



## Phenomenological Study Of Pre-Marriage Sexual Behavior In Teenagers In Rupit State High School

Nia Puri Suandani<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Departement Public Administration, Faculty of Social Science And Political Science, University of Bengkulu.

### ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received: 31 May 2023

Revised: 10 June 2023

Accepted: 28 June 2023

Available online: 9 July 2023

### KEYWORDS

*Premarital Sex Behavior, Adolescents*

### CORRESPONDENCE

**Master of Public Administration**

THIS IS AN OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE  
UNDER THE [CC-BY-SA](#) LICENSE



### A B S T R A C T

Adolescence is a period of transition from children to adults. Adolescent development is characterized by emotional traits that are difficult to control, adolescents will be trapped in negative things, one of which is free sex by students about early marriage, even dropping out of school and this will certainly improve the quality of the nation's children. Study Sexual Behavior in Adolescents in Rupit High School. The design of this study is qualitative research by discussing phenomenology, data collection techniques with in-depth interviews with ten students of SMAN Rupit, a head master and Rupit Senior High School BK teachers as a key informants. All teenage informants have had physical contact with a boyfriend like touching, even an informant stated that he had had a relationship with the premarital section. All teen informants stated the same thing about the understanding of premarital sex, the type and influence of premarital sex. Nine informants expressed negative attitudes and avoided pre-marital sex, while informants expressed a positive attitude and stated that premarital sexual behavior was common. Adolescents' perceptions about the boundaries of courtship are limited to handrails, but all informants stated freedom of the relationship of kissing and sexual relations. It is expected that adolescents can increase their knowledge, attitudes and positive behaviors towards health care. And increasing parental supervision of adolescent attitudes and protection.

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.31186/IJPPA>

Available at : <https://ejournal.unib.ac.id/index.php/ispaj/index>



## INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period in the development of human life. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines adolescence (adolescence) from the age of 10 to 19 years. Adolescence is a period of transition or transition from childhood to adulthood which is characterized by changes in physical, psychological and psychosocial aspects. Emotional development in adolescence is characterized by emotional traits that are difficult to control. This is due to the role conflict that is being experienced by adolescents. If a teenager does not succeed in dealing with this situation, then the teenager will be trapped in negative things, one of which is free sex or drug abuse (Dariyo, 2014).

Adolescent sexual behavior committed by adolescents is generally caused by accumulated inner conflicts, inability to control lust, lack of functioning of the will of conscience, as well as disorganization and integration of family life. As a result, many teenagers do not continue their education, are forced to marry early, take time off from study, or even drop out of school. The occurrence of uncontrolled sexual behavior among adolescents can certainly lead to a decrease in the quality of the nation's children. Many students who experience dropping out are caused by premarital sexual behavior. In addition to social impact, impact psychologically it also occurs in adolescents, starting from feelings of anger, anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, feeling guilty and feeling guilty (Hartono, 2017).

Every year there are 210 million pregnant teenagers worldwide, 46 million of whom have abortions and there are 70,000 teenage deaths due to unsafe abortions, and

another 4 million experience illness and disability. The World Health Organization (WHO) also estimates that there are 20 million unsafe abortions in the world, 9.5% of which occur in developing countries. Approximately 13% of all adolescents who have unsafe abortions end in death. WHO estimates that in the Southeast Asian region there are 4.2 million abortions performed annually, and around 750,000 to 1.5 million occur in Indonesia, of which 2,500 end in death (Soetjiningsih, 2014).

Research on adolescents in Iran showed that 28% of adolescents aged 15-18 years stated that they had had sexual contact at least once. The study was conducted on 56.6% of male adolescents and 43.4% of female adolescents, showing factors related to premarital sexual behavior in adolescents, namely beliefs about health, religious-spiritual beliefs, and the individual characteristics of the adolescents themselves. (Ghafari, 2016).

