

Factors Related to Adolescent Level of Knowledge about Free Sex in University of Makassar City

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Abstract. Adolescence is the time of a man or a woman in their teens. They want freedom, so it often creates conflict within them. Therefore, an approach is needed in understanding the nature and mind of adolescents. This research uses *cross sectional design* with *simple random sampling technique*. The population in this study was students of level III Stikes Mega Rezky Makassar in the 2014-2015 school years. The sample in this study amounted to 50 respondents. Data analysis techniques using *chi-square* show that there is no relationship between the environment and knowledge p value = $0.522 > \alpha 0.05$, there is a relationship between economics and knowledge p value = $0.001 < \alpha 0.05$, and there is no relationship between media access and knowledge p value = $0.250 > \alpha 0.05$. Based on the results involving respondents of Stikes Mega Rezky Makassar with a well-knowledgeable category of 44%, category less 56%, there is a relationship between the economy and the level of knowledge, which means that the lower a person's economic status, the more likely they have a less knowledge level about free sex. The results of this study are expected to be an input for the institutions of the Education Office and the Makassar Municipal Health Office as guidelines in providing priority program planning and determining the direction of policy in an effort to increase knowledge about free sex.

Keywords: Adolescent, Level of Knowledge, Free sex, University, Freedom

Introduction

Free sex is a relationship performed by both men and women without any marital ties. Free sex behavior that occurs in adolescents can be caused by a lack of parental attention to the child caused by each other's busyness so that the child does not gain knowledge about free sex from parents and therefore sometimes the child is involved in the wrong relationship. Free sex behavior can also occur if teenagers lack the mature thinking to do something more because of encouragement from peers. Sometimes friends have a bad influence and insist on trying something new so they try to have sex with the opposite sex without thinking about the consequences.

Adolescence is described as a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. The age limit is for teenagers according to who is 12-24 years. But if a person is married in adolescence, then he is an adult or not a teenager anymore. Conversely, if a person is still dependent on parents (not yet independent) at an age that is no longer a teenager, then he is included in the group of teenagers. Efforts to promote health in adolescents include nutrition or nutrition,

socialization, health education, association, sexuality and self-reliance. Adolescents grow biologically which is also followed by psychological and social development. Therefore, the development of adolescents, especially young women, is not only aimed at the health problems of the reproductive system alone. Psychological and social developmental factors also need to be considered in fostering adolescent health.

Adolescence is the time of a man in his teens. Without adolescence man cannot be called an adult but cannot also be called childhood. They want freedom, so it often creates conflict within them. Therefore, an approach is needed in understanding the nature and mind of adolescents. The delivery of youth health messages and guidance includes healthy marriage, healthy family, reproductive system and problems, positive adolescent attitudes and behaviors, and so on.

Adolescents who are in difficult times, uncertain and prone to unstable, easily influenced by global information through audio-visual media that is increasingly accessible, but lack reproductive health information. With limited information on reproductive health and poor emotional development, adolescents are faced with unhealthy habits such as free sex, smoking, alcoholic drinking, drug abuse and illicit injections. The adaptation of that habit, as adolescent reproductive tools begin to function, will ultimately only accelerate the early age of active sexual and lead them to high-risk sexual behavior habits.

The types of reproductive health risks faced by adolescents have different characteristics with children and adults. Types of reproductive health risks that must be faced by adolescents include early pregnancy and unwanted pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), sexual violence, as well as problems of limited access to information and health services. This risk is influenced by various interconnected factors, namely the demand for young marriage and sexual interest, low access to education and employment, gender inequality, sexual violence and the influence of mass media as well as adolescent lifestyles.

Access to pornography, the ease of access to pornography is very possible *because* of the low price of mobile phones in the market and the proliferation of internet cafes (internet cafes) to the region. Easy access to pornography that is not accompanied by knowledge of sex can lead to a false understanding of sex in adolescents. The lack of knowledge about sex followed by the ease of access to pornography actually encouraged teenagers to try new experiences.

