

## HUBUNGAN LINGKUNGAN DENGAN PERILAKU SEKS BEBAS REMAJA MAS ALWASHLIYAH INDRAPURA

Erlina Esther Rotua Siringoringo<sup>1</sup>, Meni Fuzi Astuti Tanjung<sup>2</sup>,  
Dady Hidayah Damanik<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Prodi Kebidanan, STIKes Sakinah Husada Tanjung Balai

<sup>3</sup>Prodi Keperawatan, STIKes Flora

Email:

[erlinaester88@gmail.com](mailto:erlinaester88@gmail.com), [menifuzi88@gmail.com](mailto:menifuzi88@gmail.com),  
[hidayahdady@gmail.com](mailto:hidayahdady@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

*Adolescents are the next generation of the nation, they should be able to protect themselves from doing things that violate expensive norms that have a negative impact on them. The results of interviews conducted with 10 teenagers found that 60% had premarita<sup>x</sup> and the remaining 40% did not have premarital sex. The research method used in this study is quantitative with a descriptive correlation research design, namely research that describes the circumstances under study in a correlation manner. This study used a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all MAS AlwashliyahIndrapura class XI students, totaling 65 people. The sample in this study was the entire population as the sample. The results of the study found that the majority of teenagers whose social environment was bad, had free sex, namely 40 people (61.5%), out of a total of 44 people. The majority of adolescents whose social environment is good, do not engage in free sex, as many as 21 people (32.3%), out of a total of 21 people. between the social environment and free sex behavior of Class XI Adolescents at MAS Alwashliyah Indrapura*

**Keywords:** *Free Association Environment, Free Sex Behavior;*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most common juvenile delinquents is free sex. free sex out of wedlock that is practiced by teenagers today, many even think that it is a normal thing to happen among teenagers, while Indonesia is a country that is very concerned about the problem of free sex. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) revealed that 32% of adolescents with an age range of 14 to 18 years in several big cities in Indonesia, including (Jakarta, and Bandung, Surabaya) have had sexual intercourse with the opposite sex and 62.7% of

adolescents have lost their virginity when SMP, which is even more concerning, 21.2% have had an abortion (Reza, 2014)Sexual behavior is behavior that encourages sexual desire, both with the opposite sex and with others, sexual behavior that is carried out without going through an official marriage process is called pre-marital sex and according to religion is something that is strictly prohibited.

According to the results of the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, 3.6% of male adolescents have had sex. There are several

factors related to the incidence of early marriage including the characteristics of parents, characteristics of adolescents, environment and socio-culture. These factors are interrelated so that it causes adolescents to marry at an early age (Wahyuni, S., & Fahmi, 2019) The 2017 Indonesian Youth Health Survey (SKRRI) found that 29.5% of male adolescents and 6.2% of female adolescents had touched or stimulated their partners, 48.1% of male adolescents and 29.3% of female adolescents had kissed on the lips, and 79.6% of male adolescents and 71.6% of female adolescents have held hands with their partners. (SDKI, 2017)

Free sex has many risks for teenagers, many of which are the psychological impact of fear, anxiety, depression, etc. Impact of physical development of sexually transmitted diseases among adolescents, with the frequency of sufferers of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Kusmiran, E. 2011 in (Kartika, 2013)

Research by Mahmudah, Yauni and Lestari found that gender, exposure to sources of sexual information and attitudes toward sexual behavior were related to adolescent sexual behavior (Mahmudah M, Yaunin Y, 2016) The results of the interviews conducted with 10 teenagers obtained the fact that 60% had premarital sex and the remaining 40% did not have premarital sex. From the data above, it is found that there are still many premarital sex behaviors among adolescents. Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting further research. The aim of the researchers in this research is to find out the

relationship between the social environment and the free sex behavior of Class XI adolescents at MAS alwashliyah Indrapura

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative descriptive research design by explaining that the quantitative research method is a method based on the philosophy of positivism, used in researching the sample and research population. Quantitative research is research that presents data in the form of numbers as a result of research. The descriptive method is used to create a systematic, factual and accurate picture or description of the existing phenomenon. Quantitative descriptive research is research that describes variables as they are supported by data in the form of numbers resulting from the actual situation. This research uses data collection techniques through questionnaires, observation and interviews. The type of sampling used is random sampling (simple random sampling). This study uses a cross-sectional approach, namely research conducted by looking at the relationship of two or more variables at one time simultaneously. The population in this study were all MAS Alwashliyah Indrapura class XI students, totaling 65 people. The sample in this study was the entire population as the sample. The variables in this study consisted of two variables, namely the independent variable in this study was the social environment, and the dependent variable was free sex attitudes and behavior. The data analysis used was univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square statistical test.

