

# **PARENT COMMUNICATION RELATIONSHIP AND EXPOSURE FORNOGRAFI KNOWLEDGE OF YOUTH ON SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENT IN SMA AL-ABDI BAHLIAS EMPLASMENT, PT. PP. LonSum 2014**

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According to WHO (World Health Organization) approximately one-fifth of the world's population are adolescents aged 10-19 years. About 900 million are in developing countries. The demographic data in the United States shows the number of adolescents aged 10-19 years about 15% of the population. In the Asia Pacific region where the population is 60% of the world population, one-fifth are adolescents aged 10-19 years. In Indonesia, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics 10-19 years age group is about 22%, consisting of 50.9% boys and 49.1% girls (Soetjningsih, 2010). In Indonesia sex behavior is increasingly rising, as a result of such behavior is a pregnancy outside marriage, rape, prostitution outbreak among teenagers, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual abuse, sexual perversion etc. There are a lot of the background events free sex in adolescents, such as lack of knowledge of sexuality, pornografi exposure in the mass media is very easy to access and lack of communication berkualitasnya parents and children.

This research is a quantitative research, aims to determine the relationship of exposure pornografi, parent communication and knowledge of adolescents with adolescent sexual behavior in high school at Al-Abdi Bahlias Emplasment, Pt. Pp. Lonsum, population in this study is the student 4 grade XI in SMA AL-ABDI as many as 44 people. The whole population sampled. Analysis of the data used is descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The results showed characteristics of the respondents is as follows, the majority of respondents had a number of relatives more than one person, the first communication about sex once in the can after 12 years old, parents work the majority of respondents are employees of the garden. Results of statistical test Chi Square with the results obtained pornografi exposure is not significantly associated with adolescent sexual behavior with the value  $p = 0.115$ . The next variable is the knowledge teens also not significantly associated with adolescent sexual behavior towards value  $p = 0.467$ , frequent communication of parents with teenagers, were significantly associated with adolescent sexual behavior. Schools are advised to further expand students' understanding of sexual health by adding knowledge about sexual health in the curriculum and with a more in-depth counseling.

**Keywords: Adolescent. pornografi, sexual behavior**

## **1. BACKGROUND.**

According to WHO (World Health Organization) approximately one-fifth of the world's population are adolescents aged 10-19 years. About 900 million are in developing countries. The demographic data in the United States shows about 15% of the population is adolescents aged 10-19 years. In Asia Pacific region where 60% of the world population, one-fifth are adolescents aged 10-19 years. In Indonesia, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics about 22% are aged 10-19 years consisting of 50.9% boys and 49.1% girls (Soetjningsih, 2010).

In Indonesia, Free Sex is increasingly rising, that cause Outside marriage pregnancy, Rape, prostitution outbreak among teenagers,

abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual abuse, sexual perversion, etc. There are a lot of things that cause free sex in adolescents, such as lack of knowledge of sexuality, Pornography exposure in the mass media is very easy to access and lack of communication quality between parents and children.

Pornography problem in adolescents often worried parents, educators, officials, governments, experts, and so on. In every second, 28.285 people in the world viewing pornography on the Internet. Number of pornographic Web pages in the world reached 420 million. 70% of internet users are leading to pornographic sites. From various studies show that sexual behavior has a correlation with adolescent attitudes toward sexuality. Sexual behavior research in 4 cities shows that

in Surabaya 3.4%, Kupang 31.1% , Yogyakarta 8.5% and Medan 3.6% of adolescents have been actively involved sexually active (Soetjningsih 2010 ).

In Bali, Wingkie Pangkahila examined the sexual experiences of the students noted that 102 of 375 boys (27.2%) and 53 of 288 girls (18.4) said they had sex with his own friend or commercial sex workers (CSWs ). They often have sex as they watch so often in porno videos (Soetjningsih, 2010).

