

Exploratory Study on the Moral Development of Adolescent Premarital Sex Actors

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Abstract

Premarital sexual behavior among teenagers is getting higher. The low level of moral education and failure in the division of roles, functions, and duties in the family triggers adolescents to behave freely and even violate religious and social norms. This research was conducted to look at the description of moral development and the factors that cause adolescents to have premarital sex. This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological research design with a purposive sampling technique. The research was conducted in Bogor Regency. Respondents in this study were teenage girls and boys and their biological mothers, totaling four people. This study indicates that all participants feel that the moral education they have received so far is not understood and even applied in everyday life. Teenagers have understood premarital sex behavior but have a different interpretation of it. This is due to several factors that cause teenagers to have premarital sex, such as lack of attention from parents, failure of family functions, lack of moral and character education, and environmental influences.

Keywords: adolescent, family, moral, moral education, premarital sex

Abstrak

Perilaku seks pranikah di kalangan remaja semakin tinggi. Rendahnya pendidikan moral serta kegagalan pada pembagian peran, fungsi dan tugas di keluarga menjadi pemicu remaja berperilaku bebas bahkan melanggar norma agama dan norma sosial. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk melihat gambaran perkembangan moral dan faktor penyebab remaja yang melakukan hubungan seks pranikah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan desain penelitian fenomenologis dengan teknik purposive sampling. Penelitian dilakukan di Kabupaten Bogor. Responden dalam penelitian ini yaitu remaja putri dan putra beserta dengan ibu kandung yang berjumlah empat orang. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa seluruh partisipan merasa pendidikan moral yang didapat selama ini tidak dipahami bahkan diterapkan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Remaja telah memahami perilaku seks pranikah, namun memiliki cara memaknai yang berbeda. Hal ini disebabkan beberapa faktor penyebab remaja melakukan seks pranikah, seperti kurang perhatian dari orang tua, kegagalan fungsi keluarga, kurangnya pendidikan moral dan karakter, dan pengaruh lingkungan.

Kata kunci: keluarga, moral, pendidikan moral, remaja, seks pranikah

Introduction

The phenomenon of adolescent life can be seen from the interest and motivation of adolescents. According to Sarwono (2006), sexual behavior is driven by sexual desire with the opposite sex or with oneself. There are various forms of sexual behavior, from feelings of attraction to behavior, making out, and having sex. The Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) 2012 showed that the number of young men aged 15-19 years who had had sexual intercourse was 4.5 percent, while those aged 20-24 years were 14.6 percent. This figure decreased slightly in the 2017 IDHS, where male adolescents aged 15-19 years were at 3.6 percent and aged 20-24 years were around 14.0 percent. There are various reasons for men to have relationships. The three biggest reasons are loving each other with 46.1 percent, curiosity/curiosity as much as 34 percent, and it just happens as much as 15.4 percent (BKKBN, 2018).

According to Bourgeois and Wolfish (1994), adolescents begin to feel the sex drive in themselves; for example, there is an interest in other people and the desire to get sexual satisfaction. Various dynamics that occur, such as the development of reproductive organs that are increasingly mature, can be factors that influence the psychological development of adolescents who begin to like the opposite sex (Ramadhani & Retnowati, 2013). This feeling of attraction can increase to a higher feeling, namely romantic love, an overflow of desire for someone or people who are often called falling in love. In general, attraction to this type then continues with courtship, and ironically many have had premarital sex. Sexual intercourse by adolescents will pose many negative risks such as the risk of sexually transmitted (Kesetyaningsih, Ana, & Sri, 2015), unwanted pregnancy at an early age (Herawati & Marlina, 2007), and moral damage (Winurini, 2019).

Advances and technological developments are also considered to have contributed to free sex behavior (Rumini & Sundari, 2004). Children and teenagers easily access pornographic sites through their gadgets, tabs and iPads (Indrijati, 2017). The impact of pornography is so terrible that it can cause the same brain damage as when you get into a driving accident. Pornography also encourages teenagers to satisfy their lusts through rape or casual sex. According to Fayumi and Agus in Rachman (2014), stated that during this transition period, adolescents experience uncertainty and uncertainty, and get lots of temptations or pulls to do bad and unclear actions.

Adolescents are risk-takers or individuals who like to carry out risky behavior, so for teenagers, free sex is something challenging (Ningrum, 2015). In addition, the influence of the social environment also can increase the risk of adolescents engaging in premarital sex, as in the results of Qomarasari's (2015) research, the majority of adolescents, by 53.6 percent, are influenced by the role of peers. Statistically, 29.1 percent of adolescents have the role of friends. Weaker peers tend to engage in more sexual behavior. Teenagers think that free sex is a challenging thing, an example of risk-taking behavior. In addition, a bad environment and friends also cause teenagers to fall into free sex behavior (Qomarasari, 2015). In addition, adolescents with low self-control are easily swayed, so they are quickly influenced by negative things when hanging out (Ulwan, 2012).

