

The Relationship Between The Role Of Parents In Media Access To Adolescent Sexual Behavior In Sma 6 Takengon, Silih Nara District, Aceh Central District Year 2020

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ABSTRACT

Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health (SKRRI) explained that the level of knowledge of adolescents in 2007 about reproductive health was still low including 37.9% of adolescents who did not know about fertile days, 49 adolescents who stated that they did not know about sexual intercourse once could get pregnant. 3%, while 43.4% had never heard of sexually transmitted diseases. Lack of knowledge about reproductive health can lead adolescents towards free sex behavior which can cause transmission of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. In developing countries, as many as 40 percent of female and male adolescents aged 18 years have had free sex without being married. As a result of this premarital relationship, around 12 percent were positive for STIs, around 27 percent were HIV positive teenagers, and another 30 percent of young women were pregnant. Therefore, half of them still gave birth and the other half had abortions. Adolescent associations about free sex can be found through reports from the Health Service, in 2015 there were 1,078 school-age adolescents undergoing childbirth and 976 of them were pregnant outside of marriage, association tended for adolescents to have pregnancies outside of marriage. In the cities of Medan and Bandung, premarital sexual acts reached 52 percent, while in the city of Surabaya, it reached 47 percent. Data found by the National Commission for Child Protection found that 93.7 percent of teenagers in Indonesia had kisses, oral sex and even petting. The percentage of junior high school youth who are no longer virgins is 62.7 and 21.2% of vocational youth have had abortions and 97 percent have watched pornographic films..

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1. Introduction

Free sex is a relationship that is carried out by a partner without marriage ties. Many factors that experience teenagers having free sex include starting from the environment and even family or parents. Free sex behavior can make a child's mental decline and if it is carried out by force it will even result in an unwanted pregnancy (Siswandwika 2017).

The family is the first place a child learns. Likewise regarding sexuality, people believe that sex education is best obtained from home. Unfortunately, sometimes parents don't talk about sexuality at home. If there are parents who talk about sexuality at home, it is limited to explaining the growth and development of adolescents such as menarche and physical changes. Children also want to know about other topics such as masturbation, orgasm, contraception (Sari and Rasyidah 2020)

The role of parents is very important in providing sex education to adolescents. Parents also have to provide information about this free sex properly. In addition, teenagers also need sex counseling from health workers or other psychologists. Sex counseling will provide information about sex and reproductive organs to adolescents so that adolescents can understand the effects of having premarital sex (Sari and Rasyidah 2020).

In developing countries, as many as 40 percent of female and male adolescents aged 18 years have had free sex without being married. As a result of this premarital relationship, around 12 percent were positive for STIs, around 27 percent were HIV positive teenagers, and another 30 percent of young women were pregnant. Therefore, half of them still gave birth and the other half had abortions. Adolescent associations regarding free sex can be identified through reports from the Health Service, in 2015 there were 1,078 school-age adolescents undergoing childbirth and 976 of them were pregnant out of wedlock, association tended for adolescents to have pregnancies outside of wedlock (Ginting, Ginting, and, 2020).

In the cities of Medan and Bandung, premarital sexual acts reached 52 percent, while in the city of Surabaya, it reached 47 percent. Data found by the National Commission for Child Protection found that 93.7 percent of teenagers in Indonesia had kisses, oral sex and even petting. The percentage of junior high school youth who are no longer virgins is 62.7 and 21.2% of vocational youth have had abortions and 97 percent have watched pornographic films (Wahani et al. 2021).

According to the Maternal and Child Health Profile of North Tapanuli Regency (2017) said that as many as 55.35 percent of women aged 10 years and over had their first marriage at the age of 19-24 years, but there were still many marriages aged 10-16 years, namely as many as 0.74 percent (2017 North Tapanuli Profile).

In the research by Lutfiawati and Ananingsih (2014) argued that it was found that the role of authoritarian parents had a negative impact on adolescents. Authoritarian parents are parents who have a sense of power in providing education to their children and all activities are determined by parents. The role of authoritarian parents makes adolescents become disobedient like lying to their parents, they are not allowed to date but they are secretly dating and when they are dating they do deviant behavior such as kissing this causes patterns of free dating behavior because parents cannot control (Sasqia E .Princess 2021).

