

# Parental Permissiveness And Family Functions On Unwanted Pregnancy In Teenagers

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## Parental Permissiveness And Family Functions On Unwanted Pregnancy In Teenagers

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### Abstract

ASFR (Age Specific Fertility Rate) in Sintang District of pregnancy on 15-19 years old teenagers was 9.85%, the highest in West Kalimantan. The aim of the study was to determine the association between parental permissiveness to teen dating behavior and the concept of family function with unwanted pregnancy in teenagers in the work area of Mensiku Health Center Sintang District. The study used a cross-sectional design with a quantitative approach. The sample in this study were 60 people. Statistical tests used the chi-square test with a confidence level of 95%. The results showed parental permissiveness (p-value = 0.004; PR = 2.176), religious function (p-value = 0.02; PR = 1.726), and reproductive function (p-value = 0.033; PR = 1.696) were associated with unwanted pregnancy. Social-cultural function, affection function, protection function, socialization and education function, economic function, environmental function were not associated with unwanted pregnancy (p value > 0.05). It was concluded that parental control, sex education, and the strengthening of religious education in the family environment were important factors associated to the incidence of unwanted pregnancy in teenagers.

### Abstrak

ASFR (Age Spesific Fertility Rate) di Kabupaten Sintang pada kehamilan 15-19 tahun sebanyak 9.85%, tertinggi di Kalimantan Barat. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan antara permisifitas orang tua terhadap perilaku pacaran remaja dan konsep 8 fungsi keluarga dengan kehamilan tidak diinginkan pada remaja di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mensiku Kabupaten Sintang. Penelitian menggunakan desain cross sectional dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 60 orang. Uji statistik menggunakan uji chi square dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara permisifitas orang tua (p value = 0,004; PR=2,176), fungsi agama (p value=0,02; PR= 1,726), dan fungsi reproduksi (p value = 0,033; PR= 1,696) dengan kehamilan tidak diinginkan. Variabel yang tidak berhubungan yaitu fungsi sosial budaya, fungsi cinta kasih, fungsi perlindungan, fungsi sosialisasi dan pendidikan, fungsi ekonomi, fungsi lingkungan (p value > 0,05). Disimpulkan bahwa kontrol orang tua terhadap pergaulan anak remaja mereka, sex education, dan penguatan pendidikan agama di lingkungan keluarga menjadi faktor penting yang berkaitan dengan kejadian kehamilan tidak diinginkan pada remaja.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Statistics Central Bureau of West Kalimantan data shows that ASFR (Age Specific Fertility Rate) in Sintang District of pregnancy on 15-19 years old teenagers was 62 or 9.85%. It was the highest in West Kalimantan and this was due to free sex. This will have an impact on unwanted pregnancy in teenagers. Today, many research on pregnancy in teenagers had been carried out, but research which were focused in parenting especially the permissiveness of parents and the application of 8 family functions were still limited. The concept of 8 family functions includes religious function, reproductive function, socio-cultural function, affection function, protection function, socialization and education function, economic function, and environmental function.

The BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Board) data in 2017 showed the results of the KBPK (Population, Family Planning, and Family Development) Program survey in West Kalimantan about the understanding and awareness of 8 family functions of 94.3% knows 1 function and only 29.5% who know 8 family functions. Some studies suggest that there are several significant predictors of sexual initiation in teenagers, namely family function, family structure, and self-efficacy (Maimunah, 2015).

Basically, it is not easy for parents to discuss about sex with their children, because parents often assume that it is still considered taboo although sexuality is very important to understand. In ecological theory of human development, it is seen that the development of children are from 3 environmental systems, namely microsystems, ecosystems, and macrosystems. In the sub microsystem that has direct interaction with individuals, which consists of individual families, peers, schools and the environment. The family is known as the first and foremost educational environment, so the family has a function to educate and shape children's behavior and personality. A teenager is an asset if a teenager can show positive self-potential, but vice versa if the teenager shows negative behavior even to engage in promiscuity. One of the causes of promiscuity is the lack of supervision and lack of care from parents (parenting). Three forms of parenting are often applied by parents to teenagers, namely democratic, authoritarian and permissive. But what is emphasized in this study is permissive parenting. Permissive parenting can be interpreted as a form of parenting that provides very loose supervision. Provide opportunities for children to do things without enough supervision.

Permissive parenting has a negative impact on the development of the child's soul so that the child has a hard-hearted, spoiled, stubborn, lazy, shy and others. The positive impact of permissive parenting is that the child's will always be followed. Permissiveness of parents in parenting for children which gives more trust to children to carry out all their own activities. The business of parents is increasing. If the children cannot arrange activities or with whom they get along, then it is likely that they will do things that should not be done by teenagers. Like premarital sex that has an impact on unwanted pregnancy (Yuanita, 2014). The purpose of this study was to determine the association between permissiveness of parents to teenager dating behavior and the concept of 8 family functions with unwanted pregnancy in teenagers in the work area of Mensiku Health Center.

