# DESCRIPTION OF TEENAGERS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT FREE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR 2020

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## ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2014, every year there are 210 million pregnant teenagers worldwide. It is estimated that there are 20 million worldwide incidents of unsafe abortion, 9.5% (19 of the 20 million acts of unsafe abortion) among them occur in developing countries. Approximately 750,000 to 1.5 million occur in Indonesia and there are 1 million teenagers who experience pregnancy outside of marriage.
The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the knowledge and attitudes of young women about free sex.

This research method is descriptive using cross sectional design. The population in this study were all female students of class Time of research on 3-10 March 2019. The data instrument in this study was a questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out by Univariate with mean processing design.

The results of this study showed that most respondents had good knowledge as many as 17 respondents (54.8%), while some respondents had sufficient knowledge as many as 13 respondents (42%), and respondents had less knowledge as many as 1 respondent (3.2%). %). Most respondents had a positive attitude as many as 14 respondents (45.2%), and some respondents had a negative attitude as many as 17 respondents (54.8%).
It is hoped that the results of this study will be useful for teenagers, especially young women, to increase knowledge, information and create a desire to actively seek information about free sex. In addition, as a comparison for further researchers and conducting research and conducting further research with different designs and variables.

References : 12 (2006-20 20 )
Keywords : Knowledge, Attitude s , Free Sex Behavior

## INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 2010, demographic data showsthat teenagers constitute a large population of the world's population, around one fifth of theworld's population are teenagers aged 10-19 years. Around 900 million are there in developing countries. Demographic data in the United States 2008 shows the number of teenagers aged 10-19 years is around 15% of the population. Population in Asia The Pacific represents 60% of the world's population, one fifth of whom are teenagers aged 10-19years.

Sexual behavior among teenagers, especially unmarried teenagers, tends to increase.Around 1 million male teenagers (5%) and 200 thousand female teenagers (1%) openly statedthat they had had sexual relations. The age at which teenagers first have active sexual relations, continued Fuad, varies between14-23 years and the highest age is between 17-18 years. Sexual behavior on These teenagers result in out-of-wedlock pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and the rise of abortion cases. (RI Ministry of Health, 2015)

According to *the World Health Organization* (WHO) in 2014, every year. There are 210 million pregnant teenagers worldwide. Of this figure, 46 million of them had abortions due to excessive sexual desire during pregnancy in a relationship. As a result, there are 70,000 teenage deaths due to unsafe abortions while four million others experience pain and disability. Furthermore, *the World Health Organization* (WHO) also estimates that there are 20 million incidents of unsafe abortion *(unsafe abortion)* in the world, 9.5% (19 of 20 million unsafe abortions) occur in developing countries. About 13% of the total teenagers who have unsafe abortions end up dying. In theSoutheast Asia region, WHO estimates 4.2 million abortions are performed each year, and approximately 750,000 to 1.5 million occur inIndonesia, where 2,500 of them ended in death.

In Indonesia, it is estimated that 1 million teenagers experience pregnancy out of wedlock,while throughout the world it is estimated that 15 million teenagers become pregnant every year. 60% of them are pregnant out of wedlock. Several studies have mentioned one the cause of pregnancy out of wedlock is the inability of teenagers to control their biological urges(Tinceuli, 2014).

According to Soetjiningsih (2004), free sexual behavior carried out by teenagers cannotbe separated from teenagers' lack of knowledge about free sex. Based on the results of the 2003 and 2007 Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey (SKRRI), Indonesian adolescent sexual knowledge is still relatively low, with male adolescent knowledge only 46.1% and female adolescent knowledge only around 43.1%. From data Another known fact is that only 55% of teenagers know the pregnancy process correctly, 42% know about HIV/AIDS and only 24% know about STDs. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) shows that in 2012 the number of drug users among teenagers reached 3.6 million people, thenincreased to 3.8 million people in 2013. If prevention efforts are not taken, the number will reach5 million people in 2016. Several studies show There is a significant interest between drug usersand casual sexual behavior.

At the launch of an on-line data bank on HIV/AIDS, Anupama Rao Singh, head of UNICEF's East Asia-Pacific Regional Office (2009), said that as many as 75 million Asian men "regularly" buy sex data from the Kito People Information and Communication Center Foundation (SIKOK) in Jambi,in the last two years (2017-2019),

states that as many as 164 teenagers. (with student status) is known to be pregnant out of wedlock.