North Sumatra itself, is the third area accessed pornographic sites after Yogyakarta and Bandung. There are still many places in Siantar that are often encountered by students doing nasty Such as, Binaling or Flora inn. Knowing his daughter was in Flora Inn, a parent of Junior high student in Siantar,M, was angry. Even her daughter stayed with her boyfriend for two days. Then the old man made a report of complaints that M and her boyfriend was taken to the Central Police Services Integrated room with reasons have been abusing the child (Sumatra info, 2012).

Parent communication identified as a protective factor to against the Adolescent sexual behavior that has a risk in reproductive health. Results showed that parent communication is an aspect that can strengthen the close relationship between parents and teenagers. (Martino et al, 2008) and also the norm internalization of values, beliefs, attitudes and expectations of parents on teenage (Forehand, R, et al , 2007) In addition to parental attitudes that are still not open about sex, parents also often do not understand the subject matter of this one. Nevertheless, parents remain the most powerful influence in shaping the moral teens about sex (Sarwono, 2012).

Knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health is still very low. Only 17.1% of women and 10.4% of men who know the true about the fertile period and the risk of pregnancy, young women and men aged 15-24 years who know the chances of getting pregnant by having sex only once each totaled 55, 2% and 52% (Kumalasari, Andhyantoro, 2012). The things mentioned above makes the writer interested in conducting research on the relationship among Pornografi exposure, Parent communication and Knowledge of adolescents with Adolescent sexual behavior in high school Al-Abdi Bahlias Emplasment, PT, PP. Lonsum, 2014.

## **II. RESEARCH METODE**

The type of research used is quantitative research with cross sectional design. The location study was SMA Al-Abdi Bahlias Emplasment, Pt. Pp. Lonsum, first survey conducted in February 2014 and the research will be conducted in April-June 2014. The location is selected because the high school students are a group of adolescents and according to research objectives, in SMA Al-Abdi Bahlias Emplasment, Pt. Pp. Lonsum had never done research on "Relations Exposure pornography, parents communication and knowledge of adolescent with Sexual Behavior". The population in this study is 44 student as student in class 1 SMA AL-ABDI . Whole population as sampled. In this study, the instrument that researchers used is a questionnaire containing closed questions about the variables to be studied, the frequency of exposure pornography, knowledge adolescents, parent communication and adolescent sexual behavior variables.

The Analysis used is descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics were used to display data frequency pornographic media exposure, parent communication, knowledge of adolescent and adolescent sexual behavior. In this case, the data is displayed in the form of frequency and percentage. *Chi square test* is used to determine the relation between frequency of exposure pornographic, parent communication, knowledge of adolescents with adolescent sexual behavior. Pearson Chi Square calculated at the time of cross-tabulation between frequency of media exposure to pornography with parent communication, knowledge of juvenile and adolescent sexual behavior.

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Characteristics of Respondents**

Characteristic Frequency Distribution of SMA AL-ABDI Student in Bahlias Emplasment, PT. PP. Lonsum, Bandar district .

No Characteristic	N	Percentage (%)
Gender		
- Male	18	40.9
- Female	26	59,1
Total Number	44	100
Sib		
- 1 ps	19	43,2
- > 1 ps	25	56,8
Total Number	44	100

Occupation		
1. Farmer	5	11,4
2. Business	5	11,4
3. Gardener	25	56,8
10. Civil Servant	1	2,3
4. Pensions	7	15,9
11. Etc	1	2,3
First communication of Sex		
1. Age > 12 tahun	36	81,8
2. Age <12 tahun	8	18,2
Total Number	44	100
Parents monitoring		
- Poor	10	22,7
- Good	34	77,2

Source: Data Primer June 2014

In this study the total population is 44 people that all students in the class 1 SMA Al Abdi, Emplasmen PT.PP Lonsum. The majority gender of respondents were female (59.1%) and the majority of respondents have Sib more than one person. The most of respondent's parents has job as PT. PP Lonsum gardener and the minority was a civil servant. Questions about how old was responders get first information about the sexual, the majority of respondents (81.2, %) answer is after more than 12 years old. Parent behavior to children has impact for the perception and adolescent sexual behavior (Pangkahila 2007)

