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A model for developing adolescent reproductive health behavior in urban areas

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Abstract

This study aimed to map the health behaviors of adolescent reproductive health. This study used qualitative methods with interviews as data collection techniques. This study found that among adolescents who psychologically began to enter puberty, full of curiosity to try new things, and

controlled by rising libido, certainly not an easy thing for them to be able to control attitudes of resistance, sexual desire, and behavior which tends to deviate every time. In conclusion, the most important thing is how to accommodate the potential and channel more youth energy in a variety of positive events.

Keywords: Teenagers, Pornography, Internet, Adolescent, Urban.

Un modelo para desarrollar comportamientos de salud reproductiva en adolescentes en áreas urbanas

Resumen

Este estudio tuvo como objetivo mapear los comportamientos de salud de la salud reproductiva de los adolescentes. Este estudio utilizó métodos cualitativos con entrevistas como técnicas de recolección de datos. Este estudio encontró que entre los adolescentes que psicológicamente comenzaron a entrar en la pubertad, llenos de curiosidad por probar cosas nuevas y controlados por el aumento de la libido, ciertamente no es una cosa fácil para ellos poder controlar las actitudes de resistencia, el deseo sexual y el comportamiento que tiende para desviarse cada vez. En conclusión, lo más importante es cómo acomodar el potencial y canalizar más energía juvenil en una variedad de eventos positivos.

Palabras clave: Adolescentes, Pornografía, Internet, Adolescente, Urbano.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the developments of information technology and increasingly permissive people's lifestyles, one of the issues that should be of concern to the government and the public is inevitably how to provide healthy reproduction knowledge to appropriate adolescents and how to prevent teenagers from falling into the wrong social environment. As a

part of young people who increase libido in their age range and become interested in the opposite sex, adolescents everywhere inevitably need proper handling and assistance from various parties so as not to fall into wrong behavior, especially related to their healthy reproductive behavior (WETTERBORG, ENEBRINK, LÖNNRHODIN, FORSTER, RISTO, DAHLSTRÖM, FORSBERG, & GHADERI, 2019).

A survey conducted by BKKBN in several big cities, such as Jakarta, Bogor, Bekasi, and Tangerang, found that about half of young women are no longer virgins, and not even a few are pregnant out of wedlock. In the city of Surabaya, a study conducted by BKKBN found that 54% of female adolescents were no longer virgins, in Medan 52%, Bandung 47%, and Jogjakarya 37% of young women had lost their virginity because they had premarital sex (SUWARNI, ISMAIL, PRABANDARI, & ADIYANTI, 2015).

In metropolitan areas such as Surabaya, Malang, and other large cities, the temptation and influence of a bad social environment, in general, must be admittedly greater indeed. In big cities, when people tend to be permissive, while on the other hand social relations between citizens are generally contractual and impersonal, so what usually happened is each party becomes indifferent to the other (REIFE, DUFFY, & GRANT, 2019). If in rural areas between citizens, on average, they know each other and not much public space escapes public scrutiny, in large urban areas the offer and dimly lit public spaces are generally easily accessible to adolescents from any circle.

As reported in the mass media, Surabaya and other regions are many places that offer opportunities for urban youth to do things without the public knowing, including their parents (WETTERBORG ET AL., 2019; BELENTSOV, et al, 2019).

Errors in choosing peer-groups and the influence of the development of information technology that allows teens to download obscene films are one of the factors that often cause our teenagers to slip up to try and then go too far doing things that they should not deserve. In Lamongan, Jawa Pos, May 8th 2014 reported behind the hectic news about sodomy that befell several children in Jakarta and Sukabumi, in Lamongan there was a case that made parents stroking their chests. Several adolescents, junior, and senior high school students reportedly held a sex party, and the teenage couple, aged 15 and 16, were witnessed by three of their friends unashamedly having sex while being recorded by their friends. This case was revealed because the sordid scene that was videotaped through a mobile device was then widely circulated among teenagers in Lamongan (SAPUTRA, 2016).

This study intended to map the health behaviors of adolescent reproductive health in urban areas and at the same time formulate programs that need to be developed to prevent young people from being easily involved in social interactions and wrong actions. Besides aiming to map the problematic situations faced by adolescents in urban areas related to their healthy reproductive behavior, it also intended to formulate a truly effective and contextual development / mentoring

model for adolescents thus they are not misdirected in a climate of socio-cultural change the latter has become more permissive.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The details of activities' stages that have been carried out in this activity are: First, an analysis of secondary data about the family that has been carried out by various research institutions and study centers that were concerned about the problems of adolescents and BPS in Surabaya and Malang. This secondary data analysis was important to be done to obtain a macro picture and the magnitude of the problem surrounding the problem of healthy reproductive behavior of adolescents in the City of Surabaya and the City of Malang (KOHNO, DAHLUI, FARID, ALI, NAKAYAMA, 2019).

