

YOUTH ATTITUDES ABOUT SEXUALITY AT SMA NEGERI 5 BATAM CITY

Dyah Marianingrum¹, Luis Yulia²

dyahmarianingrum@univbatam.ac.id¹, luisyulia@univbatam.ac.id²

Medical Education Program, Faculty of Medicine, University of Batam¹

Professional Doctor Program, Faculty of Medicine, Batam University²

Jl. Abulyatama No 5 – Kota Batam

Abstract

Background : From a health point of view, adolescent sexual behavior, especially heavy kissing and sex, poses several risks, such as the spread of venereal diseases including HIV / AIDS and unwanted pregnancy. This latter problem can lead to the spread of venereal diseases including HIV / AIDS and unwanted pregnancy. The latter problem can lead to other new problems, namely abortion with all its risks, high morbidity and mortality rates, premature birth and low birth weight (Wong, 2008). The research objective was to determine the attitudes of adolescents about sexuality in SMA Negeri 5 Batam City.

Method : The design that researchers use is a descriptive design that aims to find out the picture. The place of this research is confirmed at SMAN 5 Batam City. The population in this study were all students of class X, XI in SMA N 5 Batam City as many as 987 students. The sample in this study were 91 respondents. The sample selected in this study used systematic random sampling by using multiples of 6. This means that each member of the population has the same opportunity to be taken as a sample of Notoatmodjo (2010) in Vivi (2015). The measuring instrument in this study using a questionnaire, by giving a guided questionnaire.

Result : Research result. Attitudes of adolescents about sexuality in SMA N 5 Batam city, it is known that the majority of adolescent attitudes have positive attitudes as many as 48 respondents (52, 9%).

Congclusions : The conclusion is it is known that the majority of students' attitudes about sexuality at SMAN 5 Batam are positive as many as 48 respondents (52.7%)

Keywords: Attitudes, Youth, Sexuality

INTRODUCTION

According to WHO, the impact of free sex is that there are 20 million incidents of unsafe abortion in the world (9.5%), about 19 out of 20 million occur in developing countries. In Southeast Asia it is estimated that 4.2 million abortions are performed annually and around 750,000 - 1.5 million occur in Indonesia, of which 2,500 result in death. The number of abortions in Indonesia is estimated at 2.3 million per year, around 750,000 of which are carried out by teenagers, and it is influenced by several factors, namely environment, peers, curiosity about sex and also culture. In other countries, kissing or having sex before marriage is

common, especially in adolescence, in contrast to Indonesia, which still adheres to eastern culture. In Indonesia, what dominates the occurrence of deviant sexual behavior is a sense of curiosity about sex and also pressure from the boyfriend and self-exclusion from the problems he faces (A.wulyono, 2013).

From the results of the 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) regarding premarital sexual relations, that (1) the percentage of women agreeing to premarital sexual relations is very low compared to men, (2) only 1% of female respondents and 4% of male respondents said may have sexual intercourse before marriage. From the results of the 2008

BKKBN survey in 33 provinces in Indonesia, 63% of adolescents admitted to having had sexual intercourse before marriage (Widya, 2015).

Based on data from the Batam City Religious Court, applications for dispensation for underage marriage in 2017 from January to September have increased to 13 submissions. In fact, in 2016, there were only 9 applications for dispensation of underage marriage. Applications for dispensation of underage marriage in 2017 have indeed increased, because in 9 months of submissions for underage marriage have exceeded the previous year, so it can be said that there has been an increase, from a number of submissions in 2017 the data they received, the dominant age was in the age range 16-18 years for boys. Meanwhile, for women, the age range is 14-15 years. On average, parents who submit applications, one of which is the child's relationship that is too close and some are due to pregnancy outside of marriage, besides that in May 2018 there has been a case of molestation of high school children in the Sagulung area, which is based on consensual (Hendrianto, 2018).

From a health point of view, adolescent sexual behavior, especially heavy kissing and sex, poses several risks, such as the spread of venereal diseases including HIV / AIDS and unwanted pregnancy. This latter problem can lead to the spread of venereal diseases including HIV / AIDS and unwanted pregnancy. The latter problem can lead to other new problems, namely abortion with all its risks, high morbidity and mortality rates, premature birth and low birth weight (Wong, 2008).

The causes of casual sex are very diverse. The trigger can be due to environmental, socio-cultural, religious appreciation, application of values, psychological factors to economic factors. Based on research journals and related references, suggests several factors that influence free sex behavior both externally and internally, namely family background, reference groups or peers, biological changes, sexual experience, mass media, lack of knowledge about reproductive health. adolescents, the level of cognitive moral development, age, violence, increased promiscuity, narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances and addictive

substances (drugs), poverty, residence status, religiosity, and personality or personal identity (Fitriani, 2008).

Given the large impact of sexuality behavior, but on the one hand there is still low preventive behavior by adolescents and the environment towards this, it is necessary to re-explore knowledge and attitudes about premarital sexual behavior in society, especially in adolescents themselves. This needs to be done to provide solutions or solutions that are effective and efficient so that this behavior does not spread in society (Kumalasari, 2014).

