

Adolescent Determinant Who Makes Sexual Pre Marriage Relations in Simalungun, Indonesia: Cross-Sectional Study

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Abstract---Teenagers have lack of knowledge about health and sexuality reproductive. Most of teenagers do not have access to get information and service about reproductive. Information is usually obtained from peers or the media which is inaccurate. Preliminary study was in Simalungun District from July until September 2019. The purpose of the study was to analyze the relationship among determinant of adolescent sexually engaging in pre marriage sex. The research design of this study is analytical research with a cross-sectional approach. The subject used in this research were high school adolescents with a large sample of 166 people, using Simple Random Sampling method. Data collection used in this study was primary data and analyzed using the Chi-Square test. Results of the study analyzed with Chi-Square obtained (P -value $< \alpha$ 0.05) there was a relationship between knowledge, the relationship between parents and adolescents, self-esteem, the role of peers, understanding of the religion level (religiosity), the role of the mass media with students' attitude in pre marriage sexual relations. As a teenager must be able to manage the information and knowledge obtained about pre marriage sexual relations correctly. During their development as teenagers, students should filter any information that violates social and religious norms about pre marriage sexual relations.

Keywords---Teenagers, sexuality, peers, knowledge, self-esteem

I. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence may vary due to biological changes and environmental changes such as intellectual changes, emotional changes, moral changes and physical changes that can be directly observed. Adapted from previous sexual education research with predominantly heterosexual adolescents, participants were provided a list of sexual education topics (how to say no to sex) and asked to indicate which ones they had spoken to their parent about (data attached). In line with the changes that occur in adolescents, they are also faced tasks that are different from tasks in childhood. In each phase of development including adolescence, individuals have developmental tasks that must be fulfilled. Adolescence begins with puberty, namely the period of physical changes and physiological functions (the maturity of sexual organs), which is accompanied by a gradual development of primary sexual characteristics and secondary sexual characteristics. Primary sexual characteristics include the development of reproductive organs while the characteristics of secondary sex include changes in body shape related to *sex appeal*. This sexual maturity leads to the emergence of social interest and youthful curiosity about Sexual.

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About 16 million women aged 15-19 years engage in pre marriage sexual relations. About 14% incidents of unsafe abortion. Around 2.5 million adolescents aged 15-19 years are reported to have an abortion each year. The average number of teenagers giving birth to a country with middle income is twice as high as a high income country. Having a child outside of marriage is not uncommon in many countries, so if there is an outside of marriage pregnancy it will usually end in abortion. In the United States, free sex by adolescents increases by 1% every year. About 40% of teenage girls get pregnant before completing high school, 50% of them have an abortion and the other give birth to their babies. Besides, there are 20 million cases of sexually transmitted infections in adolescents every year. The results of the study showed that the factors that influence pre-marriage sexual behavior in adolescents are parent-teen relationship, *self-esteem*, negative peer pressure, understanding of religious levels (exposure to religiosity) and exposure to pornographic media that have a significant effect, both directly and indirectly on pre-marriage sexual behavior in adolescents. The cause effect of sexual relations outside of marriage at risk of contracting HIV / AIDS is 1: 100. That is, in 100 times sexual intercourse there is 1 time the risk of HIV transmission. Pre-marriage sex can result in the transmission of STDs and HIV (*Human Immunodeficiency Virus*) / AIDS (*Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome*), pregnancy out of wedlock, and unsafe abortion. Based on that, the high rate of adolescent irregularities in pre-marriage sex can be detrimental to individuals and social.

The solution that can be promoted is increasing the knowledge of sexual and reproductive health of adolescents. It is also caused due to insufficient parental knowledge to communicate about sexuality with children. Children should get the right information from parents so that they do not get wrong information from the outside because based on the survey most teenagers get information about sex from their friends. Understanding of religious levels shows that the ability of adolescents to understand and know about religion such as about conducting pre-marriage sexual relations according to religion, and the impact of pre-marriage sexual behavior according to religion. Pre-marriage sexual relations between adolescents with high religiosity and adolescents with low religiosity. The higher level of adolescent religiosity belong to good category was 66.7% and the lower of adolescent religiosity belong to bad category was 33.3%. Teenagers who have high religiosity show behavior towards low pre-marriage sexual relations (reject) and vice versa. Knowledge enhancement is obtained through a process that give different impact between behavior based on knowledge that give impact more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge. Efforts to increase knowledge can be done through health education by using video as a media. Health education through video is one of teaching techniques that has many advantages because the media is a source of information that can affect one's level of knowledge. Video are images in a frame, where frame by frame is projected through the projector lens mechanically so that the screen shows a vivid image. The use of video is one of the teaching techniques that has many advantages in terms of program objectives, the situation and condition of students, seen from the research objectives of being a junior high school student who has not been able to understand information properly due to an immature mindset, so health education with video as a media can make it easier for students to understand about reproductive health and the dangers of pre-marriage sex provided because the ease of receiving information can facilitate the improvement of student knowledge. Based on this background so researchers want to further analyze the determinant factors of adolescents who engage in pre-marriage sex.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used analytical research design with a cross-sectional approach. The subject of this research was high school adolescents with 166 people as samples and used Simple Random Sampling method. Data collection uses primary data and analyzed uses the Chi-Square test. Independent variables include sex, knowledge, self-esteem, peer role, and pre marriage sexual dependent variables. The questionnaire was carried out by testing the validity of the variables of knowledge, self-esteem, and peer roles with person product-moment (> 0.632) with Cronbach's α reliability (0.823) which showed the questionnaire was suitable for use as a research instrument. Data was collected using survey method given to high school adolescents in Simalungun, Indonesia. Giving questionnaires independent and dependent variables simultaneously at rest, and questionnaires were taken 1 hour after filling the questionnaires

