



Dating and Premarital Sexual Inisiation on Adolescence in Indonesia

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Abstract

Adolescent is the generation that will determine the future of the nation. Indonesia has many adolescents with excellent achievement in national and international level. However, there are still many adolescents who have negative and deviant behavior such as smoking, drinking, using drugs, even to the behavior of free sex. The purpose of this analysis was to examine dating and sexual behavior of adolescents in Indonesia. This analysis was using secondary data from the Survey of Performance Indicators of National Medium Term Development Plan Program of the National Population and Family Planning Year 2015. The survey was conducted in 34 provinces throughout Indonesia. The number of the samples for this analysis were 41.885, who were adolescents aged 15-24 years and have not married yet. The analysis showed that male respondents who had girlfriend were higher than girls who had boyfriends. On average, the first dating age is 15.5 years. The most frequent activities during dating are holding hands, kissing lips, touching and stimulating the sensitive part of body. Boys were more permissive related premarital sex than adolescent girls. Furthermore, boys admitted have had sexual intercourse three times higher than girls. Adolescents who were on dating had higher chances of having premarital sex than those who were not on dating. The chance of premarital sex was likely to increase if the adolescents holding hands, kissing lips, and touching sensitive parts of body while having date..

Introduction

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (2018), in 2017 there were 44,017,280 residents aged 15-24 years in Indonesia. This number indicates the large population of adolescents in Indonesia. The large number in a country can basically be considered as the capital of development in the future. However, on the other hand it also indicates a high risk of adolescent problems, such as reproductive health problems that begin with dating and free sex. The definition of adolescence varies according to various experts. According to Santrock (2014), adolescence is defined as a developmental

period of transition between childhood and adulthood which includes changes or physical (biological) development, mindset (cognitive), and social emotional. Santrock (2014) also explains that adolescence begins around the age of 10 to 24 years. Biological, cognitive and social emotional changes that occur range from the development of sexual function, the process of abstract thinking to independency.

Various positive and negative behaviors became a challenges during this period. Considering that adolescents are forming their identity as an important milestone into adulthood. One of the most common behavior done in the teenage period is dating. Dating is

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one form of adolescent attraction towards the opposite sex which is one of the characteristics of psychological maturity in adolescents (Rahmadani et al., 2018). Dating in Indonesia, regardless of the socio-religious and cultural views that allow or not allow, is still one of the lifestyle of some teenagers. Research conducted by Agustina (2013) on students of one of the junior high schools in Semarang found that adolescents have the opinion that dating is a natural thing to do at their age and kissing is one proof of affection for a mate. The Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI, 2012) revealed that teenagers had started dating at the age of fifteen. In addition, there was an increase of six to ten percent in the number of adolescents dating from 2007 to 2012. The desire to date occurs when teenagers have a need for higher intensity of pleasure, puberty maturation, and perceived parental rejection (Ivanova et al, 2012)

Dating is sometimes seen as a positive step towards marriage, but lately it is just the beginning of a vulnerable life such as the occurrence of violence (dating violence) which ultimately can lead to unhappiness for teenager (Setiawan & Nurhidayah 2008, Ashley & Foshee 2005, Shorey et al. 2008). Khaninah & Widjanarko's research (2016) mentions violence that occurs in a dating relation among teenager, including verbal aggression behavior such as harsh words in the form of ridicule and threats, as well as demanding and limiting social relations. According to Ayu et al. (2012), violence in dating is more prevalent among girls than men. One of the violence experienced by girls is sexual violence such as being forcibly kissed. Violence in dating can be in the form of physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and economic violence which is mostly committed by men (Teten, 2009; Devi, 2015). However, violence in a relationship is not only done by men, women also commit it against men. Violence that is often done by women is verbal violence against a partner. The percentage of verbal violence is higher for women than for men (Muñoz-Rivas, 2007). As a bond that is not as permanent as marriage, the risk of violence still occurs in courtship relationships and is closely related to the imbalance of relations between men and women

(Harnoko, 2010). A person can also commit acts of violence in a relationship because he has been a victim of it during his childhood, the influence of peers, and the influence of liquor (Devi, 2015).