Adolescents' ability to think in the moral dimension (moral reasoning) develops because they begin to see discrepancies and imbalances between their beliefs and the reality around them (Lickona, 1978). Teenagers need to question and reconstruct the mindset with a new "reality." This change often underlies the attitude of "rebellion" of adolescents towards regulations or authorities that have been unanimously accepted

(Smith, 1977). Lickona (1976), suggests that morals are values embedded in individuals towards behavior often carried out by good or bad individuals related to society. Individual moral reasoning affects feelings of regret and guilt. Individuals who are aware and know that the behavior they have done is wrong but because they feel that they have already entered into the behavior cannot avoid and repeat it and individuals who lack control and are responsible for their behavior (Ningrum, 2015).

The phenomenon or behavior of premarital sex is an act related to morals, and to get there, one needs to go through a phase of inner turmoil in moral reasoning. Moral reasoning can occur because of accepting moral values from the social environment such as family, school, and religious groups, which are processed through reasoning, stored in mind and applied in behavior (Lickona, 1976). Based on the above, the morality of an individual can be a significant factor in deviant behaviors that occur in his life, including premarital sexual behavior. The moral is the basis in premarital sex behavior, which affects the high and low value of an attitude of influence on the behavior of not doing things contrary to society's views (Mulyadi, 2018).

Referring to the explanation above, research on the description of moral development and the impact of premarital sex behavior by adolescents is interesting to study. The novelty of this study from previous studies lies in research on the description of the behavior of adolescents who have premarital sex in terms of the moral values held, including the impacts that arise in the stages of adolescent moral development. Therefore, this study examines and analyzes the knowledge, attitudes, behavior, factors that influence premarital sex behavior and their impact on adolescents who have premarital sex.

Methods

Participants

The research method used in this study is qualitative. Qualitative research is object-specific research that cannot be studied statistically or quantitatively (Ghony & Almanshur, 2014). This qualitative research method is a research method that seeks to understand human or social problems by creating a comprehensive picture presented in words, reporting detailed problems from information sources, and carried out in a natural setting (Gunawan, 2013). The location of this research is a vocational high school in Bogor Regency, West Java. The sampling technique used in this study was non-probability sampling using purposive sampling. Four people participated in this study. The four people in this study included two adolescents (one boy and one girl) aged 16 to 19 who had had premarital sex and the two biological mothers of these teenagers. Before conducting interviews, researchers carried out several procedures, such as using informed consent to obtain the willingness and consent of research participants. The consideration for selecting participants was to see how the children and their primary caregivers, namely the mother, interpreted premarital sex by their children.

Measurement

Analytical studies are sampling by detailing the specifics in a unique case, not for a generalization but for collecting as much information as possible can be divided into two, individual analytical studies and group analysis studies (Moleong, 2019). The unit of analysis used in this study is an individual analysis because it wants to know how the description of moral development impacts each respondent who has had premarital sex.

Data collection techniques in this study were used to interview and observation techniques. The data collection method used in this research is semi-structured interviews. This type of interview is included in the in-depth interview category, which in its implementation is freer when compared to structured interviews. Interviews still use interview guidelines that contain questions, but the interviewer can ask questions freely or not according to the order of questions that have been made (Satori & Komariah, 2009). The second data collection technique is an observation by Satori & Komariah (2009) is the observation of an object under study either directly or indirectly to obtain data that must be collected in the research. Through observation, the respondent's physical appearance, emotional expression, speech, body language, and other non-verbal aspects can be seen during the data collection process. All observations will be recorded in the notes field written after the complete interview process.

Analysis

This study uses the analytical technique of (Strauss & Corbin, 2003). This analysis technique is divided into open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. In the open coding stage, details, testing, comparisons, conceptualization, and categorization of written data from verbatim and field notes are carried out to look for all possible meanings that arise. This open coding process includes transcription, labeling phenomena, finding and naming categories, and compiling categories based on their characteristics and dimensions. In the axial coding stage, the researcher links categories based on the findings obtained at the open coding stage. Categories are grouped into major themes in the selective coding stage, including linking the core category to other categories. Elimination or reduction of categories that do not answer the focus of research. The next step is to write down the results of the categories, which are then linked to previous research.

