

The Influence of Agent of Socialization on the Sexual Behavior Among the Students of Vocational High School

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ABSTRACT. Agent of socialization is the parties such as family members, peer group, and mass media that are socializing with family, playmates or peer, relatives, neighbors, and schoolmates that can influence the behavior of the adolescents themselves positively or negatively. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of agent of socialization on the sexual behavior among the students of Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor vocational school students. The population of this study was 438 students of Class X and Class XI of Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor vocational school students, and 194 of them were selected to be the samples for this study with simple random sampling technique. The data obtained were analyzed through Chi-square test and Multiple Logistic Regression tests. The result of this study showed that peer group had influence on the sexual behavior of the adolescents. The students with bad peer group had a chance to have a severe sexual behaviour were 87.5% twice greater than those with good peer group. Mass media had influence on the sexual behavior of the adolescents. The students who were exposed to the mass media had a chance to have a serious sexual behaviour were 86.2% four times greater than those who are not exposed to the mass media. Mass media was the most dominant variable influencing sexual behavior.

Keywords: Socialization Agent, Sexual Behavior, Peer Group, Mass Media.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Fuller and Jacobs^[1] in Sunarto^[2], socialization agents are those who carry out socialization on families, play groups (peer groups) such as game friends, relatives, neighbors and school friends.

According to 2010 Bkkn^[3] (Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional), it's known that around 51% of adolescents have had sex such as in the areas of Jakarta, Depok, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi. However, there are also in other cities there are also data of teenagers who have had sex about 54% in Surabaya, 47% in Bandung, and 52% in Medan.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (2015) in Shahib^[4], the number of female population over the age of 10 who has the highest diploma of SMP/Mts, SMA/Ma, and SMK in 2015 was 807,931 people or around 15.15% of the total population of Bogor Regency. Data from the Bogor District Health Office in 2016, the distribution of cases of sexually transmitted diseases namely HIV / AIDS has spread in various districts in Bogor Regency. The highest case was in Ciomas sub-district with 117 cases.

Based on the results of research Nadar^[5] shows that parents already have knowledge about the goals of sex education for early childhood with a percentage of 76.4%, but do not have a good understanding of how to provide sex education.

Based on the results of an initial survey conducted at Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor vocational school students, it was found that from the results of interviews with 10 teenage daughters aged 15-16 years there were 40% who had bad sexual behavior towards their partners such as holding hands to kissing. While the results of interviews with 10 male teenagers aged 15-16 years, there are 60% who have bad sexual behavior towards their partners such as kissing to groping the body parts of their partners.

This is related to both parents who know that teenagers engage in sexual behavior such as dating, holding hands, and kissing briefly (cheeks, forehead, lips) so that parents are considered as agents of socialization. Based on a report from a counseling teacher at the school that none of their students had been expelled from school because they were pregnant.

Based on the data and description above, it is very clear the influence of the socialization agent on the behavior of adolescents in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor vocational school students where the socialization agent is the parties who carry out socialization to family and peers who can influence the behavior of adolescents themselves, both behaviors that lead to positive or can lead to negative behaviors, which include socialization agents are family, play groups / peer groups, and mass media. At present many cases of juvenile delinquency are caused by negligence of parents. So, in this case

parents are also very instrumental in guiding children so that they are not one step in getting along. The mass media is also very influential in this regard, where the mass media is very easy to obtain, so it makes it easy for adolescents to access and obtain negative information for themselves. Wrong in choosing social partners will quickly change the behavior of adolescents. In this case the environment also affects the lives of these teenagers. In the end, the school should also be able to provide information about sex education so that teens know the negative effects if they have sex.

2. METHOD

This research is a survey research using cross-sectional approach implemented in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor vocational school students. Population in this research is 438 students of grade 10 and 11. Sample selected from 13 classes amounted 194 students using simple random sampling method.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSTION

3.1 Relationship of Socialization Agents (Family, Social Environment, and Mass Media) with Sexual Behavior

Based on the results of research family relationships with sexual behavior in students shows that the statistical test chi-square test showed that the value of $p = 0.816$ ($p > 0.05$) which means there is no significant relationship between families with sexual behavior of students in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor vocational school students Social Environments related to sexual behavior of students in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor vocational school students with a value ($p = 0.001$).

The results of this study differ from the results of the study of Najib [6], where the results have a relationship between parenting parents and adolescent self-concepts about sexual behavior in State Vocational Schools in the City of Semarang ($P = 0.003$; $C = 0.153$), 37.9% authoritarian parenting resulting in poor self-concept.

