

The Influence of Parents Attachments, Exposmedia, and People Following behind Behaviors in Adolescents

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Abstract: Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development. This allows adolescents to fall into negative things. One of the negative things that becomes a problem of adolescents is early sexual behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of attachment, media exposure and peers on the early sexual behavior of adolescents in TebingTinggi 4 Middle School in 2019. This type of research was analytic observational research using a cross-sectional approach. Population in this study There are 117 students in SMP Negeri 4 TebingTinggi. Data analysis in this study uses univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis. The findings of this study obtained attachment of parents, media exposure, and peers have a significant relationship with early sexual behavior in teenagers at TebingTinggi 4 Middle School. Attachment of parents obtained $p < 0.05$ means that there is a relationship between Attachment of parents with adolescent early sexual behavior, media exposure is obtained $p < 0.05$ meaning there is a relationship between media exposure to adolescent early sexual behavior, peers obtained $p < 0.05$ means that there is a relationship between peers and early adolescent sexual behavior. with early adolescent sexual behavior. Multivariate results showed that the most dominant media exposure was related to adolescent sexual behavior with a value of $p < 0.05$ with Exp (B) 10.831 meaning that exposure to media 10.831 was more likely to engage in premature sexual behavior compared to not being exposed to media exposure. It is hoped that schools will establish an Adolescent Reproductive Health Program to increase adolescent knowledge about risky sexual behavior.

1 INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood (age of majority). Adolescence is usually associated with the teenage years, but its physical, psychological or cultural expressions may begin earlier and end later. For example, puberty now typically begins during preadolescence, particularly in females. Physical growth (particularly in males) and cognitive development can extend into the early twenties. Thus, age provides only a rough marker of adolescence, and scholars have found it difficult to agree upon a precise definition of adolescence (Dorn L, et al . 2011).

A thorough understanding of adolescence in society depends on information from various perspectives, including psychology, biology, history, sociology, education, and anthropology. Within all of these perspectives, adolescence is viewed as a transitional period between childhood and adulthood,

whose cultural purpose is the preparation of children for adult roles. It is a period of multiple transitions involving education, training, employment, and unemployment, as well as transitions from one living circumstance to another (Cooney, Elizabeth. 2010).

The end of adolescence and the beginning of adulthood varies by country. Furthermore, even within a single nation state or culture, there can be different ages at which an individual is considered mature enough for society to entrust them with certain privileges and responsibilities. Such privileges and responsibilities include driving a vehicle, having legal sexual relations, serving in the armed forces or on a jury, purchasing and drinking alcohol, purchase of tobacco products, voting, entering into contracts, finishing certain levels of education, marriage, and accountability for upholding the law. Adolescence is usually accompanied by an increased independence allowed by the parents or legal guardians, including less supervision as compared to preadolescence.

In studying adolescent development adolescence can be defined biologically, as the physical transition marked by the onset of puberty and the termination of physical growth; cognitively, as changes in the ability to think abstractly and multi-dimensionally; or socially, as a period of preparation for adult roles. Major pubertal and biological changes include changes to the sex organs, height, weight, and muscle mass, as well as major changes in brain structure and organization. Cognitive advances encompass both increment in knowledge and in the ability to think abstractly and to reason more effectively. The study of adolescent development often involves interdisciplinary collaborations. For example, researchers in neuroscience or bio-behavioral health might focus on pubertal changes in brain structure and its effects on cognition or social relations. Sociologists interested in adolescence might focus on the acquisition of social roles (e.g., worker or romantic partner) and how this varies across cultures or social conditions. Developmental psychologists might focus on changes in relations with parents and peers as a function of school structure and pubertal status. Some scientists have questioned the universality of adolescence as a developmental phase, arguing that traits often considered typical of adolescents are not in fact inherent to the teenage years (Dorn L, et al . 2011).

Quantity of the world population in the adolescent age group is estimated at 1.2 billion or 18% of the total world population according to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2014).

Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development both physically, psychologically, and intellectually. Typical adolescents have great curiosity, like adventure and challenges and tend to dare to bear the risk or actions without being preceded by careful consideration. If decisions taken in the face of conflict are inappropriate, they will fall into risky behavior and may have to bear the short-term and long-term consequences of various physical and psychosocial health problems. (Ministry of Health, 2016).

According to the National Commission for Child Protection survey in 33 provinces in 2008, 97% of middle and high school adolescents had watched pornographic films, 93.7% of middle and high school adolescents had kissed, genitalia stimulation (touching the genitals) and oral sex (through mouth), 62.7 % of junior high and high school adolescents are not virgins and 21.2% of adolescents claim to have had an abortion (BKKBN, 2010).

Sex is something that is biological and therefore sex is considered as something stable (Wahid, 2011). Premarital sex is sexual relations

carried out by adolescents without any marriage ties. While premarital sexual behavior is sexual behavior carried out without going through an official marriage process according to law or religion and their respective beliefs (Sarwono, 2012).

The impact of premarital sex on physical and psychological health include: loss of virginity and virginity, unwanted pregnancy (KTD), abortion with all its risks, transmission of venereal diseases (gonorrhea, syphilis, HIV / AIDS), reproductive tract infections, feelings of guilt shame and guilt worthless (Sofiyah, 2012).

This is in line with the case cited by Susanto, et al (2002), quoting from the Bernas Daily January 18, 2001 that a senior researcher at the UGM Population Research Center stated that in 2000 there were 700 teenagers and female students who became pregnant out of wedlock coming to Yogyakarta Family Planning Association (PKBI) to consult about their pregnancy problems.

How someone is raised in a family environment turns out to be very influential in one's next life as an adult. The attachment that parents instill from childhood becomes one's capital in dealing with life and interacting with the environment.

In line with research conducted by Rika, et al (2017) in adolescents at SMP Negeri 21 Pekanbaru, aged 12-15 years, which were determined through cluster random sampling techniques. Based on multiple linear regression correlation analysis shows that there is a relationship between attachment (attachment) in the mother and father with social competence in adolescents ($F = 5.444$; $R = 0.229$ 'p = 0.005). Attachment to mother and father has a contribution of 5.3% to social competence.

Open access to information allows anyone to access various kinds of information including presenting sexual scenes explicitly. Existing media, both electronic and print media, often provide presentations that are too early or not suitable for consumption for teenagers. this is a trend now is the existence of Facebook that is widely known in our society. The social network in addition to bringing positive benefits also brings negative impacts for teens (Yulianto, 2017).

Data from the Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information in 2011 showed that 64% of Facebook social media users in Indonesia were teenagers. The high use of social media among adolescents shows that adolescents are so enthusiastic in communication.

Issues that are still being debated to date include the primary motivation of adolescents to

engage in premarital sex at an earlier age in addition to being related to parenting and sexual sources of information, factors from peers (peers) also influence premarital sexual behavior in adolescents.

Linda's research (2009) shows that 46.8% of respondents' sexual behavior at risk of KTD, PMS, Hib, HIB, and AIDS, including 93.1% had kissed; 78.4% necking; 31.9% petting; 32.2% oral sex; 19.3% had anal sex and 45.4% had intercourse. Based on the Product Moment test results with a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.0001$, indicating that there is a relationship between adolescent sexual behavior. While the value of $r = 0.448$ which means that the relationship is moderate/sufficient. This means that the riskier sexual behavior of peers, the sexual behavior of adolescents will be increasingly risky.

Based on preliminary survey results through interviews conducted on December 19, 2018 at SMP N 4 Tebing Tinggi North Sumatra Province with 20 students getting more than half of them not knowing what early sex is, some of them are ashamed to tell about the reproductive development that occurred to parents and some other students are afraid to tell parents that they already have a boyfriend and have watched porn. Data obtained from the Guidance and Counseling (BK) teacher stated that some students received Parents' Summons (SPO) because they were caught watching porn during the study hours and some received SPO because they went to gather with friends during school hours.

2 MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

2.1 The Problem

The high rate of early sexual behavior in adolescents is inseparable from the influence of parent attachment, media exposure, and peers in adolescents, from the problems above the formulation in this study is "whether there is an influence of parental attachment, media exposure and peers on adolescent early sexual behavior in SMP Negeri 4 TebingTinggi in 2019".