In Indonesia, it is estimated that around 11,032 male adolescents (3.6%) and 10,691 female adolescents (1%) directly openly state that they have had sexual intercourse. Teenagers first courted at the age of 12, as many as 92% of teenagers held hands, 82% kissed, 63% fingered or petted. This behavior then triggers adolescents to have premarital sex. The age at which adolescents first engage in active sexual intercourse is carried out by adolescents between the ages of 14-23 years and is carried out at an average age of 17-18 years (IDHS, 2017).

The results of a survey by the PKBI Indonesian Family Planning Association (2008) conducted among junior and senior high school students in South Sumatra showed that 9.1% of junior high and high school youth in South Sumatra had had sexual intercourse, 85% of whom had sex at the age of 13-15 years.



North Musi Rawas Regency is one of the regencies in South Sumatra. North Musi Rawas Regency has 3 private high schools and 7 public high schools. IT Jannatul Firdaus High School has 124 students, YP Asra Noman High School 102 students, Bina Satria Rupit Plus High School 228 students, Karang Dapo State High School 624 students, Bingin Teluk State High School 512 students, Nibung State High School 452 students, Surulangun State High School 446 students, Senior High School Karang Jaya State 728 students, Muara Kulam State High School 436 students, and Rupit State High School 927 students.

Rupit Public High School is the largest high school in North Musi Rawas Regency with a total of 927 students. In Rupit High School, there were 2 students who dropped out due to pregnancy out of wedlock, while in other high schools there were no students who dropped out due to pregnancy out of wedlock. Compared to 2017 at Rupit State High School there was only 1 student who dropped out due to the rules between students. Researchers conducted a survey on 5 students. One student admitted to having had sexual intercourse before marriage and 4 others admitted to having engaged in sexual behavior, such as kissing, making out (petting) and sexual intercourse (sexual intercourse). This behavior is considered normal among teenagers. Premarital sex is not only not acceptable to society, but also causes other problems such as pregnancy outside of marriage, abortion and sexually transmitted infections. This made researchers feel interested in researching premarital sexual behavior in adolescents at Rupit State High School, North Musi Rawas Regency. The high incidence of dropping out due to pregnancy out of wedlock at Rupit Public High School in 2018 compared to other high schools in North Musi Rawas Regency.

Thus, the formulation of the research problem is what are the causes of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents at Rupit Public High School

## MATERIALS AND METHODE

The research design is a qualitative descriptive study using a phenomenological approach. The population in this study were all 927 students of Rupit State High School. Informants were selected purposively, namely selected with certain considerations and goals. The search for adolescent informants who are in accordance with the objectives of this study was carried out using the Snowball sampling technique. Research sources use primary data, namely the results of indepth interviews with informants

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 1. Characteristics of Informants

The informants in this study consisted of 10 students consisting of 5 male students and 5 female students who had girlfriends, 1 counseling teacher and 1 school principal as triangulation informants. Most of the teenagers were between 14-17 years old, and all informants adhered to Islam.

**Table 1**  
**Characteristics of Student Informants**

No	Initial	Age	Gender	Educati on	Reli gion	Addres
1	F	16 year	Male	Student	Islam	Lawang Agung
2	G	16 year	Male	Student	Islam	Muara Rupit
3	D	14 year	Male	Student	Islam	Lubuk Rumbay
4	A	15 year	Female	Student	Islam	Muara Rupit





5	S	15 year	Female	Student	Islam	Bingin Rupit
6	G	15 year	Female	Student	Islam	Noman Baru
7	R	17 year	Male	Student	Islam	Muara Rupit
8	S	15 year	Male	Student	Islam	Lawang agung
9	L	16 year	Female	Student	Islam	Batu Gajah
10	W	17 year	Female	Student	Islam	Noman

**Table 2**  
**Characteristics of key informants (Key Informants)**

No	Name	Job	Address
1.	Dra. Suprihartini, M.Pd	Kepala Sekolah SMA Negeri	Lubuk linggau
2.	Sadam Husin, S.Pd	Guru BK SMAN Rupit	Muara Rupit

## 2. Premarital Sex Behavior

All male and female informants first started dating when they were 13-15 years old, most of the informants started dating for the first time when they were in junior high school (SMP). All male informants had dated more than once and most of the female informants revealed that they had dated more than once. A male informant who had had premarital sex said that the place to do this was when he was skipping school in the bushes and in a quiet place. Some male student informants and some female informants revealed that they often engage in sexual behavior in class and while out with friends. This is in line with the narrative of the school principal and Counseling Guidance teacher at Rupit State High School who stated that they had seen students holding hands and some even masturbating during recess.

