



Role of Ninik Mamak in the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS in Minangkabau

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Abstract

Background: West Sumatra is ranked 19th regarding the highest number of HIV cases with 541 HIV cases and 258 AIDS cases. Meanwhile in the city of Padang the HIV incidence rate in 2019 was 287 cases. Objective: Is there a relationship between the role of Ninik Mamak and HIV/AIDS risk behavior? Results: As many as 59.61% of respondents behaved at risk of HIV/AIDS and as many as 51.92% of respondents stated that Ninik Mamak played a role in controlling HIV/AIDS. There is a relationship between the role of Ninik Mamak and HIV/AIDS risk behavior (P-value = 0.002). Conclusion: There is a relationship between the role of Ninik Mamak and HIV/AIDS risk behavior.

Keywords: role, Ninik Mamak, HIV/AIDS, Risk Behavior, Minangkabau

Introduction

The incidence of HIV/AIDS is still high and continues to increase. In 2019 there were 37.9 million people living with HIV in the world. As many as 770,000 people died from related diseases in 2019 (UNAIDS, 2019a) (Asia, 2020)(WHO, 2017). Report from the Indonesian Ministry of Health in the field of P2P in 2019 in Indonesia there were 50,282 cases of HIV and 7,036 cases of AIDS. (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2017) (RI, 2018) (RI, 2019) West Sumatra is ranked 19th regarding the highest number of HIV cases with a total of 541 HIV cases and 258 AIDS cases. (Basic Health Research, 2018)(P2P, 2020)(RI Ministry of Health, 2020) Meanwhile in the city In Padang, the HIV incidence rate in 2019 was 287 cases. (Padang, 2017).

The government program for controlling STIs, HIV and AIDS has been running in Indonesia for approximately 33 years since the discovery of the first AIDS case in 1987. Currently, the program that regulates HIV/AIDS prevention is contained in Presidential Decree

No. 124/2016 in the formation of the KPA and Minister of Health Regulation No. 21/2013. In dealing with HIV/AIDS, the government has done a lot but it is still not optimal, as can be seen from the results of Sri Handayani's research (2016), which states that there is still a lack of clear duties and integration of each KPA member in dealing with HIV/AIDS. (Sri Handayani, Eliza Arman, 2018) According to Aniqwom (2016), it is necessary to have a social culture in preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

The increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS occurs in various ethnicities, religions and cultures. Minangkabau is a culture that originates from West Sumatra Province. Minang is a tribe that adheres to the philosophy of Adat Basandi Syarak, Syarak Basandi kitabullah or customs that are based/supported by Islamic religious law, which means that in Minangkabau culture the existing norms are guided by Islamic religious law which is adhered to by the majority of Minangkabau people. Minangkau has perfect leadership known as Tigo AWA Sajarangan consisting of penghulu (upstream handler/head of the people), alim ulama (people who understand religion) and cadiak clever (educated people). The Islamic religion in its book forbids adultery, LGBT activities, the consumption of alcohol and drugs which are media for transmitting HIV/AIDS. So this act is also prohibited by custom under the leadership of Tungku Tigo Sarangangan, one of whom is Ninik Mamak. Ninik Mamak or better known as penghulu is a traditional (functional customary) leader in Minangkabau who is a traditional leader.

HL theory. Bloom stated that factors that influence the incidence of disease include lifestyle, environment, health services and genetic factors. Research conducted by Sri Handayani, et al (2017) shows that traditional stakeholders have a role in the incidence of HIV/AIDS. In Minangkabau, society is also regulated by a provision called custom which is led by the Tigo Sajarangan stove. (Sri Handayani, Eliza Arman, 2018) Chancy S. Chimatiro, et al (2020) stated that community leaders have a very big role in helping young people. those with HIV status or not, both in providing advice, encouraging, regulating and limiting cultural practices, formulating laws and regulations and handling complaints of sexual harassment. (Aisyah, 2019) UNAIDS and Stop Aids Alliance (2015) stated that community leaders and the community influence successful control of HIV/AIDS. (UNAIDS, 2015)(UNAIDS, 2019b)(UNAIDS, 2018a)(UNAIDS, 2018b)(UNAIDS, 2018b) The formulation of this research is "What is the role of Ninik Mamak in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in Minangkabau"

Literature Review

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)/ HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a pathogen that attacks the human immune system, especially all cells that have CD 4+ markers on their surface such as macrophages and T lymphocytes. AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) is an immunosuppressive condition that is closely related to various opportunistic infections, secondary neoplasms, as well as certain neurologic manifestations due to HIV infection (Astari, 2009).