Adolescent knowledge about sex is still lacking. This factor is coupled with misinformation obtained from wrong sources, such as myths about sex, porn VCDs, pornographic sites on the internet and others that will make children's understanding and perceptions of sex wrong. Knowledge of adolescents who do not know about premarital sexual behavior, it is very possible if they make them wrong in their attitude and then have behavior towards sexuality. In addition to these factors that influence it can also be caused by adolescents having the perception that sex is a way of expressing love, so that for the sake of love, someone gives up sexual relations with a boyfriend before marriage (Kumalasari, 2014).

Knowledge is also a reinforcing factor for changes in attitudes, knowledge and attitudes which will be the basis for moral formation in a person, meaning that there is harmony between knowledge and attitudes, where attitudes are formed after the process of knowing first occurs. According to Fitriani's research (2008) about the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about sexual behavior in SMA Mayjend Sutuyo Siswomihardjo Medan. The results showed that there were 75 people who had good knowledge (69.4%) and based on the attitude of almost all students were good, as many as 105 people. (97.2%) from 108 respondents.

Attitudes are always associated with behavior that is within the limits of reasonableness and normality which is a response or reaction to a stimulus (Muhamad, et al 2015), adolescent attitudes towards sexuality have decreased, one of which is that they are positive about the loss of virginity for a woman, and this There have been many cases of sexual

behavior before marriage, besides that they also think that kissing the lips with their boyfriend is a natural thing. Attitude to grow begins with knowledge that is perceived as something good / positive or not good / negative, then internalized into him. Things that are known to influence behavior. If what is perceived is positive, then a person tends to behave in accordance with his perception because he feels he agrees with what he knows. On the contrary, if he perceives negatively, then he tends to avoid or not do what is perceived in his behavior. In other words, someone who has a positive attitude will also show positive behavior. So, in this case the tendency of adolescents to behave sexually will be influenced by their attitudes, namely like and dislike, or agree and disagree (Kumalasari, 2014).

SMAN 05 Kota Batam is one of the SMANs located in Sagulung, according to the results of a survey conducted on one of the alumni of SMA 5 class of 2014, it was found that a pregnancy occurred outside of marriage in one of the students of SMAN 5 Batam City. Based on this phenomenon, all regulations and legal actions have been carried out. However, it is still difficult to overcome and the best solution has not been found. Immoral acts and promiscuity (free sex) in several groups of students are caused by various factors. One of the main contributing factors is the lack of correct and integrated knowledge of sex through formal (school) and informal (parents) education.

The research objective was to determine the attitudes of adolescents about sexuality in SMA Negeri 5 Batam City

RESEARCH METHODS

The design that researchers use is a descriptive design that aims to find out the picture. The place of this research is confirmed at SMAN 5 Batam City. The population in this study were all students of class X, XI in SMA N 5 Batam City as many as 987 students. The sample in this study were 91 respondents. The sample selected in this study used systematic random sampling by using multiples of 6. This means that each member of the population has the same opportunity to be taken as a sample of Notoatmodjo (2010) in Vivi (2015). The

measuring instrument in this study using a questionnaire, by giving a guided questionnaire

RESEARCH RESULT

Adolescent attitudes about sexuality in SMA N 5 Batam city

It is known that the majority of adolescent attitudes have positive attitudes as many as 48 respondents (52.9%).

DISCUSSION

Attitudes of Youth towards Sexuality

It can be seen that the majority of respondents have positive attitudes towards sexuality as many as 48 respondents (52.7%), and a small proportion of respondents have negative attitudes towards sexuality as many as 43 respondents (47.3%). The respondent's attitude towards sexuality is a picture that shows the response of students to statements related to views, feelings and tendencies to take action on sexual behavior.

According to scientists, attitudes can change according to the circumstances around the individual concerned at different times and places. Attitudes are expressed in three ABC domains, namely affect, behavior and cognition. Affect is the feeling that arises (happy, unhappy), the behaviors that follow that feeling (approaching, avoiding) and cognition is an assessment of the object of the attitude (good, not good). Like those who understand the consequences of deviant sexual behavior (cognition), they will feel afraid because they know the dangers of engaging in deviant sexual behavior (affect) and will act to avoid it (behavior). According to Krischt in Muhammad 2015, attitudes describe a set of beliefs that always include evaluative aspects so that attitudes can always be measured in good and bad or positive and negative forms.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Kumalasari (2014) with the title of the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescents with sexual behavior in vocational school students at SMK Patria Gadingrejo with a sample size of 134 students who also obtained results that respondents had positive attitudes, namely 84 respondents (62, 7%) about sexuality.

Based on the above discussion, it was concluded that the majority of students' attitudes were positive due to the large amount of information they got about sexuality both at school and from health workers.

CONCLUSION

It is known that the majority of students' attitudes about sexuality at SMAN 5 Batam were positive as many as 48 respondents (52.7%)

SUGGESTION

For Respondents

SMA 5 students are expected to gain knowledge about sexuality so that they can anticipate bad sexual attitudes.

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