## 3. Knowledge of Premarital Sexual Behavior

Some male and female informants believed that sexual behavior was destructive behavior by having sexual intercourse before marriage. However, some other informants stated that they did not know what was meant by premarital sexual behavior. All male and female informants said the same thing about types of sexual behavior, namely holding hands, hugging, and having sexual intercourse. The results of the interviews related to various impacts resulting from premarital sexual behavior among adolescents, all informants said the same thing, namely shame, pregnancy out of wedlock and damaging the future. Adolescent informants in this study revealed the causes of sexual behavior, namely because of lust, consensual feelings, and opportunities.

## 4. Adolescent Attitudes towards Premarital Sex Behavior

Some male informants and all female informants had a negative attitude towards premarital sex behavior, these informants stated that they refused to have premarital sex. However, an informant has a positive attitude towards premarital sex behavior. The informant stated that it was permissible to have premarital sex. Informants revealed ways to avoid sexual behavior, namely by not watching pornographic films, not dating, and refraining from doing so. Key informants also stated that the school carried out several activities to prevent premarital sexual behavior in students at Rupit State High School, namely by optimizing extracurricular and religious activities and involving parents, as stated by the principal of Rupit N High School and the Rupit High School Counseling Teacher. Adolescent informants expressed the same thing regarding their attitude towards adolescents who had premarital sex, namely



by not interfering and giving advice. The reasons for informants not having premarital sexual relations were because they were not yet married, ashamed, and not old enough.

## 5. Adolescent Perceptions of Premarital Sexual Behavior

All informants expressed their perceptions of the limits that are permissible in dating relationships, which are limited to chatting and holding hands. All informants stated that there was a rejection of premarital sexual behavior, as told by the informants. All informants stated that there were restrictions from the environment, culture and norms that applied to premarital sex. In fact, informants stated that there were sanctions and punishments As the informant said. Whereas at Rupit State High School there are rules prohibiting premarital sexual behavior among students in the Rupit State High School environment, and there are strict penalties from the school for students who violate school rules, such as the narrative from the school principal and counseling teachers.

No.	Determinant	Male	Female
1	Behavior	Most of the male informants first dated during junior high school, all male informants had held hands, and a few others had premarital sex.	All female informants first dated when they were in high school, all female informants had physical contact with their boyfriends such as holding hands
2	Knowledge	Some male adolescent informants have sufficient knowledge about premarital sex behaviour and the consequences arising from this behavior	Some young female informants have sufficient knowledge about premarital sexual behaviour, types of premarital sexual behaviour and the consequence arising from this behavior

3	Attitude	All male informants had all negative attitude towards premarital sexual behavior	All male informants had all negative attitude towards premarital sexual behavior
4	Perception	All male informants had negative perceptions of premarital sex behavior	All female informants had negative perceptions of premarital sex behavior

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Premarital Sex Behavior

Sexual behavior is any behavior driven by sexual desire, either with the opposite sex or the same sex. These behaviors can take many forms, from feelings of attraction to acts of dating, courtship and sexual intercourse. It's no longer a secret that there are many phenomena of premarital sexual behavior in society. More specifically that occurs in adolescents. This behavior stems from an attraction between the opposite sex and they establish closer relationships or what is often known as courtship. (Martiana, 2015) According to IBBS data (2011), 7% of the adolescent population admit to having had sex. Sekarrini's research (2011) found that 60.7% of respondents had serious risky sexual behavior such as kissing the lips, kissing the neck, touching the erogenous area, touching genitals and having sex. While 39.3% had sexual behavior in the mild category such as chatting, watching movies together, walking together, holding hands, kissing cheeks and hugging.