## METHOD

This study was an observational study with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were all pregnant women under the age of 20 years in the Mensiku Community Health Center Work Area obtained from the cohort of 60 pregnant women from January to June 2017. The sampling technique used total sampling.

Primary data was obtained by using questionnaires. Secondary data was obtained from the cohort of January 2016-June 2017. To find out whether the respondent had an unwanted pregnancy or not, the researcher used a cross-check by (1) the respondent's wedding date, (2) the age of labor, and (3) the child's age. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis  $\chi^2$  (Chi Square) Test with a confidence level of 95% ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study was conducted in the work area of Mensiku Health Center, in Binjai Hulu Sub-District, Sintang District. The results of the study on 60 teenage respondents who were pregnant at the age of 12-19 years, showed that the majority of respondents aged at 16-19 years (93.3%), the largest proportion of respondents' education is high school graduates (48.3%), partly the education of parents of respondents is elementary school graduates (58.3%), gestational age is at 29-41 weeks (96.7%), teen dating behavior mostly unhealthy dating behavior includes kissing, necking, petting and intercourse (96.7%). As well as feelings of teenagers married at the age of <20 years feel sorry (18.3%).

This study found that parental permissiveness to adolescent dating behavior was permis-

sive. Parents' permissiveness to dating behavior was significantly associated with unwanted pregnancy ( $p = 0.004$ ; 95% CI = 2.176).

This is shown in the statement of parents' permissiveness toward teen dating behavior, most of the respondents stated that parents entrust their children to perform dating (81.7%), parents allowed the relationship between children and girl/boyfriend (65.0%) and parents permit children's relationship with boy/girlfriend as long as there is no pregnancy (58.3%). This will have an impact on behavior that is not in accordance with the norm if the child cannot make responsible decisions, unhealthy dating behavior will emerge.

An unhealthy dating begins with kissing with a partner, then continues for a long time to

necking (kissing the neck until grope the body). If you have reached the stage of necking, it is very possible to continue to petting (rubbing each other's genitals). When someone had done petting, it usually continues at the stage of intercourse. Stimulation generated by petting can cause enormous motivation for couples to have intercourse or sexual relations. With the occurrence of intercourse, the risk of pregnancy will be very large (Andriani, 2013; Agustawati, 2014).

Permissive parenting factors affect unwanted pregnancy in teenagers, which tends to allow teenagers in association so that teenagers are easily affected in promiscuity. Permissive parenting is a pattern of parenting in which parents do not interfere in the lives of teenagers.

**Table 1.** Description of Characteristics of Respondents Including Age, Education, Parent's Education, Parent's Marriage Status, Gestational Age and Respondent's Dating Behavior

Characteristics	N	%
Age		
10-12	0	0
13-15	4	6.7
16-19	56	93.3
Respondent's Education		
Elementary school graduates	7	11.7
Junior High School graduates	24	40.0
Senior High School graduates	29	48.3
Parent's Education		
Unfinished Elementary School	6	10.0
Elementary school graduates	35	58.3
Junior High School graduates	18	30.0
Senior High School graduates	1	1.7
Parent's Marriage Status		
Living Together	55	91.7
Divorced	0	0
Died	5	8.3
Gestational		
0-12 weeks	1	1.7
13-28 weeks	1	1.7
29-41 weeks	58	96.7
Teen's dating behavior		
Healthy dating (not kissing, not necking, not petting, not intercourse)	2	3.3
Unhealthy dating (kissing, necking, petting and intercourse)	58	96.7

Permissive parenting is too soft, helpless, give freedom to children without the norms that must be followed by them. As a result, children behave according to their own desires, do not care whether it is in accordance with the norms of society or not. Another situation in this parenting is that children are free to act and act (Agustia-wati, 2014). The results of research by Niron et al. (2012), showed that there was a association between permissive parenting of parents and students' sexual behavior where p values were less than  $\square$  (0.000 <0.05). The results of this study were in line with Yuanita (2014) which there was a significant level of association with a coefficient level of 0.575. This means that parenting plays an

important role in teenage sexual behavior. Especially related to premarital sexual behavior, one of which has an impact on unwanted pregnancy. Permissive parenting has the most teenagers who experience pregnancy outside of marriage, this is because the children are not given supervision so they feel free to do anything even if it is not good.

