

## Contribution of Parents' Support to Adolescent Attitudes About Free Sex Behavior

Nala Satriana<sup>1</sup>, Herman Nirwana<sup>2</sup>, Syahniar<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup> Universitas Negeri Padang

\*Corresponding author, e-mail: Nalasatriana44@gmail.com

### Abstract

Free sex in Indonesia from time to time is very worrying. Teenagers think free sex is a normal and normal thing to do. Adolescent attitudes affect the behavior carried out. This study reveals the contribution of parental support to adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior. This research uses the correlational method and data collected from a sample of 235 students, which were found using proportional random sampling techniques. Data were collected using a parental support scale (32 valid items, = 0.873), and a scale of adolescent attitudes about free sex (22 valid items = 0.885). Data were then analyzed using multiple regression. The results show that parental support contributed 17.9% to adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior. It can be concluded that the higher the parental support, the adolescent's items, about free sex will be more negative.

**Keywords:** parental support, adolescent attitudes about free sex.



This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons 4.0 Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. ©2020 by Author

## Introduction

Free sex is a very common and normal thing to do by teenagers today, where they assume that those who have not had free sex are outdated teenagers (Febrianto et al., 2014). The positive attitude of adolescents about free sex causes teenagers to fall into free sex. Nuandri & Widayat (2014) states that adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior are views, feelings, positive and negative judgments about free sex behavior accompanied by a tendency to act permanently towards sexual life. Putri (2019) explains that adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior are influenced by adolescent knowledge of free sex behavior, adolescent beliefs about free sex behavior, and how the behavior that adolescents will do is related to their knowledge and beliefs about free sex behavior.

Based on research conducted by Siswandwika (2017) on Sragen I High School students, it was revealed that 62.4% of students had positive attitudes towards free sex and 37.6% of students who had negative attitudes towards free sex. Putri (2019) was 62.4%, in average adolescent attitudes towards free sex are in the medium category. It can be understood that the problems regarding the positive attitude of students about free sex behavior still occur, especially among teenagers, so it needs to be taken seriously.

---

Free sex in Indonesia from time to time is very worrying. Based on the results of the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey by BKKBN (2017), it is stated that 56% of adolescents have had premarital sex. Yon (2017) states the consequences of following the attitudes and behavior of peers with no doubt about what is right or right, making four students in one of SMA Negeri at Bayang have the heart to rape their schoolmates. This incident caused an unwanted pregnancy, threatened with dropping out of school, and perpetrators in prison. The data can be used as a sign of the positive attitude of adolescents towards free sex behavior, thus causing adolescents to engage in various forms of free sex behavior without thinking of the consequences. Binsus & Kalalo (2017) stated that free sex can cause a variety of negative effects on adolescents, which can be infected with venereal disease (sexually transmitted diseases/STDs), and HIV/AIDS and the danger of unwanted early pregnancy. Another most obvious impact is the formation of positive adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior.

One of the background to the positive attitude of adolescents about free sex is parental support. Ellis, Thomas & Rollins (Lestari, 2012) defines parental support as interactions developed by parents characterized by care, warmth, approval, and various positive parental feelings towards children. Utami & Widiyasavitri (2013) states the benefits of parental support, including: Children can deal with problems better, help increase self-confidence, reduce anxiety and stress, and make individuals more positive thinking in dealing with their problems. Dela (2016) revealed that the link between parental support for adolescents to show attitudes at puberty can be seen from the way parents educate and meet the needs of adolescents. The good and bad attitude displayed by adolescents at puberty reflects the way parents treat and guide their children into puberty. Based on the explanation above, it can be understood that positive parental support makes children feel accepted, protected, loved, valued, and can motivate children to think positively in dealing with their problems.

Parental support has a considerable influence on the attitudes that adolescents will show in the transition period, this means that parents cannot demand their children to be kind without providing support. Teenagers who get positive support from their parents will become good personalities and behave under applicable norms. Dela (2016) in her study explained that 79.54% on average the level of support provided by parents of students in puberty is in the high category. Then the research conducted by Saragi, Iswari, & Mudjiran (2016) explained that 61.4% on average the level of parent support was in the high category. From the results of the study, it was found that parental support for students was in the high category, while the phenomena that occurred in the field showed that parental support was still low.

