

Factors Affecting Premarital Sexual Behavior

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ABSTRACT. Adolescence is a developmental phase between childhood and adulthood. During this period, physical and psychological changes occur. Physical changes occur during the puberty period, especially the maturity of the sexual organs and hormonal changes, resulting in the emergence of sexual urges in adolescents. Teenagers tend to want to try something new, including premarital sexual behavior in order to prove themselves. This type of research is quantitative descriptive. The population and sample in this research are 34 teenagers. The data collection technique in this research used an instrument with a Likert scale. The data obtained in this research will be analyzed using the percentage formula. The result showed that the description of adolescent premarital behavior in the high category with a percentage of 47%. Factors that influence the occurrence of adolescent premarital behavior for the biological dimension are categorized as high enough with a percentage of 41.17%, the psychological dimension is classified in fairly high category with a percentage of 32.3%, then the social dimension is also quite high with a percentage of 53%, and lastly from the moral cultural dimension it belongs to the very high category with percentage of 50%.

Keywords: Teenagers, Premarital Behavior

ABSTRAK. Remaja merupakan suatu fase perkembangan antara masa anak-anak ke masa dewasa. Pada masa tersebut terjadi perubahan fisik maupun psikis. Perubahan-perubahan fisik terjadi selama periode pubertas, terutama kematangan organ-organ seksual dan perubahan - perubahan hormonal, mengakibatkan munculnya dorongan - dorongan seksual dalam diri remaja. Remaja cenderung ingin mencoba sesuatu yang baru termasuk perilaku seksual pranikah dalam rangka pembuktian dirinya. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi dan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 34 orang remaja. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan instrument dengan skala *likert*. Data yang didapatkan dalam penelitian ini akan dianalisis dengan menggunakan rumus persentase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gambaran perilaku pranikah remaja di tergolong dalam kategori tinggi dengan persentase sebesar 47%. Faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya perilaku pranikah remaja untuk dimensi biologis tergolong dalam kategori cukup tinggi dengan persentase sebesar 41,17%, dimensi psikologis tergolong dalam kategori cukup tinggi dengan persentase sebesar 32,3, kemudian dari dimensi social juga tergolong cukup tinggi dengan persentase sebesar 53%, dan terakhir dari dimensi kultural moral tergolong dalam kategori sangat tinggi dengan persentase sebesar 50%.

Kata Kunci: Remaja, Perilaku Pranikah.

INTRODUCING

Teenagers have a considerable number of problems today, including the problem of sexuality (unwanted pregnancy and abortion), infected with sexual infectious diseases (PMS) HIV and AIDS, the abuse of napza and so on. According to Desmita, an increase in attention to youth to their sexual life is greatly affected by physical changes during the period of puberty, particularly

those of the sexual organs and hormonal changes, resulting in young sexual urges (Desmita, 2009). The sexual urges of the teenagers are very high to even more than those of an adult. As a young person who has no sexual experience, it is not uncommon for these sexual impulses to cause physical and psychological strain. Sarlito stated that sexual behaviour is all that is driven by sexual desire, whether of the opposite sex or of the same sex. These forms of conduct can vary from feelings of attraction to dating, courtship, and intercourse (Sarlito W. Sarwono, 2019).

Their sexual object could be someone else, an imaginary person or themselves. Premarital sexual behavior can be caused by a lack of knowledge that a youth with regard to the risks and effects of such aberrant behavior. This low knowledge could be caused by a lack of correct understanding of the action to take regarding its risks and effects. Half information makes them want to know what it is even more. Adolescents need accurate information and nothing more than curiosity. The average teen courtship trend begins at the age of 15-17. Unhealthy courtship behavior can be a prelude to deviant sexual behavior, such as premarital sex that can result in such health problems as contagion, teen pregnancy, and other social issues. Data from the Indonesian demographic and health survey (SDKI) 2017 reveal about 2 percent of females aged 15-24 and 8 percent of boys over the same age, had sexual intercourse before marriage. 11 percent of them admitted to unwanted pregnancies. According to Indonesia's youth reproductive health survey, the number of youths who engage in premarital sex at 15-19 is 2,7% female and 4,5% male and most live in urban areas. Then 92% had been dating and at the same time of dating had pursued various premarital behaviors.

