

The Relationship Issue Between Sexuality Myth And Sources Of Information With Sexual Events At Adolescents In Senior High School 3, Tanjung Balai, 2017

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Abstract: A prominent issue among teenagers is about the Three Problems of Adolescent Reproductive Health (TRIAD KRR) namely sexuality, HIV and AIDS and drugs. The problem of sexuality occurs because some of the causes are caused by the lack of information and the low level of adolescent knowledge about adolescent reproductive health (KRR) and more trust in myth sexuality. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship of information resources knowledge about the myth of sexuality with sexual occurrence in adolescents. This research is an observational with cross sectional approach. Research conducted in SMA Negeri 3 Tanjung Balai. Population research as many as 712 people and the sample obtained as many as 144 people. Data analysis using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with chi-square. The results showed that the variables associated with sexual occurrence in adolescents in SMA Negeri 3 TanjungBalai knowledge ($p = 0.001$), information sources ($p = 0.000$). While unrelated variable that is age ($p = 0,115$). It is suggested to the head of SMA Negeri 3 TanjungBalai to more often cooperate with health institution (puskesmas) to conduct counseling (health education) about sexuality myth and prevention of sexual occurrence in adolescent.

Keywords: source of information; knowledge; sexual event; teenagers

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I. Introduction

However, this is the most beautiful time because in the majority of changes experienced, starting from physical changes to psychological factors that are affected by various social and economic factors, the mass media, and other health products are systemic, the reproductive functions and processes owned by women are not physically ill or free from mental injury in the social and cultural context (Kusmiran, 2014). Issues that increase the risk of the propaganda of three young reproductive health issues (TRIAD KRR) in the context of sexuality, HIV and AIDS and Nazi. The problems of sexual reality are sometimes caused by the low knowledge of the reproductive health effects (KRR) which have an impact on sexual acts that are not responsible (Umaroh, 2015). According to the Center For Disease Control (CDC), in a study conducted on several high school students in the United States, in 2011 around 47.4% of students engaged in sexual intercourse, about 33.7% had sexual relations in the last 3 months, 39.8% did not use condoms while engaging in sexual relations, and 76.7% did not use KB to prevent sexual intercourse. which will come and 15.3% have done sexual relationships with four people or more of their lives. Surveys in the United States with subjects of research on African American women aged 14-18 years found 46% of respondents conducted sexual relations less than 4 times with the last 4 months (Mahmudah, 2016).

Research conducted in China shows that 22.4% of young people aged 15-24 have done sexual intercourse relations. Data from Taiwan Youth Surveys reported that 22% of unmarried women at the age of 20 had done sexual intercourse and more than half of them were teenagers of sexual activity and sex using condoms (Umaroh, 2015). In general, male students (19.1%) said more than ever did a sex practice compared to women (2.5%). The reasons for the relationship between sexual intercourse were mostly in the context of curiosity (57.5%), occurred nationally (38%), and forced by partners (12.6% women). This reflects the lack of understanding of the importance of life, sexual relations and the ability to resist unwanted relationships (Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia, 2016). Adolescent promiscuity is now far from the standard norm. There have been many irregularities carried out by adolescents in their relationships, such as the style of dress, how to speak, the types of food and drinks consumed, to free sex. So it is not strange if the number of HIV / AIDS sufferers and pregnant women outside of marriage among adolescents and school children tends to increase (Soetjiningasih, 2013). So it is not strange if the number of HIV / AIDS sufferers and pregnant women

outside of marriage among adolescents and school children tends to increase (Pratiwi, 2014). Other factors that can influence sexual behavior in adolescents are media that present sexual information and stimulation.

