

AUTHOR KORESPONDENSI

Judul Artikel : Application of Parental Education About Social Media and Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Identitas Proceeding : Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Science, Health, Economics, Education and Technology (ICoSHEET 2019)

- a. Nama Proceeding : atlantis - press
- b. Nomor ISSN : 2468-5739
- c. Volume, Nomor, Bulan Tahun : 24 Juli 2020
- d. Penerbit : Atlantis Press.
- e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : [10.2991/ahsr.k.200723.070](https://doi.org/10.2991/ahsr.k.200723.070)
- f. Alamat Web Proceeding :
<https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/icosheet-19/125942117>
- g. Terindeks di : Web of Science, Scopus, MEDLINE, PubMed Central (PMC), DOAJ, Ei Compendex, PubMed, Portico, Ulrichsweb, Google scholar

Riwayat Artikel

- 1. Manuscript submitted : 14 Agustus 2019
- 2. Manuscript revised : 15 September 2019
- 3. Accepted for publication : 12 Oktober 2019
- 4. Published : 24 Juli 2020

Lampiran Pendukung :

Paper Submission

Submission of Abstract and Full Paper

[IMPORTANT] To submit an abstract, authors must create an account first. Then they can submit their abstracts by logging in to their account. The manuscript (full paper) can be submitted only after authors submit their abstract. The whole submission process is done fully online (**NOT by email**) to guarantee smooth administration. Letter of Acceptance (LoA) and Letter of Invitation (LoI) can be downloaded directly from your account once your abstract is accepted to be presented at the conference.

Payment of Registration Fee

[IMPORTANT] After making the payment, author **MUST** upload the payment proof through their account (**NOT Email**). Author can upload by logging in to the online system. Payment receipt can be downloaded directly from your account once your payment is confirmed by the committee.

Submission System - Desktop

Submission System - Mobile



RECENT POSTS

PVJ-ISHESSH 2020 - Bandung, Indonesia

RECENT COMMENTS

A WordPress Commenter on PVJ-

The screenshot shows a Yahoo! Mail interface. The main content is an email from "IComSET 2019" with the subject "ICComSET 2019 : Payment Proof for Abstract ABS-45". The email body contains the following text:

Dear Ms. Endang Wahyuningsih,

Payment proof for the following abstract has been confirmed.
Payment receipt can be printed directly from your account.

Abstract ID: ABS-45
Title: APLIKASI PENYULUHAN ORANG TUA TENTANG MEDIA SOSIAL DENGAN PERILAKU SEKSUAL REMAJA
Author: Endang Wahyuningsih1, Wihin Rohmawati2, Astri Wahyuningsih3, Piscolia Dynamuri Wintoro4
Presenter: Endang Wahyuningsih
Paid amount: IDR 2,500,000

Payment receipt can be printed directly from your account as follows:
- Login to your account
- Click "Abstract" on the top menu
- Click "Print Payment Receipt" button below your abstract

Thank you.
Best regards,

ICComSET 2019 Organizing Committee
Homepage : <http://2ndiccomset.umtas.ac.id>
Email : iccomset@umtas.ac.id

Tulis

Kembali

Arsipkan

Pindahkan

Hapus

Spam

...

▲ ▼

X

Pengaturan

bcc: ueckriara@yahoo.co.id

Dear participants,

Considering that it is **four days** to the deadline of payment proof submission deadline, we would like to remind **AUTHORS WITH ACCEPTED ABSTRACTS** to upload their payment proof through their personal account on our submission system (**NOT EMAIL**).

The payment proof submission system will be closed on **Thursday, 5 September 2019, 11.59 pm** (there will not be any extended deadline). If you do not upload the payment proof, you are considered **WITHDRAWING** from IComSET 2019.

This is an auto generated email sent to every author; therefore, if you have uploaded the payment proof, please ignore this email.

