



Students' Views on Sex Offenders

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ABSTRACT

Casual sex is a relationship driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex and the same sex, without any marriage ties, and can be carried out freely with many people. Adolescent problems are very complex problems, one of which is free sex. The problem of free sex is the most prohibited thing in Indonesia. In European countries this is normal or legal, but in Indonesia it is strictly prohibited. Even though there is no public law that regulates adultery between two single people. However, there are still customary laws that apply in Indonesia, so free sex is prohibited.

Keywords: Relationship, Sexual, Adolescent

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INTRODUCTION

Students are included in the youth group which covers the age range from 18/19 years to 24/25 years. Teenagers are unmarried men or women with an age limit of 15-24 years. Adolescence is a transition period between childhood and adulthood which is characterized by growth, change and the emergence of various things kesempatan dan seringkali menghadapi risikorisiko kesehatan reproduksi (Martens, 2006; Grant, 2005; Azinar, 2013).

Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR) is a healthy condition that concerns the reproductive system (functions, components and processes) possessed by

adolescents both physically, mentally, emotionally and spiritually. According to the Indonesian Population Projections for 2000-2025, the Central Statistics Agency, Bappenas and UNFPA (2005) in BKKBN (2010), in 2007 the number of teenagers aged 10-24 years was around 64 million or 28.6% of Indonesia's population of 222 million. (Lenny Irmawaty, 2013)

Adolescence is the initial period from children to adulthood, during which a child struggles hard to achieve the goals they desire in adulthood. In this process, a teenager often encounters many problems that can make a teenager behave positively or a teenager can also behave negatively.

Juvenile delinquency is most often committed by students. This is because becoming a student is a transition process from initially living with their parents to now starting to live alone or going abroad. This is what causes students to feel that they are free from their parents so that they fall into risky behavior. (Verkuyten, 2018) Adolescent problems are very complex problems, one of which is free sex. (Yudia et al., 2018). The problem of free sex is the most prohibited thing in Indonesia. In European countries this is normal or legal, but in Indonesia it is strictly prohibited. Even though there is no public law that regulates adultery between two single people. However, there are still customary laws that apply in Indonesia, so free sex is prohibited. (Verkuyten, 2018)

Casual sex is a relationship that is driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex and the same sex, without any marriage ties, and can be carried out freely with many people. (Yudia et al., 2018) It is no longer a public secret that there are many phenomena of sexual behavior pre-marriage in society. More specifically what happens to students. This behavior stems from the attraction between opponents type and they form a closer relationship or what is often known as dating.

Dating is something that people are used to seeing and doing nowadays. There are those who aim to reach marriage and there are also those who do not reach marriage. However, during the dating process, many people engage in sexual behavior like married couples. As stated by PILAR PKBI Central Java in 2004, dating activities include: 100% chatting; 93.3% held hands; 84.6% kiss the cheek/forehead; 60.9% kiss

on the lips; 36.1% kiss the neck; 25% groping/petting; 7.6% intercourse (Asti, 2005: 57).

According to Sarwono (2011:174), sexual behavior is any behavior that is driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex and with the same sex. Premarital sexual behavior is a problem and at the same time a social phenomenon that is increasingly common in society (Ilham, 2020). Every society has a different socio-cultural life, one of which is born from society, namely perception.

Perception is a part of people's lives as a group community. From this it can be seen that the meaning of perception itself is that Mahmud (1990: 41) stated that "perception is interpreting stimuli that already exist in the brain". Apart from that, Atkinson et al (1999: 201) also explain the meaning of perception, namely "the process by which we organize and interpret these stimulus patterns in the environment". Society's perception of something varies, as does the perception of pre-marital sexual behavior among students. (Martiana, 2015)

According to Abdul Rahman Shaleh, "perception is considered as an influence or an impression by an object that uses mere observation and sensing. In this case, perception is considered as a necessity for everyday life which requires and requires awareness. Another definition states that "perception is the ability to differentiate, group, focus, pay attention to one stimulus object. In this process of grouping and differentiating, perception involves an interpretation process based on experiences that have occurred with an event or object." (Hamdan, 2016)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method because it focuses on public perception, by using this method you will get various descriptive information. Research on free sexual behavior among members of the Semarang City X motorbike club. with the techniques used, namely snowball and sampling. Data was obtained through unstructured observation and in-depth interviews. Direct observations in the field using field notes. In-depth interviews were conducted with 6 members of the Semarang City X motorbike club. Data analysis in this research uses interactive analysis according to

Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman (1992), which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. (Martiana, 2015) (Silvianetri, 2021)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Perception is the activity of identifying and seeing a phenomenon through the five senses. Then a perception of a phenomenon will be formed. In this research, community informants were selected from members of the motorbike club x Semarang city. The informant's sexual behavior was casual sexual behavior, namely kissing, necking, petting, and even intercourse. Apart from that, six informants often had sexual relations with their partners, on average they had relations two to three times a week. There were also two informants who had visited places of prostitution, one informant admitted to having had sexual relations with female sex workers. and one informant only visited places of prostitution and did not have sexual relations. Informants had their first sexual intercourse on average at a relatively young age, namely during high school and were less than 18 years old.

