

Relationship between Friends 'Support with Private Sex Behavior in Taman Siswa High School Students Binjai North Sumatera

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Abstract: *This research is quantitative research and conducted on class XI students of Taman Siswa Binjai High School, which aims to find out whether there is a peer relationship to premarital sex behavior in Private Senior High School of of Taman Siswa 2016/2017 Academic Year. In this study, the population used was 104 people. From the calculation of sampling, a sample of 26 people was obtained. The data were collecte by using questionnaires and than were analyzed by using correlation technique. The results of the Pearson Product Moment correlation analysis show that Pearson's r value is 0.685 and the significance value (2-tailed) is 0.008, this means that the research hypothesis is accepted or there is a significant relationship between peer support with premarital sex behavior in Private Senior High School of Taman Siswa Binjai.*

Keywords: peers, premarital sex behavior

1. Background

Adolescence is a very important period in the development process. Therefore, development in adolescence should get attention from various parties, especially from the closest environment. One of the most important parts of adolescent development is development in social life. In the social development of adolescents, peers play an important role. This means that the strong influence of peers on the development of adolescent social relations. Premarital sex behavior that adolescents do is inseparable from environmental influences, especially the influence of their peers. As a result, they will feel happy when accepted or otherwise will feel depressed and anxious when released and underestimated by their friends.

Students in their growth and development certainly must interact with their surroundings. Students certainly must be able to socialize with the surrounding environment, including with their fellow friends. The ability to socialize individuals means the ability of individuals to behave and behave that is acceptable to their social environment. Individuals in their lives are able to control themselves according to social norms and do not disturb the surrounding environment.

Adolescence is a very important period in the development process. Therefore development in adolescence should get attention from various parties, especially from the closest environment. One of the most important parts of adolescent development is development in social life. Indeed physical development cannot be released, but most cases of adolescence occur due to the incomplete process of social development. Problems in adolescent social development because adolescents have not been able to carry out their social development tasks. The task of adolescent social development is a typical task possessed by teenagers. Teenagers, whether they realize it or not, must fulfill their duties, but on the one hand the challenges of adolescents to fulfill this task are very difficult. So that teenagers need

other people such as family, peers, and social environment, to fulfill the task of social development.

In the social development of adolescents, peers play an important role. The role of peers towards adolescents is mainly related to attitudes, speech, interests, appearance and behavior. Teenagers often judge that if they wear the same clothing model with popular group members, then the opportunity for them to be accepted by their peers becomes great. Likewise, if group members try to drink alcohol, illegal drugs or cigarettes, teenagers tend to follow it regardless of their own feelings and consequences. This means that the strong influence of peers on the development of adolescent social relations.

Students in their growth and development certainly must interact with their surroundings. Students certainly must be able to socialize with the surrounding environment, including with their fellow friends. The ability to socialize individuals means the ability of individuals to behave and behave that is acceptable to their social environment. Individuals in their lives are able to control themselves according to social norms and do not disturb the surrounding environment.

Adolescent premarital sex deviations, usually motivated by the influence of peer relationships. Peer influences really determine the behaviors that are often shown by adolescents in their daily lives to get along with their friends. The forms of premarital sexual deviation that appear in the activities of adolescent life that we can see so far are activities related to adolescence's proximity to the opposite sex. In adolescence, getting to know the opposite sex is more common and often we are familiar with the term dating.

Premarital sex behavior that adolescents do is inseparable from environmental influences, especially the influence of their peers. This is because teens spend more of their time together with their peers compared to their families. As a result, they will feel happy when accepted or otherwise will feel depressed and anxious when released and

underestimated by their friends. The purpose of this study is to find out whether there is a relationship between peer support with premarital sex behavior Private Senior High School Taman Binjai High School 2016/2017 Academic Year.

2. Theoretical Framework

1) Peers

According to Mappiare (82:2001) said that "peer groups are a group of adolescents where for the first time the adolescent applies the principles of living together and working together, in a strong connection formed norms, values and symbols" Peer groups do not attach importance to the organizational structure, but among group members feel the responsibility for success and failure in the group.

