

# The Relationship Between Social Environment And Sexual Behavior Of Students In Bandung

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<https://doi.org/10.58439/jhrt.v4i1.367><https://e-journal.saku.co.id/index.php/JHRT>**Tri Ardayani<sup>1\*</sup>, Lidya Natalia<sup>2</sup>, Leonida Putri Ani Endong<sup>3</sup>**

## Abstract

**Background:** Kissing, touching the chest, touching genitalia while wearing clothing, and engaging in sexual activity are all examples of various sexual acts. College students have long been recognized as a susceptible demographic that engages in premarital sex. Teenagers' social surroundings might also affect and put pressure on pals who haven't had sex yet.

The purpose of this study is to examine the connection between Bandung college students' sexual conduct and their social surroundings.

**Quantitative research methodology.** The Immanuel Health Institute's regular class pupils made up the population. Using proportional random sampling, 262 respondents made up the study's sample. Spearman rank was utilized in data analysis.

**Research Findings:** 85.5% of respondents reported having a reasonably positive social situation. The majority of respondents (74.4%) behaved well. With a p-value of 0.000, the significance level was less than 0.05.

**Conclusion:** Among regular class students at the Immanuel Health Institute, there is a connection between sexual conduct and the social milieu.

**Keywords:** Students, Sexual Behavior, Social Environment

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## Introduction

Adolescence is a time of fast intellectual, psychological, and physical development. One of the most important age groups for premarital sex is adolescence. This is because teenagers at this developmental stage have increased interest (DZAKIA et al., 2023). The Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) defines adolescents as individuals between the ages of 10 and 24 who are single, while the World Health Organization (WHO) defines them as those between the ages of 10 and 19. (Sari et al., 2022). Early adolescence (10–14 years), middle adolescence (15–19 years), and late adolescence (20–24 years) are the three stages of the teenage phase. According to WHO estimates, premarital sex is practiced by 47% of the world's youth. According to the

Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey, over 33% of female adolescents and 34.5% of male adolescents in Indonesia between the ages of 15 and 19 had begun dating. The Indonesian Demographic and According to the Health Survey (SDKI), holding hands is the most popular dating behavior for both boys and girls (64% and 75%), followed by kissing (50% for men and 30% for women), embracing (33% for men and 17% for women), and having sex (7.6% for males and 1.5% for women). Premarital sex is practiced by 2.40% of teens in West Java (BKKBN). According to (Marlina Purnama Sari, 2020), 54% of teenagers in Bandung City have had premarital sex.

Any action driven by the desire to have sex outside of a legally recognized marriage is considered sexual conduct. Kissing, touching, touching the breasts, touching genitalia while clothed, and sexual intercourse are all examples of sexual activities. Teens now openly and publicly express their sexual activities in public rather than prioritizing shame (Safitri, 2022).

Teens frequently mimic what they see and hear from the media and their classmates, which might cause them to act inappropriately. Teenagers are more likely to engage in sexual behavior, particularly if they are in romantic relationships (DZAKIA et al., 2023). Because to the influence of Western culture through electronic media, several teenagers are no longer unfamiliar with dating. Additionally, the majority of teenagers today think that adolescence is a period for dating, which makes them seem archaic, outdated, and less socially adept or outgoing if they don't (DZAKIA et al., 2023). Feelings of regret, guilt, low self-esteem, and negative emotions because of an unintended pregnancy are among the effects of premarital sex. The possibility of getting sexually transmitted infections (STIs), such as gonorrhea, syphilis, genital herpes, and HIV/AIDS, is another possible risk factor. According to a survey conducted in 2021, 36% of the 5,829 HIV/AIDS patients with STDs were students, 163/4 cases were among teenagers between the ages of 15 and 19, and 754/120 cases were among those between the ages of 20 and 24 (Hikmah, 2022).

Premarital sexual conduct is a concern among college students. Lack of knowledge about premarital sex, a lack of parental authority, and an undesirable social

environment are some of the factors that affect sexual behavior (Aggasi, 2020). Teenagers' social surroundings can affect how much pressure they put on peers who haven't had sex yet. These youngsters feel more pressure from their buddies than from their own boyfriends. All principles learned from parents and school can be subordinated to the intense need to fit in with their social circle. These youths typically have sex in order to demonstrate that they are no different from their buddies and to get acceptance as group members, which is what they want (Hikmah, 2022).

(Aggasi, 2020) carried out a study named "Premarital Sexual Behavior of Students at a University in Sumbawa Regency." To expand and enhance this study, a comparison of quantitative and qualitative data was employed. According to the findings, students' sexual behavior included hugging and holding hands (13.75%), kissing only (45%), touching to masturbate (22.5%), having sex (6.25%), and never having sex (12.5%). (Aggasi, 2020) The study "The Relationship Between Self-Control and Sexual Behavior Among Adolescents in Kampar Regency" by (Safitri, 2022) employed a random sampling technique, and the participants were unmarried teenagers between the ages of 11 and 24. The findings demonstrated a strong inverse link between sexual behavior and self-control.

Researchers discovered that some Bandung students are dating people from outside the campus. Of the 16 students, 10 reported holding hands and hugging, 4 reported kissing cheeks or foreheads, and 2 reported kissing while dating. They also discovered that some students embrace each other with the opposite sex, hold hands, kiss cheeks, and hug their partner while riding a motorcycle. According to the first study's results, 14 out of 16 respondents' families did not forbid them from dating.