In line with the data above, in a preliminary study conducted on July 17, 2018 researchers got data from the results of discussions with the Guidance and Counseling teacher at SMA Negeri 2 Bayang, found a sign of positive adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior. This indication is clearly seen from the free sex displayed by adolescents, such as adolescent boys and girls holding hands, embracing affectionately, hugging after school, there are several pairs of teenagers who are caught dating in the school canteen during extra lessons after school hours, and watched pornographic videos on mobile phones while the teaching and learning process took place, and there were 2 female students who were expelled from school because they were pregnant out of wedlock. It is very sad to see the attitude of adolescents towards free sex in SMA Negeri 2 Bayang today. Therefore, it needs to be dealt

with seriously and requires cooperation with various other parties such as teachers, parents of students, school order officers and other parties.

Based on the data got it can be seen that the variation in adolescent attitudes towards free sex behavior and allegedly has a positive attitude about free sex behavior. Therefore, to reduce the positive attitude of adolescents about free sex that often occurs in schools, there is a need for Guidance and Counseling services. Guidance and Counseling Services in schools is a process of help given to all students in understanding, directing themselves, acting and behaving under the demands and circumstances of the school, family, and community environment to achieve optimal development. As researchers know the function of Guidance and Counseling in schools, namely the function of understanding, maintenance, development, prevention, and alleviation can solve the phenomena described above (Prayitno, 2013).

The purpose of this study is: To describe the level of parental support for students, (2) describe adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior, (3) describe the contribution of parental support to adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior.

## Method

This research uses the correlational method and data collected from a sample of 235 students, which were found using proportional random sampling techniques. Data were collected using a parental support scale (32 valid items, = 0.873), and a scale of adolescent attitudes about free sex (22 valid items = 0.885). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, simple regression, and multiple regression. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 20.00.

## Results and Discussion

The results of testing the hypothesis of the contribution of parental support for adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior in SMA Negeri 2 Bayang as seen in the following table:

**Table 1. Research Hypothesis Testing Results**

Variable	R	R Square	Significance
X-Y	-0,424	0,179	0,000

Table 1 shows that the results of testing the research hypothesis. In the variable parental support for adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior, an R value of 0.424 is obtained, which shows the regression coefficient of parental support for adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior. R Square (R<sup>2</sup>) value of 0.179, means 17.9% contribution of parental support to adolescent attitudes about free sex, with a significance level of 0,000 less than 0.05. The results of the analysis show parental support contributes to adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior.

## Discussion

### Parental Support

Overall, parental support is in the high category with a percentage of 62.5%. This means that the support of parents of students of SMA Negeri 2 Bayang. Bean, Barber & Russell

---

(2006) parental support is defined as the level of acceptance or warmth that a parent expresses to a child. Parents who provide good direction and guidance will shape adolescent attitudes to be good and vice versa.

Teenagers who get support from parents can position themselves with their social environment. Parental support is so important that it makes teens feel protected and understood. Teenagers who get high support from parents will experience positive things in their lives and have great self-confidence

### **Adolescent Attitudes about Free Sex Behavior**

Overall, adolescent attitudes about free sex are in the low or negative category with a percentage of 49.8%. This means that students of SMA Negeri 2 Bayang have a negative attitude towards free sex and do not have the desire to engage in free sex. Siswandwika (2017) of Sragen I High School students revealed that 62.4% of students had positive attitudes about free sex and 37.6% of students who had negative attitudes about free sex. It can be understood that the problems regarding the positive attitude of students about free sex behavior still occur, especially among teenagers, so it needs to be taken seriously.

The formation of adolescent attitudes towards free sex behavior is one of the social attitudes that occur because of the social interaction experienced by adolescents. Azwar, (2011) states social interaction makes adolescents react to form certain attitude patterns towards free sex behavior, among the various factors that influence attitude formation are personal experiences, culture, other people considered important, mass media, educational institutions /institutions and religious institutions, and adolescent's own emotional factors.

### **Contribution of Parental Support to Adolescent Attitudes about Free Sex Behavior.**

The results show that parental support contributes 17.9% to adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior. This means that the higher the parental support, the adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior will be more negative, and vice versa the lower the parental support, the adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior will be more positive.

Middlebrook (Azwar, 2011) parents have an important role in the formation of children's attitudes, attitudes and interactions between children and parents both directly and indirectly affect the attitudes and behavior of children.

Hariyani et al., (2012) suggested that parents who rarely supervise their teenage children, provide less support, and apply disciplinary patterns ineffectively, will cause deviations of behavior in adolescents that lead to free sex. Dela (2016) shows that there is a very significant positive relationship between parental support and adolescent attitudes, where positive attitudes will arise from adolescents if the support given by their parents during adolescence is met, because parental support has a considerable influence on adolescent development.

Aquarisnawati & Sulistiani (2014) explained that the lack of parental support caused teenage attitudes towards free sex to increase. The results of research from Sadida, Nirwana & Ahmad (2018) state that parental support has a negative effect on juvenile delinquency. Students who have high parental support, juvenile delinquency will be low, and vice versa. So, it can be understood that parental support determines adolescent attitudes towards free sex.

