ABSTRACT

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The association of human life freer, especially among teenagers, so it generated a lot of deviant behavior is one of premarital sexual behavior. Increased interest and motivation toward sexuality and a high curiosity makes them want to try the new information they receive. As a young man who has no experience of sexual abuse, often sexual impulses makes teens want to try to express it in various forms of sexual behavior, ranging from dating (dating), dating, making out, to have sexual contact. Because of interest in sex increases, adolescents are always looking for more information about sex. Typically, they search for sources of sex information was not from their parents or teachers, because most of them still feel ashamed and afraid. Most teenagers seek information about sex from their environment, such as friends, books, magazines, internet, and pornographic films. So the problem can be formulated in this research that the extent of knowledge of IPMA-MUM teens about sex?, The extent to which the intensity level of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents IPMA-MUM?, Whether knowledge of the sexual relationship to the intensity in their premarital sexual behavior?

This study aims to determine the extent to which the level of knowledge of IPMA-MUM teens about sex, the extent to which the intensity level of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents IPMA-MUM, and whether knowledge of the sexual relationship to the intensity in their premarital sexual behavior.

This study uses a quantitative approach. The study subjects totaled 65 people. The data was collected by the method of observation, interviews, tests, and psychological scale instrument. Analysis of research data using the corrected item total correlation and item test different power and reliability with a Alpha Cronbach was calculated with the help of computer program SPSS 16.0 for windows.

The results showed the knowledge of the sex variable was obtained, 91% of students are in high category, 3% in the category of being, and 6% are on a low category. While the variable intensity of premarital sexual behavior was obtained, 46% of students are in high category, 3% in the category of moderate, and 51% are at a low category. Hypothesis testing showed a significant correlation with the negative direction ($r_{xy} = -0.383$, sig = 0.002 <0.05). This means that the higher the level of knowledge about sex, the lower the intensity level of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents IPMA-MUM. So the hypothesis Ho is rejected and Ha accepted, that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge about sex with a level of intensity of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents IPMA-MUM.