Description of Knowledge About Reproductive Health in Youth at Muhammadiyah University Jakarta, 2021

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ABSTRACT

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. The main problem of Indonesian youth is ignorance of the actions that must be taken, especially reproductive health problems. This is indicated by the low knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health. This study aims to determine the description of reproductive health knowledge in adolescents, Muhammadiyah University, Jakarta. This type of research is descriptive using a qualitative approach. The subjects in the study were 4 adolescent informants. Data collection techniques with in-depth interviews and observation. Adolescent knowledge about reproductive health is obtained through the internet and courses. In maintaining the health of their reproductive organs, teenagers live a healthy life and avoid risky sexual behavior. As a result of risky sexual behavior that can be exposed to sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV / AIDS and others. In controlling their reproductive health, adolescents have never been examined by health services. The view of teenagers regarding deviant sexual behavior is that it is illegal which if done is a big sin and can interfere with brain health.

Keywords: Knowledge, Reproductive Health, Youth

INTRODUCTION

Adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-19 years, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2014, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-18 years and according to the Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) the age range of adolescents is 10-24 years and single. According to the 2010 Population Census, the number of the 10-19 year age group in Indonesia is 43.5 million, or about 18% of the total population. In the world, it is estimated that there are 1.2 billion teenagers, or 18% of the world's population (WHO, 2014).

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social health, not merely free from disease or disability related to the reproductive system, function, and process. The scope of reproductive health services according to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo consists of maternal and child health, family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS, adolescent reproductive health, prevention and treatment of complications prevention and treatment infertility, reproductive health of the elderly, early detection of reproduction and other reproductive health such as sexual violence, female circumcision and so on (WHO, 2014).

The results of the analysis of the Directorate General of Public Health, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Indonesia (2010), show that the condition of reproductive health in Indonesia today is not as expected when compared to the situation in other ASEAN countries. Indonesia is still far behind in terms of reproductive health, including adolescent reproductive health (Indra Lukmana and Ani Yuniarti, 2017).

The main problem experienced by Indonesian youth is ignorance of the actions that must be taken in connection with the development that is being experienced, especially adolescent reproductive health problems. This is indicated by the low knowledge of adolescents about adolescent reproductive health. Adolescent girls who know about the fertile period are 29% and boys are 32.2%. Teenage girls and boys who know the risk of pregnancy if they have sexual intercourse for the first time only reached 49.5% and 45.5%, respectively. (Indra Lukmana and Ani Yuniarti, 2017).

According to research results (Nasira, 2010) show that young men and women aged 15-19 years still think women will not get pregnant if they have only one sexual intercourse. Most of these perceptual errors occurred in 49.7% of young men while 42.3% of young women. It was found that only 19.2% of adolescents were aware of the increased risk of contracting STIs if they had more than one sexual partner and 51% of them were commercial sex workers (PSK) (Nasira, 2010).

According to research (Yarza, Maesaroh, and Kartikawati, 2019) from the results of this community service, it was found that there were still many students of SMA Negeri 1 Sukakarya who were still confused and embarrassed in discussing reproductive health. Because they feel that the topic

discussed is still taboo and are afraid to question it. They use the internet more, ask friends and social media to find out about reproductive health. In this service, students are given material and given a questionnaire to see their mastery and understanding of the material. From filling out the questionnaire for this activity, information was obtained that as many as 93.3% of students already know what the term reproductive health is, while 6.7% of students have never heard of the term reproductive health. This shows that they already know what reproductive health is.

According to research results (Mustari, R., & Indriyana, 2018) of 67 adolescents, the results obtained were 60 teenagers (90.0%), with a poor environment as many as 7 people (10.0%). This means that the environment has an important role as a source of information, especially information on reproductive health in shaping adolescent views on sexuality.

METHODS

The type of research used in this study is descriptive using a qualitative approach to describe adolescent knowledge about reproductive health. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people being observed. Qualitative research aims to gain a general understanding of social reality from the participant's perspective (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992).

