

The Phenomenon Of Dating Behavior Of Teenagers Living Separate From Their Parents Among Sumba Students In Kediri; Qualitative Study

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ABSTRACT

Background : Teenagers are in a transition period from asexual to sexual, so they are often faced with problems related to risky sexual behaviour, such as teenage pregnancy, HIV, AIDS, and abortion. One of the functions of the family, especially parents, is to control teenage behaviour. While the teenagers in this study live separately from their parents, so this research aims to explore the dating behaviour of teenager who live separately from their parents

Method : This research used qualitative study. The informants in this research were four Sumba students aged 19-24 who lived in Kediri and lived separately from their parents, and the triangulation was the boarding house mother and academic supervisor. The data collection technique uses in-depth interviews.

Result : The results obtained were that 3 of the informants had held hands, hugged, and kissed but had never had sexual intercourse or consumed alcohol. In contrast, one informant had sexual intercourse under the influence of alcohol and without using a condom; the four informants said their parents never controlled their sexual behavior. They just reminded them to be careful.

Conclusion : Based on the research results, it can be concluded that teenagers who live separately from their parents have a variety of dating behaviors. Two teenagers were found dating and met in a crowded place because they were still afraid of their parents. Then, we saw one female student who had the phenomenon of dating by holding hands and hugging. Then, one other informant behaved in a relationship by having sexual relations.

Keywords : Dating behavior, Qualitative, Teenagers

1. INTRODUCTION

Teenage is a period of transition from asexual to sexual. During this period, teenagers experience physical, psychosocial, and cognitive development, starting from 10-13 years old and ending at 19-24. This teenage transition period is full of internal and external development challenges, especially in the social environment (Tanjung et al., 2019). During this development period, the teenager begins to experience the formation of behavioral patterns that influence health patterns, either improving their health or vice versa, which can impact their health problems. In the world, the teenage population represents more than 16% of the total population (World Health Organization, 2021). A student is someone who is in the late teenage stage and is attending college. Currently, one-fifth of the population in Indonesia are teenagers who can behave at risk without paying attention to the long-term consequences of this risky behavior in dating (Sani, 2021).

Regarding status, the students are already classified as an independent group. They have been taught since they were teenagers to be independent and away from their parents, and too late to think critically and make decisions rationally (Goldsmith, 2013). They are also taught to live a future-oriented life, understand social ethics, and be able to control their behaviour. However, it turns out that educated people are not free from deviant sexual behaviour like what happens in society in general. Dating is generally known as a loving relationship between two people of different genders who are not married, with the view that it is a preparation for getting to know each other before finally getting married. According to Muuss (in (Alfiani, 2014: 2), "dating can increase the opportunity for teenagers to learn new social rules to understand how to accept themselves or their sexual partners.

In Indonesia, 63% of students' dating behavior has had sexual contact with the opposite sex, and 21% have had an abortion.

The teen reproductive health survey results show that teenagers in Indonesia first date at 12. Teenagers' dating behavior is also becoming more permissive; 92% of teenagers hold hands when dating, 82% kiss, and 63% touch and pet. This behavior then triggers teenagers to have sexual relations (BKKBN, 2012). Furthermore, BKKBN explained that 48.1% of pregnancies outside of marriage due to free sex occurred at the age of 15-23 years. With the abortion rate reaching 2.5 million, 800 thousand abortions were carried out by students.

In East Java in 2015, there was an increase in teenage problems, namely unwanted pregnancies. Based on data from child protection agencies, teenagers who experience unwanted pregnancies are aged between 12-18 years. The increase was five teenagers; in 2014, there were 25 cases, and in 2015, it increased to 30 cases Ayodhiputri (2015). Problems that occur in teenagers, especially in East Java, are related to low reproductive health during adolescence. Where teenagers' knowledge was found to be 55.3%, they had low knowledge about reproductive health. Meanwhile, 30% of teenagers' knowledge about the timing of the fertile period is also still low BAPPENAS (2017).

