

PERCEPTION OF GIRL ADOLESCENTS IN THE NORTH COAST REGION TOWARD UNWANTED PREGNANCY

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Abstract

Adolescence is identical to puberty which includes pre-marital sex behavior. The impact is the problem of unwanted pregnancy. Semarang City Health Office data about the incidence of unwanted pregnancy shows an increasing trend from 2014 as many as 104 cases to 248 cases in 2017. Unwanted pregnancy became a serious problem in adolescents in coastal areas. The work of their parents is mostly fishermen who spend a lot of time at sea. They grow up experiencing puberty without intensive mentoring / monitoring from parents. This study aims to determine the perceptions of girl adolescent in coastal areas on unwanted pregnancies, as well as inventory other influencing factors. This study uses a qualitative research method. Collecting data by indepth interviews with informants and observations on the north coast region. The research location is in Bandarhajo Village and Tanjung Mas Village, Semarang City. Girl adolescent in coastal areas have a perception of the usual unwanted pregnancy in the present. There are no sanctions that make their position cornered both mentally and socially. Social media content tends to be permissive and even strengthens the perception that unwanted pregnancy in adolescents is usual. In addition, the surrounding environment, colleagues and schools and teachers reinforce permissiveness, neglect, and adaptive values in the surrounding community. Most girl adolescent in the northern coastal area consider that the effects of unwanted pregnancies are not serious but natural, and there is no need to worry.

Keywords: perception, adolescent, unwanted, pregnancy

1. INTRODUCTION

Premarital sex among teenagers is increasing. Great adolescent curiosity, the development of information technology, lack of communication in the family, and lack of care of the community make that behavior increasingly widespread. The negative impact of premarital sex can bring teenagers into premarital sex with all the consequences, among others, of the occurrence of pregnancies of young women out of wedlock, early marriage, infections of reproductive organs, bleeding, unsafe abortion, transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. [1] This is a problem faced by young women who live in coastal areas.

The coastal area is a transitional area of the sea and land. This condition causes coastal areas to get pressure from various activities and phenomena on land and at sea. [2] The coastal area explains that the situation of parents' livelihood there is more as fishermen are conditioned

their children grow and develop without less intensive assistance from parents. The activity of their parents is more in the sea for two to three days and can even take weeks so that supervision is very lacking. Mothers who are supposed to be the primary educators of children and can spend more time with children help to make a living as fish sellers.

Unwanted pregnancies in adolescents have a quite serious impact including psychosocial problems, rejection of pregnancy and lack of care during pregnancy until they want to end their pregnancy in various ways. [3] Women with unwanted pregnancies have a high risk of unhealthy behavior, and are at high risk of abortion. [4] Unsafe abortions such as the use of dangerous drugs, equipment for unsterile abortions or practitioners / people who help help abortion are not professional health personnel.

2. METHODS

This type of research is qualitative research. Primary data in this study were obtained from in- depth interviews. The main research subjects are young women who experience unwanted pregnancies, and the supporting subjects are community leaders, religious leaders, young women who live in the area of Tanjung Mas and Bandarharjo. Secondary data in the study were obtained from Bandarharjo health center. Determination of research subjects in this study is using a purposive sampling technique and assisted by key informants, namely officers from the Bandarharjo Health Center. Following are the inclusion criteria from the main research subjects: 1). Young women aged 16-24 who have had an unwanted pregnancy 2). Living in the area of Tanjung Mas Village or Bandarharjo Village, 3). Willing to be interviewed.

