

The Media are a Major Factor Cause Violent Behavior in Teens

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Abstract:- Sexual violence is a form of sexual activity with or without coercion by adults or peers. Increasing numbers of sexual violence in teenagers is associated with multiple factors, one of which is the ease of access to media information. The purpose of this research was to look at the relationships of factors ease of access media information against the risk of the sexual assaults on teens in Bukittinggi. The design of this research is Descriptive Analytic with crosssectional approach. The population was students in the city of Bukittinggi with a total sample of 398 through proportional random sampling. The results of this research were obtained that the existence of a significant relationship between the ease of access media information against sexual violence behavior in teenagers. Recommended party schools and health workers more active again provide counseling about the risk of the sexual assaults on teens.

Keywords:- Sexual Violence, Teenager, Media.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cases of violence against children and adolescents during this major issue around the world and Indonesia. The United Nation children's Fund (UNICEF) reported cases of violence in teenagers in the world reaching 120 million (Anthony, 2015). Types of cases of violence that often occurs in children and adolescents include physical violence, psychological violence, neglect, bullying and sexual violence (Hartomo,2015). Among the types of violence, sexual violence dominated (Mulyadi, 2016; Erlinda,2016).

Sexual violence in teenagers is a serious problem facing the world so does Indonesia. Sexual assaults on teens is all sexual activity is done by force or threat by adults or peers (Finkelhor,2010; Shaul,2012). Huraerah (2012) sexual violence is coercion, threat or someone in sexual activity. Based on the above theory of sexual violence is a form of sexual activity is done by force and threaten someone. Due to this sexual violent behavior will certainly have an impact on later life.

Sexual violence will affect the development and future of youth. According to Gaskil and Perry (2012) the impact of sexual violence will affect the growth of physical, psychological and psychosocial development. In addition, they may experience post traumatic stress, depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, eating disorders, and social isolation which can continue until adulthood (Haileye, Gordana & Dragana, 2013). Other studies report the impact of sexual violence can interfere with mental health as

suicide, unwanted pregnancies, gynaecological complications and HIV (Jewkes, 2002; Mathew et al, 2011).

The form of the sexual assaults on teens who are often found at the people according to Hollan and Holt (2010) there are two forms of sexual violence are: 1) the sexual violence direct contact such as grabbing private parts children, obscene, and rape. 2) sexual violence without direct contact such as showing the child pornographic images and exposes the genital. Suyanto (2010) classify sexual assault consists of 2 different categories i.e. 1) pre contacts such as words, touch, visual images, exhibitionism and 2) contacts such as incest, rape, sexual exploitation. So sexual violence on can categorized into 2 IE direct contacts and without contacts. Sexual violence that occur in teenagers certainly isn't caused by one factor, but by a variety of factors, one of which is the ease of accessing the media.

West Sumatra as one of the provinces that have the highest numbers of violence after Jakarta, East Java, and Surabaya for the year 2014 – 2016 i.e. above 63%. The research agency of the empowerment of women and family planning (BPPR and KB) West Sumatra found 189 cases of sexual assaults on children years 2014 and as many as 246 cases by the year 2015. Based on police reports Resort town of Bukittinggi 2015 year happened 20 cases of sexual violence and in the year 2016 decline by as much as 8 cases, and in the year 2017 be increased back as many as 20 cases. So it can be concluded that sexual assaults on teens increase.

Based on the results obtained by research, that sexual assaults often occur in women than men – men's and the adult, but the fact that children and teenagers can risky and become victims of sexual violence. National Child Protection Commission noted the numbers on teen sexual violence increases 40% annually from the year 2011 to 2017. The result of research Handayani (2016) reported that communication between parents and children is indispensable for avoiding sexually violent behavior. While Alnatoura (2016) says, the teen knowledge about child sexual abuse can prevent the occurrence of sexual violence. The treatment of the elderly through a democratic parenting according to Einstenz (2015) becomes an alternative solution of sexual violence prevention on k. in line with that, the research of Hargono R (2014) also reported that parent education, age of parents, and parenting related to the prevention of sexual violence. Even so, the role of all parties is needed in prevention efforts, including environmental education and schools.

Efforts to identify can be done through the neighborhood school because it would be easier in collecting information. In addition, teens more vulnerable to cases of sexual violence. In this study the researchers chose a location on the first level of secondary school that existed in Bukittinggi that add up to 16 schools with the number of students about 7,268 students with a fairly high incidence rate. This is evidenced based on the initial survey conducted on child protection agencies in Bukittinggi, mentioning that 28% of children have experienced sexual violence, but these cases are rarely reported because the child afraid to mengungkapkan and parents presume that they it is a disgrace for the family, so that it becomes difficult to identify efforts undertaken.

Sexual violence had occurred both with International and private schools. Sexual assaults on teens from the results of interview with P2PTPA and the town of Bukitinggi KPAI mentions, most victims of violence are found in adolescents and school-aged children as compared with adults. Bukittinggi it self is a tourist city that's always on the visit by tourists, so that diverse culture that is not come. One of the factors the occurrence of sexual violence that guidelines are less controlled by parents, in addition to poverty, the lack of sexual education diadapat by teens and the negative influence of the progress of SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY.