The results of the 2010 Population Census inform the number of adolescent children there are about 43.6 million (19 percent) of the total 237.6 million population. A considerable number is with a variety of very complex problems, including sexuality, drugs, HIV and AIDS that require a special approach. One of the efforts made by BKKBN is through the Genre (Generation Planning) program initiated to help teenagers in facing their current life problems and plan their future carefully. According to the results of the research, it is necessary to commit and support all parties because in the implementation of the Youth Reproductive Health Program is not only the task of BKKBN, but also the duties and responsibilities of other sectors as well as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Ministry of National Education. This commitment needs to be refreshed to achieve the goals of the Adolescent Reproductive Health Program which impacts the Maturity of the Marriage Age (Ministry of Health 2012).

The sexual activity of our teenagers in Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Bali, and Yogyakarta showed "improvement". Intercourse was performed in a boarding house (33%), in hotels /motels (28%), at home (24%), untraceable (15%). This research was conducted by PT condom in Indonesia in collaboration with the international institute DKT against 462 respondents (15-25 years). A survey conducted in May 2011 showed "early achievement" where the average age of our teens tries to have sex at the age of 19. Having sex is with her boyfriend (88%), with a prostitute (8%), with same-sex (lesbian/Gay) by (9%). Next (11%) not obtained from the research (Rahman, 2013).

From the Ministry of Health data in 2010 the number of free sex cases increased from 21,511 to 21,591 in 2012. As for the knowledge of condom use from 2011 women: 35% men: 14% while in 2012 increased to women 76.7% while men: 82.3%. Muhammad Arsyad Rahman, 2013. From data obtained from 2010 to 2011 the number of free sex cases increased from 184 to 461. Meanwhile, in 2012 there was a decrease of up to 407 cases (Makassar City Health Office, 2012).

According to research of Ida Bagus 2009 shows that the incidence of increasingly free sexual relations, must be as if tarnishing the face of education, parents, and society so as to raise awareness rather late. Research in Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and even Denpasar shows evidence that among teenagers there has been a revolution in sexual relations showing a direction of unlimited liberalization. The initial data that the author got at Stikes Mega Rezky Makassar was the number of students and students in 2014-2019 as many as 406 people.

From the various problems of free sex above, based on the results of research and research shows the number of cases that tend to increase and began to penetrate into adolescents, then the author felt interested to do research to find out factors related to the level of adolescent knowledge about free sex, especially in Stikes Mega Rezky Makassar.

Methods of Research

This research is an observational research with *cross-sectional design*, which is equipped with quantitative method approach. The method used in this research is to conduct a *cross-sectional study approach*. A *cross-sectional approach* is an approach where variables are observed at the same time in research samples that are part of the population. This research method needs to be analyzed on the data collected, how big the relationship and influence between variables exist. Therefore, in this study there needs to be a hypothesis.

The use of *cross-Sectional* methods in this study, to find out factors related to the level of adolescent knowledge about free sex in Stikes Mega Rezky Makassar. This study uses *accidental sampling technique* that is sampling by chance, that is, anyone who accidentally / incidentally met with researchers can be used as a sample.

The data collection in this study was conducted using questionnaire measuring instruments that have been created by researchers and refers to a library consisting of several questions, to measure knowledge of free sex by 30 questions, to measure the influence of pornographic media access by 5 questions, and to measure the economy by 10 questions, measuring the environmental influence of as many as 10 questions.

Results

After data processing, the research results are then presented in the form of univariate and bivariate frequency distribution tables as follows:

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Univariate analysis was conducted to assess the frequency distribution of variables relevant to research objectives before further analysis. The variables intended in the analysis are as follows.

1) *Age of Respondents***Table 1. Respondent frequency distribution based on respondent age characteristics**

Age	N	%
20	21	42
21	23	46
22	6	12
Total	50	100

Based on Table 1 obtained by respondents numbering 50 people with age difference, age 20 years as many as 21 people (42%), 21 years as many as 23 people (46%), 22 years as many as 6 people (12%).

2) *Gender***Table 2. Respondent frequency distribution based on gender characteristics**

Gender	N	%
Male	19	38
Women	31	62
Total	50	100

Based on Table 2, respondents obtained 50 people with gender differences, with the number of male sexes 19 people (38%), while the number of female sexes 31 people (62%).

