

Analysis of Understanding Reproductive System Material and its Relation with Adolescent Sexual Behavior

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Abstract – The teenage period is the period when an individual leaves childhood and begins to move into adulthood. Teenagers are an age that is vulnerable to changes in their surroundings. Adolescence is a transition from children to adulthood and is also included in its sexual aspects, so in adolescence these children increase the maturity of the reproductive organs. This study discusses the analysis of material for the revision system and discusses it with the behavior of adolescent sections. This research is descriptive research. The population of this study were students of SMA Negeri 1 Padang and MAN 2 Padang in the Academic Year 2017/2018, while the sample of this study was students of class XII who had participated in the testing system. Sampling is done by random sampling technique. The instruments used in this study were questionnaires and interviews. Data analysis in this study used univariate and bivariate analysis. The results showed the relationship between knowledge of the attitudes and behavior of sexy teenagers, good knowledge will produce good attitudes and behaviors.

Keywords – *Reproductive System, Teenagers, Sexual Behavior*

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is a process of changing attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching, training, processes, ways of educating, so as to shape the characteristics of students in the learning process. Education in Indonesia starts from the level of children (kindergarten) to adulthood (Higher Education). Teenage age is one of the periods in the range of human life.

The period of adolescence is the period where an individual leaves his childhood and begins to enter adulthood (Prayitno, 2006). Teenagers are a vulnerable age in responding to changes in their surroundings. According to

Sarwono (2001), adolescence is a stage of transition from children to adulthood and includes the sexual aspect. So that during adolescence, children experience maturity of the reproductive organs.

Adolescent reproductive organs have experienced development such as daughters have menstruated and boys have begun to dream wet, so teenagers begin to get to know the opposite sex. It is during adolescence that children like the opposite sex. Liking the opposite sex is one of sexual behavior. As a result, adolescents begin to experiment in terms of sexuality (Depkes RI, 2001).

The term sex in the narrow sense means sex. Sexual consists of mental, physical, emotional, and psychological aspects in physical form, in the sense that whatever is done throughout the day has a pattern of sex because sex is the whole of the personality of a man or woman so that sex does not only mean genital organs.

There are several factors that encourage adolescents to have sex outside of marriage, including the influence of liberalism or promiscuity, environmental factors, and families that support this behavior, and the influence of the development of the mass media. The flow of information through the mass media in the form of magazines, newspapers, tabloids and electronic media such as radio, television and computers accelerates the change in adolescents towards the negative.

Adolescence is described as a period filled with almost uncontrolled sex drive. Today's developments have brought about changes in attitudes among adolescents towards sexual relations. This phenomenon can be seen that something that was taboo like having premarital sex, now seems to be normal for teenagers. Premarital sex is a sexual relationship that is carried out before marriage.

Based on interviews conducted by researchers with teachers in the field of biology, said there are two opinions, there are students who are just learning the reproductive system feel growing passion to learn it, because of those who do not know to know. There are also those who say that learning about the reproductive system in learning by showing male and female genitalia makes students curious and motivated to get to know more deeply so that students have excessive imagination.

Students who can control themselves after learning can return to their normal lives, but if students who are overly imagined appear the desire to try it to friends of the opposite sex. So this is where the teacher's task is to limit learners in behaving and acting guiding in learning the reproductive system.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses descriptive research method. Descriptive research is research that describes a symptom, fact, event, or event that is both happening and that has already happened (Lufri and Ardi, 2017). In this study, the main data collection techniques are tests of problem solving skills, tests of critical thinking skills and questionnaires. Furthermore, to check and correct the truth of the questionnaire data, data collection was carried out with other techniques, namely observation and interviews. This research

was conducted to analyze the knowledge and sexual behavior of adolescents.

Data analysis technique

Univariate analysis

Performed on each variable from the results of the study. In this case generally only produces distribution and percentage of each variable. By including the age, sex of the respondent, knowledge and attitudes of students with sexual behavior.

