

The Relationship between Parenting Pattern and Adolescent Sexual Motivation in Senior High School, Jember Regency

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

Adolescence is defined as a transitional stage of development between childhood and adulthood that begins with puberty and ends with early adult period. Development of self-identity and self-concept is one of the main tasks of adolescence. Motivation could affect adolescent behavior so that they can build their own identity and self-concept. Family is one of the external factors that can affect motivation in adolescent.

Methods

The purpose of this study was to analyze the correlation between Parenting Pattern and Adolescent Sexual Motivation in Senior High School Jember. The type of this research was descriptive analytic using cross sectional approach. Sample of this research included 92 adolescents recruited using purposive sampling technique. Chi Square Test was applied for data analysis.

Results

The result of this research showed that most of parents tended to utilize democratic parenting style with about 50 respondents (54,3%), while tendency for applying authoritarian and permissive parenting patterns were 22 respondents (23,9%) and 20 respondents (21,7%) respectively. Dependent variable result showed 40 adolescents (43,5%) have moderate sexual motivation, while 27 adolescents (29,3%) have high sexual motivation and 25 (27,2%) have low sexual motivation. The data analytical by Chi Square Test (CI = 95%) and result showed p value 0,306(p value > $\alpha = 0,05$). There was no correlation between parenting pattern and adolescent sexual motivation in senior high school Jember

Conclusion

There are several factors affect sexual motivation in adolescent such as hormonal factor, self-efficacy, and social control. Nurses should take essential roles to increase awareness regarding adolescent sexual health by providing appropriate health promotion.

Keywords

Parenting Pattern; Adolescent; Sexual Motivation

BACKGROUND

Adolescence is a time journey experienced by humans in which they move from childhood to adulthood [1]. Adolescence is a growth to reach maturity so that in general, we can say that adolescent experiences physiological, social, and maturity development which is started by changes in puberty [2].

The social development of adolescent is a process in which the adolescent develop their self-identity. An adolescent develops their feeling for the opponent sex they like and tries to communicate some expectations of the heterosexual relationship [2]. An adolescent tries to make friends with the opponent sex and starts dating [3].

The survey showed by *Infodatin* stated that the adolescent age of 15-17 years old is the dating biggest proportion at the first time. As much as 33.3% of female adolescents and 34.5% of male adolescents (15-19 years old) has already made the closer friendship with the opponent sex, such as dating [4]. The preliminary study conducted in which was administered by using interview to the 15 students claimed that 15 adolescents admitted that they had been dating.

Adolescent behavior in developing their sexual role identity caused by several factors which one of them is motivation. Motivation is a behavioral force. Sexual motivation is caused by the increase of attention to the opponent sex, physiological, and emotional factors [5]. The preliminary study results showed that the encouragement of opponent sex became a reason to like the opponent sex, 4 students said that they were influenced by the social media, 4 students were influenced by the environment, and 2 students stated that it was normal and natural to be interested in the opponent sex. Motivation emerges from the internal and external factors. Internal factor is derived from within a person. External factor is derived from the environmental, peer, and family factors [6].

Family is the smallest unit of the society. In the family, there is an interaction between the family members. The significant role of the parents is how they teach the children which can be applied in the family [7].

The parenting pattern is an important factor of motivation formation [8]. Parenting pattern is very influential for the adolescent. The authoritarian, democratic, and permissive parenting patterns have its own different impact on the adolescent [9]. Authoritarian is a parenting pattern in which the parents make an effort to control, form, and evaluate the children's behavioral and action. Democratic is a parenting pattern in which the parents give a guidance of the children's behavioral by giving a rational explanation of the rules and objectives. Permissive is a parenting pattern in which the parents give a free access for the children to do things they want and do not involve in what the children do [9, 10].

