

Identification Of Reproductive Health Learning Needs For Adolescent Age 13 -15 Years By Parents In The GPM Ebenhaezer Congregation

Betty Antoinetha Sahertian, Christiana Demaja Wilhelmina Sahertian

Abstract: This study aims to identify the needs of reproductive health learning materials that parents will convey to adolescents in the GPM Ebenhaezer Skip congregation. Data obtained through interviews with parents who have adolescents aged 13 s.d. 15 years. In addition, to support the accuracy of the data, interviews were conducted with adolescents. Descriptive analysis of the data, by categorizing the responses of the participants. The results of the study were parents of adolescents aged 13 – 15 years old, needs information about adolescent growth and development and expects the role of parents in the family to provide information on reproductive health materials.

Index Terms: Reproductive Health, Adolescents, Parents

1 INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health problems and issues have become an interesting topic. In the International Population Development Conference (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994, this issue was discussed by emphasizing the importance of addressing adolescent reproductive health problems and promoting sexual behavior and responsible reproduction [1][2]. These adolescent reproductive health problems, such as sexual harassment, commercial sex transactions, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV-AIDS infection, acts of sexual violence and even coercion including rape, pregnancy and childbirth at a young age, which are at risk of maternal and infant mortality, and pregnancy. undesirable which leads to unsafe abortion and its complications that can lead to maternal death[3]. These issues are still the ICPD's attention in its Planing of Action (POA) after 20 years after the 1994 conference in Cairo[4]. Related to the above, nationally, sexual activity among adolescents and its consequences also received serious attention because it has become a very large social burden. These include unwanted pregnancy in adolescents and sexually transmitted infections[5]. In addition, several research results indicate that adolescents are thirsty for information on healthy reproductive health and sexuality, the number of adolescents who engage in sexual activity is increasing as a result of permissiveness, sexual experimentation, and the lack of accurate information on reproductive health and sexual behavior. These things often pose a threat to reproductive health and risky sexual behavior in adolescents.[6]

The results of Sahertian understanding's research on adolescents in the Ambon City Classical environment, regarding the function of the reproductive organs, sexual behavior during courtship, and self-confidence problems, showed that 80% of adolescents stated that they lacked information. Meanwhile, regarding the role of parents who provide information about changes in body organs and entering puberty, 60% of respondents stated that they received from friends and / or read books, and only 40% received from parents [7]. The results of other studies that were similarly

carried out on students of SMP Negeri 20 Ambon City, in learning reproductive health using booklets showed that adolescents aged 14 years did not know the signs of puberty in boys and girls, and teenagers really wanted to know. Adolescents need accurate and correct information on adolescent reproductive health so as not to provide opportunities and threats for them. A study of the Maluku Protestant Church Research Institute (Balitbang GPM), on cross-Class issues, found a high level of problems besides the level of domestic violence, infidelity, divorce, young marriage, youth and youth involvement in drugs and free sex that occurs in families -Christian family. A socio-cultural reality which suggests that the rapid development and cultural distribution of urban communities has slowly changed the mechanical forces in the villages so that social control has shifted from the public sphere (society is becoming more and more ignorant) and is more focused on the family room, and health problems. reproductive organs as another variant of public health conditions whose handling has also been intervened[8]. Several programs were formulated, such as synergizing teaching materials for SMTPI adolescents regarding sex education and reproductive health as well as drafting the concept of parenting education for parents, have become the attention of the church and have been formulated in the Formulation of Service Master Patterns and Service Development Master Plan (PIP-RIPP) (GPM) 2016-2025 [8].

The results of this study indicate that one of the factors causing the emergence of free sex behavior in adolescents is the lack of communication between parents and adolescents. The approach between parents and adolescents sometimes becomes difficult when there are problems in the family, which in turn makes the function of the family as a child educator unable to run optimally, so that communication between parents and children does not work optimally [9]. The Whitakker study, suggests that positive communication between parents and children greatly helps young people to build individual values and to make healthy decisions about their reproduction. Communication between parents and adolescents is one of the reasons for the emergence of problems with sexual behavior deviations and sexual deviations, in normal circumstances, the first environment that a child comes into contact with is his parents, siblings, or perhaps close relatives who live with him [10]. According to Mulatuwa, it turns out that communication about sexual and reproductive health problems is very low, due to cultural

- Betty Antoinetha Sahertian, Lecturer at Poltekkes Kemenkes Maluku, Jl. Laksdya Leo Wattimena, Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: bettysahertian25@gmail.com
- Christiana Demaja Wilhelmina Sahertian, Lecturer at the Ambon State Christian Institute, Indonesia. E-mail: mayasahertian@gmail.com