2.2 Research Purposes

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of parents' attachments, media exposures and peers on adolescent early sexual behavior in the Middle School 4 Middle School in TebingTinggi City in 2019".

2.3 Research Methods

This research will be conducted at SMP Negeri 4 TebingTinggi in 2019. It will take place from March to May 2019. The type of research to be carried out in this research is analytic observational research using the cross-sectional approach. The number of samples used as many as 117 people using a simple random sampling method and meet the inclusion criteria. Inclusive criteria are general requirements that must be met by the subject to be included in the study.

The instrument used in conducting the study was a questionnaire sheet containing respondent data and questionnaire statements that were filled directly by students of SMP Negeri 4 TebingTinggi. The types of questions asked were closed questions, where the researchers distributed the questionnaire directly to respondents and then after it was filled in then submitted to the researcher right away. Then the content validity was conducted. The research results were analyzed bivariate, that is, data analysis was used to see the relationship between the Independent variable and the Dependent variable by using the "chi-square" statistical test..

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following will be elaborated on the results of research conducted at SMP Negeri 4 TebingTinggi.

3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

In this study, the number of samples studied was 117 people. Next, frequency and percentage distributions were presented based on variables of the respondent's characteristics, namely gender, age and place of residence.

Table1: Frequency Distribution of Characteristics of Respondents by Gender Adolescents of SMP Negeri 4 TebingTinggi in 2019

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	50	42.74
Girl	67	57.26
Total	117	100

Based on the frequency and percentage distribution in Table 1.it is known that of the 117

respondents studied, 58 (64.44%) respondents were male, while 32 (35.56%) respondents were female.

Table2: Frequency Distribution of Characteristics of Respondents by Age of Teenagers in TebingTinggi 4 Middle School in 2019

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
12 years old	20	17.09
13 years old	25	21.37
14 years	32	27.35
15 years	40	34.19
Total	117	100

Based on the frequency distribution and percentage in Table 2. it is known from 117 respondents studied, 20 (17.09%) respondents with 12 years of age, 25 (21.37%) respondents with 13 years of age, 32 (27.35%) respondents with 40 years of age and 20 (34.19%) of respondents aged 15 years.

Table3:Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Youth Residence in SMP Negeri 4 Tebing Tinggi in 2019

Residence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Boarding house	25	21.37
Parents	80	68.38
Family home, mess	12	10.26
Total	117	100

Based on the frequency distribution and percentage in Table 3.it is known from 117 respondents studied, as many as 25 (21.37%) respondents live in boarding houses, 80 (68.38%) respondents live in their parents and 12 (10.26%) respondents reside in family homes and mess.

3.2 Univariate Analysis

Table4:Frequency and Percentage Distribution based on Attachment in Teenagers of Tebing Tinggi 4 Middle School in 2019

Attachment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not good	70	59.8

Well	47	40.2
Total	117	100

Based on the frequency and percentage distribution in Table 4.it is known from the 117 respondents studied, as many as 70 (59.8%) respondents with poor attachment, while as many as 47 (40.2%) respondents with good attachment.

Table 5:Frequency and Percentage Distribution based on Media Exposure to Teenagers in TebingTinggi 4 Middle School in 2019

Media Exposure	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Exposed	70	59.8
Not exposed	47	40.2
Total	117	100

Based on the frequency and percentage distribution in Table 5.it is known from the 117 respondents studied, as many as 70 (59.8%) respondents were exposed to media exposure, while 47 (40.2%) respondents were not exposed to media exposure.

Table6: Frequency and Percentage Distribution based on Peers in Junior High School 4 Tebing Tinggi in 2019

Friends of the same age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not good	65	55.6
Well	52	44.4
Total	117	100

Based on the frequency and percentage distribution in Table 6.it is known from the 117 respondents studied, as many as 65 (55.6%) respondents had bad peers, while 52 (44.4%) respondents had good peers.

