



**PARENTING QUALITY AND ADOLESCENT PRE MARITAL
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR**

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting quality and adolescent premarital sexual behavior. Factors related to sexual relations include parent-adolescent relationships, self-esteem, peer pressure, religiosity, exposure to pornographic media, but there is still very little research on the quality of parental care for adolescents. This research uses quantitative methods. The scale used in this research is the scale of parenting quality and premarital sexual behavior. The subjects in this research were 100 teenagers from the Palu'e tribe who were taken using the purposive sampling method. The reliability value of the parenting quality scale is 0.859 and the premarital sexual behavior scale is 0.947. Another result is that premarital sexual behavior is in the high category at 52%, in the medium category at 39% and in the low category at 9%. This means that most teenagers behave sexually before marriage in the high category. The data analysis technique uses Spearman Rank correlation. The results of this study show that there is a negative relationship between parenting quality and premarital sexual behavior with a correlation coefficient of -0.255 at a significant level (p) of $0.010 < (0.05)$. This shows that the higher the level of parenting quality, the lower the premarital sexual behavior.

Keywords: *Quality of Parenting, Premarital Sexual Behavior*

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INTRODUCTION

Sexual harassment is a form of abnormal behavior that can occur in various places and to anyone. As the phenomenon of sexual harassment is increasingly common, it is of course very important to study and deal with it immediately. Feminist therapy is a counseling approach that is suitable for individuals who experience sexual harassment and even allows both female and male counselees to prevent sexual harassment from occurring. Sexual harassment with feminist therapy is appropriate for counselors to carry out and apply to their clients, both in preventing and alleviating sexual harassment (Asmita & Masril, 2022).

Adolescence is a period of transition in development from childhood to adulthood which includes changes in physical, cognitive and psychosocial aspects (Papalia, et al). Various facts reveal that more and more deviant behavior is being carried out by teenagers, such as smoking, drinking alcohol, *bullying*, and premarital sexual behavior. The problem of premarital sexual behavior in Indonesia is increasingly worrying and has become a critical

social problem. According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 14.2% of Indonesian teenage boys and 2.7% of Indonesian teenage girls admitted to having had premarital sexual relations. Based on the results of the 2012 IDHS survey, KRR stated that around 9.3% or around 3.7 million teenagers stated that they had had premarital sexual relations. There is also data obtained from the Population Control and Family Planning Service for the Empowerment of Women and Children in Sikka. The number of child pregnancies in Sikka district which continues to increase every year. Research conducted by Nancy & Novianti in Sikka district it was found that the majority of teenagers had quite high levels of sexual behavior, namely 82%. Apart from that, this research also found that teenagers obtained the highest amount of sexual information from the media, followed by peers and the least amount of sexual information from their parents. Santrock stated that various facts and research results could occur because the adolescent development period is a critical period where there is a transition in development from childhood to adulthood regarding one's mental, physical and psychological functions.

Positive perceptions of the quality of parental care directly have a positive impact on the process of adolescent growth and development, including physical, psychological and social development. According to Zain, quality of care is the performance of parents in carrying out appropriate care by being involved, providing warmth, and providing stimulation for children. According to Lestari, parenting is the main responsibility of parents with full awareness, parenting will provide good results if mothers and fathers carry out parenting together, support each other and work together as a team. (Latifah, et al). However, (Paterson, et al), said that a number of behavioral problems among young people are influenced by the quality of parental monitoring. Parental monitoring is an aspect of parenting that involves paying attention, finding out where the child is, and the activities the child is doing (Ahmadimehr & Youshef). In line with research conducted by (Mulyana, et al) parental monitoring can build a good relationship with children, where parents can understand the condition, whereabouts, feelings and activities that children do every day. This shows that the quality of parenting can be seen from the application of parents in controlling and monitoring children. Based on the description of the phenomenon of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents and the importance of having good *psychological well-being and having a positive perception of the quality of parental care*.