The subjects of the study were adolescent students at Muhammadiyah University, Jakarta. The time of the study was carried out in May - June 2022. The data collection technique used in the study was in-depth interviews and observation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1. Data Analysis

No	Topic	Meaning Unit	Code	Sub Category	Category	Theme
1.	What comes to your mind when you hear the word reproductive health?	<p>1. Reproductive health as far as I know is the health that exists in the human reproductive organs.</p> <p>2. What comes to mind when you hear about reproductive health, namely, physical health as well as internal health and the systems that work in the human reproductive organs.</p> <p>3. When I hear about</p>	<p>1. Health in the reproductive organs</p> <p>2. Physical health and internal health</p> <p>3. Acts that contain a sexual desire</p> <p>4. Sexual health and sexual education</p>	<p>1. Reproductive organs</p> <p>2. Physical health</p> <p>3. Contains sexual desire</p> <p>4. Sexual education</p>	<p>1. Organ</p> <p>2. Physical</p> <p>3. Sexual desire</p> <p>4. Education</p>	

		reproductive health, I immediately think about actions that contain a sexual desire			
		4. Reproductive health is everything related to sexual health and sexual education that aims to maintain reproductive health			
2.	Where do you get information about reproductive health?	<p>1. I've read information through the internet.</p> <p>2. Information like this is obtained in the 5th semester of the subject, namely the reproductive nutrition course.</p> <p>3. Usually get information about reproductive health from the internet, schools, and colleges</p> <p>4. Internet sources, and information from one of the "kespro" course</p>	<p>1. Reading over the internet</p> <p>2. Get courses</p> <p>3. Can be via the internet</p> <p>4. Internet resources and courses</p>	<p>1. Through the internet</p> <p>2. Through courses</p>	<p>1. Internet</p> <p>2. Courses</p>
3.	What do you think about maintaining reproductive health, what is it like to maintain reproductive health?	<p>1. In particular, for me, maintaining reproductive health is like always wearing clean underwear, maintaining a healthy diet.</p> <p>2. Maintaining reproductive health can be through 2 factors, namely internal and external. If from the internal can be through food; choose nutritious food if it suits our body adequacy and choose foods that</p>	<p>1. Clean underwear and a healthy diet</p> <p>2. Internal and external factors</p> <p>3. Clean the reproductive organs</p> <p>4. Avoid risky sex and avoid wearing tight</p>	<p>1. Clean clothes</p> <p>2. Avoid risky sex</p>	<p>1. Clean</p> <p>2. At risk</p>

contain sources that can prevent and maintain our reproductive health such as foods that are high in iron, contain vitamin D and drink enough water and avoid fast food, even if you eat fast food must be balanced with others and should not be excessive. From external factors, it can be done by exercising at least 30 minutes per day, in a week it can be done 5 days, it is recommended aerobics, maintaining the cleanliness of underwear and things that will affect reproductive health and also washing the reproductive organs with running water and in a clean way.

3. If I maintain reproductive health, it is very important, for example, to diligently cleaning the reproductive organs and maintaining sexual behavior.

4. Maintain reproductive hygiene, Avoid risky sex, Do not wear tight underwear, always eat healthy food

4.	In your opinion,	1. Puberty teenagers who have	1. Experiencing baligh	1. Baligh 2. Menstruation	Baligh
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	what is it like to say that teenagers have reached puberty?	experienced puberty. 2. For women, it is said that they have reached puberty when they have experienced menstruation, while for men, it is said that they have reached puberty when they have wet dreams, marked by a heavy voice, broad chest, and a larger Adam's apple. 3. Puberty in my opinion is when women have menstruated and men have wet dreams 4. Teenagers who have reached puberty are a wet dream, body shape changes, hair begins to grow, the voice grows, Adam's apple grows	2. Women already menstruating 3. wet dream boy	3. Wet dream	
5.	When you hear the word sexual behavior what comes to your mind?	1. The behavior of a person who has sexual intercourse. 2. In my opinion, sexual behavior where only we see / feel/touch / hear it can make us aroused in our minds so that some reactions from the body can appear. Other than that, sexuality can also be related to sexual intercourse 3. When I hear the words about sexual behavior, I think of behaviors that contain sexual desire,	1. Have sexual intercourse 2. Seeing, feeling, touched, aroused, reaction 3. Sexual desire. 4. Change partner	1. Feeling aroused and reacting 2. Presence of sexual desire 3. Have sex	1. Horny 2. Reaction 3. Intimate