Data collection methods used in this study are using the observation method and in-depth interviews. The interview was used as a data collection technique for researchers to find out in-depth information about knowledge and perceptions, cost and benefit, and trigger the actions of young women in the northern coastal areas against unwanted pregnancies. In this study the validity test and reliability of the data used were source triangulation, extension of observation and use of reference materials. The stages of data analysis in qualitative research include prior analysis in the field, during analysis in the field Model Miles and Huberman, which is in processing data such as data reduction, data display and conclusion/verification.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 3.1 Characteristics of Informants

Inisial	Age	Educat ion	Unwanted pregnancy partners	Status with their unwanted pregnancy	mother's employment status
LD	18	SMA	Boyfriend	Open	Working
SC	21	SMK	Boyfriend	Open	Housewife
TH	20	SMK	Boyfriend	Open	Working
AR	19	SMA	Boyfriend	Open	Working
AW	22	SMK	Boyfriend	Open	Housewife
XY	23	SMK	Boyfriend	Open	Working
EM	15	SMP	Boyfriend	Open	(di ed)

Informants are included in the category of adolescents with a age range of 15-23 years. Education of most of the informants is high school and vocational, only one informant is educated in junior high school. History of pregnancy does not allow all informants to be carried out by informants with their lovers / girlfriends. All informants were open with unwanted pregnancy status, even though at first they covered and only the family knew. The working status of the mothers of most informants is working with their mothers' work in the garment.

Knowledge about The Risk of Unwanted Pregnancy

Most informants argue that the risk of an Unwanted Pregnancy is the presence of a fetus that develops in their womb. In addition, getting sanctions from the school in the form of sanctions issued from school is one of the risks that must be borne by young women who experience unwanted pregnancies. A small number of informants also said that economic conditions that were not ready and stable were the consequences they had to bear. Apart from that, also being a byword of the surrounding neighbors is also a risk that must be accepted by teenage couples who have premarital sex.

“ya dulu mikirnya ga sampe segini mbak..soalnya kan sama pacar ya, jadi suka sama suka..tahunya ya nggak akan hamil..wong itu dikeluarin di luar..Tapi gimana lagi..paling jadinya punya anak pas usia masih muda”

*Indepth Interview,
LD, 18 th*

“ya bisa dikeluarke dari sekolah..terus jadi punya tanggungan anak..ya itu memang akibate kayak gitu..ya dimarahi sama orang tua dulu pas tau aku hamil..tapi gimana lagi, yang penting pacarku mau nikahin aku..”

*Indepth Interview,
SC, 21th*

“jadi gak bebas kayak dulu..kan uda punya anak..mikir gimana nggedein anak, gimana sekolahnya besok, makan apa..mau nggak mau akunya harus cari-cari tambahan uang buat kebutuhan sehari-hari..Gaji suami pas-pasan”

*Indepth Interview,
TH, 20th*

“ga ngerti mbak...ya risikonya ditanggung aku sendiri...ne malu sih ndak, biasa aja..ada temenku juga yang sama kayak aku...akhirnya nikah sama pacare juga..takute dulu pas awal-awal mbayangkan gimana itu lahiran..katane kan sakit..”

*Indepth Interview,
AR, 19 th*

“Risikone dimarahi bapak sama ibu pas dulu tahu aku hamil..tapi akhire orangtua yo bisa nerima..ndak mungkin kandungane tak gugurin malah dosa, nanti bayine lahir cacat..ya tak kontrolke di bidan deket sini dianter sama suamiku..iya, pacarku yang hamilin aku tanggungjawab”

*Indepth Interview,
AW,22th*

“ya paling dirasakan tetangga-tetangga..tapi lama kelamaan udah enggak sih..wong di sini juga banyak yang yang gitu..orangtua awalnya juga kaget kok bisa sampe hamil..terus dinikah sama pacarku..aku juga nggak mbayangin nek bisa sampe hamil..lha piye mbak, setane pas lewat hehe..”

*Indepth
Interview,XY, 23th*

“mesti nikah pas masih kecil..kecil-kecil wis punya anak..ya keluar dari sekolah..hamil sama pacarku, temen sekampung sini..dia kerjane serabutan masihan, kadang bantu bapak..kadang nek pas ada kerjaan ya diambil lumayan dapet uang buat makan sehari-hari..”