Then the results of research conducted by Aprianti about reinforcing premarital sex factors of teenagers in a favorite high school in Padang city revealed that the number of premarital sex behaviors in 2017 had 107 cases and 80% of them in the Padang city (Kharisma Bismi Alrasheed & Melani Aprianti, 2011). Based on the data it provides indicates that 60% of teens abuse technological advances negatively like accessing sites featuring pornography, 12% of independent youth courting styles like holding hands with each other, 5% of teens fantasize with their idol, adolescents often look at the opposite sex to create a passion, 8% of teens have engaged in masturbations, teenagers also talk about sex with their peers. About 2% of teens there experience unwanted pregnancies.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The word teenager comes from the Latin "adolescence" which means to grow or grow into adulthood. The definition of teenager (adolescence) according to World Health Organization (WHO) is between 10-19 years of age, whereas the United Nations (UN) calls youth for between 15-24 years. On the other hand, according to The Health Resources And Services Administration Guidelines of United State, the age span for youth is 11-21 and divided into the stages of early adolescence (11-14), middle adolescence (15-17) and late teens (18-21). This definition is then incorporated into the terminology of young people. A youth's own definition may be viewed from three perspectives: chronologically, the youth are among those between 11 - 12 years of age and 20 - 21 years of age, physically, adolescents are characterized by hallmarks of changes in physical appearance and biological function primarily associated with sexual glands, psychologically, teenagers are a time when the individual experiences changes in the cognitive, emotional, social and moral aspects between childhood and adulthood (Desta Ayu Cahya Rosida, 2019)

Furthermore, Soekidjo Notoatmodjo stated that adolescence is a period of human development. It is a period of change or transition from childhood to adulthood that includes biological, psychological changes and social changes (Soekidjo Notoatmodjo, 2011). According to World Health Organization (WHO), youth are individuals who are undergoing a transition that gradually reaches sexual maturity, experiencing the change of soul from a child to adulthood and

changing the economics of dependence to relatively independent. The changes and development of sexual behavior that occur in adolescence are affected by the functioning of sexually hormone (testosterone for men and progesterone for women). It is the hormone that affects teen sexual impulses (sexual libido). The increased of this sexual desire requires delivery in some form of sexual conduct, but in their teen years it cannot be done immediately because of delay in marriage, either legally because of a law on marriage that sets a marriage limit (at least 16 years for women and 19 for men), nor because of growing social norms requiring higher marital requirements (education, work, and mental preparation) and norms of religion. Hence, in order to channel sexual desires, many youths engage in premarital sexual behavior.

Teenage sexual behavior is made up of three words that have very different meanings. Behavior may be interpreted as an organism's response or a person's response to an existing stimulus. While sexual is the stimuli or impulses that are arising associated with sex. Thus, sexual behavior is an act of youth committed with sexual urges that comes both from inside and from outside. Sexual behavior is intended to attract the attention of the opposite sex, such as by dressing up, flirting, whistling, and so on. Sexual activity, which is the activity done in order to satisfy sexual urges or to get pleasure from organs of the genital or sexual organs through a variety of behaviors such as fantasize, masturbate, kiss the cheek, kiss the lips of intimate relations (Desta Ayu Cahya Rosida, 2019).

According to Sanderowitz & Paxman, the factors that affect young sexual behavior point to socio-economic factors, such as low income and educational standards, the large number of families and low religious values in the community (Wanufika et al., 2017). Moreover, Yatimin stated that a number of factors affecting the sexual behavior of adolescents are psychological, socio-cultural, educational and family factors, physiological (physical) (Yatimin, 2008). Based on Suryoputro, the factors that influence teenage sexual behavior are internal factors (knowledge, attitude, behavior, self-control, age and gender, religious understanding, marital delay, lifestyle and hormone changes), external factors (free association, family environment, influence of peers, social values and norms, socio-cultural media information).

Then according to Desta Ayu Cahya, there are some things affecting teenage sexual behavior:

Biological dimension

based on a biological perspectives (physical), sexual behavior is anatomic and functional in the reproductive or gender organs, and its effect on physical or biological human life. Included in it keeps them healthy from disorders such as sexually transmitted diseases, reproductive canal infections (ISR), how to function sexually as both a reproductive tool and the dynamics of the emergence of biological sexual impulses.

