

Teenagers Premarital Sex in Bima

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Abstract

Premarital Sexual Among Adolescents In Adolescence is a time where one individual's experience of transition from one stage to the next and a good change of emotion, body, interests, behavioral patterns, and also full of problems. This resulted in changes in attitudes and behavior, such as starting to notice the appearance myself, became interested in trying to attract the opposite sex and show feelings of love, which would then arise sexual urges. This study aims to determine the cause of premarital sexual among adolescents in Bima. This study uses qualitative methods through in-depth interviews. This study shows that the source of information on youth knowledge about sex before marriage is dominated by peers through the stories and discussions among them. This study also shows that most teenagers have sex before marriage at home when they are in the situation and condition of the empty house without the supervision of parents and a small part in the hotels and boarding houses. The results suggest that parents need to improve their oversight of adolescent attitudes and behavior through intensive communication and quality without restricting the rights of children to interact with their environment and the need for the role of Education Department in the development of adolescent reproductive health curriculum. For Public Health Service need to maximize the adolescent reproductive health services through the Adolescent PKPR friendly approach involving teenagers themselves.

Keywords: Premarital Sexual, Adolescence, Teenagers

Introduction

Adolescents are characterized as persons who are transitioning from childhood to adulthood and are characterised by their rapid growth and development in physical, mental, emotional, and social domains. According to the WHO (World Health Organizations), adolescence lasts between ten and nineteen years. The teenage era is split into three phases based on developmental stages: early adolescence (12-15 years), middle adolescence (15-18 years), and late adolescence (18-21 years) (Sarwono, 2015; Soetjningsih, 2010; Monks et al, 2018).

Teenagers' premarital sex activity tends to rise, and teenagers also have undesired pregnancies. Historically, it was considered an accident or taboo for a woman to get pregnant outside of marriage, but today individuals marry under circumstances where pregnancy outside of marriage is frequent. As a result, one of the initiatives that may help prevent premarital sexual activity is reproductive health education. Almost every country prioritizes teenage reproductive health as a priority program. In the 2020 Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey (SKRRI), adolescents aged 14-19 years reported having sexual encounters with friends at a rate of 34.7 percent for women and 30.9 percent for males. While women make up 48.6 percent of the population between the ages of 20 and 24, males make up 46.5 percent. Adolescents' lack of information about reproductive health leads them to be harsh to themselves. Around 74% of adolescents lack knowledge about reproductive health, including

the belief that sexual intercourse once will not result in pregnancy. This lack of knowledge also results in adolescents having negative attitudes and engaging in activities that satisfy their curiosity, such as free sex, alcohol, and alcohol. substance abuse (Inggriani, 2010; BKKBN, 2010; Latifah, 2019).

According to a 2019 poll, NTB once performed a survey using a vent system amongst teens developed by the BKKBN, indicating that 39.8 percent of unmarried teenagers in NTB were no longer virgins at the time. However, it was not entirely due to sexual contact; 6.9 percent was due to masturbation and oral sex. NTB's own statistics on HIV/AIDS has reached 840 persons, including 320 deaths (BKKBN, 2020). According to the statistics above, premarital sexual conduct among teenagers has expanded across Indonesia, from large cities to tiny towns. In Bima City, the same thing occurred. Bima City is a tiny town on Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara Province. In 2020, 39.8 percent of adolescent females were no longer virgins. Social constraints on teenage sexuality, beginning with a culture of pregnancy rejection and culminating in abortion as a consequence of premarital sex, are prevalent in some areas of Indonesia (BKKBN, 2020).

According to statistics released by the Bima Resort Police's Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA), there were 22 incidents of premarital sex in 2020 and five cases between January and October 2020. These figures do not reflect reality since the subject of abortion is often remains taboo, making it very difficult to ascertain the precise quantity of data on abortion.

Methods

This study employs a qualitative research approach based on in-depth interviews (indept interviews). The purpose of this approach is to decipher the underlying meaning of teens having premarital sex, to ascertain the causes for these activities, and to get information and answers, as well as a more in-depth examination of Premarital Sex in Adolescents in Bima. The topic of this research is based on original data collected at the PPA Bima Kota unit. The strategy used to recruit people in this research is to solicit the subject's assent to participate in the study by submitting a consent form. The typical informants in this research (adolescents who had premarital sex) totaled six, whereas the important informants (Kanit PPA Bima Kota, Head of RT/RW, Parents, and Psychologists) totaled four. The analysis employed comprises of three concurrent streams of operations, namely data gathering, data display, and data reduction.