Peer groups are the real world of young people, who prepare a stage where you can test yourself with others, give a world where young people can socialize in an atmosphere of values that apply not values set by adults but by friends of his age. In a nutshell, peers consist of certain members of friends who can accept and group members are interdependent.

Peers are children or adolescents who have more or less the same age or maturity who interact with peers who are of the same age and have unique roles in their culture or habits.

The acceleration of development in adolescence is related to sexual maturation which ultimately results in a change in social development. Before entering adolescence, a child is usually capable of carrying out close relationships with peers. Along with this, groups of children also play together or plan together. The characteristic of a group of children before adolescence is that the group consists of the same sex. This same sex equality can help the emergence of gender identity and also relates to feelings of identification to prepare for the experience of identity. Whereas in adolescence, children have begun to dare to carry out activities with the opposite sex in various kinds of activities.

Peers themselves have the understanding of people of age and social groups, such as schoolmates and maybe fellow workers or neighbors. According to Santrock said that "peer groups" are children or adolescents with the same age or maturity level, peers provide a means for social comparison and a source of information about the world outside the family. (W.J. Santrock: 2003:36).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that what is meant by peer relations is friendship carried out as individual interactions in children. Children or adolescents with age levels that involve familiarity between groups have the same will and role.

2) The Role of Peers in Youth Development

W.J. Santrock (2003:123) said that teenagers have strong needs to be liked and accepted by peers. As a result, they will feel happy when accepted and vice versa feel depressed and anxious when issued and belittled by their peers. For most teens, peers' views of themselves are the most important thing. Peers are children or adolescents who have

more or less the same age or maturity. interactions between peers who are of the same age play an important role in social development. Friendship based on age level will naturally occur even though the school does not implement an age system. Adolescents are left to determine their own composition of society. However, one can learn to be a good fighter only if there are friends of the same age. One of the most important functions of peers is as a source of information about the world outside the family. "Teenagers get feedback about their abilities from their peers. And teens learn that what they do is better.

3) Peer Friends in Youth Life

In the daily lives of adolescents, they are always with their friends so that teens are often joined in certain groups like the following:

- a) Chums: Chums are groups where close-knit teenagers have a very strong bond of friendship. Group members usually consist of 2-3 people of the same sex, have similar interests, abilities and abilities, some of these similarities make them very familiar, but they easily forget as well as roommates.
- b) Cliques: Cliques usually consist of 3-4 teenagers who have relatively the same interests, abilities and volition. Cliques usually occur from the union of two pairs of close friends or duachums that occur in the first years of early adolescence. The sex of a teenager in one Cliques is generally the same.
- c) Crowds: Crowds usually consist of many teenagers, bigger than Cliques, because of the size of the group, the emotional distance between members is also rather tenuous. With this the gender is different and there is a diversity of abilities, interests and willingness among the members. The thing that belongs to this group is the fear of being ignored or not accepted by friends in the youth group.

4) Premarital Sex Behavior

Adolescence begins with puberty, namely the period of physical changes such as body shape and physiological function (maturity of sexual organs). These changes are characterized by menstruation or menarche in women and wet dreams in men. Physical development including sexual organs is the occurrence of maturity and increased levels of reproductive hormones or sex hormones in both men and women which will cause changes in the overall sexual behavior of adolescents. In the life of adolescent psychology, the development of sexual organs has a strong influence on the interest of adolescents towards lawyers. "The increase in adolescent's attention to the opposite sex is strongly influenced by factors of physical changes during the puberty period". (John W. Santrock: 2003:55)

In adolescence the curiosity of sexual problems is very large, thus encouraging teens to try to find out about sex from various sources. This is because teenagers have a great curiosity about sexual problems. Sexual behaviors commonly used by adolescents during courtship are holding hands, hugging, kissing, even to premarital sexual intercourse. Although the sexual function of adolescent girls ripens more quickly than adolescent boys, but in its development male adolescents are more sexually active than adolescent girls. Many experts argue this is due to

differences in sexual socialization between adolescent girls and boys. (Purwanto:2011).

