

PEER RELATIONSHIPS AND ACCESS TO PORNOGRAPHIC MEDIA ON ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relationship between peers and access to pornographic media on adolescent sexual behavior at the Faculty of Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu. The research method used is analytical survey research with a cross-sectional approach. The results of the study show that univariate analysis calculations can explain that the actions of respondents' peers have little influence on the sexual behavior of adolescent respondents (52.1%), the majority (37.5%) of respondents rarely access pornographic media, and as many as 82.3% of respondents never carry out this behavior. In conclusion, there is no relationship between peers and access to pornographic media on adolescent sexual behavior.

Keywords: Pornographic Media, Sexual Behavior, Teenagers, Peers

INTRODUCTION

The birth rate for adolescent girls aged 15-19 years according to ASFR (Age Specific Fertility Rate/Average Specific Fertility Rate) in 2021 is 20.49 per 100 Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) (Kristanto, 2023). This number of young people shows great potential for Indonesia's progress. The Indonesian Development Guidelines state that children and youth education is carried out through cultivating religious and dignified behavior, increasing interest in learning, increasing creativity and caution, increasing awareness of healthy living, and instilling idealism and patriotism.

On the one hand, the younger generation represents hope for the country, but many of them face problems that could hinder their physical and mental growth in the future. Problems often faced by teenagers include unemployment, not going to school, crime, and other problems. Among adolescent health problems are poor nutrition, anemia, tuberculosis (TB), and infections. Premarital sexual behavior, HIV/AIDS, and drugs are adolescent reproductive health problems (Safitri, 2022).

One in five children born to married women between the ages of 20 and 24 is a child resulting from sexual relations before marriage. Therefore, reports in the media about young butterflies, college painters, freedom, and other terms used to describe the sexual behavior of teenagers, especially unmarried teenagers, also show an increase in tolerance for such behavior (Yunengsih & Setiawan, 2021; Syam et al., 2022).

Sex outside of marriage creates a lack of responsibility and causes various new problems. These include physical and psychological disorders, the risk of abortion, the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, disruption of the institution of marriage, and unclear origins. A carefree family life will destroy the family structure and produce an unfaithful generation.

Religious Joins. Currently, every day there are 100 teenagers who have abortions due to out-of-wedlock pregnancies. If calculated every year, there are 36 thousand fetuses killed by teenagers from within their wombs. This shows that free sex among teenagers today is very worrying. (Wijayanti et al., 2019). As explained above, premarital sexual behavior among teenagers tends to increase, so that unwanted pregnancies also often occur among teenagers.

Sexual urges appear as the sexual organs become older. When knowledge about reproductive health is lacking, it is difficult to control sexual urges. Adolescents' knowledge about reproductive health is still limited to physical changes. Non-physical characteristics, such as menstruation and wet dreams, especially in adolescent boys, are still less known. Knowledge about menstruation among young women is relatively low.

The results of a preliminary survey of 15 (fifteen) respondents in the Public Health Science Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu, semester II showed that sexual behavior included 14 teenagers (93.3%) who had traveled alone with their partners, 15 people (100%) holding hands, 14 people (93.3%) kissed the cheek, 1 person (6.67%) had masturbated, 13 people (86.67%) had hugged, 11 people (73.33%) had kissed the lips, 7 people (46.67%), had washed their partner's breasts or genitals and 3 people (20%) had had sexual relations and in the second semester of Nursing Science, 14 other teenagers (100%) had gone for a walk alone with their partner, 13 people (86.67%) held hands, 11 people (73.3%) kissed lips, 2 people (13.3%) masturbated, 143.3% (93%) had swallowed teeth and 53.3% (33%) Once. The research results can explain that the sexual behavior of Public Health Study Program students is more unhealthy than nursing students.

The same survey of Public Health study program students also found that 46% of students received information about sexuality education from mass media (books, magazines, newspapers), 45.2% from teachers/lecturers, 16.3% from peers and only 5.2% of parents.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of analytical survey research using a cross sectional approach. This research was carried out at the Public Health Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu, Regular Semester IIA. The population in this study were students of the Public Health Study Program, Regular Semester IIA, Faculty of Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu, totaling 96 people. The sample in this study used a saturated sampling technique. This means that all IIA regular semester students who will be surveyed are 96 people.