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a retrovirus, which means it consists of a single strand of viral RNA that enters the host cell nucleus and is transcribed into the host's DNA when infecting the host. AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is a viral disease that causes the immune system to collapse due to human immunodeficiency infection (HIV), and for most sufferers death within 10 years after diagnosis (Corwin, 2009). AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) or a collection of various disease symptoms due to a decrease in an individual's immune system due to HIV (Hasdianah et al, 2014). According to UNAIDS (2017), the risk groups for contracting HIV/AIDS are as follows: Injecting drug users: use needles interchangeably, Sex workers and their clients: limited education and opportunities for a decent life force them to become sex workers, Men who have sex with men, Prisoners, Seafarers and workers in the transportation sector and Migrant workers: having risky sexual relations such as sexual violence, sexual relations with HIV-infected people without protection, visiting local prostitutes/complexes and buying sex (Ernawati, 2016).

Minangkabau Natural Culture

Customary law is basically all legal regulations that contain the provisions of the customs of the entire Indonesian nation, most of which are unwritten laws, in their diverse state considering that the Indonesian nation consists of hundreds of ethnic groups, each of which has its own customs. customs based on each person's view of life. The pioneer of the use of the term customary law at the beginning was Snouk Hurgronje who coined the term *adatrecht* in his work *De Atjehers*, which discussed the customs of the Acehnese ethnic group. Furthermore, the use of the term Customary Law was also pioneered by Van Vollenhoven (Ridwan, 1989).

According to F.D. Holleman, mentions four things as the nature of customary law, namely religio-magical, communal, cash and concrete. These four characteristics are basically the principles from which customary legal norms are born. In Minangkabau custom, Tungku Tigo Sajarangan is a combination of three leaders in Minangkabau. The three leaders are: Penghulu, Cadiak Pandai, and Alim Ulama. These three leaders are one unit like the three legs of a furnace. Between the three legs of the stove, they are essentially equally strong and sturdy in ruling the nagari-nagari in Minangkabau (Muzzamil, 2004) (Kemal, 2009).

Understanding Tungku Tigo Sajarangan Leadership according to Minangkabau customary law is called Tungku Tigo Sajarangan Leadership, which is divided into: Penghulu, Cerdik Pandai, Alim Ulama. Penghulu is the term for Ninik Mamak traditional leaders who have the title of datuk. As a leader, the headman is responsible and obliged to look after the members of his clan, tribe and nagari. Penghulu is responsible for problems in society. The prince is not inherited by his children as in feudal society, but by his nephews who are related by blood. "Cadiak Pandai" is a scholar, namely a person who knows and understands general affairs in everyday life. In Minangkabau tradition, cadiaks are as clever as religious scholars. The position of cadiak intelligent is not inherited like panghulu. But it is obtained because the person has knowledge and intellect so that he is respected and used as a role model in society. Formally, the leadership system in West Sumatra is held by intelligent people as people who have knowledge in the broadest sense. In everyday reality, Cerdik Pandai is a person who has mastered knowledge, whether traditional knowledge, religious knowledge or science. One of the leadership elements in Minangkabau is the Alim Ulama. The existence of Muslim Scholars

is really needed as an element of leadership in Minangkabau. Alim ulama in his leadership went hand in hand with other leaders in Minangkabau such as panghulu, Ninik Mamak. Ulama scholars function more as builders of the faith and morals of nagari children, ulama scholars do not only belong to a clan or tribe but belong to the nagari. The nature of the ulama's service is religious (Iqbal, 2017) (Azra, 2011).

Research Method

The method used in this research is descriptive research with quantitative methods. (Ansori, 2020) Quantitative research with a cross sectional design using a survey approach using an instrument in the form of a questionnaire to analyze the role of Ninik Mamak in controlling HIV/AIDS risk behavior in adolescents. The research will be conducted in Padang City, Payakumbuh City, Fifty Cities Regency, Bukittinggi City and Pasaman Regency in West Sumatra Province. The research procedures that will be carried out are data collection, data analysis and data interpretation. Data was collected using a questionnaire with data sources namely primary and secondary data. Data were analyzed computerized using SPSS univariate and bivariate.

