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Analysis of Premarital Sex Factor Through Self-Control in Teenagers At Senior High School / Equals in Sarolangun Regency

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Abstract

Premarital sexual cases in adolescents can be caused due to various conditions and several factors. Data from the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) in 2017 shows that in Jambi Province there were cases of adolescents aged 15-19 who gave birth or pregnant with their first child with a percentage of 10.9%. This study aimed to analyze the effect of knowledge and information media on the incidence of premarital sex in adolescents in Senior High School equals at Sarolangun Regency, Jambi Province. The type of research was an observational analytic study with a cross sectional design. The research sample was 371 adolescents. The analysis used in this research was Path Analysis. The results showed that knowledge had a negative and significant effect directly on the incidence of premarital sex, and there was a positive and significant effect directly from the information media on the incidence of premarital sex with a significant value for information media of $0.042 < 0.05$. Furthermore, on the incidence of premarital sex through self-control, it was found that knowledge had a negative and significant effect on premarital sex through self-control, and the results showed that information media had a positive and significant effect on the incidence of premarital sex through self-control.

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INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, most women and men admit that when dating they do activities holding hands (64% women and 75% men), hugging (17% women and 33% men), kissing lips (30% women and 50% men) and touching / palpable (5% of women and 22% of men). Among women and men who had premarital sex, 59% of women and 74% of men reported starting sexual intercourse at the age of 15-19 years (BKK22, 2017).

Nationally, there was an increase in the number of adolescents who have had premarital sexual relations. In 2012 the percentage of male adolescents aged 15-19 who had intercourse before marriage was 4.5%, while female adolescents were 0.7% (BKKBN, 2013). In 2017 the percentage of male adolescents aged 15-19 who had intercourse before marriage was 8.0% and female adolescents was 2.0% (BKKBN, BPS and Ministry of Health, 2017).

Data from BKKBN in 2017 showed that in Jambi Province there were cases of adolescents aged 15-19 who give birth or are pregnant with their first child with a percentage of 10.9% (BKKBN, BPS and Ministry of Health, 2017).

In 2012 there were 16 thousand out of a total of more than 200 thousand students who had married husband and wife (SIKOK, 2013). In line with the foregoing, based on the results of interviews with 10 adolescents in several high schools and vocational schools in Sarolangun Regency, it was found that 10 teenagers said they had been dating, 9 teenagers had kissed, and 10 teenagers said they had hugged.

The results of research by Jones and Furman (2012) reveal the reasons for adolescents to kiss their partners as an expression of intimacy and romance. Some of the reasons teenagers in America have sexual intercourse include 42% proving that they love each other, 12% fearing the relationship will end, 16% curiosity about sex, 11% belief that everyone or many people also have sex, 11% relationships sex is fun, 57% both like their partner, 7% get money or facilities, 7% are afraid of being considered less sociable, and 9% their boyfriends say that it's okay.

In a study conducted by Nguyen et al. (2019) in the city of Hue, Vietnam, 87 respondents (11.9%) had experienced premarital sex at an average age of 14 to 25 years. In the case of premarital sex, 91.9% admitted to using contraception and 83% claimed to have never used contraception. Eleven participants (12.6%) reported pregnancy, of whom 9 decided to terminate the pregnancy by abortion.

More than two thirds of young people in developed countries have sexual relations as teenagers. The most vulnerable group of

premarital sexual behavior is adolescents. There are multidimensional factors that lead to premarital sexual behavior. The relationship between parents and children, family environment, community environment, cultural and traditional rules and values, economic conditions, school environment, peer relations, love and affairs, communication (cell phones, internet movies, etc.) are all risk factors. affect adolescent premarital sexual behavior (Shrestha, 2019).

Research conducted by Chekole et al. (2017) 426 (34.4%) students reported engaging in risky sexual practices related to HIV and other STIs. Of the students with sexual experience, 254 (51.5%) of them had had premarital sex with schoolmates and 21 (4.3%) reported having had sex with commercial sex workers.

Premarital sexual cases can arise due to various conditions and of course it is very much influenced by several factors. The information above illustrates a shift in the values of premarital sexual acts carried out by adolescents, therefore the authors are interested in conducting research on Analysis of Premarital Sex Factors through Self-Control in Adolescents in High Schools / Equals in Sarolangun District, Jambi Province, which includes knowledge, information media, and control. self.

