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Adolescent Perceptions of Premarital Sex Behavior in Cibinong Bogor

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the adolescent's perception of premarital sex behavior. This is motivated by teenagers, some of whom have negative perceptions of premarital sex behavior and some have positive perceptions of premarital sex behavior. This study uses a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The population in this study amounted to 61,189 adolescents with a sample of 100 adolescents. The sampling technique is random sampling by taking samples through the Google Form instrument with a Likert scale. Validity test using person product moment using SPSS and the results obtained are 25 items valid items. While the reliability test using Cronbach's Alpha using SPSS with the results of the reliability value of $0.724 > 0.6$. So the data has a reliable instrument. The results of this study indicate that more adolescents have negative perceptions of premarital sex behavior compared to those who have positive perceptions. When viewed from the distribution of adolescent perceptions, it is known that from 100 adolescents who were respondents, it indicated that some respondents had negative perceptions as many as 55 respondents (55%) and almost half of respondents had positive perceptions, namely 45 respondents (45%).

Kata Kunci: *adolescent; perception; premarital sex; behavior; Cibinong*

I. INTRODUCTION

The problem of premarital sex often occurs among teenagers who are generally still educated in high school (SMA) and junior high school (SMP) (Salisa 2010). Whereas premarital sex can be detrimental to reproductive health and also cause social problems. Director of the Directorate of Youth Welfare Development (BKKBN), Temazaro Zega, said teenagers need to be given education so they don't have premarital sex. Zega also said that the BKKBN is now not only targeting high school children, but also since they were in junior high school (kompas.com, 2015).

Problems that often arise among adolescents in Indonesia based on the report of the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (Central Bureau of Statistics et al. 2013) are dating (almost 100% have been in a relationship), holding hands

(79.6% men 71.6% women), lip kissing (48% men 29.3% women), genital penetration (8.3% men 0.9% women). How many of these behaviors can lead to the risk of unwanted pregnancy or pregnancy out of wedlock.

Adolescence is a period of transition from children to adults. At this time, adolescents experience changes cognitively, physically, psychologically and sexually. However, this period is also a vulnerable period for adolescents, because at this time adolescents are experiencing the emergence of a high curiosity drive, especially on sexual issues, but it has not been balanced with personal maturity and an adequate level of knowledge (Supratiwi, 2011). The encouragement of curiosity in adolescents is a very valuable potential in the development of individual abilities and personalities, but if it is not directed properly it can cause several

problems that can harm many parties, especially themselves, their families and society. In this case, adolescents begin to develop patterns of sexual activity, by establishing relationships with the opposite sex by dating. Experience in this relationship can shape adolescent behavior towards sexual relations because of dating, allowing partners to express their sexuality. These experiences can affect adolescent behavior towards premarital sexual relations, positively or negatively depending on how strong the experiences received in their lives are.

The phenomenon that occurs in society today shows that adolescent sexual behavior and premarital sex in adolescents continues to increase from year to year. From data and surveys conducted by the BKKBN in 2010 as many as 51% of teenagers in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Jabodetabek) have had sex. Surabaya recorded 54%, Bandung 47% and Medan 53%. It is possible that this number will increase every year, and this phenomenon shows that adolescent sexual behavior in various cities in Indonesia is almost the same (Darusman and Nasution 2019).

Recently, data was released by the Bogor City Health Office, within a period of one year there were at least 32 cases of unwanted pregnancy out of 148 cases of premarital sex. Restrepo Klinge (2019) means that there were 148 cases of premarital sex and 32 cases of abortion during this year in the Bogor City area, and not to mention cases that were not recorded.

The first adolescents to have active sexual intercourse vary between the ages of 14-23 years and the most are 17-18 years old (Fitriwati, 2022). Sexual behavior can be manifested in various behaviors, ranging from feelings of attraction, dating, holding hands, kissing on the cheek, hugging, kissing lips, holding boobs on clothes, holding boobs under clothes, holding genitals on clothes, holding genitals under clothes and having intercourse (Aggasi, 2020).

Adolescent premarital sexual attitudes are influenced by various things, apart from

knowledge factors, it is also influenced by cultural factors, mass media, personal experiences, educational institutions, religious institutions, individual self-emotions and peer communication about sex (Husna & Ariningtyas, 2019).

Adolescents' attitudes and behaviors towards premarital sex are influenced by the social and cultural context in which they live. Social norms, religious beliefs, and cultural values play an important role in shaping perceptions of sexuality and acceptable sexual behavior. In many cultures, there may be stigma attached to premarital sex, especially for young women, which can lead to shame, guilt, and social exclusion. Family dynamics, peer pressure, and media representations of sexuality also play a role in shaping adolescents' attitudes toward premarital sex, often reinforcing traditional gender roles and expectations.