*Indepth Interview,
EM,15th*

Perception Of The Informant's Vulnerability And Seriousness Towards Unwanted Pregnancy

Most informants consider that cases of unwanted pregnancies are normal. This is because many in the environment around them live also do the same behavior (premarital sex). They claim that premarital sexual behavior is mostly done by young women and their partners. However, the consequences of the behavior are different, with some of the young women not pregnant. A small number of informants said that premarital sexual behavior with its impact is that unwanted pregnancy is the right of every individual. They argue that the consequences of the actions taken are the responsibility of each person.

“Menurutku itu haknya masing-masing orang..yang penting bisa tanggungjawab sama perbuatannya itu..Yang namanya pacaran seneng sama seneng, suka sama suka kadang-kadang keablasan juga..Tapi yang namanya anak muda mbak, semakin dilarang malah semakin pengen ngerti..jadinya ya itu hamil dulu baru nikah”

*Indepth Interview,
LD, 18 th*

“Ya namane cah enom ya mbak, punya pacar, jalan-jalan kemana-mana, seneng podho senenge..Jane yo nikah sek baru hamil..tapi cah enom nafsune pas lagi tinggi..Temenku juga banyak yang gitu..sama pacare, tapi ya dinikah sih..”

*Indepth Interview,
SC, 21th “Nek itu udah takdir mungkin yo mbak..Tapi gimana lagi, sudah terlanjur..dulu ya ndak nyangka kalo bakal hamil..”*

*Indepth Interview,
TH, 20th*

“Menurutku itu terserah orangnya..Masalah cinta, seneng sama orang nggak ada larangannya..paling yang rugi, yang nanggung ya orangnya itu sendiri..Kayak aku jadinya hamil dulu, ya yang nanggung aku sama pacarku..tapi yang hamil dulu baru nikah sekarang ini sih banyak mbak di luar sana..biasane anak-anak SMP tapi banyaknya anak SMA..Sama temen sekolah..temen di kampung..”

*Indepth Interview,
AR, 19 th*

“Jaman sekarang banyak cewek-cewek yang hamil duluan sama pacarnya mbak..banyak remaja yang yang punya pacar terus kebablasan sampe hamil kayak aku..Pergi jalan-jalan kemana.. kadang pergine rame-rame bareng-bareng sama temen-temen lain..Kalo masalah hamil duluan karena kebablasan pacaran itu sah-sah aja yang penting pacare tanggungjawab..Gak ketang awale yo dimarahi”

*Indepth Interview,
AW,22th*

In fact, half of the informants consider cases of unwanted pregnancies to be commonplace because teenagers are a transition period where someone's curiosity is quite high and someone's emotions still tend to be unstable. They also do not realize that behavior such as going out with a lover at night, spending time with "hanging out" with friends is a behavior that is prone to trigger unwanted pregnancies.

“Pribadi masing-masing ya mbak..dosa yang nanggung ya masing-masing orang..tapi yang namanya anak muda rasa pengen tahunya gedhe..Banyak sih yang kayak gitu di sini..mungkin nggak hamil pake kondom, tapi banyak yang sebenarnya nge seks sama pacarnya”

Indepth Interview,XY, 23th

“Lha gimana lagi mbak..wis terlanjur..dulu nggak tahu jadine gini..ya nek bisa jangan..tapi yo banyak sekarang anak-anak cewek yang kayak gitu..keluar sama pacare malem-malem..ya gitu lah mbak”

Indepth Interview, EM,15th

Benefit and Cost

Most of the informants claimed that many of the losses from the impact of pregnancy were not desirable. They claim that many changes have occurred, including habits that are often carried out when they do such as "hanging out" and gathering with their peers. In addition, one informant also claimed that he was not ready to become a mother because his age was still relatively young.

