

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING AND PEERS TOWARDS ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AT SMK AL-HUSNA, TANGERANG REGENCY 2023

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Abstract

Background: Adolescence is a transitional period, and in any transitional period, the status of the individual is unclear and the role to be played is questioned. Today's teenage dating style tends to be risky. For example, by kissing, touching sensitive parts to having sexual intercourse before marriage. Such sexual activity violates both religious and social norms. This has to do with parenting and the role of peers.

Purpose: to find out the relationship between parental parenting and the role of peers in adolescent sexual behavior at SMK AL-Husna, Tangerang regency 2023.

Methods: This research is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional research design with research instruments using questionnaires. The population in this study was all class XI and XII students at SMK AL-Husna, Tangerang Regency with a total sample of 74 people.

Result: Based on the results of the study, it showed that there was a significant relationship between parental parenting and adolescent sexual behavior with the results of the Spearman rho test analysis obtained a P value = 0.000 and an r value = 0.404 meaning that the correlation strength is quite strong and the direction of correlation is positive. And there is a significant relationship between the role of peers and adolescent sexual behavior as a result of the Spearman rho test analysis obtained a P value = 0.000 and an R value = 0.447, the value of r correlation strength is quite strong or the correlation direction is positive which indicates the direction.

Conclusion: Students at SMK AL-Husna, Tangerang Regency, have non-risky sexual behavior that is in accordance with community norms. Parental parenting, and the role of peers have a significant relationship to the formation of sexual behavior.

Keywords: Parenting, Peers, Sexual Behavior, Teens.

Introduction

Adolescence is a transitional period, and in any transitional period, the status of the individual is unclear and the role to be played is questioned. Youth groups in Indonesia make up about one-fifth of the total population. The group of adolescents in Indonesia accounts for approximately one-fifth of the total population. This is in accordance with the proportion of adolescents in the world, namely the number of adolescents is estimated at 46 million or 17% of the total population of the world.¹

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According to the 2020 Population Census Data The number of adolescents (aged 10-24 years) is 67 million people or 24%, % of the total population of Indonesia, then adolescents are the focus of important attention in national development., The number of age groups 15-19 years in Indonesia is around 23.1 million population among them, around 11.9 million adolescent boys and 11.2 million adolescent girls.²

The large population of this group of teenagers will greatly affect population growth in the future, knowing the very large number of teenagers, then teenagers as the next generation of the nation need to be prepared to become healthy human beings physically, mentally and spiritually. Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood with a unique transition period, characterized by various physical and psychic changes. Various changes that occur in adolescents can cause problems that can interfere with their development in the future.³

A survey by the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2021 showed that the Adolescent Pregnancy Rate (AKR) aged 15-19 years reached 11.07 per 1,000 pregnancies. Research by the Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta Province in 2021 found that pregnancies at the age of less than 19 years mainly occur in rural areas with a proportion of 26.18% per 1,000 pregnancies. Births in adolescents also provide a higher risk of maternal death compared to women aged 20-30 years. The birth rate in adolescents accounts for 11% of the total maternal deaths in the world. Adolescents are at risk of unsafe abortions and deaths and more than 65% of adolescents develop fistulas in the reproductive organs due to complications of childbirth.⁴

There are three major cities in Indonesia with the highest number of pregnant students out of wedlock. In fact, one of them was recorded to reach thousands of students pregnant out of wedlock, among which the number of student pregnancies in this city has increased significantly. The latest data in 2021 recorded around 276 cases of pregnancy outside of marriage, then the city of Jogjakarta based on data on the number of students pregnant outside of marriage in 2022 was 45,589 cases. and the last one Madiun Regency early marriage experienced a significant increase even recorded reaching more than 100 percent from the previous year. The increase in the number of pregnant students outside of marriage is due to the Covid-19 pandemic which makes most students unable to do learning at school and spend a lot of their activities through online associations, then family, economic, and social factors. In this case the learners fall into the trap and begin to fall under the influence of promiscuous sex.⁵

According to the Tangerang Regency Women and Children Protection Service (DPAP) in 2016, among the female population, there were 66 cases of pregnant students out of 72 cases outside of marriage, the most at a very young age (<15 years), although with a very small proportion (0.02 %), mainly occurring in rural areas (0.07%). The proportion of pregnancies in adolescence (15-19 years) was 1.97 percent, rural (2.71%) higher than urban (1.28%)⁶.