## **METHOD**

The method used in this investigation was quantitative. Descriptive correlation was used in the study design. Sexual behavior was the dependent variable, and the social context was the independent variable. The sample size was 226, and the population was 760. Sampling was done using the Slovin formula. Students who were enrolled in the Immanuel Health Institute

Regular Class, willing to participate as responders, and in relationships were among the sample criteria. as well as pupils who were unmarried and those who had dated in the past. An 8-item social environment questionnaire and an 11-item sexual behavior questionnaire were the tools employed. Because the respondents' features were similar, validity and reliability tests were carried out at the Rajawali Institute. The reliability value was higher than 0.6, and the validity test result was a r table (0.361). Techniques for gathering data included planning, carrying out, and wrapping up. Editing, coding, entering, cleaning, and tabulation were among the methods used in data processing. Univariate analysis employs frequency distribution and percentage for each variable, whereas bivariate analysis employs the Spearman Rank test. This study was conducted at the Bandung Health Campus from April to August 2024 and has undergone ethical testing under protocol number No.057/KEPK/IKI/2024.

## RESULTS

### 1. Social Environment of Regular Class Students at Bandung

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Social Environments of Students in Bandung

Social Environment	Frequency	Percentage
Good	31	11,8
Sufficient	224	85,5
Poor	7	2,7
Total	262	100

Based on table 1, the results show that almost all respondents (85.5%) have a fairly good social environment.

### 2. Sexual Behavior Among College Students in Bandung

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Sexual Behavior Among College Students in Bandung

Sexual Behavior	Frequency	Percentage
Good	195	74,4
Sufficient	65	24,8
Poor	2	0,8
Total	262	100

Based on table 2, the results show that almost all respondents (74.4%) have good behavior.

### 3. Relationship between Social Environment and Sexual Behavior among Regular Class Students at Bandung

Table 3. Relationship between Social Environment and Sexual Behavior among Regular Class Students at Immanuel Health Institute

Social Environment	Perilaku Seksual			Total	<i>P value</i> 0,000
	Poor	Sufficient	Poor		
<b>Poor</b>	0 (0,0%)	0 (0,0%)	3 (1,1%)	3 (1,1%)	
<b>Sufficient</b>	2 (0,8)	45 (17,2%)	54 (20,6%)	101 (38,5%)	
<b>Poor</b>	0 (0,0%)	21 (8,0%)	137 (52,3%)	158 (60,3%)	
<b>Total</b>	2 (0,8%)	66 (25,2)	194 (74,0%)	262 (100,0%)	

Based on table 3, the p value obtained is 0.000, which means the significance value is <0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the social environment and sexual behavior in regular class students at the Immanuel Health Institute.

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Social Environment of Immanuel Health Institute Students

Nearly all respondents (85.5%) had a rather decent social environment, according to the study's findings. A place or location where people socialize or engage with their surroundings is known as a social environment. These interactions can either directly or indirectly impact an individual's personality. Individuals and their social surroundings are intimately linked (Fatmawati, 2019).

According to research by (Puspitasari et al., 2022), titled "The Influence of the Role of Parents, Peers, and Religious Observance on Premarital Sexual Behavior," communication between parents and teenagers is deemed high-quality if both parties have a positive relationship—that is, if they can comprehend, trust, and

care for one another. A lack of focus, comprehension, affection, and trust is indicated by poor communication. The study "Analysis of Students' Free Sex Behavior Based on Reproductive Health Knowledge and Social Environment" by (Suryanti & Susmita, 2021) supports this research by showing that the majority of respondents had favorable information and environments.

## **2. Sexual Behavior of Immanuel Health Institute Students**

Nearly all respondents (74.4%) showed positive behavior, according to the survey. Any action driven by the desire to have sex outside of a legally recognized marriage is considered sexual conduct. Kissing, touching the chest, contacting genitalia while wearing clothing, and engaging in sexual activity are all examples of different sexual activities. Teenagers no longer place a high value on shame; instead, they openly and publicly engage in sexual activity. According to Santrock (2003), referenced in (Safitri, 2022), this includes kissing, stroking breasts, oral sex, and sexual activity.

These findings are consistent with those of (Sahae et al., 2021) study, "The Relationship between Knowledge of Reproductive Health and Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescents," which revealed a significance level of 0.000, suggesting that the majority of respondents had low-risk sexual conduct and good knowledge.

## **3. The Relationship Between Social Environment and Sexual Behavior in Regular Class bandung**

According to the study's findings, 52.3% of the 262 participants experienced both positive sexual conduct and a positive social environment. The study found a correlation between the social environment and sexual behavior in Regular Class Immanuel Health Institute students, with a p-value of 0.000, indicating a significance value  $<0.05$ .

Sexual behavior, according to research by (Suryanti & Susmita, 2021), is any behavior motivated by desire for the other sex. This includes a variety of behaviors, such as attraction, holding hands, kissing, embracing, intercourse, and sexual

interactions. Social interactions that impact one another's physical and mental surroundings create this. Freud's psychosexual theory states that adolescence enters the genital stage at puberty, when sexual urges—particularly those related to sexual pleasure—become more noticeable. Adolescents should receive guidance and direction from parents who are knowledgeable and have a good relationship with their kids. This will allow parents to educate their teenagers about sex in accordance with their responsibilities as educators (Indah Fitriwati & Meinarisa, 2022).

## CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions can be made in light of the research goals, findings, and discussion presented in the preceding chapter:

1. Nearly every respondent lives in a quite pleasant social setting.
2. Nearly every respondent behaves well.
3. Among Immanuel Health Institute regular class students, there is a connection between sexual conduct and the social environment.

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