		such as touching, touching, or throwing sexual sentences.			
		4. Sexual behavior that we must avoid especially in changing partners.			
6.	Have you ever heard or seen sexual behavior on campus or in your immediate environment ? And what was your view when you heard or saw this sexual behavior?	<p>1. Once on social media, I think when I heard about sexual behavior, I was a woman who felt humiliated by bad behavior.</p> <p>2. Has never been</p> <p>3. ever, when I saw people dating. In my opinion, nowadays sexual behavior has been normalized, especially in dating relationships.</p> <p>4. Once, one of them stole the breasts of women</p>	<p>1. Looking on social media and feeling humiliated</p> <p>2. Not yet</p> <p>3. Has been normalized</p>	<p>1. Feeling humiliated</p> <p>2. Has been normalized</p>	<p>1. Humiliate d</p> <p>2. Normalize d</p>
7.	Do you know about the risks of sexual behavior? Like what?	<p>1. What I know for sure can cause pregnancy out of wedlock and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>2. There are many, one of which can be infected with HIV / AIDS and can also be hypersexual and can be affected by mental/behavioral disorders</p> <p>3. In my opinion for the risk of having sex (especially premarital) will lead to pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.</p> <p>4. The risks that occur from alternating sexual relations can cause gonorrhea,</p>	<p>1. Unwed pregnancy</p> <p>2. Affected by HIV/AIDS</p> <p>3. Hyper sex</p> <p>4. Mental disorders</p> <p>5. Sexually transmitted disease</p>	<p>1. Happened to get pregnant out of wedlock</p> <p>2. Got PMS</p>	<p>1. Pregnant</p> <p>2. Pms</p>

		syphilis, and chlamydial fungal infections			
8.	What do you think PMS is? And what are some examples of PMS?	<p>1. STD (Sexually Transmitted Disease) which I know is a disease that is caused by sexual behavior. For example, HIV/AIDS</p> <p>2. STDs or sexually transmitted diseases are infections that are transmitted through sexual intercourse. Examples of STDs are HIV/AIDS, syphilis, etc.</p> <p>3. I think STDs are sexually transmitted diseases, and examples are AIDS and syphilis</p> <p>4. STDs are sexually transmitted diseases, which are caused by the frequent changing of partners. Examples of STDs are gonorrhea, syphilis, and chlamydial fungal infections</p>	<p>1. Caused by sexual behavior. Examples of Hiv/Aids</p> <p>2. Through intimate relationships. Examples of syphilis</p> <p>3. Sexually transmitted disease</p> <p>4. Change partners often</p>	<p>1. Through intercourse</p> <p>2. Change partners often</p> <p>3. Hiv/Aids</p> <p>4. Syphilis</p>	<p>1. Intimate</p> <p>2. Change partners</p> <p>3. Hiv/aids</p>
9.	Have you ever been to health service to control your reproductive health?	<p>1. Has never been</p> <p>2. Has never been</p> <p>3. has never been</p> <p>4. Never</p>	Has never been	Never	Not
10.	In your opinion, what is the Islamic view on deviant sexual behavior?	<p>1. In Islam, sexual behavior like that is forbidden by religion and when we engage in sexual behavior, we certainly know that sin is very big.</p>	<p>1. Very Haram</p> <p>2. Forbidden by religion</p> <p>3. Will Get a Big Sin</p> <p>4. Can interfere with brain health</p>	<p>1. Very illegal</p> <p>2. Got a big sin</p> <p>3. Disrupt brain health</p>	<p>1. Haram</p> <p>2. Sin</p> <p>3. Brain health</p>