Table 7: Frequency and Percentage Distribution based on Early Sexual Behavior in Youth in TebingTinggi 4 Middle School in 2019

Early Sex Behavior	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Ever	66	56.4
Never	51	43.6
Total	117	100

Based on the frequency and percentage distribution in Table 7.it is known from the 117 respondents studied, as many as 66 (56.4%) respondents had had early sex, while 51 (43.6%) respondents had never had early sex.

3.3 Bivariate Analysis

In the bivariate analysis section, testing will be carried out whether attachments, media exposures, and peers have a significant influence on early sexual behavior in adolescents. Testing is done using the chi-square test.

Table 8 :Relationship between Attachment and Early Sexual Behavior of Teenagers in TebingTinggi 4 Middle School in 2019

Attachment	Early Sex Behavior		Total	p-value	OR
	Not good	Well			
Not good	52 (74.3%)	18 (25.7%)	70 (100%)	0,00 0<0,05	2.89
Well	14 (29.8%)	33 (70.2%)	47 (100%)		

Based on the results of the chi-square test in Table 8. It is known that the value of $p = 0.005 < 0.05$, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between attachment and early sexual behavior. The prevalence value is known to be 2.89, which means that when a respondent with an attachment is not good, then the respondent has a 2.89 chance of having an early sexual behavior.

Table9: Relationships between Peers and Early Sex Behavior in Teenagers in Tebing Tinggi 4 Middle School in 2019

Friends of the same age	Early Sex Behavior		Total	p-value	RP
	Not good	Well			
Well	51 (78,5%)	14 (21,5%)	65 (100%)	0,0 00<0,05	3.64
Not good	15 (28,8%)	37 (71,2%)	52 (100%)		

Based on the results of the chi-square test in Table 9, it is known that the value of $p = 0,000 < 0.05$, it is concluded that there is a significant

relationship between the duration of the use of internet media on sexual deviant behavior. The value of prevalence is known to be 3.64, which means that respondents with peers are not good, so the respondent has an opportunity of 3.64 times for early sex to occur.

Table 10: Relationship between Media Exposure and Early Sex Behavior in Youth in TebingTinggi 4 Middle School in 2019

	Early Sex Behavior		Total	p-value	OR
	Not Good	Well			
Exposed	57 (81,4%)	13 (18,6%)	70 (100%)	0,000 <0,05	4,38
Not exposed	9 (19,1%)	38 (80,9%)	47 (100%)		

Based on the results of the chi-square test in Table 10, it is known that the value of $p = 0,000 < 0.05$, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between media exposure to early sexual behavior. The prevalence value is known to be 4.38, which means that when the respondent is exposed to media exposure, then the respondent has a 4.38 chance of premature sexual behavior.

3.4 Multivariate Analysis

After the bivariate analysis was carried out in the previous stage, the results obtained from the chi-square test showed that the variables of attachment, peers and media exposure had a significant relationship to early sexual behavior. In this section, multivariate analysis testing will be carried out. In multivariate analysis testing, the statistical method used is a logistic regression technique. Logistic regression techniques are used to test which factors have the greatest influence on early sex behavior.

Table 11: Analysis of the Effects of Attachment, Peers and Media Exposure on Adolescents in TebingTinggi 4 Middle School in 2019

Variable	B	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1			
Attachmen t	.242	.680	1.273
Friends of the same age	1.499	.004	4.478

Media Exposure	2.382	.000	10.831
Constant	-6.185	.000	.002
Step 2	1.569	.002	4.800
Friends of the same age	2.487	.000	12.025
Media Exposure	-6.085	.000	.002

From the table above, it can be explained that the three variables together have a significant relationship with the sexual deviant behavior of adolescents in SMP Negeri 4 TebingTinggi with each p-value <0.005 and among these three variables, the media exposure variable is the most variable strong influence on adolescent early sexual behavior with Exp (B) 12,025. While the second most powerful factor in terms of its influence on early sexual behavior is a peer factor with a value of Exp (B) 4,800 and a factor that does not affect adolescent early sexual behavior is the attachment factor.