## 2. Sexual Behavior

Sexual behavior in this study defined as sexual behavior carried out in conjunction with the others ranging from dating, hugging, kissing, petting, touching genitals and sexual intercourse undertaken without matrimony. Categories in this study were free sex with the high risk sex behavior with low risk. Indicating a high risk sex behavior made more dangerous, may threaten the possibility of pregnancy outside of marriage. Free sex with a low risk indicates sex actions undertaken merely ordinary things, such as a date, holding hands, kissing cheeks and forehead kiss, seduce and hug the shoulders.

Table 4.2  
Distribution Student / I Based on the sexual behavior of SMA AL-ABDI Bahlias Emplasment PT. PP. Lonsum , Bandar Simalungun District March to June 2014 Period

No	Sexual behavior	N	Percentage (%)
1	Low risk	32	72,7
2	High risk	12	27,3
Total		44	100

Source: Primary Data June 2014

Based on table 4.2, from 44 respondents 32 respondents classified their sexual behavior in the low risk category and 12 respondents (27.3%) sexual behavior with a high risk category. the result of McDonald Utomo research (2009) indicate premarital sexual behavior is caused by continuous stimulation through sexual material in the print media, the Internet, and through peer (peer). Teens start having sex before marriage is caused by various factors and factors that are important are situations that favor the occurrence of premarital sex.

According Paikoff, (1995) adolescent premarital sex due to the situation or occasion teens together in a private room and the condition is called "situations of sexual possibility". In addition, adolescents declared that sex is done occasionally or rarely, so it is difficult to predict. Therefore, the reasons teens start having sex before marriage more is unknown, other than because of desire or sexual drive. Sex is considered to reflect the freedom, maintaining relationships, closeness, intimacy, or love. Curiosity and peer pressure and the pair may increase the incidence of premarital sex.

3. Exposure pornography with sexual behavior

Table 4.3  
 Cross-tabulation pornography exposure  
 with sexual behavior in high school  
 students Abdi Bahlias Emplasm PT. PP.  
 Lonsum ,Bandar Simalungun  
 District March to June 2014 Period

Variable	Sexual Behavior				Number	r	p Value
	Low risk		High risk				
	F	%	F	%			
Exposure pornography	Exposed	19	2,6	4	17,4	23	115
	Unexposed	13	1,9	8	38,1	21	

In this study, exposure pornography is defined, namely the frequency of adolescents viewing pornography containing elements in the media, be in printed media (newspapers, magazines) and electronic media (television and internet). If teens always see pornography more than 1 time per month categorized adolescents are exposed to pornography and if only once or not at all never see categorized with unexposed pornography.

The results showed the number of respondents exposed to the unexposed not much different. 82.6% of adolescents who are exposed to pornography admitted having sexual behavior considered low risk. The Commission on Obscenity and Pornography states that although erotica brief exposure can arouse sexual desire in both men and women. Moreover, it can cause emotional reactions such as restless, impulsive, aggressive and agitated (Rachmat, 2003).

According to Santrock (2003), adolescents who are exposed to pornography media continuously, has the greater sexual desire. Pornography is drawings, sketches, illustrations, photographs, text, voice, sound, moving pictures, animation, cartoons, conversation, gestures, or other forms of messages through various forms of communication media and or performances in public, which contains obscenity or sexual exploitation which violate the norms of decency in society (Law No. 44, 2008). According Wallmyr and Welin (2006) adolescents who are often exposed to pornography media (more than 1 x per month) has a different idea about how to obtain information about sex with teens who had never exposed to pornographic media and youth media are rarely exposed to pornography (1 x per month) , Teenagers who rarely and never exposed to the media and

regards information about sex does not have to be obtained from pornographic media because the information can be obtained by asking friends, teachers and parents. From the test results using a chi-square statistic obtained p value  $0,115 > \alpha = 0.05$ , so that H1 is rejected. The conclusion was that there is no correlation between the frequency of exposure to pornographic media with a frequency of adolescent sexual behavior in high school Al-Abdi Bahlias Emplasm 2014. It showed even though teens admitted often exposed to pornography but they do not make risky sexual behavior cause gestation