According to Moleong (2019), in qualitative research, the findings can be valid if there is no difference between what is reported by the researcher and what actually happened to the object under study. In this study, the data credibility test was carried out using the following triangulation methods. Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data that uses something else. There are three types of triangulations, namely:

- a. **Source Triangulation Source**
Triangulation is used to test the credibility of the data by checking the data obtained from several sources. Source triangulation in this study was carried out by taking information from *significant others* from each research respondent. In this study, triangulation of sources was carried out by interviewing the research respondents' counseling guidance teachers and friends.
- b. **Triangulation Technique**
The triangulation technique is used to test the credibility of the data, which is done by checking the data to the same source with different techniques. Triangulation techniques in this study were carried out through observation and interviews. In this study, technical triangulation was carried out to see if there were similarities between what was said by the respondent and the expression shown by the respondent.
- c. **Time Triangulation Time**
Triangulation is carried out to test the credibility of the data, which can be done by checking carried out in different times and situations. In this study, time

triangulation was carried out to see the consistency of respondents in conveying something in different periods.

Findings

Four participants became the data source in this study, namely two teenagers who had had premarital sex and two of the teenagers' biological mothers. Furthermore, the first teenager will be referred to as P1, the second teenager is referred to as P2, the biological mother of the first teenager is referred to as P3, and the second teenager's biological mother is referred to as P4. Based on the interviews and observations, here are five things that focus on this research which will be described as follows.

Knowledge of Premarital Sex Behavior

Interview results showed that participants understood what premarital sex was. However, each participant's understanding is different. Participant P1 defined premarital sex as follows:

Table 1. Coding knowledge about premarital sex behavior

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding			
	Theme		Category	
(P1): <i>"Premarital sexual behavior is sexual intercourse carried out by those who are not married"</i>	Knowledge about premarital sex behavior	about sexual behavior	Knowledge about premarital behavior	about sex
(P2): <i>"Premarital sexual behavior is sexual activity carried out by both men and women. For me it's natural, because each one really needs each other, and this can also be linked to mutual love."</i>	Knowledge about premarital sex behavior	about sexual behavior	Knowledge about premarital behavior	about sex
(P3): <i>"Pre-marital sex behavior occurs because of negligent parental control and supervision and does not provide strict supervision of children, there are times when I am close to my children but there are times when I do not pay much attention to the condition of my children because of work and the wrong friendship environment"</i>	Knowledge about premarital behavior in adolescents	about sexual behavior in adolescents	Knowledge about premarital behavior in adolescents	about sexual behavior in adolescents
	Parenting for teenagers		Parenting for adolescents and sex education in the family	

Table 1. Coding knowledge about premarital sex behavior (cont...)

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P4): " Pre-marital sex behavior is carried out because it is consensual and both teenagers understand what sex is and are curious, this is because parents do not strictly control the friendship and behavior of children outside because of limited time and energy, and teenagers do not feel comfortable just being at home. . It's wrong if too restrained children can be wild but given freedom is also wild "	Knowledge about premarital behavior in adolescents Parenting for teenagers	Knowledge about premarital behavior in adolescents Parenting for adolescents and sex education in the family

Adolescent Attitudes to Premarital Sex Behavior Sex

Outside of marriage shows a lack of responsibility and creates new problems that cause physical and psychosocial disorders in humans. The danger of abortion is the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, the destruction of marriage, and the unclear lineage. Family life colored by secularistic values and freedom will only destroy the family order and give birth to the farthest generation from the foundations of religion.

Adolescent attitudes towards premarital sexual behavior based on the results obtained from P1 and P2 are accepting attitudes towards premarital sex behavior. Participants consider premarital sex behavior as a form of love, so it is difficult to refuse the partner's invitation to have premarital sex. Nevertheless, participants also felt sorry after having premarital sex with their partners. P1 and P2 expressed their opinions as follows:

Table 2. Coding of adolescent attitudes towards premarital sex behavior

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P1): "I had premarital sex because I really love my boyfriend, even though I know this is wrong but when I'm with him it's hard to refuse his invitation. In the end I regretted it and realized that what I did was unacceptable and could bring disgrace to my family. I also realized that my boyfriend didn't love me, he was just using me."	Attitude (pro) to accept premarital sex behavior Feeling sorry Hard to refuse	Accepting attitude (pro) towards premarital sex behavior Emotion regulation is still developing

Table 2. Coding of adolescent attitudes towards premarital sex behavior (cont...)

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P2): <i>"For me, it's natural, as a form of mutual love for each partner. But there is a feeling of regret because I have used my boyfriend to vent my lust but I also can't control my lust"</i>	Attitude (pro) to accept premarital sex behavior Feeling sorry Expression of love	Attitude (pro) to accept premarital sex behavior. Emotion regulation is still developing

Premarital Sexual Behavior among Teenagers

Based on interviews with participants regarding premarital sex behavior in adolescents, adolescent participants (P1 and P2) revealed that they had premarital sex at home in a quiet situation, and no one was around. When having premarital sex, participants said that their partners did not use safety devices or condoms. In addition, P1 revealed that sometimes they feel worried about getting pregnant if their menstruation is late.