“Kalo untung ruginya ya banyak ruginya sih mbak.. Enaknya cuman sebentar, tapi setelah itu harus nanggung akibatnya”

*Indepth Interview,
LD, 18 th*

“Ya ne menurutku banyak rugine ya mbak..tapi kembali lagi itu tanggungjawab masing-masing..Ya pastine jadi ndak bisa sekolah karena dikeluarkan, kudu momong anak, mikir keuangan..ya jadi tambah lah pikirane pokoke”

Indepth Interview, SC, 21th

“Banyak ruginya..ya jadi nggak bisa maen-maen, seneng-seneng sama temen-temen kayak dulu lagi..Intine nggak bebas lagi mbak, kan udah punya anak..”

*Indepth Interview,
AR, 19 th*

“Rugi sih mbak..nggak bisa maen-maen kayak dulu..palingan ya momong anak..kadang ya ne pas bisa sama mbantu suami juga..Iya, harus mikir hari ini makan apa, besok makan apa, uange cukup nggak..banyak yang dipikir mbak..”

*Indepth
Interview,XY, 23th*

“ya sama aja sih mbak..kalo sekarang ada mas nya, bapake anakku..kadang yo masih bingung gimana carane momong anak..anakku kemarin habis panas, tapi ini udah nggak..Jujur sebenere belum siap jadi ibu..belum tahu apa-apa”

*Indepth Interview,
EM,15th*

In addition, most of the informants said that their thinking orientation has changed where they initially only thought of themselves, but now they have to think of responsibilities as parents (as mothers). One of the informants also admitted that the result of the unwanted pregnancy was carried out as an additional burden on his family.

“Banyak ruginya sih mbak..kalo dari aku nggak bisa bebas kayak dulu lagi soalnya udah ada tanggungan anak..Trus juga harus mikir kebutuhan sehari-hari, mau makan apa..susunya anak gimana..sekolahnya..banyaklah mbak..kalo dulu kan masih semuanya orangtua yang nanggung..kalo ini mesti mikir sendiri sama suami..”

*Indepth Interview,
TH, 20th*

“Mesti banyak rugine mbak..tapi gimana lagi uda terlanjur..Malah jadi ngrepoti bapak sama ibu, kan masih tinggal di sini belum rumah-rumah sendiri..gaji suami ya pas-pasan”

Indepth Interview, AW,22th

Cues To Action

Most of the informants claimed to often gather and play with their peers. This is done after school without the knowledge / permission of their parents. In fact, they claimed to play with their colleagues from evening to night. All informants also claimed to have watched pornographic videos on their handpone. In fact, a small number of informants claimed to watch the video together with their lovers.

“Ya banyak temenku yang kayak gitu..tapi ndilalah pas nasib malah hamil..Iya, suka internetan di hp..iya, pernah nonton video yang kayak gitu..Orang tua ya dah ngasih tau, tapi akunya yang ndableg..Iya, bapak ibu kerja”

*Indepth Interview,
LD, 18 th*

“Mungkin karena temen-temenku juga..sering maen, nongkrong malem-malem..Hehehe, iya nonton bokepan di hp..Orang tua pulange sering malem..Jarang nanya, mungkin dah capek kerja..kalo ibu di rumah”

*Indepth Interview,
SC, 21th*

“Dulu sering maen, keluar malem sama temen-temen sini..Ya maen sama pacarku..ya pergi kemana-mana..kadang yo ditanya orangtua..Kalo nonton BF-an ya udah pernah mbak..iya di hp, sama pacarku juga dulu”

Indepth Interview, TH, 20th

Parental control of all informants is very lacking. This was evidenced by the confession that they were not questioned or controlled when they were late coming home and even returning home at night. Most of the informants said that communication between them and parents especially with mothers was very limited. This is due to busy work and limited time including their mothers because they work from morning to night. One of the informants said that he had no control from his parents on the grounds that his father worked late into the night and his mother had died.