*Mengingat batas akhir unggah bukti pembayaran tinggal sembilan hari lagi, kami beritahukan kepada **SELURUH PENULIS YANG TELAH DITERIMA ABSTRAKNYA** untuk segera melakukan pembayaran dan mengunggah bukti transfer melalui akun masing-masing (**TIDAK MELALUI EMAIL**).*

*Sistem upload payment akan ditutup pada hari **Kamis 5 September 2019 pukul 23.59 WIB** dan tidak ada perpanjangan waktu. Jika tidak mengunggah bukti transfer pada batas waktu yang telah di tentukan maka saudara/i **dianggap mengundurkan diri** dari IComSET 2019.*

Email ini dikirim ke seluruh participant, jika saudara/i sudah upload bukti pembayaran mohon untuk mengabaikan email ini.



IComSET UMTAS

iccomset@umtas.ac.id

- Email Masuk 2,7 rb
- Belum Dibaca
- Berbintang
- Draft 240
- Terkirim
- Arsip
- Spam
- Sampah
- ^ Lebih sedikit
- Tam... Sembunyikan
- Foto
- Dokumen
- Langganan
- Folder Sembunyikan
- + Folder Baru

Application of Parents Education About Social Media and Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Endang Wahyuningsih^{1*}, Wiwin Rohmawati¹, Astri Wahyuningsih¹, Piscolia Dynamurti Wintoro¹

¹Midwifery Program Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Muhammadiyah Klaten, Jl. Ir. Soekarno KM 1 Buntalan 57419, Indonesia

*deckrara@yahoo.co.id

Abstract. Internet technology and social media have become increasingly widespread . Starting from the use of Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp. The role of parents becomes very important to care about adolescent reproductive health than the opinions or delusions of adolescents themselves. Parents must provide time to get information and pay attention to their teenage children, especially in sexual behavior. This situation can cause alarming problems because it can cause an increased risk of premarital sex, teen pregnancy, mental unpreparedness, increased risk of malignant disease. the purpose of the study to determine the effect of counseling parents use social media to teenage sexual behavior . Research is using design quasy experiment with the design of a one-group pre - post *testdesign* . We got 3 6 teen respondents .the sample selected by the method of purposive sampling . The instrument that is used is the questionnaire . The results showed that 8 adolescents had good sexual behavior (22.2%) , less sexual behavior of adolescents decreased to 8 adolescents (22.2%) . Wilcoxon test results show that $p (0.022) (<0.05)$ which means there is an influence from parents, especially counseling on adolescent sexual behavior. This shows that sexual behavior in adolescents has decreased with the involvement of parents in providing counseling.

1. Introduction

[1] Adolescence is a fast period of development, growth and maturity phisically, psychologically, and socially. Phisically growth shown by the maturity of the body organs such as the reproduction organs and reproduction sexual hormones in the body. Beside that adolescence is the period that is full of emotion, full of acquaintences and adventures of new things especially with the other gender. Todays phenomena is free sex behaviors. Free sex is the relationship that is caused by sexual desire both with the same gender and with the opposite gender.

[2] Adolescents need serious attentions and actions soon. This is because adolescence is the transition period which is easily influenced, in this period they need extraordinary assistance adolecent is a susceptible group because if an adolecent is out of supervision, he/she can involve in the wrong or negative things. But if an adolecent can optimize himself/herself, he/she will have a good personality and is ready to live his/her life.free sex is a way to intercourse that is done to a spouse, that is not married. [3]The factors that causes the changes of point of view to free sex to adolecent is caused by lack of attention and supervision from parents and family, free social intercourse, the free sex supporting enviroment, and the facilities given by family.

[4]Adolecent are the productive users of social media they spend most of their time to interact using social media. [5]Meeting online through website or dating online tends to early heterosexual marriage. [6]The social media will effect their aggresiveness, sexual behavior, eating disorder, and academic difficulties. This will effect parents who are worried about their safety and their social developement. Adolecents/teenagers are the biggest users of social media and more integrated to the other medias and online community.