Increased sexual behavior leads to many instances of early marriage. The Ministry of pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (PPPA) stated that there was an increase in the number of child marriages during the Covid-19 pandemic, those

under the age of 18 and generally students. And according to the Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas about 400-500 girls aged 10-17 years are at risk of early marriage. In 2020 an increase in the rate of unplanned pregnancies as well as the filing of marriage dispensation or underage marriages of more than 64 thousand submissions⁷

According to Elizabeth B.Hurlock, several factors influence a teenager to have sexual intercourse. These factors include developmental factors in themselves, namely coming from the family where the child begins to grow and develop. External factors, namely including school conditions / formal education that play a sufficient role in the development of adolescents in reaching their maturity. Community factors, namely customs, associations and developments in all fields, especially technology that reaches humans.⁸

Parents play an important role in providing the basics of a teenager's personality. Parents play a role in guiding adolescents to make responsible decisions, including regarding sexuality issues. One of the factors that influence first-time sexual intercourse in adolescents is the lack of supervision of parents.

The impact of peer role relationships on sexual knowledge is to change the personality, attitudes and behaviors of adolescents. Meanwhile, the impact of the lack of parental education is the lack of knowledge of sexual information in adolescents so that many adolescents do not know about sexuality in adolescents.⁹

In this era, many parents prefer to use permissive parenting. Parents are more entrusted to the child to carry out all his own activities . Especially in a big city like Tangerang, parents provide very little time and even rarely take the time to communicate with their children. This is due to the increasing busyness of parents so that if the child cannot manage activities or with whom the child associates then most likely the child will do things that should not be done by teenagers, such as having premarital sex.

Based on a preliminary study that the author conducted on September 15, 2022 by interviewing 3 students, alumni and teachers and traders at SMK AL-Husna Pasir Nangka Village, Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency, Banten Province in 2023, about sexual behavior, it is known that there are students who exceed reasonable limits of dating such as mojak in dark places, kissing lips, hugging, even sleeping with their partners, It was also found that there was an incident of getting pregnant out of wedlock at the school. This is supported by the statements of the alumni and teachers and traders around the school who stated that there was an incident of pregnancy outside of marriage, so the student was expelled from the school. The teacher also said many of her students are dating around the school.

Based on the survey above, researchers are interested in conducting a study entitled "The Relationship between Parenting and Peers towards Adolescent Sexual Behavior at SMK AL-Husna, Tangerang Regency in 2023".

Method

1. Research design

This research uses a descriptive type of research with a Cross sectional research design where independent variables (causal / risk factors) and dependent variables (effect factors / influence factors), are collected at the same time which means that the measurement of subject variables is carried out at the time of examination and the researcher does not follow up on the measurements made.

2. Settings and samples

The research was conducted in January at SMK AL-Husna, Tangerang Regency in 2023. The population in this study was all class XI and XII students at SMK AL-Husna, Tangerang Regency in 2023, which amounted to 316 people and obtained a total sample of 74 people using the Proportionate stratified random sampling technique..

3. Measurement and data collection

The research instrument used in this study is in the form of a questionnaire or questionnaire adopted from the research of Utari Ahlina Batubara (2017) ¹⁰, Badaki and Adeola (2017) ¹¹, and research Muflih & Endang Nurul Syafitri (2018) ¹² The instruments used in this study are intended to produce accurate data, namely by using the Likert scale and the Guttman Scale. There are 3 categories of questionnaires, namely about Parental Parenting, peer roles, and sexual behavior. The collection of research data was carried out by the researchers themselves by distributing questionnaires accompanied by BK (Counseling Guidance) teachers.

4. Data analysis

Data analysis using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 23.0 For Windows software, with Spearman's rho Statistic Test test There are two stages that are carried out in using this correlation test, namely to find out if there is a significant relationship between parenting, peers and adolescent sexual behavior. ¹³ test the relationship of the two variables, and if there is a relationship, use the value Sig.(2-tailed), or Deny H0 If $\alpha <$ the value of Sig, and it will be seen how strong the relationship is. The strength of the relationship between two variables is obtained from the value of the Spearman coefficient ¹⁴.