Some of the factors that influence free sex behavior include easier internet access since the Covid-19 pandemic. The current pandemic situation has resulted in teenagers spending more time at home while using gadgets both for school and other activities. And sometimes teenagers intentionally or unintentionally access pornographic content that can be accessed by anyone (Ginting et al. 2021).

Psychology Early marriage also causes regret in adolescents, frequent quarrels and fights in the family, making adolescents fear family life in the future. prevent young people from continuing their education to a higher level. Teenagers really regret that their schooling only goes to junior high school and they can't continue their schooling anymore because these teenagers already have children, so they have to take care of them. Someone who marries at an early age will lose interaction with the peer-to-peer environment. Teenagers feel constrained because they can't go anywhere, teenagers feel that life can only take care of their children. In addition, the teenager is destructive and scolded by his mother even though he has done nothing wrong (Natalia et al. 2021).

2. Method

This study uses a type of quantitative research, research methods with analytic surveys. The research design used in this study was cross sectional. Cross sectional research is a research design by measuring or observing at the same time (one time) between risk factors/exposure to disease. The sample is part of the total population taken through sampling to be used as research subjects which must represent the criteria, in this study there were 31 respondents. In this study the sample technique used was purposive sampling. Tables and Figures are presented center, as shown in Table 1 Results of Testing the Validity of Adolescent Attitude Variables.

Table 1. Results of Testing the Validity of Adolescent Attitude Variables

Variabel	Kode Item	Rhitung	rtabel	Kriteria
Sikap Remaja	Q1	0,658	0,355	Valid
	Q2	0,729	0,355	Valid
	Q3	0,762	0,355	Valid
	Q4	0,516	0,355	Valid
	Q5	0,547	0,355	Valid
	Q6	0,742	0,355	Valid
	Q7	0,687	0,355	Valid
	Q8	0,872	0,355	Valid
	Q9	0.403	0,355	Valid

Q10	0,694	0,355	Valid
Q11	0,760	0,355	Valid
Q12	0,898	0,355	Valid
Q13	0,746	0,355	Valid
Q14	0,633	0,355	Valid
Q15	0,405	0,355	Valid
Q16	0,461	0,355	Valid

3. Result And Discussion

This research was conducted in Takengon Village, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh District, which is a remote village located in Takengon, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh District. This research was conducted on December 8 in Takengon, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh District

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that of the 31 adolescent respondents who had an authoritarian parental role, 18 respondents (58.1%) and 13 respondents (41.9%) did not apply an authoritarian role. The authoritarian role is where all the power rests with the parents, everything the child wants to do must depend on the parents, the child has absolutely no right to express opinions, the child is continuously regarded as a small child, not getting the attention it deserves. This authoritarian role if the child does not obey the rules given by his parents then the child will get punished.

Parents are the family component consisting of father and mother, a legal marriage bond will form a family. Parents have the responsibility to educate, nurture and guide their children so that they reach certain stages that lead children to be ready for social life. The child's identity does not occur when the child reaches adolescence but begins when the child is still at an early age. Therefore, it is parents who must play an active role both as informers, as responders, as mirrors, and as parties who provide direction to children. Free sex is rife in both urban and rural areas. Sex does have a huge influence on our lives, especially for teenagers. Without understanding and attention from parents, then sex will be really rampant in the lives of teenagers.

This statement is also supported by Efrianus Ruli's research, (2020) entitled Duties and Roles of Parents in Educating Children which states that parents are responsible for the development and personality of children. Parents have the responsibility to educate, care for and guide their children, that's where the individual develops and that's where the early stages of development are formed and from interacting with him, he gains knowledge, skills, interests and attitudes in life. In the family, parents play a very important role because in children's lives most of the time is spent in the family environment, especially since children are still under care or elementary school-age children, especially the role of a mother. The child's relationship with his parents has an influence on the child's development. The child who feels a warm relationship with his parents, feels that he is loved and protected and gets good treatment, will usually easily accept and follow the habits of his parents (Ruli 2020).

