The Relationship Of Using Twitter And Adolescent Sexual Behavior During The Covid -19Pandemic At Smpn 7 Samarinda

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Abstract

Background and objective : Adolescent sexual behavior is a sexual activity carried out by adolescents with their partners to fulfill their desires, but this problem is considered common to society so that this case is increasing every year. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the use of Twitter social media and adolescent sexual behavior during the pandemic at SMPN 7 Samarinda. Methode :The method in this study used a cross-sectional design with a total of 97 respondents in classes VII and VIII. The research instrument used a questionnaire in the form of Google Fromulir.Result: The result of this study is that there is no relationship between the use of social media Twitter with adolescent sexual behavior during the pandemic at SMPN 7 Samarinda. Conclusion : Twitter presents trending topics that are positive so that many teenagers access it, which can have a positive impact on adolescent behavior.

Keywords: Twitter Social Media Use, Sexual Behavior, Adolescents

1. Introduction

On January 30, WHO (World Health Organization) declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern(Yuanyuan Dong et al., 2020). Indonesia itself was found to have COVID-19 cases on March 2, 2020. This epidemic affected the use of information technology, especially social media(Djalante et al., 2020). Social media is one way to get rid of boredom and boredom during the pandemic, as can be seen from the increase in the use of social media from the previous year. According to Opina (2020), Social media is a medium that spreads popular information, where one in three people in the world and two-thirds of internet users use social media.(Ortiz-Ospina, 2020). Active social media users in the world in 2020 are 3.96 billion(Hootsuite, 2020). Quoted by Berita One data from a survey conducted by the Global Web Index (GWI) for 2020-2021 states that Indonesia has 202.6 million internet users in January 2021. There was an increase of 27 million or 16% compared to the previous year. One of the most widely used social media is Twitter, which is ranked 5th after social media YouTube, WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram.(Beritassatu, 2021). The 2019 Kominfo Press Release from the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology's monitoring that Twitter social media is the most

reported by netizens, namely negative content on Twitter as much as 531,304. The most content is pornographic content as many as 898,108 people(Setu Ferdiand, 2019).

Based on the 2017 IDHS survey data, most of the sexual behavior was carried out in adolescents aged 15-19 years(BKKBN, 2017). The forms of adolescent sexual behavior consist of kissing, necking, petting, and intercourse. Teenagers who are dating have sex with their partners due to a lack of parental supervision, information related to sexual behavior, and reproductive health(English and Ford, 2018). Factors that occur due to lack of family attention, peer association, and information from the mass media (Wan-Hsu Lin et al, 2020. Adolescents who have sexual freedom are influenced by internet media(Dutt and Manjula, 2017). Data from the AIDS Commission KPA (2019) in East Kalimantan, Samarinda City, the incidence of premarital sex with the highest impact on HIV/AIDS transmission is in Samarinda Ulu sub-district with a case rate of 62%.

According to previous research conducted by Dessy Paramitha (2018) that there is a relationship between social media users and the level of adolescent sexual knowledge, the more diverse types of mass media used, the higher the level of knowledge of sexual knowledge. Knowledge of sexual behavior can also be influenced by parents, peers, and social media(Paramitha, 2018). The results of a preliminary study conducted showed that on average, students dated during school hours and outside of school and held hands, and even hugged each other in crowded or quiet places. At school, the use of cellphones is prohibited, but from the cellphones of students who were raided, it was found that there were students who saved pornographic videos. During online learning, several students said that they had opened pornographic content either intentionally or unintentionally. Students said that using social media such as Facebook, Line, WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, and Twitter.

The purpose of the study was to analyze the relationship between the use of social media Twitter with adolescent sexual behavior during the pandemic at SMPN 7 Samarinda.

2. Materials and Methods

The type of research used is quantitative research with a cross-sectional design.(Sunarti, Illahi, et al., 2020). The population in this study were all students of SMPN 7 Samarinda class VII and VIII totaling 633 students. The sample in the study was 97 respondents. Sampling used a stratified random sampling technique. The data collected in this study used a questionnaire instrument in the form of a Google Form. This research was collected data from May to June 2021. The validity test with expert validity.(Ghozali et al., 2021) The research location at SMPN 7 Samarinda which is located at Jalan Kadrie Oening, Air Hitam Village, Samarinda Ulu District, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Province.

3. Results and Discussion

Table 1. Characteristics Based on Age, Gender, Class, Age of Dating

Category	Amount	Percentage (%)
Age (Years)		
13	53	54.6
14	36	37.1
15	8	8.2
Total	**97**	**100**
Gender		
Woman	33	34.0
Man	64	66.0
Total	**97**	**100**
Class		
VII	18	18.6
VIII	79	81.4
Total	**97**	**100**
Age of dating (Years)		
11	7	7.2
12	11	11.3
13	32	33.0
14	34	35.1
15	8	8.2
Never	5	5.2
Total	**97**	**100**

Table 1 explains that the age characteristics of the highest respondents are at the age of 13 years as many as 53 respondents with a percentage (54.6%) and the lowest respondent age is at the age of 15 years as many as 8 respondents with a percentage (8.2%). The category of the youngest age of 97 respondents is 14 years old with a percentage (37.1%) and the oldest age is 15 years with a percentage (8.2%). Gender characteristics showed that male respondents were 33 respondents with a percentage (34.0%) and female respondents were 64 respondents with a percentage (66.0%). Then the class characteristics showed that the highest class of respondents, namely class VII amounted to 18 with a percentage (18.6%) and class VIII respondents amounted to 79 with a percentage (81.4%). While the characteristics of the age of starting dating show that most of them are 14 years old as many as 34 respondents with a percentage (35.1%) and the lowest is the category of never dating as much as 5 with a percentage (5.2%) and the age category of starting dating 13 years as many as 32 with a percentage (33.0%) . Then for the youngest age to start dating is 11 years old with a percentage (7.2%) and the oldest age starting dating is 15 years as many as 8 respondents with a percentage (8.2%).

