

Premarital Sexual Intercourse Behavior Among Adolescent in Gowa Regency

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Abstract— Premarital sexual behavior is a sexual activity involving two people who love each other that is done before marriage. Premarital sexual behavior can lead to negative impacts, anxiety, depression, guilt, unwanted pregnancy/abortion, and the development of sexually transmitted disease among adolescents that can cause infertility and chronic pain as well as the increased risk of HIV / AIDs. This study aims to find out premarital premarital sexual intercourse behavior among adolescent. This qualitative research was conducted by using a case study approach with eight informants selected by using the snowball sampling technique. The data were collected by using in-depth interview intended to investigate perception, mass media exposure, attitude, knowledge, peer relationship, and situation and condition. The result revealed that most of the informants had knowledge about premarital sexual intercourse. Then, they said that they obtained first and dominant information about premarital sexual intercourse when they talked about their personal problems with peers. Other sources were films, television, magazines, and internet. In terms of situation and condition, most of the informants chose to do sexual intercourse in their houses when there were no other people. A few of them did sexual intercourse in guest houses and boarding houses. Peers had influence on courtship behavior in almost all adolescent informants in this research. This show that knowledge, mass media exposure, peers, and situation and condition have contribution in premarital sexual intercourse behavior among adolescent in Gowa regency. Increasing the role of parents in providing the best solution to the problems faced by adolescents can be done with persuasive rather than repressive approach.

Index Terms— Sexual Behavior, Premarital Adolescents, Gowa Regency.

1 INTRODUCTION

TEENS is the most vulnerable period in a person's lifetime and is identically with sex. Sexual needs at this time can be met due to lack of parental supervision, community guidance and coaching that they should get (Teguh, 2013).

The integrated results of a biological and behavioral survey which was conducted in 2009 on adolescents in four cities, Yogyakarta, Pontianak, Tangerang and Samarinda showed 12.1% of male admitted having had sex, and 18.2% of them admitted having had anal sex. Meanwhile, 4.7% of female in the same four cities admitted to have had sex and 15.8% of them had had anal sex (Depkes, 2010).

The results of previous research found that there were not much different from the results of research conducted in Makassar (2011) on the description of premarital sexual behavior in one of 182 senior high school, it indicated that most respondents to premarital sex behavior, 159 students (87.8%) have a sufficient understanding. As for the respondents' dating behavior, among others, 96 people (52.7%) just having conversation, 42 people (23.1%) kissed the lips, 4 people (2.2%) had sexual intercourse. For source of information, 133 people (73, 1%) responded used mass media, for mass media 142 people (78, 0%) using electronic media, from electronic media 127 people (69, 8%) using internet, for internet 110 people (60, 4) access social networking. For the friend influence from 182 respondents, 164 people (90.1%) of the respondent's friends had girlfriends, and the things that were done during courtship 157 people (86.3%) and there were 21 people (11.5%) who had sexual intercourse (Permatasari, 2011).

Premarital sexual behavior can lead to various negative effects on adolescents, including psychological effects such as feelings of anger, fear, anxiety, depression, low self-esteem,

guilt and erring. Physical impacts may result in Unwanted Pregnancy / KTD and abortion, development in Sexually Transmitted Diseases/STDs among adolescents that can cause chronic infertility and pain and increased risk of HIV / AIDs. The social impact is being ostracized and changing the role of motherhood, not to mention the pressure from the public who denounce and reject the situation (Sarwono, 2013).

The adolescent behavior is influenced by the internal factors (knowledge, attitude, personality) as well as external factors (environment). Factors that come from within teenagers include the lack of understanding and attitudes of teenagers' permissive sexuality, while external factors that influence teenage sexual behavior, especially family, peers and mass media (Chandra, 2012).

From the results of preliminary observations conducted in Gowa, district of Somba Opu is the territory that has the highest number of adolescents in Gowa; there are 24,854 people aged 7-15 years and 8,197 inhabitants aged 16-18 years. Based on the marriage age report from Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) Somba Opu in last four months of 2016 there were 34 teenagers who married under 19 years, mostly due to a pregnancy out of wedlock. Therefore, it needs an in-depth study of premarital sexual behavior (intercourse) toward adolescents in Gowa. This study aims to find out how the behavior of premarital intercourse in adolescents.

