



THE CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL WITH ADOLESCENT'S BEHAVIORS ABOUT FREE SEX BASED ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH LAW REGULATIONS IN SMA R BANDUNG

Research Report

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Reproductive Health has been managed by the Indonesian government in regulation and It is said that reproductive health services aim to prepare adolescents for a healthy responsible reproductive life. One of the problems that occur during the adolescence period is free sex. Commonly, it is affected by various elements, like ignorant, relationships with family or parents, and promiscuity. This condition will give an impact on their future if it is not handled properly. This study was intended to find out the correlation between students' understanding level with their behavior of free sex in SMA R. Bandung. **Methods:** In line with the aims of the study, it was categorized as a quantitative research design using a cross sectional approach. The data collection technique used a questionnaire of comprehension and teenagers' behavior of premarital sex. The research sample consists of 69 students, namely in class X and class XI as the population. However, only 26 students of class X consist of 12 men and 14 women, and 43 students of class XI consist of 19 men and 24 women. **Results:** From univariate analysis, it can be seen that most respondents (68.1%) had good knowledge. meanwhile. they also showed (81.2%) a positive behavior. This indicates that bivariate analysis obtained a p-value of 0.000 or signified < 0.05. **Conclusions:** In a conclusion, there was a correlation between students' knowledge level and their behavior of free sex in SMA R Bandung.

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INTRODUCTION

Health efforts in Indonesia as mentioned in Government Regulation No.36 in 2009, Article 1 paragraph (11) include preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative carried out in an integrated manner. Preventive and promotive efforts are important to do for society especially adolescents. They are in a transition period from children to adults, which reproduction begins to develop and mature. Ignorance about sex education will have an impact on the lack of understanding dealing with free sex (Rahadi & Indarjo, 2017). Knowledge about sexuality really affects their behaviors. Sexuality can make them more curious and even tend to try by themselves. The increasing of sexual behavior among adolescents will be able to pose a risk to them.

Bandung is one of the cities that seeks to maintain and improve the health status of both individuals and the community. Free sex deviant behavior among teenagers especially in Bandung is quite dangerous. This condition is influenced by lifestyle of its citizens. According to data from the Adolescent Health Survey (SKRRI) in 2015, the population who had performed free sex in Bandung reaches 54% that is the highest rate.

Bandung City Health institution had taken data in September 2015. It was found that there were 3,625 residents in Bandung suffered HIV/AIDS. This number increases by 3% every year. Those who used transmission using injectable needles have started to decline by 2-3%. Meanwhile dealing with free sex, those whose HIV/AIDS caused by changing partners have increased 35%.

It can be concluded that there are many negative impacts caused by having free sex, not only dangerous infectious diseases, but also psychological changes experienced by teenagers.

This research has similar topics with several studies. First, Irma Dwi Larasati's research (2017), entitled "The Relationship of Adolescents's Knowledge and Behaviors about Sex Education that Leads to Free Sex at SMA Negeri 4 Madiun. This study purposed to find out correlation between knowledge and teenagers's behavior that leads to free sex. It applied method of a cross sectional research design. The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge, behaviors of adolescents about sex education and behavior that leads to free sex.

Second, Putri Andhika's research (2017) entitled "The Relationship of Adolescent Reproductive Health Knowledge Levels with Premarital Sexual Behaviors at Taman Siswa Nanggulan Vocational School". The purpose is almost the same, that is, to discover a correlation between adolescents's comprehension of reproductive health and free sex behaviors at SMK Taman Siswa Nanggulan. The researcher applied a cross sectional method. The result indicated that there was an essential correlation between adolescents's knowledge of reproductive health and free sex behaviors.

Third, Desi Kumalasari's research had conducted a research (2016) entitled "The Correlation of Students's Comprehension and Their attitudes with Sexual Behavior in Vocational School". The objective of the study was to determine the correlation between students's understanding and their behaviors of

free sexual at SMK Patria Gadingrejo. This research used descriptive methods with a cross sectional research design. It was discovered that there was a correlation of students's comprehension and their behaviors of free sex at SMK Patria Gadingrejo.