Univariate Variable Results1) *Knowledge***Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents based on knowledge**

Knowledge	N	%
Good	22	44
Less	28	56
Total	50	100

Based on Table 3, respondents got 50 people, with a good level of knowledge as many as 22 people (44%), while the level of knowledge is less than 28 people (56%).

2) *Pornographic Media Access***Table 4. Frequency distribution of respondents based on access to pornographic media**

Media Access	N	%
Enough	42	84
Less	8	16
Total	50	100.0

Based on Table 4 obtained by respondents of 50 people, with a sufficient level of access to pornographic media as many as 42 people (84%), while the level of access to pornographic media is less than 8 people (16%).

3) *Economy***Table 5. Frequency distribution of respondents by economy**

Economic	N	%
Enough	17	34
Less	33	66
Total	50	100

Based on Table 5 obtained by respondents of 50 people, with a sufficient economic level of 17 people (34%), while the economic level is less than 33 people (66%).

4) *Environment***Table 6. Frequency distribution of respondents by environment**

Environment	N	%
Enough	27	54
Less	23	46
Total	50	100

Based on Table 6 obtained by respondents of 50 people, who were adequately informed about free sex from the environment as many as 27 people (54%), while those who were less informed about free sex from the environment as many as 23 people (46%).

Results of Bivariate Analysis**Table 7. Relationship of access to pornography media with knowledge about free sex in Stikes Mega Rezky Makassar**

Media access	Knowledge				Total		<i>Q</i>
	Good		Less		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Enough	17	34	25	50	42	84	0,250
Less	5	10	3	6	8	16	
Total	22	44	28	47,8	50	100	

Based on Table 7 obtained by respondents of 50 people based on the level of access to pornographic media respondents showed, respondents with sufficient access to pornographic media and have good knowledge as many as 17 people (34%), while the respondent with sufficient access to pornographic media and have less knowledge of 25 people (50%), while respondents based on the level of access to pornographic media are lacking and have good knowledge of 5 people (10%) and respondents with less access to pornographic media and less knowledge of 3 people (6%). From the statistical test using *chi square obtained* the value $p = 0.250$ ($p > \alpha = 0.05$). These results give the meaning that zero hypotheses are accepted or alternative hypotheses are rejected. This means there is no connection between access to pornographic media and knowledge.

Table 8. Relationship of student economic factors with knowledge of free sex in Stikes Mega Rezky Makassar

Economic	Knowledge				Total		Q
	Good		Less		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Enough	14	28	3	6	17	34	0,001
Less	8	16	25	50	33	66	
Total	22	44	28	56	50	100	

Based on Table 8 obtained by respondents of 50 people based on the economic level of respondents showed, the respondents with sufficient economic level and have good knowledge as many as 14 people (28%), while the respondents with sufficient economic level and have less knowledge as many as 3 people (6%), while respondents based on the level of the economy is lacking and has good knowledge as many as 8 people (16%) and respondents with less economic level and less knowledge of 25 people (50%).

From the statistical test using *chi square obtained* the value $p = 0.001$ ($p < \alpha = 0.05$). These results give the meaning that alternative hypotheses are accepted or zero hypotheses are rejected. This means there is a connection between economics and knowledge.

Table 9. Relationship of students environmental factors with knowledge of free sex in Stikes Mega Rezky Makassar

Environment	Knowledge				Total		Q
	Good		Less		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Enough	13	26	14	28	27	54	0,522
Less	9	18	14	28	23	46	
Total	22	44	28	56	50	100	

Based on Table 9 obtained by respondents of 50 people based on the availability of free sex information in the respondent environment, responders with sufficient level of environment and good knowledge as many as 13 people (26%), while the respondent with a sufficient level of environment and have less knowledge as many as 14 people (28%), while respondents based on the level of the environment is lacking and has good knowledge as many as 9 people (18%) and respondents with less environmental level and less knowledge as many as 14 people (28%).

From the statistical test using *chi square obtained* the value $p = 0.522$ ($p > \alpha = 0.05$). These results give the meaning that zero hypotheses are accepted or alternative hypotheses are rejected. This means there is no relationship between the environment and knowledge.

Discussion

Based on the results of the presentation of the data above can be obtained some information about independent variables against dependent variables that will be discussed further below.