2 RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Location and research design

This research was conducted in Tompobalang Sub-District, Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency because this area has a lot

of teenagers that is 1967 people. The type of research used was qualitative with case study approach; data collection method was done through in-depth interview.

2.2. Informant research

The key informants are 8 people. The data source in the interviewee was done by snowball sampling that is the technique of retrieving the data source which was initially a small amount, then became many. Determination of informant data source is still temporary and will grow later along with research conducted in the field. This is done because the existing data is considered not sufficient, then the addition of informants as data sources for research needs to be fulfilled.

2.3. Data collection

The primary data collection was done through *indepth interviews*. This interview is an open and meticulous question and answer to the results of an in-depth response to the experiences, perceptions, opinions, feelings and knowledge of the informant and other data relating to the research.

2.4. Data analysis

The data processing and presentation techniques used in this study using Milles and Huberman model, through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

The data collection is obtained by conducting in-depth interviews, this is done because the problem that is to be discussed is very sensitive so Informants are unwilling to speak openly or unproductively, this will inhibit responses and may obscure the meaning obtained.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Results

Characteristics of informants

Characteristics of the informants discussed in this study include age, sex, ethnicity, religion, education, occupation and residence. There were eight teenage informants studied who had had pre marital intercourse and three key informants. Information gathering on informants was collected through in-depth interviews.

There are 8 informants with age range 18 - 24 years, education from junior to senior high school, consist of 6 male and 2 female.

Knowledge

All male and female informants to define sexual behavior is to have intercourse as married couples do. Regarding the forms of sexual behavior all male and female informants mentioned the forms of sexual behavior are kissing and sexual

intercourse, here are some statements about what sexual behavior is from a number of informants:

"Having sex done by people in pairs" (N, 18 yrs, June 17, 2016)

"Ganrang (local terms). ML, Doing marital relationship" (P, 24 yrs, June 15, 2016)

"Sexual behavior is like a kiss, or having relation like husband and wife" (H, 21 yrs, June 15, 2016)

Perception

Some male informants and some female informants perceived that sexual intercourse is a satisfaction, a pleasure. They argued that the couple must be owned entirely. Some male and female informants defined that sexual relations are done as a sign of love and affection. Here is the account of a number of informants:

" I personally just want a satisfaction and there is a sense of pleasure that can not be expressed..." (P, 24 yrs, June 15, 2016)

"I've been dating for a while and I'm serious about it, so I did it (intercourse) so she does not turn to another man" (S, 21 yrs, June 16, 2016)

" I did that as an expression of my affection and love with her" (I, 21 yrs, June 16, 2016)

Attitude

The attitude of adolescents who initially still feel embarrassed in expressing themselves becomes more open to seek and show identity, as some male informants and all female informants stated that they should not have sex before marriage. Such an informant statement as follows:

" Actually it should not be, it is prohibited by religious teaching." (I, 21 yrs, June 16, 2016)

"That is really forbidden in religion, but depends on the person and his faith. But usually also influenced by the intercommunication with friends" (W, 20 yrs, June 16, 2016).

In relation to the social environment, all female informants stated that there was a prohibition on the environment, culture and norms applicable to premarital sexual intercourse while all male informants assumed that there was no prohibition, the people around them were ignorant.

Peer Friend's Role

The results of research on the source of information about sex were much obtained by informants from their peers through discussion between them. The results of the discussion include telling about their sense of pride when they have managed to have sex in women they want, learning about sex, and also stories about styles or techniques in sexual intercourse. Like the following informant:

" discussing about sex, about what's been done with our pair" (U, 18 yrs, June 1, 2016)

"Sometimes we just discuss the newly acquired couple, and talk about it. Sometimes our friends also inform the existence of a

woman in a place, and then we plan where will be taken, in personal or together" (S, 21 yrs, June 16, 2016)

" Telling about his girlfriend, about how they kiss or wheter they had other spesific styles" (I, 21 thn, 16 June 2016)

Situation and condition

All informants said they used to have intercourse as in an empty house that was not supervised by parents, lodging / guesthouse and boardinghouse. As the following informants said:

" I usually do it at home, never anywhere else" (T, 24 thn, 15 Juni 2016)

"sometime in a boarding house or guesthouse" (N, 18 thn, 17 Juni 2016)

"I and my girlfriend usually do it in a bording house or gueshouse anyway, I also did it at her home when no one"(H, 21 thn, 17 Juni 2016)