Adolescents often lack comprehensive and accurate information about sexual health and reproductive rights, indicating the need for sexual education programs. Many adolescents receive misinformation from peers, the media, and other sources, which can result in misunderstandings and risky sexual behaviors. A comprehensive sexual education program can provide teens with essential knowledge about contraception, STI prevention, consent, and healthy relationships. Additionally, sexual education programs can empower adolescents to make informed decisions about their sexual health, promote gender equality, and foster respect for diversity.

This ironic fact if left unchecked can have a negative impact and become increasingly dangerous for the youth themselves, their families and society in general. Thus, it is a responsibility and serious concern for parents, the community, educators, the government, and religious leaders to activate preventive and educative efforts so that the younger generation avoids these negative behaviors.

Cibinong District, Bogor Regency as the location in this study is known as a tourist city that is synonymous with entertainment places.

Adolescents who live in these neighborhoods interact directly with entertainment activities that are inappropriate for their age. Teenagers can easily access pornographic content either through magazines or the internet, which is an entry point for premarital sex.

Teenagers' negative behavior, especially related to sexual deviations such as premarital sex, is basically not purely their own actions (internal factors), but there are supporting or influencing factors from outside (external factors) (Rasyidillah 2017). Internal factors are closely related to efforts to express feelings, desires and opinions when faced with various kinds of problems. Meanwhile, external factors come from outside such as the social environment, school room, and others. Adolescents tend to spend a lot of time with their peers so that their behavior and values are heavily influenced by relationships. In addition, according to Lawrence Green, factors that influence the formation of sexual behavior include predisposing factors, enabling factors, and reinforcing factors (Wulandari 2017).

Based on the facts above, this study finds its significance to examine further the perception of adolescents on premarital sexual behavior, so that solutions can be formulated to prevent and educate the younger generation regarding sexual activity. Teenagers' perceptions of this issue are crucial to produce appropriate policies in the context of addressing social problems and the long-term impact of premarital sex.

II. METHOD

The population in this study were teenagers who lived in Cibinong District, Bogor Regency, aged 15-24 years, both male and female, amounting to 61,189 people. The selection of the location as the object of research because it is a tourist center where there are many night entertainment places such as cafes, karaoke, and so on. Teenagers who live in areas with free access to entertainment facilities and pornographic materials through books, magazines, videos, or the internet tend to be influenced by

deviant behavior. This research was conducted over a period of eleven months, starting from November 2021 to September 2022.

Table 1. Total Population by Age Group in Cibinong District

No	Age Group	Total Population
1.	0-4	28.917
2.	5-9	29.206
3.	1-14	29.846
4.	15-19	30.381
5.	20-24	30.808
6.	25-29	30.731
7.	30-34	31.479
8.	35-39	30.655
	Result	242.023

The questionnaire used in this study in the form of a questionnaire was used for the rating scale. The questionnaire measurement technique uses the Likert scale. The Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about the phenomenon of premarital sex. On the Likert scale, the study subjects stated whether they "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree", and "strongly disagree". The highest score of positive answers is 4 (four) and the lowest score of negative answers is 1, then the questionnaire is distributed to the respondents. Validity tests use biserial correlation, point biserial correlation or product moment correlation, calculate the reliability coefficient using KR 20 or Cronbach's Alpha.

Table 2. Adolescent Behavioral Instrument Grids

Variable	Dimension	Indicator	Rencana Item	
			+	-
Adolescent perception	Knowledge about premarital sex	Definition of premarital sex	1,2,3,4,19	5
		Premarital sex		17
		Forms of premarital sex	9.13,14,	29
		Causes of	15,16	

	premarital sex	20,21,22, 23,32,35,	
	Sexually transmitted disease	37 24,25,26, 27,28	
Attitude of premarital sex	Violating religious and societal norms	8,30,31, 33,34 7	36
Action against premarital sex	Dating activity	10	11,6 12,18
	Invite your girlfriend to a quiet place abortion	38	
	Result		38

Age		
15	2	2%
16	5	5%
17	7	7%
18	8	8%
19	9	9%
20	14	14%
21	13	13%
22	14	14%
23	6	6%
24	22	22%
Job		
College Student	40	40%
Student	21	21%
Housewife	7	7%
Employee	26	26%
Self-employed	6	6%
Result N	300	100%

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Adolescent Perceptions of Premarital Sex Behavior in Cibinong

No.	Adolescent Perceptions	Frequency	Percentage
1	Positive	45	45%
2	Negative	55	55%
	Result	100	100%

The technique used in sampling is simple random sampling because the sampling of members of the population is done randomly without regard to the existing strata in the population. Sampling using the Slovin formula.

Data analysis used quantitative data analysis techniques. The data obtained were tabulated using the SPSS program. Analyzing tabulated data by comparing one sample to another. The steps taken in analyzing the data is to make a percentage of the results of the questionnaire.