Results and Discussion

Causes of Teen Premarital Sex

According to adolescent informants, teens' relationship and dating patterns nowadays, particularly in the Bima City region, are free, unhealthy, transcend established standards, behave as they like, are risky, tend to be sex addicts, and lack parental duties and understanding. There is less religiosity. In further detail, sex addicts instill harmful behaviors in youths, such as lip kissing has become commonplace and activities that should be done only after marriage have been done before to marriage. The main informants in this research make a remark that is consistent with the idea that today's young associations are at risk due to the convenience with which pornographic material can be obtained, which increases their desire in attempting what they see. The findings of this survey reveal that the majority of respondents are aware of premarital sex, while the remainder said that they first had premarital sex with no idea what it was and just felt it was for fun and pleasure seeking. Teenagers have heard or received information about premarital sexual intercourse from a variety of sources, including lectures, films, television, magazines, and the internet.

The majority of interviewees in this research met dating while in high school (SMA), while a minor percentage dated while in junior high school (SMP). This is in contrast to the key informant's allegation that pupils in elementary school (SD) had begun to learn about dating and kissing at this time. This is consistent with Damayanti's studies. According to the findings of in-depth interviews with key informants, teenagers' knowledge of premarital sex is typically known to them, and they get further information or knowledge from their peers. In accordance with the above, a study done on DKI Jakarta high school students discovered that peers are also connected with hazardous behavior in teenagers (Damayanti, 2019).

When the public's perception of sexual conduct, particularly among youth, changes. This may be observed in the rising permissiveness of teenagers of the opposite sex. Teenage dating behavior promotes dangerous sexual activity, such as having sex (Sarwono, 2018).

Dating is a heterosexual connection that is built on love, affection, and giving and complimenting one another. According to the findings of a research on the sexual behavior of young women who were dating, the participants were teens (12-15 years old) when they first had menstruation, first dated, first dated, and first saw porn. Subjects in their middle adolescence (15-18 years) had their first kiss, made out for the first time, and experienced sexual excitement for the first time. In their late teens (18-21 years), individuals engaged in phone sex, embraced one another, understood the meaning of a kiss, made out (petting), and engaged in oral sex. They also engaged in oral sex, had their first sexual intercourse (sexual intercourse), and recorded their sexual behaviors on camera mobile phone (Rezha, 2019).

Knowledge is the outcome of sensing a thing, which happens after humans have sensed it. Knowledge, or cognitive ability, is a critical domain for moulding an individual's behavior or activities. It has been shown via experience and study that knowledge-based behavior is more durable than non-knowledge-based conduct (Notoatmodjo, 2018). Teenagers often believe that their parents are unwilling to discuss reproductive health concerns, and so they seek knowledge from alternate sources such as friends or the mass media. Adolescents often get erroneous information about reproductive health from their peers, rather than from health care professionals, school, or parents (Sujarwati, 2018).

According to some experts, peers have a detrimental effect on the development of children and teenagers. Peer conduct will sabotage and disregard parental values and limits. Peers have an effect on alcohol consumption, illicit drug use, delinquency, and other bad behaviors (Santrock, 2018). Adolescence is a stage of development in which the age limits and responsibilities of individuals are often unclear. Numerous changes occur in a person as an indication of youth, although these changes are often purely physical in nature and do not constitute an affirmation of one's youth. As a result, it often generates anxiety in adolescents to seek identity via relationship expansion, one of which is the trapping of adolescents in promiscuity (Sarwono, 2018).

Perception

According to the study's findings, the majority of teenage informants revealed their views on premarital sex. Whereas the majority of informants feel that sexual intercourse is a sign of love and affection, a minority believe that sexual intercourse is a sign of satisfaction, pleasure, and the belief that the partner must be entirely owned. Key informants stated that teenagers engage in premarital sexual intercourse for a variety of reasons, including coercion from their partners, peer pressure, following fashion trends, and as a demonstration of love for their relationships.

