

Premarital Sexual Behavior of Boarding Students in Makassar City

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ABSTRACT

Premarital sex is one of the most complex adolescent problems. Universities that are far from home, make female students have to rent temporary housing which results in a lack of supervision from parents, and increasingly free association can exacerbate sexual behavior in female students. This type of qualitative research with a quasi-qualitative approach. Determination of informants by a snowball with a total of 7 informants. The result of the study is that the main cause of premarital sex occurs because self-control then lifestyle, religious understanding, parental relationships, and the media also encourage premarital sex. The premarital sex behavior of female students is very vulnerable. The intensity of sexual intercourse is quite intense, they do not use contraception and they have premarital sex in boarding houses, in hotels, and even in private homes. The impact of premarital sex on teenagers or college students is that they experience a psychological impact, namely regret, but feelings have already made them keep doing it.

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INTRODUCTION

In today's teenage college students, free sex is common, especially for those who have a dating relationship. For some teenage students, dating is fun, even a few who claim to need a girlfriend as a companion. In fact, society in general also assumes that dating relationships carried out by teenage students are a natural thing. So behavioral deviations that are packaged in courtship relationships such as "premarital sex" behavior are also commonplace, especially in urban communities that have individualistic and permissive characteristics.

Based on the results of the Civic Institute research conducted together with the Hasanuddin University Sociology Student Family (2019) conducted in 2016 on 400 students at State Universities (PTN) and Private Universities (PTS) in Makassar, it was revealed that as many as 33% of students in Kota Makassar never had sexual intercourse. Another study conducted by Sahraeni Syamsul (2018) regarding adolescent dating styles in Makassar with a sample of 1000 people consisting of 500 young women and 500 young men revealed that 47% of young men and 16% of young women claimed to have had sexual relations. (Sulwanta & Kasnawi, 2019).

Based on the 2017 IDHS data, 80% of women and 84% of men in DKI Jakarta admitted to having been in a relationship. The 15-17 age group is the age group that started dating for the first time, there were 45% women and 44% men. Most women admitted to doing various activities while dating including holding hands 64% women and 75% men, hugging 17% of women and 33% men, kissing lips 30% of women and 50% of men, being touched/touched by 5% of women and 22% of men. In addition, it was reported that young men and women began to have premarital sexual relations at the age of 15-19 years (BKKBN et al., 2018).

The phenomenon of free sex in Indonesia is increasingly concerning. Based on the results of the KPAI survey in 33 provinces from January to July 2008 revealed that 62.7% of junior high school youth are not virgins. The same thing was stated by the BKKBN in 2009 which stated that 22.6% of teenagers had had premarital sex (Lisdia, 2014). According to WHO (2018), it is estimated that 30% of 40 million PLWHA (i.e. 10.3 million) are youth aged 15-24 years. Meanwhile, in Indonesia alone, the cumulative number of PLWHA reported until March 2021 is 427,201 people.

Another impact that can be caused by premarital sex is unwanted pregnancy which ends in abortion. According to WHO, 41% of 208 pregnancies worldwide are unplanned pregnancies (Gutmacher Institute, 2008). WHO noted that until 2016 there were at least 56 million fetuses aborted every year. Launching worldpopulationview.com, in December 2021, the country with the highest abortion rate in the world was Russia at 53.7% per 1000 women, followed by Vietnam at 35.2% per 1000 women.

In the view of Rosenstock and Becker (in Sanjaya, 2018) through the Health Belief Model (HBM) theory, adolescents who have premarital sexual relations resulting in pregnancy outside marriage are due to low knowledge about sexuality and the influence of peer group norms they adhere to, relationship status, low self-esteem and low interpersonal skills, especially women to be assertive, namely a firm attitude to say no to invitations to have sex from their date.

Sexual behavior outside of marriage in students is caused by a lack of control from boarding house owners, parents, and the power of love so sexual behavior is rife among students, especially boarding students. The determinant factors that cause the emergence of sexual behavior outside of marriage are internal factors, namely due to economic clashes between the students themselves, feelings of love, and control of boarding house owners (Syahban, 2019, Mustarin; 2018)).

Based on the results of initial observations made by the author on a student who lived in a boarding house with his girlfriend and an owner of one of the exclusive boarding houses in Makassar, it attracted the attention of the author to raise the title of the study "Premarital Sexual Behavior of Boarding Students in Makassar City" in order to find out the causes, behavior, and the impact of premarital sexual behavior of boarding students.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a quasi-qualitative research. The reason the researcher uses qualitative research is because the researcher intends to know more about premarital sexual behavior in boarding students in Makassar City. The snowball technique was chosen to determine the research subject. The research subjects consisted of 4 main informants who were students, and 2 keys from psychologists and related agencies, then 1 supporting informant, namely the boarding house manager. In-depth interviews were conducted to obtain primary data and other sources of informants were used to obtain secondary data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Characteristics of Research Subjects

The researcher began to explore the characteristics when the interview was conducted by exploring the characteristics of the subject from age and other social factors such as the faculty where

the student studied, what semester, where he lived and his love relationship. the youngest subject was 19 years old and the oldest was 21 years old. In terms of education, the research subject is currently pursuing a bachelor's degree at the Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Business, and Faculty of Education. Seen from the place.

