



## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND PREMARITAL SEXUAL ATTITUDES IN STUDENTS AT SMK MUHAMMADIYAH 1 RANGKASBITUNG, LEBAK REGENCY IN 2023

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### Abstract

**Background:** Based on a preliminary study conducted at SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Rangkasbitung, Lebak Regency, it was found that 90% (18 out of 20) students had a spouse. **Purpose:** To determine the relationship between the level of reproductive health knowledge and premarital sexual attitudes in students at SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Rangkasbitung, Lebak Regency. **Methods:** Cross-sectional through a point time approach where samples were taken using a total sampling of 97 respondents. Data analysis using chi square test. **Results:** Demonstrate the level of reproductive health knowledge related to premarital sexual attitudes (p-value 0.023). **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health and sexual attitudes. It is hoped that the school can provide information and socialization about the impact of free sex in an effort to minimize promiscuity, as well as educating how to positively respond to students' attraction to the opposite sex so that the growth and development process can take place optimally.

**Keywords:** Reproductive Health Knowledge, Premarital Sexual Attitudes

### Introduction

The development of the times affects sexual behavior in adolescent dating. It can be seen that things that teenagers tainted a few years ago, such as kissing and making out, are now taken for granted. In fact, there is a small percentage of them agree with free sex. Free sex or premarital sex has now become a trend by some student groups and is part of the culture in society. On the basis of this phenomenon, always regulations and legal actions have been carried out (S. W. Sarwono, 2018).

Knowledge about reproductive and sexual health does greatly influence adolescent sexual attitudes. Because less knowledge about sex can make teenagers become more curious and even tend to try themselves. Attitudes regarding the free sex of a teenager can be influenced by adolescent knowledge factors. The attitude of adolescents can be influenced by the knowledge or information obtained. The right knowledge or information will determine a teenager to take a stand and then will take an action. Sex education is information about the issue of human sexuality that is clear and correct. The information includes the process of conception, pregnancy to birth, sexual behavior, sexual relations, and aspects of health, psychology and society (S. W. Sarwono, 2018).

Based on WHO data that conducted research in several developing countries showed that in some developing countries showed that 40% of adolescent boys aged 18 years and adolescent girls aged 18 years about 40% had sex even without marriage. As a result of premarital sexual relations, about 12% have tested positive for sexually transmitted diseases, about 27% are HIV positive, and 30% of adolescent girls have become pregnant, half of whom gave birth but half had abortions (WHO, 2011). The survey results from (BPS, 2020), 1 in 9 girls are married in Indonesia, women aged 20-24 years who were married before 18 years in 2018 are estimated to reach around 1,220,900 and this figure places Indonesia in the 10 highest countries in the world. In the last 10 years, there has been only a small decrease in child marriage in Indonesia at 3.5 percentage points. In 2019, 11.21% of women 20-24 years old were married before they turned 18.

In Indonesia, there are about 4.5% of adolescent boys and 0.7% of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who claim to have had premarital sex. In adolescents aged 15-19 years, the largest proportion of dating for the first time at the age of 15-17 years. About 33.3% of girls and 34.5% of boys aged 15-19 started dating when they were not yet 15 years old. At that age, it is feared that they do not have adequate life skills, so they are at risk of having unhealthy dating behaviors, including having premarital sexual relationships (Risksedas, 2018).

The number of cases of early marriage in Lebak Regency tends to increase from the previous year of 2,000 cases, but now until October 2022 it has reached 2,800 cases. The increase in cases of early marriage is caused by various factors including economic factors, education and cultural culture of the local community. Therefore, the local government involves family assistance team (TPK) volunteers consisting of Family Planning (KB) officers, Midwives and Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) as well as women activists to socialize education to various elements of society and educational institutions to prevent early marriage (R. Rencong, 2023).

## **Methods**

### *1.1 Research Design*

The type of research used in this study is analytical research with a cross sectional study approach, which is a research to study the dynamics of correlation between risk factors and effects through an approach, by approaching, observing and collecting data at once at a time ( point time approach), so that the object of research is only observed once.

### *1.2 Settings and Samples*

This research was carried out at SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Rangkasbitung, Lebak Regency in November 2023. Sampling must be carried out in such a way that a sample is obtained that can be truly representative (representative) and can describe the actual state of the population, then in determining the sample must have inclusion and exclusion criteria. The following are the criteria for inclusion in this study sample: willing to be a respondent, an active student at SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Rangkasbitung, and unmarried. The following are the exclusion criteria for this study sample: not willing to be a participant in the study, not registered as an active student at SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Rangkasbitung, and not completely fill the instrument that has been given by the researcher.

