

The Relationship Of The Role Of Parents On The Reproductive Health Of Adolescents In Batumbulan Ii Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh District

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Role of Parents, Adolescents,
Reproductive Health

ABSTRACT

Unhealthy reproductive health behavior among teenagers, especially unmarried teenagers, is increasing. The impact of unhealthy reproductive health behavior causes teenagers to engage in premarital sex and promiscuity among teenagers. One of the factors that influences reproductive health behavior in adolescents is the role of parents. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between the role of parents and adolescent reproductive health in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. The population in this study was 557 parents who had teenage children aged 16-19 years in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District. The sample in this study was parents who have teenage children, totaling 85 respondents. The sampling method is using random sampling. The research was carried out in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. The research results showed that the role of parents on adolescent reproductive health showed that (80%) had a positive role and (20%) had a negative role on adolescent reproductive health. The results of research on adolescent reproductive health behavior showed that (82.35%) showed good reproductive health behavior and (17.65%) had poor reproductive health behavior. The conclusion from the research is that there is a very significant relationship between the role of parents and adolescent reproductive health. So it is hoped that teenagers and parents will better understand the knowledge, attitudes and actions of teenagers in order to reduce the occurrence of unhealthy adolescent reproductive health behavior.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescent knowledge about reproductive health is all information obtained by adolescents related to reproductive health. Adolescents' knowledge about reproductive health is very important to face changes and problems during adolescence (Alex, 2019). Adolescents are vulnerable to reproductive health problems, such as: puberty, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), unwanted pregnancies (KTD) and abortion. In the world, as many as (11%) of pregnancies each year occur among teenagers (Aine & Maddaleno, 2018).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, as many as (35–52%) teenagers experience unplanned pregnancies due to a lack of knowledge about pregnancy and menstruation (Aine & Maddaleno, 2018). Knowledge of teenagers in the world about reproductive health is still low, this is proven by research conducted in Brazil which showed that knowledge about puberty among 399 teenagers, as many as (57.6%) had low knowledge (Mardiya, 2019). Research on adolescent knowledge about STDs and HIV/AIDS in Bangladesh shows that (54.8%) adolescents do not know about AIDS, (32.9%) adolescents do not know about syphilis, (27.1%) adolescents do not know about genital ulcers, (22%) teenagers do not know about gonorrhoea, (0.6%) teenagers do not know about chlamydia and (0.1%) teenagers do not know about trichomonas (Yustinanusi, 2020).

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Adolescent Demographic and Health Survey (Mardiya), the knowledge of adolescents aged (15-24) about reproductive health is still low. As many as (13.3%) adolescent girls do not know about the physical changes in girls during puberty and (21%) adolescent girls do not know at all about the changes that occur in adolescent boys during puberty. Almost half (47.9%) of teenage girls do not know when a woman experiences her fertile period. Adolescents' knowledge about the most important way to avoid sexual behavior is also still limited, only (40.8%) know information about sexual behavior, information about premarital sex is (29.6%) and sexually transmitted infections are (18.4%) (Aries, 2020).

Many teenagers do not have accurate knowledge about reproductive health. Adolescents' knowledge about reproductive health is influenced by several factors. Research conducted by Alex (2019) shows that teenagers' knowledge about reproductive health is influenced by factors within the individual and factors outside the individual. The factor within the individual is the permissive attitude of the individual concerned. Factors outside the individual are environmental factors where the teenager is located, consisting of parents and peers. Research conducted by Arya (2020) shows that teenagers' knowledge about reproductive health is influenced by attitudes, the role of parents and the role of teachers.

2. METHOD

The research is analytical, this is because each variable in the research, both the independent variable (age, parental role) and the dependent variable (Adolescent Reproductive Health) will be described univariately, and the relationship between the two bivariate variables will also be known (Arikunto, 2020). This research uses a momentary research approach, meaning that the research object is observed at the same time. To find out the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, the measurements are carried out jointly (Nursalam, 2017). The population in this study were parents who have teenagers aged 16-19 years in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency in September 2023 with a total sample of parents who have teenage children totaling 85 people.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted in September 2023 which aims to determine the relationship between the role of parents and adolescent reproductive health in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. Distribution of Parents Based on Age Characteristics of Adolescents in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency

Variable	(n)	(%)
16 Years Old	16	18,8
17 Years Old	56	65,9
18 Years Old	8	9,4
19 Years Old	5	5,9
Total	85	100

Based on the research results, it can be seen that the variable for parents who have teenage children is based on the child's age category Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency on adolescent reproductive health. Of the 85 respondents, the majority of parents had 17 year old children as many as 56 people (65.9%) and the minority of parents had 19 year old teenage children as many as 5 people (5.9%). Distribution of Respondents Based on the Role of Parents in Adolescent Reproductive Health in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency

Variable	(n)	(%)
The role of parents		
Positive	68	80%
Negative	17	20%
Total	85	100%

Based on the research results, it can be seen that, according to the parental role variable on adolescent reproductive health behavior, of the 85 respondents, the majority of respondents had a positive role of 68 people (80%) and the minority had a negative role of 17 people (20%). Distribution of Respondents Based on Adolescent Reproductive Health Behavior in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency

Variable	(n)	(%)
Adolescent Reproductive Health Behavior		
Good	70	82,35%
Not enough	15	17,65%
Total	85	100%

Based on the research results, it can be seen that, according to the adolescent reproductive health behavior variable, of the 85 respondents, the majority of respondents had good reproductive health behavior as many as 70 people (82.35%) and the minority had poor reproductive health behavior as many as 15 people (17.65%).