Pornography Media Access Relationship with Knowledge of Free Sex

From the results of research that has been done by researchers from 50 respondents, *with statistical test chi square* obtained the value $p = 0.250$ ($p > \alpha = 0.05$). These results give the meaning that zero hypotheses are accepted or alternative hypotheses are rejected. This means no media access to free sex. The mass media and all things pornographic will master the minds of teenagers who are not strong enough to hold their emotional thoughts, because they are not allowed to have actual sex due to norms, customs, laws and also religion. The more often a

person interacts or relates to pornography, the more positively positive the sex will be, and vice versa, and vice versa, if the person rarely interacts with pornography, the more negatively he/she thinks about free sex.

Basically pornographic media has a huge influence on adolescents today, due to the wrong application factor many teenagers are abusing pornographic media so that unhealthy sexual acts occur. Respondents with sufficient media access and good knowledge should be very beneficial for knowledge development. But in this study, the majority of respondents had a lack of knowledge.

This led to the results obtained inversely compared to research previously conducted by Hazah (2007) at SMAN 1 Muntilan showing that there is a positive relationship between pornographic media access to adolescent knowledge of free sex. These results are also inconsistent with research conducted by Supriati and Fikawati (2008) which showed that exposure to pornographic media was the most dominant factor influencing the effects of pornography exposure. Adolescents who had frequent frequency of pornography exposure (more or equal to once a week) were at 5.0 times more at risk of exposure effects compared to adolescents whose frequency of exposure was rare (less than 1 time a week).

This is in line with the current state of Indonesian society which is experiencing a great invasion of various pornographic products in the form of tabloids, magazines, reading books in print, television, radio and especially the free circulation of VCD. Both coming from abroad and self-produced. As a result of research by Yayasan Kita dan Buah Hati during 2005 on 1,705 children in grades 4 to 6 from 134 elementary schools in Jabodetabek, it is known that the media used by children in knowing pornography, 20% is from internet sites. Meanwhile, based on Femina Magazine survey in Jakarta, Depok, Tangerang and Bogor on 1,821 respondents, with 50% more respondents having children under 10 years old, it is known that 80% of parents who keep computers in children's rooms are not or have not installed software that filters pornographic websites on the internet. This can add to one's knowledge of pornographic media.

The low level of knowledge of respondents in this study also made the results obtained in accordance with Rohmahwati (2008), access to mass media, both print (newspapers, magazines, books) and electronics (TV, VCD, Internet), has an influence on adolescents to have pre-nuptial sexual relations. Knowledge of free sex obtained by adolescents from the mass media has not been used for healthy and responsible sexual behavior guidelines. Precisely exposure to sexuality information from mass media (both print and electronic) that tends to be pornographic and pornographic can be a non-educating reference for adolescents. Teenagers who are in a period of curiosity and want to try, will imitate what they see or hear from the mass media. From the data, it can be concluded that not all respondents who have sufficient media access and are either more likely to understand or have knowledge of free sex.

Economic Relationship with Knowledge of Free Sex

The success of a learning activity carried out by each individual is strongly influenced by several factors, which are considered quite influential to the level of knowledge of a person is a socioeconomic factor or factor of economic circumstances. Slameto (1991) explained that: the economic condition of the family is closely related to the children's learning outcomes. Children's needs must be met are: food, clothing, health, and learning facilities such as study rooms, tables, chairs, lighting, books. This learning facility can only be fulfilled if the parents have enough money.

If the child lives in a poor family, the child's needs are not met as a result of which the child's health is less disturbed so that the child's learning is also disturbed. The other result is that the child is always plagued with sadness so that the child feels minder with other friends, this must interfere with the process of increasing knowledge.

From the excerpts revealed by Slameto clearly provides a comparison of the picture between students who are in the lives of parents who are economically capable enough to support or encourage can even refer to the increase in knowledge of a student when compared to students who are in a poor family environment. Students who live in a family environment where their parents can economically meet their needs, because it is undeniable that one that supports the smooth learning process and increase knowledge is if it meets its needs in terms of economics.

