

Community-Based Parenting Model to Stop HIV/AIDS Dissemination Due to Premarital Sexual Behavior of Adolescents

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Abstract. This research is motivated by the phenomenon of premarital sexual occurrence among adolescents that is increasing due to the maturity of teen sexuality and great curiosity, development of information technology, lack of communication within the family, and less community concern; the reasons that make premarital sexual behavior is more widespread. All efforts have been done to inculcate the good knowledge about sex through socialization, seminars, sexual education, and the like. Anyhow, various cases show that the free sex is still high and tends to increase. The increase of number of premarital sex occurrences has its relation to the increase of HIV/AIDS cases among adolescents. The Long-term goal of this research is the construction of a community based care models. In the first year, the research is carried out by a survey approach to identify the behavior of premarital sex of adolescents in Banyumas, to describe the knowledge of adolescents, parents and the community about the impact of sexual behavior towards HIV / AIDS in Banyumas, to describe the sexuality parenting and the problems that arise between parents and adolescents in Banyumas, to know the community involvement in the care of adolescent sexuality in Banyumas and to develop the community-based parenting models that can be applied to combat the spread of HIV / AIDS as a result of premarital sex behavior among adolescents in Banyumas. Data collection methods used were questionnaires, observation, interviews and focus group discussions. The subjects of the study included 100 teenagers, 25 community leaders who were interviewed and 30 participants of FGD. Quantitative data analysis used was frequency distribution and analysis of qualitative data used was interactive model. Results of the research in the first year show that: 1) Young people in rural areas consider premarital sexual behavior is something that is reasonable and customary. 2) The authoritative parenting parents have not been functioning properly since information about adolescent sexuality is still not comprehensive. 3) The role of the community is very important to be involved in the prevention of adolescent premarital sexual behavior. Members of the public have not given custody of sexuality for teens. 4) Knowledge of the community of adolescents and HIV / AIDS is still minimal and not having the proper way to provide care for sexuality. 5). The public has a view that solving the problem of premarital sexual behavior and HIV / AIDS must involve many parties with a way to build closeness of the parents and the entire community that should seriously work together to prevent the sexual behavior .6). The community-based parenting model is developed through the empowerment of peers, parents, teachers, community leaders and the government in the process of parenting adolescents.

Keywords: *Parenting, community-based, premarital sexual behavior*

Introduction

The phenomenon of premarital sexual occurrence among adolescents that is increasing is caused by the maturity of teen sexuality and great curiosity, development of information technology, lack of communication within the family, and less community concern, the reasons that make premarital sexual behavior is more widespread. All efforts have been done to inculcate the good knowledge about sex through socialization, seminars, sexual education, and the like. Anyhow, various cases show that the free sex is still high and tends to increase. The increase of number of premarital sex occurrences has its relation to the increase of HIV/AIDS cases among adolescents. Social problems in adolescents require the attention of all parties because the future of Indonesia is on the quality of the young generation.

The issue of premarital sex among teenagers is a community issue because teenagers are part of the community, and the development of adolescents to be maturity still requires attention from all circles, namely the elderly, the environment and society. Adult responsibility around teens is to guide and deliver adolescents into future generations. But in reality, the environment around the teen gives less concern for

the youth lifestyle that is freer and freer because there is a presumption that parenting of teenagers is the duty of the parents.

It is required the active participation of society to engage citizens from the age of children to adults in activities for planting and strengthening moral values because socialization in childhood largely determine the shape of one's personality. Environment mostly influences the development of adolescents, so it is natural that the environment also participate coloring patterns of care provided by parents for teens (Edwards, 2006). Targets to be achieved through a community approach are to improve and optimize the welfare (well-being) of communities and individuals with innovative and alternative management by collaborating with community members and related parties. This indicates that the family, school, community, and the community is responsible for providing a safe and healthy environment for young people to be able to live their lives as good as possible (Berns 1997).

This study, in terms of theoretical, will formulate a model of community parenting that is considered to be effective in preventing the spread of HIV / AIDS caused by the behavior of premarital sex among adolescents. This community parenting model will be better because the more parties involved besides parents, the better the adolescents will be monitored; moreover, there is cooperation between the relevant parties so that each party indirectly gains the insight and knowledge of parenting adolescents who are going to be mature. Indirectly getting additional knowledge as the result of interactions with others will bring great benefits in the prevention of pre-marital sexual behavior among adolescents.