METHOD

This type of research is a quantitative study with the research design used is a cross sectional research design. The population in this study were SMA and SMK students consisting of 5 SMA and 5 SMK in Sarolangun Regency with a total population of 5028 people. The total sample in this study were 371 adolescents. The sampling technique used a proportionate stratified cluster and stratified random sampling. Data collection methods in this study include primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data taken from questionnaires given to respondents and guided by instruments that have been prepared with closed answers in the form of knowledge, information media, and self-control. Secondary data is data obtained from the Education and Culture Office of Sarolangun Regency, Jambi Province. The instrument used in this study used a questionnaire containing closed statements addressed to respondents who had been compiled and provided by the researcher. This study uses path analysis techniques (path analysis), namely the analysis technique which is the development of linear regression analysis techniques.

The path analysis scheme can be described as follows:

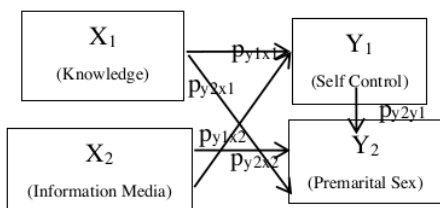


Figure. Path Analysis Scheme

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted in SMA and SMK Sarolangun Regency, Jambi Province, the results of the research and discussion in this case are in the form of analysis of premarital sex factors through self-control in adolescents including knowledge and information media. The results of the research on the influence of knowledge and information media on adolescent self-control can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. The results of the influence of knowledge and information media on self-control mediating variables

Variable	Regression Coefficient (B)	t _{count}	Sig t
Knowledge	-0.111	-2.043	0,042
Information Media	0.119	2.111	0,035

Based on table 1, the results of the path analysis show a statistical value (t-value) for the effect of self-control as an intervening variable between the knowledge variable and premarital sex incidence of -2.043 with a p-value (sig.) Of 0.042 ($p < 0.05$), because Therefore, it can be concluded that the indirect effect is significant with a negative relationship, meaning that if knowledge increases, it will increase adolescent self-control not to have premarital sex.

This is because students who have good knowledge can distinguish between what is good and what is not, besides that self-control in this study has a higher broability than knowledge, which makes that knowledge affects the incidence of premarital sex through self-control. In line with the research of Chiao et al. (2012) in Hong Kong stated that unmarried youth in Hong Kong have adequate knowledge of sex, the majority of unmarried adolescents (63.8%) have a liberal attitude towards premarital sex and about half engage in sexual activity.

In contrast to the research of Yip et al. (2013) in Hong Kong, unmarried adolescents have relatively low knowledge of contraception. Less than half consistently used contraceptive methods during sexual intercourse. Half of adolescents who are sexually active who do not use a contraceptive method indicate that sexual intercourse occurs unexpectedly, so they do not have time to plan contraceptive problems. There are some men who don't care about their female partner getting pregnant. Even though the Hong Kong Government has carried out sex education, sexual matters continue to be a taboo topic.

Another important predictor of premarital sexual relations is the level of academic performance. This study reveals that students who are higher academic performance refrain from such activities than low achievers. This finding is similar to a report from Eastern Nigeria (Ojira, 2012). This may be due to the effect that ranking students are quite busy with academic activities because of a greater desire to maintain their high performance, whereas students whose academics are low dependent on others, therefore, have ample time to expose themselves to sexual behavior (Akibu, 2017).

The results of the analysis showed that the statistical value (t-value) for the effect of self-control as an intervening variable between the information media variable and the incidence of premarital sex was 2.111 with a p-value (sig.) Of 0.035 ($p < 0.05$), therefore it can be concluded that the indirect effect is significant with a positive relationship, meaning that if the media information increases the lack of self-control of adolescents, it will increase adolescents to have premarital sex.

The results showed that the information media had an effect on the incidence of premarital sex through self-control, it meant that if the information media increased and the lack of self-control it would increase adolescents to have premarital sex, this means that if students do not control themselves not to see or hear information media leads to pornography, the students are more likely to have premarital sex.