Based on the preliminary study, 10 students said that their parents invited them to discuss when there was a thing or problem to solve, 4 students stated that their parents free them to do things they want, and the rest argued that their parents had strict rules to obey by them. The researcher was interested in conducting the research entitled "The Relationship between Parenting pattern

and Adolescent Sexual Motivation in SMAN 3 Jember”. The results of this research is expected to be sustainable with the sexual motivation and reproductive health and becomes a reference for the future researchers to do a further research.

METHODS

The design used in this research was descriptive analytic with *cross sectional* approach. The population of this research were the tenth and eleventh grade students of Senior High School Jember Jember. The sampling technique applied in this research was *purposive sampling*. The total numbers of the samples were 92 adolescents; they were selected by considering the inclusion and exclusion criterion decided by the researcher. The researcher maintained the research ethics that were *informed consent*, privacy, equity and expediency. The data were analyzed by using *chi square* test with CI=95%. The questionnaire used in this research was parenting pattern and adolescent sexual motivation questionnaire that had been tested on its validity and reliability.

RESULTS

Respondents' characteristics

Table 1. Adolescent Characteristics Distribution

Adolescent characteristics	Total	Percentage (%)
Age		
15 years old	2	2,2
16 years old	20	21,7
17 years old	70	76,1
Total	92	100
Sex		
a. Male	36	39,1
b. Female	56	60,9
Total	92	100
Tribe		
a. Javanese	77	83,7
b. Madurese	9	9,8
c. Others	6	6,5
Total	92	100
Reproduction Health Information		
a. Never	10	10,9
b. Medical Workers	19	20,7
c. Printed Media	7	7,6
d. Internet	48	52,2
e. Friend/ couple	8	8,7
Total	92	100

Father's occupation		
a. no job	4	4,3
b. civil servant	11	12
c. private employee	31	33,7
d. entrepreneur	24	26,1
e. others	22	23,9
Total	92	100
Mother's occupation		
a. no job	47	51,1
b. civil servant	11	12
c. private employee	5	5,4
d. entrepreneur	16	17,4
e. others	13	14,1
Total	92	100
Father's Education		
a. elementary school	5	5,5
b. junior high school	8	8,7
c. senior high school	44	47,8
d. higher education	35	38
Total	92	100
Mother's Education		
a. elementary school	14	15,2
b. junior high school	11	12
c. senior high school	47	51,1
d. higher education	20	21,7
Total	92	100

Table 1 showed that the majority of age was 17 years old as much as 76.1%. Mostly, as much as 56 (60.9%), the adolescents were female. Javanese tribe was the majority tribe as much as 77 (83.7%). The information about reproduction health as much as 48 (52.2%) was mostly gotten from internet. The father's occupation was mostly dominated by private employee as much as 31 (33.7%). It was also known that mother's occupation as much as 47 (51.1%) was housewife. The parents education majority was Senior High School graduates as much as 44 (47.8%) for father and 47 (51.1%) for mother.

Parenting pattern conception on Adolescent at Senior High School Jember Jember
Table 2. Parenting pattern conception on Adolescent at Senior High School Jember

Parenting pattern characteristics	total	presentage (%)
Democratic	50	54,3
Authoritative	22	23,9
Permissive	20	21,8
Total	92	100

Table 2 showed that the parenting pattern was mostly dominated by the tendency of democratic pattern as much as 50 (54.3%).

Adolescent Sexual Motivation conception at Senior High School Jember

Table 3. Adolescent Sexual Motivation conception at Senior High School Jember

Adolescent sexual motivation characteristics	Total	Presentage (%)
Low	25	27,2
Moderate	40	43,5
High	27	29,3
Total	92	100

Table 3 showed the adolescent sexual motivation at Senior High School Jember as much as 40 adolescent (43.5%) was categorized as moderate.