The second was conducting interviews with several adolescents in various communities who are assumed to represent the existence of adolescents in the cities of Surabaya and Malang. In this case, the interview activity was guided by a questionnaire and interview guide that has been prepared previously. In-depth interviews guided by this interview guide need to be conducted to explore the problematic situations faced by adolescents in the cities of Surabaya and Malang.

All data collected both primary and secondary have been verified and further processed. Data from the results of this activity were certainly not displayed raw, but previously they have been

processed and tried to display data in a concise form in the hope that it will be more easily understood by readers and clarify the analysis.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Negative Temptations and Influences Faced Adolescent

There were 100 teenagers analyzed then found that not a few respondents claimed to have gotten information about sex at an early age. As many as 7% of respondents claimed to obtain information about sex when they were 13 years old, as many as 4% when they were 12 years old, and even 2% of respondents claimed to obtain information about sex at 11 years old. As many as 100 adolescents studied, 24% of respondents said they first obtained information about sex from electronic mass media, such as television, radio, or the internet, and as many as 19% of respondents claimed to obtain information about sex from non-electronic mass media, such as books, magazines, or newspaper. Only 7% of respondents claimed to obtain information about sex from their parents. There were 16% of respondents claimed to obtain information about sex from peers or playmates.

This study found that many adolescents prefer to find information about sex themselves in the mass media because this topic is generally still considered taboo to be discussed openly with their parents. Several teenagers who were interviewed in-depth stated that they were generally reluctant to ask this question to their parents, for fear of being judged by their parents or worried about not getting the answers they wanted

from their parents. 61% of respondents stated that the issue of sex was not a taboo topic to be discussed openly, and only 39% of respondents stated that this issue was taboo. For more than half of adolescents (58%), sexual education is what teenagers should know.

There were 100 teenagers analyzed and 18% of respondents claimed to often borrow pornographic pictures from their friends, 19% of respondents claimed to often borrow pornographic comics, 22% borrowed pornographic novels, and 16% of respondents claimed to often borrow porn from their friends.

Table 1: Pornography that ever borrows by adolescent last year

Things from friends	Often	Seldom	Never
1. Porn image	18.0%	29.0%	53.0%
2. Porn comic	19.0%	36.0%	45.0%
3. Porn novel	22.0%	26.0%	52.0%
4. Porn movie	16.0%	34.0%	50.0%

54 teenagers claim to be accustomed to accessing pornography via the internet. This study found the pornographic products most frequently accessed were pornographic films and comics. 54 teenagers claimed to frequently access pornography, only 24.1% of respondents claimed to have never accessed porn from the internet. As many as 27.8% of respondents claimed to frequently access porn films from the internet, and 48.1% of respondents claimed to sometimes access porn films from the internet. From the results of in-depth interviews, apart from the internet, some teenagers claimed to prefer accessing or watching porn

films by buying pirated DVDs that they easily buy in malls or other places (SAPUTRA, 2016).

Among urban teenagers who are respondents of this study, it is known that most have claimed to have seen pornographic images (87%), and even 22.2% of them claimed to have often seen pornographic images from the internet. There were 54 urban teenagers studied, 64.8% of respondents claimed to sometimes obtain pornographic images or films by downloading from the internet. As part of the internet generation (net generation), urban teenagers who are researched generally are already familiar with surfing activities in cyberspace, so that when they are bored learning and fun to look for entertainment, then one of the deviant behavior is to download images and porn movies. Some urban teenagers who were examined frankly also admitted that they were often addicted to downloading pornographic films, especially when their moods were saturated with school lessons and wanted to find alternative recreation that grazed into dangerous things.

Among urban adolescents who have seen pornographic images and videos, from the results of in-depth interviews it is known that the source of the suppliers are generally playmates and school friends or they get their downloads from the internet. Sharing things that are generally considered taboo, for urban adolescents and their peer groups are often seen as more exciting. As adolescents at puberty, most of the urban adolescents studied generally felt that watching pornographic images/videos was a natural thing and even became one of the indications that they were outdated or not. Among teenage peer groups, it is no longer

a secret that among them various pornographic products will fulfill their curiosity (KRYLOV, 2019).

In the era of the information revolution and when the temptations of negative influences emerge from various directions, hoping urban teenagers are completely sterile from bad environmental influences, it must be admitted that it is not easy. Sooner or later, a little or a lot, whose name is metropolitan adolescents will generally be vulnerable to contact with things that in the eyes of their parents are considered taboo or inappropriate. Although not all urban teenagers have ever done, this study found that most respondents generally claimed to have done various activities that included being naughty and violating immorality, even some of them included frequently or even very often (ADAMS, 2017).