Not only acts of violence, there are various kinds of deviant behavior that can occur in adolescents who are dating. These behaviors include free sex which can lead to unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and tarnished family honor (Azinar 2013; Pratiwi & Basuki 2010). Premarital sexual behavior carried out by adolescents ranging from mild risks such as hugging and holding or at high risk such as kissing and having sex are all done with a mate with the most expressed reason is like each other. Various adolescent behaviors that deviate as a result of "excessive dating" can be influenced by a variety of factors, one of which is the opening of access to information that is developing at this time. Teenagers easily obtain information, through smartphones in the form of writing, pictures and videos that contain pornographic contents at any time and anywhere.

According to Anggraini et al., (2013), the availability and ease of accessing pornographic contents are the main stimulant factors for teenagers to do premarital sexual behavior. 6 results of research conducted by Rahyani et al. (2012) and Lestari et al. (2014) found that teenagers who were exposed to pornographic information were significantly positively related to premarital sexual behavior. Brown et al. (2006), also found that exposure to sexual content in music, films, television and magazines accelerated teenagers sexual activity and increased their risk of engaging in early sexual relations. Another factor that can cause deviant behavior in teenagers is the lack of knowledge and education related to sex. Teenagers who do not receive proper and responsible sex education have led to an increase in free sex cases in the community (Cynthia, 2007). Data from the Ministry of Communication and Information in 2007 showed that, during 2016 there were 773 thousand blocked sites. From these data, most pornographic sites (767 thousand sites) compared to 10 other categories of sites. The ten categories include pornography, SARA, fraud / illegal trade, drugs, gambling,

radicalism, violence, children, internet security and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).

As a period that is an important determinant of the nation's future, studies that can provide an overview of the lives of teenagers are needed. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth research to find out the dating behavior and also premarital sex of adolescents in Indonesia as an empirical foundation in the development of adolescent quality development programs. Analysis of dating and premarital sexual behavior among teenagers has indeed been done a lot, but with a limited number of participants. This analysis is important because to get a broader picture of dating behavior and premarital sex behavior in adolescents in Indonesia with a large number of participants. Specifically the purpose of this analysis is to know: 1) differences in dating behavior between male and female adolescent, 2) differences in attitudes and behaviors about premarital sex between male and female adolescent, and also 3) the relation between dating behavior and premarital sex among teenagers.

Method

The data used in this analysis are secondary data, namely data from the 2015 Mid-Term National Development Plan (Survei Indikator Kinerja Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJMN) Performance Indicator and Family Planning Program Survey. This survey is an evaluation of an ongoing program, namely to see activities and results program implementation in the field. This survey does not evaluate the impact of a program, but only captures the results of the program to be achieved. The survey was conducted in all provinces (34 provinces) throughout Indonesia.

The sample framework used in the 2015 RPJMN Performance Indicator Survey on the Population and Family Planning Program consists of two stages. The first phase sample framework is the entire census block (blok sensus/BS) which is accompanied by information on the number of households / number of families in each BS from the 2010 population census (sensus populasi/SP) that has undergone updating. Based on the framework of the first stage of the sample, a number of probable proportional to size (PPS)

BSs are determined so that 1870 BS are selected throughout Indonesia. The second phase sample framework is the result of listing all teenagers in each selected BS. Based on the second phase example framework, 25 adolescents were determined by systematic random sampling in each selected BS.

Nationally, the number of teenage respondents aged 15-24 years and not married in the 2015 RPJMN performance indicator survey of the Population and Family Planning Program in 2015 that was successfully visited was 44,111 adolescents. Among all teen respondents, the number of teen respondents who were interviewed and could be analyzed was 42,243 teens or had a response rate of 95.8 percent. Some reasons teenagers data cannot be analyzed are teenage respondents cannot be found at home interviews (2.7%), adolescents who refuse to be interviewed (0.7%), adolescents who are incomplete the interview process (0.1%), and several other reasons with lower percentages. Some other reasons include teenagers asking for the interview process to be suspended and teenagers being less able to answer questions. In this analysis, the teenage respondents analyzed also consider the weighted case, so the number of adolescents analyzed were 41,885 persons. Data and information analyzed consisted of: 1) data and information about differences in dating behavior between male and female adolescents, 2) data and information about differences in attitudes and behaviors about premarital sex between male and female adolescents, and 3) data and information about dating behavior and premarital sexual behavior among teenagers.