“Iya mbak..sering kongkow sama temen-temen..Biasane habis pulang sekolah..kadang yo pas malem..ya ngobrol-ngobrol, pacaran ya banyak yang diomongin..iya, sering nonton video kayak gitu bareng temen-temen..Orangtua pada kerja..ya paling ditanyain tok”

*Indepth Interview,
AR, 19 th*

“kalo aku sering perginya sama pacarku..maen ke tempat-tempat wisata yang belum pernah dikunjungi..yah, biasalah mbak anak muda..paling bapak ibu nanya pergi sama siapa..cuman itu..Ibu di rumah aja,,ngurusi adek..adekku banyak mbak.. Kalo nonton film kayak gitu pernah sih mbak..iya internetan di hp”

*Indepth Interview,
AW,22th*

In school, most of the informants thought that their teachers considered dating was natural. Teachers tend to be permissive towards their students. The advice given is merely normative. There is no communication regarding their emotional development in puberty between school teachers and parents at home. Ignorance is a gap for young women in undergoing emotional instability during puberty.

“Pacaranku udah lama mbak..sekitar 3 tahunan, temen sekolah temen kampung juga..ortu tahu juga kalo itu pacarku..boleh sih, ya paling dikasih tahu jangan jauh-jauh maennya..Iya, ibu juga kerja sampe maghrib biasanya..Jarang curhat sama ibu..”

*Indepth
Interview,XY, 23th*

“Iya, sering banget nongkrong mbek temen-temen sini..iya, pergi sama pacar, kadang ke pantai, kadang ke daerah bukit..ya banyak lah mbak..Kalo nonton video nge seks pernah mbak,, pernah dulu nontone sama pacarku malah..Ibu udah nggak ada mbak (meninggal)”

Indepth Interview, EM,15th

Adolescence comes from Latin, namely *adolscere*, which means growing toward physical, social and psychological maturity. [5] Youth is a transition period characterized by changes in physical, emotional and psychological or transition from children to adults [6]. Unwanted pregnancy is a term used for pregnancy whose existence is not desired by the prospective baby's parents. [7] Unwanted pregnancy in adolescents aged (<20 years) is twice as large (16%) compared to adolescents (> 20 years) (8%). Women (21%) and men (10%) with education not graduating from high school state that most pregnancies are unwanted. Women in rural areas experience twice as many unwanted pregnancies (16%) compared to urban areas (9%) [8]

The impact of adolescent pregnancy is low birth weight babies, babies born prematurely and preeclampsia occur. Based on the results of research, pregnancies after adolescents (<20 years) have twice the risk of giving birth to low birth weight babies compared to pregnancies in adulthood (> 20 years). [9] This risk is related to nutritional needs during pregnancy, as nutrition for the fetus. Pregnancy at adolescence (<20 years) has a risk of giving birth to a premature baby. As many as 30 of the 47 pregnant teens gave birth to premature babies. [10] Pregnant women with age (<20 years) are at risk of developing preeclampsia to cause maternal death. Teenage pregnancies (<20 years) are 11 times more at risk of preeclampsia than pregnancies of adult women. [11] This is due to the function of female reproductive organs (<20 years) not perfect, but also easy to experience a rise in blood pressure and seizures faster than women with age adults (> 20 years) [12]

Factors that influence sexual behavior in adolescents, namely: Gender, High exposure to sexual information media, Negative attitudes towards various sexual behaviors, namely strongly agree if someone is allowed to have premarital sexual intercourse and change partners, Communication between parents and teenagers, Internal factors (level of education, knowledge, attitude, and lifestyle), External factors (media information and residence). [13] [14] [15]. The cause of unwanted pregnancy in adolescents are risky premarital sexual behavior, insufficient knowledge about reproductive health and sexuality, permissive adolescents' attitude is to assume premarital sexual behavior is something natural, access pornographic media that is easily accessible, the attitude of parents who care less about their children and the behavior of closest friends [16] [17].

4. CONCLUSION

Most girl adolescent in the northern coastal area consider that the effects of unwanted pregnancies are not serious but natural, and there is no need to worry. This is because the surrounding environment and friends of young women, social media, communication, parental attention and control, teachers are very lacking and there are no social sanctions explicitly given to those who do unwanted pregnancies.

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