CATEGORIZATION OF ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR TRENDS

Amir Mahrudin¹, Megan Asri Humaira¹, Asmil Ilyas¹
¹Djuanda University
Corresponding Author Email address: megan.asri@unida.ac.id

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to determine the factors that cause behavioral deviations sexual adolescents and categorize these deviations which can then be prevented through a religious approach. The research method used is field research in the Jabodetabek area at adolescence, especially junior high school adolescents. Data collection techniques used include observation and questionnaire distribution. The results showed that the tendency of adolescent sexual behavior in general can be said to have healthy sexual behavior with a percentage of 81.81% of 681 respondents. This condition, of course, needs guidance in a systematic, logical, integrated and sustainable manner, so that youth, as the nation's future generation, can grow and develop optimally and have good character.

Keywords: adolescent characters; deviation; adolescent sexual behavior.

1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescent sexual behavior deviations in Indonesia are currently in a dangerous condition, even can be said in the emergency situation lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LBGT) and other sexual behavior deviations. If there is no systematic, logical, preventive control sustainable educational institutions as agents social of change, it will giving birth to chaos in the behavior of the future generations whose personality traits are damaged. As a result, the nation's future will lose the quality of its nation's generation.

The indication can be seen from the survey data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), as published in the Daily Republika 23/12/2014 edition which explains that in 12 big cities with a sample of 4726 students (SMP-SMA) about teenage sexual behavior, namely doing oral sex, genital stimulation, petting and kissing 93.7%, watching porn movies 97%, 62.7% lost virginity, even 21.2% abortion. KPAI also indicated that 26% of junior high school students who watched pornographic films and the like committed sexual crimes. The KPAI survey also in the period 2010-2011 showed that out of 2818 children in Jabodetabek, 67% were addicted to pornography. They see 22% from internet sites and people's entertainment, 17% view from games, 12% from TV shows, and 6% from HP. Meanwhile, sexual violence and bullying both at school and outside of school continues to occur repeatedly. It is predicted that cases like this will continue to increase in the future, so it must be a serious concern of office holders in this country (Tanjung, 2017) because the victims are generally teenagers who are the successor of the nation.

Adolescents are a period of seeking self-identity that is vulnerable to outside influences. If adolescence grows and develops without guidance, it will become personal as a result of interaction with the social environment. If the social environment is good, he will be a good person. If it is
bad, then he will become a bad person who is devoid of God's values, barbaric, immoral, selfish, and will grow according to his instinctive tendencies (Gunarsa, 2008). This will endanger the future of the nation's qualified generation. Therefore, a touch of religious behavior for critical and dynamic adolescents is needed to fulfill their desires youthful (Daradjat, 1988).

The purpose of this study is to determine the factors that cause sexual behavior deviations adolescents and categorize these deviations which can then be prevented through a religious approach. Meanwhile, the reason for the research being carried out on adolescents, especially junior high school adolescents in Jabodetabek, among others, adolescence, including the transitional period where the age and age of students are still floating between the world of children and adolescents. This requires guidance during its development, so that it is hoped that the deviation of adolescent sexual behavior will not be carried away due to the bad influence of the environment. In addition, at this age, in terms of intellectual, emotional, spiritual, social, moral and responsibility development, they experience "ups and downs" so that if they are left alone, this period will run according to feelings and the environment that will affect them. This will be dangerous for the development of its character, as the future generation of the nation (Hasibuan, 2010).

2. METHODS

The research method used is quantitative methods (Prasetyo & Jannah, 2019), where data collection is carried out by systematic observation (Yusuf, 2016). This means that when conducting observations in the field using research instruments, namely closed questionnaires distributed in five regions, namely Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi. The questionnaire was distributed to junior high school youth with a total of 681 respondents. The youth filled out a questionnaire by answering questions and choosing answers that had been provided.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

Categorize adolescent sexual behavior tendencies based on questionnaire data into three categories, namely category I (adolescents with healthy behavior), category II (adolescents who tend to deviate sexual behavior), and category III (adolescents who deviate sexual behavior). The results of the questionnaire illustrate that the tendency of adolescent sexual behavior from a total of 681 respondents for the Jakarta area is included in the category of healthy adolescent sexual behavior, 72%, 28% unhealthy, 0% unhealthy, while for the Bogor area it includes healthy adolescent sexual behavior 92 %, 7% less healthy, 1% unhealthy. As for the Depok area, healthy adolescent sexual behavior is 94.73%, 4.73% unhealthy, and 0.54% unhealthy. Meanwhile, for the Tangerang region, the healthy sexual behavior of adolescents was 63.39%, 12.78% unhealthy, and
0.75% unhealthy, while the Bekasi area had 86.47% healthy sexual behavior, 36.61% unhealthy, and unhealthy ones 0%.

The overall percentage of results from a total of 681 respondents from the five regions is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1 illustrates that the tendency of adolescent sexual behavior in the areas of Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi can be categorized as healthy adolescent sexual behavior 81.81%, unhealthy adolescent sexual behavior 17.73%, and unhealthy sexual behavior and tends to deviate 0.45%.

