

Adolescent social pathology: The role of parents in preventing and overcoming free sexual behavior among adolescents in the City of Asahan Range

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KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT The generation that will carry on the nation's battle comprises teenagers. By evaluating circumstances and other factors that influence the interaction between children and parents in carrying out their tasks, the researchers aimed to examine the actions and roles of parents in preventing and overcoming free-sex behavior in adolescents. We then go on to discuss how parenting involves both prevention and control. If this issue is not resolved, the moral degeneration of the country's next generation, who lack moral and social abilities, will be impacted. This study employs a qualitative phenomenological methodology. Interviews, observation, and documentation are examples of data collection methods. Utilize triangulation to examine the reliability of the data utilized in this investigation. Psychologically, at this time, adolescence is a change or transition of a person's period from childhood to adulthood. At this time, adolescents are usually unstable in making decisions, and the family is the essential unit for adolescents' physical and psychological growth and development. When dysfunctions such as divorce, death, family thoughts, or working parents occur in a family, it certainly affects the development of young people, especially in terms of behavior.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Modern society faces numerous social issues because, to humans, a product of technological advancement. As religious and cultural conventions, customs, and laws are no longer the primary foundation for people's behavior, the principles that a nation has adopted are eroded. The affects societal shifts in attitudes around sexual activity.

Teenagers, the target audience, are particularly interested in how attitudes regarding free sexual conduct evolve because they live in a time of complex globalization. One of the many elements that cause free sex behavior in adolescents is inattention, and parents' roles and educational backgrounds significantly impact a child's personality. The parenting approach parents use with their kids will become the foundation of the child's personality, influencing attitudes and decisions in the future.

Other factors that influence adolescent sexual behavior are the attention of parents and families that can protect adolescents from harmful influences, promiscuity, many things often located close to sexual intercourse, and the influence of constructs such as flirting on sexual behavior. This is generally understood by research by Sri Putri Murtini Pupita et al. (2012) are more specific about the relationship between information, thoughts, and guardians about adolescent sexual behavior. The actions and efforts of parents can have a significant influence on adolescent sexual behavior beyond comprehension. The action or role of parents towards attitudes is a closed reaction that can-

not be seen directly, so adolescents with positive attitude responses to sexual behavior also tend to act decisively. Teenagers are not active in communicating with their parents. He is likelier to engage in high-risk sexual behavior than adolescents who communicate effectively with their parents.

Figures issued by KPAI regarding crimes involving children as perpetrators and victims, such as child trafficking, 217 children were exploited, and 93% of the cases were prostitution. Besides child prostitution, trafficking in persons (TPPO) with child victims is also rife. Since the pandemic. In 2019, 111 cases were recorded. Then in 2020, it increased to 213, and in 2021 to 256 cases.

Due to numerous unfavourable situations and surroundings, the city of Range is likewise not exempt from occurrences of youthful promiscuity. For instance, the Kisaran Naga sub-district of Kisaran Timur has a sizable population. These are used as primary facilities for adolescents and even unmarried students residing in the neighbourhood and are disguised as Islamic boarding schools. A pair of adolescent guys were discovered having sex in the victim's (a teenage girl) home on January 18, 2022. The victim's mother was aware that they had done the act at home, as happened in Binjai Serbangan Village, Asahan Regency.

Even though the act was performed with consent, the victim is nonetheless protected by the law because they are both under the age of 17. The mother reported the incident to the Asahan KPAD to refer the case to the Asahan Police. Based on previous research conducted by researchers,

there will be around 20 cases of unprovoked sexual behavior will be collected by KPAD by 2021. This data is obtained from various parties, including data on police arrests, victim reports, and public facts in the field. from sexual acts which are generally carried out secretly and covertly.

According to KPAI statistics, 217 children were exploited, or 93% of the instances involved prostitution in crimes involving children as perpetrators and victims, such as child trafficking. In addition to child prostitution, Due to the numerous unfavourable situations and surroundings, Kota Kisaran is not immune to occurrences of youthful adultery. For instance, the population is relatively substantial in Kisaran Timur, Kisaran Naga District.