2. In my opinion that behavior is strictly prohibited because we humans are not allowed to look at or touch the opposite sex, especially when it comes to sexual deviations

3. Islam as a religion that has been perfect and complete, of course, clearly Islam has obligated the male believers and female believers to guard their views against things that are forbidden by the Shari'ah. Like not watching porn videos, and so on. Not only is he a big sin, even for his brain health, but it's also not good to watch pornographic videos.

4. In my opinion, sexual behavior in Islam is a sin and it is forbidden to do, even looking at the opposite sex is a sin, especially if you do sexual things like that because it is very hated by Allah.

1. What comes to your mind when you hear the word reproductive health?

Based on interviews conducted with 4 adolescent informants regarding reproductive health, it was found that what came to mind about reproductive health was related to organs, physique, sexual desire, and education.

- a. The definition of reproductive health according to ICPD Cairo (1994) is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely freedom from disease or

disability in all matters relating to the reproductive system, as well as its functions and processes.

- b. Pakasi and Kartikawati's research (2013) states that reproductive health and sexuality education is considered important to be taught, but there is still an assumption that this education is taboo when discussed publicly, besides that there are concerns that this education can make teenagers want to know and encourage premarital sex.

Not all informants understand comprehensive reproductive health education, but all informants state that KRR education is important to deliver. Some informants felt taboo and incapable of delivering KRR education, this could be due to the lack of training from the government regarding this education. (Hanifa Fitriana, 2018)

2. Where do you get information about reproductive health?

Based on interviews conducted with 4 adolescent informants regarding reproductive health information, it was found that respondents received information through the internet and courses.

- a. Social media in the lives of teenagers brings and forms a kind of new world in the mindset of teenagers in interacting and communicating in new ways, especially in the world of education by presenting a wide variety of educational information from various aspects. The influence of the mass media which is part of the information media according to Fleur and Ball (Bungin, 2001) can affect a person's knowledge so that the more information obtained from the mass media the level of one's knowledge will be higher.
- b. Courses on reproductive health are very important for teenagers because, with the existence of youth courses, they can add more insight and add in-depth knowledge about reproductive health

Another study conducted by Tirtawati (2005), on 55 adolescents in Bali also stated that there was a significant relationship between the sources of information obtained by adolescents and the level of knowledge of reproductive health in adolescents. The more information that adolescents get about reproductive health, the better the level of knowledge on reproductive health.

There is a fairly strong influence between the number of mass media and the level of knowledge of reproductive health in class X SMAN 1 Purwokerto. The most widely used mass media for class X students of SMAN 1 Purwokerto is the internet, which is 32.78%. (Abdul Hakim N, 2016)

3. What do you think about maintaining reproductive health, what is it like to maintain reproductive health?

Based on interviews conducted with 4 adolescent informants regarding reproductive health, maintaining reproductive health is by maintaining the cleanliness of the reproductive organs, living a healthy life by maintaining a nutritious diet, and avoiding risky sexual behavior.

- a. Humans need to maintain personal and environmental hygiene so that they are healthy, do not smell, do not spread dirt or transmit disease to themselves and others. Throughout the human life cycle, personal hygiene must be maintained, including when humans enter adolescence.
- b. Maintaining vaginal health starts with paying attention to personal hygiene. Indonesia is an area with a tropical climate, so hot and humid air often causes sweating in closed body parts and skin folds such as in the genital area. This condition causes bad microorganisms, especially fungi, to easily multiply, which can eventually lead to infection. Cleaning the vagina regularly and regularly is one of the initial efforts to treat female reproductive organs (BKKBN, 2013).
- c. Sexual activities place adolescents at risk for various reproductive health problems. This health risk is influenced by various interrelated factors, such as the demand for early marriage and sexual intercourse, access to education and work, lack of attention to the cleanliness of the reproductive organs, gender inequality, sexual violence, and the influence of mass media and lifestyle (J853). Reproductive health is also influenced by nutrition, psychological and economic health which makes it difficult for young women to avoid forced sex or commercial sex (UNFPA, 2016).