This is in line with the results of this study which showed that all informants had physical contact with their girlfriends such as holding hands, caressing, and hugging, and a small number of informants stated that they had had



premarital sexual intercourse. Key informants stated that some male students stated that they had masturbated during recess, and there were even female students who stated that they had sexual orientation disorders, namely a tendency to be attracted to the same sex.

## 2. Knowledge

The results of in-depth interviews conducted with teenage informants found that the informants had good knowledge about premarital sex behavior. This is in line with research conducted by Rihardini (2012), namely that of the 88 respondents studied, the majority or 54 students (61.4%) had sufficient knowledge about sexual behavior. Someone who has a good level of knowledge will determine the occurrence of good sexual behavior. The facts show that most teenagers do not know the impact of their sexual behavior. Often adolescents are very immature to have sexual intercourse, especially if they have to bear the risk of sexual intercourse (Magdalena, 2010). This statement is slightly different from the research results which found that all informants in this study gave almost the same answers regarding the impact of premarital sex, namely the occurrence of pregnancy which has implications for abortion and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS. to the risk of being ostracized by society.

A person's knowledge will increase if they receive clear, focused and responsible information. With the change and increase in knowledge will raise awareness, understanding and finally behave in accordance with the knowledge they have. In this study, students gained knowledge about reproductive health through PIK-R activities which were held every week, socialization held by schools about adolescent reproductive health, as well as guidance and counseling

programs held individually for students who indicated storing pornography and dating in a quiet place.

## 3. Attitude

Attitude is one of the predisposing factors (determinants) that give rise to behavior. Attitude begins with something that is considered positive or negative, then internalized into himself. If the attitude is positive then someone tends to be positive. The reason is that a person agrees with what he knows. But on the contrary if someone has a negative perception then he will tend to avoid or not do it (Dariyo, 2014). Likewise with the attitude of sexual behavior. A good attitude towards sexual behavior means good sexual behavior. Attitudes towards sexual behavior are negative, then sexual behavior is also negative (Chairuna, 2015).

This study shows the same tendency towards negative attitudes of informants towards premarital sex behavior, namely by reason of religious norms and values prevailing in society today towards premarital sexual behavior among adolescents. This is in line with Feriyani's research (2012) which revealed that sexual activity is perceived as something that is not approved by religion, the norms that apply in the parent community, the local environment, and customs.

The fact is that a person's attitude is not always consistent with behavior. A positive attitude does not necessarily mean that the behavior is also positive, in fact the opposite happens. This is caused by many factors that influence a person's behavior (Dariyo, 2014). The results of this study provide an overview of the majority of informants having a negative attitude towards premarital sex behavior, but this attitude is in contrast to the behavior that most of the informants have had premarital sex behavior. This is because many





factors influence premarital sex behavior apart from the attitudes of adolescents towards premarital sex behavior. These factors include the circumstances and conditions that support, the role of peers, the role of girlfriends, the role of the mass media, and parental supervision.

#### 4. Perception

Perception is an activity in identifying and seeing a phenomenon through the five senses. Then a perception of a phenomenon will be formed. According to research conducted by Wantini (2017) as many as 72 out of 131 respondents (55%) adolescents have negative perceptions of premarital sex among adolescents, and as many as 45% of adolescents have positive perceptions of premarital sexual relations. This is slightly different from the results of this study where all informants had negative perceptions of premarital sexual behavior.

This research is in line with Hidayat's research (2013) which showed that the majority of respondents (91 respondents (88.3%) out of 103 respondents had negative perceptions of premarital sexual behavior. Premarital sexual behavior is not only influenced by perception, but also influenced by other factors such as external factors. This is in line with this study, where there were informants who had premarital sexual relations but had negative perceptions of premarital sexual behavior.

