

The Relationship Of The Influence Of Smartphone Users On Sex Behavior In Adolescent Boys And Women In Hamlet Vii Sei Rattan Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang

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ABSTRACT

Adolescent sexual behavior is behavior involving physical touching of limbs between men and women who have reached the stage of intimate relationships, usually carried out by married couples, the results of a survey on the incidence of sexual intercourse from 3 million teenagers who stated that they had had premarital sexual behavior in 2007 became 3.7 million adolescents in 2012, the purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of smartphone users to sexual behavior in adolescent boys and girls, the type of research conducted was descriptive analytic and (cross sectional) this study aimed to see the phenomenon of the description of adolescent sexual behavior This research was conducted from January to August with an internal population of 140 adolescents while the sample in this study the authors took as many as 58 adolescents, in the implementation of the study the authors collected data through secondary and primary data by conducting interviews and research instruments. in the form of a questionnaire, managing data by editing, coding, tabulating, data entry. This study uses SPSS with the chi-square test. It can be seen from 58 that the majority of respondents who have risky sexual behavior are 36 (62.1%) and the minority who have risky sex behavior is 22 (37.9%), and 58 the majority who have a negative influence on smartphone users are 36 (62.1%) and the minority who have a positive influence on smartphone users are 22 (37.9%), the statistical test results obtained the Odd Ratio (OR) = 6.125 CI = 1,899 19,760 and P value 0,004 < 0, Suggest to young men and women to use smartphones more in a positive direction such as to access lessons, sing, play and to watch positive things and avoid negative things in the smartphone so that it can prevent behavior risky sexual behavior among young men and women.

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1. Introduction

Social media is media in the form of sites and applications that involve internet-based technology, this internet technology-based media encourages and allows users to connect with anyone, both close people and strangers who have never been known before (Triastuti, et al 2017).

Open access to information allows everyone to access various kinds of information, including those that present implicit sexual scenes. Existing media, both electronic media and print media, for example, often present presentations that are too early or not suitable for consumption for children

and adolescents. Another thing that is becoming a trend today is the existence of very disturbing social networks such as Whatsapp, Facebook, Line, Wechat which are very well known in the community. These social networks, apart from bringing positive impacts, also have negative impacts, many of which have negative impacts on children and adolescents in this millennial era. And the positive impact is that it can strengthen the friendship rope and can also get the latest information from the status of the other person, while the more negative impacts are caused such as disturbing privacy, making addiction so that it can interfere with time to study and can influence teenagers to have free sex (Pujiningtyas, 2014)

Most of the social media sites can help people to communicate, get to know and connect with other people based on the same interests. Users can communicate with each other using advanced technology tools such as smartphones, which are very trending among the public and there are features on social media such as chat, whatsapp, line, wechat, sending private messages, commenting in the available columns and being able to share photos and videos. This advanced technology makes it easier for teenagers to obtain information from the mass media, whether it supports lessons and answers the curiosity of teenagers, which should be obtained from parents or schools. Information like this tends to plunge teenagers into sexual problems and irresponsible sexual behavior. This causes a wrong understanding of sex education, so that teenagers can be trapped in deviant sexual behavior. This deviant behavior is not solely due to the fault of the teenager itself but also from the environment and playmates. The role of parents is lacking in providing supervision to teenagers, so teenagers can easily do things that contain pornographic elements to their friends or actions that are not worthy of being seen by a teenager through the Smartphone (Triastuti, et al 2017).

Adolescence is a transition period marked by physical, emotional and psychological changes. Adolescence, namely the age of 10-19 years, is a period of maturation of the human reproductive organs and is referred to as puberty. Puberty in adolescence is a period of rapid physical development when sexual reproduction first occurs, in other words, this is the first time a man is physically able to impregnate a woman, and a woman is physically able to conceive and give birth to a baby (Widyastuti et al., 2011).

For children and adolescents, it is important because they are going through the beginning of puberty, the period towards teenagers with high curiosity and wanting to try new things. Sexual behavior in children and adolescents indicates susceptibility to the incidence of venereal disease if these activities continue, they will have a worse impact (Verawaty et al., 2012).

In addition to functioning to make and receive phone calls, cell phones generally also have the function of sending and receiving short messages (short message service SMS). There are also mobile phone service providers in several countries that provide third generation (3G) services by adding smartphone video services, as a means of payment, as well as for line television on their mobile phones. Now, mobile phones become multifunctional gadgets. Following the development of digital technology, mobile phones are now also equipped with a wide selection of features, such as being able to capture radio and television broadcasts, audio (MP3) and video player software, digital cameras, games, and internet services (WAP, GPRS, 3G). In addition to these features, mobile phones are now embedded with computer features. So on the cellphone, people can change the function of the cellphone into a mini computer. In the business world, this feature is very helpful for business people to do all the work in one place and make the work completed in a short time (Kogoya, 2015...2).