[7]Electronic media is the centre of the fast sophisticated developement of modern technology. There are many positive dan negative things appeared with the development of technology. Adolescents/teenagers have the concentration to have high couriosity so that sometimes lack of

parent's supervision makes them do negative things, like watching adult contents and listen to adult conversations through electronic medias. [8] Things wished by teenagers in using social media is the feedback from other users. They consider that the feedbacks of other users are the form of support or motivation. [8] They say that "like, comment, and follow back" are form of attentions and support. This is of course give bad effect to teenagers because they will feel more considered. This makes them feel more comfortable when communicating in social media, makes them more introvert. It is reported that 50% of teenagers are the handphone users. They use the handphone to access social media such as Facebook, Line, WhatsApp, Instagram. So far parents still let them do that because they don't know the negative effects and even they don't control it.

2. Method

Our research design is quasy experiment. This research is one-group pre-post test design. Our samples are all parents that have children age 15-19 years old and understand social media. We get the 36 examples are use purpose sampling technique. We got the data by giving quisionair as a pretest step. Then we distribute quisionair to parents as the research respondents to observe their children in using the social media for a month. After that parents will do the pretest too. We analyze the data using the wilcoxon analysis data method.

3. Result

Based on the result of this research are parents age 41-60 years (23 persons) is 63,9%. The education of the subjects are (SD,SMP-22 persons, the average is 70,1%. And the occupations of the subjects are majority house wife, that is 19 with average 52,8%. The age of the children are 16 and 17 years are 10 children, with the average 27,8%. The result of this research shows that teenagers who have enough sexual behaviors before teh education is 17 with average 47,2%. Meanwhile after the education with enough category is 20 wit average 55,6%. The result of the education to parents about sosmed with good sexual behavior is teenagers is only 4 teenagers (11,1%) that have poor sexual behavior is teenagers (41,7%). Meanwhile after the education there is improvement. Teenagers who have poor sexual behavior becomes 8 teenagers (22,2%). The result of wilcoxon analysis is $R = 2,295$ and $P = 0,022$. It means $p < 0,05$ shows the effect of the education to parents about sosmed and adolescent sexual behavior.

Tabel 1. Counseling People About The Use of Social Media againt youth sexual behavior

Sexual behavior	Pretest		Posttest		Z count	p value
	f	%	f	%		
Good	4	11,1	8	22,2	2,295	0,022
Enough	17	47,2	20	55,6		
Less	15	41,7	8	22,2		
	<u>36</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>100</u>		

Discussion

The result of our research shows that the age of th that children are involve in our reseach is in puberty period, 16 and 17 years old. Puberty period stars at the age of 8 till 10 and it ends at the age of 15 to 16 in which they undergo pkysical, psycological changesand their sexual functions becomes mature. [9] Someone's puberty is influenced by nutrition factors and audio visual simulants from outside. In my opinion, a good quality of nutrition given to children will fasten the hormon formation in the body. Sexual hormones that have been formed in the body then will be stimulated by audio visual stimulants from outside and will fasten the children's bioigical maturity. [10]The manarche age is influenced by electronic medias. [11]The technology basedprogram for the sexual health risk reduction through facebook and whatsapp can build communication between the institution that provides information about teenage reproduction health and answering personal questions. [12]INCAR program aims to give information and counseling by their peers through PIK blogs, teenage community in , facebook, whtsapp and instagram.

The result of this reseach shows that teenagers who have enough sexual behavior is 17 (47,2%) and after the education is 20 (55,6%). It show that there is improvement and hopefully this will reduce

the risks of free sexual behaviors. 920 sexual behavior is all forms of behaviors that caused by sexual needs both from the same gender and the opposite gender. [2] This sexual behaviour starts from holding hands, hugging, kissing, touching the sensitive parts of the body until penetrating the sexual organs. 920 sexual behaviours influenced also by the religion (the decreasing of the belief on religion), different genders, KB campaign, economic social factors (the low income and educational background), family attentions and self control.

