



**LEVEL OF ADOLESCENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREMARITAL
SEX IN GUBUKUSUMA VILLAGE, TIDORE ISLANDS CITY**

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Abstract

Adolescence is a critical period in a person's life, because there is a transition period from a child to an adult. One of the factors of sexuality problems in adolescents is hormonal changes that increase sexual desire (libido, sexuality) in adolescents. This increase in sexual desire requires channeling in certain forms of behavior. The distribution could not be carried out immediately due to the delay in the marriage age. Further, adolescents will develop further sexual desire for other behaviors such as kissing and masturbation. The tendency is increasing due to the dissemination of information and sexual stimulation through the mass media which with the existence of advanced technology becomes unstoppable for those who are in a period of curiosity and want to try sexual behavior. This study is a descriptive research with a cross sectional method. The population in this study is adolescents in Gubukusuma Village, Tidore Islands City with a sample of 53 people. The results of the study showed that the level of knowledge of adolescents in the category of deficient was 28 people (53%). The importance of health education about reproductive health for adolescents to behave sexually healthy.

Keywords: *Teens, Knowledge, premarital sex.*

Abstrak

Masa remaja adalah masa yang kritis dalam kehidupan seseorang, sebab terjadi masa peralihan dari anak menjadi dewasa. Salah satu faktor masalah seksualitas pada remaja terjadi perubahan-perubahan hormonal yang meningkat hasrat seksual (libido seksualitas) remaja. Peningkatan hasrat seksual ini membutuhkan penyaluran dalam bentuk tingkah laku tertentu. Penyaluran itu tidak dapat segera dilakukan karena adanya penundaan usia perkawinan. Selanjutnya remaja akan berkembang lebih jauh terhadap hasrat seksual kepada tingkah laku yang lain seperti berciuman dan masturbasi. Kecenderungan semakin meningkat oleh karena adanya penyebaran informasi dan rangsangan seksual melalui media massa yang dengan adanya teknologi canggih menjadi tidak terbandungnya lagi yang sedang dalam periode ingin tahu dan ingin mencoba tindakan perilaku seksual. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan metode *cross sectional*. Populasi pada Penelitian ini adalah remaja dikelurahan Gubukusuma Kota Tidore Kepulauan dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 53 orang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan remaja dalam kategori kurang yaitu sebanyak 28 orang (53%). Pentingnya pendidikan kesehatan tentang kesehatan reproduksi agar remaja berperilaku seksual sehat

Kata Kunci: Remaja, Pengetahuan, seks pra nikah.

I. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a critical period in a person's life, because there is a transition period from a child to an adult. Adolescence is also an important time in a person's life, because in adolescence there are many important events, such as many changes or changes, namely physical, hormonal, and psychological changes. Adolescence is also a vulnerable time, because the sense of curiosity in adolescents is usually great, especially curiosity in all matters about sexual activities. Sexual activities that can be done by adolescents are holding hands, hugging, kissing, and having intimate or sexual intercourse which all have negative consequences on adolescents (Hidayah, 2017).

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood, where in this process a change occurs that is experienced both from cognitive, biological and social aspects. One of the biological changes is that puberty is characterized by wet dreams in boys and menarche in girls. Adolescents also experience cognitive changes where adolescents experience emotional changes. This shows that adolescents undergo a lot of development and growth to find their identity. Problems in adolescents can arise in relation to being aware of the differences in needs (motives) and the ability to adapt (adapt) to the environment in which adolescents live and grow and develop as human beings and social beings (Azizah, Z. 2019).