Research has indeed analyzed factors related to sexual relations, including parent-adolescent relationships, self-esteem, peer pressure, religiosity, exposure to pornographic media, but there is still very little research on the quality of parental care for adolescents. There is a lot of research on parenting but most of it focuses on parenting style. This research is different and has almost never been conducted in Indonesia because it really focuses on perceptions of the quality of parenting and premarital sexual behavior of teenagers. The formulation of the problem in this research is whether perceptions of the quality of parental care influence premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. Meanwhile, the aim of this research is to determine perceptions of the quality of parental care that influence premarital sexual behavior in adolescents.

METHOD

This research uses quantitative research with an associative approach (Sugiyono, 2010). The respondents for this research were 100 teenagers with an age range of 11-20 using a *purposive sampling technique*. The measurement of parenting quality uses a parenting quality scale created by researchers using dimensions of parenting quality, namely parental involvement, providing warmth, support to children, and disciplinary practices, while measuring premarital sexual behavior uses a parenting quality scale created by researchers based on sexual behavior theory and scales. premarital created by Nancy and Novianti (2022) to measure premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. Data analysis was carried out using Spearman rank correlation.

The scale used in this research is the scale of parenting quality and premarital sexual behavior. The subjects in this research were 100 teenagers from the Palu'e tribe who were taken using the purposive sampling method. The reliability value of the parenting quality scale is 0.859 and the premarital sexual behavior scale is 0.947. The data analysis technique uses Spearman Rank correlation. The instrument in this research is to use as many questionnaires as there are data.

The steps for conducting data analysis using Spearman rank correlation in this research are as follows: 1). Collect Data: First, collect data for the two variables you want to analyze. Make sure this data has been measured on an ordinal or interval scale. 2). Checking Assumptions: Make sure that your data meets Spearman's correlation assumptions, such that both variables must have a non-normal distribution or have significant asymmetry. 3). Rank Calculation: Convert the values in each variable into a rank. Rank is the relative position of the values within each variable. For example, in variable X, the smallest value will have rank 1, the largest will have rank N. 4). Calculating Spearman Correlation: Calculate the Spearman correlation coefficient using a formula appropriate for

ranked data and 5). Interpretation of Results: Finally, interpret the correlation results. A Spearman correlation coefficient value close to 1 indicates a strong positive relationship between the two variables, while a value close to -1 indicates a strong negative relationship. A value close to 0 indicates there is no linear relationship between the two variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results show that there is a negative correlation between the quality of parenting and premarital sexual behavior with a correlation coefficient of 0.-255 at a significance level of $0.010 < 0.05$. This shows that the higher the level of parenting quality, the lower premarital sexual behavior, thus the results of this study prove that there is a relationship between parenting quality and premarital sexual behavior. The results of this research are supported by research conducted by Alfiyah, et al (2018) . There is a relationship between family norms and premarital sexual behavior. This is supported by another opinion expressed by Friedman (2010: 6) stating that the influence of family norms is related to the looseness of discipline in parental supervision of their children which involves attention, finding out where the child is, effective communication and activities carried out by the child so that not having premarital sexual behavior and directing teenagers' behavior towards positive things.

Based on the results of the correlation analysis of the four aspects of parenting quality with premarital sexual behavior, it was found that parental involvement had the highest correlation compared to other aspects, in fact the other two aspects were not significant, namely support for children and disciplinary practices. Parental involvement is very necessary in parenting. Hawes & Jesney revealed that parental involvement can be interpreted as parental participation in their child's education and experiences (Padavick, 2009). Apart from that, Santrock (2007) stated that parents have a role in providing direction to children, including supervising children's choices about social places, activities and friends. Parents have a duty to monitor their children's development so that they do not fall into undesirable things. The causes of sexual behavior in adolescents are loose parental supervision and attention, patterns of promiscuity and a free environment (Haryani, et al (2015).

The results of the descriptive analysis show that the quality of parenting is in the sufficient category and premarital sexual behavior is in the high category, thus it can be said that the quality of parenting received by teenagers is not optimal while premarital sexual behavior by teenagers is increasing. Santrock (2002) said that poor quality parenting can cause teenagers to become depressed and confused so that teenagers can easily fall into deviant behavior such as premarital sex. Apart from that, research conducted by Rizkillah, et al (2023) states that parenting style influences the quality of life of teenagers, therefore parents need to improve their abilities in caring for teenagers. Another opinion put forward by (Nova & Aviani, 2020). The opinion that supports this research was expressed by Rochaningsih (2014) that the role of and The function of parents is very determining in adolescent behavior at this time. research conducted (Hasanah & Setiyahbudi, 2020) states that lack of parental support is one of the causes of deviant premarital sexual behavior among teenagers. Chowdury & Mitra (2015) reveal that the care provided by parents is a reflection of attitudes and behavior towards children in interactions during care activities, how parents respond to children, which is related to the support provided by parents.