UNESCO shows 5.6% of Indonesian teenagers who have had premarital sex. The pornography addiction screening survey conducted in DKI Jakarta and Pandelang showed that 96.7% had been exposed to pornography and 37% had experienced pornography addiction. The problem of pornography in general so far has only been concerned with morals and mentality. But it turns out that there is something more dangerous, physiologically, anatomically, pornography addiction is more dangerous than drug and alcohol addiction (IDHS, 2018).

2. Method

This research uses descriptive survey research methods and analytical surveys, descriptive surveys and cross sectional surveys themselves have the meaning of research that aims to see the picture that occurs within a certain population, while analytical survey has the meaning of research that tries to explore how and why . The health phenomenon can occur, then analyze the dynamics of

the correlation between the phenomenon or between risk factors and effect factors (Notoadmojo, 2012), the type of research carried out is descriptive survey and analytical survey and cross sectional survey.

The population is the entire research human or human being to be studied (Notoatmodjo, 2012). The population in this study is all young men and women totaling 140 people. The sample is part of the population to be studied or part of the number of characteristics possessed by the population (Notoadmojo, 2012 p. 87)

$n = \frac{N \cdot d}{1 + N(d)}$ Information : n : Sample size N : Population size d : desired level or accuracy (0,1)%
 So : $n = \frac{140 \cdot 0.1}{1 + 140(0.1)}$ $n = \frac{14}{1 + 14}$ $n = \frac{14}{15}$ $n = 0.933$ $n = 1$. The sample in this study the authors took teenage boys and girls as many as 58 teenagers.

The sampling technique is a sample selection process used in research from the existing population, so that the number of samples will represent the entire existing population (Hidayat, 2012). The technique used in this research is Random Sampling, which is where the lottery sampling technique is done by making the names of young men and women into paper as much as 140, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 140 after being made from the total population, then in Take 58 to be studied from simple random sampling is that each member or unit of the population has the same opportunity to be selected for a portion of the sample (Notoatmodjo, 2012). Univariate analysis is to explain or describe the characteristics of each research variable. The form of univariate analysis depends on the type of data (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

3. Results and Discussion

Tabel 1
 Univariate Analysis
 Frequency Distribution of the Effect of Sexual Behavior on Young Men and Women

Kategori	N	%
Perilaku		
Risky	36	62,1 %
Dont risky	22	37,9%
Total	58	100

It can be seen from the 58 respondents that the majority of respondents who have risky sexual behavior are 36 respondents (62.1%) and the minority of respondents who have non-risky sex are 22 respondents (37.9%).

Tabel 2
 Analisis Univariate
 Frequency Distribution of Influence of Smartphone Users on Young Men and Women

Kategori	N	%
Smartphone User Influence		
Positif	22	37,9%
Negatif	36	62,1%
Total	58	100

It can be seen from 58 respondents that the majority of respondents who have a negative influence on smartphone users are 36 respondents (62.1%) and the minority who have a positive influence on smartphone users are 22 respondents (37.9%).

Tabel 3
 Analisis Bivariate

Smartphone User Influence	Smartphone				P/x ²
	Risky		Dont Risky		
	N	%	N	%	
Negatif	28	77,8%	8	22,2%	0.004
Positif	8	22,2%	14	63,6%	
Total	36	62,1%	22	37,9	

Judging from 36 respondents, adolescents who experience risky sexual behavior are 28 respondents or (77.8%) and non-risky sexual behavior is as many as 8 respondents or (22.2%) who

have a negative smartphone user influence and risky sexual behavior is as much as 8 respondents or (22.2%), sexual behavior is not at risk as many as 14 respondents or (63.6%) who have a positive smartphone influence.

From the results of the chi-square statistical test, the value of Odd Ratio (OR) = 6.125. CI = 1.899-19.760 and P value 0.004 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between the influence of smartphone users on sexual behavior in young boys and girls.

4. Conclusion

Based on sexual behavior, the majority of respondents who have risky sexual behavior are 36 respondents (62.1%). The influence of smartphone users on young men and women, the majority of respondents who have a negative influence on smartphone users are 36 respondents (62.1%). The relationship between the influence of smartphone users on sexual behavior in adolescents who have a negative influence on smartphone users has risky sexual behavior as many as 28 respondents (77.8%). From the results of the chi-square statistical test, the Odd Ratio (OR) value = 6.125. CI = 1.899-19.760 and P value 0.004 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between the influence of smartphone users on sexual behavior in young men and women.

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