The Correlation Knowledge with Attitude of 11 th Grade Majoring in Machining Engineering Student about Homosexuals
(In Senior High School I Kediri City)

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ABSTRACT
Homosexuality is sex committed by two people of the same sex, both male and female. Lack of information on homosexuality, also has an impact on the lack of public knowledge about sexual education, especially with regard to homosexuality. The purpose of this study is to identify the correlation knowledge with attitude of 9 th grade majoring in machining engineering student about homosexuals in senior high school I Kediri City. The research design used was correlational with cross sectional approach. Place of research conducted at senior high school I Kediri City. The population is all students of 9 th grade majoring in machining engineering student as many as 130 students and obtained sample of 98 students. The sampling technique uses simple random sampling. Independent variable of this research is the knowledge of 9 th grade majoring in machining engineering student about homosexuals and dependent variable of this research is attitude of 9 th grade majoring in machining engineering student about homosexuals. The study was conducted on May 10, 2017. Data collection using questionnaires. Data processing includes editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating. The results of this study were analyzed using chi square. The results showed that 98 of the respondents studied, the majority of 67 students have enough knowledge and 98 students have a positive attitude toward homosexual. Based on the calculation result with SPSS program version 24.0 obtained p value = 0,011 < 0,05 (at 5% significant level). The results of HI research accepted it can be concluded there the correlation knowledge with attitude of 9 th grade majoring in machining engineering student about homosexuals. In this case it is necessary to improve students' knowledge of homosexuals by counseling all teenagers to avoid homosexual behavior.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Discussions about homosexuality are still considered taboo by some Indonesians. This led to a lack of information and automatic impact on the lack of public knowledge about sexual education, especially those related to homosexuality. The absence of adequate knowledge is what causes the emergence of confusing information and cannot be justified regarding homosexuality in Indonesia. Until then it gave a negative stigma about homosexuality, especially gay and lesbian. Raising and certainly questioning sexuality in the overall design of democracy is therefore an important agenda in Indonesia. (1)

This act is caused by the fact that homosexuality "blocks the way" for proreaksi, which is to obtain offspring, as the purpose of a legitimate marriage between men and women. The barrier to this proreaksi is because the way to fulfill their sexual needs is by anal (anal) or by mouth (oral). (2)

The influence of homosexual causes above raises the negative impact of society on homosexuality as well as causing the emphasis given to homosexual groups by having sexual relations outside the mind.
They are also responsible for symptoms of unhealthy and various health problems such as AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) and STD (Syndrome Transmitted Diseases). Homosexuals are also not accepted in society and are even considered foreigners and do not get services like other people in general. And there are many more people’s perspectives on homosexuality. (3)

The large number of gay populations in the territory of Indonesia, also caused a large spread of gays in the Kediri area. From the results of the hidden data collection, it was found that there were around 800 people in Kediri. This community consists of men of middle school age to adulthood. Even since 2012 it has established a community group with the initials GS. Including the GS community hangout is usually done in the mall area and Brantas River Bantaran Cafe. The GS Community has had a board and secretariat in the Mojoroto area, Kediri City. The majority of its members are young people under the age of 24 years. (4)

Argues that in general, persons with homosexuality themselves do not know why they are so. So the situation is not at will. However, there are some who accept their situation and live happily as homosexuals and there are others who cannot accept their situation or feel that they are not in accordance with the prevailing norms in society. (5)

2. METHODS

In this study using quantitative analytical research methods. The design or design of this study uses correlation. The population contained in this study were all Class XI Vocational Students of Engineering Department of State 1 of Kediri City numbering 130 Students. The sample in this study was a portion of the population of students of Class XI Vocational Engineering Department of Negeri 1 Kediri City numbering 98 students. From the method of determining the sample size, the sample results obtained from a population of 130 students and after counting the samples to be used as a study were 98 students. The independent variable in this study is the knowledge of students of SMK Class XI of the Mechanical Engineering Department about homosexuality. The dependent variable in this study is the knowledge of students of SMK Class XI of the Mechanical Engineering Vocational School about homosexuality. Collecting data with a questionnaire. Data processing includes editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating. The results of this study were analyzed using chi square.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research conducted on 98 respondents, data processing as shown in the attachment can be explained in the results of the study as follows:

Results

a. Knowledge of Vocational Class XI Students in Mechanical Engineering Department About homosexuality