The dissemination of sexual information or pornographic material obtained through mass media sourced from the internet can then be redistributed via mobile phones which are increasingly prevalent today, especially for students (Kusmiran, 2013). Free sex among students is a familiar phenomenon, not only high school students but junior high school students are even more daring to express sexual acts by uploading to social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and others that often become their own excitement. in cyberspace (Darwisyah, 2012). Porn sites that exist on the internet and mobile phones (cellphones) are easily spread quickly and are in great demand by people, including teenagers, which causes confusion of information about sexuality. Often information about sex does not provide education or knowledge but instead stimulates teenagers to engage in free sex.

Lack of knowledge about the myths of sexuality is thought to be one of the causes of teenage sexual acts (Sanrock, 2013). The myths about sexuality circulating widely in the community such as petting cannot cause pregnancy, having sex once does not cause pregnancy, and others. The influence of these myths is still strong among teenagers (Sarwono, 2013). Many adolescents believe in myths so that it is not uncommon to find cases related to reproductive health that originate from beliefs in these myths. This happens because of incomplete information about reproductive health that can be accessed by teenagers, either through formal institutions such as schools, families or the community in general (Saifuddin, 2014) Preliminary survey at Tanjung Balai 3 Public High School by interviewing 10 students who had a boyfriend about the sexuality myth that they believed that having sex once did not cause pregnancy, virginity was identified with a rupture of the blood membrane, sexual intercourse was always bleeding, masturbation would cause the knee porous, a hairy woman on her body has a high sexual appetite. As many as 8 people stated that these activities they did with the assumption that it was a form of love or affection with a partner because according to them their friends who have a boyfriend also do the same thing. As many as 2 people stated because the couple always forced to do the activity so he had to follow the wishes of his partner for fear of being left behind. Dating habits as mentioned above are almost evenly carried out by teenagers who have a girlfriend or are in love because if they do not do this it is considered old-fashioned or outdated.

II. Methods Of The Research

This type of study was a study of analytic *analytic* studies with cross sectional design. The study was carried out at Tanjung Balai 3 State Senior High School. Population in this study was all students of X and class XI of Tanjung Balai 3 Public High School in 2016/2017 academic year totaling 712 people. Samples were obtained by as many as 144 people. Determination of samples was sampled in each class taken systematically (systematic sampling). The data used is primary and secondary data. Data is analyzed using *univariate* analysis, and *bivariate* with *chi-square* parts of 95% confidence standard.

III. Result Of The Research

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency of Contact Based on Knowledge in Tanjung Balai 3 Public High School 2017

No	Knowledge	total (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Good	94	65,3
2	Not good	50	34,7
Total		144	100,0

The results of the study based on table 1. showed that most of the respondents had good knowledge of 94 people (65.3%), some small respondents knew that there were not as many as 50 people (34.7%).

Table 2. Distribution of Frequency of Contact Based on Knowledge in Tanjung Balai 3 Public High School 2017

No	Knowledge	Sexual events				total		p-value
		Light		Weight		f	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Good	78	83,0	16	17,0	94	100,0	0,000
2	Not good	22	44,0	28	56,0	50	100,0	

Based on the results of the table 2. shows that 94 respondents who had a good majority of them carried out sexual activities and 78 people (83.0%). Of the 50 respondents who knew that the majority did not carry out sexual activities there were 28 people (56.0%).

Table 3. Knowledge Relations with Sexual Events in TanjungBalai 3 State Senior High School

No	Knowledge	Sexual events				Total		p-value
		Light		Weight		f	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Good	78	83,0	16	17,0	94	100,0	0,000
2	Not good	22	44,0	28	56,0	50	100,0	

Table 4. Table Numbers Link Relationship Information with Sexual Events in SMA Negeri 3 TanjungBalai 2017

No	Resources	Sexual events				total		p-value
		Light		Weight		f	%	
		F	%	f	%			
1	Good	66	86,8	10	13,2	76	100,0	0,000
2	Not good	34	50,0	34	50,0	68	100,0	

IV. Discussion

4.1 Sexual Events

The results of sexually transmitted research at SMA Negeri 3 TanjungBalai in 2017 showed that 11 indexes of sexual orientation were almost all done by parents (respondents). Most sexual activities carried out with numbers in scores (69.4%), some small respondents had done sexually in heavy categories (30.6%).