Result

Based on the characteristics it is known that the subjects of the study were mostly (58.1 %) Sexual behavior was not at risk, the vast majority (40.5%) were permissive parenting, most (48.6%) peer roles (Low). The results showed that parenting and peer roles have a significant relationship with adolescent sexual behavior

Table 1.
Characteristics of Respondents

Variables	Sum (n)	Percentage (%)
Sexual behavior		
Risk	31	41,9
Not risk	43	58,1
Total	74	100
Parenting		
Permissive	30	40,5
Authoritarian	19	25,7
Democracy	25	33,8
Total	74	100
The role of peers		
High	23	31,1
Keep	15	20,3
Low	36	48,6
Total	74	100

Table 2.
Characteristics of Respondents with Sexual Behavior

Characteristic	Sexual Behavior				R	P Value
	Risk		Not Risk			
	n	%	n	%		
Parenting						
Permissive	17	56,7	13	43,3	0,404	0,000
Authoritarian	12	63,2	7	36,8		
Democracy	2	8,0	23	92,0		
The role of peers						
High	17	73,9	28	26,1	0,447	0,000
Keep	6	40,0	9	60,0		
Low	8	22,2	6	77,8		

Information: P Value = Uji Spearman'rho

Discussion

The results of the Spearman rho test analysis obtained a value of $P = 0.000$ ($P < 0.05$) and it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parental parenting and sexual behavior in adolescents. From the results of the analysis, the value of $R = 0.404$ means that the correlation strength is quite strong and the direction of the correlation is positive, which indicates in the same direction, the more positive the parenting pattern, the better the value of sexual behavior in adolescents, meaning that a person's sexual behavior can be influenced by the parenting style applied by his parents.

This is in line with Amalia's research (2019) that there is a permissive parenting relationship to adolescent sex behavior, and the relationship is negatively patterned, meaning that the more indulgent the parenting style the less good the adolescent sex behavior. Among them have a high-categorical permissive parenting.¹⁵

In theory Permissiveness is a type of parenting that can be interpreted as a pattern of parental behavior in interacting with the child, which frees the child to do what he wants to do without questioning. This parenting style does not use strict rules and even less guidance is given, so there is no control or control and demands on the child.¹⁶

The results of the statistical test of the Spearman rho test obtained a value of $P = 0.000$ ($P < 0.05$) then it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the role of peers and adolescent sexual behavior. From the results obtained also the value $R = 0.447$, the value of r , the strength of the correlation is quite strong or the direction of the correlation is positive which indicates the same direction, the greater or higher the value of the role of peers, the greater the value of risky sexual behavior in adolescents.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by Kosati (2018) that there is a negative relationship between the role of peers and risky sexual behavior, there is a relationship between peers and risky sexual behavior in adolescents. The direction of the strength of the relationship is positive which indicates the unidirection, the greater the value of the role of peers, the greater the value of risky sexual behavior.¹⁷

Positive peers make teenagers not at risk for doing negative deeds such as premarital sex, teenagers who are active in extracurricular activities at school can also make teenagers avoid negative activities because they are more focused on non-academic activities at school than activities that only gather and play with their peers, peers not only have a positive influence but also have a negative influence, among others solidarity, dependence on friends and following what is trending in his circle. This is because teenagers are still unstable in making decisions and are still looking for their identity so that they can be recognized and accepted in their environment.¹⁸

Limitations

In this study, it still has limitations with the lack of a number of variables, so that researchers can only see from the parenting perspective of parents and peers, the questionnaire questions are less specific.

Conclusion

There is a significant relationship between parenting and the role of peers in sexual behavior. Things that are recommended both to family and peers (social environment) to form good sexual behavior, since premarital sexual behavior is something deviant and is not legalized by law, morals or religious norms. And parents must be able to apply good parenting to children and adolescents, allow adolescents to control themselves, and adolescents to be able to control themselves and not be affected by the wrong things and be able to stay on the right path

It is recommended that BK (Bimbingan Koneksi) teachers in the future can

work with counselors who have competence (professional) to provide more in-depth counseling related to sexual behavior in adolescents at the vocational level, and provide counseling about risky sexual behaviors and their impacts. In addition, the school can hold meetings between parents to provide counseling on good parenting. Researchers are then expected to more specifically discuss one of the variables so that the question questionnaire can be more specific and with this study, it is hoped that the midwife profession will be able to reduce the rate of pregnancy outside of marriage and early marriage, which occurs due to this risky sexual behavior.

Ethical Approval

The study has gone through a review from the ethics commission.

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Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

Authors contribution

AHP Compiles and designs research, conducts analysis and interprets data and compiles the draft manuscript. AHP, PA and VS are involved in the analysis, interpretation of data. PA and VS critically reviewed the manuscript. All authors read and agree on the final manuscript.

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