

The Relationship of the Use of Social Media with Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescents in SMK Negeri 1, 2019

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Abstract. *Premarital sexual behavior can be influenced by the using social media that is not controlled by teenagers. Pornographic content freedom was circulating on social media that triggers negative behaviors in adolescents. The purpose of the research was to determine the relationship of using social media with premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. The method used analytic observational research with cross sectional approach. The results of the research using Chi square test showed that use of social media has a significant relationship with premarital sexual behavior. P value is 0,000 where the value is <0.05 as a significant level.*

Keywords: *Premarital Sex, Social Media, Adolescents*

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INTRODUCTION

Teenagers of junior high school age, high school and college students in Indonesia have had premarital sex about 63%, the data is the result of a survey that took samples in 33 provinces in Indonesia in 2010. The latest survey data from the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) in 2015 mentions as many as 5,912 women aged 15-19 years nationally have had sexual relations. Some permissive courtship behaviors carried out by adolescents include holding hands during courtship (92%), kissing (82%), touching petting (63%).

The World Health Organization explains that adolescents in the world constitute one-fifth of the world's total population or around 1.3 billion population in 2015. The 2017 population site report states that the population continues to grow to reach 7 billion. 1.2 billion of the world's population, it is known that almost 1 fifth is aged 20-19 years. 900 million of them live in developing countries (Laddunuri, 2013)

The 2018 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) revealed that around 2 percent of female adolescents aged 15-24 years and 8 percent of male adolescents of the same age range, had had sexual relations before marriage. As many as 11 percent of them admitted to having an unwanted pregnancy. The Health Research and Development

survey in collaboration with UNESCO in 2013 showed as many as 5.6% of Indonesian teenagers had had premarital sex. The pornography addiction screening survey conducted in DKI Jakarta and Pandeglang showed that 96.7% had been exposed to pornography and 3.7% had pornography addiction (Ri, 2013)

Data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of Gorontalo Province in 2017, the population according to the age group of 15-19 years male and female amounted to 107,802 people and according to the age group of female sex amounted to 53,125 people.

Many people think that free sex behavior is unusual, strange, taboo, and even pornographic, will cause a negative (inappropriate) view in society, this will be said to be deviant and free sex behavior is considered a violation because it is carried out by individuals who not bound in a legal marriage relationship. The impact of free sex results in high levels of sex outside of marriage, early marriage, unwanted pregnancies, and the transmission of STDs such as HIV/AIDS (Rahmawati & Kusumawati, 2014).

The role and duties of midwives involve women in general decision making in overcoming problems in adolescents, the role of the midwife is as a facilitator and counselor who can be used as a place to find answers to problems faced by adolescents. Midwives must have sufficient knowledge and insight. Examples of roles that can be performed by midwives are listening to the complaints of troubled teenagers, while maintaining the confidentiality of their clients, building communication with adolescents, participating in youth groups, conducting counseling to adolescents related to health and providing complete information to adolescents according to their needs (Sari, 2019)

Premarital sexual behavior can be influenced by the uncontrolled use of social media by adolescents. Free pornographic content circulating on social media that triggers negative behaviors in adolescents. This is in line with the results of research by Naja (2017) with the title "The Relationship of Knowledge, Attitudes Regarding Sexuality and Social Media Exposure with Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescents in several Semarang City High Schools in the Second Quarter of 2017".

Previous research has shown that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and exposure to social media with premarital sexual behavior of high school teenagers in the city of Semarang. The difference with the current research is in the research variables.

In Islam, it is regulated that physical touch between a man and a woman who is not a mahram is called zina. Adultery is a big sin and a heinous act, as the Word of Allah SWT in the Qur'an Surah Al-Isra 'verse 32 which means "And do not approach adultery; (adultery) is indeed a heinous act, and a bad way "(Surah Al-Isra ': verse 32).