Data processing in this analysis uses the SPSS program. Data analysis was carried out descriptively and inferentially (chi-square test). The chi square test was used to analyze the relation between dating behavior and premarital sex among Indonesian adolescents.

Result and Discussion

The number of male adolescent respondents was higher than female namely 52.8 percent and 47.2 percent, respectively. The respondents live more in rural areas than in urban areas (55.5% and 44.5%, respectively).

Based on age, young teenagers, in the range of 15-19 years, are much higher in

proportion compared to aged 20-24 years, which are 64.8 percent and 35.2 percent respectively. Based on education, the biggest proportion was teenagers with secondary education, namely graduated from junior high school and graduated from senior high school with a total proportion of 79.7%. More are still in school (56.7%), while the rest (43.3%) are not. The data also shows that 27.7% of teenagers have been working.

Smiler (2008) mentions that there are several causes of someone to date, among others: because they like (liked the person), are very interested (really attracted to the person), want to know better (want to get to know the person better), prefer from others (liked more than ever liked anyone), so that there are friends in doing activities (to have someone to do things with), someone who chases or likes (person pursued me, so why not?), feels it's time to have partner (felt like I should be in a relationship), someone noticed (to have someone to take care of me), curious, and other reasons. In general, adolescents in this study recorded 77.6 percent claimed to have had a date, the rest did not have. By gender, the percentage of male adolescents who claimed to have had a date was slightly higher than that of female who were 78.7 percent and 76.2 percent respectively.

The average age of first time dating among Male and female adolescents is at the age of 15.5 years. The first age of dating in adolescents who are currently aged 15-24 years, the lowest is at the age of 10 and the highest is 24 years. Meanwhile, the age range with the largest proportion of first-time adolescents dating is in the age range of 15-19 years. One in two teenagers has a girl/boyfriend for the first time in that age range. Moreover, about one in five teenagers has had a first-time dating in the age range of 10-14 years (Table 1). The results presented in Table 1 show that teenagers, who start from the age of 10 to 19 years, are at risk to start dating in adolescence period.

Among adolescents who dating (32,482 respondents), 66.9 percent of them said they currently in relationship. The percentage of male and female teenagers who claim to have a dating relationship is now almost no different, namely 66.4 percent for male and 67.6 percent

for female.

Meanwhile, Table 2 presents information about adolescent attitudes towards sexual relations before marriage. Female and male respondents generally do not agree if they have sexual relations before marriage. Nine out of ten teenagers (90.2%) stated that they did not agree if a female teenager had premarital sex. Meanwhile, the percentage of adolescents who said they disagreed if male teenager had premarital sex was lower (87.6%). The results of this analysis are in line with research conducted by Eze (2010) that male adolescents are slightly more permissive towards acts of premarital sexual intercourse compared to adolescent female. According to Chia (2006), permissive attitudes allow adolescents to engage in premarital sex activities.

This study shows that male adolescent have the opinion that it is quite alright if having premarital sex compared to female adolescent. Teenagers who claimed to have had sexual intercourse were greater in male than female. This is possible because female adolescents have a higher risk when having premarital sex such as pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases from unsafe sex behavior (Pratiwi, 2010). Male adolescent who are more permissive in premarital sex as the findings of this research indicates that the norm of masculinity still applies to the norms of sexuality that are more accepting of premarital sex for men and due to parenting that tends to be more free in men (Widyastuti, 2009).

The data about the experience of premarital sexual relations are very personal and sensitive so that there is a possibility that the teenagers do not confess or not reveal the real answer so that the resulting answer is likely to be "underestimated". Even so, the results of the analysis showed that in general, adolescents claimed to have had sexual relations before marriage. In this research it was noted that 5.0 percent of adolescents claimed to have had sexual relations before marriage, 91.4 percent said no, and did not provide an answer recorded at 3.6 percent (Table 3).