Causes of Student Premarital Sexual Behavior

From the results of research that has been done, the cause of premarital sexual behavior experienced by all research subjects the cause of sexual behavior is self-control. The research subjects engage in unhealthy sexual behavior due to permissiveness, lack of self-control, unable to make decisions about healthy sex life, or unable to be assertive about invitations or boyfriends.

The problem of sexuality that is commonly faced by teenagers is that their sexual urge has increased while normatively those who are not married are not allowed to have sexual relations. Meanwhile, their age of sexual maturity is getting faster (due to nutritional development) and on the other hand, their age of marriage is getting slower (due to changes in social demands, people's awareness of education and careers is getting higher).

In addition, the age of sexual (biological) maturity of adolescents has not yet been matched by psychosocial maturity (understanding behavioral risks and being ready to accept them, the ability to manage impulses, and the ability to make mature decisions). As a result, sometimes a very strong curiosity, and desire to explore and fulfill sexual urges defeats understanding of norms, self-control, and rational thinking so that it appears in the form of trial and error behavior, having sex, and finally addiction, Massolo (2012).

The results of the study also found that female students have considered sex as a lifestyle. Premarital sex also turns out to be something that is starting to be considered normal for some teenagers in Indonesia. This can not be separated from the mass media/electronics, westernization (westernization), or wrong association. Those who lack religious education or those who are less educated in their morals and more often see or watch programs that are considered to be the basis of their actions, such as movies, of course, this will shape the behavior of teenagers who tend to get lost in their association or can be worse. In this day and age, sex is very common among young people and teenagers. In fact, almost all teenagers in the world, including Indonesia, have a culture to express the romance of teenagers themselves which we usually call "Dating". The dating lifestyle is no longer a common thing among teenagers today, starting from various levels of their education. Starting from college students to junior high school (even elementary school children are starting to experiment), starting from the early teens to late teens, on average they already have a boyfriend. Teenagers express their love for their boyfriends in various ways, from the ordinary to the morally unacceptable because their actions have violated the provisions of existing norms.

The results of this study indicate that some female students have an unfavorable relationship with their parents, however, a harmonious parental relationship does not guarantee that they will give great attention to their children. In this study, it was found that parents also paid less attention to their children because adolescent informants on average were far from their parents and were certainly very far from parental control and supervision.

Adolescents are the next generation of the nation who are expected to replace previous generations with better performance and mental qualities, influence and determine individual characteristics in behaving towards the surrounding community. Under normal circumstances, the first environment in contact with children is their parents, siblings, and possibly close relatives who live in the same house. It is through this environment that the child gets to know the world around him and the patterns of daily life. It is through this environment that children experience the initial socialization process. Parents, siblings, and closest relatives usually devote their attention to educating children, so that children acquire the basics of proper and good social life patterns, through planting and screening (such as teaching to discipline behavior from an early age and teaching children to sort out which behavior is appropriate). good to be imitated and which behavior is not appropriate to be exemplified) (Anggraini, et al, 2013; Rezky, 2018; Sididi, 2020).

In this study, it was found that three of the main informants who still have sexual relations to date have poor religious observance, while another informant who only had premarital sex once and then repented was a person who was obedient in carrying out his religious orders.

A student/adolescent who has a high level of religiosity will have a more positive attitude, this is because the teenager has an understanding and appreciation of the religious values that exist within him as self-control in his attitude. When adolescents have good self-control, the adolescent attitude is positive by understanding the boundaries that have been determined by religious norms and norms in society so that behavior toward premarital sex will be negative. Religion can also be a social control that is recognized by the community, so teenagers who will do negative things will be more careful in their behavior. So that it can be used as a suppressor/inhibitor of the occurrence of premarital sexual behavior among adolescents. This is supported by the results of research by Rosidah (2012) that the higher the religiosity, the lower the free sex behavior, and conversely the lower the religiosity, the higher the free sex behavior.

Student Premarital Sexual Behavior

Based on the results of the research, female students have started dating since they were in junior high and high school. The occurrence of sexual behavior in adolescents is influenced by changes in views that appear when adolescents begin to enter a period of courtship. In this study, all female students interviewed claimed to have been in a relationship since they were in school. The courtship period has been defined as a time to learn to engage in sexual activities with the opposite sex, ranging from light kisses, deadly kisses, mutual masturbation, oral sex, and even sexual intercourse. Based on the results of the adolescent reproductive health survey conducted by the BKKBN in 2010, permissive courtship behaviors carried out by adolescents include holding hands during courtship (92%), kissing (82%), touching petting (63%) (Ningtyas, 2017).