Looking at the trend of pregnancy out of wedlock, SIKOK believes that premarital sexual behavior among teenagers and students is very high. SICK ever conducted a survey of 1182 Jambi City High School/Vocational School Students in 2003, results at least 8% of female students admitted that they had a husband and wife relationship with their boyfriend. SIKOK estimates that in 2017 there will be around 16 thousand out of a total of 200 thousand more students, have had husband and wife relations. Among teenagers, sexual relations are considerednormal.

Based on data from the Jambi Province education office in 2019, it was found that the third largestnumber of students from 34 vocational schools in Jambi City was SMK Negeri 1 Jambi City.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research is *descriptive research* , namely a research method carried out with the main aim of creating an objective picture or description of a situation. This research aims to determine the description of knowledge and attitudes of young women regarding free sex at SMK Negeri 1 Jambi City.

The population is the entire subject to be studied. The population in this study were all young women in class. The sample was selected using the *Simple Random Sampling technique* , namely where the researcher selects the sample by giving all members of the population the same opportunity to be designated as sample members. If there are less than 100 subjects, it is better to take all of them so that the research is population research. But if the number of subjects is large, it can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more. This research uses a sample of 25% of the population, so the sample size in this research is:

N = 25% x Total Population

N = 25% x 125 people

N = 31.25 rounded to 31 people

The data collection instrument used in this research was a questionnaire consisting of direct questions to respondents consisting of teenagers' knowledge and attitudes regarding free sexual behavior in the city of Jambi.

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### a. Research result

Description of respondents' knowledge about free sexual behavior at SMK Negeri 1 Jambi City in 2020 will be described based on the number of respondents of 31 respondents.

**Table 4.1**

**Frequency Distribution Respondent Based Knowledge about casual sexual behavior**
**(n = 31 )**

| No | Knowledge Questions | Know | | Don't know | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | f | % | F | % |
| 1 | What is the meaning of free sexual behavior? | 31 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | What factors influence the occurrence of free sex | 30 | 96.8 | 1 | 3,2 |
| 3 | How to deal with promiscuous sex in teenagers | 3 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | The problems faced by teenagers in terms of sexual behavior are largely caused by | 2 6 | 83.9 | 5 | 16.1 |
| 5 | How someone can avoid casual sex | 13 | 41.9 | 18 | 58.1 |
| 6 | What do you know about avoiding sexual impulses towards your opposite sex (girlfriend) | 28 | 90.3 | 3 | 9.7 |
| 7 | Factors that cause teenagers to have sexual relations | 21 | 67.7 | 10 | 32.3 |
| 8 | The psychological impact of sexual behavior | 14 | 45.2 | 17 | 54.8 |
| 9 | Risks faced by teenagers due to free sex | 28 | 90.3 | 3 | 9.7 |
| 10 | The social impacts that arise as a result of having premarital sex | 20 | 64 .5 | 11 | 35.5 |

Based on table 4.1, it can be seen that the majority of respondents 31 respondents (100%) answered correctly to questions 1 and 3 , namely what is the meaning of free sex and how to deal with free sex among teenagers, and a small percentage answered correctly to question number 5 , namely how someone can avoid free sex , 13 respondents (42%) .

**Table 4.2**
**Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge About free sexual behavior**
**n = 31**

| No | Knowledge | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Not enough | 1 | 3.2 % |
| 2 | Enough | 13 | 42 % |
| 3 | Good | 17 | 54.8% |
| | **Total** | **31** | **100** |

Based on table 4.2, the analysis results obtained from 31 respondents, 17 respondents (54.8 % ) had good knowledge about casual sexual behavior.

