

Relationship Self Concept with Trend Sexual Behavior in Adolescent at Halfway House of Kosambi Pelitacentral Jakarta

Siti Aisyah, Siti Hawa

Student of Master Program of Psychology Profession of University Persada Indonesia Y.A.I Jakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Siti Aisyah, Student of Master Program of Psychology Profession of University Persada Indonesia Y.A.I Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract: *This study aims to see the relationship between self-concept with tendency of sexual behavior in adolescents. The subjects of this study were teenagers at halfway home kosambi central jakarta, using census technique or saturated sampling technique. With the number of subjects 50 people, the method of collecting data using the scale of self-concept and the scale of sexual behavior disorder. Data analysis technique used is bivariate correlation. The result of the analysis shows r value of 0.755 and with $p < 0,000 > 0.05$. He showed a significant relationship in the positive direction between self-concept with the tendency of sexual behavior, the higher the self-eating concept the lower.*

Keywords: Self Concept, Trend Sexual Behavior

1. Introduction

The presence of sub-children or better known as street children in the community is a dilemma condition that until now has not been resolved perfectly. On the one hand the existence of street children have not received serious attention from the government on the other hand street children are often seen as a frightening creature because of its sometimes creepy behavior for the surrounding community. Sometimes street children are rated as a source of crime and delinquency. By reason of family economic factors and to earn extra money sometimes, street children are forced to live on the streets and leave education.

Life on the go makes the individual mature prematurely, especially in the street children's sexual behavior. Living on the streets makes street children run free lifestyle. Sometimes street children gain sexual knowledge from through their friends' stories, reading or viewing pornographic pictures in newspapers, watching porno movies or vcd or even seeing directly when a friend is having sex. The existence of forms of street children sexual behavior began to hold hands, arm, kissing, petting, to intercourse with multiple partners. Sometimes street children inhale glue aibon to faint and then make intercourse alternately (Poskota, 2011).

Lack of counseling or information about sex from the government makes these children run a free sexual pattern. And the addition of low parental education is a factor. These children are unaware of the effects of sexual behavior that adolescents under go.

Adolescence is a period of transition from children to adulthood. WHO sets the age limit of 10- 20 years as the age limit of adolescents and divides the age range in two sections, namely: early adolescents 0-14 years and late teens 15-20 years (Sarlito,2005). At that time, adolescents experience changes and development of sexual function (Sarlito, 2005). The maturation of the sexual organs begins to function, either for

reproduction or for generating offspring or recreation or gaining pleasure. The physical development of adolescents begins with puberty, namely the occurrence of physical changes that include physical appearance such as body shape and body proportions and function also affect the sex drive. So that adolescents start interested in others and want to get sexual (Pratiwi, 2004).

According to Sarlito (2003) sexual behavior is a behavior that is driven sexual desire, both with the opposite sex or same-sex, these forms of behavior ranging from feeling interested to dating, sex, and intercourse. Meanwhile, according to Chatarina (2004) sexual behavior is a behavior based on sexual drive or activities to get the pleasure of sex organs through various behaviors by fantasizing, masturbating, holding hands, kissing cheeks, hugging, and others.

Elf-concept is the very essence of human development. Self-concept is the main point to be noticed in almost every study conducted in the cognitive field. Self-concept can be formed from a collection of feelings and experiences experienced by a person.

Fitts (in Hendriati Agustiani, 2009) divides the concept of self in two fundamental dimensions, namely internal dimensions and external dimensions. The internal dimension is an individual's judgment of himself based on the inner world. While the external dimension is penilian conducted by the individual against himself based on relationships and social activities, the values he holds, as well as other things outside himself. This dimension is a broad thing, such as self relating to school, organization, religion, etc.

Sexual Behavior Trends

The encouragement or behavior of sexual desires both with kind and same sex to get the pleasure of sex organs and more towards the traits, nature and role in sex life.

Volume 7 Issue 3, March 2018

www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

Sarlito (2003), said sexual behavior is a behavior that is driven sexual desire, both with the opposite sex. And same-sex, these forms of behavior ranged from feelings of interest to dating, flirting, and intercourse.

Sexual behavior is a behavior based on sexual urges or activities to gain pleasure in the sex organs through various behaviors by fantasizing, masturbating, holding hands, kissing cheeks, hugging, and so on (Chatarina, 2004).