The results of this study are different from the results of the Maimunah[7] study, in which analysis from the family of parents from both father and mother both have a significant influence on sexual behavior in adolescents. This is because the t value for both of them is higher than the t table, in the father's control the t value of 2.049 is obtained and for the mother's control 2.787 where this value is greater than the table value of 1.655.

This result is in accordance with the results of the study of Pahlawan[8], it is known that the analysis of the relationship between the mass media with

adolescent courtship behavior using chi square obtained p -value = 0,000, which means there is a relationship between mass media exposure and adolescent courtship behavior in Kartasura District, Sukoharjo Regency.

These results are also in line with research conducted in Bogor in 2011 in Pahlawan[8], based on a sexual behavior study of health vocational students in Bogor, it was found that adolescents who were exposed to print and electronic pornography media had a risky dating behavior with an OR value of 3.315 and p -value $0.015 < 0.05$ which means there is a relationship between the mass media with adolescent sexual behavior.

The analysis showed that there was a relationship between the mass media and the sexual behavior of students at Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor vocational school students with a value of $p = 0.001$. More can be seen in Table I.

TABLE 1. Cross Tabulation Of Relationship Of Socialization Agents (Family, Social Environment, And Mass Media) With Students' Sexual Behavior In Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students

| Socialization Agents | Sex Behavior | | N | P | χ^2 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| | Slight | Severe | | | |
| | % | % | % | | |
| Family | | | | | |
| Good | 20,0 | 80,0 | 100,0 | 0,816 | 0,054 |
| Not Really Good | 18,5 | 81,5 | 100,0 | | |
| Social Environment | | | | | |
| Good | 33,3 | 66,7 | 100,0 | 0,001 | 12,000 |
| Bad | 12,5 | 87,5 | 100,0 | | |
| Mass Media | | | | | |
| Not Exposed | 45,7 | 54,3 | 100,0 | 0,001 | 18,507 |
| Exposed | 13,8 | 86,2 | 100,0 | | |

3.2 Effect of Socialization Agencies (Play Groups and Mass Media) on Sex Behavior

The results of multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression tests showed that the playgroup had an effect on sex behavior with p (0.029) $< (0.05)$ and the odds ratio (OR) = 2.411 meant that adolescents who had bad playgroups had the opportunity to behave in heavy sex 2 times bigger than teenagers who have a good play group. Mass media influences sexual behavior with p (0.002) $< (0.05)$ and odds ratio (OR) = 3.786 means that students who are not exposed to mass media have a 4 times greater chance of having mild sex behavior compared to students who are exposed to mass media. The most dominant variable affecting sexual behavior in students in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor

Vocational School Students is the mass media with a regression coefficient of 1.331.

Based on the results of the study note that the variables of playgroups and mass media have an influence on sexual behavior in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students with an overall percentage value = 80.4%, meaning that the variables of playgroups and mass media explain the variable sexual behavior of Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students of 80.4%, the rest 19.6% was influenced by other factors not included in this research variable such as parenting patterns, school environment, self-concept, and others. More can be seen in Table II.

Table 2. Effects Of Socialization Agencies (Play Groups And Mass Media) On Sexual Behavior Of Students In Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students

| Independent Variable | B Value | P Value | OR | 95% CI for Exp (B) | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | | | | Lower | Upper |
| Social Environment | 0,880 | 0,029 | 2,411 | 1,092 | 5,324 |
| Mass Media | 1,331 | 0,002 | 3,786 | 1,609 | 8,908 |
| Constant | -0,093 | 0,798 | - | - | - |

Overall Percentage = 80,4.

3.3 Effect of Play Group Socialization Agents on Sex Behavior in Students in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students

The results showed that 66.0% of the group played poorly, this was supported by respondents' answers that 82.0% of respondents often heard stories from peers about sex problems. Playgroup related to adolescent sexual behavior in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students with a value (p = 0.001). Playgroup influences sexual behavior, namely that adolescents who have bad playgroups have a 2 times greater chance of having heavy sex behavior compared to adolescents who have good playgroups.

This is consistent with the results of Najib's research [6] which shows the Peer Group's relationship with teenage self-concept of sexual behavior in State Vocational Schools in Semarang City (P = 0.009; C = 0.134), 35.5% poor self-concept with peer groups that bad.

This result is also consistent with the results of Marlita's[9] study which showed that the intervention group had a significant increase in changes in adolescent sexual behavior after being given an intervention there was a significant increase in changes in adolescent sexual behavior after being

given a peer education intervention, with a p value <0.05, whereas in the control group there was no significant increase in changes in adolescent sexual behavior with p values > 0.05.