Accommodations that seem like Islamic boarding schools are all used as elementary education centers for local youngsters and even single pupils. Two young guys were discovered having intercourse at the victim's residence on January 18, 2022, in Binjai Serbangan Village, Asahan District, which was known to have been perpetrated by the victim's mother at home. Victim's house. Even if the act was committed voluntarily, it is still because the victim is not yet 17 years old and is still protected by law. The mother reported the incident to the Asahan KPAD to refer the case to the Asahan Police. Based on previous research by researchers, there will be around 20 cases of unprovoked sexual behavior collected by KPAD by 2021. This data is collected from various parties, including arrest data, police, victim reports, and public factual information. sexual acts that are usually carried out surreptitiously and secretly

2. METHODS

According to the research that has been done, this study used a phenomenological method and a qualitative research design. Oral and written data sources were the study's research subjects (Creswell, 2014). The Regional Child Welfare Committee (KPAD) of Asahan District collected oral data from various imprisoned adolescents and sociopathy victims, particularly victims of adolescent sexual freedom. The above information was gathered from Asahan Regional Child Welfare Committee (KPAD) and other Asahan Regional Government papers. Interviews, observations, and studies at the triangulation data validation table were employed as data-gathering methods.

3. RESULT & DISCUSSION

3.1 Definition of Adolescent Pathology

"Juvenile delinquency" is another name for juvenile social issues. Teenagers are young people or a characteristic of kids in their adolescence. Delinquere, which can also mean bad, vile, antisocial, criminal, unlawful, riotous, etc., is neglect or abandonment. Adolescent pathological conduct frequently occurs while still trying to find one's own identity, without understanding the consequences in the future, and while having issues with psychological development. It also happens very quickly during this time. There are three types of pathological behavior or juvenile delinquency:

First, because of their psychopathic personalities, people misbehaving because of their upbringing are emotionally starved. Children are generally good due to negative environmental impacts, whereas the two are only related because they are still teenagers. They are all wrong. "Juve-

nile delinquency" is another name for juvenile social issues. Teenagers are young people or a characteristic of kids who are in their adolescence. Delinquere, which can also mean bad, vile, antisocial, criminal, unlawful, riotous, etc., is neglect or abandonment. Adolescent pathological conduct frequently occurs while still trying to find one's own identity, without understanding the consequences in the future, and while having issues with psychological development. It also happens very quickly during this time. There are three types of pathological behavior or juvenile delinquency:

First, because of their psychopathic personalities, persons who act badly because of their upbringing are emotionally starved. Children are generally good due to negative environmental impacts, whereas the two are only related because they are still teenagers. They are all bad.

3.2 The Role of Parents

Stephen R. Covey in Syamsu Yusuf LN.2014:147 states that there are four roles for the family, namely Mariani & Mur-tadho (2017):

- a. Modeling, parents are those who can be imitated or role models by their children. Parents have a powerful influence in setting an example to children, both in positive and negative terms, parents are the first things children show as an example. Parents become role models in shaping children's "way of life" or lifestyle. How children think and act is shaped by how their parents think and act. This is how parents inherit their children's behavior and way of thinking.
- b. Mentorship is creating relationships and instilling a sense of love.
- c. Organizations and families are also similar to small organizations that need a team to solve and complete problems and tasks or meet family needs sincerely and lovingly.
- d. Teaching, the role of parents can be a teacher in the family environment. Parents teach children until they are teenagers. That is the function and basis or principles of family life. Here we examine parents' ability to develop mindfulness skills in their children, in other words, children are aware of what they are doing and understand why they do it. Here, children enjoy their work without the slightest feeling of being forced by their parents

3.3 Factors influencing the role of parents

A process forms Knoers & Hadiotono, 1999 in Marliana et al. (2018) The role and occurs in the factors that trigger parental interactions in the family and environment, namely:

- a. Internal factors include:
 1. Knowledge is everything that is known after seeing, hearing, and feeling particular objects.
 2. Intelligence is a condition of reasonable intelligence in developing a healthy mindset.
 3. Reactions, perceptual (acceptance), and responses that arise when a person knows and chooses various objects received.
 4. Emotions are psychological symptoms a person feels, such as sadness, disappointment, happiness, emotion, and others reflected in human behavior.