Based on research by Evidanika Nifa Mertia, et al (2019) entitled The Relationship Between Knowledge of Sexuality and Communication Quality of Parents and Children with Free Sex Behavior in Adolescent Students Man Gondangrejo Karangnyar states that the quality of communication between parents and children can prevent teenagers from premarital sexual behavior where the process of conveying information between parents and children is based on trust, positive support, openness and good relationships or mutual understanding and openness to each other, and better communication between children and parents and reducing free sex behavior (Evidanika Nifa Mertia 2019).

Based on research by Dewi Zolekhah (2021), said that a person's level of education affects the reception of information, one of which is about sex education. Someone who is highly educated will be more open to receiving information. Unlike the case with parents who have low education, they tend not to be open to receiving information from outside, they often even think that the issue of sex education is taboo. A father will be able to guide and educate himself and his family to be better with the knowledge he has, especially about sex education. A mother besides having an obligation to care for the family, a mother also has an obligation to seek knowledge, including sex education. This is important because a child will be closer to his mother.

According to Notoatmodjo (2018) the basic concept of education is a learning process which means that in education there is a process of growth, development or change towards a more mature, better and more mature individual or community group. According to the researcher's assumption that parents who have a higher level of education will influence their children's awareness of the importance of sex education for themselves and the environment that can influence or encourage the need for sex education. The high level of parental education will make it easier for respondents to absorb the information provided, compared to those with low education, especially information about sex education.

From the results of Isnaini Maulidya's research, et al (2021) entitled Factors Associated with Adolescent Sexual Behavior. From the results of statistical tests, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parents' occupation and adolescent sexual behavior (p -value = 0.037). Bad sexual behavior is more common in adolescents whose parents have risky jobs. Risky work is work related to prostitution, such as selling the needs of FSW, hotel employees, karaoke places, and massage parlors, and providing boarding houses for FSW. This risky parental occupation can enable adolescents to also get involved in prostitution activities to help their parents.

The results of research conducted in Takengon, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh District (2022) on 31 adolescents regarding attitudes towards free sex were negative by 21 respondents (67.7%) and positive attitudes by 10 respondents (32.3). The negative attitude here means that there is an authoritarian parental role and association in schools between boys and girls is no distance to make friends. The role of parents in communicating and also the knowledge of respondents is very important. Other people (peers, parents and the environment) around the respondent are one of the social components that influence the attitude of the respondent.

Based on the results of research by Henry, et al (2019) conducted at Madrasah Aliyah Bi'rul Ulum in Gemurung Village, Gedangan District, Sidoarjo Regency on 34 adolescents regarding attitudes towards free sex, the data shows that as a small percentage of adolescent attitudes towards free sex, 16 respondents (47.1 %). Attitudes are patterns of behavior, tendencies or anticipatory readiness, predispositions to adapt to social situations or simply. Attitude is a closed reaction, open is an open reaction or open behavior, attitude is a readiness to react to objects in a certain environment as an appreciation of objects.

This research is in line with the research of Dian, et al (2019) with the research title The Relationship between Parental Role and Adolescent Attitudes About Free Sex where the results showed that out of 17 respondents who had parents with authoritarian roles had a negative attitude impact on respondents by 14 respondents (46.7%) and 3 respondents (10%) gave a positive attitude impact. And of the 13 respondents who had parents with non-authoritarian roles, 2 respondents (6.7%) had a negative attitude and 11 respondents (36.7%) had a positive attitude. Chi Square test results show a p value = 0.001 so that the value of $0.001 < 0.01$. The value of $\chi^2 = 13.274$ χ^2 table = 6.635 so that χ^2 count $>$ χ^2 table means that there is a significant relationship between the role of parents and adolescent attitudes about free sex.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the frequency distribution based on the role of parents shows that of the 31 respondents who have authoritarian parental roles, the number of respondents is 18 respondents (58.1%) and 13 respondents (41.9%) have the role of parents. non-authoritarian elders. Based on the frequency distribution of Adolescent Attitudes About Free Sex, it can be concluded that of the 31 respondents who had a positive attitude about free sex, 10 respondents (32.3%) and 21 respondents (68.7%) had a negative attitude towards free sex. The results of the chi square test analysis show that the value of $p = 0.001$ which means less than $\alpha = 0.05$, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the role of parents and adolescent attitudes about free sex at SMA 6 Takengon, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh Regency in 2022.

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