3.2. Discussion

According to Sarwono (2003), sexual behavior is any behavior that is driven by sexual desire, whether done alone, with the opposite sex or the same sex without any religious ties. According to Mu'tadin (2002), healthy and adaptive sexual behavior is carried out in a private place in a legal bond, whereas premarital sexual behavior is sexual behavior that is carried out without going through a formal marriage process according to the law or according to religion and belief respectively, respectively. Sexual behavior is behavior that involves physically touching limbs between men and women who have reached the stage of intimate relationships, which is usually done by married couples (Amirudin et al., 1998). Premarital sexual behavior is sexual behavior that is carried out without going through an official marriage process according to the law or according to the religion and belief of each individual. So, sexual behavior is the urge or desire to have sexual intercourse as a satisfaction of human nature that is bestowed by Allah SWT which needs to be directed properly and correctly. It's just that in fact, there are humans who channel their nature properly and correctly according to the prevailing values and norms, but there are also those who deviate from their nature.
Adolescent sexual behavior is the sexual urge of adolescents as the satisfaction of their nature which is bestowed by Allah SWT which needs to be channeled properly and correctly and does not deviate from the prevailing values and norms. Based on the research results, adolescent sexual behavior can be divided into three categories, namely 1) healthy adolescent sexual behavior, 2) unhealthy adolescent sexual behavior, and 3) unhealthy or deviant sexual behavior of adolescents.

1. **Healthy Adolescent Sexual Behavior Healthy**
   adolescent sexual behavior is the sexual behavior of adolescents who can control themselves from deviant behavior and have a correct understanding of their sexuality based on the values and norms they adhere to. Healthy adolescent sexual behavior has the following characteristics;
   a. Having firm beliefs about the values and norms of his religion. This is because religion provides a reference for what is allowed and prohibited to do.
   b. Not having a boyfriend or girlfriend but can avoid deviant sexual behavior. It's just that in general, if you have a boyfriend, the tendency leads to unhealthy sexual behavior, even sexual deviations;
   c. Have good and correct knowledge about sexual behavior;
   d. Have peers who are pious and have good character and get along well and properly;
   e. Having a harmonious, communicative family, and understands the growth and development, maturity and needs of adolescents;
   f. Environmental systems that are healthy and conducive to growth and development, such as a healthy family environment, school and community environment, healthy social media, healthy friends, and so on.

2. **Unhealthy Adolescent Sexual Behavior Unhealthy**
   adolescent sexual behavior is adolescent sexuality behavior that can control himself from behavior that tends to deviate from his nature and has a poor and correct understanding of his sexuality behavior based on the values and norms he adheres to. The indicators are as follows.
   a. Dating, because by dating the opportunity to commit other sexuality deviations will be wide open.
   b. Fantasy girlfriend
   c. Holding and touching hands /mushafahah
   d. Hugging as an expression of love
   e. Kissing is a form of expressing love that is considered normal by those who are dating.

   Although by some people it is still considered normal for the things above, these things are considered unhealthy to do, because it will open up opportunities for other sexual deviations.
3. Unhealthy or Deviant Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Unhealthy or deviant sexual behavior of adolescents is the sexual behavior of adolescents who cannot control themselves from their desire so that they behave deviantly from their nature and do not have a good and correct understanding of the values and norms they adhere to. This is due to internal factors of adolescents and external factors of adolescents. The internal factors of adolescence are as follows.

a. Sexual urges that are passionate and difficult to control.
b. Sexual affection drives (expressing / receiving expressions of affection through sexual activity)
c. Aggressive encouragement (desire to hurt oneself / others)
d. Forced (raped, coerced by a boyfriend)
e. Encouragement to gain facilities / material through these activities
f. Encouragement or desire to be recognized in the group
g. Encouragement or desire to try or prove the function or ability of the sexual organs.
h. Lack of understanding of adolescents about the risks of having sex before marriage under the age of 20.

Meanwhile, external factors in these adolescents include the following.

a. Humans have a tendency to adopt attitudes and behaviors in their surroundings, including adolescents who are in the process of searching for identity.
b. Lack of parental roles, both in providing information about reproductive health, communication, and the negotiation process between parents and children.
c. Peer pressure or from boyfriends
 d. Influence of media such as television shows, pornographic films, stencils, and so on which affects physical and psychological aspects
e. There is no room for adolescents to get access to correct information about reproductive and sexual health

In addition, it is also important to recognize areas erogenous, which is a touch or pressure sensor which, if touched, will cause sexual stimulation. For example: genitals, lips, groin. The area erogenous is individual, so that everyone has different sensitivities. It is best to touching areas erogenous avoid because they will arouse sexual urges. If the sex drive has increased, generally self-control and common sense begin to decline in function. What is more dominant is the desire to satisfy sexual needs, as a result of which sexual behavior deviates.

Indicators of adolescents with deviant sexual behavior, among others, are as follows;

a. Petting, which is kissing, biting, squeezing the breast and sucking on the clitoris or penis for orgasm. But technically the woman still maintains her virginity.
b. Coitus, namely to have intercourse, in Latin, coitus is called coitus. Co which means together and ite means to go, so coitus (Coitus) means to go together. Intercourse has been considered the release of sexual tension for satisfaction.
c. Masturbation / masturbation, which is stimulation that is carried out using fingers or other objects so that it releases sperm / fluid and reaches orgasm. Masturbation can also be interpreted as seeking satisfaction or letting go of sexual desire by not having sex.

4. CONCLUSION

General adolescent sexual behavior tendencies can be said to have healthy sexual behavior. This can be seen from a total of 681 respondents, 81.81% of healthy adolescent sexual behavior. This condition, of course, needs guidance in a systematic, logical, integrated and sustainable manner, so that youth, as the nation's future generation, can grow and develop optimally and have good character.

REFERENCES


Sarwono, SW (2003). *Shift in sexual behavior norms among adolescents (Changes in sexual behavior norms among adolescent)*.

Tanjung, HB (2017). Saving the Fate of the Nation's Children with Islamic Education. *Islamic Education: Journal of Islamic Education, 4*(08), 17.