5. Motivation, as motivation to act to achieve goals, can also be in the form of behavior.
- b. External factors include:
 1. Climatic conditions in the region over a more extended time.
 2. People with intelligence (able to control other creatures).
 3. Socio-Economy is a general belief that exists in a particular region or region.
 4. Culture is something that has become a habit of a group of people or society that has been passed down from generation to generation
 5. Work, the need for work to support oneself and family life. The experience gained through the learning process and increasing self-potential is an action lacking in any way, both from formal and informal education, as a process that changes one's mindset and behavior in a better direction. Retrained behavior change is also part of the learning process. (Wahyudina & Rahmah, 2016).

3.4 Free Sex Behavior

Behavior is the result of many human experiences from human interaction, which can be seen in the form of education, attitudes, traits, and actions. Behavior is an activity with a certain line, duration, and purpose, both done consciously and unconsciously (Kreuter, 2005). From a biological point of view, behavior is the specific association and observation activity of living organisms. Based on this understanding, new behaviors emerge. When something is needed to evoke a response. The behavior variable itself refers to the behavior modification effect of each individual. At the same time, sex is often understood as satire, as if it were natural sexual activity. In contrast, sex is an anatomical and biological state, although the understanding of sexuality is limited. Sexuality is a set of feelings, emotions, identities, and attitudes of a person related to his sexual behavior and identity. [6].

According to Sarwono, sexual behavior also means all behaviors supported by sexual desire. These behavior patterns have different responses, from attraction and touching to reaching intercourse. The target of this sexual act can be another person, an imaginary person, or even oneself (Mariani & Arsy, 2017).

McKinley in Miron & Charles states that sexual behavior can have a negative impact value which is divided into two parts, namely:

- a. No risk
Safe sexual behavior includes holding hands: touching hands, having sex, having sex or talking about sex, sharing fantasies, kissing on the cheek, and touching and touching sensitive body parts.
- b. risky
Three parts are part of risky sexual behavior: low risk, high risk, and danger. Somewhat risky sexual behavior includes kissing on the lips, caressing, anal sex, and sex with latex (condoms). High-risk sexual behavior includes fondling oral sex without safety barriers and masturbation on broken skin or wounds (addiction). Risky sexual behavior, including anal sex or sexual intercourse without latex protection. Forms of risky sexual behavior (Hasibuan et al., 2014).

According to Green, several factors influence the formation of sexual behavior, including (Mariani & Arsy, 2017):

- a. Predisposing factors are factors before the behavior that is carried out without rational thinking or motivation. This behavior is manifested in knowledge, insight, traits, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, values, and others.
- b. Enabling factors are factors that precede behavior and enable the realization of motivation, namely the availability of essential health resources, the affordability of health resources for health professionals, and the skills of health workers.
- c. Controlling factors are factors that follow behavior, then influence behavior and help determine or overcome this behavior

4. CONCLUSION

The family, divided into the nuclear and extended families, is the smallest inclusive social unit. The family has, however, gone through numerous social changes over time, including divorces, the deaths of one or both guardians, same-sex families, guardians moving to work and remarrying, and becoming marginalized. These changes can impact young people's development, particularly regarding their living circumstances. When the family is broken, behavior becomes more agitated. The family, separated into the nuclear and extended family models, is the smallest universal unit within the social structure. There are times when a family experiences numerous difficulties that are upsetting, especially when the cause is the death of parents or divorce.

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