



The Social Reality of Health on Premarital Sexual Behavior among Adolescents in Makassar

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Abstract

During adolescence, significant physical and sexual changes occur so that sexual attraction to the opposite sex is quite large and sexual drive also develops. The results of the Indonesian Population and Family Planning Program survey in 2013 showed that more than 60% of teenagers in Indonesia had had premarital sex. Around 53% of women aged 10-19 years had sexual relations during adolescence, while the number of men who had sexual relations was more than double that of women. The aim of this research is to determine the correlation between teenagers' knowledge of unmarried sexual behavior in Makassar State High Schools. The research methodology used in this research is an observational analytical design with a cross sectional research design with a sample size of around 79 respondents. The sampling technique used in this research is simple random sampling. The data collection instrument used in this research was a questionnaire. The conclusion is that data analysis uses the Chi Square test. The statistical test results obtained a significance value of 0.004 ($p < 0.05$), so it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected (there is a significant relationship between teenagers' knowledge of unmarried sexual behavior in Makassar State High School).

Keywords: Social Reality, Health, Sexual Behavior, Premarital, Teenagers, Makassar

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1. Introduction

Indonesia Minister of Health regulation number 25 of 2014, teenagers are residents in the age range 10-18 years. Adolescence is often interpreted as a transition period from childhood to adulthood. This period is a period of preparation for adulthood which will go through several important developmental stages in life. Apart from physical and sexual maturity, teenagers also experience stages towards social and economic independence, building identity, acquiring skills for adult life and negotiating skills (who, 2015).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, women who married before the age of 18 in Indonesia in 2013-2015 were 22.8 %, then in 2015-2017 this increased by 2.9% to 25.7%. Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission in 2014 there were 4 cases, in 2015 there were 7 cases and this increased in 2016 to 10 cases.

BKKBN survey results show that more than 60% of teenagers in Indonesia have had premarital sex (Saftia, 2013). It is reported that 80% of adolescent boys and 70% of adolescent girls have sexual relations during puberty and 20% of them have four or more partners. There are around 53% of girls aged 10-19 years who have sexual relations during adolescence, while the number of boys who have sexual relations is twice as high as girls.

During adolescence, significant physical and sexual changes occur so that sexual attraction to the opposite sex is quite large and sexual drive also develops. Rapid physical changes and hormonal changes are triggers for serious adolescent health problems because of the emergence of sexual motivation which makes adolescents vulnerable to disease and reproductive health problems, teenage pregnancy with all its consequences, namely premarital sex, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV-AIDS and narcotics. (Margaretha, 2012).

One of the factors causing deviant sexual behavior in adolescents is knowledge. Lack of understanding about sexual behavior in teenagers is very detrimental for teenagers themselves including their families. The factors that influence premarital sexual behavior include parental relationships, negative peer pressure, exposure to pornographic





media, as well as information media such as exposure to mass media, both print and Electronics has a direct or indirect influence on teenagers having premarital sexual relations (Qomarasari, Desy. 2015).

Teenagers without adequate knowledge about the risks of premarital sexual behavior are easily trapped in drug use or having risky sexual relations such as sex with multiple partners or unprotected sex. The risks of this sexual behavior are very broad, not only threatening them physically. But also psychologically and socially. Physical risks such as transmission of various sexually transmitted diseases up to Hiv/Aids, pregnancy at an early age, giving birth at an early age, unsafe abortion, psychological and social risks such as trauma, loss of various rights, and so on. The risks of this teenage behavior do not only have short-term consequences, they can even affect the teenager's future life (Irianto, 2014).

2. Research Methods

The type of research used in this research is correlation with a cross sectional study approach. The sample in this study were students from various majors, namely 79 respondents, where the sampling technique used simple random sampling.

3. Results and Discussion

a. Results

The type of research used in this research is correlation with a cross sectional study approach. The sample in this research was students, namely 79 respondents, where the sampling technique used simple random sampling.

Table 1.
Distribution of respondents based on age (n= 79)

No	Age	f	%
1	16 years	19	24.1
2	17 years	47	59.5
3	18 years	12	15.2
4	19 years old	1	1.3





Based on the table above, the results obtained were that the largest number of respondents were aged 17 years as many as 47 respondents (59.5%) and the least was aged 19 years as many as 1 respondent (1.3%).

Table 2.
Distribution respondents based on type sex

Type Sex	F	%
Woman	35	44.3
Man	44	55.7

Based on the table above, it was found that the largest number of respondents were men, 44 respondents (55.7%).

Table 3.
Frequency distribution of types of information acquisition (n = 79)

No	Information Acquisition	f	%
1	Health workers	4	5.1
2	Electronic media	46	58.2
3	Never	29	36.7

Based on the table above, it was found that 46 respondents (58.2%) obtained information from electronic media, and the least amount was from health workers, namely 4 respondents (5.1%).

Table 4.
Distribution of respondents based on knowledge (n = 79)

No	Knowledge	f	%
1	Good	29	36.7
2	Enough	32	40.5
3	Not enough	18	22.8

The table above shows that the most teenagers have sufficient knowledge, namely 32 respondents (40.5%) and the least teenagers have insufficient knowledge, namely 18 respondents (22.8%).