A person's sexual behavior is also influenced by the environmental situation, especially the things that are sexual stimuli that arise, which arouse sexual desire, especially in the current era of globalization informatics, which provides ease of circulation of pornography through various forms of mass media. The emergence of the urge to engage in sexual activity depends on opportunity and usually occurs in adolescence where adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. The purpose of sexual behavior is to get pleasure and channel the urge of sexual desire that is in self.

Self Concept

Self concept first introduced by W. James, according to self consists of two aspect that is me and I, where both run together. Me is the self as the object, while I is the self as the subject (Burns, 1993. Mead (Burns, 1993) argues that "self" consists of two different things at once, namely, "me" and "I". the "me" aspect is emphasized on the situation of membership groups, status, roles and interactions with others, whereas in the "I" aspect it emphasizes situations in which a person personally distinguishes himself from others with unique or expressing capacities he is unique or declares himself to be contradictory to the situation then I emphasized as he declared himself in the process of protecting, while according to Cawagas (in Pudjijogyanti, 1988) says that the concept of self includes the whole view of the individual's physical dimensions, personality characteristics, weaknesses, intelligence, failures, and so on.

According Fitts (in, Hendriati Agustiani, 2009) divides the concept of self in two main dimensions, namely internal dimensions and external dimensions. The internal dimension is an individual's judgment of himself based on the inner world. While the external dimension is penilian conducted by the individual against himself based on relationships and social activities, the values 窠銀 蟻 re in adult, and other things outside himself. This dimension is a broad thing, such as self relating to school, organization, religion, and so forth.

Atwater (in Mukhtar, 2005) looks at the concept of self from the subjective aspect. Self-concept displays the basis for self-evaluation of self-experience. Self-concept is also regarded as a talent and is an absolute necessity. Meanwhile, according to Hendrianti Agustiani (2006) self concept is a picture owned by someone about himself, which is formed through experiences gained from interaction with the environment.

Meanwhile, according to Brooks (in Jalaluddin Rachmat,2004) Self-concept is a physical, social, and psychological

assessment of oneself obtained from experiences and interactions with others.

Teenagers

Adolescence is an important period in human life involving physical, psychological and social changes. Adolescence is not only a development but also an experience - the experience of this adolescent takes the specific place, cultural context, and sub-culture that is defined from the gender, ethnic area of a megara.

This adolescence is also a period of transition from childhood to maturity. Monks and Haditomo (1994) suggested that the age limit of adolescents between 12 s / d 21 years with the following details: early adolescents 12 s / d 15 years, middle adolescents 15 s / d 18 years and teenagers akir 18 s / d 21 years.

This adolescence is not only characterized by physical growth, but at that time emotional flare-ups and most especially and important are the maturity of sexuality. Rice (1978) suggests that adolescence is likely to show emotional instability, mood fluctuations, emotional sensitivity of a very strong explosion of anger, periods of anger and moodiness.

This movement toward adulthood can be seen in most adolescents as a level over a period of development, involving the formation of self-identity (erikson); abstract thinking ability (piaget); positive self-concept, and the potential to build a close relationship with others. In this study will be limited teenagers who are within the scope of age between 18/21 years or late adolescence.

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish the characteristics of early adolescence with late adolescents with young adults. this is due to the ability of adolescents in fostering self-development or form a personality that suits him.

The Linkage of Self Concept with Sexual Behavior

In which direction an individual's self-concept will be shown, returning again to an understanding of what a positive self-concept is, and what a negative self-concept is. Understanding of self-concept, derived from the social environment in which individuals interact, learn and understand the norms of any applicable in the neighborhood. From the results of the interaction made, will be illustrated an explanation, and the individual will sort out, where the value and the positive norms should be followed with a positive self-concept as well and which parts contain negative values and norms applicable in the neighborhood of residence. self concept is an important aspect in a person, because the concept of one's self is a frame of reference in interacting with the environment, if the environment is negative will cause a person has a negative self-concept. Then added to the environment that tends towards the negative as well as friends who tend to like promiscuity. Will make a person carried away to make promiscuity without thinking about the norms values that exist in the community again, such as having sexual relations with friends alone or boyfriend without thinking about the consequences that occur for the future. This is consistent with

what D. E. Hamachek (in Jalaluddin Rahmat, 2000) says that one of the characteristics of an individual who has a negative self-concept is to have a hopercritical attitude toward others. He always complains, denounces or belittles anything and anyone. So that makes them tend to think sexual behavior is a common thing.