As explained earlier, teenagers are at risk for the occurrence of dating in adolescence even for premarital sex. In this study, the average teenager first had sex at the age of 17.7 years. By

Table 1. The distribution of respondents based on age when start dating according to gender

Age when start dating	Male (M) n=22.131	Female (F) n=19.754	M+F n=41.885
10-14 years (A)	20.3	20.1	20.2
15-19 years (B)	50.9	49.0	50.0
20-24 years (C)	1.9	1.8	1.9
Not sure (D)	26.9	29.1	27.9
A+B+C+D	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2015 RPJMN performance indicator survey of the Population and Family Planning Program, secondary data

Table 2. Distribution of respondents based on opinion toward premarital sex according to gender

Opinion toward premarital sex	Male (M) n=22.131	Female (F) n=19.754	M+F n=41.885
Female doing premarital sex			
Agree (A)	2.9	1.3	2.1
Disagree (B)	86.4	94.4	90.2
Depend (C)	10.7	4.3	7.7
A+B+C	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male doing premarital sex			
Agree (A)	4.2	1.4	2.9
Disagree (B)	82.9	92.9	87.6
Depend (C)	12.9	5.7	9.5
A+B+C	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2015 RPJMN performance indicator survey of the Population and Family Planning Program, secondary data

Table 3. Distribution of respondents based on experience toward premarital sex according to gender

Experience toward premarital sex	Male (M) n=22.131	Female (F) n=19.754	M+F n=41.885
Female doing premarital sex			
Agree (A)	7.3	2.3	5.0
Disagree (B)	88.8	94.2	91.4
Depend (C)	3.8	3.4	3.6
A+B+C	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male doing premarital sex			
Agree (A)	9.2	2.9	6.3
Disagree(B)	87.6	94.5	90.8
Depend (C)	3.2	2.6	2.9
A+B+C	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2015 RPJMN performance indicator survey of the Population and Family Planning Program, secondary data

Table 4. Distribution of respondents based on age when first time doing premarital sex according to gender

Age when first time doing premarital sex	Male (M) n=22.131	Female (F) n=19.754	M+F n=41.885
10-14 years (A)	4.4	3.9	4.3
15-19 years (B)	59.7	53.1	58.2
20-24 years (C)	18.3	16.6	18.0
Not sure (D)	17.5	26.4	19.5
A+B+C+D	100.0	100.0	100.0
Min – max	10-24 years	10-24 years	10-24 years
Average	17,70 years	17,64 years	17,69 years

Source: 2015 RPJMN performance indicator survey of the Population and Family Planning Program, secondary data

sex, the age of first sexual intercourse in male and female is at almost the same age, namely at the age of 17.7 years and 17.6 years. The highest proportion of adolescents having premarital sexual relations is first in the age group of 15-19 years (58.2%). This fact shows that premarital sex is at risk for the first time in the age group of 15-19 years. The age group is the period of high school (SLTP and SLTA) and shows that in this period as an age group vulnerable to promiscuity (Table 4).

The results of the analysis of the relation between dating behavior with premarital sexual behavior among teenagers found 6.5 percent of adolescents who have had boy/girl friend

engaged in premarital sex. Meanwhile, among adolescents who are not dating, there are 0.5 percent who have premarital sex. Statistical test results (chi-square test) obtained the value of $p = 0.000$, it can be concluded that there is a difference in the proportion of incidents of premarital sex between adolescents who have a boy/girlfriend and them who never have (there is a significant relation between dating and premarital sex behavior). From the analysis also obtained the value of $OR = 14.120$, meaning that adolescents who have dated have a 14.120 chance of having premarital sex compared to them who have never (Table 5).

Of adolescents who have dated, some

Table 5. Test coefficient of the relation between dating behavior with premarital sex behavior

Dating behavior	Premarital sex behavior		OR 95% CI	p- value
	Yes	No		
Dating (n= 40.357)				
Yes	6.5	93.5	14.120	0.000
No	0.5	99.5		
Hold hands				
Yes	7.2	92.8	4.564	0.000
No	1.7	98.3		
Kissing				
Yes	17.8	82.2	16.856	0.000
No	1.3	98.7		
Stimulating				
Yes	42.6	57.4	44.966	0.000
No	1.6	98.4		

Source: 2015 RPJMN performance indicator survey of the Population and Family Planning Program, secondary data

of the actions taken while dating include holding hands, kissing the lips and stimulating sensitive body parts. The analysis showed that adolescents who were dating while holding hands and having sexual relations were recorded at 7.2 percent. Meanwhile, adolescents who were dating when not holding hands but still having sexual intercourse were 1.7 percent. Statistical test results obtained p value = 0.000 which indicates that there is a significant relation between dating and holding hands with premarital sexual behavior. From the results of the analysis also obtained the value of $OR = 4.564$, meaning that adolescents who were dating and holding hands had an opportunity of 4.564 times having premarital sex compared to them who were not holding hands (Table 5).