3.2 Discussions

This study shows that many factors that influence the behavior change of adolescents such as knowledge, attitude perception, mass media, situations and conditions and also the role of peers. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's behavior or actions. Based on various experiences and research, it is evident that knowledge-based behaviors will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

The results of this study indicate that all informants have already known about reproductive health such as knowledge about puberty and accompanying physical changes, Knowledge of the process of pregnancy, knowledge about the consequences of sexual relations done at an early age / adolescent, Knowledge of sexual behavior and knowledge of the consequences of sexual intercourse by adult males and females. In this study the knowledge of reproductive health owned by the informant does not have a positive influence toward the sexual behavior of informants. Where all informants do not limit their sexual behavior even if they knew the consequences of it.

The results show that unmarried migrant female workers lack sexual knowledge and a substantial proportion of them are engaged in premarital sexual behaviors (Tang *et al.*, 2011). Poor knowledge of young people about sexual and reproductive health resulted in youth commencing sexual activity without accurate information about reproductive health, thus putting themselves at risk of engaging in unsafe sexual practices, resulting in STIs or unwanted pregnancies (Wong, 2012).

Based on research results obtained that most of the informants express their perceptions about sexual relations which they think having sex is a satisfaction, pleasure and argued that the couple must be owned completely and a small part of the informants argued that sexual relations are done as a sign

of love and affection. In line with research conducted by Taufik (2010), Based on the results obtained that most of the informants express their perception of premarital sex which according to them is a satisfaction, a pleasure and argued that the spouse must be fully owned, a small part of the informant argued the sexual relationship is done as a symbol of love and affection.

The results of this study provide an illustration in which some informants who have had sexual intercourse have a positive attitude by arguing that it should not engage in premarital sexual intercourse and most of them have a negative attitude with personal justification that their actions are considered not to harmless to each other and assumed that sexual behavior is commonplace in modern times today.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by Pawestri (2013), subject of the research considers sexual behavior is something reasonable when done on the basis of likes like or consensual, as long as there is no coercion and no one feels harmed. Although they realize it to be contrary to their rules, they consider it a fairness because it has become commonplace. Based on the results of this study, all informants acquire knowledge about sex first from mass media, electronic media and from peers. The informants mostly used mass media such as magazine, internet and television. The impact of many pornographic and porno-action videos involving informants as perpetrators and consumers alike. As it is also mentioned in the research results of Pawestri (2012), it's stated that almost all research subjects answered the source of information about reproductive and sexual health obtained from articles in newspapers, books, magazines and on the internet. In addition, they also sometimes get the information from radio broadcasts and television shows about teenage consultation.

Socialization plays a role in explaining the similarity between individuals with peers through the process of crowding so that affects adolescent behavior. Socialization that occurs in adolescents can influence them to have the same value and sense of belonging (sense of commitment) in living relationships with peers. Thus, the role of peers for teenagers is very meaningful in obtaining information that will affect the attitudes and behavior of adolescents on the issue of sexuality.

In this study, most of the informants realized that there were some of their friends who had had premarital intercourse. Those mates often tell their experiences to informants. As the research result conducted by Maryatun (2013), showed the relationship of peer role with premarital sexual behavior. The results of this study indicate that adolescents who obtained information sexuality from their peers at risk of premarital sexual behavior compared to adolescents who did not obtain information sexuality from their peers.

There are many factors that can lead to premarital sex among adolescents. One of them is situations and conditions that can lead to premarital intercourse. Places such as hotels,

boarding houses to private homes with quiet situations and lonely conditions can be misused and provide the possibility of sexual intercourse due to the absence of adolescent supervision.

Most of the informants in this study chose to have sex in their own homes when it was empty, and the rest of them had sex at hotels / inns and boarding homes.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Informant's knowledge in this study indicates that most informants have known about premarital sexual behavior and argued that the source of information about premarital sexual intercourse was first acquired and dominated through the role of their peers who share their personal experience and then through film, television, Magazines, and internet. Courtship behavior of almost all teenage informants in this study is influenced by peers. The situation and conditions used by most of the informants in this study chose to have sexual relations at their own home when it was vacant and a few of them chose to have sex in homestay and boarding house. There needs to be a parental supervision of attitudes and behavior of adolescents through intensive and quality communication without limiting the right of children to mingle with the environment. Maximizing the role of parents in providing the best solution to the problems faced by adolescents is done with a persuasive and not repressive approach.

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