The results of the study (Ratnasari et al, 2020) show that female students already understand the importance of maintaining the health of reproductive organs and provide examples of how to take care of them. Respondents who answered important and very important thought that maintaining the health of reproductive organs was important to avoid disease. They stated that maintaining the health of the reproductive organs can be done by maintaining the cleanliness of the reproductive organs, frequently changing underwear, changing sanitary napkins during menstruation, and not having free sex.

4. What do you think that teenagers are said to have reached puberty?

Based on interviews conducted with 4 adolescent informants, regarding puberty in adolescents, it is said that puberty in girls is experiencing menstruation and in boys having wet dreams.

- a. Adolescence is a dynamic developmental phase in the individual's life span. This period is a transition period from childhood to adulthood which is marked by accelerated physical, mental, emotional, and social development. Adolescence/puberty begins at the age of 11 or 13 until the age of 21 years. The period of preadolescence in women occurs at the age of 11-13 years.
- b. Physically at this time, there are changes in the sexual organs. One of the physical changes experienced by young women is the first menstruation, which requires young women to be

able to take good care of their reproductive organs, especially in terms of personal hygiene. This is caused by menstrual events which are dirty blood, which if not kept clean will have the potential to cause infection in the reproductive organs (Yusuf, 2002).

In 2009, Pine stated that adolescents have low knowledge about reproductive health, which is less than 30% of male and female adolescents know that there are changes in the physical appearance of the opposite sex. Adolescents' ignorance of changes in their body organs indicates their low knowledge of the bad consequences if they do not pay attention to their reproductive health, as well as prevention (Manuaba, 2010).

5. When you hear the word sexual behavior what comes to your mind?

Based on interviews conducted with 4 adolescent informants regarding reproductive health, it was found that when they heard the word sexual behavior, they were aroused, reacted, and intimate.

- a. According to (Miswanto, 2016) sexuality involves several things, including the biological dimension, which is related to the reproductive organs, how to maintain cleanliness and health; the psychological dimension, sexuality is related to gender role identity, feelings towards sexuality, and how to carry out its function as sexual beings, the social dimension, relating to how sexuality appears in relationships between humans and how the environment influences the formation of views on sexuality and choices of sexual behavior, and the cultural dimension, shows that sexual behavior is part of the culture that exists in society.
- b. According to Sarwono (2011: 174), sexual behavior is all behavior that is driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex and with the same sex. The forms of this behavior can vary, ranging from feelings of attraction to behavior dating, making out, and having sex. The sexual object can be another person, the person in the imagination or oneself.

The results of the study (Pawestri, 2012 in Wulandari, 2014) argue that sexual behavior is behavior based on sexual urges or activities to get pleasure from the sexual organs through various behaviors. The forms of sexual behavior are:

- a. Holding hands includes grasping and holding
- b. Hugging includes hugging and embracing
- c. Kissing includes kissing the cheeks and lips
- d. Touching sensitive body parts includes touching the breasts/chest and touching the genitals
- e. Petting is gluing each other's genitals with clothing and attaching each other's genitals without clothing to achieve satisfaction
- f. Oral sex

- g. Sexual intercourse is an activity where sexual interaction occurs in both partners' genitals
- h. Sexual violence is a sexual act that is accompanied by violence or not based on the consent of one of the parties.

6. Have you ever heard or seen sexual behavior on campus or in your neighborhood? and how do you feel when you hear or see this sexual behavior?