From an interview with one of the homeroom teachers at SMA Negeri 1, he said that every year there must be students who resign or are expelled because they are pregnant out of wedlock and have to get married and then no longer continue their education. In 2018 there were 3 students who were expelled and withdrew from school because they were pregnant.

From the background described above, researchers are interested in conducting research on the relationship between social media use and premarital sex behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 in 2019.

METHODS

The research was conducted at SMK Negeri 1 in September 2019. The method used in this study was a quantitative research using analytical observational with cross-sectional type. The population in this study were all teenagers in class X and XI in SMA Negeri 1 as many as 117 people and a sample of 40 students. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The data collection technique used was through a questionnaire which was distributed by the researcher and filled in by the respondent. Data analysis uses the chi square test and the data is presented in tabular form which is then explained in the discussion

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. General Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristic	n	%
Age		
16 Years	20	50,0
17 Years	18	45,0
18 Years	2	5,0
Sex		
Male	7	17,5
Female	33	82,5
Total	40	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

Table 1 above can be seen from the 40 students who became the research sample aged 16 years totaling 20 respondents (50%), 17 years totaling 18 respondents (45%) and 18 years totaling 2 respondents (5%). Then for the male sex, there were 7 respondents (17.5) and the female was 33 respondents (82.5%).

Table 2. Distribution of respondents by use of social media

Use of social media	n	%
Positif	29	72,5
Negatif	11	27,5
Total	40	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

From the results of the study, it is known that the distribution of respondents according to the use of social media, namely respondents with positive social media use as many as 29 respondents (72.5%) and respondents with negative social media use as many as 11 respondents (27.5%).

Table 3. Distribution of respondents by premarital sexual behavior

Premarital sexual behavior	n	%
at risk	10	25
No risk	30	75
Total	40	100

Source: Primary data, 2019

From the results of the study, it is known that the distribution of respondents based on premarital sexual behavior is 10 respondents (32.5%) and 30 respondents (67.5%) who are not at risk.

Table 3. The relationship between the use of social media and premarital sexual behavior

Social media	Premarital sexual behavior				n	%	P. value
	at risk	%	No risk	%			
Positif	2	6,9	27	93,1	29	100	0,000
Negatif	8	72,7	3	27,3	11	100	
Total	10	100	30	100	40	100	

Source: Primary data, 2019

From the results of statistical tests using the Chi Square test, a P-value of 0.000 is obtained where <0.05 is a significant level, so H_a is accepted and it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the use of social media and premarital sex behavior in SMA Negeri 1.

In table 3. It can be seen that there are 29 teenagers who have positive use of social media, with 2 of them at risk of premarital sex behavior and 27 people who are not at risk. While as many as 11 teenagers have negative social media use, there are 8 people who are at risk for premarital sex behavior and 3 people are not at risk.

The results of the bivariate analysis using the chi square test showed a significant influence between social media and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. In the cross-tabulation results, 29 respondents with positive social media use were found, with 2 teenagers at risk of premarital sexual behavior, 17 years old with male gender and 16 years old with female gender and 27 others not at risk. Then as many as 11 respondents with negative social media use, with 8 teenagers at risk for premarital sexual behavior and 3 respondents not at risk. The results also showed that 2 teenage boys aged 17 years admitted that they had premarital sexual relations with their girlfriends. This can be seen from the respondents answering "yes" to question number ten on the premarital sex behavior questionnaire.

In table 3. it can be seen that for the use of positive social media there are 2 teenagers aged 17 years with a male gender and 16 years old with a female gender being at risk for premarital sexual behavior. This is because premarital sexual behavior by adolescents is influenced by various factors including the influence of peers, gender, environment and parental education. The influence of peers is very strong in changing adolescent behavior, both positive and negative. According to Hurlock (2011) states that there are positive and negative influences from peers depending on how teenagers behave. For example, there are demands from peers to date, hug or kiss in order to be accepted as a member of the group (Hurlock, 1980)

Then for the use of negative social media there are 3 teenagers who are not at risk for premarital sexual behavior. This is the possibility of teenagers accessing adult content to satisfy their curiosity without any desire to do so with a partner. There are also teenagers who have known the impact of premarital sexual behavior so that they access adult content only to satisfy their own desires because they avoid the impact if they do sexual things with their partners.