In practical terms, the results of this study can be used as a basis for government policy making by empowering the community potential. Community-based care model will be formulated through this research, so that it can be applied to prevent premarital sexual behavior among adolescents, which in turn can reduce the incidence of HIV / AIDS among adolescents. To overcome the current situation, this requires the involvement of other parties; one of which is to empower the institutions that already exist in the community such as; Posyandu (Integrated Service Post), PKK, social and religious organizations, youth organizations, even local village government.

Theoretical Review

Parenting

Parenting is closely related to the ability of a family or household and the community in terms of giving attention, time and support to meet the physical, mental, and social needs of the adolescents who are in a period of growth as well as for other family members (Engel, 1997). Parents, in terms of care, have several definitions, namely the mother, father, or someone who will lead in a new life, a guard, and a protector. Parents are someone who accompany and guide all stages of adolescent growth, care, protect, and direct a new life in every stage of adolescent development (Brooks, 2001).

Brooks (2001) also defines parenting as a process that refers to a series of actions and interactions that parents do to support the development of adolescents. Parenting process is not a one-way relationship in which parents influence adolescents but more than that, parenting is a process of interaction between parents and young people who are influenced by cultural and social institutions where adolescents grow up. Parenting is a lengthy process, so the parenting process will include 1) the interaction between teenagers, parents, and community environment, 2) adjustment of the necessities of life and temperament of adolescents with their parents, 3) the fulfillment of the responsibility for raising and meeting the needs of adolescents, 4) process for and against the existence of adolescents and parents, and 5) the process of reducing the risk and the protection of individual and social environment (Berns 1997).

Hoghghi (2004) states that parenting includes a variety of activities that aims to make adolescent able to develop optimally and able to survive well. Parenting principle according Hoghghi does not emphasize on who (actors), but more emphasis on the activities of development and youth education. Therefore parenting includes physical, emotional and social care.

Some definitions of parenting show that parenting is a process of constant interaction between parents and adolescents that aims to encourage the growth and development of adolescents optimally, either physically, mentally or socially, as a process of interaction and socialization that cannot be separated from social culture in which adolescents grow up.

Community

Community comes from the Latin, *communitas*, which is derived from the word *communis*, which means society, public or many people. According to Soenarno (2002), the definition of a community is the identification and social interaction that are built with various dimensions of functional requirements. According to Herman (2008), the Community is a group of people who care for each other more than they should, where a closely personal relationship between members of the community happened because of their shared interest or values.

Community-Based Parenting

Parents often follow the ways people are doing in raising adolescents, habits of surrounding communities in raising teenagers, because the patterns are considered successful in educating adolescents towards maturity (Edwards, 2006). Parents expect adolescence later to be well accepted in the community; therefore, culture or social custom of raising adolescents also affects every parent in providing parenting for their adolescents (Anwar, 2000).

Cole (1993) in Brooks (2001) states that the risk factors in the community that may affect the socialization intelligence and capability of youth are neighborhood environment that is not comfortable and safe, injustice that arises from differences of race / ethnicity / ethnic, community which most of the members are unemployed, and extreme poverty that occurs in the community. This indicates that parenting adolescents that is done by the parents is closely linked to the environment where the family resides. Adolescents, parents, and the community have an important role in a process of parenting, and the role of each is affected by two other roles.

Pre-marital Sexual Behavior

Sexual behavior as a pleasure-seeking behavior from sexual relationship either from dating, relationships, and prostitution patterns often occurs in adolescents. This assumption is reasonable because the youth, which is called adolescence (Monks et al, 2001), was a transitional period. One period, childhood time, has been passed, but on the other hand they have not been considered mature. Adolescence is marked by the start of puberty, and at the same time there is also the physical and psychological growth. Physical growth in adolescents develops quickly, and can be observed directly. Adolescents will experience changes in body shape, height, hormonal changes, and the increase of sexual drive as well as signs of primary and secondary sex as a result from maturation process.