Our subjects in this research are teenage parents aged 15-19 and the parents who become our respondent (age 41-60) are 23 persons. In my opinion, Age can influence someone's point of view. The research shows that the role of family especially parents are important in the development of children maturity. [13] And with the education to parents can give good effect to the children. [14] Meanwhile the subjects are mostly mothers and the teenagers are mostly girls. It also shows that mothers usually can communicate well with their daughters. [15] Family role indeed is very important in preventing the teenagers from having bad sexual behaviours.

4. Conclusion

Based on the result of the research, it can be concluded that sexual behavior is improved after the education. It shows that it is significant to give education to parents about sosmed and sexual behavior. It is shown by the data analysis p value 0,022 ($p < 0,05$).

Based on the conclusion we suggest parents should do their best to educate their children and control their use of sosmed, improve the society awareness through various communication media information and education about adolescents reproduction health and using music shows and other creative media to give information to the adolescents and parents.

5. References

- [1] A. Ediati, "Profil Problem Emosi/ Perilaku Pada Remaja Pelajar SMP-SMA Di Kota Semarang," *J. Psikol. Undip*, vol. 14, no. 2, 2015.
- [2] Sarwono, *Psikologi remaja*. Jakarta: PT. Rajagrafindo Persada, 2010.
- [3] A. Pangkahila, *Tumbuh Kembang Remaja dan Permasalahannya*. Jakarta: Sagung Seto, 2014.
- [4] J. Ahn, "Advance in Information Science The Effect of Social Network Sites on Adolescents," *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol.*, vol. 62 No 8, pp. 1435–1445, 2011.
- [5] M. J. Rosenfeld, "Marriage, choice, and couplehood in the age of the internet," *Sociol. Sci.*, vol. 4, pp. 490–510, 2017.
- [6] V. C. Strasburger, A. B. Jordan, and E. Donnerstein, "Health effects of media on children and adolescents," *Pediatrics*, vol. 125, no. 4, pp. 756–767, 2010.
- [7] P. Wulandari, "Faktor–Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Menarche Siswi Di SMPN 31 Semarang," *J. Keperawatan*, vol. 6, Nomor 2, pp. 117–122, 2015.
- [8] dan R. D. Pamela Felita, Christine Siahaja, Vania Wijaya, Gracia Melisa, Marcella Chandra, "PEMAKAIAN MEDIA SOSIAL DAN SELF CONCEPT PADA REMAJA," *J. Ilm. Psikol. MANASA*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 30–41, 2016.
- [9] Azwar, *No Title*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009.
- [10] Y. L. R. D. Mirzawati Latifah, Bhisma Murti, "Effect of Soft Drink, Electronic Media Exposure, Family Income, Pocket Money, and Nutritional Status, on Age at Menarche Among Adolescents in Surakarta," vol. 2, pp. 54–63, 2017.
- [11] I. P. Christopher Reynolds, Melissa A. Sutherland, "Exploring the Use of Technology for Sexual Health Risk-Reduction among Ecuadorean Adolescents," vol. 85, no. 1, pp. 1–10, 2019.
- [12] A. G. Nurjaman, Rusman; Prasetyo, "Jurnal Borneo Administrator," *J. Borneo Adm.*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 35–52, 2018.
- [13] M. J. Prinstein, "NIH Public Access," vol. 51, no. 7, pp. 731–741, 2015.
- [14] J. B. Cornelius, C. Whitaker-Brown, T. Neely, A. Kennedy, and F. Okoro, "Mobile

phone, social media usage, and perceptions of delivering a social media safer sex intervention for adolescents: results from two countries,” *Adolesc. Health. Med. Ther.*, vol. Volume 10, pp. 29–37, 2019.

- [15] N. Longkutoy, J. Sinolungan, and H. Opod, “Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Kepercayaan Diri Siswa Smp Kristen Ranotongkor Kabupaten Minahasa,” *J. e-Biomedik*, vol. 3, no. 1, 2015.