Table 2. Use of Twitter Social Media

Variable	Total	
	N	**%**
Use of Twitter Social Media		
Tall	75	77.3
Low	22	22.7
Total	**97**	**100**

Table 2 shows that the high category in the use of social media Twitter is 75 with a percentage (77.3%) and as many as 22 respondents with a low category in the use of social media twitter related to adolescent sexual behavior with a percentage (22.7%).

Table 3. Teen Sexual Behavior

Variable	Total	
	N	**%**
Teen Sexual Behavior		
Free sex	23	23.7
No Free Sex	74	76.3
Total	**97**	**100**

Table 3 shows the behavior of respondents in adolescent sexual behavior that there are two categories for adolescent sexual behavior, namely free sex and not free sex. It is known that as many as 23 respondents have free sex with a percentage (23.7%) and as many as 74 respondents do not have free sex with a percentage (76.3%).

The results showed that respondents who used Twitter social media with a high category and adolescent sexual behavior in the free sex category were 21 respondents with a percentage (21.6%) and respondents who used Twitter social media with a high category but adolescent sexual behavior in the category of not free sex was as much as 53 respondents with a percentage (54.6%). Then the respondents who use social media Twitter with a low category and sexual behavior in the category of free sex are 2 respondents with a percentage (2.1%) and for respondents who use social media Twitter with a low category and sexual behavior of adolescents in the category of not free sex is 21 respondents with a percentage (21.6%).

Based on the results of the analysis, the results obtained that the p-value = 0.09 which means p-value> 0.05 means it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the use of Twitter social media and adolescent sexual behavior during the pandemic at SMPN 7 Samarinda. Twitter presents trending topics that are positive so that many teenagers access them, which can have a positive impact on adolescent behavior. Twitter media also blocks pornographic sites.

Adolescents whose intensity of use of Twitter social media is in a low category tend not to have free sex because they are not too focused on their sexuality. After all, there are many positive

activities that teenagers can do, while adolescents who use Twitter social media in a high category have had free sex because teenagers are more likely to have sex. access or search for pornographic photos, videos, and advertisements (Sari, 2014). Various factors that influence attitudes in sexual acts, especially teenagers in Nepal, are high curiosity, the desire of teenagers to have sex and there are opportunities to do so. Adhikari, (2017)Teenagers like to tell their peers about their sexual problems. according to Dutt, (2017) stated that teenagers who have a liberal attitude towards sexuality can be influenced by the internet media. The high knowledge of adolescents related to sexual behavior tends not to have free sex before marriage because of the attitude of teenagers to maintain and maintain their virginity(Theresia, Tjhay, Surilena, & Widjaja, 2020).

The use of social media does not make an important contribution to sexual behavior in adolescents. The high use of social media has no relationship with adolescent sexual behavior. This is in line with research conducted by Pujiningtyas, (2014)the results show that there is no relationship between sources of information and adolescent sexual behavior because teenagers who are respondents in the study use social media to communicate and discuss with other people. Meanwhile, in this study, social media is not only used to find information related to sexual behavior. Social media is used as a means of communication with other people. In addition, various types of social media networks are now used by teenagers such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Path, Whatsapp, etc. Of course, this shows that many social media are used so that using only one social media cannot represent all existing social media. Sexual behavior shown holding hands is not a physical relationship, this shows that there are still limits in terms of courtship. Sexual behavior is also influenced by increased emotional intelligence, so cyber sex behavior increases (Lonyka, 2021) . The need to control the use of social media in adolescents needs to be considered because the use of social media is also widely used to get positive information and also professional development. (Hermawansyah & Pratama, 2021). increase promotions about the dangers of free sex and to increase the use of positive social media, it is necessary to promote health, for example by placing posters or direct education. (Oktafiani & Sunarti, 2020). Health education for adolescents at school can also increase knowledge with increased knowledge which is expected to change behavior in adolescents (Sunarti, Rahman, & Ardan, 2020)

4. Conclusion

The results of using Twitter as a platform for adolescent sexual behavior are divided into two categories are low and high. It is known that the high category in the use of social media Twitter is 75 with a percentage (77.3%) and as many as 22 respondents with a low category in the use of social media twitter related to adolescent sexual behavior with a percentage (22.7%) the behavior in question is holding hands with his girlfriend instead of having intercourse physical. Based on the sexual behavior of the respondents, 23 respondents had free sex with a percentage (23.7%) and as many as 74 respondents did not have free sex with a percentage (76.3%). The results of this study are that there is no relationship between the use of Twitter social media and adolescent sexual behavior at SMPN 7 Samarinda during the pandemic Twitter promotes positive trending topics so that many teenagers can access them, which can have a positive impact on adolescent behavior. Twitter media also restricts access to pornographic websites.

Conflict of Interest

All Authors declare no conflict of interest and agree with the content of the manuscript.

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