Behavior when dating other than holding hands is kissing the lips (kissing). The results of the analysis showed that adolescents who were dating, kissing and having sex recorded 17.8 percent. Meanwhile, adolescents who were dating, not kissing but had sexual intercourse by 1.3 percent. The statistical test results obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is a significant relation between dating and kissing lips with premarital sexual behavior. The results of the analysis also showed that the value of $OR = 16.856$ was obtained, meaning that adolescents who were dating and kissing had a higher chance of 16.856 times having premarital sex than them who were dating but not kissing.

Other dating behaviors are touching or stimulating sensitive area of the body. The results of the analysis showed that adolescents who during dating stimulated sensitive parts of the body were more likely to have sexual intercourse than those who did not, respectively 42.6 percent and 1.6 percent. Chi-square test results obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is a significant relation between dating with stimulation on sensitive body area with premarital sexual behavior. The results of the analysis also showed that the OR value was obtained = 44.966, meaning that adolescents who were dating with stimulation on sensitive body area of their mate had a higher chance of 44.966 times having premarital sex compared to adolescents who did not do stimulation. These findings indicate that adolescents who

are dating will be more at risk of premarital sexual behavior with the greatest opportunity if when dating touch or stimulate sensitive body area of the mate.

Teenagers are a generation that can determine the nation's future. This is because adolescents are included in the productive age group which, if put to their best, will become a development capital. In reality, adolescents as part of the younger generation have shown their role in bringing the nation's progress. Many Indonesian youth have been able to excel in both academic and non-academic fields in various national and international events. However, on the other hand found adolescents who behave negatively like smoking, drinking, using drugs, even free sex (Komasari & Helmi 2000, Suryoputro et al. 2006, Lestary & Sugiharti, 2011, Hastuti, et al., 2016). Adolescent behavior is inseparable from the influence of himself and the environment. The results of the analysis conducted by Lestary & Sugiharti (2011) prove that negative behavior in adolescents has a relation with knowledge, attitudes, age, gender, education, economic status, access to information media, communication with parents, and the presence of peers who behave negative and risky.

One important phase of adolescent life is the development of social life, especially in friendship with peers. This is characterized by symptoms of increasing peer influence in their lives. Peers are the most important aspect of their lives. Santrock (2014) explains teens will do anything to be included as peer group members. Likewise, when peer groups engage in dating, adolescents will tend to decide on dating to be recognized in the group. Teens who are not dating will be isolated in the group. The analysis showed that three (3) out of four (4) adolescents had dated. This finding is in line with research Astutik et al., (2017) who found that as many as 98 percent of research respondents claimed to have a boy/girlfriend. The average age of adolescents to start dating is at the age of young teens namely 15.5 years. These results are slightly different from the IDHS data (2012) which states that adolescents begin dating at the age of 12-14 years.

Dating becomes a risky relationship when teens are involved in doing things or

activities that are negative such as holding hands, kissing, stimulating sensitive body area to sexual intercourse behavior (Zahab et al., 2017). The results of the analysis prove that some of the negative activities carried out by adolescents who are dating, starting from the highest intensity of holding hands, then kissing, to touch or stimulate sensitive area.

Relationship test results in this analysis show the relationship between adolescents who are dating has a higher chance of having premarital sex than adolescents who have not or never dated. This indicates that, adolescents who are dating are more likely to carry out negative activities. The results of this study are in line with the findings of Cha et al. (2007) who explain that the first sex partner of a female teen is a boyfriend, whereas only two-thirds of male teen who have their first sex with a girlfriend and one-seventh of male teen claim to have first sex with sex workers.

The analysis also shows that adolescents who engage in negative activities during dating are more likely to have premarital sex. Opportunities for premarital sex continue to increase starting from holding hands, kissing to stimulate sensitive body area of their mate. This is in line with the statement of Setiawan and Nurhidaya (2008) which explains the stages in dating starting from attraction to known opposite sex, smiles and friendly views, visiting each other, leaving together, holding hands together, kissing each other, and touching each other.