Result/Findings

The characteristics of the respondents can be seen as follows:

Table 4.1. Respondent Characteristics

	F	%
Respondent Characteristics		
Age		
10 - 14 Years	40	38,46
15 - 19 Years	50	48,07
20 - 24 Years	14	13,46
Gender		
Female	53	50,96
Male	51	49,03
Education		
Elementary school	3	2,88
Junior high school	23	22,11
Senior high school	42	40,38
Academy/ College	36	34,61
Status Perkawinan		
Merried	21	20.19
Not Merried	83	79.80

Based on the table, it can be seen that 38.46% of respondents had an age in the range of 10 to 14 years and 48.07%. More than half of the respondents, namely 50.96% of respondents 50.96%. Meanwhile, if we look at the respondents' last education, 40.38% had a high school graduate education background. 79.80% of respondents were not married.

Table 4.2. Behavior

Behavior	f	%
Risk	62	59,61
No Risk	42	40,38
Total	104	100

From the table above, it can be seen that 59.61% of respondents behaved at risk of HIV/AIDS. Meanwhile, 40.38% of respondents were not at risk. As many as 59.61% of respondents behaved at risk of HIV/AIDS. Meanwhile, 40.38% of respondents were not at risk. This research is in line with Marni and Nita's research entitled The Relationship between Behavior at Risk of Infecting HIV in Adolescents with Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Prevention in Wonogiri, which states that 22.7% of adolescents behave badly. Health risk behavior is defined as behavior with potential negative effects on health such as risk of disease and injury. Health risk behaviors vary in different age groups, environments, and cultures.

The researcher's assumption is that the high level of adolescent risk behavior is due to the easy access for adolescents to carry out activities that pose a risk of HIV/AIDS and the low exposure of adolescents to information about HIV/AIDS. So it is recommended that the role of local health centers collaborate with schools in providing information about HIV/AIDS to teenagers.

Table 4.3. Ninik Mamak

Ninik Mamak	f	%
Role	50	48,07
Not Role	54	51,92
Total	104	100

From the table above, it can be seen that 51.92% of respondents stated that Ninik Mamak plays a role in controlling HIV/AIDS. Meanwhile, 48.07% of respondents stated that Ninik Mamak had no role. As many as 51.92% of respondents stated that Ninik Mamak plays a role in controlling HIV/AIDS. Meanwhile, 48.07% of respondents stated that Ninik Mamak had no role. Ninik Mamak or better known as penghulu is a traditional (functional customary) leader in Minangkabau. Ninik Mamak leadership is traditional leadership.

Table 4.6. The Relationship between Ninik Mamak and Adolescent Behavior

Perilaku	Ninik Mamak				Total		P - value
	Not Role		Role		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
No Risk	45	43,26	17	16,346	62	59.61	0,002
Risk	12	11,538	30	28,84	42	40,384	

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Total	57	54,8 07	47	45,19	104	100
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From the table above, it can be seen that 11.538% of respondents stated that Ninik Mamak had no role and had HIV/AIDS risk behavior. Meanwhile, 28.84% of respondents were not at risk and were not at risk of HIV/AIDS. There is a relationship between the role of Ninik Mamak and HIV/AIDS risk behavior (P-value = 0.002).

This research is in line with research by Abdul Gafar, Syahrul in 2021 entitled *The Role of Ninik Mamak in Preventing and Reducing the Risk of HIV/AIDS in Adolescents in Solok City 2019* which states that the majority of Ninik Mamak have not played their role optimally in implementing and instilling Minangkabau Traditional and Cultural values. to teenage nephews about preventing and reducing the risk of HIV-AIDS.

Ninik Mamak's role in the community as an informal leader is required to motivate her nieces and nephews in various activities in implementing physical and non-physical development (Ramadhani, T., & Wahyudi, 2016). Mamak is obliged to educate and guide nieces and nephews in the field of customs, religion, and daily behavior, good socializing, skills or household education and other formal education. because a Ninik Mamak has a strong role in the house of his people, such as the expression "nephew at the command of the mamak" both in traditional matters, inheritance and marriage (I, 2018) (Syahrul, 2017)

The researcher's assumption is that the low role of Ninik Mamak in overcoming HIV/AIDS is because the role of custom is no longer strong in each region. So Ninik Mamak no longer has strict authority over her nephew (teenager).

Conclusion

As many as 59.61% of respondents behaved at risk of HIV/AIDS and as many as 51.92% of respondents stated that Ninik Mamak played a role in controlling HIV/AIDS. There is a relationship between the role of Ninik Mamak and HIV/AIDS risk behavior (P-value = 0.002).

Declaration of conflicting interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in this work.

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