

THE IMPACT OF E-LEARNING ON ADOLESCENTS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PRE-MARRIAGE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

A Health Office report stated that in 2022, 1.9% of teenagers in the Grobogan Regency became pregnant outside of marriage. These adolescents range in age from 15 to 19. Because neither parents nor teenagers can comprehend it, premarital sexual activity is rarely discussed by either group. Teenagers who engage in sexual activity before marriage have access to a limited number of counselling and advocacy centres. There are a lot of young people who participate in risky sexual behaviour before they get married without being aware of the implications. The study utilized a quantitative quasi-experiment with pre- and post-tests administered to a single group. The investigation was carried out in March and April 2024 in the villages of Karanglangu, Kedungjati District, and Grobogan Regency. There were 72 participants in this study. E-learning was provided to the respondents for a period of six weeks. A paired T-test was the statistical test that was chosen. A P-value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05, was found in the statistical test results. It would appear that this form of education impacts the comprehension of premarital sexual behaviour among adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescents' Knowledge, E-Learning, Pre-Marriage, Sexual Behavior

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INTRODUCTION

In 2020, about 69% of African American female teens had sex with someone other than their parents before they turned 15. At the same time, 25% of African American teens at age 15 and 74% of white teens at age 18 had sex with someone else while they were not married, compared to 15% and 56% of white teens (Batubara & Jose, 2021). This shows that adolescents lack healthy life skills, sexual relationship hazards, and the ability to reject unwanted partnerships (Ulung, 2022).

According to the 2019 Programme Accountability Survey (SKAP 2019) in Central Java, 1.9% of male adolescents and 0.4% of female adolescents had premarital sexual conduct (SKAP, 2019). According to KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission) 2019 data for Central Java, 361 adolescents had sexual behavior issues, 34 committed sexual crimes, 94 were victims, and 11 had abortions. Grobogan Regency has 1.9% of 15-19-year-olds pregnant outside of marriage, according to Health Office data 2022 (Jateng Dinkes, 2022).

According to preliminary investigations in Karanglangu Village, parents, and adolescents don't comprehend premarital sexual practice and don't talk about it. Advocacy and counseling centers for teenage premarital sexual conduct are still scarce and poor. Many adolescents act defiantly without recognizing the consequences of premarital sexual conduct due to a lack of school-based appropriate sex education. Community service and parent education have been attempted. To help parents prevent early marriage in remote regions like Karanglangu Village, Karangjati District, this education was designed.

This is because adolescents and parents are the key protagonists in child marriage under 19. Adolescent knowledge about premarital sexual behavior will reduce sexual mistakes and deviations, help people protect themselves from exploitation that can harm physical and mental health, and form attitudes and understanding of sex in all its forms (Husni & Kunci, 2017).

The implementation of technology in education serves as a mechanism to facilitate the transfer of knowledge (Hasan, 2021). This

technology is utilized in the development of E-Learning materials. This E-Learning style presents knowledge in a manner that captivates social media users, facilitating a quicker comprehension of the information compared to traditional teaching approaches, ultimately leading to a reliance on imagination and fantasy regarding the communicated content (Setiadi, 2021).

This research seeks to enhance E-Learning content for dissemination on social media platforms, informed by the significance of many occurrences and issues discussed above. Improvised E-Learning is anticipated to reduce the prevalence of pre-marital sexual activity. The incorporation of knowledge regarding sexuality from diverse perspectives, including the E-Learning approach, aims to facilitate a comprehensive understanding of sexual behavior and is anticipated to diminish instances of sexual aberrations among teenagers.

METHOD

The research design used was a quantitative quasi-experiment with a one-group pre and post-test design. This study was conducted in March-April 2024 in Karanglangu Village, Kedungjati Subdistrict, Grobogan Regency. The study population consisted of 256 adolescents who attended posyandu at Karanglangu Village Hall in March-April 2024. This study has a sample of 72 respondents. E-learning was given to respondents for 6 weeks with 6 times of education. This study used a purposive sampling strategy. This study used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, which showed that the data were normally distributed, the statistical test used was a paired T-test. This study received ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Committee of Karya Husada University Semarang, on March 14, 2024, with Number 013/KEP/UNKAHA/SLE/III/2024.

RESULTS

Table 1 Characteristics Respondent

Characteristics of responden	n	%
Gender		
Male	23	31.94
Female	49	68.06
Age		
15 years	10	13.89
16 years	16	22.22
17 years	20	27.78
18 years	26	36.11
Relationship status		
Dating	67	93.06
Not dating	5	6.94
Total	72	100

According to the data presented in Table 1, the majority of respondents are female, accounting for over 68.06 per cent (49 total respondents). The majority of respondents, which accounted for 36.11 per cent of the total, were under the age of 18 years old. Furthermore, the majority of respondents, which accounted for 67 per cent of the total, participated in a dating relationship.