### 3. RESULTS

#### 1. Univariate analysis

**Table.1. Frequency Distribution of Class XI MAS Adolescent Association Environment**

Lingkungan Pergaulan	Jumlah	Persentase (%)
Baik	21	32,3
Buruk	44	67,7
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of Class XI Adolescents' social environment at MAS Alwashliyah is bad, namely 44 people (67.7%), and the minority of Adolescents' social environment is good, namely 21 people (32.3%).

**Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Free Sex Behavior in Class XI MAS Adolescents**

Perilaku Seks Bebas	Jumlah	Persentase (%)
Dilakukan	40	61,5
Tidak dilakukan	25	38,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of free sex behavior among Class XI Adolescents at MAS Alwashliyah is carried out, namely 40 people (61.5%) and the minority of free sex among adolescents is not carried out, namely 25 people (38.5%).

#### 2. Analisa Bivariat

**Table 3. Distribution of the Frequency of Environmental Relationships with Free Sexual Behavior of Class XI Adolescents at MAS Alwashliyah**

Lingkungan Pergaulan	Perilaku Seks Bebas				Total		Pvalue
	Dilakukan		Tidak dilakukan		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Baik	0	0,0	21	32,3	<b>21</b>	<b>32,3</b>	0.000
Buruk	40	61,5	4	6,2	<b>44</b>	<b>67,7</b>	
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>61,5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38,5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100,0</b>	

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of free sex behavior among Class XI Adolescents at MAS Alwashliyah is carried out, namely 40 people (61.5%) and the minority of free sex among adolescents is not carried out, namely 25 people (38.5%).

### 3. Discussion

#### 1. Univariate analysis

##### a. Environment

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the majority of Class XI Adolescents' social environment at MAS Alwashliyah Indrapura was bad, namely 44 people (67.7%), and the minority of Adolescents' social environment was good, namely 21 people (32.3%).

Association is contact between one individual and another individual. As well as the social environment is a place for the development of existing habitual behavior. An unfavorable social environment will affect the development of one's soul. Bad environment and association can influence a person to violate the norms that exist in society

According to research (Fitrianis, 2018), the environment is very influential with the lack of instilling religious values in children which can have an impact on promiscuity and adolescents can easily fall into promiscuity and result in marriage at an early age.

##### b. Adolescent Free Sex Behavior

Based on the research that has been done, it was found that the majority of free sex behavior among Class XI Adolescents at MAS Alwashliyah Indrapura was carried out, namely 40 people (61.5%) and the minority of free sex behavior among teenagers was not carried out, namely 25 people (38.5%).

Free sex is juvenile delinquency that often occurs today in our environment. Currently free sex in Indonesia is a problem that needs special attention because this free sex damages the next generation of our nation. (Reza, 2014)

According to experts, the first sexual relationship experienced by adolescents is influenced by various factors, namely the time or time of puberty, social control that is not appropriate, the frequency of meetings with girlfriends, the relationship between them is more romantic, family conditions that make it impossible to educate children to enter adolescence with well, lack of control from parents, economic status, victims of sexual harassment and pressure from peers.

#### 2. Bivariate analysis

##### a. Relations between the Environment and Free Sex for Class XI Adolescents at MAS Alwashliyah

The results showed that the majority of teenagers whose social environment was bad, had free sex, as many as 40 people (61.5%), out of a total of 44 people. The majority of teenagers who have a good social environment do not engage in free sex, as many as 21 people (32.3%), out of a total of 21 people.

The results of the Chi Square test obtained a value of  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), so it was concluded that there was a significant relationship between the social environment and free sex behavior in Class XI Adolescents at MAS Alwashliyah Indrapura

Based on the results of the chi square test, it obtained a value of  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), so there is a significant relationship between the social environment and adolescent free sex behavior. adolescent sexual activity ( $p = 0.001 < \alpha (0.05)$ ). The results of this study are also in line with the results of Mahmudah, Yauni and Lestari's 2016 study which found that

gender, exposure to sources of sexual information and attitudes toward sexual behavior are related to adolescent sexual behavior ( $p=0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$ ).

The results of this study are also in line with research (Saputra & Sa, 2022) which says the magnitude of the influence of the social environment variable on the adolescent sexual behavior variable at the GTM Bukit Batu Makassar Congregation explains that the environment is one of the springs or sources of learning that greatly influences adolescent behavior. Suryabrata in (Saputra & Sa, 2022) So that it can be said that the magnitude of the influence of the Social Environment Variable on Adolescent Sexual Behavior indicates that adolescent sexual behavior is the result of learning from their social environment.

#### 4. SIMPULAN

Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan lingkungan pergaulan dengan perilaku seks bebas Remaja kelas XI Hasil uji *Chi Square* didapatkan nilai  $p=0,000$  ( $p<0.05$ ).

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