Table 3. Coding of premarital sexual behavior

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P1): <i>"The first time I had sex with my boyfriend at our friend's house and at that time no one was around, he took me to my room and it just happened. After coming home from school at one of my friends' houses, the condition was the same. Every time she did it she didn't wear safety gear and I was worried about getting pregnant because I was late for my period. When my period was late, I told my girlfriend but she seemed scared too."</i>	Pre-marital sex behavior for the first time Feelings of worry because the partner does not use protection (condoms) during intercourse Feeling unprepared if something unwanted (pregnancy) happens	Premarital sexual behavior in adolescents Teenagers' unpreparedness and worries in case of pregnancy outside of marriage
(P2): <i>"I don't remember when I had premarital sex for the first time, the only thing I remember was that it was with my boyfriend and it was done at my house when my parents weren't at home (working), then every time I changed my partner I got used to having premarital sex with my partner. new ones, sometimes use condoms every time or not at all"</i>	Teenage premarital sex behavior Accustomed to having premarital sex with a boyfriend (partner) Sometimes use protection (condoms) or not	Teenage premarital sex behavior Undeveloped moral reasoning due to inappropriate environment and upbringing

Table 3. Coding of premarital sexual behavior (cont...)

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P3): <i>"I am disappointed and surprised to hear that my son is like that (having premarital sex) which I know he is a good child and has never fought his parents. Indeed, this last girlfriend I do not know, I have only heard of my son is close to the opposite sex but not been brought home. It's very sad, but I also realize that my husband and I have shortcomings that have made my child like this."</i>	Feelings of disappointment and shock at the facts received Defense mechanism by denying accepted facts Accept the situation sadly then do some introspection as a parent	The impact of adolescent premarital sexual behavior on the family Psychological process in accepting reality that does not match expectations
(P4): <i>"Shocked and disappointed, but what can you do? In the future, we (parents) will be more careful and take care of our children so it doesn't happen again."</i>	Feelings of disappointment and shock at the facts received Doing introspection as a parent	The impact of adolescent premarital sexual behavior on the family Psychological process in accepting reality that does not match expectations

From the parents' point of view, P3 and P4 were shocked and disappointed that they received premarital sex. P3 felt that she could not accept the facts and tried to deny them. Nevertheless, after that, P3 tried to accept the situation sadly and then self-introspection as a parent. Like P3, P4 also felt shocked and disappointed that her child had had premarital sex but was more resigned because it had already happened. After that, P4 self-introspected as a parent and tried to be more careful.

Factors Causing Premarital Sex Behavior Sex

Outside of marriage shows a lack of responsibility and creates new problems that cause physical and psychosocial disorders in humans. The danger of abortion, the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, the destruction of the institution of marriage, and the unclear lineage. Disharmonious family life, lack of religious education, and individual attitudes often lead to harmful attitudes and behaviors, especially premarital sex behavior rampant among teenagers.

Based on the results of interviews, it was found that three factors led to premarital sex in adolescents, namely as follows.

Parents' attention

There are differences in the perception of adolescent respondents with respondents' mothers regarding the attention given and received by respondents. This illustrates that the interaction between mother and child is not dyadic or two-way. The different perceptions each participant conveyed also illustrate the existence of symbols in communication that cannot be appropriately received according to the intent of the sender of the message. From the data that the researchers collected, the results of interviews

regarding parental attention to premarital sex behavior among adolescents were obtained, as expressed by the following participants.

Table 4. Coding of factors causing premarital sex behavior - parent's attention

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P1): <i>"Mommy and Daddy usually know who I go with and we have a pretty close relationship. But my father is rarely at home because he works extra. But indeed, I am closer to my father than to Mamah, but with my current girlfriend, my parents don't know."</i>	Feeling closer to Dad	Children's perception of closeness and comfort with parents
	The role of the father at home is not optimal because of work	The lack of attention that dad gives because he works out of town and rarely comes home
	Hiding relationship with a boyfriend from parents	Lack of control in the upbringing of teenagers
(P2): <i>"My parents don't talk to me too often, daddy is busy trading and mama sometimes helps sometimes at home, I prefer to gather and chat with my friends outside than my family at home"</i>	There is no closeness built between the respondent and their parents	The child's perception of parents feels that there is no emotional closeness
	Parents busy trading	Lack of attention from parents because they are busy trading
	Prefer to hang out with friends than with family	More comfortable spending time with friends
(P3): <i>"P1 is a good child, my husband and I always try to give attention even though we are working. But I do admit that since my mother was sick and needed to be hospitalized, I didn't focus on paying attention to my children because I had to go back and forth from Cibinong to Jakarta and even then, only a few times, the rest I mostly accompanied my late mother. In the hospital, until he died. Since then, I feel that my son (P1) has changed and often comes home late without telling me where he is going and with whom."</i>	Parents feel they have given their teens the attention they need	Parents feel that enough attention is given to their children
	There is a "gap" in the mother's care that is not optimal because he has to take care of a sick grandmother	The existence of communication that is not two-way "dyadic" in the pattern of mother and child relationship
	Mother feels a change in behavior in her child	