2. Research and Method

The research method used in this research is quantitative research method. Population in this research is juvenile home stop lamp kosambi central jakarta. Sample method used by writer is saturated sampling technique or census sampling technique that is sample determination technique where all population is used as research sample (Sugiyono, 2007). So the samples in this study as many as 50 people. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2007).

Methods Data collection used in this study is to use the scale. Saifudin Azwar (2004) mentions the characteristics of scale as a psychological measure has a special characteristic or characteristic that is the stimulation of questions that do not directly express the attributes to be measured but reveal the behavioral indicators of the attributes concerned.

In this study the authors use two scales, namely to measure the tendency of sexual behavior and self-concept. The method used in data collection in research is the scale, to measure the variables that are not revealed. According to Saefudin Azwar (2008) that the characteristics of the scale that is, as a measure of psychology such as, stimulus in the form of questions and statements that do not directly reveal the attributes to be measured but rather reveal the behavioral indicators of the attributes concerned, the psychological scale always contains many items or statements, subject not seen from right and wrong, but honest and earnest.

The forms of statements to be filed on the scale are of a supportive and unfavorable nature. The scale used in this study is the Likert scale, i.e. the scale in the form of an attitude statement obtained by individuals based on the assessment of the scale.

The answer category of the scale consists of five categories: Very Match (SS), Fit (S), Neutral (N), Unsuted (TS), Very Unsuted (STS). Each alternative answer will be given a value, the value between the favorable and unfavorable answer is not the same. The form of the table is as follows:

Table 1: Answer Criteria Likert Model Scale

Kriteria Jawaban	Favorable	Unfavorable
Very Match	5	1
Fit	4	2
Neutral	3	3
Unsuted	2	4
Very Unsuted	1	5

In this study, researchers will use two self-concept scale and also the scale of sexual behavior trends. The following will be presented on two different scales:

The following will be presented on two different scales:

1. Scale Self-concept

This self-concept scale is based on the theory that D.E. Hamachek (in Jalaluddin Rakhmat 2010) has found in eleven characteristics that have positive self-concept that is: Believing in values and principles, Acting based on good judgment, Not spending unnecessary time, to overcome problems, Feel the same as others and Be sensitive to the needs of others.

2. Sexual Behavioral Skills Scale

Scale arrangement for this variable refers to the forms of sexual behavior according to the theory put forward by Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono (2001), including: feelings of interest, dating, fondling, and intercourse.

From the results of data analysis coefficient of reliability for self-concept scale of 24 items, with details of 12 favorable items and 12 items unfavorable. After the test obtained valid items as many as 19 items and 5 items declared void. Then the Alpha i item deleted ranges from 0.122 - 0.527 the result of its reliability yields a coefficient of 0.822. while the independent variable (independent variable) is self concept.

From the results of data analysis coefficient of reliability for the scale of Sexual Behavior trends, which amounted to 24 items, with details of 12 favorable items and 12 items unfavorable. After the test obtained valid items as many as 19 items and 5 items declared void. Then Alpha i deleted items ranged from 0.101 - 0.737. obtained coefficient Alpha = 0.788. According to Guilford and Fruchter's rules (Kuncono, 2005: 27), the Alpha coefficient shows that the results of the analysis are reliable, since they range from 0.7 to 0.9. This allows the authors to conduct further research to test the hypothesis. Bivariate correlation assessment will be used in this study to test the research hypothesis that there is no relationship between one independent variable with the dependent variable (Kuncono, 2005).

3. Result and Discussion

Based on the results of data analysis obtained from 50 teenagers home stop lamps kosambi central jakarta. Data analysis method used in this research based on the purpose and hypothesis of research. The hypotheses in this study will be statistically tested as follows: There is or is not a self-concept relationship with the sexual behavior trends of adolescents at home Kosambi stop lamps in Central Jakarta. Is a bivariate correlation (bivariate correlation).

In addition, in this study also performed the normality and categorization of variables to be studied. To determine the data of the study of normal distribution or not used SPSS version 17.00 for windows. If the sample size is less than 100 people are used shapiro wilk test, whereas if the number of samples tested more than 100 people used kolmogorovsmirnov.