According to Siyoto (2017), in Kediri Regency, from this research, 18 female students experienced undesirable events (KTD), namely, becoming pregnant due to unhealthy dating behavior. Data from East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province in 2019 showed that 31% of teenagers had had sexual intercourse with their dating behavior, 18.8% of HIV/AIDS cases occurred in teenagers aged 15-24 years, and 318 cases of sexually transmitted infections (Mbana, 2019). Sikka Regency Adolescent Sexual Behavior Survey in 2017, 35% of teenagers aged 12-24 years were unmarried and had had sexual relations, higher than the national percentage of 10%. On average, 400 women under the age of 20 become pregnant every year (Yakkestra, 2017). A survey at the beginning of August 2020 in Kota Uneng Village

revealed that the number of teenagers aged 14-21 years was 4,356, and there were five female sex workers. The behaviour of teenagers in Kota Uneng Village that is disturbing the community includes uncontrolled delinquency, teenagers spending much time hanging out on the roof playing online games and watching pornographic films, and there are 4 cases of sexual abuse of children under the age of 15 unwanted pregnancies. (KTD) as many as 12 cases.

Several Factors in the Dating Behavior Phenomenon of Sumbanese students in Kediri who live separately from their parents because they are far from their parent's supervision. They are free to date because they have nothing to fear, and unwanted things happen because friends influence them or are too busy with social media. Out there. Sexual behavior is all forms of behavior that arise as a result of a person's sexual urges, whether due to internal or external encouragement. There are various forms of sexual behavior, such as holding hands, hugging, kissing, touching sensitive body parts, petting, and sexual intercourse (Ardi, 2015, p. 652).

The premarital sexual behavior of teenage student couples is very easily influenced by socio-demographic situations, such as general concepts about sex in society, control of the surrounding community, regulations of the local government and boarding house owners, as well as conditions far from the supervision of schools and parents/family. A study in Malaysia reported that student sexual relationships were significantly triggered by socio-demographic factors, including being away from their parents (Abdissa et al., 2017).

Based on the results above, dating in modernization refers to how romantic relationships develop in the modern era, where technology and social change have a big influence. Several aspects that explain dating in modernization are meeting via applications and social media, Communicating via text messages and social media, and having freedom in relationships.

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in taking the title of describing the dating behavior of Sumba students in Kediri.

2. METHODS

In this research, the qualitative method is used, which is a problem-solving procedure method that is investigated by describing the condition of the subject or object in the study, which can be people, institutions, society, and others that are currently based on visible facts or what they are (Polit et al., 2014). Qualitative research is focused on answering research questions related to who, what, where, and how an event or experience occurred. Finally, it is studied in depth to find patterns that emerge from the event (Kim et al., 2016).

3. RESULTS

Informant Characteristics

In the initial stage of selecting informants, 4 Sumba students in Kediri who were currently dating were selected. The following are profiles that researchers interview:

Table 4.1 In-depth interviews were conducted with four informants who were Sumba students in Kediri.

N	Infor	Ag	Ori	Fat	A	Mot	A
o	mant	e	gin	her	g	her	g
			add		e		e
			ress				
1	In 1	20	Su mb a	Mr .I	45	Mrs .H	44
2	In 2	21	Su mb a	Mr .S	42	Mrs .S N	41
3	In 3	21	Su mb a	Mr .F	42	Mrs .Y	40
4	In 4	21	Su tah un	Mr .T a	46	Mrs .S	45

Based on Table 4.1, there are four female students, each (In 2, In 3 and 4) aged 21 years and (In 1) aged 20 years, and (In 1, In

2, In 3 and 4) all of them are dating and student from overseas from Sumba.

Triangulation Informant Characteristics

The following are the profiles of 4 informants, triangulation, and academic counsellors from campus who are the informants' boarding houses:

Table 4.2 Triangulation interviews were conducted with four informants who were boarding mothers for Sumbanese students in Kediri.

N o	Trianggulation	Age	Employment	Edu cation
1	Tr 1 (Mrs. D, boarding house In 1)	38 tahun	Ibu Rumah Tangga	SM A
2	Tr 2 (Mrs. B, boarding house In 2)	33 tahun	Ibu Rumah Tangga	SM A
3	Tr 3 (Mrs. A, boarding house In 3)	44 tahun	Ibu Rumah Tangga	SM A
4	Tr 4 (Mrs I, boarding house In 4)	35 tahun	Ibu Rumah Tangga	SM A
5	Tr (Academic counselors)	5 35 tahun	Ibu dosen	Dose n

Based on Table 4.2, there were 4 informants, triangulation, academic boarding house mothers respectively (Tr 1 aged 38 years), (Tr 2 aged 33 years), (Tr 3 aged 44 years) and (Tr 4 aged 35 years). Each of the four triangulated informants, academics and boarding house mothers, worked as housewives. And the education of each of the four triangulated informants is a high school lecturer.