Table 4. Coding of factors causing premarital sex behavior - parent's attention (cont...)

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P4): <i>"In my opinion, we (parents) are quite close to our children even though we are busy trading, but yes, teenagers are happy to hang out with their friends rather than at home. Maybe he is too late at home, but we like to talk too, but not often."</i>	Parents feel close to their children Giving freedom of association to their children	Parents feel that enough attention is given to their children Provide freedom without restrictions and rules and attention from parents.

The expression conveyed by P1 shows that the participant is close to his parents but relatively closed with his current girlfriend when doing premarital sex. In contrast to P2, who is not close to his parents because her parents are busy working, she is closer to her friends. P3 revealed that the attention given to their children was reduced, which causes changes in children's attitudes towards their parents, and they often come home late without notifying their parents. It is different from P3, who was initially close to the child and then felt less close because of the parent's lack of attention. P4 feels that she is pretty close to his children even though she is busy and understands that teenagers prefer to hang out with friends their age.

Impact of Technology

Based on the information provided by the four participants, it can be concluded that technology without commitment and rules from parents will be easily misused for activities that teenagers should not get. Easily accessible harmful content provides knowledge of "sex," which is not accompanied by responsibility and moral reasoning through discussions with parents. This is a trigger for teenagers to take shortcuts in understanding the meaning of "sex easily." The results of the interview regarding the impact of technology on premarital sexual behavior as revealed by the participants are:

Table 5. Coding of factors causing premarital sex behavior - technology

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P1): <i>"I found out about premarital sex from social media, starting from junior high school together with my friends and then starting to look for myself on several social media"</i>	Knowing about "sex" from social media since middle school. Starting with looking for info with friends and then looking for it yourself.	The negative impact of using technology. There is a process of imitating from the environment then starting to look for yourself.

Table 5. Coding of factors causing premarital sex behavior – technology (cont...)

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P2): <i>"I join a lot of WA (WhatsApp) groups which provide information related to accessing to adult videos (porn), and it is easy to find these things (sex) through social media"</i>	Join an adult group on social media to access pornography.	The negative impact of technology.
	Easy access to pornography for teens without supervision.	Lack of supervision and regulation from parents on social media and technology.
(P3): <i>"It's safe now that everything is easy to access, including technology. We parents can't always check our children's cellphones. It's just that I limit the credit, but our son always has a way by trading or helping us work so he can get pocket money which he then buys for credit"</i>	Technology makes work easier.	The positive impact of technology.
	Credit is limited as a form of parental rules.	Parental care is adjusted to the times and development of adolescents.
	Children have their own way to get credit.	
(P4): <i>"We have tried to limit the use of our children's gadgets, but they can always easily access negative things, we admit that we don't really control what our children access because their cellphones are locked (locked with a password) so we can't see it, if we want to see he likes to be angry and leaves the house"</i>	Parental efforts to limit the use of gadgets (technology).	Parental care is adjusted to the times and development of adolescents.
	Lack of knowledge and ability of parents to "block" negative access.	
	Parenting more succumb to children.	

P1 knew about premarital sex through social media since junior high school with friends and then started to find out independently. Not much different from P1, P2 found out about premarital sex through social media in the form of WA groups to access adult videos or porn. Parents also admit that technology and social media are straightforward to access, but parental control is still lacking for children. For example, P3 limits credit, but the child always has a way to earn extra money. While P4, using a method by limiting the use of gadgets and controlling it is still lacking because the cell phone is locked, so parents cannot arbitrarily open it.

Religious Education

Based on the interviews regarding education about religious values, does it have a relationship with premarital sexual behavior by teenagers? Participants expressed their opinions and experiences as a child up to now. From the information provided by participants, it can be seen that religious education is not carried out and applied in everyday life, only knowing and knowing (moral knowing) but not being applied (moral acting). In addition, the role of parents as the first madrasa (religious school) for their children seems to lack guidance in implementing religious education and religious values at home.

