

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S PARENTING STYLE AND THE ROLE OF PEERS ON DATING BEHAVIOR OF TEENAGE AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN JAMBI

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**Background:** Dating nowadays becomes life style of teenage and a common thing. Their dating style has tendency on risky behavior. Foundation of Sentra Informasidan Komunikasi Orang Kito (SIKOK) Jambi conducted a survey of 1.182 students in Senior High School in Jambi yielding that 8% of women claimed to have conducted a conjugal relationship with her boyfriend. Free sex among teenagers is also compounded by the attitude of the parents who began to tend to loose oversight, and a perception that children dating is matter of course. Furthermore, peers may affect adolescent courtship behavior being perceived as influential for behavior modelling and adolescents.

**Method:** The research conducted cross-sectional study. The subjects of the research are 281 students from Senior High School 4 and Senior High School 11 in Jambi City which have or had dating. Data is analyzed using univariate, bivariate with chi square test.

**Result:** From 281 respondents, 113 (72.44%) boys has tendency on risky behavior. Bivariable analysis showed that the role of peers significantly affects the dating behavior of teenage while mother's parenting style does not affect significantly.

**Conclusion:** The role of bad peers for teenage have risky dating behavior and mother's parenting style does not affect significantly dating behavior for teenage.

**Keywords:** *teenager, mother's parenting style, the role of peers, dating behavior.*

### BACKGROUND

Around 26.8% or 63 million of people of Indonesia citizens which approximately in number 233 million are teenage with age range between 10 and 24 years old.<sup>1</sup> Teenage, on the growth and development, have physical, psychological and social characteristic. On the psychological development, teenage has transition phase of children into adolescence characterized by the growth of the capacity to love other people.<sup>2</sup>

Dating nowadays becomes such of life style for teenage and a common thing on the tendency of behavior

beyond limitation, in these situation related to sexual behavior to fill the spare time and it is possible to perform sexual behavior that they should not do<sup>3</sup>. Based on the research results Fuad courtship behavior of students in SMA "X" Baubau already started worried and leads to sexual behavior<sup>4</sup>. Adolescent curiosity to find the right information on reproductive health and adolescent sexuality are sometimes not supported by the parents. The presumption taboo to talk about sexuality is still stuck in the minds of the public, especially parents.

Parents have an important role in providing the basics of adolescent

personality as well as play a role in guiding young people to take responsible decisions, including the matters related to sexuality issues. One of the factors that affect the sexual relationship on the first experience of adolescents is the lack of control from the parent. Parents are too busy causing teenagers get enough attention. Attitudes and interactions between parents and children, directly or indirectly, influences the attitudes and behavior of adolescents<sup>5</sup> All forms of interaction that occurs between parents and teens materialized in the form of parenting from the parent<sup>6</sup>

In the adolescent social development, peers become means so much, and very influential in the life of a teenager. Peers are very important role for adolescents in dating behavior and sexual behavior. The involvement of peers can specify teen dating relationships, boyfriend / girlfriend teens, and teen sexual intercourse. In addition, friends for teenagers are a trustworthy person and are able to keep a secret<sup>7</sup>.

The phenomenon occurred in the city of Jambi results that 8% of students claimed to have conducted a sexual behavior alike married people<sup>8</sup>. In addition, high free sex among teenagers is also compounded by the attitude of the parents who began the tendency to lose the oversight, and a perception that children dating does not matter<sup>9</sup>. Furthermore, peers may affect adolescent courtship behavior being perceived as influential for behavior modeling and adolescents<sup>10</sup>

The impact of dating behavior that is beyond the limit, such as, pregnancy outside of marriage, abortion, STIs as well as an increase in HIV / AIDS infection that would lead to death<sup>11</sup>

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship patterns of

parenting and the role of peers in high school adolescent courtship behavior in the city of Jambi.

## METHOD

This research uses a cross-sectional study. Sampling was done by a technique that is probability proportional to size. The results of the analysis in the test with univariable which describes the distribution and frequency characteristics of respondents, bivariable analysis with chi square test and multivariable analysis with logistic regression test. The subject in the research are 1) Students of XI grade SMA Negeri (Public Senior High School) 4 and 11 , 2) Willing to be subject, 3) Aged 13 – 17 years old, 4) Have or had dating minimal in 3 month relationship, and 5) Live with their parent. For inclusion criterion is a subject that has not been dating and are not willing to become respondents.