From the results of research that has been done by researchers from 50 respondents. From the statistical test using *chi square* obtained the value $p = 0.001$ ($p < \alpha = 0.05$). These results give the meaning that alternative hypotheses are accepted or zero hypotheses are rejected. This means there is a connection between economics and knowledge.

based on the economic level of respondents showed, the respondent with sufficient economic level and good knowledge as many as 14 people (28%), while the respondent with sufficient economic level and have less knowledge as many as 3 people (6%), while respondents based on the economic level of lack and have good knowledge as many as 8 people (16%) and respondents with less economic level and less knowledge of 25 people (50%).

The results in this study are in accordance with the statement of Effendy N (1998) the impact that occurs if the level of economic status is low is a low level of education so it will be difficult to understand the message or information conveyed. The higher the level of education, the easier it is to receive information so that there is also a lot of knowledge possessed (Effendy N, 1998). Education can affect a person as well as behavior of lifestyle, especially in motivating attitudes to participate in health development. (Nursalam & Siti Pariani, 2011). According to Kuncoroningrat (1997) quoted by Nursalam and Siti Pariani (2011), the higher a person's level of education, the easier it is to receive information so that the more knowledge they have. Conversely, poor education will inhibit a person's development towards newly introduced values so that the level of knowledge will be low. From the data it can be concluded that respondents who have less economic status, are also more likely to have less knowledge about free sex

Environmental Relationship with Knowledge of Free Sex

From the results of research was conducted by researchers from 50 respondents. From the statistical test using *chi square* obtained the value $p = 0.522$ ($p > \alpha = 0.05$). These results give the meaning that zero hypotheses are accepted or alternative hypotheses are rejected. This means there is no relationship between the environment and knowledge. based on the availability of free sex information in the respondent's environment, responders with sufficient level of environment and have good knowledge as many as 13 people (26%), while the respondent with sufficient level of environment and have less knowledge as many as 14 people (28%), while respondents based on the level of the environment is lacking and has good knowledge as many as 9 people (18%) and respondents with less environmental level and less knowledge as many as 14 people (28%)

Activities in adolescence often revolve only on school activities and around the business of completing affairs at home, besides they are free, there are no activities. If the free time without this activity is too much, in the teenager will arise the idea to fill his free time with various forms of activities? If the teenager does positive activities, this will not cause problems. However, often teenagers perform pranks that lead to negative things, such as discussing experiences in dating and activities that lead to free sex, peers often consider such activities as a form of showing off and boasting. Not a few teenage teens are plunged into free sex because of the encouragement of classmates who are not suitable. Because is in society, in generally if a person does not follow the lifestyle of members of his group then he will be shunned by his

environment. This act of exile was clearly unsettling to the teenager; eventually they were forced to follow the actions of his friends.

From the data that researchers obtained above we can see more number of respondent who have a less level of knowledge, than the level of knowledge is sufficient, this causes the results of this study is different from the results of research conducted by Sarwono (2002) explained because of the strong emotional bonds and conformity of the group in adolescents, then usually this is often considered as a factor that causes the emergence of bad adolescent behavior. If the teen's peer environment supports free sex, as well as the high conformity of the teen to his peers, then the teen is very likely to have free sex. This not only affects the teenager in relation to her outing, but also affects her social life, school and expectations. The above circumstances are why the conformity of the group is so interesting to be examined in the relationship of the emergence of free sex behavior (free sex).

Also with the results of this study is not in accordance with the results of research conducted by Rahman (2013) based on the research that has been done, there is evidence that the strong influence of group conformity can be the basis of free sex behavior in adolescents. This is also supported by Connolly's statement (in Dusek 1996) which stated that the conformity of the group caused teenagers to learn how to interact with peers of different genders. This usually leads to having sex or not, doing marriage or not, until you want to have children or not. From the data, it can be concluded that not all respondents who have a sufficient level of information availability from the environment, tend to understand or have good knowledge also about free sex.

Research Limitations

The limitations in this study are caused by the following factors; (1) the question used questioners is a common question that may not yet fully give an overview of the knowledge of free sex, (2) Respondents' lack of interest in filling out questionnaires was due to the large number of questionnaires, and (3) Willingness of Students and Students Stikes Mega Rezky Makassar which at the time of research given by the Campus to researchers is very short. So the time spent filling out the questionnaire is very short.

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