Table 6. Coding of factors causing premarital sex behavior - religious education

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P1): <i>“When I was little, I didn't take kindergarten classes but took Koran classes at the mosque near my house, and I felt happy when I was little. I also know that what I did was wrong in the eyes of religion. I'm sorry.... Even though there are recitation activities and congregational prayers at school, I rarely attend, and usually, I am in the canteen with friends.”</i>	Participated in religious activities as a child.	Moral reasoning is given from an early age.
	Acknowledging that the act committed is a sin and wrong because it is not in accordance with religious directives.	Moral feelings are still developing. Religious education is no longer a major concern.
	Rarely participates in religious activities when he is a teenager.	
(P2): <i>“When I was little, I used to go to church on Sundays and take worship classes afterwards, but that was only until the 3rd grade of elementary school (elementary school). After that there were no more worship activities that I participated in. I also rarely go to church, sometimes I go not because I like to come home late at night and can't get up early to worship at church”</i>	Participated in religious activities as a child.	Instilling moral knowing through religious activities.
	Rarely participates in religious activities when she is a teenager.	Religious education is no longer a major concern.
(P3): <i>“When I was little, I didn't send P1 to kindergarten because there was no money, the fee was only enough for a religious school in the mosque, and I thought it was good to introduce religion from a young age. But I don't really apply the habit of reciting the Quran and praying in congregation, if now (teenagers) there are no other activities besides school, we don't have any money for that. And his prayers are really lazy lately.”</i>	Lack of funds makes parents choose to send their children to religious schools (ngaji) in mosques	Inadequate economic conditions
	The habit of worship the child has acquired is not continued at home.	Parenting does not apply moral feeling and moral acting in daily application
	Currently, there are no religious activities that their children follow	Lack of supervision and provision of faith for children
(P4): <i>“Since childhood, P2 is very happy when we invite us to church for worship and join worship classes together, but nowadays she likes it or not if we invite us to worship to church, there are reasons”</i>	When I was little, my parents always invited their children to worship in church	Parents teach moral education through religious activities
	Religious activities in the church are no longer carried out for various reasons given by children	Lack of supervision and provision of faith for children

P1's childhood received religious instruction, but he rarely participates in religious activities at school. Likewise, with P2, when she was a child, she participated in religious activities, but she has rarely participated in religious activities since the 3rd grade of elementary school. P3 admits that P1 learns the Koran in the mosque. Still, this habit is not applied in the family or at home, so it is only limited to knowledge without any application at home, and the bigger, the lazier to carry out worship. Not much different from P3, P4 also revealed that P2 is getting more difficult to invite to participate in religious activities at church.

Impact of Premarital Sex Behavior Premarital

Sex even changes Change of partner (free sex) causes disgrace and disturbs the peace of life further. For that, teenagers should know the dangers and recognize the dangers of premarital relationships and free sex before they are done. Premarital sex and free sex, especially among teenagers, are perilous for mental (psychic), physical, and future development. Some of the main dangers of premarital sexual behavior among adolescents include creating bad memories, pregnancy; abortion and infanticide; Spread of disease; and addiction. The results of interviews that the author has conducted relating to the various impacts that arise from premarital sex behavior among adolescents are as follows:

Table 7. Coding of Impact premarital sex behavior

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P1): <i>"I have felt a lot of impacts, ma'am, ranging from shame, anxiety because of fear of getting pregnant, worrying about not having a future, and not being trusted again with the family if you go out alone. To this day, I still remember my mistakes and it's hard to make amends"</i>	Negative emotions dominate, especially shame and high anxiety Regret the actions that make the family disappointed and embarrassed	Negative emotions dominate Understanding the impact of premarital sex
(P2): <i>"The impact is a shame and unhealthy, and women are also ashamed of their friends and family"</i>	Negative emotions dominate, especially shame and high anxiety	Negative emotions dominate
(P3): <i>"The impact for us is that we are now stricter in monitoring P1 and becoming closer to P1. Because actually, AA is a good boy, he has never disappointed me, and this is the first time I have let him down. We are ashamed as parents, but fortunately, this was quickly discovered, unlike his cousin who got pregnant when he was still in 3rd grade of junior high school"</i>	Doing introspection, especially caring for children Negative emotions dominate, especially shame and high anxiety Worries about pregnancy outside of marriage	Changes in parenting attitudes towards children Negative emotions dominate Understanding the bad effects of premarital sex

Table 7. Coding of Impact premarital sex behavior (cont...)