Along with the development of reproductive organs start to grow toward perfection, Hurlock (2000) states that the first developmental tasks associated with adolescents sexuality that must be controlled is the formation of new and more mature relationships with the opposite sex. These activities later lead to a pattern of sexual behavior that is called by people dating. Premarital sexual behavior are all sorts of measures such as holding hands, kissing, making out, until intercourse done with the encouragement of sexual desire, that is conducted prior to legal marriage bond (Simanjuntak, 2005).

HIV/AIDS

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) belongs to retroviruses familia. White blood cells that are attacked by HIV in patients infected are T lymphocytes cells (CD4) that functions in the immune system (immune) of the body. HIV multiplies itself in the infected lymphocytes and damages the cells, causing impaired immune system, and the immune system gradually declined (Daili, FS, 2009).

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms immune system damage; it is not an inherited disease, but is made from the results of transmission. The disease is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). This disease has become an International issue because in a relatively short time there have been an increasing number of patients and it plagues many countries. Currently there is no effective vaccine or cure for HIV / AIDS prevention, causing anxiety in the world (Widoyono, 2005).

Daily, F.S. (2009) states that the virus enters the human body mainly through the medium of blood, semen and vaginal secretions. Most (75%) transmission occurs through sexual intercourse. HIV is classified as a retrovirus that has genetic material RNA. When the virus enters the body of the patient (host cells), then the virus RNA is converted into DNA by the enzyme reverse transcriptase owned by HIV. Pro-virus DNA is then integrated into host cells and further programmed to form the viral genes. The incubation period of 6 months to 5 years, during the 6-8 week window period is the time when the body is

infected with HIV but has not been detected by laboratory tests; a person with HIV can survive for 5 years. If it is not treated, the disease will manifest as AIDS. Clinical symptoms appear as the disease that is not typical, such as: Diarrhea, wide oral candidiasis, lymphocytic interstitial pneumonia, chronic encephalopathy.

AIDS symptoms arise 5-10 years after getting infected by HIV. Some people have no symptoms when first infected. meanwhile, others are experiencing flu-like symptoms, including fever, loss of appetite, weight loss, weakness and swelling of the lymph channels. These symptoms usually disappear within a week to a month, and virus can remain dormant (inactive) for several years. However, the virus continues to weaken the immune system, leaving the individual increasingly unable to fight opportunistic infections.

The disease is transmitted through a variety of ways, for example through body fluids such as blood, genital fluid, semen and breast milk. Viruses also exist in saliva, tears and urine but with a very low concentration. HIV is not reported to exist in tears and sweat. Transmission can be through sexual intercourse; either vaginal, oral, or anal sex with a person. It is the most common, covering 70-80% of the total cases worldwide. Transmission is easier when there is a venereal disease lesions with ulceration or inflammation of tissues such as genital herpes, syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, chancroid, and trichomoniasis.

Research Methodology

Research Approach

This study used mixed methods (mixed methods); This is a qualitative method that is supported by quantitative data, particularly through surveys. According to Cresswell (2012), this method is increasingly popular because of the fact that the research methodology is constantly evolving and growing. This method utilizes the power of qualitative and quantitative methods as well. Thus, besides relying on human beings as tools, analyzing the data inductively, being descriptive, being more concerned with process than results, and the results of the research agreed by both parties namely researchers and research subjects, this study also uses surveys as a method to explore and analyze the data.

Location of the Study

This study took place in the Cilongok sub-district because this place has been used as a target / location of research in previous studies. Cilongok sub-district is the region with the highest adolescents population in Banyumas. Based on data regarding the number of teenagers from 20 villages in the district Cilongok Banyumas, there were 10,360 adolescents ranging in age from 10-22 years old. The purpose of the districts chosen as the location is to build up continuity with the previous studies, so that the depth of the results of this study is expected to become more optimal. In addition, by doing research in the same location, communication links between researchers become better because they have met in previous studies. Determining the location of these studies also considers the limitations of time and research funds and resources for the data collection process.

Location of the study, defined by purposive sampling, was in Cilongok village, Pernasidi Village, Cikidang Village, Karanglo Village, Karangtengah Village, Panembangan Village, Sokawera Village, Rancamaya Village, Gununglurah Village and Sambirata Village. The choice of location is based on the consideration that the location represents the District Cilongok transition to the category of village and traditional villages. Respondents in this study were 10 (ten) adolescents from each village, two (2) members from village communities as well as five (5) community leaders from the schools in the district Cilongok. So in total there were 100 adolescents' respondents and 25 community members.