To test the hypothesis proposed based on research objectives, namely to see whether there is a relationship between

self-concept with the tendency Sexual Behavior. The alternative hypothesis (Ha) in this study will be tested through the null hypothesis test (H0) and data analysis process is done by using SPSS 17.00 for Windows program.

After the correlation test Bivariate correlation Self Concept with Sexual Behavior trends then obtained $r = 0.755$ which means being at the level of strong correlation. Thus the null hypothesis (Ho) which states that "there is no relationship between self-concept and sexual behavior tendency" is rejected, so the alternative hypothesis (Ha) states that there is "a relationship between Self Concept With Sexual Behavior Trend" is accepted. So there is a relationship of self-concept with the tendency of sexual behavior in adolescents at home layover pelita kosambi central jakarta, Therefore, adolescents who have high self-concept then the adolescent will also tend to have low sexual behavior. Conversely if the adolescent has a low self-concept then the teenager will also have tend to have high sexual behavior.

Thus, if the second result of Bivariate correlation is processed again to get the relationship of two variables, From this result got correlation coefficient $r = 0,755$ and $p = 0,00 < 0,05$ which mean there is positive relation between Self Concept with Sexual Behavior Trend. Then the determinant coefficient is obtained which means that the two variables are contributing to the tendency of sexual behavior of $R^2 = 0.545$ about 54.5% of all factors affecting Sexual Behavior Trends.

Furthermore, to know the normality of each variable penelliti do variable normality test by using SPSS version 17.00 for windows. From result of normality test done to variable of Sexual Behavior Trend $0,054 > 0,05$ which mean sample come from normal distributed population. In Self Concept variable of $0.064 > 0.05$ which means the sample comes from a normally distributed population. With the categorization of the Sexual Behavior Trend is in moderate categorization with mean 60.1400 and Self Concept variable is in moderate categorization with mean of 50.8000.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion in this study is there is a significant relationship to the positive between self-concept with the tendency of sexual behavior in juvenile home layout kosambi central jakarta.

Based on the results of research that has been submitted, theoretically and practically can be submitted some suggestions as follows:

- For future researchers it is advisable to involve other variables that may affect teenage sexual behavior. such as environmental conditions, group influence, parenting, religious so it will look a lot of things that factors that make teenagers perform sexual behavior.
- For future researchers it is advisable to involve other variables that may affect teenage sexual behavior. such as environmental conditions, group influence, parenting, religious so it will look a lot of things that factors that make teenagers perform sexual behavior.

- For the government can pay attention to street children, giving counseling about early childhood sex to the shelter-stopover house located in the social department. In order to reduce free sex behavior and dangerous diseases caused by sexual behavior.

References

- [1] W. S. Sarlito. 2003. Psikologi Remaja. Jakarta : Rajawali Press
- [2] W.S. Sarlito. 2005. Psikologi Remaja. Jakarta: Rajawali Press
- [3] Sugiyono. Statistika Untuk Penelitian. Bandung CV Alfabeta. 2003
- [4] R. Jalaludin. 2004. Psikologi Komunikasi. Bandung : PT. Remaja Rosdakarya
- [5] S. Azwar. Penyusunan Skala Psikologi. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar. 2008.
- [6] H. Agustini. 2009. Psikologi Perkembangan. Bandung : PT. Refika Aditama
- [7] G. Singgih. 2000. Psikologi Praktis : Anak, Remaja, Dan Keluarga
- [8] W.S. Sarlito. 2001. Psikologi Sosial : Psikologi Kelompok dan psikologi Terapan. Jakarta. Balai Pustaka
- [9] R. B, Burns. 1993. Konsep Diri, teori pengukuran, perkembangan dan perilaku. Jakarta : ancam
- [10] Y. Anukasanti .(2010). hubungan antara konsep diri dengan perilaku seksual pelajar SMU Virgo Fidelis Bawen. Skripsi. Salatiga: Fakultas Psikologi Universitas kristen satya wacana

Author Profile



Siti Aisyah, Date of Birth: June, 06 1992, Affiation: Master Program of Professional Psychology Universitas Persada Indonesia Y.A.I Jakarta, Email : aisyah_psikologi2007[at]yahoo.co.id



Siti Hawa, Date of Birth: September, 18 1989, Affiation: Master Program of Professional Psychology Universitas Persada Indonesia Y.A.I Jakarta, Email: siti.hawa1989[at]yahoo.com