The research variables consist of independent variables namely maternal parenting and the role of peers. The dependent variable is dating behavior of adolescents. Obtained data and derived directly from research subjects using a questionnaire.

Prior to the study conducted, the researchers propose ethical clearance before the study is done to the Medical and Health Research Ethics Committee (MHREC) Faculty of Medicine, University of Gadjah Mada to obtain ethical approval. Furthermore, researchers distributing questionnaires to determine the status of the courtship of young students and give informed consent to the parents of teenagers in SMA Negeri 4 and SMA Negeri 11.

Once the questionnaires distribution to the respondent, an excess of respondents as many as 11 people

brought the total respondents who filled out a questionnaire as many as 292 people. This happens because there are some students who have or had dating whose are not selected respondents at the implementation time, interested and willing to become respondents. It was triggered because the compensation provided by the researchers for students who are willing to become respondents in the form of souvenirs which contains block note, pen and snacks.

**RESULT**

**Univariable**

Most of the participants are 16 years and most respondents are male gender (64.06%) the religious affiliation of the majority is Muslim (93.59%), then the majority of maternal education level is low (63.35%) and the work of most of the respondents mother does not work (62.63%).

Table I. Variable Distribution based on teenage characteristic of SMA in Jambi

No	Variable	Category	n	%
1	Age	a. 13 years	1	0.36
		b. 14 years	0	0.00
		c. 15 years	52	18.51
		d. 16 years	197	70.11
		e. 17 years	31	11.03
2	Gender	a. Female	101	35.94
		b. Man	180	64.06
3	Religion	a. Muslim	263	93.59
		b. Christian	7	2.49
		c. Hindu	11	3.91
		d. Budha	0	0.00
		e. Lainnya	0	0.00
3	Maternal education	a. High	103	36.65
		b. Low	178	63.35
4	Maternal occupation	a. Work	105	37.37
		b. Unemployed	176	62.63

**Bivariable**

The bivariate analysis of this study illustrate the relationship between the dependent variable with independent variable and confounding variables. The

analysis was performed bivariate analysis using chi square test.

1. Independent variabel

- a. Mother's parenting style

Table II. Analysis of the relationship between mother's parenting style with dating behavior

Mother's parenting style	Dating behavior				Total		PR (95 % CI)	P value
	Not risky		Risky					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Democratic	44	51.16	42	48.84	86	100	ref	
authoritarian	35	37.63	58	62.37	93	100	1.73 (0.91-3.29)	0.068
Permissive	46	45.10	56	54.90	102	100	1.27 (0.68-2.36)	0.406

It is known that in Table I, authoritarian parenting mothers have the opportunity for children to have risky dating behavior by 62.37%, while the mother with permissive parenting style is 54.90% for dating behavior is not risky. Chi square test results showed that mother's parenting democratic style with mother's parenting authoritarian

style no significant relationship with teenage dating behavior (p value : 0.068). Result more analysis is no significant relationship mother's parentings styledemocratic and mother's parentings style permissive with teenage dating behavior (p value : 0.406).  
b.Peers

Table III. Analysis of the relationship between the role of peers and teenage dating behavior.

Role of peers	Dating behavior				Total		PR (95% CI)	P value
	Not risky		Risky		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
a. Good	71	60.17	47	39.83	118	100	1	0.000
b. Bad	54	33.13	109	66.87	163	100	3.05(1.81 – 5.14)	

The relationship styles of the role of peers in teenage dating behavior could be seen in Table III. The results of analysis showed that the role of bad peers would likely by 66.87% to have risky dating behavior compared to the role of good peers at 60.17%. Chi square test results showed that p value of 0.000, so there is significant relationship between the role of peers and teenage dating behavior. Its mean the role of bad peers have risky 3.05 times (95% CI = 1.8 – 5.14) to have risky dating behavior compared to the role of good peers.