Based on interviews conducted with 4 teenage informants about how when they heard or saw firsthand sexual behavior, according to him, they felt humiliated and this is now normalized.

- a. According to research conducted by(Wulandari, 2014), each individual has his perception of sex. Students have three perceptions, namely, sex is taboo, sex is commonplace, and sex is important. Students view sex as a taboo subject stating that 251 students (81%) do not know anything about sexuality and 243 students (78%) view sex as a less important part of life today. Then for students who view sex as a matter of course, 246 students (79%) view that they are less interested in sexuality, and 252 students (81%) view that in life there is no influence at all on sexuality. Furthermore,
- b. According to another study conducted by(Caroline and Yunanto, 2020)Based on the results of an open questionnaire, it shows that sexuality still tends to be seen as a taboo subject to be discussed by (40.96%) Indonesian women. About one-fifth (21.16%) view sexuality as something natural to talk about if it fits the context and is in a certain situation. While the rest (37.88%) think that discussing sexuality is no longer a taboo subject to talk about.

In research conducted by (Saputri and Hidayani, 2017)sources of information are very influential on adolescent sexual behavior. Technological developments at this time greatly affect the development and association of adolescents. Any information is easily obtained through electronic media, such as mobile phones, notebooks, laptops, and many others. So that sexual behavior is no longer taboo for teenagers.

7. Do you know about the risks of having sexual intercourse? Like what?

Based on interviews conducted with 4 adolescent informants regarding the risk of sexual intercourse, it was found that the risk of sexual behavior such as pregnancy and STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases).

- a. Unwanted pregnancies occur in adolescent girls due to not using effective contraceptives or using them inconsistently (Baron & Byrne, 2008). Pregnancy out of wedlock is a bad impact on young women who have premarital sex. Not a few young women finally choose to abort the child in their womb, more than 700,000 students have abortions every year.

- b. In many studies, it is stated that sexual relations that tend to occur in adolescent groups have a very broad impact. For example, having sex before the age of 17, the risk of getting the disease can reach four to five times

Based on some of the literature obtained, there are several impacts of young people's risky sexual behavior on reproductive health, including: first, an unwanted pregnancy. Unwanted pregnancy brings young people with two choices, continue the pregnancy or abort it. Pregnancy and childbirth at a young age are some of the risk factors for pregnancy that often lead to maternal death.

Another impact of young people's risky sexual behavior on reproductive health is contracting STDs including HIV/AIDS. Young people often have unsafe sex with the habit of changing partners and having anal sex, making them more vulnerable to contracting sexually transmitted diseases such as syphilis, gonorrhea, herpes, chlamydia, and AIDS. The available data shows that among HIV/AIDS sufferers or cases 53% are aged between 15-29 years. (Kasim, 2014)

8. What do you think PMS is? And what are some examples of PMS?

Based on interviews conducted with 4 adolescent informants regarding reproductive health, that STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) are through intimate relationships, frequent change of partners, HIV/AIDS, syphilis.

- a. Definition of Sexually Transmitted Diseases or Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) are infections that are transmitted through sexual contact, which are popularly called venereal diseases. All techniques of sexual intercourse through the vagina, rectum, or mouth can be a vehicle for the transmission of venereal diseases. The causes of these infections include bacteria (eg gonorrhea, syphilis), fungi, viruses (eg herpes, HIV), or parasites (egg lice). (Guide, 2018).
- b. Factors that influence the occurrence of STDs are having sexual intercourse with multiple partners, either vaginally, oral or anal, using narcotics, performing blood transfusions of unknown origin. The impact of STDs is infertility for both men and women, cervical cancer in women, pregnancy outside the uterus, the spread of infection, babies born with births that are not supposed to be, such as being born before old age, low birth weight, or infected with STDs.(Health, 2020).

From research results (Nopitasari, Wahid, and Baharudin, 2020) it was found that most of the students had a sufficient level of knowledge about STIs or STDs, which meant that the students were not well-informed about sexually transmitted diseases, but the informants we interviewed were able to explain what sexually transmitted diseases are and with examples.