In line with Teo and Simon's (2019) research, it is shown that the factor that most influences perceptions of premarital sex is the internet. These findings also indicate that watching movies / television is an important factor in shaping perceptions of premarital sex.

Regarding sexual relations through porn sites, there were 3.2% and 4.1% of the total proportion of students who reported having had anal sex and oral sex. Of these, women are more involved in sexual behavior than male students. Approximately 62.5% reported having had anal sex and 55% having had oral sex in the past 12 months (Cherie, 2012).

According to Cahyani, Radjah and Lasan (2016) the role of pornomedia leads to deviant sexual behavior in adolescents where someone who is addicted to pornomedia is encouraged to learn to have sex at an early age.

Table 2. The results of the influence of knowledge, information media, and self-control on premarital sex incidents

Variable	Regression Coefficient (B)	t _{count}	Sig t
Knowledge	-0.140	-2.974	0.003
Information Media	0.100	2.039	0.042
Self Control	0.099	2.191	0.029

Based on table 2, it shows that the t value is -2,974 with path analysis -0.140 and the calculated significance value is 0.003 <0.05. This means that for each one-unit increase in knowledge, the incidence of premarital sex has decreased by 0.140, therefore these results indicate the direction of the negative relationship between knowledge and the incidence of premarital sex, thus the higher the knowledge, the lower the incidence of premarital sex.

The findings in the field show that the level of knowledge of adolescents in Sarolangun Regency, Jambi Province, is on average included in the good category, this is because of the 10 schools studied, 9 schools were public schools, where the regulations in state schools if students do not comply with the rules then students will be expelled from school. Therefore, obedience to the rules makes only students who do not have many problems attending school there, while one of the private research schools has Islamic nuances which makes knowledge in religion more superior, it makes the school have a good atmosphere. Therefore, a good level of education lowers the incidence of premarital sex.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Dewi (2014), the level of knowledge about the risk of teenage pregnancy outside of marriage, where 44 students showed that most of them had sufficient knowledge, namely 65.91%. So with these results it can be said that the respondent's knowledge is good, which can be influenced by the information previously obtained. With the ability to review the information previously received from the stimulus obtained is the result of knowing through the senses and then interpreted.

Research conducted in Malawi shows that men engage in premarital sex more often than women, whereas women do it less frequently, with low levels of education, women with high levels of social status and higher education are

more difficult to accept socially (Hampejsek et al., 2013).

This is different from the research conducted by Wijaya, Agustini and Tisna (2014) in Buleleng sub-district, the level of knowledge of high school adolescents tends to be sufficient and insufficient and only a small proportion of adolescents have a good level of knowledge. The differences that occur are caused by several factors such as experience, information, and so on. This is also in accordance with the opinion according to (Notoatmodjo, 2012), that things that can affect the level of knowledge in a person are due to several factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors that can affect the level of knowledge are education, interests, experience and age. As for the external factors, knowledge can be influenced by the information obtained, trust, socio-cultural conditions, and socioeconomic conditions.

Adolescents who engage in premarital sex are caused by a huge curiosity during adolescence, lack of knowledge, a supportive attitude, encouragement from people around them, and the availability of facilities and facilities in their environment, making it easier for them to make decisions about sex premarital (Setyadani, 2013).

Based on the table above, it shows that the t value is 2.039 with a path analysis of 0.100 and a significance value of 0.042 <0.05. This means that every one unit increase in the influence of information media, the incidence of premarital sex has increased by 0.100, therefore these results indicate the direction of a positive relationship between information media and premarital sex, thus the higher the influence of information media, the higher the incidence of premarital sex.

The results of the above research indicate that the influence of information media has an effect on premarital sex, this is because the majority of the schools studied have smartphones, on smart phones there are advertisements containing pornography, it makes students curious to practice what they see. This makes information media influence premarital sex because adolescents still have a curious nature.

In line with research conducted by Akibu (2017), there are 54.3% of adolescents who practice premarital sexual activity, more than half of students are active in sexual activities, this is done because of students' interest in fulfilling their sexual desires. Factors that are significantly related to premarital sexual practices are caused by adolescents who watch pornography.