**DISCUSSION**

Based on the results of the study, it showed that more than half (55.52%) of teenage from high school in the city of Jambi has risky teenage dating behavior. Culture dating has become a lifestyle in teen promiscuity present. According to Davies and Windle, during dating in adolescence is often associated with problems in behavior<sup>12</sup>. Dating is considered a social

identity and the identity of maturity, despite the fact that a lot of activity or action that may lead to risky dating behavior, because according to Miller and Moore, dating relationships and dating the beginning of sexual activity during adolescence<sup>13</sup>. The activity occurred due teen role models to their peers. Adolescent curiosity to find the right information on reproductive health and adolescent sexuality are sometimes not supported by the parents. Parents presumption taboo to talk about sexuality is still stuck in the minds of the public.

Parents have an important role in providing the basics of adolescent personality as well as play a role in guiding young people to take responsible decisions, including matters relating to sexuality issues. Parents have an important role in providing the basics of adolescent personality as well as play a role in guiding young people to take responsible decisions, including matters relating to sexuality issues. Parenting is the way in which parents express or set

of values, norms, rules and beliefs as well as on how to be a parent.

Parents set the values, norms, as well as strict regulations makes teens feel depressed, in addition, to tell the presumption taboo topic of sexuality is also making communication between adolescents and parents getting worse. According Marheni (cit. Soetjningsih), adolescents need the support that is different from the previous period, because at this time a teenager was looking for the freedom to explore themselves, so that by itself reduced interest by parents<sup>14</sup>. Furthermore, according to Monks et. al, in the social development of adolescents there are two kinds of motion, the movement broke away from the parent and the other is a movement toward peers<sup>15</sup>.

Furthermore, this study did not find a significant association between maternal parenting style with adolescent courtship behavior, this happens because of differences in parenting between mothers and fathers. In this study only focused on maternal parenting style. Rosenthal and Kobak, stating that the mother was placed in the top positions adolescent primary attachment figures related to the theory of perception of parental acceptance<sup>16</sup> and then, Eliasa stated that the mother is ranked first in child care, which ultimately makes the mother as primary attachment figures<sup>17</sup>.

In parenting, parents cannot be separated. Mother and father both have styles in their parenting styles. They are still must be synergistic in building young lives. Father and mother still has a role equal to shape the behavior of adolescents. Father is more to developing a vision and mission, foster competence and confidence. Mother more to give love, touching, hugging, and attention.

This is evidenced by research Huver et. al, found that sex parents are not significantly associated with parenting<sup>18</sup>. Because in general, fathers and mothers have the same role for the care of children, the only difference at the touch of a given father and mother.

Peers serves as a place for teens to share and frequent changes in adolescent behavior due to the transfer behavior of peers. Bivariable analysis results, showed teens who are affected with peers in dating behavior at higher risk (58.46%) than not influenced by peers (51.16%). Teens will spend twice as much time with peers than with parents<sup>19</sup>. It is because of teenagers more active and follow extracurricular at school.

Gardner and Sternberg, stated that when teenagers are in a group then they will follow conducted by the group included in risk behavior<sup>20</sup>. Results of research conducted by Ali and Dwyer, it is known that an increase of 10% peer influences on sexual behavior in adolescents<sup>21</sup>. In addition, the results of research Dewi stated that most teens admit modeling the behavior of peers as much as 53.9% for dating holding hands, hugging and kissing with a partner<sup>22</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

Peers are the factors associated mostly with dating behavior than mother's parenting style. It is caused by the longer the time they spent with peers in school and other activities outside of school. Longer periode of teenager's time with peers than their parent leads them to be exposed to environment outside their parent and family. Teenagers are more trusting peers than their parent or family about telling their life, especially the problem of dating. Dating style from peers is used as models for teens.

Health promotion intervention is conditioned with teenager's growth and development such as: sexuality and sex education must be given through communication media whether verbal or nonverbal and it should develop the social skills of assertive teenage on decreasing and preventing the risky dating behavior. Furthermore, it should be done to redevelop the ethical and religious norms in the community, and the role of schools and families to control the risky dating behavior.