This is in line with research conducted by Ari Pristiana Dewi (2014) which revealed that half of the teenagers in Pasir Gunung Selatan Village, Depok City behaved in risky sexual behavior (56.8%), namely holding hands, hugging, heavy masturbation, kissing on the lips, touching each other's parts. sensitive, engaging in petting and sexual relations. Apart from that, it was also stated that teenagers with a frequency of dating more than once had twice the chance of engaging in risky sexual behavior compared to teenagers with a frequency of dating once.

Behavioral intention (intention that influences behavior), namely: six informants have an interest in sexual relations because it has become a habit and has become a need that must be met. For the first time having sexual relations, the informant had no intention of doing so, but because the situation and conditions were supportive, the informant had sexual relations without realizing it. For the second and third time the informant had sexual relations with his partner with prior intention because he was starting to feel used to it and had become a need (Rahadi & Indarjo, 2017). Premarital sex can result in the transmission of STDs and HIV-AIDS. Nowadays, many students are dating without understanding the boundaries that they

should understand. Apart from free sex being prohibited by religion, free sex can also affect health (Susanti & Setyowaty, 2013)

According to Dien (2007 in Hartanto, 2014), the belief that talking about sexual health is a very embarrassing and taboo behavior for families and society makes teenagers who are hungry for information try to find out information about sexual behavior themselves, and sometimes it is even misleading. Perception will form teenagers' opinions about something they believe in and then with the support of intention or intention it will be realized in real action. If students' perceptions of positive sexual behavior mean it will influence their intention not to engage in risky sexual behavior (Tenkoranga, MatickaTyndaleb, & Rajultona, 2011).

Students' perceptions about premarital sexual behavior are also influenced by the characteristics of the respondents. Based on the research results, all respondents are classified as teenagers, making them vulnerable and easily influenced by the environment, lifestyle and prevailing trends, including the issue of premarital sexual behavior. This condition can occur considering the phenomenon of physical and emotional maturity in teenagers. This is exacerbated by information that has a pornographic or pornographic nature both through print and electronic media which is currently spreading without limits (Soetjningsih, 2011)(Ginting & Tahlil, 2018).

According to Hurlock, sexual behavior is any behavior that is driven by sexual desire, whether with the opposite sex or the same sex. Premarital sexual behavior in adolescents is all adolescent behavior that is driven by desire, whether with the opposite sex or the same sex, which is carried out before there is an official relationship as husband and wife. The sexual object can be another person, an imaginary person, or oneself, and factors that influence teenagers. (Hurlock: 1991). (Susanti & Setyowaty, 2013)

Factors that cause premarital sexual behavior in teenagers: Factors that cause premarital sexual behavior in teenagers according to Sarwono 2011:188-205: 1). Knowledge, lack of knowledge about reproductive health in adolescents who have begun to develop their sexual maturity completely, do not receive guidance from parents regarding reproductive health, especially about the consequences of premarital

sexual behavior, so they find it difficult to control sexual stimuli and many pornographic opportunities through the mass media. makes them engage in sexual behavior freely without knowing the risks that can occur such as unwanted pregnancy. 2) Increased sexual libido, in an effort to fill a social role, a teenager gets his motivation from increased sexual energy or libido, this sexual energy is closely related to physical maturity. 3) Information media, the spread of information media and sexual stimulation through mass media, namely with the presence of sophisticated technology such as the internet, magazines, television, video. Teenagers tend to be curious and want to experiment and want to imitate what they see and hear, especially because teenagers in general do not yet know the full extent of sexual matters from their parents. 4) Religious norms, while marriage is postponed, norms Religion still applies where people are not allowed to have sexual relations before marriage. (Susanti & Setyowaty, 2013)

Sexual behavior is influenced by several factors, namely sexual drive, socio-cultural and moral values, sexual knowledge, and sexual function. These four factors are closely related in influencing a person's sexual behavior. Sexual Function: According to Sarwono's research, it was also found that teenagers' knowledge of sexual function itself is very narrow, most of the respondents said that sexual activity is the fulfillment of biological needs which are only carried out in them, such as intercourse, courtship and the fusion of genitals. Moreover, respondents do not understand the rules that apply before doing things related to sexuality. (Ismail, 2017)

CONCLUSION

Sexual problems in teenagers often arise because there is an imbalance between the physical, psychological and social maturity of teenagers. The gap in the communication relationship between parents and children regarding this problem also aggravates the problems that occur. Sexual behavior is also controlled by socio-cultural norms, law and local religion, so that sexual education requires integration between these elements. The factors that cause the emergence of premarital sexual behavior are due to a lack of knowledge about premarital sex and its negative impacts as well as a lack of control over relationships in students' daily lives. These factors include religion, age limits for dating, blue films, pornographic comics/books. Several factors that can

minimize premarital sexual behavior include straightening perceptions, holding discussions, increasing religious education, Islamic boarding school activities, avoiding pornographic comics/books/videos/VCDs and other.

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