Hormonal changes that increase sexual desire (libido sexuality) of adolescents will result in adolescents not being able to control these impulses into a positive form of activity, so that many adolescents easily fall pre-marital sex behavior. For teens who cannot resist, there will be a tendency to violate these restrictions. The trend is increasing due to the dissemination of information and sexual stimulation through mass media with the presence of advanced technology (video cassettes, photocopies, satellites, VCDs, cellphones, the internet, and others.

According to Sarwono "sexual behavior is all behavior driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex and with the same sex. These behavioral forms can vary, from feelings of attraction to dating behavior, flirting, and intercourse. "

Sexual behavior is all behavior driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex and same-sex. Which starts from the emergence of a sense of attraction to behavior, holding hands, kissing, and touching. Many teenagers who engage in sexual behavior are only to prove to their friends that they can do what their friends do so they are willing to do anything to be accepted in their relationships with peers. (Nurihsan, 2010; Prayitno dan Erman Amti: 2007)

According to the report (Fatty, F. ad all: 2012; Syamsuddin:2008) "sex before marriage or premarital sex is sexual behavior carried out without going through an official marriage process, both legally and religiously". Premarital sex or the term "premarital sex" is a sexual activity carried out without a legitimate marriage bond.

For some adolescents premarital sex is not a big problem, so some teens do not feel afraid to do prenatal sex, even according to them it has become a common thing to do during courtship. (Nurihsan: 205).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that premarital sexual behavior is all behavior driven by desire, both with the opposite sex and same-sex by having sexual relations before a legitimate marriage bond, which starts from just holding hands, hugging, kissing, to finally arrived at intercourse. Premarital sexual behavior among adolescents is considered normal, even they do not feel embarrassed to show their sexual activity in public such as holding hands, hugging, and even kissing. Sex can also be interpreted as gender that distinguishes between women and men, sex has 3 dimensions, namely the biological dimension, where the biological dimension is closely related to how humans carry out their sexual functions. Sexuality can appear in relations between humans, and finally the moral cultural dimension, here shows the values of culture and morals have an assessment of sexuality.

5) Forms of Premarital Sex Behavior

According to Santrock (2011), the forms of premarital sex are:

- Kissing which is the touch between lips followed by sexual desire.

- Necking is sexual activity around the body but there is no genital contact.
- Petting which is attaching genitals but there is no genital contact.
- Intercourse, namely intercourse or genital contact.

From the above description can be drawn conclusions, namely forms of premarital sexual activity carried out by adolescents, usually starting from just handrails, kissing, embracing, petting (mutually rubbing each other) to the most worrying, namely sex (sex intercourse). We can find forms of teenage sexual activity easily both in quiet places, and in crowded places such as, in malls, cinemas, cafes and other places.

6) Factors of Premarital Sex Behavior

Premarital sex factors carried out by adolescents due to the social environment that has been entered by a teenager can also be influential to suppress a friend who has not engaged in sex. For teenagers, the pressure from his friends feels stronger than the pressure he gets from his own boyfriend. In general, adolescents have sexual relations just to prove that they are the same as their friends. In this case the role is not only the nature of their sexual desires, but also because of the attitude of rebellion against the people of Tunya. If the family environment cannot discuss the problem at hand, the teenager will find a solution outside the home. Sex according to some experts is a basic need that cannot be separated from one's life. So it's natural that all people are no exception teenagers want this sex, even though the consequences of his actions are not commensurate compared to the risks they will face. Not only that there are several factors also considered to play a role in adolescent sexual problems, namely, hormonal changes that increase adolescent sexual desire, information dissemination and sexual stimulation through mass media with advanced technology (VCD, video, internet), teenagers who are in the period wants to know and wants to try to imitate what is seen or heard from the mass media, especially because they generally have never known sexual problems accurately from their parents because that is because parents consider taboo sexual problems.

3. Method

The location of this study is the Binjai Student Park Private School which is located at JL. Jendral Sudirman no. 11 Tangsi Village, Binjai City District. The choice of location is because researchers get the convenience of entering the school so that it can facilitate researchers in obtaining data. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. The population in this study were all students in the XI class of the Binjai Student Private High School High School in the amount of 104 students divided into 3 classes with an average class of 35 students.