Bivariate analysis

Namely to find the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable with a statistical test that matches the scale. The statistical test used is Chi-square.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Results

1. The level of knowledge of adolescents about the material reproductive system in the city of Padang

The results of research on the level of knowledge of adolescents regarding the material reproductive system in the city of Padang are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Premarital Adolescent Knowledge about Reproductive System Materials

	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Valid Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
Valid Less	24	34.3	34.3	34.3
Enough	36	51.4	51.4	85.7
Well	10	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Based on Table 1, it is known that more than half of the respondents (51.4%) have a sufficient level of knowledge about the material of the reproductive system. As many as 10 people (14.3%) of respondents had a level of knowledge about the material of the reproductive system in the good category and as many as 24 people (34.3%) had a level of knowledge about the material of the reproductive system in the bad category. This indicates that the level of knowledge of adolescents in the city of Padang who were respondents of this study the majority had a level of knowledge about the material of the reproductive system in a good category.

2. Adolescent Sexual Attitude in the City of Padang

The results of research on adolescent sexual attitudes in Padang can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Premarital Adolescent Attitudes

	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Valid Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
Valid Negative	22	31.4	31.4	31.4
Positive	48	68.6	68.6	100.0
Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Based on Table 2, it is known that more than half of respondents (68.6%) have positive premarital sexual attitudes. A total of 22 people (31.4%) of respondents had negative premarital sexual attitudes. This indicates that premarital sexual attitudes of adolescents in the city of Padang who were the respondents of this study the majority had positive premarital sexual attitudes.

3. Teenage Sexual Behavior in the City of Padang

The results of research on adolescent sexual behavior in the city of Padang can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Premarital Adolescent Behavior

	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Valid Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
Valid Bad	27	38.6	38.6	38.6
Well	43	61.4	61.4	100.0
Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Based on Table 3, it is known that as many as 27 teenagers who were respondents in this study had poor sexual behavior. Another 43 people (61.4%) had good sexual behavior. This indicates that the sexual behavior of adolescents in the city of Padang who were respondents of this study the majority had good sexual behavior.

4. Relationship of Knowledge Regarding Material Reproductive System with Teenage Sexual Behavior in the City of Padang

The results of research on the relationship of knowledge about the material of the reproductive system with adolescent sexual behavior in the city of Padang are shown in Table 4

Table 4. Crosstab of Knowledge and Behavior

		Behavior		Total
		Bad	Well	
Knowledge	Less	16	8	24
	% total	22.9%	11.4%	34.3%
	Enough	9	27	36
	% total	12.9%	38.6%	51.4%
	Well	2	8	10
	% total	2.9%	11.4%	14.3%
Total		27	43	70
		38.6%	61.4%	100.0%

Table 4 shows that as many as 24 samples whose level of knowledge lacked 16 samples with bad behavior and 8 samples with good behavior. From 36 samples with sufficient knowledge level, there were 9 samples with bad behavior and 27 samples with good behavior. While from 10 samples with

good level of knowledge, there were 2 samples with bad behavior and 8 samples with good behavior.

Table 5. Chi-Square Knowledge and Behavior Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.249 ^a	2	.002
Likelihood ratio	12.302	2	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.862	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	70		

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,86.

Based on the Chi-square test, the value of $p = 0.002$ was obtained at a 5% confidence level. Because the value of $p = 0.002$ is less than 0.05 ($0.002 < 0.05$). So H_a was accepted who stated that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health with premarital sexual behavior in high school and MAN teenagers in the city of Padang.

Table 6. Symmetric Measures of Knowledge and Behavior

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	.386	.002
N of Valid Cases	70	

Based on the Symetric Measures, the Contextency Coefficient (CC) is 0.386. This can be said that there is a moderate relationship between the level of reproductive health knowledge with premarital sexual behavior in high school adolescents and MANs in the city of Padang.

5. Relationship of Premarital Sexual Attitudes with Teenage Sexual Behavior in Padang City

The results of research on the relationship of premarital sexual attitudes with adolescent sexual behavior in the city of Padang can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Crosstab Attitude and Behavior

		Behavior		Total
		Bad	Well	
Attitude Negative		14	8	22
	% Total	20.0%	11.4%	31.4%
Positive		13	35	48
	% Total	18.6%	50.0%	68.6%
Total		27	43	70
		38.6%	61.4%	100.0%

Table 7 shows that as many as 22 samples that had negative attitudes there were 14 samples with bad behavior and 8 samples with good behavior. Of the 48 samples that had positive attitudes there were 13 samples with bad behavior and 43 samples with good behavior.