The relationship between parenting pattern and adolescent sexual motivation at Senior High School Jember

Parenting pattern	Adolescent Sexual Motivation			Total	P Value
	Low	Moderate	High		
	N	N	N	N	
Democratic	10	25	15	50	0,306
Authoritative	6	9	7	22	
Permissive	9	6	5	20	
Total	25	40	27	92	

The data analysis was conducted by applying *chi square* test. The bivariate analysis results showed that *p value* was higher than α value (0.05). Therefore it can be concluded that there was no relationship between parenting pattern and adolescent sexual motivation (*p values* 0.306; CI 95%).

DISCUSSION

Parenting pattern Conception at Senior High School Jember

Parenting pattern is a pattern and a way in educating children in a family. It is expected to make a family raise *character building* to their children based on the norms, values and rules established in the society [11]. Based on the results of the research in table 2, it was known that mostly the parenting pattern tendency applied in adolescent at Senior High School Jember was democratic pattern. Parents who applied this pattern are those who give freedom to their children but they still control and guide them in making decision or taking action. This pattern taught children to act logically and rationally.

This is in line with Braumind statement that democratic pattern is kind of parenting pattern that teaches children to act rationally by giving guidance, explanation in each regulation. Parents motivated children to understand and obey all the regulation but still respect their personality. Parents who applied democratic pattern are considered to understand and responsive on children needs [10].

The data distribution of parenting pattern at Senior High School Jember showed that the parents also applied another parenting pattern that was authoritative and permissive pattern. The number of parents who applied these kinds of parenting pattern was equal. Authoritarian pattern is a kind of parenting pattern that strictly requires children to obey the rules and be discipline in applying the rule but it lacks of support. Permissive pattern is a kind of parenting pattern that allows children to take action independently with fewer rules applied in the family.

Parenting pattern basically has some same characteristics and goals that are to shape well children characteristic so that they can be accepted in the society. Steinberg and Silk research on Israel adolescent revealed that democratic pattern can build good coping adolescent, responsible and has good adaptation ability [12]. According to Goddam, authoritative pattern shapes adolescent personality that is polite, obedient, discipline, and clever in finishing school task [13]. According to Munandar, permissive pattern shapes creative, easy-going, and independent individual.

Basically, every parenting pattern had some strengths and weaknesses in its implementation. According to Hurlock, in implementing parenting pattern, parents will implement the democratic pattern, but in a certain condition, parents will implement the authoritarian or permissive pattern. It depends on the situation and condition happen [15]. The researcher assumed that every pattern of parenting pattern was considered as the best way of parents to take care of their children. The parents of adolescent at Senior High School Jember had possibility to implement other parenting patterns due to the condition and situation needed by children, so that the children still could get a good care from their parents.

The Picture of Adolescent's Sexual Motivation at Senior High School Jember

The picture of adolescent's sexual motivation at Senior High School Jember considered as having moderate motivation. It showed that adolescent's sexual motivation or adolescent's motivation in having relationship and liking the opponent sex categorized as moderated.

Sexual motivation is a stimulation that makes an individual go to the direction of sexual behavior. Sexual motivation plays the important role in social life and mental health. Sexual motivation belongs to biological motivation. Sexual motivation starts from the adolescent phase. In adolescent phase, the adolescent has a strong sexual stimulation and motivation and also has desire to start liking someone or the opponent sex, and there will be a first love. This feeling appears due to the activities of sexual gland in the fast growth phase [16].

Adolescent phase is the time to consolidate the identity of sexual role, starts from liking a friend from the opponent sex. The interest to the opponent sex is a strong feeling that experienced by adolescent as the form of first love interest. Adolescent develop their feelings with people from

the opponent sex they like and start communicating some wishes for the heterosexual relationship. Thus, sexual motivation in adolescent phase is a natural thing and instinctive for adolescent to develop self-concept, role and self-identity [2].