The study's findings confirm that the majority of interviewees reported an unwillingness to acknowledge and experience the repercussions of premarital sexual interactions. On the other side, a tiny percentage said that they would be prepared if the repercussions of premarital sexual intercourse occurred as a result of compulsion and as a sort of accountability for what they had done before. Additionally, the key informant stated that because teenagers are less concerned with their future, a woman's virginity is no longer a concern until the key informant developed a business model for communicating the dangers of premarital sex behavior to their teenage children by sitting together and discussing adolescent reproduction. Adolescents' misconceptions about sexuality lead them to experiment with sex difficulties without comprehending the hazards associated with their behaviors, and when the problems associated with their sexual conduct manifest, adolescents are fearful of communicating these concerns to their parents. Teenagers want to save and chart their own course without confiding in their parents. This is due to parents' closeness to their children, particularly about the matter of sex, which is deemed taboo to discuss and so absent.

According to the study's findings, the majority of youngsters are unaware of the consequences of their sexual conduct. Oftentimes, youngsters are too immature to engage in sexual intercourse, much more so if they must incur the dangers associated with the sexual engagement (Magdalena, 2019).

Adolescence or puberty is a time of transition in a person's life, since it is at this stage that the individual transitions from childhood to adulthood. At the period, teens had dramatic physical changes followed by insecure emotional growth, which often resulted in anxiety in adolescents seeking identity via relationship expansion, one of which was the trapping of youths in promiscuity (Sarwono, 2018).

Attitude

The findings of this research indicate that the majority of informants who have had sexual intercourse have a favorable attitude toward abstaining from premarital sex, while the remainder have a negative attitude based on the personal rationale that their acts do not hurt one another. Adolescent views on premarital sex, according to key informants, have a number of advantages and disadvantages. For those who are pro-premarital sex, they believe that sex is an obligation that they must fulfill; for those who are against it, they will maintain religious norms, customs, and so on, so that key informants can immediately provide information and understanding to their teenagers about the risks they will face in the future.

Attitude is a tendency (determinant) that results in attitude-conforming behavior. Attitude starts with information that is seen as either beneficial (positive) or detrimental (negative), and is subsequently assimilated by the individual. If something is viewed as positive, then the perceiver is likely to be positive. The reason for this is because the individual agrees with what he knows. On the other side, if someone has a bad opinion of something, he will avoid or refrain from doing it. Likewise, in regard to sexual conduct attitudes. A favorable attitude toward sexual conduct implies that sexual behavior itself is favorable. Attitudes toward harmful sexual activity imply harmful sexual behavior (Haryanto, 2019). The effect of information media, which is becoming more accessible to everybody, directly or indirectly, will also be able to affect a person's knowledge, attitudes, and behavior in this research. The majority of informants in this survey said that they had either consciously or unwittingly been exposed to pornographic material. Pornographic media exposure is also regarded a method for stimulating and stimulating one's own libido.

In keeping with this, key informants claimed that it was simpler for teens to discuss premarital sex in their group than it was for them to relate tales to their partners. Peers have a significant impact on the prevalence of premarital sexual interactions in adolescents if they live in a sexually active environment and hear tales from their friends, since teens are social creatures. On the basis of this fact, it is clear that the significant effect of peers is a critical factor that cannot be overlooked throughout adolescence. It is anticipated that information gained by youngsters from untrustworthy companions might lead to incorrect conclusions and subsequent undesirable conduct. Sexual intercourse is motivated not only by friends and hormonal effects, but also by exposure to the media, which increasingly promotes youngsters' eagerness to experiment with sexual behaviors (Muhammad, 2018).

According to the findings of a study conducted by the Center for Health Ecology, Health Research and Development Agency, on adolescents in Jakarta and Yogyakarta, the primary factor influencing adolescents to engage in premarital sex was watching blue films, which influenced 54.39 percent of adolescents in Jakarta and 49.2 percent of adolescents in Yogyakarta (Soetjiningsih, 2010).

