



RESEARCH ARTICLE

ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN DISASTER AREA

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ABSTRACT

The research aims at conducting an analytical study for attack – defence tactical sentences at Russia World cup championship 2018. Both the researcher used the descriptive method with analysis method. The research community included all matches of football World Cup championship 2018 that was held in Russia. Both the researcher selected final rounds matches starting from eight round to the final round of World Cup championship that was held at Russia 2018 add matches of determining third and fourth positions in total of (8) matches that are the research sample. To collect the research data, the researchers used the form of analyzing individual attack organization, the form of analyzing group attack organization, the form of analyzing individual defence organization and the form of analyzing group defence organization. The most important findings are the effectiveness of attack – defence tactical sentences at Russia World Cup championship 2018 on scoring a goal and affecting the matches findings.

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INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health is reflected in sexual health conditions that lead to improved quality of life and relationships between individuals (Nugroho 2010). Adolescent reproductive health programs to improve understanding, knowledge, attitudes and behavior of adolescents about health and reproductive rights, in order to improve their reproductive health and prepare family life in support of efforts to improve the quality of future generations (Sihotang, Efendi, and Arya 2018). Indonesian teenagers as much as 1% of women have had sexual relations, while men tend to more than 6% said they had had sex. While the behavior that is more often done by adolescents in dating is holding hands (68% in women and 60% in men). In general, boys tend to report more lip kissing behavior (41% compared to 27% in women). Likewise, the behavior of touching / stimulating sensitive body parts (27% of men compared to 9% of women) (Soenanti Zalbawi 2012). Of the 25 students in the disaster risk area, 17 students claimed to be dating (72%), 15 students had Lip kissing (60%), 6 students had Deep Kissing (24%), 6 students had genital stimulation (24%), 1 students have Petting and sexual intercourse (4%). In 2008 there were 1 incidents of pregnancy out of wedlock, in 2009 there were 2 incidents of pregnancy out of wedlock, in 2011 there were 5 incidents of pregnancy out of wedlock. In the examination of cellular telephone communication equipment conducted by the

Standing Orders Team there were several students who stored pornographic images or videos on their cell phones. Teenagers who have unprotected sexual relations can occur two possibilities, namely pregnancy out of wedlock and sexual intercourse disease. Women who have become pregnant out of wedlock face a variety of psychological problems, attempts to die too easily, various obstetric problems, marriages with limited income / economy that still depend on the family, dropping out of school so that education is neglected. According to the Disaster Prone Regional Disaster Management Team, students who were proven to be pregnant and students who were proven to have made the mistake had to quit school or be expelled.

The family risk to the occurrence of the disaster is influenced by 3 factors, namely Hazard, Vulnerability and capacity (H. Sumasto, Wisnu, and Surtinah 2018). Important role of family in Disaster-Prone Areas to reduce the risk of deviant sexual behavior in adolescents (S. Hery Sumasto et al. 2019). The need for guidance so that deviant behavior can be directed to be the right attitude and responsible reproductive health behavior so that healthy reproductive health is achieved. From the above problems it is necessary to examine the relationship of information sources about sexuality with adolescent sexual behavior (K. S. H. Sumasto 2020). Research Objectives Recognize the relationship between sources of information about sexuality with adolescent sexual behavior in Disaster Prone Areas.

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RESEARCH METHODS

This type of analytic survey research, research design cross sectional. The location of this research is Disaster Prone Areas. The study period was March to July 2019. The population of this study were all students of the Disaster Prone Areas in March-July 2019 amounting to 553 students. Samples of students in grade X, XI, XII in Disaster-Prone Areas are cooperative and willing to be studied. The total sample size is 258 students. The sampling technique used is Proportionate stratified random sampling (Arikunto 2006). The independent variable in this study is a source of information about sexuality. The dependent variable in this study is adolescent sexual behavior. Analysis of data using statistical tests Contingency Coefficient with significance level ($\alpha < 0,05$).

RESEARCH RESULT

Sources of Information About Youth Sexuality. The results of research on adolescent students class X, XI, and XII Disaster Prone Areas, the most dominant source of information about sexuality obtained by students came from friends of 116 students (45%), mass media 58 students (22.5%), teachers 24 students (9.3%), parents of 20 students (7.8%), Adolescent Reproductive Health 17 students (6.6%), relatives 16 students (6.2%), health workers 5 students (1.9%) and religious leaders 2 students (0.8%).

Teenage sexual behavior: The results of research on adolescent sexual behavior in class X, XI, and XII Disaster-Prone Areas as many as 148 students (57.4%) did not deviate and 110 students (42.6%) behaved deviant. The Relationship Between Information Sources About Sexuality and Adolescent Sexual Behavior. The results of research on adolescent sexual behavior based on sources of information about sexuality in Disaster-Prone Areas show that the greatest proportion of deviant sexual behavior occurs in adolescents who obtain the most dominant source of information about sexuality from friends. The results of data analysis using the Contingency Coefficient test with the help of computer software, obtained a value of 0.481 with $\chi^2=0,000$ ($< \chi^2 < 0,05$), meaning that H_0 is rejected means there is a relationship between sources of information about sexuality with adolescent sexual behavior. Test value of 0.481 indicates there is a moderate level of relationship between sources of information about sexuality with adolescent sexual behavior.