Research from Wusu (2013) states that teenagers are most often exposed to TV and radio media. Sexual health information obtained through the mass media, namely about condom use, multiple sexual relations and the occurrence

of abortion. These findings suggest that the media has a positive effect on sexual health, namely to improve adolescent sexual health and has a negative effect that can harm adolescent sexual health.

The maturity of the reproductive organs which is supported by the psychological development of adolescents and the flow of information media both printed and electronic will greatly affect the sexual behavior of adolescents. In the Netherlands, most people have sexual intercourse during adolescence (Graaf et al., 2010).

More than two thirds of young people in developed countries have sexual relations as teenagers. The most vulnerable group of premarital sexual behavior is adolescents. There are multidimensional factors that lead to premarital sexual behavior. The relationship between parents and children, family environment, community environment, cultural and traditional rules and values, economic conditions, school environment, peer relations, love and affairs, communication (cell phones, internet movies, etc.) are all risk factors. affect adolescent premarital sexual behavior (Shrestha, 2019).

The ease of access to pornography via the internet, cellphones, and VCD / DVD has a negative impact on adolescents. Pornography provides misinformation about sexual relations between men and women (Lestari et al., 2014). Media exposure in the form of pornography and attitudes that support premarital sex are strong predictors for the display of premarital sex behavior among adolescents in Bali. More boys had premarital sex than girls. More often than not, female adolescents have been forced by their boyfriends / partners to have premarital sex (Rahyuni et al., 2013).

The results of the analysis showed that the statistical value (t-value) for the effect of self-control as an intervening variable between the knowledge variable and the incidence of premarital sex was -2.043 with a p-value (sig.) Of 0.042 ($p < 0.05$), therefore it can be concluded that the indirect effect is significant with a negative relationship, meaning that if knowledge increases it will increase adolescent self-control not to have premarital sex.

The results above indicate that knowledge has a negative effect on the incidence of premarital sex through self-control. This is because students who have good knowledge can distinguish between what is good and what is not, besides that self-control in this study has a higher probability than knowledge, this is what makes that knowledge affects the incidence of premarital sex through self-control.

While research in Hong Kong states that unmarried youth in Hong Kong have adequate knowledge of sex, the majority of unmarried adolescents (63.8%) have a liberal attitude towards premarital sex and about half engage in sexual activity (Chiao et al., 2012).

The majority of unmarried youth (63.8%) have a liberal attitude towards premarital sex and about half are liberal towards all forms of sexual activity and premarital pregnancy. Boys tend to have more liberal attitudes towards high-risk sexual behavior than girls. Approximately 41.5% of unmarried adolescents reported having had premarital sex (Yip et al., 2013).

The relationship between self-control and sexual behavior in adolescents is due to the large role of self-control in adolescents to control themselves from the influence of negative things, especially those related to sexual behavior. The relationship between self-control and sexual behavior in adolescents shows that the ability to control themselves plays an important role in suppressing their sexual behavior. Sexual behavior in adolescents can be suppressed if there is good self-control. Adolescents who have good self-control are able to withstand or control sexual urges that arise from within (Rahmawati et al., 2017). It can be concluded that self-control can be weakened due to the high urge for sexual satisfaction of adolescents.

Self-control in a teenager occurs when adolescents are able to direct their own behavior and have the ability to suppress or inhibit existing urges. Learning about self-control in adolescents was first obtained through family, especially parents. Communication between parents and children can be in the form of parental guidance covering children's needs, providing motivation and religious education in the family. The purpose of this communication is so that adolescents can understand themselves to make careful decisions, and control the impulses from within and without themselves so as not to fall into deviant behavior (Mertia et al., 2014).

Most of the people agree that premarital sex is a bad habit. In addition, premarital sexual behavior among adolescents has direct and indirect impacts on health such as unwanted pregnancy, teenage pregnancy, abortion, HIV / AIDS, regret, guilt, loss of self-esteem, depression, loss of family support, substance abuse, depression and suicide death (Shrestha, 2019).

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion of the incidence of premarital sex, it is concluded that there is a significant negative effect of knowledge on the incidence of

premarital sex, and there is a significant positive effect of information media on the incidence of premarital sex.

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