Table 8. Chi-Square Test for Attitude and Behavior

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square ^a	8.507 ^b	1	.004		
Continuity Correction ^b	7.034	1	.008		
Likelihood Ratio	8.437	1	.004		
Fisher's Exact Test				.007	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.385	1	.004		
N of Valid Cases ^c	70				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.49.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Based on the Chi-square test, the value of $p = 0.004$ was obtained at a 5% confidence level. Because the value of $p = 0.004$ is less than 0.05 ($0.009 < 0.05$). So H_a accepted that stated that there is a relationship between attitudes towards reproductive health with premarital sexual behavior.

Table 9. Symmetric Measures of Attitude and Behavior

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	.329	.004
N of Valid Cases	70	

Based on the Symetric Measures, the Contextency Coefficient (CC) is 0.329. It can be said that there is a moderate relationship between attitudes towards reproductive health with premarital sexual behavior in the city of Padang.

B. Discussion

1. The level of knowledge of adolescents about the material reproductive system in the city of Padang

From the results of the study in Table 1 that have been presented it is known that more than half of the respondents (51.4%) have a sufficient level of knowledge about the material of the reproductive system. As many as 10 people (14.3%) of respondents had a level of knowledge about the material of the reproductive system in the good category and as many as 24 people (34.3%) had a level of knowledge about the material of the reproductive system in the bad category. This indicates that the level of knowledge of adolescents in the city of Padang who were respondents of this study the majority had a level of knowledge about the material of the reproductive system in either category.

Based on the results of researchers' interviews with several respondents, it is known that the majority of respondents understood about the reproductive system material quite well. This is supported because the material is quite interesting and also they have learned it also at junior high level. Besides that, the elaboration of material from the teacher is very good and also this material can also be searched via the internet so that it will increase the ease of respondents in understanding the material.

According to Notoatmodjo (2003), knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (overt behavior). Someone acts because of the knowledge and attitudes they have. One of the elements needed to be able to do something is to have knowledge and if someone wants something to be done continuously, then positive knowledge about what is done is needed, in other words actions based on knowledge will be more lasting than actions without good knowledge. about reproductive health it is expected that adolescents can control their sexual behavior.

According to Saringedyanti (1991) in Annadharah et al (2004), Knowledge about sexuality can make individuals have healthy and responsible sexual attitudes and behaviors, therefore adolescents who have a correct and proportionate understanding of reproductive health tend to understand behaviors and alternative ways which can be used to channel sex drive in a healthy and responsible manner (PKBI, 2000).

2. Adolescent sexual attitudes in the city of Padang

Based on Table 2 presented in the results of the study, it is known that more than half of the respondents (68.6%) have positive premarital sexual attitudes. A total of 22 people (31.4%) of respondents had negative premarital sexual attitudes. This indicates that premarital sexual attitudes of adolescents in the city of Padang who were the respondents of this study the majority had positive premarital sexual attitudes.

According to Notoadmodjo (2003), attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. The attitude clearly shows the connotation of the suitability of the reaction to certain stimuli which in everyday life are emotional reactions to social situations. Attitude is not yet an action or activity, but it is a predisposition to the action of a behavior. That attitude is still a closed reaction, not an open reaction or open behavior. Attitude is a readiness to react to objects in a particular environment as an appreciation of objects. Through interviews conducted by researchers on several respondents, the majority of respondents showed their positive attitude towards the questions from the interview questionnaire.

The formation of a person's attitude is basically caused by social interaction (Saifuddin, 2000). In social interaction, there is an exchange of information between individuals and relationships that affect each other. This reciprocal relationship forms a pattern of attitude towards the object it faces. In addition, some views state that attitudes are formed from direct experience with attitude objects as well as those with indirect experience (Wirawan, 2007). Attitudes can also be learned through direct reinforcement or obtained through

imitation and social learning (Wirawan, 1998). Saifuddin (2000) suggests several factors that influence the formation of one's attitude, namely personal experience, culture, other people who are considered important, the mass media, institutions or educational institutions and religious institutions, as well as emotional factors in individuals. Attitudes enable individuals to make decisions quickly because they provide information to make choices (Shelley, 2000)

3. Adolescent sexual behavior in the city of Padang

Based on Table 3, it is known that as many as 27 teenagers who were respondents in this study had poor sexual behavior. Another 43 people (61.4%) had good sexual behavior. This indicates that the sexual behavior of adolescents in the city of Padang who were respondents of this study the majority had good sexual behavior.