III. RESULT

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of participants (n = 166)	
Characteristics	N =%
Gender	
Male	48 (28.9)
Female	118 (71.7)
Age	
16 years	(46.4)
17 years	(25.3)
18 years	(28.3)
Ethnic	
Javanese	79(59)
Batak	56 (41)
Malay	16 (9.6)
Brothers	
Male	110 (66.3)

Female		56 (33.7)		
Order of children in the family				
First		53 (31.9)		
Second		49 (29.5)		
Third		64 (38.6)		
Residences				
Urban		57 (35)		
Rural		109 (65)		
Variable Associated	Frequency (%)	P-Value	Significant	
Knowledge				
Good	100 (60.2)	0,000	Significant	
Poor	66 (39.8)			
Relationship between Parents and Adolescents				
Good	136 (82)	0.001	Significant	
Not good	66 (18)			
Self-esteem				
Sound self-esteem	11 (6.5)	0.002	Significant	
Good self-esteem	14 (8.4)			
Disadvantage of self-esteem	23 (13.9)			
Serious handicap	45 (27.1)			
Lack of self-esteem	35 (44.1)			
Role of Friends peer		0.004	Significant	

Positive	65 (39.2)		
Negative	101 (60.8)		
Religiosity			
Good	147 (88.6)	0.027	Significant
Less	19 (11.4)		
* Dependent Pre-marriage sexual Variables			
Chi-square analysis			

The majority of respondents were 16 years old, as many as 77 people, while the minority was 17 years old namely as many as 42 people. The majority of respondents were female as many as 118 people, while the rest were male as many as 48 people. The majority of Batak respondents were 93 people while the minority were 16 Malay people. The majority of respondents ranked as third child at about 64 people, while the minority ranked as first child at about 49 people. The majority respondents have 1 sister at about 104 people, while the minority respondents have 2 sister as many as 62 people. The majority of respondents have 1 brother as many as 110 people, while the minority have 2 brothers of 56 people. The relationship between variables indicates that the variable of knowledge, the relationship of parents with adolescents, self-esteem, the role of peers, and religiosity P-value $< \alpha$ (0.05) which indicates there is a relationship of knowledge variables, the relationship of parents with adolescents, self-esteem, the role of peers, and religiosity with pre-marriage sex

IV. DISCUSSION

Knowledge is related to the formation of students' attitudes toward pre-marriage sexual relations. The lack of adolescent knowledge about reproductive health specifically about complete sexual maturity obtained from parents makes it difficult for adolescents to control the stimuli that arise due to increased sexual libido. There is a tendency, the lower knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health, the less of attitude that high school students' have towards pre-marriage sexual relations. According to the assumption, teenage writers get knowledge about sexual relations from the media, in this case, the internet through gadgets that are owned by the teenager or through internet cafes, which are usually used to chat through Facebook who accidentally get information or images that have pornographic content. This will stimulate adolescent sexual desire and become a starting point for adolescents to seek information about pre-marriage sexual relations. Youth curiosity about sexual life requires them to seek information about sex from various sources such as books, films or other pictures that are carried out clandestinely. Adolescents have good knowledge of pre-marriage sexual relations but have an agreed attitude towards pre-marriage sexual relations because of the existence of sexual drive and efforts to satisfy these sexual urges. Sexual intercourse in adolescents is usually done with girlfriends. The teenage boy demands his girlfriend to prove love and affection for his partner. The answer to this

demand is by engaging in pre-marriage sexual relations like a husband and wife. And so do young women who are afraid of losing their boyfriends, then prove their love by not refusing requests to have sexual activity from their girlfriends. Illustration of the existence of incorrect information among adolescents consists of knowledge about the function of sexual relations (a myth that develops is sexual relations can reduce frustration, cause youthfulness, increase enthusiasm for learning), due to sexual relations (myth that grow said, is not going to get pregnant if intercourse interrupted, only attaching genitals, intercourse 1-2 times only, swimming and kissing can cause pregnancy), and that encourages pre-marriage sexual relations (myth that grow said, is that sexual partner do not increase the risk of STDs, dating needs variations such as making out, want to have sex means being serious with a boyfriend, once sexual intercourse will not contract STDs, etc.