The last, a preliminary study has been conducted through interviews with 10 student of SMA R in Bandung. 3 of them said that they had less knowledge about free sex. They did not understand the dangers and risks of having sex. As the result, they also did not know how to act and avoid free sex. Related to the information, the researchers were interested in conducting this research to explore a correlation of students's comprehension and their behaviors about free sex based on the laws and regulations of Reproductive Health in SMA R Bandung.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was classified into quantitative research design using a cross-sectional approach. It is a method which an independent variable or risk variable and a dependent variable or resultant variable are collected at the same time (Notoatmodjo, 2014). It means that some respondents were monitored on the same day or time, but both independent and dependent variables are evaluated only once (Nursalam, 2013). This study used senior high school students in class X and class XI as the population. However, only 26 students of class X consisting of 12 men and 14 women, and 43 students of class XI consisting of 19 men and 24 women as sample of the study. The sampling of this study used total sampling technique.

RESULTS

Table 1. Rate of Occurrence Distribution of Students'comprehension about free sex in SMA R. in Bandung

Criteria	Frequency	%
Good	47	68,1
Sufficient	21	30,4
Less	1	1,4
Total	69	100

Table 1. stated that most students (68.1%) had good understanding about free sex in SMA R. in Bandung

Table 2. Rate of Occurrence Distribution of Students's Behaviors about free sex in SMA R in Bandung

Criteria	Frequency	%
Positive	56	81,2
Negative	13	18,8
Total	69	100

Meanwhile Table 2. Above indicated that almost all respondents (81.2%) had a positive behavior.

Table 3. Correlation of Knowledge Level with Adolescent's Behaviors about Free Sex at SMA R. Bandung in July 2021.

Variable	Behavior			
	Positive	Negative	Total	<i>P Value</i>
Knowledge				
Good	45(80,35 %)	2(15,38%)	47(68,1%)	0,000
Sufficient	11(19,64%)	10(76,92%)	21(30,4%)	
Less	0(0%)	1	1(1,4%)	
Total	56(81,2%)	13(18,8%)	69(100%)	

Table 3. showed that p-value is 0.000, signified <0.05. Seeing those data, a conclusion stated that there was a correlation between students's comprehension and their behaviors about free sex in SMA R. Bandung.

DISCUSSION

Adolescent's knowledge about free sex in SMA R Bandung.

From data findings, it was noticed that knowledge of adolescents about free sex from 69 respondents classified as good category (68.1%), sufficient (30.4%), and less (1.4%). It indicated most of students have well understanding about free sex. According to Notoatmodjo in Wawan & Dewi (2011) knowledge is an effect of "understanding" and it occurs after people have perceived a certain object. Perceiving happens through the five human senses, that is, the senses of sighting, hearing, smelling, tasting and touching. The most applicable of human's comprehension is got through seeing and hearing. This comprehension is influenced by formal education factors. Knowledge has to do with behavior and it is hoped that by showing a good behavior students will have higher knowledge.

Then data findings also showed that during research at SMA R Bandung, the characteristics of the respondents, almost all of them have well comprehension. It was caused most students understood the meaning, impact and causes of free sex. In short, free sex is a behavior that is led by desire to do sexuality by him/herself or other both with the opposite or the same sex before marriage. Actually, it is very dangerous for children among teenagers who are still looking for their identity. They are curious to try new things that give them pleasure without thinking about the harmful effects.

Problem in this study is similar to the study employed by Haryati (2017). It was discovered that most respondents had good knowledge. It happens because most teenagers had already understood meaning of free sex, its impact, factors that influence it. Regarding to the results of this study, the researchers stated that by providing good knowledge, understanding, and giving assistance from teachers, health workers and parents to adolescents about free sex, it will have a good impact for them. This is in accordance with Sapara et al.'s study

(2020) which states that the family environment, school environment including teachers, and peer environments affect adolescent behavior. In recent time, modern technology development is increasing to access negative websites. Therefore, parents or those closest to them must be able to provide well understanding about the causes of free sex and its impact for prevention (Kuswandi et al., 2019). Population and Family Development problem had been mentioned in the government regulation, No. 53 2009, Article 4 paragraph (2). This regulation is intended to increase family quality in order to get secure, peace and hope, make the future better, and implement both physical and mental prosperity.