III.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study emphasizes the influence of adolescent sex knowledge on perceptions of premarital sex. Subject data categories and frequency distribution of respondents can be seen with the data display as follows:

Table 3. Subject Data Categories

Aspect Demographic	Frequency (N)	Presentation (%)
Gender		
Female	71	71%
Male	29	29%

From the results of this research, namely the perception of adolescents about premarital sex behavior in adolescents in the Cibinong district, 100 respondents by giving a questionnaire as many as 38 questions in the form of statements, in table 4 shows that some respondents have a negative perception of 55 respondents (55%) and almost half of the respondents have a positive perception of 45 respondents (45%), which means that more Cibinong teenagers have negative perceptions of premarital sex behavior than those who have positive perceptions. Then based on gender, most of the respondents were female with a frequency of 71 people (71%).

The number of Cibinong teenagers who have negative perceptions of premarital sexual behavior can occur due to several factors, including: promiscuity, increasingly sophisticated technology, many places of entertainment, lack of

understanding about sex, and low religious education. This is in line with the opinion (Fay 1967) of cultural background, past experiences, values held, news that developed.

In addition, according to Benjamin S. Blom's opinion, behavior is divided into three domains, namely knowledge (knowledge), attitude (affective), and action (practice). In his book Saifudin Azwar explained that human behavior is defined as a reaction that can be simple or complex and has a differential nature, meaning that one stimulus can cause more than one different response and several different stimuli can cause the same response. So it is clear that behavior is influenced by internal factors and environmental factors around them. Behavior is all human activities or activities that can be directly observed or that can be observed by outsiders (Soekidjo, 2003).

A study conducted by (Syuderajat 2014) on patterns of internet media use related to sexual activity, adolescents access the internet every day for at least one hour, some even admit that they access the internet more than five hours every day by 20%. Then social networking sites into the category of sites most frequently opened 36%. Most of them, namely 71% of adolescents stated that they had accessed pornographic sites, almost half of them, 39%, stated that they had downloaded pornographic images while 46% of porn videos. Another interesting fact is that the majority of teenagers stated that they had had sexual activity as much as 81% and most of them had sexual activity involving their boyfriends by 66%, a small part involved friends 8%, prostitutes 2%, and the other 8% were "pecun" (women only-free) as well as neighbors or children of neighbors or boarding houses/rented. An important finding of this research is that the internet is considered an important medium that influences sexual activity, either through email, chat, and video chat/webcam facilities. Most teenagers think that immoral impressions on the internet affect their sexual activity by 62%. Thus, increasingly sophisticated technology, different cultural backgrounds, past experiences, promiscuity, lack of knowledge about sex, values

adopted affect respondents' perceptions of premarital sex behavior.

Based on the results of table 3, adolescents' perceptions of premarital sex behavior, it can be seen that some of the respondents are 24 years old with a frequency of 22 people (22%). According to the researcher, the characteristic that can influence the adolescent's perception of premarital sex is age. According to the theory (Daud et al. 2021) adolescence is a stage between childhood and adulthood. This term refers to the period from the onset of puberty to the creation of maturity, usually starting at age 14 in boys and age 12 in girls. The transition to adulthood varies from culture to culture, but is generally defined as the time when individuals begin to act independently of their parents.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded that most teenagers in Cibinong District have negative perceptions of premarital sex. Most of the respondents in the research on adolescent perceptions of premarital sexual behavior in Cibinong District are women, and the majority of respondents in the research on adolescent perceptions of premarital sexual behavior in Cibinong District are 24 years old.

Adolescents' perception of premarital sex affects their behavior and decision-making regarding sexual activity. Positive perceptions, such as seeing premarital sex as a natural expression of love and intimacy, can increase their likelihood of engaging in sexual activity at an early age, potentially exposing them to health risks such as unplanned pregnancies and STIs. Conversely, negative perceptions, driven by social stigma and cultural norms, can result in shame, guilt, and reluctance to seek sexual health services, which can exacerbate the health risks associated with premarital sex.

Educators, parents, and policymakers play a key role in addressing the findings of this study and promoting adolescent sexual health. Comprehensive sexual education programs,

tailored to address the specific needs and cultural context of adolescents, are essential to providing them with accurate information about sexual health and reproductive rights. These programs are supposed to promote abstaining as a viable option while providing practical knowledge about contraception, STI prevention, and healthy relationships.

Parents have an important role to play in establishing open communication about sexuality within the family, creating a safe space for teens to ask questions and seek guidance without fear of judgment. Encouraging discussions about values, boundaries, and respecting yourself and others can empower teens to make informed decisions about their sexual health.

Policymakers should prioritize the implementation of evidence-based interventions aimed at addressing the socio-cultural factors underlying adolescents' perceptions of premarital sex. This can include initiatives to challenge harmful gender norms, reduce stigmas related to sexuality, and improve access to adolescent-friendly sexual health services.

In conclusion, understanding adolescents' perceptions of premarital sex behavior is important for developing targeted interventions and policies to promote sexual health and well-being. By addressing the complex factors that shape these perceptions, stakeholders can work towards creating a supportive environment to empower adolescents to make informed choices about their sexual health, which will ultimately contribute to healthier outcomes for individuals and society as a whole.

V. REFERENCES

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