Psychological dimension

based on psychological dimensions of adolescent sexuality behavior are closely linked to how the psychological aspects of sexuality (cognition, emotion, motivation as well as behavior) to the sexuality itself and how to function sexuality in a teen's life. For example, how one behaves as a male or female, how one gets psychological satisfaction and behavior associated with gender identity and how his or her sexual behavior as well as the motives that follow.

Social dimension

in regard to the behavior of sexuality arising from interhuman/teenager relationships, how the youth will adapt to the role demands of their wards that is the social environment and how the social role and function of sexuality in a young person's life.

Moral cultural dimension

this dimension shows how cultural and moral values have an appraisal of sexuality behavior.

METHODOLOGY

This study used a descriptive kind of quantitative approach. Quantitative descriptive research is kind of research that aims to describe systematically, factual and accurate facts of certain populations or to attempts to describe phenomena in detail (A. Muri Yusuf, 2013). The population in the study is 34 youths in the age span of 13-18, and in this study used total sampling for the sample, so all of the population are the sample. Data collection techniques use a Likert scale instrument, and research data was analyzed with a percentage formula.

FINDING

Based on verification towards the research data, all of the data obtained from the administrative results of the respondents is worth processing, which is 34 data. Here is the data description of the research results:

Frequent Distribution and Category of Youth Premarital Behavior

Table 1 Frequent Distribution and Category Youth Premarital Behavior

Classification	Category	F	%
136-160	Very High	2	6%
110-135	High	16	47%
84-109	Quite High	16	47%
58-83	Low	0	0%
≤ 57	Very Low	0	0%
		34	100,00

On table 1, Indicates that 16 adolescents fall into fairly high categories with a percentage of 47%. While in the high category of teenage freirls, there are 16 people with a percentage rate of 47% of total research samples. Then only 2 adolescents sample studies of their preindustrial sexual behavior ata very high rating, or at 6% of the total research sample. And there are no teenagers in low and very low categories. Look at the chart below for the details.

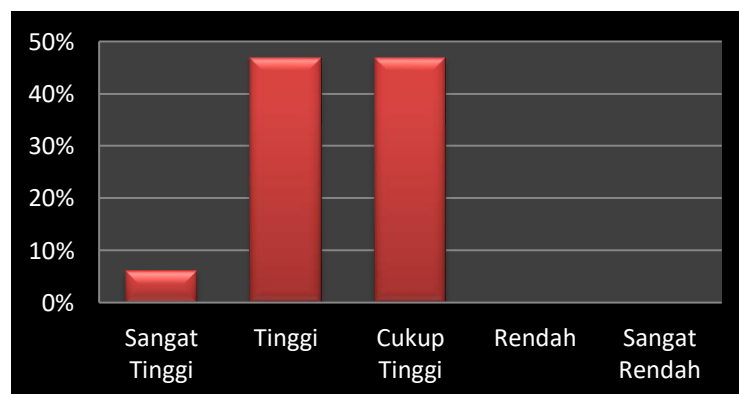


Chart 1. Degree of Premarital Youth Behavior

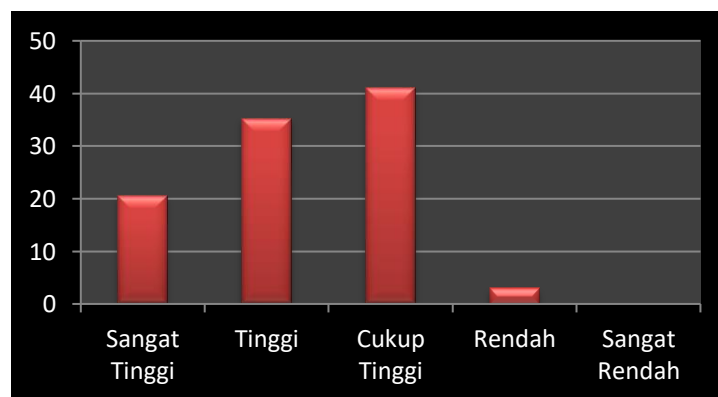
Frequent Distribution and Category of Youth Premarital Behavior Based on Indicator

Biological Dimension

Table 2. Frequent Distribution and Category of Youth Premarital Behavior

Based on Biological Dimension Indicator			
Classification	Category	F	%
19-20	Very High	7	20.54
16-18	High	12	35.29
13-15	Quite High	14	41.17
10-12	Low	1	3
≤ 6	Very Low	0	0
		34	100,00

Based on the table above shows that of the total research sample, after a data recalibrated in a biological dimension using the percentage technique, 41% revealed the sample was in a pretty high category. Next to the high rating, it's about 35.29% sample. For the sample in the very high category at 20.54% of the total research samples. As for 3% of the research samples or just one person in the low category and not one sample in the extremely low category. The variety of sample category percentages can also be seen in the accompanying graph.