Subjects who have low quality of care indicate that the quality of care received by adolescents is very low because parents have not provided regular quality care. This research is supported by research conducted (Voluntir & Alfiasari, 2014) that the total achievement score, it can be seen that six out of ten families have the right parenting environment for their teenage children in the low category (60%). This is because the parents in this study were not able to provide a good parenting environment for their teenage children.

Another result is that premarital sexual behavior is in the high category at 52 % , in the medium category at 39% and in the low category at 9% . This means that most teenagers behave sexually before marriage in the high category. This research is supported by research conducted (Dewi, 2014) that premarital sexual behavior is included in the high category, namely 51.25 % . According to Lestari, et al (2014) premarital sexual behavior can have fatal consequences for teenagers because of the high risk of extramarital pregnancies, contracting sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, abortion and death. Apart from that, subjects who have moderate premarital sexual behavior means that teenagers still need increased care such as parents controlling teenagers' activities so that premarital sexual behavior does not occur which will be risky. In line with the opinion of Bronfenbrenner (Mutiarra, et al., 2009) the risk of adolescent sexual activity is due to a lack of parental supervision. Lack of supervision from parents can provide opportunities for teenagers to engage in premarital sexual behavior.

Subjects who have low premarital sexual behavior indicate that the premarital sexual behavior of some teenagers is in the good category. Hariyanto (2013) emphasized that the low risk category shows that activities

carried out by teenagers have a small chance of leading to more dangerous sexual activities such as oral sex, anal sex and even coitus. This also shows that teenagers still need to receive guidance so that there is no expansion or increase in premarital sexual activity which is getting worse and the number is decreasing so that the risk of spreading premarital sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS, GO, etc. can be eliminated.

So there are several things that must be considered about the results in this research, namely: 1). Parental Education: It is important that parents are provided with a better understanding of how their parenting can influence a teenager's sexual behavior. Training or educational programs for parents can help them understand the steps they can take to guide teens more effectively. 2). Open Communication: Encouraging open communication between parents and teens on the topic of sexuality can help in building healthy understanding and mutual support. Parents need to create an environment where teens feel comfortable asking questions and discussing sexual issues. 3). Positive Socialization: Providing teens with positive socialization alternatives, such as community activities, sports, or the arts, can help divert attention from the risks of premarital sexual behavior. 4). Access to Reproductive Health Information and Services: It is important to ensure that adolescents have access to accurate information about reproductive health and safe and reliable health services. This can help them make more informed decisions about their sexual behavior and 5). Supporting Adolescent Independence: Encouraging adolescent independence in making healthy decisions regarding their sexuality can be key to preventing risky premarital sexual behavior.

CLOSING

Based on the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the quality of parenting and premarital sexual behavior in teenagers from the Palu'e tribe with a negative correlation coefficient between the quality of parenting and premarital sexual behavior. This shows that the higher the level of parenting quality, the lower the premarital sexual behavior or vice versa, the lower the parenting quality, the higher the premarital sexual behavior. The important role of parents or caregivers in shaping adolescent sexual behavior. Results may suggest that quality of parenting, including open communication, adequate supervision, and positive role models, may influence adolescent sexual behavior. There is a relationship between the quality of parenting and premarital sexual behavior of adolescents. This could mean that teens who have quality parenting are more likely to have healthier sexual behavior or engage in safer sexual behavior. Certain factors in the quality of parenting that specifically influence adolescent sexual behavior. This can include the level of family communication, parental supervision, sex education given to teenagers, and parenting patterns implemented by parents. Regarding implications for the development of interventions and educational programs aimed at improving the quality of parenting and reducing the risk of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. This includes training for parents, more comprehensive sex education programs in schools, or other resources to support families in strengthening relationships and communication.

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