Attracted to the opposite sex and sexuality is something that is actually natural and even a need. But on the other hand, sexuality can also be something "taboo" and sensitive if it is associated with norms in certain societies (Pakasi & Kartikawati, 2013). A clear example of this is premarital sexual behavior among adolescents/teenagers. Premarital sex behavior is sexual behavior that is carried out outside the bond of marriage. According to Eze (2014), there are many factors that cause teens to have premarital sex including: a) practicing what they learn from peers who have premarital sex, b) practicing what they learn from their parents, c) showing that growing up (maturity), d) increasing the ego, e) getting pleasure (derive happiness), f) getting sexual gratification, g) getting benefit in the form of money (material gratification), h) fulfilling the sexual ego, i)

showing off, and j) challenging parents.

In Eastern cultures, sexual behavior without the presence of marriage is considered to violate cultural and religious norms. But the condition of Indonesian youth in the modern era like now has shifted the mindset in society, especially when looking at premarital sexual behavior. These findings and analysis are in line with research conducted by Rahardjo (2009) who found that premarital sexual behavior is increasingly common among adolescents in particular, and society in general. Research conducted by Isnaini et al., (2014) found that the majority of adolescents who lived in boarding houses had had premarital sex and thought it is a spiritual need that should to be fulfilled and sex is healthy. However, the research also found that premarital sex was not healthy and should not be done but could not be avoided.

Basically premarital sexual behavior is not only caused by dating, but can also by other factors. Azinar (2013) and Widyastuti (2009), found that premarital sexual behavior is significantly related to religiosity, attitude, access and contact with pornographic contents, the environment, the attitude of close friends, and the sexual behavior of close friends. Free sex and various other deviant behavior can certainly be prevented, especially by those closest to you. According to Puspitawati (2013), the environment where children, families, neighbors and schools live is the most influential and closest environment. Therefore, to prevent premarital sexual behavior in adolescents, early prevention efforts by various parties, especially families are needed. Positive activities in schools and communities is one effective way to reduce adolescent negative behavior, especially negative behavior in dating, such as psychological, sexual, and physical violence (Foshee et al, 1998).

In addition, the family is the main wall to protect adolescents from various risk behaviors such as premarital sex. Parents who are close to teenagers will make it easier for parents to instill values and rules that apply in the family. According to Forste and Haas (2002), adolescents who have firm parents who instill the value that should not have sex before marriage have a significant impact on premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. It was further explained that parents who exercise supervision, are religious and do not accept premarital sexual behavior make children less likely to engage in it. Pasaribu, Hastuti, & Alfiasari (2013) states that if the internalization

of moral values by parents is successful, adolescents can identify themselves against the moral values they hold and show positive behavior, which is better character.

Conclusion

Male adolescents claim to have had a higher dating history compared to female ones. The average age of adolescent first dating is under 16 years. When dating, the highest activity is holding hands, then kissing, and touching or stimulating sensitive area / genitals. Teenagers argue that male are not a problem if having sex before marriage compared to female adolescents. Furthermore, the percentage of male teenagers who claimed to have had premarital sex was higher than female (7.3 percent and 2.3 percent). The results of further analysis indicate that, adolescents who have ever dated had a chance 14.120 times having premarital sex compared to them who have never dated. Adolescents who are holding hands when dating have a 4.564 higher chance of having premarital sex compared to them who when dating don't hold hands. Adolescents who were kissing when dating had a higher chance of 16.856 times having premarital sex than adolescents who don't kissing when dating. Then, adolescents who are stimulate the sensitive area of their mate when dating have a higher chance of 44.966 times having premarital sex than adolescents who do not stimulate the sensitive body area of their partners when dating.

Problems related to adolescent behavior are important things to consider. Not only for parents, the role of all parties such as the environment around adolescents, schools, and also the government is needed to anticipate and prevent deviant behavior committed by adolescents. Based on the results of this analysis, it is expected that the Government, especially agencies that handle youth programs together with all elements of society and parents, urge adolescents to avoid negative dating. In addition, the Government provides public space for adolescents to develop their interests and talents. For parents, teachers and community leaders are expected to jointly supervise teenagers in the local environment to avoid negative things. In addition, educational efforts are needed for adolescents related to

sexual knowledge. This education can be done starting from the family, school, to related institutions or agencies.

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