Another factor that influences the results of this study is the level of knowledge. The level of knowledge influences unwanted pregnancy as stated by Rusmanindar (2014). It was found that the level of education of parents of respondents, most of them graduated from elementary school (58.3%). A good understanding of one's sexuality will lead to good sexual behavior, in this case,

**Table 2.** Bivariate Analysis Result

	Unwanted Pregnancy				p Value	PR
	Yes		No			
Parent's Permissiveness on Dating Behavior						
Permissive	28	75.7	9	24.3	0.004	2.176
Not Permissive	8	34.8	15	65.2		
Religious Function						
Does not support	16	84.2	3	15.8	0.020	1.726
Support	20	48.8	21	51.2		
Socio-Cultural Function						
Does not support	12	70.6	5	29.4	0.447	1.265
Support	24	55.8	19	44.2		
Affection Function						
Does not support	15	78.9	4	21.1	0.079	1.541
Support	21	51.2	20	48.8		
Protection Function						
Does not support	9	64.3	5	38.5	0.950	1.095
Support	27	58.7	19	41.3		
Reproduction Function						
Does not support	13	86.7	2	13.3	0.033	1.696
Support	23	51.1	22	48.9		
Socialization and Education Function						
Does not support	1	33.3	2	66.7	0.717	0.543
Support	35	61.4	22	38.6		
Economical Function						
Does not support	2	66.7	1	33.3	1.000	1.118
Support	34	59.6	23	40.4		
Environmental Function						
Does not support	17	65.4	9	34.6	0.632	1.170
Support	19	55.9	15	44.1		



more careful and responsible with the behavior (Rochaniningsih, 2014; Putri, 2014).

Religious function on majority respondents (84.2%) indicated to category of do not support. Religious function was significantly associated with unwanted pregnancy ( $p = 0.020$ ). The obtained PR value of 1.726, this means that the function of religion that does not support has the opportunity of 1.726 times will experience unwanted pregnancy compared to the supportive religious function. This statement was shown to ordinary teens to worship with their families (76.7%), families advised children to take part in religious activities (96.7%), families informed that having a relationship before marriage was an act that violated by religious norms and sin activity (75.5%). A system of religious values illustrates the unity of views between truth and religious beliefs, appreciation and understanding of religious teachings reflected in one's attitudes and behavior (Firmiana et al., 2012). It was found that a good religious function can also experience an unwanted pregnancy. In line with the research of Andriani (2013) the results of bivariate analysis showed that religiosity  $p = 0.000$  was related to sexual behavior in teenagers. It was found that (77.5%) respondents with low religiosity had risky sexual behavior, while respondents with high religiosity were not at risk of sexual behavior. The role of parents is to provide a basis for religious education, create a warm and pleasant home atmosphere, and provide an understanding of the good and bad norms that exist in society (Haryani et al., 2015).

The results of the study found that there was no association between socio-cultural functions and unwanted pregnancy ( $p > 0.05$ ). Although the socio-cultural function is not significantly related to the unwanted pregnancy, it is found that the trend of the social function that does not support has a greater chance (70.6%) than the social function that supports. The socio-cultural function means that the family is the first and foremost vehicle in fostering and cultivating the noble values that are role models in carrying out life. The family is the first and foremost educator for teenagers. Parents play an important role in socializing the norms in society. This is evidenced by the majority families providing information on premarital sex behavior which has an impact on unwanted pregnancy of (80.0%). The results of Andriani's study (2013), showed no supervision from parents would accelerate a teenager to have sexual relations. Parental supervision is an important factor that influences teenage sexual behavior. Teenagers who are super-

vised by parents will delay and even avoid sexual relations. Whereas in teenagers without parental supervision, will have the first sexual association at an earlier age.

There is no association between the affection function and unwanted pregnancy ( $p > 0.05$ ). Although the function of affection is not related to unwanted pregnancy. However, it was found a trend that the affection function has an opportunity of (78.9%) experiencing an unwanted pregnancy compared to the supportive affection function. The higher the parent-teen communication, the risk of sexual behavior in teen dating will be lower. Likewise vice versa the lower the sexual communication of parent-teenagers. Then the risk of sexual behavior in teen dating will be even higher (Firmiana et al., 2012). This is not in line with the research of Handayani (2016) that family factors greatly influence the incidence of unwanted pregnancy are low emotional attachment in the family as well as communication between families that do not work well and only about formal education.

The results of this study indicate that the protection function was not associated with unwanted pregnancy in teenagers in the Mensiku Health Center Work Area. This was in line with Pulungan's research (2012) analysis of the effect of family functions based on the protection function. Showing no significant effect between protection function and unwanted pregnancy. One of the factors causing the protection function not related to unwanted pregnancy is the residence of respondents in the Mensiku Community Health Center Working Area, most of the respondents live with their parents (91.7%) so that they can suppress unwanted pregnancy. This is supported by research conducted by Andriani (2013) from the results of univariate analysis of 93.6% of respondents live in rented house was related to sexual behavior. The function of protection is the basic nature of each individual, which is to endure all disturbances and threats. In this case, the family acts as a fortress against all family members from physical and psychological disorders (Setiawan, 2012).