Grafik 2 Indikator Dimensi Biologis
Chart 2 Biologic Dimension Indocator

Psychological Dimension

Table 3. Frequent Distribution and Category of Youth Premarital Behavior on Psychological Dimension Indicator

Classification	Category	F	%
19-20	Very High	4	11.7
16-18	High	13	38.3
13-15	Quite High	11	32.3
10-12	Low	5	14.7
≤ 6	Very Low	1	3
		34	100,00

The table above indicates that the highest category of sample frequency for the specimen's dimensions was at 38.3 %. Whereas 32.3 percent of the sample falls into a high enough category or equivalent to 11 samples. Next up, five of the sample people are in a low category or if at a percentage of about 14.7% of the total sample overall. For a sample that falls in a low category of 3% or the equivalent of 1 person sample. The accompanying graph also describes the frequency of the sample.



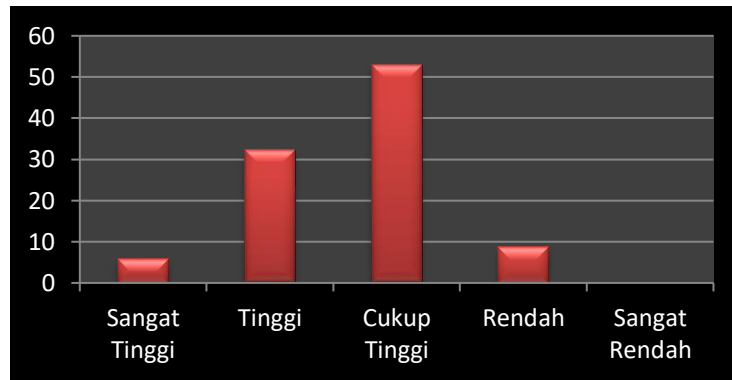
Grafik 3. Indikator Dimensi Psikologis
Chart 3. Psychological Dimension Indicator

Social Dimension

Table 4. Frequent Distribution and Category of Youth Premarital Behavior on Social Dimension Indicator

Classification	Category	F	%
94-110	Very High	2	5.9
76-93	High	11	32.3
58-75	Quite High	18	53
40-57	Low	3	8.8
≤ 39	Very Low	0	0
		34	100,00

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the highest frequency of the sample in the social indicator was at a high enough category, with 53% of the total total sample. Whereas 11 sample people are either high in category or equivalent to 32.3% of the overall sample. In low and very high categories, each came at a 8.8% and 5.9% percentage rate. And very low category at 0% or none of the samples fall into that category. For details you can see on the chart below.



Grafik 4. Indikator Dimensi Sosial
 Chart 4. Social Dimension Indicator

Cultural and Moral Dimension

Table 5. Frequent Distribution and Category of Youth Premarital Behavior on Cultural and Moral Dimension

Classification	Category	F	%
10-20	Very High	17	50
8-9	High	6	17.6
6-7	Quite High	5	14.7
4-5	Low	5	14.7
≤ 3	Very Low	1	3
		34	100,00

Based on data analysis on the indicator of the cultural and moral dimensions, 50 percent of the sample was in the high category or 17 sample people. Next 17.6% sample is in the high category. In relatively low and low categories, each at a percentage rate of 14.7% or equal to 5 people from the overall research sample. And there's one person who's a sample in a very low category or ranges about 3% of the sample. Scattered data can also be viewed on the chart below.