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P4): "Must be disappointed, ma'am, no parent wants their child to have this behavior (premarital and free sex). Shame also with family and neighbors if things happen that are not desirable (pregnancy, abortion)"	Negative emotions dominate, especially shame and disappointment with children	Negative emotions dominate

Efforts to Prevent Premarital Sexual Behavior

Based on interview data about what efforts can be made to prevent premarital sexual behavior and leave deviant acts based on religion and social norms, the following are the results of the four participants:

Table 8. Coding of efforts to prevent premarital sexual behavior

Transcription	Open & Selective Coding	
	Theme	Category
(P1): "Always be close to family and worship to strengthen faith and learn from existing mistakes so as not to repeat the same mistakes"	Back to the family to get love and affection Promise not to repeat the same mistake	Back with family Promise not to repeat
(P2): "Not joining the wrong friends, participating in religious activities and no longer looking for it on social media"	Avoid promiscuity and do not join misleading social media groups Back to religious activities	Avoid promiscuity through social media Return to religious activities to strengthen faith
(P3): "We will always monitor P1 by bringing us closer to Allah SWT and always paying attention so that he (P1) does not seek attention out there"	Back to remembering God Paying attention to children	Return to religious activities to strengthen faith Paying attention to children
(P4): "Back home with family again, I don't often spend time outside with friends who have a bad influence. Participate in religious activities or help parents trade so that they do not easily think in a negative direction"	Back to family Stay away from friends who are a bad influence	Back to family Avoid unhealthy friendships and lead to negative things

P1 believes that efforts to prevent sexual behavior premarital are closer to family and religion. Meanwhile, P2 argues that efforts that can be made to prevent premarital sexual behavior are to avoid bad friends, approach religion, and not access it on social media. From parents' point of view, namely P3 and P4, the opinion that efforts can be made to prevent premarital sexual behavior is to draw closer to Allah and give more attention to children.

Discussion

Premarital sex is a taboo subject in Indonesian society. Knowledge related to premarital sex is very important, especially for teenagers, because teenagers are curious. Based on the study results, the knowledge of premarital sex possessed by adolescents and their parents has a slightly different point of view. Djamba (2013) defines premarital sex as a sexual activity carried out by individuals before marriage. Adolescents who have better knowledge of premarital sex are less likely to engage in premarital sex (Kirby, Laris, & Rolleri, 2007). In this adolescent period, Rahardjo et al. (2017) explained that the number of first sexual relations was carried out in adolescence until college. Sexual relations carried out by adolescents are more concerned with the use of contraceptives (Rahyani, Utarini, Wilopo & Hakimi, 2017).

Regarding teenagers' attitudes towards premarital sex, there are personal and social aspects. In this study, adolescents engage in premarital sex for mutual love and consider premarital sex as a form of love for their partner. This illustrates personal acceptance of premarital sex (Pricyilia, 2012). In contrast, social attitudes are attitudes that occur because of social norms and rules in society. This behavior is reflected in respondents whose attitude is that they accept premarital sexual behavior but the social environment in society forbids and even considers sin so that respondents adjust their attitudes to the attitudes expected by their social environment (Anggiani, Hernawaty, & Widiyanti, 2020). In general, the environment expects someone who achieves a higher level of moral reasoning to exhibit higher moral behavior. Kohlberg (1976), states that high moral reasoning is needed in acting morally in a good way. One cannot follow moral principles if one does not understand or believe in them. The moral stage is not the only determinant of moral behavior, but there are other factors such as social agreement, perception of risk, and interest inequality but Kohlberg believes that the moral stage is a good predictor of behavior (Pricyilia, 2012).

Sexual behavior can be defined as behavior driven by a sexual desire both with the opposite sex (Blanc & Way, 1998). This behavior varies from feelings of attraction to dating, making out, and having sex (Amrillah, 2006). Premarital sex behavior among adolescents in this study found that adolescents had premarital sex in calm conditions, without anyone, and did so without safety. These findings align with the research conducted by Mangando et al. (2014) which explains that adolescents tend to have sexual relations with their partners without using safety devices in their friends' boarding houses, homes, and other quiet places. A quiet place will make teenagers engage in deviant behavior, such as sex (Setiabudi et al., 2021).

After having sexual intercourse, teenagers feel afraid and worried about the possibility of pregnancy. In line with Sari and Taviv's (2010) findings, immediately after having sexual relations outside of marriage, adolescents feel ashamed, afraid of getting pregnant, afraid of being found out by others, and feeling guilty. These feelings will usually continue to be felt by teenagers after having sex. In addition, teenagers do not

remember the first time they had sex because every time they changed partners, they would continue to have premarital sex, whether with safety devices or not. The results of Sari and Taviv's (2010) research also explained that even though the awareness of sin and want to stop such a relationship continues to emerge, teenagers feel that they have given up everything to continue their premarital sexual behavior. Therefore, it is important to develop religious attitudes in adolescents because religiosity is also one of the factors related to sexual behavior (Migiana & Desiningrum, 2015). Religion will form a certain set of morals and beliefs in a person. Good religious appreciation tends to display behavior that follows norms and always tries to internalize religious teachings in their daily behavior (Puspitasari, 2006).