9. Have you ever been to health services to control your reproductive health?

Based on interviews conducted with 4 adolescent informants about going to health services for their reproductive health and it can be found that the informants have never gone to health services.

- a. During the transition period, adolescents often face very complex problems and are difficult to overcome on their own. The risks that are often faced by adolescents are risks related to reproductive health (Marni, 2015).
- b. Adolescent reproductive health is generally defined as a healthy condition of the reproductive systems, functions, and processes possessed by adolescents, namely men and women aged 10-19 years and unmarried (WHO, 2015).
- c. Youth Care Health Service (PKPR) is one of the strategies developed to improve the quality of adolescent health services. The Puskesmas tries to provide the service facilities needed by teenagers with limited resources. Reproductive health services are expected to provide knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of healthy adolescent reproductive health. Adolescent reproductive health services were established as an effort to improve the ability of adolescents to recognize and understand their reproductive health as well as to behave and behave healthily and responsibly (Wilopo, 2000).

The results obtained by Dafroyanti (2018) Reproductive health for adolescents is less evenly distributed, and shows that adolescents who need reproductive health services do not use more than those who use and this is because teenagers also feel ashamed to come to the health service center. , and this was also felt by the informants we interviewed, so they never had their reproductive health checked by the Health Service.

10. In your opinion, what is the Islamic view on deviant sexual behavior?

Based on interviews conducted with 4 adolescent informants regarding the Islamic view of deviant sexual behavior, namely it is very unlawful if it is done it will be a big sin and can interfere with brain health.

- a. Free association in Islam is of course prohibited. This is because it has a huge impact on oneself and society. Of course, Allah will not forbid something that has no impact on humans. Moreover, if the impact is bad or misleading, of course, it is forbidden and strictly prohibited because if it is done it will get a very big sin. Even doing so is cruel because it has been given a sense but is not used to understand it
- b. There are verses of the Qur'an and hadiths that forbid promiscuity-free sex (Zina), namely the evidence from the Qur'an in Surah al-Isra verse 32 which means "Do not approach adultery, indeed adultery is very heinous and the way is very misguided. " While the evidence from the hadith is that Ibn 'Abbas narrated that Rasulullah SAW said, "Do not be

alone with a woman without the company of her husband." (Narrated by al-Bukhari Muslim).

- c. Teenagers prefer sex material that smells of pornography to sex material about reproductive health and the like regardless of the impact. Pornography addiction has an impact on a person's behavior, health and causes serious damage to the brain. Pornography causes damage to five parts of the brain, especially the pre-frontal cortex (the part of the brain that is right behind the forehead logic the logical brain). Brain damage due to pornography addiction is even worse than drug addiction because drugs damage only three parts of the brain. Pornography damages the part of the brain that is responsible for logic by providing unfiltered hyperstimulation so that the brain will get used to just seeking pleasure without any consequences. Damage to the brain will cause the victim to be easily bored, feel alone, angry, stressed, and tired. In addition, it causes a decrease in academic achievement and learning ability, as well as reduced decision-making abilities (Hutagalung, 2017)

Deviant sexual behavior has many impacts, namely, it can distance oneself from God, get a very big sin and the law is also forbidden if it is done before marriage. In addition, other deviant behaviors that can interfere with health, one of which is brain health, if watching pornographic things will have serious negative side effects. Pornography causes damage to five parts of the brain.

CONCLUSION

Adolescence is a dynamic developmental phase in the individual's life span. This period is a transition period from childhood to adulthood which is marked by accelerated physical, mental, emotional, and social development. In this period of adolescence, many teenagers do not know about sex education and reproductive health. Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social health, not merely free from disease or disability related to the reproductive system, function, and process. Based on the interviews that have been conducted, it was found that the informants knew about reproductive health, and these teenagers got the information from the internet, courses on campus, and people around them.

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