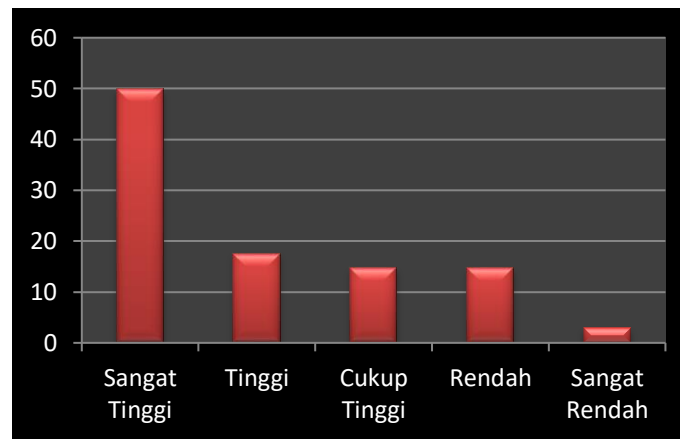


Chart 5. Cultural and Moral Dimension Indicator

DISCUSSION

An Overview of Premarital Teenage Behavior

According to the analysis of the results of the study regarding the image of premarital behavior in jorong koto panjang falls at a high rating with a presentase of 47%. This harmonizes with the research found by Ririn Damarsih, Noor Alis Setiyadi dan Azizah Gama D who stated that most studnets in Surakarta have engaged in premarital behavior (DARMASIH, 2018). The results of Didin's research revealed that there was a significant increase in premarital behavior by youth at the present time at a private high school in Bandung (Syarifuddin, 2012). BKKBN data of family planning and reproductive health reveals the number of teens who engage in unwed sex is increasing. 46% of adolescents in their 15-19 years have had sexual intercourse before marriage. Then the national census data showed 48-51% of pregnant women as teenagers. The KPAI (Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia) survey of 32% of adolescents between 14 and 18 years of age in large cities in Indonesia (Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung) once had premarital sexual intercourse. Based on the KPAI survey, it is known that the key of triggering behaviors of the youth is the content of pornography accessed via the internet.

Premarital sex behavior is all that sexual desires drive from nonrisky stages to risky ones like intercourse and performed before marriage. Furthermore, seual behavior is characterized by all forms of cinduct driven by sexual desire between members of the opposite sex and on the same sex, ranging from the feelings of attraction to dating, flirting, and intercourse with objects either as imaginary or themselves. When linked to premarital sexual behavior, it means that sexual conduct is performed without a marriage process in legal and religious application. This kinds of premarital sexual behavior of diverse teenagers go from being attracted to dating, flirting, and coitus. Based on a research conducted by Intan Hardian, it showed that 61,7% sexually aroused by viewing pornographic content, 90% of dating teenagers have held hands, 39% have had sexual intercourse before marriage (I. H. Putri et al., 2020).

Factors that affect premarital behavior

Biological dimension

Based on the analysis of the results of research into premarital nehavior can be seen form a biological dimension at a considerable height. According to the biologic factors associated with anatomy and reproductive function or genitals. In teenagers there are hormonal changes that increase the desire for teenage sexual libidos. The increased sexual libido desires require

channeling in some form of sexual behavior (Lontoh & Randeski, n.d.). However, because of still unmarried it takes teen self-control to channel such sexual conduct.

The results of Nita Istiqomah and Basuki Notobroto research indicate those of low self-control in engaging in such premarital relations are listed (Istiqomah & Notobroto, 2017). This reflected self-control results from a lack of understanding and from the youth's information about reproductive health to a youth's wrong perception.

Psychological dimension

Studies relating to psychological dimensions show the results of psychological dimensions in affecting premarital behavior for teens are high. The identity of the psychological maturity of youth is marked by an attraction with a member of the opposite sex that usually appears in the form of congeniality with those of the opposite sex. Socializing and befriending with the opposite sex will create a range of emotions both positive and negative, and then a psychological condition will encourage adolescents to act as part of premarital sexual behavior.

Social dimension

Social factors are significant in teenager premarital behavior, these social factors can be seen from the family circle, peers or community. This is consistent with the results of research conducted by Berliana Devanti Putri who stated that premarital behavior is influenced by gender, parental upbringing, family structure, and family communication patterns (B. D. Putri, 2014).

Moral cultural dimension

This cultural moral dimension is linked to how cultural and moral values have an appraisal of sexuality. As an eastern culture in individual behavior is governed by norms or values that apply to society. Studies of Ayu Khairunisa showed the results that there is a link between religious beliefs or religious values held by teenagers with premarital sexual behavior (Khairunnisa, 2013).

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