There were 100 respondents interviewed, 13% claimed to occasionally have sexual relations with their girlfriends to fulfill their sexual desires and high desire to feel things that are off-limits to teenagers. 100 urban teenagers analyzed nearly half of the respondents admitted that activities such as kissing the cheek, kissing the lips, let alone embracing and holding hands were common to them. As many as 15% of respondents said they often kissed their boyfriend's lips, and as many as 28% of respondents claimed to often hug with his girlfriend.

3.2. Mechanisms to Counteract the Effects of Pornography and Pornography

Although in the adolescent phase prefers or is more comfortable interacting with peers, it seems that parents do not need to have excessive

concern for adolescents. Armed with the results of socialization in the form of values, norms, and behavioral attitudes of parents or schools, adolescents already have a filter to choose what is good and vice versa which is not good. Adolescents have their deterrent ability to influence brought by various information media both television, internet, magazines, newspapers and so on.

The onslaught of information media such as the internet that is easily accessed in various places, then this kind of media becomes one of the influences that cannot be avoided by adolescents. One effect is pornography. But adolescents in this study already have a deterrent power to avoid the influence of pornography. Religious teachings obtained both at home and school are believed by adolescents to ward off the onslaught of pornography. There were 100 respondents, 72% claimed that religious teachings can ward off pornography. Besides that, there are 69% of adolescents that still need advice from parents to ward off pornography.

Table 2: Adolescents Behavior if they are invited to do Distorted Things

Misleading behavior		Always reject	Sometimes accept	Join because of solidarity	Accept happily
1.	Smoking	57.0%	18.0%	15.0%	10.0%
2.	Drinking	49.0%	26.0%	15.0%	10.0%
	Liquor	42.0%	21.0%	21.0%	16.0%
3.	Drag race	38.0%	29.0%	21.0%	12.0%
4.	Playing in	33.0%	33.0%	29.0%	5.0%
	truant	38.0%	31.0%	20.0%	11.0%
5.	Don't do	35.0%	37.0%	22.0%	6.0%
	homework				
6.	Watch porn				
7.	Fighting				

In general, Surabaya city adolescents show conditions at a normal level or do not need to worry too much. Distorted things are not just taken or chosen by teenagers. Generally, Surabaya city teenagers are not easy to be invited to do deviant things. For example, smoking, this study found that 57% of adolescents refused to be explicitly invited to smoke; only 18% admitted that sometimes they said yes. Parents also do not need to worry about teenagers who will easily fall into alcohol, because there are 49% of respondents who refuse strictly when invited to drink liquor. Respondents in this study were also not easy to be invited to watch porn films. There were 100 respondents and 38% who refused to be invited to watch porn.

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Table 3: Social Activities followed by Adolescent to fulfill Leisure Time

Social Activities in Leisure Time	Often	Seldom	Never
1. Studying at course	48.0%	30.0%	22.0%
2. Coursing Music	39.0%	32.0%	29.0%
3. Sport (Bicycling, basket, etc.)	44.0%	36.0%	20.0%
	30.0%	42.0%	28.0%

4.	Hanging out/watching movie	25.0%	32.0%	43.0%
5.	Scientific competition	41.0%	33.0%	26.0%
6.	Talking to each other	36.0%	44.0%	20.0%
7.	Extracurricular in the school			

In contrast, adolescents who were respondents in this study had activities that were categorized positively. In moments of leisure, adolescents do not simply miss it for free or even have negative activities. In contrast, the majority of adolescents (48%) of respondents often studied at course, 39% engaged in music courses, 44% exercised, 36% claimed to often do extracurricular activities.

By referring to the characteristics of urban youth who prefer and develop egalitarian patterns of social relationships, and adolescent lifestyles that prioritize status and ersatz symbols, in the future programs and coaching models need to be developed, not just the formation of peer-group forums from, to and by adolescents themselves, or the development of alternative activities that are recreational and fun, but positive for adolescents, but no less important is how to accommodate the potential and channel more youth energy in various positive events, including through the selection of youth idol selection in the field of popular education, the selection of Adolescent Reproductive Health Ambassadors, and so on.

The coaching and mentoring model recommended above is a preventive measure to prevent teenagers from getting involved and

falling into deviant behavior. Meanwhile, for some adolescents who are already in trouble or involved deviant behavior, it is appropriate if parents, schools and city governments develop curative and effective treatment measures so that they do not get worse. In this case, it is better if the government develops social-psychological services and legal services for young people who are entangled in problems, either by working with social institutions that already exist in the community or developing new institutions that have the functions referred to.

4. CONCLUSION

Generally, Surabaya city adolescents are not easily invited to do deviant things. For instance, smoking, this study found that 57% of adolescents refused to be explicitly invited to smoke; only 18% admitted that sometimes they said yes. The most important thing is how to accommodate the potential and channel more youth energy in a variety of positive events, including through the selection of teen idols in the popular educational field, the selection of Healthy Reproductive Adolescents, and so forth.

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