4.2 Relationship of Age with Sexual Events

Based on the results of the study, it showed that even though the relationship between age and sexual behavior at SMA Negeri 3 TanjungBala in 2017, p-value was $0.115 > 0.05$. of the 108 respondents aged 15-17 years mostly carried out sexual activities and there were 100 people (92.6%). Of the 36 respondents aged 18 years the majority also carried out activities of up to 30 people (83.3%).

4.3 Gender Relationship with Sexual Events

Based on the results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between sex with sexual events in SMA Negeri 3 Tanjung Balai in 2017, p-value $0.001 < 0.05$. Of the 69 respondents who were female, the majority carried out mild sexual activity as many as 57 people (82.6%). Of the 75 respondents, the majority of men also carried out mild sexual activity as many as 43 people (57.3%).

4.4 Relationship of Parent Education with Sexual Events

Based on the results of the study showed that there is a significant relationship between parental education with sexual events in SMA Negeri 3 Tanjung Balai in 2017, p-value $0.003 < 0.05$. Of the 60 respondents whose parents were highly educated (high school and tertiary education) the majority of them did mild sexual activity (83.3%). Of the 84 respondents whose parents had lower education (elementary and junior high school) the majority also carried out sexual activity (59.5%).

4.5 Relationship between Parental Work and Sexual Occurrence

Based on the results of the study showed that there was no relationship between the work of parents and sexual events in SMA Negeri 3 Tanjung Balai in 2017, p-value $0.772 > 0.05$. Of the 91 respondents their parents did not work, the majority did mild sexual activity (91.2%). Of the 53 respondents whose parents worked the majority also had mild sexual activity (88.7%).

4.6 Relationship between Information Sources and Sexual Events

Based on the results of the study shows that there is a significant relationship between sources of information and sexuality in SMA Negeri 3 Tanjung Balai in 2017, p-value $0.000 < 0.05$. Of the 76 respondents who received the majority of information sources, they carried out sexual activity (86.8%). Of the 68 respondents who received information that was not good who performed sexual activities and sexual activity, the number was greater (50.0%).

4.7 Relationship to Know About My the sexuality with Sexual Events

Based on the results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and sexuality in SMA Negeri 3 Tanjung Balai in 2017, p-value $0.000 < 0.05$. Of the 94 respondents who were knowledgeable the majority carried out sexual activities and 78 people (83.0%). Of the 50 respondents who knew that the majority did not carry out sexual activities there were 28 people (56.0%).

V. Conclusion

Types of sex relate to sex workers at *TanjungBalai 3 Public High School* in 2017. Parental education connects with sex workers in *TanjungBalai 3 Public High School* in 2017. Sources of information relate to sexual associations at *SMA Negeri 3 TanjungBalai* in 2017. Knowledge related to sexual associations at *SMA Negeri 3 TanjungBalai* in 2017. The variables that have the greatest influence on the sexuality of the teenagers are sources of information. The source information variable shows the value of $\text{Exp (B)} = 5.829$, the number of people who get less information is likely to do 5 times more weight than those who get the information source.

VI. Suggestion

Suggestions are submitted to related parties, namely:

- a. Place of Research (*SMA Negeri 3 TanjungBalai*); It is recommended that the *SMA Negeri 3 TanjungBalai* for more often carry out cooperation with health institutions (*puskesmas*) to carry out counseling (health education) about the quality of sex and the prevention of sexual awareness of young adults.
- b. Parents: It is recommended that parents give more control over the conditions of their lives in relationships and dating and bring them to know the close friends and their friends. Also restrictions on things that are permitted and prohibited in association and dating
- c. Students: More focused focus on education with greater learning and positive learning can prevent sexual activity that can have a bad impact on the front. Student participation includes activities in the school activities such as OSIS, religious activities and activities outside extracurricular, swimming, martial arts, and other schools.

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