

ABSTRAK

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Pengaruh Pemberian Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi terhadap Pengetahuan, Persepsi dan Praktik Remaja Terkait *Cybersex* (Studi di SMA Muhammadiyah 2 & 3 Kabupaten Banyuwangi)
xvi + 106 halaman + 32 tabel + 6 gambar + 12 lampiran

Materi seksual online yang semakin mudah untuk diakses dibandingkan dunia nyata membuat remaja menjadi konsumen setia *cybersex*. Penelitian di Jawa Timur meliputi Kota Banyuwangi, Jombang, Kediri dan Lamongan menunjukkan hasil 76,8% penikmat *cybersex* ada pada usia 15 – 17 tahun. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi terhadap pengetahuan, persepsi dan praktik remaja terkait *cybersex*

Jenis penelitian adalah *Quasi Eksperimental* dengan metode *Pretest – Posttest Control Group Design* terhadap 66 siswa. Sampel dipilih dengan teknik *Purposive Sampling*, dengan jumlah 33 kelompok intervensi dan 33 kelompok kontrol. Pemilihan sampel dibantu oleh guru BK, sebelum pemberian materi oleh guru BK diadakan pre test dan pada kelompok intervensi diberikan *booklet*, setelah pemberian intervensi dilakukan posttest. Metode pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur. Analisis data menggunakan uji *wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test* dan uji *Mann Whitney*

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan pengetahuan, persepsi praktik dan variabel pengganggu lainnya sebelum pemberian pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi antara kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol ($p > 0.05$), ada perbedaan pengetahuan, persepsi praktik dan variabel pengganggu lainnya sesudah pemberian pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi antara kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol ($p < 0.05$), ada perbedaan pengetahuan, persepsi dan praktik remaja terkait *cybersex* sebelum dan setelah pemberian pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi ($p < 0.05$), tidak ada perbedaan perubahan pengetahuan, persepsi dan praktik remaja terkait *cybersex* sebelum dan setelah pemberian pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi pada kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol ($p > 0.05$)

Disimpulkan bahwa peran keluarga dan guru sangat dibutuhkan untuk menanggulangi berkembangnya aktivitas berselancar di media *cybersex*, melalui pendekatan dan penyuluhan kesehatan secara continue diharapkan dapat menurunkan angka kejadian kasus HIV, KTD dan aborsi.

Kata kunci : Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi, Remaja, *Cybersex*
Kepustakaan: 53 (1994-2016)

ABSTRACT

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The Influence of Providing Reproductive Health Education towards Knowledge, Perception, and Practice of Adolescents related to Cybersex (A Study at Muhammadiyah 2 and 3 Senior High School in Banyuwangi Regency)

xvi + 106 pages + 32 tables + 6 figures + 12 appendices

Materials of online sexual that are easier to be accessed compared to a real condition have made adolescents to be a loyal consumer of cybersex. A study conducted in some cities in East Java like Banyuwangi City, Jombang, Kediri, and Lamongan Regencies demonstrated that 76.8% of connoisseur of cybersex had age ranging from 15 to 17 years. This study aimed at identifying the influence of providing reproductive health education towards knowledge, perception, and practice of adolescents related to cybersex.

This was a quasi-experimental study using a Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design towards 66 students. Samples were selected using a technique of purposive sampling consisted of 33 students as an intervention group and 33 students as a control group. Selection of these samples was assisted by a guidance and counseling teacher. Pretest session was undertaken before providing education by the teacher. The intervention group was provided a booklet followed by posttest session. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. Furthermore, data were analyzed by performing tests of Wilcoxon Signed Rank and Mann-Whitney.

The results of this research showed that there were no differences in knowledge, perception, practice, and other confounding variables before providing reproductive health education between these both groups ($p > 0.05$). In contrast, there were any differences in knowledge, perception, practice, and other confounding variables after providing reproductive health education between these both groups ($p < 0.05$). There were any differences in knowledge, perception, and practice of adolescents related to cybersex between before and after providing reproductive health education ($p < 0.05$). There were no differences in knowledge, perception, and practice of adolescents related to cybersex between before and after providing reproductive health education in these both groups ($p > 0.05$).

To sum up, roles of family and teacher were needed to intervene activities of browsing on cybersex media. By providing health education continuously, it was expected could decrease number of HIV, Unexpected Event, and Abortion.

Keywords : Reproductive Health Education, Adolescent, Cybersex
Bibliography: 53 (1994-2016)