Currently very widespread sexual crimes occur in adolescence, really need to conduct peer educator and peer counselor in accordance with the age of adolescent development began elementary school through college as a preventive measure. Such activities should be supported in cooperation with the a community health center, department of health, department of national education, state ministry for national family planning coordinating board to prevent and cope with risky behavior in adolescents.

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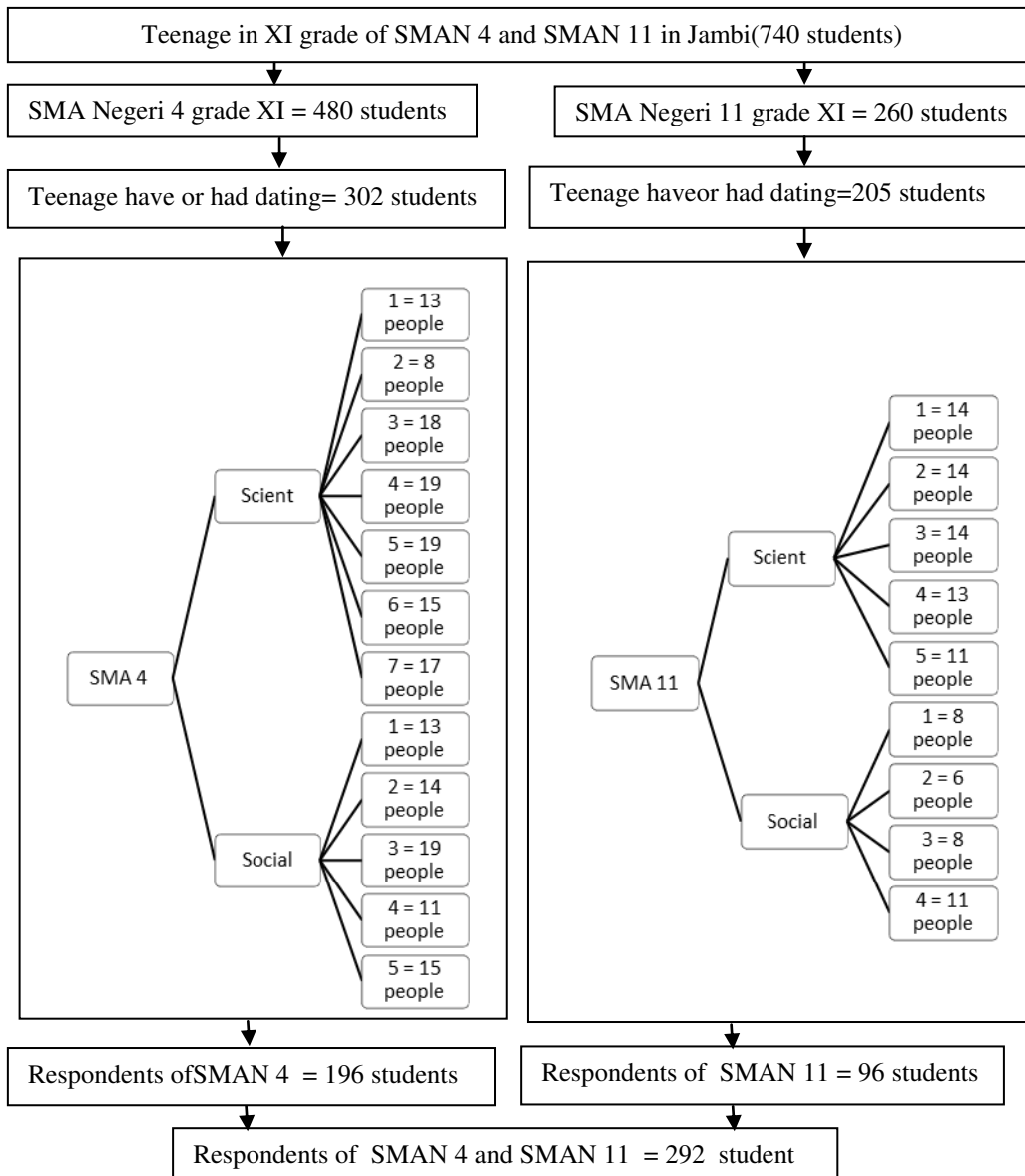


Figure 1. Sample screening steps