4 DISCUSSION

Based on the results of chi-square testing, it is known that the value of $p = 0,000 < 0.05$, then it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between attachment and early sexual behavior. The prevalence value is known to be 2.89, which means that when the respondent with attachment is not good, then the respondent has 2.89 times the opportunity to have bad sexual behavior. From the multivariate analysis, it was found that the attachment had no effect on adolescent sexual behavior with a p-value <0.05 with exp (B) 1,273.

A person's behavior is much influenced by attachment to parents. Therefore the role of parents must be able to create conditions that are conducive so that children can develop with good character that will influence the behavior of children. If a child does not have a good attachment to his parents, it is difficult to expect the child to develop a positive personality.

This is in line with research conducted by Theodora (2010) entitled "Psychological Impacts of Divorce Parents in Early Adolescents". Explain that divorce has both positive and negative impacts. These positive effects, such as early adolescents who were victims of divorce, became far more

independent than before, an increase in achievement that occurred in the divorce paper, and also a growing interest in the adolescent victims of divorce. Psychologically, there are also many negative impacts felt by teenage victims of divorce such as feeling of loss of parents and childhood, shame, withdrawal from family and friends, lack of application of discipline from parents, sadness, loss of communication between children and also parents.

Based on the results of the chi-square test, it is known that the value of $p = 0,000 < 0.05$, then it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between peers and early sexual behavior. The prevalence value is known to be 3.64, which means that when the respondent is exposed to peers, then the respondent has a 3.64 times chance to have premature sexual behavior. From multivariate analysis, it was found that peers affected adolescent early sexual behavior with a value of $p < 0.05$ with exp (B) 4,800.

Similarly, research conducted by Noverani (2015) states that peer group acceptance with self-concept has a very significant positive relationship between peer group acceptance and self-concept in adolescents in SMP Negeri 17 Surakarta. Level of peer acceptance in adolescents in junior high school Negeri 17 Surakarta is relatively high, and the level of self-concept in adolescents in SMP 17 is also relatively high. There is also the influence of peer group acceptance variables on self-concept by 40.4%, so there are still 59.6% variables or other factors that influence self-concept outside of peer group acceptance factors.

Based on the results of the chi-square test it is known that the value of $p = 0,000 < 0.05$, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between media exposure and early sexual behavior. The prevalence value is 4.38, which means that when the respondent gets bad media exposure, then the respondent has 4.38 times the chance to have bad sexual behavior. to adolescents at TebingTinggi 4 Middle School it was found that the media exposure had the strongest influence on adolescent early sexual behavior with a p-value <0.05 with exp (B) 12.025.

This is in line with the results of interviews with the Head of Elementary Junior High School Department of Surakarta Youth and Sports Education there are 9 public and private SMPs (9.46%) in Surakarta which are junior high schools that are prone to cases of deviant sexual behavior in-school adolescents. The results of a preliminary survey conducted at three junior high schools in

Surakarta with 83 students, 66 students (79.52%) knew of social media, 56 students (67.4%) had or had dates, 21 students (25.31%) first acquainted with his girlfriend using social media, there were 41 students (49.39%) who used communication tools to contact their girlfriends with social media and the things that were done while dating there were 48 students (57.83%) had held hands, 7 students (8.43%) had hugged and 6 students (15.78%) had kissed.

5 CONCLUSION

There is a significant influence between attachment, peers and media exposure to early sexual behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 4 TebingTinggi with a p-value <0.05.

The variable that most influences adolescent early sexual behavior is the media exposure variable with a p-value <0.05 Exp (B) 12.025.

6 SUGGESTION

Based on the discussion above, the author can submit several suggestions, namely:

1. TebingTinggi health center to carry out health care services for adolescents at the health center, and also visits schools in providing health to adolescents such as education on sexual behavior prevention.
2. To compile the Adolescent Reproductive Health Program (KRR), this service will also provide information about adolescent health and a meeting between the school and parents to discuss the progress of children's learning at school.
3. Parents here are defined as antecedents who are responsible for forming character, giving advice, direction, knowledge about reproductive health in children from an early age, good religious understanding, and supervising children in using existing facilities, especially the internet media before the formation of early sexual behavior in adolescents.

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