Technique of Determining Data Sources

Source of data in this study consists of primary data and secondary data. The primary data is obtained directly from the main subject, the supporting subject and observations. Secondary data was in a form of files, documents or statistical data related to the topic of this research.

Data Validity

The validity of the data in this study was tested by means of triangulation (Moleong: 2010). This is a technique of data validity checking that utilizes something out of data for checking purposes or as a comparison against the main data.

Technique of Data Collection

To collect both primary and secondary data, it was conducted interviews and observations with the type of observer as participant (Sunarto: 2000). For this type of observations, researcher appeared in the study for a short time while interview guide (structured questionnaire) is used in the interview to facilitate the focus of the talks. For completeness of data, this study would also use a questionnaire that serves as a tool to explore the facts and Focus Group Discussion to determine the community's role in parenting adolescents. For the type of these observations, researchers had only been in the study in the short term, while the interview is used to guide the interview (structured questionnaire) to facilitate the focus of the talks. For completeness of data, this study also uses a questionnaire that serves as a tool to explore the facts and Focus Group Discussion to determine the community's role in parenting adolescents.

Data Processing and Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative analysis with interactive analysis model (Milles and Huberman: 1992), its components consist of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion to the process of data collection in the form of a cycle. It means that when the data is collected and then reduced, researcher presents the data, draws temporary conclusions and then down again to the field. And so on until the researchers believe that the data has been saturated and can be deduced. Data from the questionnaire will be analyzed by calculating the frequency distribution.

Result and Discussion

Results of the study are grouped into two parts: general data and specific data is presented in the form of diagrams and tables below:

Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of the respondents can be seen in Table 5.1 which consists of teens, sex, religion, and education level. The respondents of this study ranged from 13-21 years old, representing the transition from childhood to adulthood. In accordance with the meaning that the Young are human in their teenagers. In adolescence, humans cannot be called an adult but cannot also be called children. Adolescence is a transition period of human children to adulthood.

Description of Parenting

Almost all the parents of the respondents have an authoritative parenting style that is 95% of the respondents surveyed, 4% of authoritarian parenting, 1% neglecting permissive parenting, and there is no permissive coddling parenting. The result of these studies show that most parenting care is authoritative parenting with 95%. Authoritative parenting is parenting that prioritize the interests of the child, without any hesitate to control them. Based on the research findings, effective parenting (authoritative) if done properly can create a positive perception on premarital sex because of the openness between parents and children. But any kind of parenting that is applied parents will be in vain if it is not supported by the role of all stakeholders, such as teachers, community and health workers. So that the control and supervision needs to be done on the mass media and the Internet containing pornography. Supervision and guidance of all parties to the perceptions and behavior of adolescents can be controlled in accordance with the values and norms.

Parenting requires a skill of its own as well as daily works. Parents cannot rely on the knowledge to educate teens on what their parents did in their time, or based on what the friends or neighbors say. Parenting attitude of parents is strongly influenced by socio-economic factors which include factors of income, occupation and education of parents. In general, parents with a higher socio-economic status can have a better income, employment, and education, while parents from lower socioeconomic have low incomes, do not have the skills, and low education (in common). Attitudes can be altered or changed in many ways, through changing attitudes components. While the factors that affect change in attitude are personal experience, culture, others who are considered important, the mass media, institutions and educational institutions and religious institutions, as well as emotional factors within the individual.

Description of Sexual Behavior Before Marriage

From the results of questionnaires given to teens in Cilongok subdistrict, it was obtained the following results:

The data collected showed that the behavior of adolescent premarital sex as much as 22% were positive behavior and 4% premarital sex behavior is very positive. Data acquired 40% of teens respondents including medium category have the notion that the phenomenon of adolescent premarital sex can be said not mischief anymore, but something that is reasonable and customary. Teenagers who have a negative premarital sexual behavior were 34%. Sexual activity is considered normal by teenagers in dating that can lead to premarital sexual behavior. The location of the research in rural areas shows that basically premarital sexual behavior has become a lifestyle for youth in urban and rural regions. In this period, sexual behavior also slants the lives of teenagers. As for the meaning of sexual behavior is all behavior driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex or the same sex.