Teenagers' behaviors about free sex in SMA R Bandung

After taking data from the respondents, it had been gotten that the students's behavior about free sex from 69 respondents, namely those who had a positive behavior reached 81.2%, and otherwise the negative one is about 18.8%. It means that almost all respondents had a positive behavior about free sex. According to Edward in Azwar (2016) conduct is a form of realization in order to feel reaction. Someone's conduct to an object is a feeling that supports (positive) or does not contribute (negative) on things. More specifically, Thrustone himself formulated behaviors as negative degrees or psychological objects.

Behavior consists of some stages, that is, first receiving which is a person's sensitivity to receive stimuli (stimulus) from outside. It comes from himself in the form of problems, situations, symptoms and others. Second, responding which is a person's ability to actively involve himself for a certain event and makes a response or reaction to it. Third, valuing that is to give a value or an appreciation to an object.

Positive behavior will have a good impact to adolescents. It was motivated by some factors. One of them is influence. The formation of behaviors can be from an important person who has power. The impact usually can make them agree with the thoughts

or opinions from that person. For example, when they are looking for information about free sex. If they don't know much about that, they will ask some important people. Therefore, information about reproductive health is important to be given to teenagers through people who are closest to them, namely teachers, parents and health workers.

What Desi Kumalasari (2016) had done in her research is relevant to this study that showed a significant result of 0.000. This means that more spacious level of knowledge, more positive behaviors possessed by adolescents. It also leads them to lower level of behavior in doing free sex. In this case, the researchers stated that the behavior of teenagers about free sex in SMA R Bandung majority had a positive behavior. Good knowledge hopefully will determine good behaviors. It was proven by the results of research that adolescents can apply information well and have a positive behavior. Positive adolescent's behaviors do not guarantee that these adolescents do not do free sex. It is because knowledge about reproductive health is not only delivered through communication, information and education which were carried out formal and non-formal, but also it is important using individual approach from teenagers to teenagers. It will be more acceptable and can be done through empowering teenagers as peer educators. This statement is relevant to the Government Regulation, Article 12 paragraph (5) No.61 of 2014 about Reproductive health.

The relationship between knowledge level and adolescents's behaviors about free sex at SMA R Bandung

As mentioned above, 69 students who had well comprehension and positive behaviors reached 80.35%. It gained a p-value of 0.000 that is similar level of significance <0.05. This means that there was a correlation between students's comprehension and their behaviors about free sex in SMA R Bandung. Good adolescent's knowledge about free sex influences positive behaviors. This is caused by several factors that influence these behaviors, like information from important people in their life. This affects formation of adolescent behaviors towards a mass media or culture in taking behaviors from respondents. The findings is supported by statement from Azwar (2016). He states that behavior is a willingness or readiness to respond to a value or object and a response to an object that is strongly influenced by experiences related to mental states. This is formed from social interactions

that occur in mutual relationships. The influence includes the physical and psychological environment in the surrounding.

In addition, Dian Rahmawati (2018) had conducted almost the same research. Her analysis showed that most of students had good knowledge category, with a significant result of 0.000. It means that good knowledge will lead to positive behaviors or reject free sex behavior. The researchers believe that knowledge about free sex is very important for adolescents if it is accompanied by knowledge about reproductive health. To gain this aim, it had been managed by government in the Law No. 61 Article 3 point a. in 2014. It is stipulated that the provision of appropriate communication, information and education, counseling, regarding reproductive health can ensure that everyone gets safe qualified accountable knowledge and health services.

CONCLUSION

After talking about data findings, the researchers conclude that between students's knowledge and their behaviors of free sex noticed a correlation, which is relevant to the Law and Regulations on Reproductive Health in SMA R Bandung. Students who had better knowledge level about free sex would have more positive behavior. These attitudes will affect their thought not to do free sex. The role of parents, teachers, and friends are needed as companions for adolescents in providing sustainable communication and education about reproductive health and its risks. There needed to be socialization and implementation of Government Regulation related to teenagers's Reproductive Health, so that their environment is more improved. Health Centers should have an important role in improving adolescents's reproductive health which needed further guidance. Hopefully, they can cooperate with health professional organizations and higher health education, because reproductive health problems are responsibility of cross-program and cross-sector. Further research can be done to develop this study especially in observing role of the family to prevent free sex in adolescents by learning Government Regulation No. 53 in 2009, regarding to development of population especially Family

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