Research is not in line with the research Santrock (2003), adolescents who are exposed to pornography media continuously, the greater sexual desire. Adolescents receiving sexual messages from the media consistently pornography in the form of kissing, petting, even pre-marital sexual relations, but rarely explained as a result of sexual behavior that served as pregnant outside of marriage or an unwanted pregnancy. This makes teens do not think long to emulate what they saw. Teens consider their expertise and sexual satisfaction is in accordance with what they see. Similar thing also expressed by Zilman and Bryan (2002) which states that when a person is repeatedly exposed to pornography, they will show a tendency to have a deviant perception about sexuality and also an increase in demand for the type of pornography that is more loud and distorted. Pornography can produce physiological and emotional arousal and increasing the level of stimulation is likely to produce some form of sexual behavior such as kissing, petting, masturbation or sexual intercourse.

#### 4. Parent Communications Premises Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Parent communication is defined frequency parents always give information and advice on sexually to adolescents. Categorized by good communication if the communication is done with a frequency more and worse if the communication is only once a month or not at all.

**Table 4.4**  
**Cross tabulation parent communication**  
**with sexual behavior in high school students**  
**Abdi Bahlias Emplasment PT. PP. Lonsum**  
**District of Bandar Simalungun**  
**Period from**  
**March to June 2014**

Variable		Sexual behavior				Number		ρ
		Low risk		High risk		F	%	
		F	%	F	%			
Communication	Good	10	55,6	8	44,4	8	40,9	0,038
	Poor	22	84,6	4	15,4	6	59,1	

The results showed 59.1% of respondents said communication with parents is rarely performed and 40.9% of respondents said that communication is often done. Communication between parents and children can be a parental guidance that includes meeting the needs of children, providing motivation, religious education in the family. The purpose of communication between parents and children is to understand himself and the environment, make decisions carefully, to control impulses or desires that are less good and help in dealing with life in general so that teenagers do not fall into deviant behavior. Good communication between parents and children are expected to be able to sort out which one is good and which are bad about sex for himself. When parents are actively listening to the child the child's ability to express feelings and his heart is stimulated and increased. Thus the communication between parents and children has a very important influence in the formation of attitudes and sexual behavior of adolescents.

In this study, although the teen said communication with poor people, but they tend to be low-risk sexual behavior. From the statistical test using chi-square value obtained  $0.038 \rho < \alpha = 0.05$ , so that H1 is accepted. The conclusion was that there is a relationship between the frequency of communication of parents with adolescent sexual behavior in high school Al-Abdi Bahlias Emplasment PT.PP.Lonsum 2014. This study is in line with the opinion of Fisher (in Kadarwati et al: 2008) which suggests that through communication parents have considerable influence on adolescent sexual attitudes and behavior. If the parents are willing to talk about sex with both teens tend to delay first sexual intercourse and develop an attitude similar to the tuanya.Sayang according to Hurlock (1980) only a few teenagers who wish

to know the ins and outs about sex from their parents.

Communication between parent and child can prevent teens from premarital sexual behavior, it is because there is established intensive communication between parents and child, sharing and problem solving together (Laily and Matulesy, 2004). In adolescence curiosity about sexual problems is very important in the formation of a new, more mature relationship with the opposite sex. Whereas adolescence information about sexuality issues should be started so teens do not seek information from another person or from sources that are not clear or even wrong at all. Giving information about sexual problems is important given to adolescents because it is associated with hormone-influenced sexual drive and often do not have enough information about their own sexual activity. Of course, it would be very dangerous for the formation of adolescent life, if he does not have the right knowledge and information.