Table IV.4 Knowledge of Class XI Vocational Students in Mechanical Engineering Department About homosexuals at State Vocational High School 1 Kota Kediri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Frekuensi</th>
<th>Prosentase (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>food</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>enough</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>98</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Attitudes of Vocational High School Class XI Students in Mechanical Engineering About homosexuality
Table IV.5 Attitudes of Class XI Vocational Students in Mechanical Engineering Department About homosexuals at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Kediri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Attitude</th>
<th>Frekuensi</th>
<th>Prosentase (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Positif</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Negatif</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>98</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cross Table of Knowledge with Attitudes of Students of Class XI Vocational Homosexual Engineering

Table IV.6 Cross Table of Knowledge with Attitudes of Students of Class XI Vocational Homosexual Engineering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Positif</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Negatif</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34,7</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33,7</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9,2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12,2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>43</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,9</strong></td>
<td><strong>55</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,1</strong></td>
<td><strong>98</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

1. Knowledge of Vocational High School Grade XI Students in Homosexual Engineering at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Kediri Based on the research table found in table IV.4, it can be seen that the highest results of respondents as many as 67 respondents (68%) have sufficient knowledge and the lowest results as many as 10 respondents (10%) have good knowledge. Wawan A, & Dewi M (2011: 11) states that Knowledge is the result of knowing what happens after someone senses something. Sensing occurs through the five senses, namely vision, hearing, smell and feeling. Most of a person's knowledge is obtained through the five senses of the eyes and ears. Knowledge is something that is very important in forming a person's behavior. In accordance with the notion of homosexuality, that homosexuality is a sexual behavior that is very dangerous both medically and psychologically. Various religions also oppose homosexual behavior that deviates from the existing norms and rules. Now not only health workers provide insights and knowledge about homosexuals, but also the closest people who play an important role in providing insight into homosexual behavior. So that more and more know the consequences of homosexuality, more and more people in Indonesia, especially men who realize that this is not something that is good to be approached and even desirable, because it will damage themselves.

2. The attitude of students of Class XI Vocational School of Mechanical Engineering on Homosexuality in SMK Negeri 1 Kota Kediri Based on table IV.5 it can be seen that the highest results of respondents aged 15-17 years as many as 52 respondents (53%) and the lowest results age of respondents aged <15 years as many as 1 respondent (1%). Wawan & Dewi M (2011: 19) states that attitude is something that is most important in social psychology, discussing elements of attitude both as individuals and groups. Much research has been done on attitudes relating to their effects and role in character building and intergroup relations systems and choices that are determined based on the environment and their effects on change. Assessment of an attitude is also based on emotional factors that are very related to age to form an attitude. Emotional based statements will produce a different attitude, both positive and negative attitudes. It is said that the older a person is, the better a person can manage emotions. So that the attitude that emerges is also different from the emotions of a teenager whose age is still early.
3. Relationship of Knowledge with the Attitudes of Class XI Vocational Students in then Homosexual Engineering Department at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Kediri Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on May 10, 2017, in table IV.6 it can be seen that respondents who have good knowledge with positive attitudes are 0 respondents (0%), while those who are well-informed with negative attitudes are 10 respondents (10.2%). Respondents who have sufficient knowledge with positive attitudes are 33 respondents (34.7%), while those with sufficient knowledge with negative attitudes are 34 respondents (33.7%). Respondents who have less knowledge with positive attitudes are 9 respondents (9.2%), while those with less knowledge with negative attitudes are 12 respondents (12.2%). A person's knowledge and attitude is good, will make a better quality of life. All of that will not be separated from someone's knowledge and attitude. In addition, the source of information also plays an important role in influencing one's knowledge and attitudes, especially the influence of students of the Class XI Vocational Engineering Department on homosexual behavior in everyday life. The source of information in the form of mass media, both print and electronic media, requires a filter to determine that the information obtained is factual and not misleading, because in this era of globalization, there is a lot of misleading information. So that adequate knowledge is needed in exploring sites found in electronic media, especially the internet.

4. CONCLUSION

1. As many as 98 respondents, there were 67 respondents (68%) who had enough knowledge about homosexuality.

2. Of the 98 respondents most of them had positive attitudes about homosexuals as many as 54 respondents (55%).

3. Data analysis using Chi Square test formula with SPSS program, obtained p value = 0.011 (with significance degree p <0.05) so that p value = 0.011 <0.05, then HI accepted means there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of Class Vocational students XI of Homosexual Mechanical Engineering Department at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Kediri.

5. REFERENCE