---

## Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of this study, the following conclusions can be made:

1. Overall, the support of parents of students in SMA Negeri 2 Bayang is in the high category with a percentage of 62.5%.
2. Overall adolescent attitudes about free sex behavior in SMA Negeri 2 Bayang are in the low category with a percentage of 49.8%.
3. The results showed that parental support contributed 17.9% to adolescent attitudes about free sex. We can conclude it that the higher the parental support, the adolescent's attitudes about free sex will be more negative.

## References

- Agustiani, H. (2006). *Psikologi Perkembangan*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Aquarisnawati, P., Sulistiani, W., & Salurante, V. (2014). Hubungan kontrol diri dan dukungan sosial orangtua dengan kecenderungan kenakalan remaja di SMP " X" Serui Papua. *Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi Kelautan-Kemaritiman*, 8(1), 46-58.
- Azwar, S. (2011). *Sikap Manusia Teori dan Pengukurannya*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN). (2017). 56% Remaja Telah Melakukan Seks Pranikah; Adiksi Pornografi Terhadap Penularan Hiv/Aids (Surat Kabar Suara Pembaruan Tanggal 28 Agustus 2018). (Online) <http://sdki.bkkbn.go.id/?lang=id> diakses pada tanggal 19 Agustus 2018.
- Binsus, N., & Kalalo, F. (2017). Pengaruh Penyuluhan Tentang Bahaya Seks Bebas Terhadap Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Seks Bebas Di Sma Negeri Binsus 9 Manado. *Jurnal Keperawatan*, 5(1).
- Bean, R. A., Barber, B. K., & Crane, D. R. (2006). Parental support, behavioral control, and psychological control among African American youth: The relationships to academic grades, delinquency, and depression. *Journal of Family Issues*, 27(10), 1335–1355.
- Dela, V. L. (2016). *Kontribusi Dukungan Orangtua dan Peran Teman Sebaya terhadap Sikap Remaja Putri dalam Menghadapi Masa Pubertas Serta Implikasinya dalam Bimbingan Dan Konseling*. Program Studi S2 BK FIP UNP.
- Hariyani, M., Mudjiran, M., & Syukur, Y. (2012). Dampak Pornografi Terhadap Perilaku Siswa dan Upaya Guru Pembimbing untuk Mengatasinya. *Konselor*, 1(2), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.24036/0201212696-0-00>
- Lestari, S. (2012). *Psikologi keluarga: Penanaman nilai dan penanganan konflik dalam keluarga* (Kencana).
- Nuandri, V. T., & Widayat, I. W. (2014). Hubungan Antara Sikap terhadap Religiusitas

---

dengan Sikap terhadap Kecenderungan Perilaku Seks Pranikah pada Remaja Akhir yang Sedang Berpacaran di Universitas Airlangga Surabaya. *Jurnal Psikologi Kepribadian Dan Sosial*, 3(2), 60–69.

Prayitno. (2013). *Konseling Integritas*. Padang: UNP Press.

Putri, D. A. J. (2019). Hubungan Pola Asuh Otoritatif dan Kontrol Diri dengan Sikap Remaja Terhadap Perilaku Seks Bebas. *Consilium : Berkala Kajian Konseling Dan Ilmu Keagamaan*, 6(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.37064/consilium.v6i1.4860>

Sadida, A., Nirwana, H., & Ahmad, R. (2018). The correlation of peer conformity and parents support with juvenile delinquency. *In Internasional Conferences on Education, Social Sciences and Technology*, 717–726.

Saragi, M. P. D., Iswari, M., & Mudjiran, M. (2016). Kontribusi Konsep Diri Dan Dukungan Orangtua terhadap Motivasi Belajar Siswa dan Implikasinya dalam Pelayanan Bimbingan dan Konseling. *Konselor*, 5(1), 1–14.

Siswandwika, H. D. (2017). Hubungan Peran Orang Tua Menurut Persepsi Siswa Dengan Sikap Remaja Tentang Seks Bebas Pada Siswa Kelas X SMA. *Jurnal*, 1(1), 214–218.

Utami, N. M. S. N., & Wideasavitri, P. N. (2013). Hubungan Antara Dukungan Sosial Keluarga dengan Penerimaan Diri Individu yang Mengalami Asma. *Jurnal Psikologi Udayana*, 1(1), 12–21. <https://doi.org/10.24843/jpu.2013.v01.i01.p02>

Yon. (2017). Empat Pelaku Cabuli Teman Sekolah. *Padang Ekspres*, p. 1.