Sampling in this study used total sampling techniques, which was 97 respondents. Because the population is under 100 people. According to (Sugiyono, 2018) census or total sampling is a sampling technique where all members of the population are sampled all. Research conducted on a population of under 100 people should be conducted by census, so that all members of the population are sampled as all subjects studied or as informing respondents.

### *1.3 Measurement and Data Collection*

Data collection techniques in this study by filling out questionnaires. After the type of research instrument is determined, the next step is to test the validity and reliability of the instrument, a good instrument must meet the requirements of validity and reliability. For this reason, researchers conduct validity and reliability tests first before the instrument is used in research. Based on the SPSS results, 15 out of 15 reproductive health knowledge questions were declared valid and 16 out of 16 attitude statements were declared valid. In this study, reliability tests were conducted using SPSS for windows with Cronbach's Alpha model measured based on Cronbach's Alpha scale 0 to 1, then the results for the reproductive health knowledge questionnaire Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.900 were obtained. As for the premarital sexual attitude questionnaire, Cronbach's Alpha score was 0.925. Then it can be stated both questionnaires are reliable.

### *1.4 Data Analysis*

The data were analyzed and interpreted by testing the hypothesis using the IBM SPSS Statistics 23 computer program according to the following stages of analysis: univariate analysis used to know and analyze the characteristics of the research subject, and bivariate analysis used to determine the influence of two variables, independent variables and dependent variables by testing the chi square

statistical test with a meaningful limit said to be meaningful when it has p value  $\leq 0.05$ . Or in other words if the Chi Square value is p value  $\leq 0.05$ .

### 1.5 Ethical Considerations

This research is conducted by providing an explanation to prospective respondents about the purpose and objectives of the research, if prospective respondents agree to participate in the research, prospective respondents are required to sign informed consent. This research has obtained a research permit from the head of the Institute of Health Science Abdi Nusantara Nursing Study Program which was shown to SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Rangkasbitung, Lebak Regency. The research used 35 references from 2002 to 2023.

## Results

### 3.1. Characteristics of Respondents

**Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	75	77.3 %
Female	22	22.7 %
Total	97	100%
<b>Age</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
15 Years	21	21.6%
16 Years	32	33%
17 Years	35	36.1%
18 Years	8	8.2%
19 Years	1	1%
Total	97	100%
<b>Class</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Class	33	34%
Class XI	34	35.1%
Class XII	30	30.9%
Total	97	100%
<b>Department</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Mechanical Engineering	22	22.7%
Automotive Engineering	38	39.2%
Building Construction Engineering	5	5.2%
Forestry	4	4.1
Pharmacy	28	28.9
Total	97	100%

Based on table 1 on the gender characteristics of respondents, there were 75 respondents who were male (77.3%), and 22 respondents who were female (22.7%).

Regarding the age characteristics of respondents, there were 21 respondents aged 15 years (21.6%), 32 respondents aged 16 years (33%), 35 respondents aged 17 years (36.1%), 8 respondents aged 18 years (8.2%), and 1 respondent aged 19 years (1%).

Regarding the characteristics of the respondent class, there were 33 class X respondents (34%), 34 class XI respondents (35.1%), and 30 class XII respondents (30.9%).

Regarding the characteristics of respondents' department, there were 22 respondents in Mechanical Engineering department (22.7%), 38 respondents in Automotive Engineering department (39.2%), 5 respondents in Building Construction Engineering department (5.2%), 4 respondents in Forestry department (4.1%), and 28 respondents in Pharmacy department (28.9%).

### 3.2. Level of Reproductive Health Knowledge

**Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Level**

Knowledge Level	Amount	Percentage
Sufficiently	17	18%
Well Informed	80	82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 2 on the level of reproductive health knowledge, as many as 17 respondents were sufficiently knowledgeable (18%), and 80 respondents were well informed (82%).

### 3.3. Premarital Sexual Attitudes

**Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Premarital Sexual Attitudes**

Attitude	Amount	Percentage
Positive	39	40%
Negative	58	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 3 on premarital sexual attitudes, as many as 39 respondents had a positive attitude towards premarital sex (40%), and 58 respondents had a negative attitude towards premarital sex (60%).