One of the factors of sexuality problems in adolescents is hormonal changes that increase sexual desire (libido, sexuality) in adolescents. This increase in sexual desire requires channeling in certain forms of behavior. The distribution could not be carried out immediately due to the delay in the marriage age. Furthermore, adolescents will develop further sexual desire to other behaviors such as kissing and masturbation. The tendency is increasing due to the dissemination of information and sexual stimulation through the mass media which with the existence of advanced technology becomes unstoppable for those who are in a period of curiosity and want to try sexual behavior (Sarwono, 2011 in Azizah 2019)

The Indonesian Demographic and Health Data Survey (2017) stated that 2% of women and 8% of men aged 15-24 years have had sexual relations before marriage. 79.6% of teenage boys and 71.6% of girls have held hands with boyfriends. 48.1% of adolescent boys and 29.3% of adolescent girls have ever kissed on the lips. 29.9% of adolescent boys and 6.2% of girls have been touched/stimulated by their partners. Premarital sex performed by adolescents can lead to infectious diseases, death of young mothers, susceptibility to abortion, and other health risks (Pradikto & Sofino, 2019).

Research conducted by Nastiti Esti Dwi and Nunik Puspitasari (2021), shows that adolescents' knowledge about premarital sex is still low, a study in Surabaya found that only 48.6% of adolescent boys and 50.5% of adolescent girls know that women can get pregnant with just one sexual intercourse¹. In addition, only 20.3% of adolescents have heard of a place to get information and consultation about reproductive health. Research conducted by Nastiti Esti Dwi and Nunik Puspitasari (2021), shows that adolescents' knowledge about premarital sex is still low, a study in Surabaya found that only 48.6% of adolescent boys and 50.5% of adolescent girls know that women can get pregnant with just one sexual intercourse¹. In addition, only 20.3% of adolescents have heard of a place to get information and consultation about reproductive health the reason for adolescents to have premarital sex due to high curiosity, occurs directly due to circumstances, couples coerce, as evidence of love in dating, economic reasons for needing money (in adolescent girls) and peer or environmental influences (Kemenkes, 2017).

Risks that may occur in adolescents who are actively having premarital sex include suffering from sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV-AIDS. About 14.4% of HIV-AIDS patients in adolescents in the vulnerable age group of 20-24 years, experience unplanned pregnancies. There are 12% of adolescent girls and 7% of adolescent boys who have a married or cohabiting partner as a result of an unwanted pregnancy. Third, unsafe abortion. There are 23 percent of adolescent girls and 19 percent of adolescent boys who know about acquaintances or friends who are known to have unsafe abortions (BKKBN, 2017). Based on the above background, a study was conducted on adolescents in Gubukusuma Village, Tidore City, Islands to find out the extent of adolescents' knowledge about premarital sex so that they can make efforts to prevent the risks posed by premarital sex as early as possible.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study is a descriptive research with a cross sectional method. The population in this study is adolescents in Gubukusuma Village, Tidore Islands City with a sample of 53 people. This research was carried out by distributing questionnaires. This study uses univariate analysis where only the analysis carried out on each variable from the research results only produces a distribution and the percentage of each variable is presented in the form of frequency distribution, spread size and mean value.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS

The respondents of this study were teenagers in Gubukusuma Village, Tidore Islands City. Respondents' characteristics consist of age, gender and education level.

1. Characteristics of respondents by gender

Gender	F	%
Male	22	41.5
Woman	31	58.5
Total	53	100

Based on the table above, it shows that most of the respondents are female, namely 31 people (58.5%).

2. Characteristics of Respondents by age

Age	F	%
Early adolescence (10 -14 year)	25	47
Late teens (15 – 20 year)	28	53
Total	53	100

Based on the table above, it shows that more respondents are late adolescents with an age range between 15-20 years, which is as many as 28 people (53%).

3. Characteristics of respondents by Education Level

Education Level	F	%
SMP / Sederajat	8	15
SMA / Sederajat	39	74
Mahasiswa	6	11
Total	53	100

Based on the table above, it shows that most of the respondents have a high school education/equivalent, which is as much as 74%.

4. Respondents' level of knowledge

Knowledge Level	F	%
Good	10	19%
Enough	15	28%
Less	28	53%
Total	53	100%

Based on the table above, it shows that some respondents are less knowledgeable, namely as many as 28 people (53%) of respondents are less knowledgeable.