Description of young women's attitudes regarding free sexual behavior

**Table 4.3**
**Distribution Frequency Respondents Based on attitudes about casual sexual behavior**
**n = 31**

| No | Statement | Distribution | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SS | | S | | T.S | | STS | |
| | | F | % | F | % | F | % | F | % |
| 1 | Sexual education is important for me to know | 6 | 19.4 | 14 | 45.2 | 6 | 19.4 | 5 | 16 |
| 2 | Physical and biological changes occur in adolescents | 17 | 54.8 | 14 | 45.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | In my opinion, premarital sex can be done as long as there is agreement between both men and women | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 45.2 | 17 | 54.8 |
| 4 | Casual sex can cause unwanted pregnancy . | 14 | 45.2 | 15 | 48.4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6.4 |
| 5 | Sex is a way to express your love for your boyfriend | 3 | 9.6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 19.4 | 22 | 71 |
| 6 | Casual sex can have bad consequences | 24 | 77.4 | 6 | 19.4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3,2 |
| 7 | STDs are diseases caused by sexual intercourse with multiple partners | 9 | 29 | 16 | 51.6 | 6 | 19.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Sexual and reproductive health education is better given to adults because for teenagers it is a taboo subject | 4 | 12.9 | 12 | 38.7 | 14 | 45.2 | 1 | 3,2 |
| 9 | Information about sexual and reproductive health is very important for teenagers because it explains the physical and anatomical changes that occur in teenagers | 9 | 29 | 22 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Using condoms is one way to prevent STD transmission | 7 | 22.6 | 8 | 25.8 | 5 | 16.1 | 11 | 35.5 |

Based on table 4.3 regarding positive questions in numbers 1,2,4,6,7,9 and 10 , the majority of respondents answered Strongly Agree to question number 6 as many as 24 respondents ( 77.4 %), answered Agree to question number 2 as many as 17 respondents ( 54.8 %). While negative questions in numbers 3,5 and 8 , some respondents answered Strongly Disagree to question number 5 as many as 22 respondents ( 71 %), answered Disagree to questions number 3 and 8 as many as 14 respondents ( 45.2 %).

The research results are based on respondents' attitudes regarding free sexual behavior , there are 2 categories, namely positive and negative attitudes. The positive attitude

category is obtained if the cut of point is ≥ the mean and the negative attitude category is if the cut of point is < the mean. The mean value is 31.5

Based on the analysis carried out, the following results were obtained as in table 4.4 :

**Table 4.4**
**Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Attitudes regarding Casual Sexual Behavior**
**n = 31**

| No | Attitude | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Positive | 14 | 45.2 % |
| 2 | Negative | 17 | 54.8 % |
| | **Total** | **31** | **100%** |

Based on table 4.4, it was found that 14 respondents (45.2%) had a positive attitude and 17 respondents (54.8%) had a negative attitude.

**b. Discussion**

Based on table 4.2, it was found that the majority of respondents had good knowledge, 17 respondents ( 54.8 %), while some respondents had sufficient knowledge , 1 3 respondents ( 42 %) and 1 respondent had poor knowledge ( 3.2 %). .

Based on the results of the questionnaire, it was found that the majority of respondents answered correctly to questions number 1 and 3 as many as 31 respondents ( 100 %), and a small percentage answered correctly to question number 5 as many as 13 respondents ( 42 %).

The research conducted was in line with research by Linda Dewi Noviyanti (2015) regarding the description of the knowledge and attitudes of young women regarding free sexual behavior at SMA Negeri 18 Surakarta , namely a good level of knowledge of 16 respondents (23%), a fair level of knowledge of 46 respondents (66% ), and the level of knowledge was less than 8 respondents (11%).

From the explanation above, it is known that the respondents have sufficient knowledge. This is because the level of awareness and interest is sufficient to obtain additional information to increase their knowledge, besides that it could also be because only some of the respondents have been given health education and information obtained from mass and electronic media regarding free sexual behavior .

Knowledge is everything that is known based on the experience gained by every human being. Basically, knowledge will continue to increase and vary according to the process of human experience. The knowledge process includes three aspects, namely the process of obtaining information, the transformation process and the evaluation process (Wahit, 2012)

Efforts that need to be made to increase respondents' low level of knowledge about free sexual behavior include providing health education about free sexual behavior, using language that is easy to understand so that mothers can understand it well, and mothers are also expected to actively seek information about the dangers of sexual behavior. freely, in order to increase the mother's poor knowledge. For mothers who already have good knowledge, they must always maintain and remember the material that has been given previously, so that they know about free sexual behavior.

## CONCLUSION

From the results of research on the knowledge and attitudes of young women regarding free sexual behavior in 2018, it can be concluded:

1. Most of the young women at SMK Negeri 1 Jambi City, 17 respondents ( 54.8 %) had good knowledge about free sexual behavior.
2. The majority of young women at SMK Negeri 1 Jambi City, 17 respondents (54.8 % ) had negative attitudes about free sexual behavior.

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