The parent-teen relationship is related to the formation of students' attitudes towards pre-marriage sexual relations. Happy parental relations will foster optimal social life towards the development of attitudes and teenage personalities. The better the relationship between parents and adolescents, the lower the adolescents who have pre-marriage sexual behavior.

A change that makes adolescent's doing rebellion. Parents' views on adolescents as their kids are mature enough to make a difference with the desires of teens. This condition can create a parent-teen relationship wide apart, so teenagers look for others who can understand what they felt, wanted and vice versa. The researcher also assumes that the majority of respondents who have good relations with parents are agreeing to pre-marriage sexual relations due to the lack of supervision of parents in adolescent activities. Teenagers also can be a nice person who has good personalization to their parents at home, but when going outside teenagers have a free relationship and even though sexual relations with their boyfriend/girlfriend. The researcher has learned that a young woman who behaves well and has a good relationship with parents but shocking their family because she is pregnant out of wedlock and does not finish their school.

Self-Esteem is associated with forming students' attitudes toward pre-marriage sexual relations, self-esteem has an indirect effect on the behavior of pre-marriage sexual relations, namely through peer pressure. Teens with low self-esteem tend to be easily influenced by negative peer pressure to have pre-marriage sexual relations. Sexual intercourse not only causes physical disturbance but also in psychological disorders of adolescent girls. Psychological disorders that can include feelings of humiliation, low self-esteem, even depression. Adolescents who experience psychological disturbances during their developmental period of low self-esteem due to treatment being demeaned or disrespected by parents and siblings are dominant to agree about pre-marriage sexual relations. Likewise, if teenagers get reinforcement from other people outside the family and not boyfriends then they tend to disagree over pre-marriage sexual relations. However, a more dominant girlfriend gives enthusiasm, motivation, and other reinforcement so that teenagers tend to have sexual relations.

Adolescents tend to be more open in solving problems with their groups, this is because of conflicts or differences in values shared by adolescents with their family. Thus the role of peers for teens is very meaningful in establishing information about reproductive health and all sexual problems among adolescents. Adolescents who have close friends who have sexual behaviors are at risk 8 times more likely to have risky behaviors. The significant influence between having friends who have had sexual relations with adolescents' attitudes in having pre-marriage sexual relations. Formation of adolescent attitudes. If adolescents feel the rejection in their family or have problems in the family then the person who is considered a teenager as someone who can understand themselves and their attitude is a peer. Peers can be associated with people who have similarities with teenagers. If peers play a positive role in dealing

with other adolescents, the positive attitude formation of adolescents or vice versa. However, if we look at the results of research that peers who have a negative influence to shape adolescent attitudes agree on sexual relations, the authors assume that the dominant boyfriend shapes adolescent attitudes. The researcher far assumes and tries to understand that the attitude of consent to sexual intercourse but peer does not support due to an antagonistic relationship between the youth and it could be because there is no competition pre-marriage sexual. Relationship between high religiosity adolescents with a juvenile with religious low. Teenagers who have high religiosity show behavior towards low pre-marriage sexual relations (refusing) and vice versa. Religious institutions as a system influence the formation of attitudes because they both lay the foundation of understanding and moral concepts in each individuals. Understanding of good and bad, dividing the line between what is allowed and is not allowed to be done, is obtained from education and religious teachings. Moral teachings obtained from religious or educational institutions often become the sole determinant of attitude.

The formation of positive attitudes is formed by many religious institutions, because religion teaches about the commands and prohibitions from God and the norms of human life and life after death, namely heaven or hell. This gives the influence of religious understanding to adolescents to stay away from His prohibitions and obey His commands. Pre-marriage sexual relations if carried out in connection with a prohibition that means in understanding the level of good religion has an attitude of an agreement to sexual relations. If it is related to what the writer has seen, that there is a female student who is diligent in worship and even a spiritual caretaker but has to leave campus because she is pregnant out of wedlock. The prevailing religious norms, where a person is prohibited from having sexual relations before marriage. For adolescents who cannot help themselves, they tend to violate these things, because sex itself is an instinct created by God.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge, parental relationships with adolescences, *self-esteem* (factor of the peer), the role of peers, the understanding of religion level (religious), with the attitude of adolescents who have pre-marriage sexual relations.

Acknowledgment

Author's acknowledgment of the great help received from the Bachelor Program in Public Health Sciences, Faculty of Health, Efarina University

Conflict of Interest: No

Source of Funding: Self-funding

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