In majority, the sexual motivation at Senior High School Jember was moderate. However, 27 adolescent had high sexual motivation, and 25 adolescent had low sexual motivation. It showed that adolescent's motivation in liking someone and started to have relationship with the opponent sex relatively high. Adolescent experiences hormonal changes and development when they hit puberty. This puberty development gives effect on their physical and social development. The middle adolescent phase is the time for adolescent to develop social relationship by having romantic relationship and developing sexual behavior. Adolescent starts exploring the sexual interest and having temporary relationship [2]. Therefore, the adolescent's sexual motivation at Senior High School Jember relatively high was caused by hormonal factor had by adolescent, so that the adolescent has a strong desire to have heterosexual relationship.

The adolescent's sexual motivation also affected by social control. The social control comes from parents, school, and friends. Social control can prevent the adolescent from having bad sexual behavior [17]. If adolescent had a good social control and support from their social environment, they could develop their identity, had mature behavior and responsible. Social control at Senior High School Jember environment could become a supporting factor of sexual motivation because according to the research result, the majority of adolescent at Senior High School Jember had moderate sexual motivation.

The Relationship between Parenting pattern and Adolescent's Sexual Motivation at Senior High School Jember

The obtained research results showed that there was no relationship between parenting pattern with adolescent's sexual motivation at Senior High School Jember. The researcher assumed that there were some other factors that could affect the sexual motivation of adolescent.

The research results showed that, the adolescent with parents who implemented democratic parenting pattern had moderate motivation. Followed by adolescent with high sexual motivation and low sexual motivation. This was not in line with the research done by Wulandari in Aguma et.al (2014) who states that with the democratic parenting pattern, then the adolescent's sexual behavior will decrease [18].

The research results on authoritative parents showed that the adolescent had moderate motivation. Followed by adolescent with high motivation and low motivation. According to Marsito (2011) who says that the implementation of authoritative parenting pattern on adolescent, makes adolescent to have bad sexual behavior perception [19].

The permissive parenting pattern resulted adolescent with low sexual motivation. Followed by adolescents with moderate motivation and high motivation. The result of this research indicated that low sexual motivation was mostly possessed through permissive parenting pattern. The result showed that adolescents' sexual motivation was low as it was under permissive parenting pattern. It is in accordance with the research conducted by Andriani which mentioned that the

tendency of permissive parenting pattern in preventing sexual behavior was risky for good adolescents. The result obtained by Andriani cited that the researcher only looked at adolescents' perspective on the application of parenting pattern as the result was not in line with the parenting theory [20].

According to Psychosocial Development theory proposed by Erikson, it is said that adolescents are at the both stages of identity and role confusion. Adolescents begin to seek for their identity and demanded the autonomy from their family in order to develop their identity and role function. When adolescents asked for their autonomy rights, they often create tension and conflict with their parents. They tended to spend their time outside of their house and chose to play with their friends. However, parental supervision remains important for them as it was done through guiding the children and giving them freedom which was suitable for their level of development by providing them with clear reasons [2]. Thus, the researcher assumed that the result of this research had no relation since adolescents began to develop their identity and it made them choose their friends instead of their parents they had conflict with.

Sexual motivation is a stimulus of how someone behaves. Several researches discussed about parenting pattern with sexual behavior on adolescents. A research carried out by Adawiyyah which talked about parenting pattern with sexual behavior on adolescents at SMA Islam Samarinda. Its result showed that there was no relationship between parenting pattern and sexual behavior on adolescents [21].

It was different from the result of the research conducted by Aguma which dealt with parenting pattern on adolescents' sexual behavior. There was a relationship between parenting pattern and sexual behavior from 177 adolescents. In short, parenting pattern was capable to affect the way how adolescents behaved, built their characters and applied norms around their society [18]. The researcher assumed that although parenting pattern had no relationship with sexual motivation possessed by adolescents at SMA 3 Jember, it would help them build their good characters, personality and behavior. Parents who were eligible in taking care of their children would made them do things appropriate with the rules or norms occurred in their society.