In this study, it was found that some of the research subjects had had sexual intercourse since they were in high school, and some of them were doing it for the first time in college. This is of course very concerning, but that is how it is.

In the 2017 IDHS data, 80% of women and 84% of men admitted that they had been in a relationship. The 15-17 age group is the age group that started dating for the first time, there were 45% women and 44% men. Most women and men admit that when dating they do various activities. Activities carried out such as holding hands 64% of women and 75% of men, hugging 17% of women and 33% of men, kissing lips 30% of women and 50% of men, and touching 5% of women and 22% of men. In addition, it is reported that 8% of men and 2% of women have had sexual intercourse. Among women and men who had premarital sex, 59% of women and 74% of men reported having their first sexual intercourse at the age of 15-19 years. The highest percentage occurred at the age of 17 years as much as 19%. Among adolescents who have had sexual intercourse, 12% of women reported having an unwanted pregnancy and 7% reported that men had an unwanted pregnancy.

For couples having premarital sex, the main informants are only limited to their girlfriends, they do not do it other than with their girlfriends. As social beings who live in modern civilization, female students who in fact have grown up, their sexual life cannot be prevented from making love and dating. For them making love is a part of life. Dating in adolescence is common but nowadays it is done more freely and openly. Dating activities in adolescents lead to reciprocal relationships that influence each other between their partners, including the initiative to have sexual relations.

The research subjects also said that the usual places for sexual intercourse were private places such as boarding houses, homes, e-mails, to hotels. Many factors support the occurrence of sexual relations before marriage, one of which is the atmosphere and the place of dating. Various quiet places such as boarding houses, hotels, and even private homes can encourage sex because there is no one to supervise. However, when entering college, the informant chose to have sex in the boarding house because of the lack of supervision from the boarding house manager and even the boarding house manager tended to provide space for sexual intercourse.

The subjects in this study did not explain in detail how often their intensity was intercourse, but almost all of the informants stated that they had sexual intercourse more than three times a week and some even had it three times a day.

Dating is a form of relationship between the opposite sex that has a high-intensity ritual, because courtship has a face-to-face involvement, it is not excessive if the intensity of love is often associated with the length of time people spend making love with their partner. Having the same focus of attention, people who are dating always focus on themselves and their love. Various emotions face to face. By focusing attention, the emotion of love will be achieved. The existence of symbols and objects that are purified, the ritualization of love produces ways of personal worship of objects (partners), holding hands, being close together, kissing, and even intercourse is a symbols of love.

In this study, it was found that none of the female students used contraception and their partners did not use contraception except occasionally. Contraception is to prevent pregnancy as a result of a meeting between a mature egg cell and a sperm cell. This of course can cause serious problems such as sexually transmitted diseases or unwanted pregnancies. The low use of young men could be due to the limited types of contraception offered to them in government family planning services, to various myths about contraception and sexuality.

Based on 2017 Demographic and Health Survey data, it is said that out of 8000 samples of unmarried women, 99.8% of teenage girls who had premarital sexual intercourse did not use contraception. Thus, it must be emphasized that sexual and reproductive health, including the use of contraceptives, is not taboo. This does not mean that free sex is legal, but that unprotected sexual intercourse can have risks, such as the risk of getting pregnant out of wedlock and without preparation, and the risk of sexually transmitted diseases.

Impact of Premarital Sexual Behavior on College Students

All subjects in this study experienced the same impact, namely psychological effects ranging from regret to depression, but in the end, they still had premarital sex. According to key informant Istiana Tajuddin S.Psi., M.Psi., Psychologist, it is very likely that even though they are depressed because they had sex for the first time, they will do it again later because they feel that they are already dirty.

The physical impact of premarital sex behavior is loss of virginity, addiction to sex and anxiety if libido is not met, pregnancy to abortion, difficulty sleeping, chest tightness, difficulty concentrating, nightmares, having more experience and knowledge about sexuality, and feeling refreshed/relaxed. However, in this study, the physical impact experienced by the research subjects only lost their chastity, they had not experienced other effects such as unwanted pregnancy or other sexually transmitted diseases.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to explore in depth the sexual experiences of adolescents before marriage. The results of this study led to several conclusions, namely, self-control is the main factor in the occurrence of premarital sexual behavior, while religious understanding, lifestyle, and parental relationships also encourage premarital sexual behavior. The premarital sex behavior of female students is very vulnerable. The intensity of sexual intercourse is quite intense, they do not use contraception and they have premarital sex in boarding houses/hotels, and even in private homes. The impact of premarital sex on teenagers or college students is that they experience a psychological impact, namely regret, but feelings have already made them keep doing it. Suggestions that researchers want to give for researchers who want to research with the same theme and topic next, should conduct research with subjects not from female students but male students

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