5. Respondents' level of knowledge by gender

Jenis	Tingkat Pengetahuan			Σ	Σ %
	Baik	Cukup	Kurang		

No	Kelamin	f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	Laki-laki	6	11 %	7	13 %	9	17 %	22	42%
2	Perempuan	4	7%	8	15%	19	38 %	31	58%
Total		10	18%	15	28%	28	55%	53	100%

6. Respondents' Knowledge Level by Education Level

No	Tingkat Pendidikan	Tingkat Pengetahuan						Σ	Σ %
		Baik		Cukup		Kurang			
		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	SMP / Sederajat	1	2 %	1	2%	6	11 %	8	47%
2	SMA / Sederajat	10	19%	19	35%	10	19 %	39	53%
3	Mahasiswa	2	3%	2	3%	2	3%	6	
Total		16	30%	14	26%	23	44%	53	100%

7. Tingkat Pengetahuan Responden berdasarkan Umur

		Tingkat Pengetahuan						Σ	Σ %
UMUR		Baik		Cukup		Kurang			
No		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	Remaja awal (10-14 tahun)	8	15 %	6	11 %	11	21 %	25	47%
2	Remaja akhir (15–20 tahun)	8	15%	8	15%	12	23 %	28	53%
Total		16	30%	14	26%	23	44%	53	100%

DISCUSSION

Research on adolescents in Gubukusuma village, Tidore City, Islands shows that adolescents' knowledge is in the category of lack. Knowledge is the result of obtaining information, which is then observed or observed, understood or understood, and remembered by humans (Notoatmojo, 2018). Human knowledge is usually obtained from the sense of sight is the eye and the sense of hearing is the ear. Knowledge about premarital sex is the basis or provision for adolescents to avoid or stay away from premarital sex. The following will be discussed one by one knowledge based on the characteristics of the respondents.

1. The level of knowledge of the respondents was reviewed from the gender obtained by most of the female respondents with less knowledge (38%). In the learning process, often male students are ignorant but in fact they listen carefully and process the information conveyed by the teacher. This is due to the larger structure of the hypothalamus than that of females. Meanwhile, women have high memorization skills because the memory center (hippocampus) in the female brain is larger than in the male brain, while their boys are happy with patterns that are able to build an imaginary structure of concepts in their minds through hands-on activities, (M.

Syahrudin, 2018). The ability of female students is higher than that of male students in the cognitive and psychomotor domains. (Octavia, 2017). Women have higher reproductive health knowledge and premarital sex knowledge than men, but the difference).

2. The level of knowledge reviewed from the respondent's education is known that most of the respondents have a high school education with sufficient knowledge of 19 people (35%). Based on this data, it shows that there is a tendency that the higher the level of education, the better the level of knowledge. However, there are some anomalies that suggest that knowledge is not solely influenced by the level of formal education. Other factors such as experience, personal interests, and access to information also play an important role. In addition, the increase in the level of education should also be balanced with a better level and application of knowledge. The government has established various programs at various levels of education to increase the level of knowledge of adolescents, such as the School Health Business (UKS) in each school.
3. The level of education reviewed from the age of the respondents is known that both early adolescents and late adolescents have a low education status with a total of 44%. This suggests that age does not have a tendency to relate to adolescents' knowledge of premarital sex. There is a need for health education about reproductive health given to adolescents that is appropriate for the age level so that adolescents can behave sexually healthily.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it shows that most adolescents in Gubukusuma Village have a lack of knowledge, namely as many as 28 respondents (53%). Meanwhile, the respondents' knowledge is based on the characteristics of the respondents (gender, age and education), namely:

1. Knowledge of respondents based on gender was obtained by most of the female respondents with less knowledge (38%).
2. Respondents' knowledge based on respondents' education is known that most respondents have a high school education with sufficient knowledge of 19 people (35%).
3. Respondents' knowledge based on age is known that both early adolescents and late adolescents have a lack of education status with a total of 44%.

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