The results of this study are in line with the study of Mesra[10] that peers are the most dominant variable related to adolescent sexual behavior with a value of p = 0,000, OR = 27.34 CI 95% (55.08-847.08). Negative peers have a 27.34 times the chance of severe sexual behavior compared to positive peers.

Having naughty friends increases the risk of teenagers becoming naughty anyway [11]. Teenagers become naughty because they are socialized and adapt to delinquency, especially by groups of friends.

Based on research Hurlock [12], said that sexual behavior is also positively influenced by peers who are also sexually active.

3.4 Effect of Mass Media Socialization Agents on Sex Behavior in Students in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students

Based on the results of the study, it was found that as much as 82.0% were exposed to mass media, this was supported by the answers of respondents who stated that respondents were happy to see soap operas on television that showed love scenes namely hugging / kissing (55.2%). The results of the analysis show that there is a relationship between the mass media and adolescent sexual behavior in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students with a value of p = 0.001. Mass media influences sexual behavior, namely that adolescents who are exposed to mass media have a 4 times greater chance of behaving sexually compared to adolescents who are not exposed to mass media.

This result is in accordance with Istawati's[13] research which shows that there is a significant relationship between mass media exposure to sexual acts with a p-value = 0,000 < 0.05.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Irwan[14] showing the results of x2 count 12.635 with df = 1 greater than x2 table 3.841 and p value = 0.000 < of α (0.05), meaning there is a relationship between the role of the mass media and adolescent sexual behavior in Gorontalo City. Phi test results 0.281 means that the mass media contributed 28.1% of sexual behavior in adolescents in the city of Gorontalo.

The results of this study are also in line with Wahyuningtias research [15] showing the results that the result is a relationship between the use of

social media and teenage knowledge about free sex in SMA PGRI TALUN Blitar ($p = 0,000$).

This result is in accordance with Indrijati's research [16] that of the group with high frequency using the internet, which is more than 4 hours a day has a mean tendency of premarital sexual behavior of 70.95. While the group with the frequency of using the internet that is between 2-3 hours a day has a mean tendency for premarital sexual behavior of 65.83. Interestingly in the group with low frequency using the internet which is between 0-1 hours a day has a mean tendency of premarital sexual behavior of 67.37.

Teenage exposure to media such as pornography in the form of reading in the form of pornographic books, is increasing. Information through print media in a vulgar and non-educational manner is more likely to influence and encourage irresponsible sexual behavior[17].

This is in accordance with the opinion of Sarwono[18] who conducted a study linking sexual behavior with levels of information about adolescents about sex carried out on students obtained results that some of them obtained their knowledge mainly from newspapers, magazines or lectures about sex.

In this study it appears that the mass media is the most influential media on premarital sexual behavior. Nowadays, it is easy for everyone including teenagers to access pornography or sexual information through mass media such as electronics and print, especially the internet and cellphones (cellphones). In addition, the number of pornographic VCDs and DVDs that are cheap and sold freely causes teens to be able to watch these VCDs / DVDs without parental control.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

There is an influence of playing group socialization agents on adolescent sexual behavior in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students, namely that adolescents who play poorly are more likely to behave in sex than twice as good playgroups. Teenagers have a tendency to try to follow and accept all the decisions made by the playgroup, so that the playgroup can have a positive or negative influence on teenagers. There is an influence of mass media socialization agents on adolescent sexual behavior in Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students, namely that adolescents who are exposed to mass media are more likely to have sex behavior 4 times greater than those not exposed to mass media. Teenage exposure to

mass media to satisfy curiosity about sex. The most dominant variable influencing adolescent sexual behavior is the mass media socialization agent. The more exposed to adolescents, the more severe the sexual behavior. Likewise, vice versa if adolescents are not exposed, adolescent sexual behavior will be mild.

Amaliah 2 Ciawi Bogor Vocational School Students is expected to do KRR (Adolescent Reproductive Health) specifically in order to prevent adolescent sexual behavior by developing themselves in every school activity such as filling free time for positive activities and reducing unnecessary time. Next, monitor the behavior of adolescents who do not obey school rules. Adolescents is expected to choose and sort good social environment. Teenagers is recommended to using mass media for learning purposes compared to playing games and accessing pornography. The teacher needs to conduct monitoring and direct guidance to adolescents about sexual behavior, especially teenagers who are sick or not attending school for a long time, or students who have problems by showing concern and deep involvement from the teacher so that they can foster good behavior. Further research is expected on the effect of socialization agents on adolescent sexual behavior both in the same high school and in other schools by including more specific overall variables and measuring sexual behavior.

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