**Table 5.****Distribution respondents based on behavior sexual pre-wedding (n = 79)**

Behavior Sexual Prenup	f	%
Do	40	50.6
No Do	39	49.4

Table 5 shows that the majority of teenagers fall into the category of engaging in premarital sexual behavior, namely 40 respondents (50.6%). It can be seen that there are 14 respondents (48.3%) who have good knowledge of premarital sexual behavior, while there are 11 respondents (34.4%) who have premarital sexual behavior and there are 15 respondents (83.3%) who have less knowledge. engaging in premarital sexual behavior. The results of the chi-square test obtained p-value = 0.004. So the p-value <0.05 so H_0 is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge and premarital sexual behavior.

b. Discussion

Based on the results of this study, it shows that most teenagers have sufficient knowledge, namely 32 respondents (40.5%), while teenagers who have good knowledge are 29 respondents (36.7%), and teenagers who have insufficient knowledge are 18 respondents. (22.8%). Based on the results of this study, it shows that the majority of teenagers fall into the category of engaging in premarital sexual behavior, namely 40 respondents (50.6 %), while teenagers who do not engage in premarital sexual behavior are 39 respondents (49.4%).

Based on statistical tests carried out using the chi-square test, p-value = 0.004. So the p-value < 0.05 so H_0 is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge and premarital sexual behavior among Makassar State Vocational School students. One of the factors causing sexual behavior in adolescents is knowledge. Lack of understanding about sexual behavior in teenagers is very detrimental for teenagers themselves, including their families. This is in accordance with Notoatmodjo's (2007) statement that knowledge is an important domain for forming a complete attitude and high knowledge will form good behavior, whereas low knowledge will form bad behavior. Peers, the role of family, information media,





social environment, education, socio-economics, opportunities, influence of cultural norms from outside and so on so that even though someone has good knowledge, it does not necessarily mean they have good behavior.

The statement above is in line with research conducted by Maryatun (2012), with research results in the category of good knowledge of carrying out premarital sexual behavior as many as 27 respondents (51.9%) and not doing it as many as 25 respondents (48.1%) while in the category of poor knowledge of carrying out premarital sexual behavior 43 respondents (82.7%) had premarital sex and 9 respondents (17.3%) did not have premarital sex. The results of the p-value analysis were 0.02 with an OR of 4.424 (1.797- 10.894) which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and premarital sexual behavior among street children.

The phenomenon that occurs in the field is in line with the increasing flow of technology, making it very easy for teenagers to access the internet freely and freely. Increasingly free information through various mass media means that teenagers' behavior and lifestyles are increasingly directed towards western culture, especially with the rise of pornographic scenes from various information media. Technological advances are often misused by parents, technological advances are used as an opportunity to show off that they are able to facilitate their children like other parents. They obey the wishes of their children and teenagers too much, facilitating them with digital things such as cellphones without continuous supervision. Loose monitoring and parental perception of sexuality issues, parental ignorance.

According to Sarwono (2011), apart from the knowledge factor, there are many other factors that influence the occurrence of premarital sexual behavior, namely internal factors including hormonal changes that increase sexual desire which requires channeling it in the form of certain sexual behavior and external factors such as the influence of encouraging sexual conversations with children and teenagers. tend to create distance between them, even though the role of parents is very important in this matter. Apart from the above, peer pressure also influences the prevalence of





premarital sexual behavior in the social environment. The desire to be accepted by teenagers' social environment is so great that it can overcome existing norms and values. In general, teenagers engage in premarital sexual behavior only to prove that they are the same as their friends, so that they can be accepted as members of their group as desired.

Pressure from a boyfriend or girlfriend also contributes to the occurrence of premarital sexual behavior due to a person's need to love and be loved, a person must be willing to do anything to their partner to prove their seriousness without thinking about the risks they will face later. An increasingly advanced economy also has an impact on people from lower to middle income levels. Poverty creates opportunities for teenagers, especially women, to engage in premarital sexual behavior.

In adolescence, especially in middle adolescents, hormonal changes occur which increase sexual desire (sexual libido) so that adolescents need an outlet in the form of certain behavior. This distribution cannot be done immediately because of the delay in the age of marriage. Furthermore, teenagers will develop further sexual desires for behavior such as holding hands, kissing, and even sexual intercourse.

The tendency is increasing due to the spread of information and sexual stimulation through the mass media, which with the existence of advanced technology (video, VCD, telephone, internet, etc.) has become unstoppable for those who are in a period of curiosity and want to try sexual behavior. Teenagers' lack of knowledge about deviant sexual behavior means it is very possible that this will cause them to act wrongly and then behave towards sexuality (Sarwono, 2011).

Based on research conducted by Arum (2015), statistical analysis using the chi square test shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge (p-value=0.004) and gender (p-value=0.003) with premarital sexual behavior. Teenagers without adequate knowledge about the risks of premarital sexual relations are easily trapped in drug use or having risky sexual relations such as sex with multiple partners or unprotected sex. The risks of this sexual behavior are very broad, not only threatening them physically but also psychologically and socially.





Physical risks such as transmission of various sexually transmitted diseases up to HIV/AIDS, pregnancy at an early age, giving birth at an early age, unsafe abortion, psychological and social risks such as trauma, loss of various rights, and so on. The risks of this teenage behavior do not only have short-term consequences, they can even affect the teenager's future life (Irianto, 2014).

Adolescents who have a high level of knowledge about sex will tend to have positive behavior towards premarital sex. On the other hand, teenagers who have a low level of knowledge about sex tend to behave negatively towards premarital sex. Research by Tina and Sari (2010) also states something similar, the better the level of knowledge, the better the attitude towards something, the less knowledge the more negative the attitude towards something.

4. Conclusion

The research results show that teenagers' knowledge of premarital sexual behavior is included in the sufficient category. Premarital sexual behavior is included in the category of engaging in premarital sexual behavior. There is a significant relationship between adolescent knowledge and premarital sexual behavior among Makassar State Vocational School students with the results of the chi-square test getting p-value = 0.04. So p-value < 0.05 so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

5. Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.

Statement of informed consent

Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.

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