Results of interviews with some of the students in the town of Bukittinggi, 5 out of 10 students do not know what kind of sexual violence. In terms of pacaranpun they consider handrails (with the opposite sex), around throw the dirty word (pornography) it is normally include watching or seeing images of pornography on electronic media (TV, gadgets or smartphone). Next 5 of them say there are older people who take control of their association with friends and some are just indifferent towards his intercourse.

II. METHOD

A. Research Design

This type of research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional approach to use in teens junior high school in the city of Bukittinggi. This research uses a questionnaire filled in by the respondent.

B. Sample Research

The sample of this research is the junior high school in the city of Bukittinggi teenager with a total of 389 people.

C. Research Ethics

This research was done before the examination of ethics at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Andalas field.

III. RESULT

Ease of access Media	(f)	%
Not exposed	99	25,4
Exposed	290	74,6

Table 1:- Frequency distribution of ease the exposure of adolescents with the Media Information

Based on the table above it can be known that 74.6% of respondents exposed to media information.

Media Information	The risk of the sexual assaults on Teens				Total		P value
	Not At Risk		Risk		(f)	%	
	(f)	%	(f)	%	(f)	%	
Not Exposed	68	69	31	31	99	100	0.000
Exposed	119	41	171	59	290	100	

Table 2:- Media Information against the risk of the sexual assaults on Teens

Based on the table above it can be known that teenagers who are not exposed to media information, not at risk against sexual violence (69%). Whereas the

determination of exposure to media information, at risk of 59% against sexual violence in teenagers.

accessing pornographic information media (75%), while students who do not exposed (25%).

IV. DISCUSSION

Teens who are at risk of sexual violence against women is dominant. Such research has been done by Nlewem & Amodu (2016), that the risk of sexual violence are more prone to occur in young women with the age range 13-17 years. This is a concern for parents in order to protect her children about the risk of the sexual assaults on teens. From the results of research conducted by researchers about the ease of teens accessing pornographic media obtained the result that most of the students exposed with the ease of

This same research results with the results of research conducted by Agustina (2016) obtained the result that more than separoh (61.1%) 38 i.e. teenagers exposed to media information. The results of this research are almost the same as the Qomarasari research (2015) in Surakarta is found the result of exposure to the media information that smelled of pornography as much. The sophistication of electronic media and society simply access all sites became one of the public especially the elderly. This triggers a child or teen to commit sexual violence. They don't know the consequences,

but they are more likely to imitate what they see (Casey, 2017). According to Andriyanto (2011) media information cannot be left to participate in delivering critical information to the public generally and teenagers in particular. Besides the mass media is one of the factors that affect the knowledge, attitudes, and sexual behavior. Good electronic media as well as print currently many highlight as one of the main caused a decrease in humanity's moral as well as a teenager. Various impressions of the highly publicized aspects of pornography, for example a picture or photo of a scantily clad woman or not dressed front, the magazine or print media, stories that depict sex in print media , the sex scenes in the film, cinema, video or video compact disk (VCD) and so on. Media content that is harmful to teenagers is the content containing content, such as crimes of violence and sexual abuse of which contain elements of pornography. It is unsure whether it will affect the attitude of the youth (Andriyanto,2011). In this study it was found that the source media information is not good, this is because advances in technology such as mobile phones and gadgets are now more open or free. Many media outlets aired the video or photo that smelled of pornography so that the child is free to watch it. Attention parents in this very large role, because such things are not allowed pornography children know early.

Based on this study it was found that the source media information is already good, this is because advances in technology such as mobile phones and gadgets which are now more sophisticated. Media to present many videos or photos that smelled of pornography so that the child is free to interested for watching. Attention parents in this very large role, because such things are not allowed pornography teens find out early. The existence of mass media and electronics, especially televisions, directly or not, has participate in encouraging the various cases that whack of teenagers. The number of cases of child criminality, for example, often inspired by impressions-impressions of violence in television, online games, comics, newspapers and others. Sexual cases committed by teens most is also inspired by the spectacle through the VCD porn, even through HP. Telenovela presenting a story or a scene that leads to intercourse, sex outside of marriage, pornoaksi, and pornography another form (lesbian and homosexuality) that broadcast television or through Nani porn VCD big enough against behaviour not commendable audience. Let alone indecent scenes that's watched by teens, it would be dangerous for mental teenagers.

The media is a means which may be used to obtain information. However, the use of media depends on the wearer. The media could be a positive thing if a user wears for positive things and can become negative when the user wears for negative things (Coggin, 2016). Teens are more likely to access pornography through the media. This can be done intentionally or unintentionally. The current media is sometimes open free to access pornography. When a child is accessing pornography either intentional or not, will become an addiction and then will open it again (Goiran & Abetz, 2016). Media content that is harmful to teenagers is the content containing content, such as crimes of violence and sexual abuse of which contain elements of pornography. It is

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V. CONCLUSION

Media factor information is one of the most influential factors against the risk of violent behavior in Junior High School teens in Bukittinggi.

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