5. Knowledge of adolescent sexual behavior  
 In this study operationalized knowledge is the ability of students to understand about premarital sexual behavior and the impact of premarital sex. Knowledge categorized on 2 categories: knowledge of good and less. Good knowledge level if respondents correctly answered questions via a questionnaire of more than 60% and less knowledge level if the respondents answered less than 60%.

**Table 4.4**  
**Cross-tabulation knowledge of sexual**  
**behavior in adolescents with high school**  
**students Abdi Bahlias Emplasment PT. PP.**  
**Lonsum, Bandar Simalungun District**  
**March to June 2014 period**

Variable		Sexual Behavior				Number		ρ
		Low risk		High risk		F	%	
		F	%	F	%			
Knowledge	Good	9	70,4	8	29,6	7	10	0,467
	Poor	3	72,7	4	23,3	7	10	
Total		2	72,7	12	27,3	4	100	

From the table above were found knowledge of adolescents about sexual majority that 21 respondents (61.4%) are in Good category and 38.6% of respondents are in the Poor category. From 17 respondents who have poor knowledge, 13 people (72.7%) admitted having sex with a low risk, and of the 27 respondents who are knowledgeable both

19 respondents (70.4%) of respondents admitted with low-risk sexual behavior. From the test results using a chi-square statistic obtained  $p$  value  $0,467 > \alpha = 0,05$ , so the conclusion is rejected  $H_1$  adolescent knowledge was not significantly associated with adolescent sexual behavior in high school Al-Abdi Bahlias Emplasment PT.PP.Lonsum 2014, although not statistically associated but when viewed from the cross tabulations, we can know that, the better knowledge of youth, the less risky sexual behavior against him. Knowledge associated with adolescent premarital sexual behavior ( $p$  value =  $0,022 < 0,05$ ). According Notoatmodjo (2003), knowledge is the result of know, and this occurred after people perform sensing on a particular object. Good knowledge supported by the level of knowledge of good parents in providing information about premarital sex (Hurlock, 2004). According Syafrudin (2008), knowing a half is even more dangerous than not know at all. Formation of knowledge itself is influenced by internal factors, namely the individual way in response to external knowledge and a stimulus to transform this knowledge into better again. According to Prayitno (2008), A good knowledge is when respondents understand and know about premarital sex. According Amrillah (2006), the higher the reproductive health knowledge possessed, the lower adolescent has premarital sexual behavior, conversely the lower the reproductive health knowledge possessed if the higher adolescent has premarital sexual behavior. Knowledge is influenced by level of education, age, experience, occupation, income, culture, and association. Knowledge that is not appropriate, unrealistic expectations, low self-esteem, fear of not being successful or pessimistic, showing that teens have an immature personality and emotional instability, so easily influenced doing negative things, such as premarital sex. Good knowledge of sexuality could make teens have healthy sexual behavior and responsible. A false understanding of sexuality in adolescents make them try to experiment on the issue of sex without realizing the dangers of his actions, and when the problems posed by the sexual behavior began to emerge, teens are afraid to express these problems to the parents.

## V. CONCLUSION

1. In this study, there is no correlation between the frequency of exposure to pornographic media with a frequency of in high school Al-Abdi Bahlias Emplasment 2014. Fornografi exposure for class 1 student in SMA AL- Abdi PT.PP Lonsum adolescent sexual behavior
2. The communication of parents has a significant impact to adolescent sexual behavior in high school Al-Abdi Bahlias Emplasment PT.PP.Lonsum 2014.
3. Adolescent knowledge was not significantly associated with adolescent sexual behavior in high school Al-Abdi Bahlias Emplasment PT.PP.Lonsum 2014.

## VI. SUGGESTION

### a. For School

This study can be reference for increasing students understanding about Sexual health by adding Sexual study in Curriculum.

### b. For Student

Student can improve their knowledge about premarital sex, parent communication and the effect of pornography.

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