion criteria of adolescents who were willing to be respondents who had dated, totaling 38 people. The data source in this study is primary data obtained from respondents through a questionnaire as an instrument or measuring tool used in this study. The data collection technique was carried out directly at the Karya Village research location by providing brief information about filling out the questionnaire, then distributed to respondents and collected back after the questionnaire was filled in. This study uses univariate and bivariate data analysis with *chi-square* statistical tests.

## 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.**

<b>Tingkat Kepedulian Orang Tua Membimbing Anak</b>	<b>Frekuensi (n)</b>	<b>Persentase (%)</b>
Tinggi	19	50,0
Sedang	7	18,4
Rendah	12	31,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

Source data, (Primary Data, 2021)

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 (Rahma, 2013).

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**

<b>Perilaku Seksual Remaja</b>	<b>Frekuensi (n)</b>	<b>Persentase (%)</b>
Berisiko	10	26,3
Tidak Berisiko	28	73,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

Source data, (Primary Data, 2021)

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 (American Academy of Child Psychiatry, 2018). 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 (Indriati, 2016).

#### Relationship between Level of Parental Care and Adolescent Sexual Behavior

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

<b>Tingkat Kepedulian Orang Tua Dalam Membimbing Anak</b>	<b>Perilaku Seksual Remaja</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>p - value</b>	
	<b>Berisiko</b>		<b>Tidak Berisiko</b>				
	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	
Tinggi	1	2,6	18	47,4	19	50,0	0,012
Sedang	3	7,9	4	10,5	7	18,4	
Rendah	6	15,8	6	15,8	12	31,6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26,3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>73,7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source data, (Primary Data, 2021)

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.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Santalia Pandensolang, 2019 with the results of the statistical test  $p\text{-value} = 0.003 < 0.05$ , there is a significant relationship between parental parenting patterns and sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Beo Talaud Islands, this shows parents with authoritarian parenting demand their children to obey the rules made by parents. Parents try to shape and control children's behavior and attitudes in accordance with absolute rules. If caught breaking the rules then the child must get punished. Children who get authoritarian parenting seem to be restrained so that it can cause children to rebel and can involve themselves in juvenile delinquency, one of which is risky sexual behavior. Based on the results of this study, parents who apply authoritarian parenting seem to restrain their teenagers, require their children to study even on weekends, parents determine their children's future and parents always want their teenagers to obey parental orders. When they have problems, they prefer to tell their friends rather than tell their parents and choose to find out new things with friends.

These things can be a factor that triggers children to fall into juvenile delinquency, one of which is risky sexual behavior because they are tired of restraints, children tend to try things outside of parental supervision. most parents who apply democratic parenting to their children allow their children to hang out with anyone as long as it has a good impact and also when their children have problems and tell their parents, they respond well and give feedback to their children. This can be a factor that parents who apply good parenting patterns democratically in this study have adolescents with the highest non-risky sexual behavior. Thus it can be concluded that if good and democratic parenting is applied, the level of adolescent sexual behavior will be low (Niron et al., 2012).

Parents who apply this democratic parenting pattern have broad insight into the future of their children or adolescents, trying to shape and educate children's character and behavior according to the child's ability without coercion. Parents free children to make choices for their children's lives but still provide rational explanations and limits so that children can control and protect themselves from bad associations, one of which is risky sexual behavior. This is supported by Arub (2017) that parents who apply democratic parenting have a warm approach, provide high control through understanding, explanation and attention.

## DISCUSSION

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Santalia Pandensolang, 2019 with the results of the statistical test  $p\text{-value} = 0.003 < 0.05$ , there is a significant relationship between parental parenting patterns and sexual behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Beo Talaud Islands, this shows parents with authoritarian parenting demand their children to obey the rules made by parents. Parents try to shape and control children's behavior and attitudes in accordance with absolute rules. If caught breaking the rules then the child must get punished.

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#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, several conclusions can be drawn in this study including: a) There is a relationship between the level of parental concern in guiding children with adolescent sexual behavior in Karya Village b) The majority of parents have a high level of concern in guiding children with non-risky sexual behavior, so that adolescents tend not to fall into free adolescent sexual behavior.

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