DISCUSSION

Sources of Information About Youth Sexuality: The results of studies in adolescents of class X, XI, and XII in Disaster Prone Areas, the most dominant source of information about sexuality obtained by students came from friends, then followed by the mass media, teachers, parents, Adolescent Reproductive Health, relatives, health workers and religious leaders. Teenagers get most sex information from peers followed by reading material or literature, mother, school, and experience (Talib *et al.* 2012). The variety of information sources shows that adolescents have increased interest in sex, adolescents are trying to find more information about sex (Ghani, Kosnin, and Aziz 2014). In another study mentioned that the mass media is large enough (57.14%) to be a source of

information about teenage sexuality in the Upper Middle Side (Abraham and Rahardjo 2015). Information about sexuality obtained from friends becomes less useful for adolescents themselves, because the information conveyed contains a lot of wrong information (Talib *et al.* 2012). While information from the mass media that many are not educational and tends to provoke sexual desire without providing knowledge about the risks posed. Many adolescents lacked clear and correct sexual knowledge, so that is dangerous (N. W. Hery Sumasto 2020). Half knowledge without direction, easy to plunge and dangerous. Especially if teenagers do not know the risk of having premarital sexual relations. Counseling and coaching is needed for parents and adolescents. Health workers and Adolescent Reproductive Health Team can provide information about human sexuality to parents and adolescents. To adequately discuss this topic, health workers and related Adolescent Reproductive Health Team must have knowledge of cultural and social values, as well as awareness of behavior, habits and assumptions about sexuality (Wisnu, Wrahathingih, and Sumasto 2018).

Teenage Sexual Behavior: The results of research on adolescent sexual behavior in class X, XI, and XII Disaster-Prone Areas, as many as 148 students (57.4%) did not deviate and 110 students (42.6%) behaved strayly so that showed that students had done activities negatives such as kissing the lips, genital stimulation, petting to sexual intercourse. This is consistent with Elita's research (2010), that as many as 27 (25.47%) adolescents have kissed the lips, 36 (33.96%) adolescents have had genital stimulation and 2 (1.89%) adolescents have had sexual intercourse. The number of sexual deviations of 110 students out of 258 (42.6% of 100%) is cause for concern and needs special attention because deviant sexual behavior inhibits the achievement of adolescent reproductive health. Reproductive health risks that must be faced by adolescents include pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), sexual violence, and the problem of limited access to information and health services. The need for sexuality counseling in adolescents who have sexuality and reproductive health problems according to age and problems, physical and mental development during puberty (Abraham and Rahardjo 2015). High sexuality knowledge will make a person more empowered, can decide which is best for himself as well as the risks that must be borne, can foster healthy sexual attitudes and behavior and can avoid things that lead to premarital sexual behavior (Ristrini 2014).

The Relationship Between Information Sources About Sexuality and Adolescent Sexual Behavior: The results of data analysis using the Contingency Coefficient test showed a relationship between sources of information about sexuality with adolescent sexual behavior. The results of this analysis prove the similarity with the theory of "S-O-R" or Stimulus-Organism-Response. Stimulus in the form of information about sexuality from information sources gives rise to physiological and emotional stimuli (activation of the nervous system as opposed to sexual stimulation), an increase in the level of stimulation is likely to produce some behavior. According to the "S-O-R" theory, behavior occurs through a process of stimulus to the organism, and then the organism responds in the form of behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2003). The results of Soetjningsih's research (2006) show that the factors that influence adolescent premarital sexual behavior are the

relationship of parents and adolescents, negative peer pressure, understanding of the level of religion (religiosity), and exposure to pornographic media have a significant effect, both directly and indirectly towards premarital sexual behavior of adolescents. This is supported by the results of Elita's research (2010), titled the relationship between exposure to pornomedia with sexual behavior in One Senior High School, with the results of respondents behaving less, 57.14% were exposed to frequent category pornography. This shows that the source of information about sexuality which is inadequate and the most dominant obtained by adolescents, will have an impact on sexual behavior that is increasingly likely to deviate. The results of the study of the relationship between sources of information about sexuality with adolescent sexual behavior it is known that sources of information about sexuality that are increasingly adequate to form sexual behavior are increasingly less likely to deviate. Some studies show that adolescents really need information about sexual and reproductive issues. Good and accurate information is needed by adolescents to avoid bad influences that can cause deviant sexual behavior (Hadianika, 2012).

Conclusions and Recommendation

Based on the results of research and discussion, the researchers concluded as follows:

- The most dominant source of information about sexuality obtained by adolescents in Disaster Prone Areas is mostly from friends.
- Adolescent sexual behavior that deviates in Disaster Prone Areas is still quite a lot, which is almost half
- There is a relationship between sources of information about sexuality with adolescent sexual behavior, with a moderate level of relationship.

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