RESEARCH RESULT

Univariate Analysis

Table. 1
Frequency Distribution of Access to Pornographic Media
and Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Variable	n = 96	Percentage (%)
The Role of Peers		
• Influential	46	47,9
• Less influential	50	52,1
Access Pornographic Media		
• Often	33	34,4
• Seldom	36	37,5
• Never	27	28,1

Adolescent Sexual Behavior		
• Yes	79	82,3
• No	17	17,7

Based on the table above, it can be explained that most of the roles of peers have little influence on adolescent sexual behavior at 52.1%. Most teenagers rarely access pornographic media at 37.5%. And the majority had engaged in teenage sexual behavior, 82.3%.

Table. 2
Frequency Distribution
of Various Adolescent Sexual Behaviors

No	Types of Adolescent Sexual Behavior	Yes		No	
		n	%	n	%
1	Go together and hold hands	76	79,2	20	20,8
2	Kissing on the cheek	61	63,5	35	36,5
3	Hug	57	59,4	39	40,6
4	Kissing on the lips	43	44,8	53	55,2
5	Touching your partner's breasts/genitals	21	21,9	75	78,1
6	Having sexual relations	14	14,6	82	85,4
7	Masturbating/masturbating	25	26,0	71	74,0

Based on the data in table 2 above, it can be seen that of the 96 respondents who behaved sexually, the majority showed that 79.2% of respondents had gone out together and held hands with their girlfriend/close friend of the opposite sex, followed by 63.5% of respondents who had kissed their girlfriend on the cheek. /close friends of the opposite sex and 14.6% of respondents had had sexual relations.

Bivariate Analysis

The Relationship of Peers to Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Table. 3
The Relationship of Peers to Adolescent Sexual Behavior

The Role of Peers	Adolescent Sexual Behavior				Total		OR (95% CI)	P value
	Yes		No					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Influential	42	91,3	4	8,7	46	100	3,689	0.051
Less influential	37	74,0	13	26,0	50	100	(1,106-	
Amount	79	82,3	17	17,7	96	100	12,305)	

The results of the analysis of peer relationships on adolescent sexual behavior showed that there were 4 respondents (8.7%) whose peers had an influence regarding sexual behavior and did not engage in sexual behavior. Meanwhile, among respondents whose peers had less influence regarding sexual behavior, there were 13 respondents (26.0%) who did not engage in sexual behavior. The statistical test results obtained a value of $p = 0.051$, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between peers and adolescent sexual behavior. From the results of the analysis, an OR value = 3.689 was also obtained, meaning that adolescents whose peers have influence regarding sexual behavior have a 3.689 times chance of engaging in sexual behavior when compared to adolescents whose peers have less influence.

The Relationship between Access to Pornographic Media and Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Table. 4
The Relationship between Access to Pornographic Media and Sexual Behavior of Semester Adolescents

Access Pornographic Media	Adolescent Sexual Behavior				Total		P value
	Yes		No		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Often	26	78,8	7	21,2	33	100	0.722
Seldom	31	86,1	5	13,9	36	100	
Never	22	81,5	5	18,5	27	100	
Amount	79	82,3	17	17,7	96	100	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between access to pornographic media and adolescent sexual behavior showed that 7 (21.2%) respondents who frequently accessed pornographic media did not engage in sexual behavior, 5 (13.9%) respondents who rarely accessed pornographic media did not engage in sexual behavior and 5 (18.5%) respondents who never accessed pornographic media did not have sexual relations. The statistical test results obtained a value of $p = 0.722$, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between access to pornographic media and adolescent sexual behavior.

DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

The research results stated that 82.3% of respondents had engaged in sexual behavior. According to Adhars & Sahoo (2023) teenagers who are exposed to pornography have long-term harmful effects on sexual maturation, sexual behavior, Internet addiction, and overall personality development. A study revealed that pornography addiction has three effects: psychological, social, and medical. Psychological effects include anger, stress, depression, and psychosomatic symptoms. Socially, addiction causes difficulties in interpersonal relationships and distance from society. Medically, it reduces brain function, causing difficulty sleeping and loss of moral judgment. Health promotion efforts, including education, are needed to improve adolescent health (Sukanti et al., 2023; Astuti & Winarti, 2022).