Pornographic materials are available in print media, such as photographs, magazines, and even pornographic readings, as well as electronic media, such as television, VCD (Video Compact Disk), and the internet. Key informants in this research all agreed that mass media effect on premarital sex is highly likely, such as via smartphones, the Internet, and pornographic films among teens.

Advances in media technologies are critical for increasing openness. The discourse and practice of openness have expanded around the globe through numerous mediums. Numerous media outlets broadcast a plethora of sex-related programming, exposing kids to sexuality without providing more in-depth knowledge. The issue among Indonesian young is no longer due to a lack of morale in comparison to past generations, but rather to the abundance of opportunity and constant media exposure that increases their sexual urge in comparison to prior generations.

Parents Role

The marriage of two parents who are peaceful and entire as a family does not ensure that they will offer their children undivided attention. The survey discovered that although the majority of respondents' families were healthy and harmonious, parental contact was poor, and there was also a lack of parental attention owing to hectic schedules that could not be ignored any longer.

It is no longer acceptable for parents to isolate themselves from their adolescent children in order to have an effect on communication that is not established or is limited to emergency situations. Now is the moment for parents to become adolescents' friends, a place where teens may discuss views on a variety of topics, including how teenagers can finally voice concerns about reproductive health without fear of offending their parents. At this point, parents' attempts to coerce teens into following their parents' desires by demands and threats are futile.

This is consistent with the findings of a study conducted in six cities in which teenagers expressed their opinions on the factors that contribute to sex before marriage, with the majority of teenage girls having sex before marriage as a result of parental attention, peer influence, and the economy (PKBI, 2011).

The communication gap between parents and teens is a widespread issue that affects people worldwide. In Indonesia, the majority of parents avoid open discussions with their adolescents

regarding sexuality and the reproductive process. For people who are married, sex-related topics remain a subject of discourse, so parents should be aware of this.

Parents often avoid discussing this with their adolescents (Iskandar et al., 2017). The absence of parental explanations about sexuality and the reproductive process has an effect on teenagers, who have a lack of information and, as a result, a proclivity for premarital sex, as discovered in this research.

Sex education may educate young boys and girls about the hazards associated with sexual conduct and teach them how to make sexual choices maturely in order to avoid harming themselves or their parents. It is critical to understand the value of offering sex education to teens. Adolescent sex education includes directing and explaining changes in the function of the sexual organs as necessary phases of human development. Additionally, it must include religious doctrines and appropriate standards (Diah, 2019).

Situations and Conditions

According to key informants in this study, adolescents had premarital sex more frequently at home when the house was empty or in boarding houses and hotels, as well as in supportive environmental conditions, as a result of a lack of parental control over children as a result of the busyness and routines of physically active parents. does not directly benefit teenagers. The majority of informants in this survey decided to have sex at home due to their calm nature, while the remainder did it at hotels/inns and boarding homes.

According to the study's findings, practically all respondents had sex at home alone or with their partners. A more liberal atmosphere, supportive facilities, enabling settings, and surroundings often unintentionally enable youngsters to engage in premarital sex (Imran, 2019).

Numerous variables contribute to the prevalence of premarital sex among teenagers. One of them is the context and circumstances that facilitate premarital sex. Numerous locations, from hotels to boarding houses to private residences with tranquil settings and surroundings, allow for sex to occur since there is no one to supervise minors.

Adolescents' proclivity for sex may be attributed to a lack of parental supervision, visual and audiovisual environmental effects, and technological advancements. Weak parental supervision is also evident from study findings that teenagers have sex at home at a rate of 63.30 percent and with partners at a rate of 54.40 percent. This situation demonstrates that teens are completely free to date at home, as shown by the fact that the majority of them have sex at home. This is unlikely to occur if parental supervision is strict enough. However, it is likely that parents who are apathetic and too busy, or who believe this is normal, will create an opportunity for teens to breach still-applicable social standards (Widaningsih, 2018).

Teenagers like alone time with their girlfriends. The duration of the meeting with the girlfriend refers to the amount of time spent alone meeting or dating. The findings of this research reveal that the majority of respondents believe that the scenarios and conditions necessary for premarital sexual intercourse begin when the pair spends time together while courting in a dimly lit and dark location without the surveillance of others.