This study found that there was a significant association between reproductive function related to unwanted pregnancy in teenagers in the Mensiku Community Health Center Work Area ( $p < 0.05$ ). This is shown in the statements of most respondents. Respondents stated that most families did not discuss with children about sexual disorders by 71.7%, families did not provide information on the arrival of the first menstruation as a sign that a young woman could be fertilized

(pregnant) by 56.7%, and the family was not explicitly responsible for giving awareness so that children do not blame sexual function at 53.3%. Knowledge of reproductive health  $p = 0.010$  related to sexual behavior (Andriani, 2013). The level of education parents have is a supporter of the breadth of knowledge. Knowledge possessed by parents is by not striking sexuality on children (Rusmanindar, 2014). The role of parents is important to explain the things that children want to know about information about sexuality. Obtained the largest proportion of parents' education is graduating from elementary school (58.3%). Today television shows, cinema films and other technological media with sexuality term are increasingly prevalent. Sometimes it becomes a source of information that is not educational and misleading. So it needs the role of parents in providing correct information. The ease and breadth of accessing information about reproductive health can be easily learned. But the information provided on the internet cannot all be justified. So that information from the internet does not always come from experts who are competent in their fields. If you don't get the correct information assistance. Then knowledge is wrongly accepted, it can result in the emergence of improper behavior as well.

This study found that the function of socialization and education was not related to unwanted pregnancy in teenagers in the Mensiku Community Health Center Work Area (Meriyani et al., 2016; Handayani, 2016). The function of this socialization is to educate children from the beginning to the growth of children so that personality is formed. Children must get a socialization by their parents about the values of what is allowed and may not, what is good and not good, what is appropriate and inappropriate and so on (Rochaniningsih, 2014). This is indicated by the largest proportion of respondents graduating from high school (48.3%). Andriani's research (2013) has  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$  so that it can be concluded statistically there are differences in the proportion of sexual behavior in respondents with high knowledge and low knowledge. This means that there is a significant association between knowledge and sexual behavior. The function of education is a forum for primary socialization, where the family educates and instills basic values. When the process is running, slowly other institutions (schools) will take on the role as a secondary socialization forum (Setiyawan, 2012; Niron et al., 2012).

This study found that economic function was not related to unwanted pregnancy in teenagers in the Mensiku Health Center Work Area.

This is shown in some respondents in the middle to the upper economic level, most families do not need money. So those children were not left to get the early marriage of 95.0%. Socio-economic has a significant effect on teenage sexual behavior (Maimunah, 2015). This condition is because individuals who come from families with moderate and high socio-economic conditions have more services or facilities. When compared with individuals from low socio-economic families. In addition, socioeconomic conditions also make their appearance different. They look more attractive with makeup that is a little more daring both in terms of clothing and cosmetics, so they date earlier. This condition makes them prone to premarital sexual activity. This is in line with the results of research by Putri (2014) that there is no association between economics and premarital sexual behavior in high school students.

This study showed that environmental function was not associated with unwanted pregnancy in teenagers in the Mensiku Health Center Work Area. Although there was no significant association, this research showed a positive trend. That is, the function of the environment that is not supportive, has a greater chance of having an unwanted pregnancy (65.4%). There are several things that cause environmental function not to be associated with unwanted pregnancy. That unwanted pregnancy, one of which is influenced by the teenagers themselves. Teenagers do not understand their position as a student. In environmental functions that occur in the work area of Mensiku Health Center, that family directs teenagers to wisely use technology for (63.3%) (Firmiana et al., 2012). Handayani's research (2016) showed that peers become an outside factor that greatly influences the occurrence of unwanted pregnancy. Peers or friends dominate more than family roles for respondents.

## CONCLUSION

The results showed parental permissiveness ( $p\text{-value} = 0.004$ ;  $PR = 2.176$ ), religious function ( $p\text{-value} = 0.02$ ;  $PR = 1.726$ ), and reproductive function ( $p\text{-value} = 0.033$ ;  $PR = 1.696$ ) were associated with unwanted pregnancy. Social-cultural function, affection function, protection function, socialization and education function, economic function, environmental function were not associated with unwanted pregnancy ( $p\text{-value} > 0.05$ ). It was concluded that parental control, sex education, and the strengthening of religious education in the family environment were important factors associated to the incidence of unwanted pregnancy.

cy in teenagers.

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