According to Sarwono (2007), sexual behavior is behavior that is driven by sexual desire, whether opposite sex or same sex. The forms of this behavior can vary, ranging from feelings of attracted to each other to the behavior of dating, courtship and intercourse. Most of behavior indeed does not affect anything, especially if there is no social or physical consequences that can be caused. However, in most of the other sexual behaviors, the impact could be quite serious, such as guilt, depression, anger, mental tension and confusion to the social role.

Besides, it was obtained the historical data dating in adolescents in the study site is as much as 72% of teenagers who had dated and only 28% of teens who had never dated. Courtship or dating is based on the interaction of heterosexual love, mercy and compassion as well as giving and completing to each other. Courtship/ dating time is one of the common time done by individuals who begin to enter their adolescence. Physical and psychological development in adolescents allows the interest in the opposite sex and the desire to form relationships and friendship, commonly called as courtship (dating). Courtship is an activity that is closely related to culture. Courtship in early age is a part of promiscuity in which promiscuity is one of the causes of juvenile delinquency.

The Community Opinion About Sex Behavior Before Marriage in Teens.

The results of the interview obtained by the research findings are as follows:

Knowledge on Sexual Organs in Humans

Community knowledge about sexual organs include the genitals in both men and women.

Knowledge on the Functions of Sexual Organs

Community knowledge about the functioning of the sexual organs is still oriented as a tool for sexual intercourse.

Knowledge on the Transition Childhood to Adolescence (Puberty)

Community knowledge about the transition of childhood to adolescence was limited to physical changes experienced by teenagers.

The Role of the Community to Give Teenagers Knowledge About Sexual Organs

Most of the community members had never provided an explanation of the changes experienced by teenagers physically, psychologically or sexually.

Teenagers' Response at the Time to Get Guidance on Sexuality

Community members expressed that the teenagers are really enthusiastic, curious, excited when they get the information relating to the development of sexuality.

Feeling Experienced When Explaining the Issue of Sexuality in Adolescents

The feelings experienced by community members when explaining the issue of sexuality are awkward, shy, afraid of the words spoken wrongly, nervous, anxious, worried, not confident when explaining the issue of sexuality in adolescents.

Supporting Things When Describing the Issue of Sexuality

Most of the community members have not known yet how to explain the problems of sexuality in adolescents. But some suggest to apply the approach of religion or the teachings of the Qur'an to give an explanation on the subject of sexuality with a more attractive methods for teenagers.

The Difficulties Faced When Having to Explain the Issue of Sexuality in Adolescents

The difficulties faced were that the skills of communicating with teenagers is still minimal, they have not mastered the material related to adolescent sexuality, have no insight into adolescent development.

Knowledge of Parenting Sexuality

Most members of the community do not understand about sexuality care. Some argue that nurturing sexuality is not taboo. Teens must know about the consequences and dangers of premarital sex. Sexuality parenting can make teens protect themselves from an early age.

The Right Age to Give the Sexuality Care Given to Children

Community members found the right age to give sexuality care is from an early age, primary and secondary school so that the child has been given in accordance with the provisions in their era.

Parenting Interests of Sexuality for Teens

All respondents interviewed answered that it was important to be given parenting on adolescent sexuality.

Parenting Themes of Sexuality that can be Given to Teenagers

Most members of the community do not understand the theme that is suitable for the material of adolescent sexuality parenting. There is the opinion of some members of the community expressed about sexuality parenting themes include social boundaries, reproduction, sexually transmitted diseases, pornography, nakedness and danger of free sex.

Attitudes or Behaviors as Well as any Questions that Indicated Adolescent Sexuality-Related Issues

Attitudes and behavior of adolescent issues related to sexuality that there are teenagers who are proud and happy to tell when they are having sex, like dating (tandem, holding hands and even kissing), like dressed open, like to collect pictures of porn, having dating at night, arriving home till dawn. Teenage girls wear skimpy clothing during get-togethers gang (group of promiscuity). The rampant drug abuse, drunkenness, disrespectful and disappearance of manners and shame, promiscuity. Teens like to ask about dating, masturbation, wet dreams, menstruation and sexual sense.