In table 1, it can be seen that the age of the teenagers who became the respondents were 16, 17 and 18 years where these ages were included in the middle age category. At that age, teenagers' curiosity is very big, so they will do whatever they can to fulfill their curiosity, including when using technology without thinking about the good or bad impact.

Kumalasari and Andhyantoro stated that adolescents dated for the first time at the age of 15 years 33.3% of adolescent girls, so that adolescents have the risk of unhealthy dating, among others, having premarital sexual relations. from the ongoing process of puberty (Rahmah, 2017). Then Nursalam also explained that adolescents who experience early puberty will be at risk for sexual behavior by 4.65 times greater than adolescents who experience normal puberty (Nursalam & Sri, 2011).

The results of the study also revealed that all male respondents were at risk for premarital sexual behavior. This is because men's sexual orientation tends to be strong, open and moderate and emphasizes purely physical pleasure. The nature of openness to men can cause men to be more open about their sexual behavior to others, especially their peers, compared to women who are more shy so they tend to hide their sexual experiences. Based on this filtered experience, it will later arouse curiosity in other teenagers so that they will seek answers through various media including accessing sexual content on the internet.

Premarital sexual behavior can also be caused by a lack of early sex education on the grounds that sex education is still too early for teenagers. This taboo assumption from society about sex is what causes teenagers to look for other places to answer their curiosity, one of which is social media. The information contained in social media does not limit the age of media users so that teenagers often get wrong information about sex. This erroneous information then enters the minds of teenagers which are basically unstable, causing negative behavior from teenagers.

Another factor that can cause teenagers to engage in premarital sex is their parents. Rosdarni in his research explains that the infrequent communication between parents and adolescents in discussing sexuality provides 1.4 times the opportunity for adolescents to have risky premarital sexual behavior compared to adolescents who often communicate. The low communication that exists between adolescents and parents in discussing sexuality is caused by the discomfort or reluctance of parents and adolescents in discussing sexuality.

The environment around adolescents can also be a cause for adolescents to be at risk or not to perform sexual behavior. In accessing social media, teenagers who were the resource persons of this study still had a fairly high social sensitivity. This social sensitivity is shown through the level of awareness of the social environment which ultimately shapes their level of social awareness, especially related to issues that are rife in social media.

The above results are in accordance with the research conducted by Naja with the title "the relationship of knowledge, attitudes and exposure to social media with premarital sexual behavior in adolescents in several high schools in the city of Semarang in the second quarter of 2017" which states that there is a significant relationship between exposure to social media and sexual behavior. teenagers in the city of Semarang (Naja et al., 2017)

This study is not in line with the research conducted by Pujiningtyas with the title "the relationship between the use of social media and the sexual behavior of junior high school students in Surakarta" there is no relationship between the use of social media and the sexual behavior of junior high school students in Surakarta. the relationship between the use of social media with adolescent sexual behavior" which suggests that there is no relationship between the use of social media, especially Instagram with adolescent sexual behavior (Oktavia, 2017)

The influence of social media on premarital sexual behavior is also reinforced by Dharma theory where one of the factors that influence sexual behavior is the enabling factor.16 Enabling factors are environmental characteristics that facilitate actions and skills or resources needed to achieve certain behaviors. Such as information media relations, both printed and electronic, that stimulate sexual arousal, encouraging teenagers to engage in irresponsible sexual behavior.

CONCLUSION

The results showed that there was a relationship between the use of social media and premarital sexual behavior in SMA Negeri 1 in 2019. The results of the study are expected to add insight and knowledge about adolescent reproductive health, especially in terms of adolescent sexual behavior and the use of social media. Then for further researchers to be able to conduct similar research with other factors such as the environment, parents and counseling from health workers that can affect adolescent sex behavior

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