Discussion

The Relationship between the Role of Parents and Adolescent Reproductive Health in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. Based on the results of research conducted in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency on 85 parents of teenagers regarding adolescent reproductive health, the majority of respondents stated that the role of parents was positive (80%), this was due to the parents' education, which on average had graduated from high school and College. In accordance with the opinion of Asroli (2019), the role of parents is influenced by the parent's level of education.

Parental education, such as high school and university graduates, tends to establish a positive parental role towards children, providing children with knowledge about the importance of reproductive health, and encouraging their children to have healthy sexual behavior. Because parents have an important role in conveying information about sex and sexuality, because parents are the first source where a child learns and is guided about sex until they become teenagers Baron, 2015).

Parents' knowledge and attitudes regarding sexuality and reproductive health greatly influence adolescent children's knowledge and attitudes towards these issues (Ramadhan, 2019). Social class also influences the role of parents, parents from the upper and middle social classes more often use positive parental roles because they believe that children must be equipped with knowledge about reproductive health to prevent unhealthy sexual behavior (Sarwono, 2018).

This is also triggered by the concept of the role of parents and the age of the child which influences the role of parents. Parents with a positive role tend to establish an open parental role and provide opportunities for children to develop with rational rules (Soetjiningih, 2017). This is because parents pay more attention to each child's development and behavior so that children are open to their parents about every incident they experience. Triggered by the concept of parental roles and the child's age which influence parenting patterns, parents with non-traditional roles, meaning parents who are not influenced by their culture, tend to determine open parenting patterns or positive roles (Soekanto, 2014).

The results of research in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency, also found that the role of parents was negative (20%), this was due to limited parental education with most of them being junior high school graduates, which is in accordance with Hurlock's opinion that parental education influences the role of parents. Parents with limited education tend to assign negative roles because most parents of teenagers in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency are closed and busy working, so they don't have time to pay attention to their children's development and behavior, so children are not equipped with reproductive health knowledge. and closed to parents.

Social class also influences the role of parents, lower social class parents always let their children do what they want, don't pay attention to their children's behavior, and don't know how to provide knowledge about healthy sexual behavior. So parents need information about the importance

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of the role of parents in adolescent reproductive health, so that parents can implement the appropriate role for their children (Suparyanto, 2020). Adolescents' Knowledge of Reproductive Health Behavior in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency

Based on the results of research conducted in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency, on 85 parents of teenagers regarding reproductive health, it was recorded that the majority of respondents had good reproductive health behavior, 70 people (82.35%), this was due to teenagers' knowledge about reproductive health is quite high and open. The respondent's level of knowledge about good reproductive health influences the way the respondent behaves. This is in accordance with Sarwono's statement (2018), which states that a person's attitude can change by obtaining information about certain objects, through persuasion and pressure from their social group. According to Stanrock (2017), behavior is influenced by knowledge and attitudes. Adolescents' attitudes regarding reproductive health issues are still in line with applicable social and religious norms. Adolescent behavior regarding reproductive health issues shows a shift in values and norms (Yustinanusi, 2020).

Adolescents whose parents do not play a role are twice as likely to have less good knowledge about reproductive health than adolescents whose parents play a role. Parents have an important role in conveying information about sex and sexuality, because parents are the first source where a child learns and is guided about sex until they become teenagers. According to researchers, when you are a teenager, sexual hormones begin to become active. Apart from that, physical changes also occur, including sexual organs. This can lead to risks of reproductive health behavior or unhealthy sexual behavior if teenagers have insufficient knowledge about reproductive health (Sarwono, 2018).

From the data taken, it was found that 17 people (17.65%) had unhealthy reproductive behavior in adolescents, this emerged due to a lack of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health. This unhealthy reproductive behavior is caused by the lack of parental role in providing children with information about adolescent reproductive health. This is in accordance with the opinion of Arya (2020), that unhealthy reproductive behavior in adolescents can originate from a lack of parental role in reproductive health and a closed attitude in reproductive development in adolescents.

Lack of knowledge about adolescent reproductive health gives rise to dominant adolescent reproductive health problems such as unwanted pregnancy, early pregnancy and childbirth and sexually transmitted diseases which will have an impact on the physical and emotional mental health of adolescents, as well as long-term economic and social welfare so that the provision of information about reproductive health The correct one will help teenagers take responsibility for their reproductive health (Asroli, 2019).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research regarding the Relationship between Parental Roles and Adolescent Reproductive Health, it can be concluded that the majority of parents' roles show a positive role (80%), which states that the majority of teenagers have sufficient knowledge about reproductive health, and the minority of parents' roles show a negative role (20%). From the results of research on the role of parents and adolescent behavior regarding adolescent reproductive health conducted in Batumbulan II Village, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency, it can be concluded that the majority of adolescents have good knowledge and attitudes about reproductive health. It is hoped that parents and health services can provide education about reproductive health to teenagers from an early age. It is hoped that teenagers will better equip themselves with knowledge about reproductive health, fill their time with useful things and increase their self-awareness to behave according to social and religious norms.

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