How to Deal with Attitudes or Behaviors as Well as Questions Related to Sexuality Issues

Most of the community members do not know the right way to overcome the problem of adolescent sexual behavior. There is an opinion for advising, giving a good example, providing clear boundaries, firmness parents, there should be strict rules of society, care socialization of sexuality to the parents and children.

The Most Active Role Figures Give an Explanation About Sexuality in Children

Parents, teachers, religious teachers, juvenile associations, peer environment, community leaders, youth, social organizations.

Experience for Having Guidance on Sexuality Previously

Members of the community who had received guidance about sexuality is a member association of youth and under 30 years old. The information was obtained from health workers and teachers. Community members who are 40 or older have not received the guidance of sexuality by parents.

From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that basically the role of the community is very important to be involved in the prevention of adolescent premarital sexual behavior. Members of the public must support each other to provide sexuality parenting for adolescents. The minimal community knowledge about adolescent and the proper way to provide care for sexuality need to be formulated in community based care models. Research indicates that creating a safe and friendly environment for the growth and development of adolescents, ranging from the family, the neighborhood and the school become necessary at this time to create a strong and qualified generation. As has been explained about the theoretical concept of parenting, parenting is a process of direct interaction between parents and adolescents in which parents have a major role to care for, protect and directs in every stage of adolescent development so that teens will be able to be responsible in personal and social life. Parenting is a process that involves the mutual interaction of two parties (teenagers and adults) who continuously ensure the health and survival of youth, preparing youth in order to become an adult who is financially independent,

and become an adult who can interact socially and behave positive impersonal (Martin & Colbert, 1997; Brooks, 2001). In this reciprocal relationship, the behavior of parents can be a reaction to adolescent behavior. In contrast, adolescent behavior can also be a reaction to the treatment of parents or what is being assumed. Campbell (2005) states that influences of cultural and surrounding communities are also considered relevant as an influential factor in the formation of adolescent behavior.

The definition reaffirm that the family is a major institution and the first to introduce the values to teenagers and parenting plays an important role in the process. Family, in this case, especially the elderly, as actors in the parenting process cannot be separated from the environment in which a family resides.

The Community Knowledge of Youth and HIV / AIDS

Data obtained on knowledge about adolescent community is 4% in high category, as much as 89% in the medium category, and 16% in low. It can be interpreted that the community knowledge about adolescent still defines adolescence as a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. Respondents do not understand that it actually occurs in adolescents in addition to physical changes, also occurs maturity sexual organ. The biggest influence of mental development of adolescents is the growth of the body (the body becomes more in the length and height). Furthermore, it began functioning of reproductive organs (marked with menstruation in women and wet dreams in men) and signs of secondary sexual grow, causing easy sexual activity (especially among adolescents) followed by sex.

In addition, the data was also obtained that the community members already have a basic knowledge of HIV / AIDS 16% in high category, 68% in moderate category and 16% in low categories. Community knowledge about HIV / AIDS has not been comprehensively. Efforts to improve the knowledge of HIV / AIDS in a comprehensive manner in the community is a control activities in the upstream whose success will contribute greatly to the achievement of the purpose of controlling HIV / AIDS as a whole, namely reducing to as low as possible. Government efforts at mission control program of HIV / AIDS is improving public health through community empowerment. Therefore, one of the empowerment strategies in the National AIDS Control Programme is a comprehensive effort to increase knowledge about the population aged 15-24 years with HIV / AIDS. In this case, the hard work and synergy with all stakeholders needs to be maintained since 2014 on, 95% of this age group should already have the knowledge in question. But the reality on the results of this study showed that basic knowledge about HIV / AIDS at community members who become representatives of the general public is still not satisfying.

In addition to basic knowledge about HIV / AIDS, it was obtained the data on perceptions of community members about HIV / AIDS which 20% have a high category, 64% of respondents have a perception of the medium category and 16% have a perception of low category. From these data, it indicates that public perception of HIV / AIDS is still not satisfactory because the community assumed that PLWA (people living with HIV/AIDS) is dangerous and should be shunned. Therefore, it needs a socialization of HIV / AIDS in the society, especially in rural society. Socialization is necessary so that people can be aware of their bad perception of PLWA (people living with HIV/AIDS).