There were several factors that could affect sexual motivation on adolescents, one of them was hormonal factor. Adolescents began to experience puberty who their sexual hormones started to develop. As mention by Johnson, sexual motivation was caused by physiological factors which enriched their pleasure to have a relationship with the opposite sex. It was related to emotional factor that could be sexual motivation [22]. It was also in accordance with the research done by Fortenberry, which pointed that sexual motivation during the puberty would be developing, adolescents had initiation to find out and had a relationship with the opposite sex as well as showed their feelings to the opposite sex. Adolescents began to express their desires and brought up a relationship with the opposite sex. This required self-control and self-regulation to make their sexual development well and had adaptive *koping*-system [5]. Researcher assumed that adolescents at SMA 3 Jember had puberty by starting to like someone and had sexual motivation in which it was resulted through the adolescents' hormonal aspects which set up to develop.

Another factor which impacted sexual motivation was self-efficacy. A study conducted by Kamil regarding to the relationship between self-efficacy and sexual motivation on adolescents. Self-efficacy was a faith which enhanced adolescents control in sexual behavior. Both Efficacy and sexual motivation encouraged both positive and negative behavior. The result of this research showed that there was a significant relationship of the direction of negative correlation and low correlation. So that, how high the self-efficacy, sexual motivation on adolescents could be reduced or even at low level [17]. The researcher assumed that sexual motivation of adolescents at Senior High School Jember might be caused by their self-confidence or self-efficacy. The average result of sexual motivation at Senior High School Jember was low, therefore, their self-confidence also became a factor of how adolescents behaved sexually.

Sexual motivation on adolescents was also influenced by social control which came from parents, school and friends. It also could press the teenagers away from any negative sexual behavior [17]. If adolescents had good social control from teachers, parents, friends and environment, they would surely behave positively. Sexual motivation on adolescents could be pressed or sexual behavior could also be controlled as it was affected by social, cultural and religious development [5]. The researcher assumed that sexual motivation on adolescents at SMA 3 Jember might be caused by social factors. Social, religious and cultural conditions influenced adolescents to behave and lead them to behave based on norms and rules in the society.

Based on the previous results, it could be concluded that parenting pattern had no significant relationship affecting sexual motivation on adolescents at Senior High School Jember. Eventhough parenting pattern was seen as a thing to guide adolescents in behaving, there were several factors which motivated them to behave positively.

CONCLUSIONS

Most adolescents at Senior High School Jember were in the age of 17. Most of them were female. The biggest percentage of tribe was Javanese. The information about reproductive health was gained mostly through the internet. Most parents' job (Father) were private employees, meanwhile Mothers' job were mostly housewives (They did not work). Their education were mostly high-school graduates.

Parenting pattern on adolescents at Senior High School Jember mostly adopted democratic parenting pattern. Sexual motivation on adolescents at Senior High School Jember was moderate. The results showed that there was no relationship between parenting pattern and sexual motivation at Senior High School Jember with a p-value of 0.306 greater than 0.05.

Suggestion

The results of this research can be used as a reference and sources of information for parents and adolescents. Parents are expected to improve their awareness and give adolescents more attention on their growth and development by giving them time so that adolescents have good

sexual motivation. For adolescents, it is expected that adolescents are more aware of themselves and have good sexual motivation so that they can minimize their bad behavior. The results of this study can be taken as sources of information so that schools are able to activate Youth Counseling Information Center. Schools is capable to educate adolescents about reproductive health and have meetings with parents and adolescents to improve parents' knowledge about their adolescents' development, especially on their reproductive health.

The results of this study can be benefited ad sources of information for health workers, especially for nurses in maternity, soul,and community. Nurses can cooperate with schools to provide health education to adolescents about reproductive health and sexuality so that adolescents can develop good self-concepts towards adulthood.

The future researcher are suggested to conduct further research by looking at other factors that can influence sexual motivation.

Declarations

Authors' contributions

In this study the author as the main researcher. The contributing of the other author is mentor in providing input and direction in the process of preparing the research from chapter 1 to chapter 5.

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Ethics approval and consent to participate

This research was aplicated ethics

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

Data and materials are available

Competing interests

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