#### CONCLUSION

The characteristics of the informants in this study were 10 teenagers consisting of 5 boys and 5 girls who had girlfriends. Most of the teenagers are 14-17 years old. Informants started dating at the age of 13-15 years. All informants stated that they often hold hands

(touching) with their girlfriends. Another person had sexual intercourse. The definition of premarital sexual behavior in general according to the informant is all behavior that is not good and dangerous and can damage by having sexual relations before a legal marriage exists. Types of premarital sexual behavior according to informants consisted of holding hands, hugging, kissing, and having sexual intercourse. The consequences of premarital sexual behavior are pregnant out of wedlock, feelings of guilt, shame, being expelled from school, and damaging the future. The causes of premarital sexual behavior are lust, consensual, lack of knowledge, and opportunity.

A positive attitude can be seen from the opinion of an informant who stated that nowadays premarital sexual behavior is commonplace. While negative attitudes towards premarital sexual behavior were carried out by adolescent informants, namely avoiding premarital sexual relations. The reasons stated were to protect the family's good name, religious prohibitions, embarrassment, and the future. Adolescent perceptions about boundaries in courtship, namely all informants stated that it was permissible only to hold hands (touching), but all informants had negative perceptions and rejection of premarital sexual behavior such as kissing and sexual intercourse. All informants stated that there was resistance in the school and residential environment towards pre-marital sexual behavior, namely with the existence of rules to regulate adolescent behavior in the form of reprimands, sanctions, and even dropping out of students.



## REFERENCES

- Azwar. (2012). Sikap manusia: teori dan pengukurannya. Yogyakarta:Pustaka Pelajar.
- Banun. (2013). Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah pada Mahasiswa STIKES X Jakarta Timur. Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan. Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan
- Chairuna, dkk. (2005). Telaah Pengetahuan, Sikap Dan Perilaku Remaja Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi, Warta Demografi, no.1, pp 18-24.
- Dariyo, A. (2014). Psikologi Perkembangan Remaja. Bogor. Ghalia Indonesia
- Feriyani, dkk. (2012). Perilaku Seksual Pra nikah ditinjau dari intensitas cinta dan sikap terhadap pornografi pada dewasa awal.Riau :FK UIN
- Ghafari. (2016). Premarital sexual Intercouse-Related Individual Factors Among Iranian Adolescents :A Qualitative Study.IRMJ International Journal Hamidi. (2008). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif; Pendekatan Praktis Penulisan Proposal dan Laporan Penelitian. Malang:UMM Press.
- Hidayana, Irwan Martua. (2011). Kesehatan Reproduksi. Kabar Ilmu Kesehatan. Volume 1 No.4. Jakarta. FKM UI
- Hidayat, A. (2013). Metode penelitian Kebidanan & Teknik Analisis Data. Surabaya : Salemba Mediika
- Kusmiran, E. (2010). Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja dan Wanita. Bandung : STIKES Rajawali Press
- Magdalena, C. (2010). Perilaku Seksual Wabal Ditinjau Dari Efektivitas Komunikasi Orang Tua-Anak Dan Locus Of Control.Kognisi Vol 4,No 1.
- Martiana, A. (2015). Presepsi Perilaku Seksual:Perilaku Seksual Pra-Nikah Mahasiswa di Kecamatan Jebres. Surakarta: SOCIA.
- Rihardini. (2012). Presepsi tentang Perilaku Seks Pranikah di SMA X. Jurnal Kebidanan Vol I no. 1. Surabaya : Universitas PGRI
- Sarwono, S W. (2010). Psikologi remaja. Jakarta : Rajawali Presss
- SDKI. (2017). Pengetahuan Kesehatan Reproduksi Pada Remaja, <http://www.bkkbn.go.id>.
- Slameto . (2010). Belajar dan factor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Sugiyono, (2010). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung :
- Alfabeta Sunaryo. (2014). Psikologi untuk Keperawatan. Jakarta: EGC
- Suyanto. (2011). Metodologi dan Aplikasi Penelitian Keperawatan.Yogyakarta : Muha Medika
- Wantini. (2017). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dengan Presepsi Remaja tentang hubungan Seks Pra Nikah Siswa Kelas XI SMAN 1 Depok.Yogyakarta : Jurnal Medika
- Respati Wellina. (2018). Perilaku Seksual Remaja. Yogyakarta : Budi Utama