In this study, factors causing premarital sexual behavior include attention from parents, technological advances, peer influence, and religious understanding. Teenagers feel that they still have gaps in communicating with their parents so that many things are covered up, including related to partners who have premarital sex with them. Sari and Taviv's (2010) explained that parent-adolescent communication has a significant relationship with adolescent sexual behavior. Furthermore, Fitriani et al. (2019) explained that parents do not provide sexuality education to their teenagers and still consider it taboo to talk about sex. Advances in technology without commitment and rules from parents will be easily diverted for activities that teenagers should not get. Due to a large amount of untrue sexuality information, it is necessary to formulate their sexuality education to clearly distinguish between sexuality education which includes religious values and sexuality education which is secular or not based on religious values.

In this study, adolescents admitted that they received sex-related information from social media and had access to pornographic sites from these media. This is in line with Lubis (2017), the internet technology is the most widely used medium for disseminating pornography. Furthermore, adolescents exposed to pornography are more likely to have risky sexual behavior (premarital sex) than adolescents who are slightly exposed to pornography. The results of the research Mahmudah et al. (2016) also found that risky sexual behavior is more common in adolescents who get high exposure from sexual information sources. Migiana and Desiningrum (2015) explain that the widespread circulation of pornographic videos and the ease of internet access about sex makes it easier for teenagers to get information about sexuality. It was also explained that teenagers accustomed to viewing pornography will easily engage in premarital sexual relations and can become victims or perpetrators of sexual violence. Purnama (2020) explained that before having premarital sex, teenagers are often invited to watch pornographic films by their partners. Sari and Taviv's (2010) findings also show that the frequency of exposure to pornographic media in adolescents is related to adolescent sexual behavior. In this study, young men admitted to having premarital sex because pornographic media influenced them.

Peers are also a factor in adolescent premarital sexual behavior. Sexual behavior of close friends is the most dominant factor influencing premarital sexual behavior (Azinar, 2013). Sari and Taviv's (2010) explained that premarital sex is commonplace and has become a habit of their friends so that teenagers feel that premarital sex behavior that they do with their partners is normal. This is supported by the results of Migiana & Desiningrum (2015) which explains that teenagers' friendship circles have considered sexual relations as normal because their friends also have premarital sex.

The impact of premarital sexual behavior felt by teenagers includes causing disgrace, disturbing the peace of life, worrying about not having a future, and much more.

These findings align with Migiana and Desiningrum (2015) research that adolescents' impact after engaging in premarital sex is addiction, even though they feel disturbed and distance themselves from God. Widyastuti (2009) added that free sex could make teenagers pregnant out of wedlock, drop out of school, early marriage, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, and death.

Limitations in this study are in terms of research participants. Participants in this study only included teenagers and their parents, so it was not comprehensive because it did not examine from the point of view of other parties such as teachers or the government. In addition, the lack of methods used to explain more deeply the phenomenon of adolescent premarital sexual behavior so that it can only be explored from the results of in-depth interviews and observations.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

Adolescents and their parents have sufficient knowledge regarding premarital sexual behavior but have different perspectives in interpreting it. In attitude, teenagers who have had premarital sex argue that their behavior is a form of love for their partner, so it is difficult to refuse when invited to have premarital sex. However, teenagers feel sorry after doing this and worry about getting pregnant.

Factors that cause the emergence of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents are the failure of roles, functions, and family duties that trigger adolescents to behave freely and even violate norms. In addition, the lack of moral and character education and the influence of social media are also factors that cause this premarital sex behavior. Two efforts can prevent premarital sexual behavior, namely internal and external. Internally, which must instill in oneself the importance of maintaining religious, family and social norms and growing (self-control) self-control and self-esteem. Externally, support from family (parents) is very important, namely by applying positive discipline given with love and affection, creating a religious and stable living environment. In addition, from friends who have positive activities and can advise teenagers.

Recommendation

This study shows that the factors that cause adolescents to have premarital sex are lack of attention from parents, low moral education and character of adolescents, environmental influences, and social media influence. Therefore, parents need to give more attention and supervision to teenagers in associating with their environment. Furthermore, teenagers need to be aware of their responsibilities as the nation's successors and fortify themselves by deepening their religious knowledge and seeking a positive environment. Future research recommends carrying out additional methods such as reviewing documents from various sources and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to enrich the information on this topic.

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