### 3.4. The Relationship Between Knowledge Level and Premarital Sexual Attitudes

**Table 4. The Relationship Between Knowledge Level and Premarital Sexual Attitudes**

		Knowledge Level		Total	p value	Odd Ratio (CI 95%)
		Sufficiently	Well Informed			
Attitude	Positive	11 (28.2%)	28 (71.8%)	39 (100%)	0.023	3,405 (1,138 - 10,184)
	Negative	6 (10.3%)	52 (89.7%)	58 (100%)		
<b>Total</b>		17 (17.5%)	80 (82.5%)	97 (100%)		

Based on table 4 on the relationship between the level of knowledge and premarital sexual attitudes, as many as 11 respondents were quite knowledgeable and positive (28.2%), and 28 respondents were well informed and positive (71.8%). While as many as 6 respondents were quite knowledgeable and had a negative attitude (10.3%), and 52 respondents were well informed and had a negative attitude (89.7%).

## Discussion

The results of data processing about Chi Square test results obtained results with Asymp values. Sig. (2-sided)  $0.023 \leq 0.05$  so that these results prove that there is a meaningful relationship between the level of reproductive health knowledge and premarital sexual attitudes in students at SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Rangkasbitung Lebak Regency in 2023.

According to (A. Wawan & M. Dewi, 2011) attitudes can be divided into positive attitudes and negative attitudes. A positive attitude is the tendency of actions to approach, enjoy, expect certain

objects. While negative attitude is the tendency to avoid, avoid, hate, dislike certain objects. The results showed that well-informed learners tended to be negative (avoidant) towards premarital sexual behavior, while well-informed learners tended to be positive (approaching) towards premarital sexual behavior.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by (Khoirul et al., 2020) 30 adolescents obtained a small proportion aged 10-12 years as many as 4 adolescents (13.3%), aged 13-15 years as many as 12 adolescents (40%), and aged 16 -19 years as many as 14 adolescents (46.7%). The results of this study found that there was an influence as many as 5 adolescents (55.6%) had sufficient knowledge about reproductive health, but still carried out early marriage.

In a study conducted by (Isnaini & Sari, 2019), some young women with good knowledge as many as 50 respondents (53.8%). This was influenced by information obtained through interviews with several young women, good knowledge obtained from counseling provided by teachers at the school, related to healthy and productive adolescence, counseling carried out on reproductive health, and sex education for young women at Bandar Lampung Cultural High School.

Knowledge about reproductive and sexual health does greatly influence adolescent sexual attitudes. Because less knowledge about sex can make teenagers become more curious and even tend to try themselves. Attitudes regarding the free sex of a teenager can be influenced by adolescent knowledge factors. The attitude of adolescents can be influenced by the knowledge or information obtained. The right knowledge or information will determine a teenager to take a stand and then will take an action. Sex education is information about the issue of human sexuality that is clear and correct. The information includes the process of conception, pregnancy to birth, sexual behavior, sexual relations, and aspects of health, psychology and society (S. W. Sarwono, 2018).

According to researchers, to make students' attitudes and knowledge good, there needs to be additional sex education starting early based on age which makes adolescents better understand and dig deeper into sexuality where children grow into adolescents, Those who do not understand sex education because parents still think that talking about sex is taboo. In addition, adolescents feel irresponsible for sex or the health of their reproductive anatomy and social environment. This is offered only limited to commodities, such as media that present pornographic things, among others, VCDs, magazines, the internet, even television shows are now leading to such things.

The impact of teenagers' incomprehension about sex education, many things happen, such as high levels of sex outside marriage, unwanted pregnancy, transmission of the HIV virus and so on. Sex education should indeed need to be included in the curriculum in secondary school, especially at this time is adolescence, puberty, sex education is very necessary to anticipate, know or prevent free sex activities and be able to avoid other negative effects.

#### Implications and Limitations

In conducting this research, the authors encountered several obstacles, including the limitations of controlling activities that could affect the level of reproductive health knowledge.

#### Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the relationship between the level of reproductive health knowledge and premarital sexual attitudes in students at SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Rangkasbitung, Lebak Regency in 2023, conclusions can be drawn: There is a relationship between the level of reproductive health knowledge and premarital sexual attitudes, it is known that the level of reproductive health knowledge among students are 17 respondents with sufficient knowledge (18%), and 80 respondents well informed knowledge (82%), it is known that premarital sexual attitudes among students are 39 respondents being positive attitude (40%), and 58 respondents being negative attitude (82%).

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#### Author Contribution

Author 1 and Author 2 contributed to the design and implementation of the research, to the analysis of the results and to the writing of the manuscript.

## Conflict of interest

The results of this research can be used as an additional literature for the development of nursing science, and to meet the requirements of obtaining a Bachelor of Nursing Degree for Author 1.

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