According to Sarwono (2013), there are several factors that cause sexual behavior in adolescents, namely: hormonal changes that increase adolescent sexual desire (sexual libido), lack of information obtained by adolescents about sexuality and things related to it, as well as relationships that more free.

These forms of sexual behavior vary, ranging from feelings of attraction to dating behavior, making out or having sex. In this study, the sexual behavior of the respondents was limited to feelings of attraction and dating. Sexual objects in this behavior can be other people, people in the imagination, or yourself.

4. The relationship between knowledge of the reproductive system material with adolescent sexual behavior in the city of Padang

A total of 22 samples that had negative attitudes were 14 samples with bad behavior and 8 samples with good behavior. Of the 48 samples that had positive attitudes there were 13 samples with bad behavior and 43 samples with good behavior.

Based on the Chi-square test, the value of $p = 0.004$ was obtained at a 5% confidence level. Because the value of $p = 0.004$ is less than 0.05 ($0.009 < 0.05$). So H_a accepted that stated that there is a relationship between attitudes towards reproductive health with premarital sexual behavior.

Based on the Symetric Measures, the Contextency Coefficient (CC) is 0.329. It can be said that there is a moderate relationship between attitudes towards reproductive health with adolescent premarital sexual behavior in the city of Padang.

Through research conducted by Whittaker (2006), adolescent sexual offenders and offenders have less sexual knowledge and fewer empathetic skills than victims who have them. The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Zuliyani (2011) which states that there is a negative relationship between religiosity with premarital sexual behavior, which means that the higher the religiosity, the lower the premarital sexual behavior around the UNNES Sekaran Gunungpati campus.

Adolescents who are already behaving positively must maintain that positive attitude in order to be reflected in good behavior. While adolescents who are negative about the issue of sexuality need to be anticipated, so that this problem does not have an impact on actions that will plunge them into bad behavior because it will damage adolescents as the nation's successors. Therefore, adolescents need to be made aware of the importance of respecting and being responsible for themselves and their environment.

According to PKBI (2000), adolescents who have a strong appreciation of religious values, consistency between values, attitudes, and behavior also tend to be able to display sexual behavior that is consistent with the values they believe in and seek satisfaction from productive behavior.

5. The relationship between sexual attitudes with adolescent sexual behavior in the city of Padang

A total of 22 samples that had negative attitudes were 14 samples with bad behavior and 8 samples with good behavior. Of the 48 samples that had positive attitudes there were 13 samples with bad behavior and 43 samples with good behavior.

Based on the Chi-square test, the value of $p = 0.004$ was obtained at a 5% confidence level. Because the value of $p = 0.004$ is less than 0.05 ($0.009 < 0.05$). So H_a accepted that stated that there is a relationship between attitudes towards the reproductive system with premarital sexual behavior.

Based on the Symetric Measures, the Contextency Coefficient (CC) is 0.329. It can be said that there is a moderate relationship between sexual attitudes and adolescent sexual behavior in the city of Padang.

Attitudes reflect an important foundation and the beginning of social thought, and attitudes also influence behavior, so understanding one's attitude can help to predict one's behavior in a broad context (Baron & Byrne, 2004). Therefore, attitude can be a clue in predicting a person's behavior when he faces a particular object. Based on the above definition it can be concluded that attitude is an experience, a situation, an event that someone knows is

evaluated based on thoughts, opinions, feelings, and will manifest in behavior.

IV. .CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, some conclusions are obtained:

1. The level of knowledge of adolescents about the reproductive system in the city of Padang is good.
2. Adolescent sexual attitudes in the city of Padang are categorized as good.
3. Teenage sexual behavior in the city of Padang is categorized as good.
4. There is a moderate relationship between the level of knowledge about the material of the reproductive system with adolescent sexual behavior in the city of Padang.
5. There is a moderate relationship between sexual attitudes and adolescent sexual behavior in the city of Padang.

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