Table 2 E-Learning On Youth's Knowledge About Sexual Behaviour Before Marriage

Variable	Mean	N	SD	Min	Max	P-Value
Before E-Learning	57.08	72	13.048	30	80	0.000
After E-Learning	81.39	72	9.391	70	100	

According to Table 2, it is possible to observe that the average value of respondents' knowledge regarding sexual behaviour before marriage was 57.08 before the implementation of the E-Learning intervention and that the average value was 81.39 after the implementation of the E-Learning intervention. It is clear from this that there is a shift in the level of knowledge regarding sexual behaviour before marriage, both before and after the implementation of the e-learning intervention.

Based on the findings of statistical tests a P-value of 0.000, which is less than the threshold of 0.05, can be taken as indicating that E-Learning has a substantial impact on the changes in adolescents' understanding of sexual behaviour before marriage.

DISCUSSION

Adolescent girls often experience non-consensual removal of their spouses' condoms. This poses numerous dangers, including sexually transmitted infections or unintended pregnancies (Ezzat et al., 2024). Empowering teenagers to enhance their understanding of sexuality is crucial for them to comprehend the risks associated with premarital sexual intercourse (Dagher et al., 2024).

Researchers found that respondents with unique friends characterized them as loving, kind, understanding, encouraging, polite, and trustworthy. From an ethical perspective on premarital sexual behavior, responders in dating had progressed to holding hands, kissing, and hugging. Respondents engage in activities such as greeting, smiling, and observing while at school. Outside of school, they convene, spend time alone, converse, and engage in humor (Ezzat et al., 2024; Flood et al., 2024; Heck et al., 2024; Trinkley et al., 2023).

As a result of the vast amount of knowledge that needs to be taught, it is now essential for medical education to transition away from more conventional teaching methods and toward more contemporary educational approaches, such as electronic learning (E-learning). When students participate in e-learning modules, they have the opportunity to access educational materials through either online or offline platforms. As a result, the ability of students to learn on their own is a significant factor in the success of online education. (Khani et al., 2014; Nouraeinejad, 2022).

In addition, the influence of behavior on day-to-day living demonstrates that adolescents consider sexual behavior to be a type of affection and a sort of reciprocal allegiance to their relationships. The impact that is felt by teenagers is that they feel joyful and comfortable, that it demonstrates that their partner (boyfriend) truly loves them and that it makes them feel more fun when their partner (boyfriend) kisses them without first informing them. Furthermore, teenagers who consider sexual behavior to be a negative kind of behavior are more likely to experience feelings of guilt, sinfulness, regret, fear of being caught by their parents, and a general desire to refrain from engaging in sexual behavior in the future

(Benchamas et al., 2024; Gan et al., 2024; Howard-Merrill et al., 2024). When researchers were acting in their role as health practitioners, they made an effort to teach with the inclusion of reproductive health, which is far more vital to protection. The researchers emphasized to the respondents that the impact (danger) that will be caused in the future in the form of the onset of venereal diseases that will lead to HIV and AIDS is more about the impact (danger) that will be caused in the future (Brown et al., 2024; Dagher et al., 2024; Flood et al., 2024; Singh et al., 2024).

Sexual behavior encompasses actions prompted by sexual impulses or activities that stimulate sexual organs, whether alone or with opposite or same-sex partners (Ansar, 2021). Religion and law define premarital sexual behavior as any sexual interaction between people of different or the same gender before marriage. Sexual activity before marriage is called premarital sexual behavior. For religious reasons, some do this without marrying (Yudia et al., 2021). With the swift advancement of mass media technology, adolescents seek information through unverified sources, facing unrestricted access to content. Consequently, they can easily encounter detrimental material, such as pornography in various formats, including films, literature, and online conversations with peers (Setiadi, 2021).

The influence of behavior on daily life indicates that adolescents perceive sexual conduct as an expression of affection and reciprocal allegiance towards their relationships. Teenagers experience happiness and comfort, indicating that their spouse genuinely loves them (Ezzat et al., 2024; Heck et al., 2024). Additionally, they find greater enjoyment when their partner kisses them spontaneously, without prior notification. Adolescents who view sexual conduct negatively often experience remorse, sinfulness, regret, and fear of parental discovery, typically expressing a desire to refrain from such actions in the future. Researchers, in their role as health practitioners, aim to enhance education regarding the critical importance of reproductive health. Researchers of deviant sexual conduct highlight to respondents the future impact (risk) of venereal diseases, which may result in HIV and subsequently AIDS (Dagher

et al., 2024; Flood et al., 2024; Howard-Merrill et al., 2024; Okoye & Saewyc, 2024).

CONCLUSION

The P-value for e-learning is 0.000, which is lower than the threshold of 0.05, indicating that it has a significant impact on influencing adolescents' knowledge of sexual behavior before marriage. To avoid the consequences of free sexual activity, such as unwanted pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases, adolescents need to know the impact that their sexual behavior has before they get married.

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