The sample is part or representative of the population studied, the sample of the study must truly represent the entire population and the sample must also provide the necessary information to be more reliable. If the number of

subjects is less than 100, all samples are better taken so that the research is population research. Furthermore, if the subject is greater than 100, then the sample can be taken between 10% - 15% or 20% - 25% or more. Based on these provisions, the sample in this study was determined as many as 25% of the 104 population of class XI students, which were determined evenly in all classes. Sampling is done randomly. (Arikunto:2006).

In this case the writer determines the study sample of 25% of the total population, which means the number of samples is 26 students. The sampling technique was carried out by the author with a proportional random sampling technique so that each class and each student got the same opportunity to be taken as a sample.

Hypothesis testers use the product moment correlation test. This test is tested to test the hypothesis whether the truth can be accepted or rejected, so to test the hypothesis this research is done using a formula.

Correlation calculations are performed using the SPSS 19.0 For Windows program. In the correlation data analysis, because the respondent's answers are measured using the Questionnaire Scale Numerical Scoring 1 and 2 are held so this data is still in an ordinal form so that what must be done first is to change ordinal data into interval data. In this study ordinal data was transformed into interval data using the method of successive. Based on the results of the reliability calculation and the different item power tests on the trial data that have been obtained using the SPSS for Windows program, the alpha coefficient for peer scale is 0.607 and for the premarital sex scale is 0.704.

4. Results and Discussion

This research was conducted in class XI of Taman Siswa Binjai Private High School. The subjects of this study were all students from class XI in the academic year 2016/2017. Through the proportional random sampling method that was discussed in the previous chapter, this study involved 26 students as the research subjects.

Based on the results of the analysis, the Pearson's r value is 0.685 and the significance value (2-tailed) is 0.007. Because sig. <0.05, then this means that the research hypothesis is accepted or there is a significant relationship between peer support with premarital sex behavior Private College Taman Binjai High School 2016/2017 Academic Year. As stated in chapter two that peers have an important role for development in adolescents. For teens, peers' views of themselves are important. Teenagers will always be with their friends and form certain groups.

Adolescence begins with puberty, namely the period of physical changes such as body shape and physiological functions (maturity of sexual organs) and hormonal changes. Biologically, hormonal changes can increase teen sex desire. This increase in hormones causes adolescents to need distribution in the form of certain behaviors.

There are several factors that cause premarital sex behavior, namely low self quality, family quality, unhealthy

environmental quality, lack of quality information that comes in, forms of distribution of wrong love in courtship and biological maturity that are not accompanied by self-control ability, tend to have negative consequences and eventually premarital sexual relations occur during courtship.

Researchers argue that in interacting with peers, teens must have friends who are of the opposite sex. This is where the distribution of hormonal needs is carried out by adolescents with the opposite sex. The peers they have will greatly influence sexual behavior in adolescents. If peers have a positive influence on the teenager himself, then in his association, teenagers must behave positively as well. The same is true when teenagers are in courtship. If teenagers are not able to control themselves, then the form of channeling their love can be wrong.

Therefore, adolescents must be able to maintain their association with their peers. Teenagers may be friends with anyone, but they must be able to choose which friends should be imitated and which friends do not. In dating teenagers must also be able to understand how the form of love is good and right for them.

5. Conclusion

Based on the normality test it was found that the significance value (2-tailed) was 0.218, meaning that the value of $p > 0.05$. Thus it can be concluded that the research data is normally distributed. Based on the results of Pearson Product Moment correlation analysis, the Pearson's r value is 0.685 and the significance value (2-tailed) is 0.008. Because sig. <0.05, then this means that the research hypothesis is accepted or there is a significant relationship between peer support with premarital sex behavior at Taman Siswa Binjai Senior High School 2016/2017.

Through this research, it is expected that Counselor teachers pay more attention to education outside of academics such as moral and religious education so that every student truly has morality and good religiosity as a foundation for behavior.

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