A descriptive analysis of the research results will be carried out based on the interview observations and documentation. Researchers will describe and explain the research results. The researcher will describe and explain the results of the researcher's interviews with several informants regarding

the "phenomenon of Dating Behavior of teenagers who live far from their parents among Sumba Female Students in Kediri" and compare it with the results of observations made by the researcher by linking and dissecting the research results with relevant theories as follows.

4. DISCUSSION

The Phenomenon of Sexual Activity When Dating Teenagers among Sumba Students in Kediri. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers on May 2, 2024, with sister U (In 2), one of the Sumba students in Kediri. Researchers found that In 2 had engaged in sexual activity while dating, namely holding hands, hugging, and kissing in a quiet place, and they had sexual relations when they had the opportunity. Meanwhile (In 1, In 3, and 4) express dating behaviour by posting via social media, meeting, holding hands, and hugging without having sexual relations.

The Phenomenon of Reasons for Dating Teenagers among Sumba Female Students in Kediri

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers on May 2, 2024, with four informants (In 1, In 3, and 4) among Sumba students in Kediri, researchers found that the informants (In 1 and 4) were dating, saying it was because of the influence of friends, namely seeing their friends. Regarding dating, the informant (In 2) said her friend introduced her, and the informant (In 3) said she was dating because she saw many handsome students on campus.

One of the driving factors for dating behaviour is the maturity of hormones in individuals so that there is an urge to be attracted to the opposite sex so that they try to find a boyfriend so that they are considered and accepted by their S&M group (in Tandrianti 2015). Dating is a process of acquaintance between two human beings, usually in a series of stages of finding compatibility that leads to family life. It is known as marriage. In reality, the implementation of this process is still very far from its actual goals. Humans who are not

old enough and are still far from being ready to fulfil the requirements for marriage have become accustomed to traditions that they should not do (Luqman et al., 2014).

Experience of the influence of alcohol on dating activities of Sumba student in Kediri Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers on May 2, 2024, with four informants (In 1, In 3, In 2, and 4) in the Sumba student in Kediri, the researcher obtained the results that each of them (In 1, In 3) currently dating holding hands, hugging under the influence of alcohol, (In 2) having sex under the influence of alcohol. Meanwhile, informant four was not affected by alcohol.

Teenager is a period of transition or transition from childhood to adulthood (Ministry of Health, 2018). Teenagers have several characteristics; one of these characteristics is the behaviour of seeking self-identity, where this behaviour often causes problems for teenagers, both health problems and cases of juvenile delinquency. In general, the issues that arise in teenagers are alcohol consumption, premarital sexual behavior, and other problems that occur in teenagers are smoking, physical issues, suicide, and even concerns that happen at school (Suryoputro, 2018).

Experience in Using Condoms among Sumba students in Kediri

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers on May 2, 2024, with four informants (In 1, In 3, In 2, and 4) in the Midwifery Study Program at STRADA Indonesia UNIVERSITY in Kediri, the researcher obtained the results that each of them (In 1, In 3) currently dating, not using contraception when dating, (In 2) having sexual relations using contraception.

The term contraception comes from the words counter and conception. Contra means "against" or "prevent," while conception is the meeting between a mature egg cell and sperm, which results in pregnancy. The purpose of conception is to avoid or prevent pregnancy due to the meeting between egg cells and sperm cells (Queen Matahari et al., 2018). Contraception is a fertility control tool

used to avoid pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. Naturally, contraception is used for married couples who want to space out pregnancies or delay pregnancy. However, it cannot be denied that couples who are sexually active also need to use contraception to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections or unwanted pregnancies (Mindy Paramita, 2019).

Parental Monitoring of Sumba student in Kediri

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers on May 2, 2024, with four informants (In 1, In 3, and 4) in the Midwifery Study Program at STRADA Indonesia UNIVERSITY in Kediri, researchers found that each informant (In 1 and 3) said that their parents pay attention but have to be careful, whereas (In 2 and 4) parents do not know that they are dating.

For some parents, allowing their children to date raises concerns, especially regarding sexual activity. Who can guarantee that children can look after themselves well in the environment? The current generation of teenagers also have a life in cyberspace, which we cannot always know about. Monitoring children's activities is something that must be done so that children can have healthy relationships without sex.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the dating behavior of teenagers in Sumba students in Kediri has a variety of dating behaviors. It was found that two female students were dating by chatting and meeting in crowded places because they were still afraid of their parents. Then, we found one female student who had the phenomenon of dating by holding hands and hugging. Then, another informant behaved in a sexual relationship by hugging and kissing; this was done because they liked each other and dated until they decided to get married.

6. REFERENSI

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