One strategy to prevent premarital sexual behavior as well as to reduce the spread of HIV / AIDS among adolescents is through community-based care. Community-based care on sexuality given early will facilitate adolescent to have the desired attitudes and behavior that is the responsible attitudes and behavior. Information concerning the issue of sexuality given by those who have been trained and be responsible should be given as early as possible.

Efforts to Prevent HIV / AIDS as a Result of Pre-Marital Sexual Behavior among Adolescents

The research findings show that the public argue that the issue of premarital sexual behavior and HIV / AIDS must involve many parties. Here are the results from the opinion of teenagers, parents and community leaders to address premarital sexual behavior.

Unit	Form of actions
Family	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Families should give guidance to teenagers to be careful in their relationship, give an understanding of the bad effects of sex behavior that is on the contrary with religious rules. 2. Family supervise the use of media 3. Family increase supervision of their children to be able to coordinate with the school 4. Guidance parents make rules in adolescents
Neighbor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If it is found that teenagers look infected free sex behavior then they should be immediately reminded. 2. Being a partner in caring for adolescents 3. Give a warning if there is a neighbor / adolescent whose behavior is against the politeness/ ethics in a neighborhood Do not keep silent 4. Keep an eye on teenagers in their relationship
Community organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide counseling 2. Hold regular meetings 3. Participate to oversee media stall 4. Hold a partnership to create a curfew in the neighborhood 5. Socialize to every citizen of each 6. Maintain orderliness and security of villages and provide guidance to adolescents so that they have positive activities
Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Placing government municipal police / security forces in places which indicated a place of prostitution. 2. Restrictions on licensing places of localization and internet café 3. Set the broadcast time and organize how the programs / shows on television that will certainly be watched by all circles. In terms of clothing, governments should regulate how appropriate clothing worn / watched by all circles. 4. Dismantling or rehabilitate the place suspected as a localization to become a more useful place, for example places of worship 5. The Laws of Marriage need to be tight 6. Village and sub-district government are ready to take action against any person caught engaging in immoral 7. Fostering, providing guidance to the public in order to maintain the existing norms

The main approach is to build closeness of the parents and the entire community to be properly – the real cooperation to prevent free sex. For example: parents provide explanations and guidance, neighbors rebuked when there are adolescents' awkward behaviors, schools perform control and guidance according to existing procedures in schools, community organizations embrace a wide range of components to manage or maintain the environment around, the government facilitates the government's need in the village to take precautions and to formulate regulations that can be enforced by the entire community.

Conclusion

- a. Premarital sexual behavior of teenagers in rural areas in Cilongok as much as 22% were positive behavior, 4% premarital sex behavior is very positive. Data acquired 40% of respondents teens including medium category have the notion that the phenomenon of adolescent premarital sex can be said not mischief again, but something that is reasonable and customary. Teenagers who have a negative premarital sexual behavior as much as 34%. Sexual activity is considered normal by teenagers in dating that can lead to premarital sexual behavior. The location of existing research in rural areas shows that basically premarital sexual behavior has become a lifestyle for youth in urban and rural regions.
- b. Parenting parents according to the respondents to have an authoritative parenting style that is 95% of the respondents surveyed, 4% of authoritarian parenting, 1% neglecting permissive parenting, and no indulgent permissive parenting.

- c. The role of the community is very important to be involved in the prevention of adolescent premarital sexual behavior. Members of the public must support each other to provide sexuality parenting for adolescents.
- d. Community knowledge about adolescent was still minimal so that the proper way to provide the sexuality parenting needs to be formulated in community based care models.
- e. Community knowledge about adolescents is 4% higher, as much as 89% in the medium category, and the low 16%. It can be interpreted that the community knowledge about adolescent still defines adolescence as a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. Respondents do not understand that actually it occurs physical changes, also occurs maturity sexual organs in adolescents.
- f. Basic knowledge about HIV / AIDS is 16% in higher category, 68% in moderate category and 16% in lower categories.
- g. Perceptions of community members about HIV / AIDS which 20% have a high category, 64% of respondents have a perception of the medium category and 16% have a perception of low category.
- h. Society has the view that the issue of premarital sexual behavior and HIV / AIDS must involve many parties. The main approach is to build closeness of the parents and the entire community to be properly –Real cooperation to prevent premarital sex behavior.
- i. Community care-based models developed through the empowerment of peers, parents, teachers, community leaders and the government in the process of parenting adolescents

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