The role of parents of most respondents also does not play much of a role in the development of their teenagers, even though parents play an important role in the mental development and behavior of their teenagers. Parents are less willing to be open and honest with their children regarding gender issues because discussing sex with their children is taboo, causing difficulties in communication between parents and children (Wijayanti et al., 2019).

Peers mostly have little influence regarding the sexual behavior of teenage respondents, this is because even though teenagers spend more time outside the home with their peers, teenagers will still ask for consideration from their parents and family, which is a factor that determines the level of conformity between teenagers and their peer group (Harnum et al., 2023; Mariyati et al., 2021). This century is the information age, which is marked by rapid progress in the field of information technology. Teenagers are starting to want to know about human sexual

life. For this reason, they look for information about sex, either through books, films or other images secretly and one way is by accessing pornographic media (Pathmendra et al., 2023; Masruroh et al., 2022).

The Relationship of Peers to Adolescent Sexual Behavior

The results of the statistical test obtained a value of $p = 0.051$, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between peers and adolescent sexual behavior, but from the analysis results obtained an OR value = 3.689, meaning that adolescents whose peers have an influence regarding sexual behavior have a 3.689 chance of engaging in sexual behavior if compared to adolescents who have less influence from peers.

Respondents whose peers had influence did not engage in adolescent sexual behavior (8.7%) and respondents who had less influence from peers did not engage in sexual behavior (74.0%). During adolescence, a person spends more time with their peers than with their parents, so it is natural that their behavior and norms/rules are greatly influenced by their peer group. However, even though teenagers appear to be very dependent on their peers, teenagers will still seek attention from their parents and family. This factor determines the level of compatibility between a teenager and his peer group (Fevriasanty et al., 2021; Malihah et al., 2021). Therefore, even though peers have an influence on sexual behavior, if the role of parents is good and communication between parents and teenagers is good then it is less likely that teenagers will engage in sexual behavior, and vice versa, teenagers have less influence on sexual behavior. If peer influence is poor and parenting and communication are good, the lack of peer influence can still cause teenagers to engage in sexual behavior (Daryanti et al., 2022; Dulambuti et al., 2021). The results of this research are in line with research by Afrinianingsih et al., (2021) which states that there is a relationship between the role of peers and risky sexual behavior. Tifa et al., (2020) also show that there is an influence of peers on adolescent sexual behavior at SMA Negeri 1 Parepare.

The Relationship between Access to Pornographic Media and Adolescent Sexual Behavior

The statistical test results obtained a value of $p = 0.722$, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between access to pornographic media and adolescent sexual behavior. These results are not in line with Verawati & Sriwahyuni (2020) research entitled "The Relationship between Access to Pornographic Media and Adolescent Sexual Behavior in Sleman Regency" where the results show that there is a relationship between access to pornographic media and adolescent sexual behavior. Rumandor et al., (2022) show that there is a relationship between access to pornographic media and premarital sexual acts.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between access to pornographic media and adolescent sexual behavior showed that there were 21.2% of respondents who frequently accessed pornographic media but did not engage in sexual behavior, 13.9% of respondents who rarely accessed pornographic media but did not engage in sexual behavior and 81.5% respondents who never access pornographic media but engage in sexual behavior. Researcher results This statement does show that there is no relationship between access to pornographic media and adolescent sexual behavior, but it can be seen from table 4.10 that respondents who have (rarely and

frequently) accessed pornographic media in greater numbers (69 people) engaged in sexual behavior than respondents who never accessed media. pornography (27 people), so parents must also supervise teenagers in using technology, especially the internet.

CONCLUSION

Access to pornographic media for students in the Regular IIA semester of the Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, is in the rare category. Sexual behavior of students in the Regular IIA semester of the Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, was in the category of engaging in sexual behavior. There is no relationship between peers and the sexual behavior of students in the Regular IIA semester of the Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences. There is no relationship between access to pornographic media and the sexual behavior of students in the Regular IIA semester of the Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences.

SUGGESTION

Teenagers need to communicate, create good relationships, remind each other of good things so that teenagers will be able to adapt and socialize well with the surrounding environment and can reduce/prevent teenagers from irresponsible sexual behavior. It is necessary to research more deeply into the factors of hormonal changes in adolescents.

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