Boyfriend role

In this survey, all informants said that those who took the initiative and desired sexual connections were girlfriends, with the existence of a boyfriend seen as a positive aspect in a teenager's sexual life. In accordance with this, the key source claimed that for some youngsters, having premarital sex is virtually a must in a romantic relationship and is

essentially the influence of one partner to surrender his virginity with his girlfriend and then try again with a guy or a girl in the end. According to key informants, it is vital to educate teenagers about the implications and hazards of unrestricted sex.

At the start of courtship, youngsters will fall in love romantically (romantic love). Romantic love is also referred to as lusty or sexual love. This romantic love is more sexually motivated. The sexual urge of adolescent males and girls who are dating is larger than that of those who are not dating (McCabe and Collins, 1979; Santrock, 2017).

The presence of a positive correlation between love intensity and sexual conduct indicates that the more intense the love, the more sexual behavior. This is because love has a passion component, which is a physiological aspect that allows a person to feel physically near to his life partner, to enjoy/experience physical contact, or to engage in sexual intercourse with him. Persons who engage in romantic partnerships (dating) experience the dynamics of love life between partners (two individuals of different sexes) as a result of their sexual desire for their life partners (Dariyo & Dasmita, 2018).

Peer Role

The majority of teenage respondents in this research were aware of their peers' premarital sex. These pals often confide in informants about their experiences. A person who has never had sexual intercourse and is unaware of whether any of his friends have had premarital sex would naturally have a different attitude toward or potential for sexual intercourse than someone who has never had sex but has friends who have had premarital sex.

Teenagers, in order to satisfy their curiosity in a variety of subjects, often take risks. Teenagers often disregard their parents in order to get fresh knowledge and experiences about something, and instead turn to their friends (BKKBN NTB Province, 2019).

Peers are adolescents who are the same age or maturity level as you. For many teens, their classmates' perception of them is paramount. Teenagers will suffer tension, anger, and despair as a result of being excluded from their peers. Condry et al. discovered that young boys and girls spend double the amount of time with their friends as they do with their parents in an American research (Santrock, 2017).

Adolescents often engage in conversations regarding reproductive health and sexuality. The reason for this is that adolescents feel more at ease discussing this subject with their friends than with adults such as their parents. Adolescents who obtain sexual knowledge from peers often engage in risky behavior since the information is not always accurate (Sarwono, 2018).

Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Sexual behavior is defined in this research as a pattern of conduct that develops as a result of a sexual drive or sexual activity. The informants, on the other hand, misread the community's emerging concept of sexual activity. This is confirmed by a survey conducted by the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), which discovered that 51% of female students in Jabodetabek had engaged in premarital sex, 54% of single teenage girls in Surabaya had lost their virginity, 52% in Medan, 47% in Bandung, and 37% in Yogyakarta.

Impact of Premarital Sex

According to the findings of this research, two adolescent informants underwent abortions due to their inability to accept their pregnancy. As a result, they are shunned and become a point of contention in the local community. Then, as a consequence of his activities, he had to feel like a dropout, according to one adolescent informant.

This is corroborated by Tizar's study, which discovered that teenagers who engage in hazardous sexual activity are much more likely to fail in school, and adolescents who have undesired pregnancies are undoubtedly deleterious to both parties, male and female. Another consequence, according to Sarwono (2018), is the development of sexually transmitted illnesses, which are most prevalent between the ages of 15 and 24. This infectious condition may result in infertility and persistent discomfort, as well as an increased risk of contracting STDs and HIV/AIDS (Sarwono, 2018).

Conclusion

Premarital sex conduct in adolescents is first motivated by curiosity and temptation. Adolescents who engage in premarital sex first experience tension, dread, and anxiety. They engage in sexual activity in their homes, friends' homes, and hotel rooms. Additionally, some adolescents do not utilize protection (condoms), which has an effect on teenage pregnancy. Adolescent premarital sex has a number of consequences, including teenage pregnancy and marriage. Due to early marriage, it eventually has an effect on their household's finances. Additionally, teens must deal with the social consequences of being shunned (made a topic of conversation) by their neighbours and friends, as well as being disciplined at school, namely suspension. However, in this instance, youngsters are still having fun and are unaware of the consequences of premarital sex.

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