

ISSN: 2088 – 3129 ISSN online 97724560

Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology

Volume 1, No. 1, April 2012



UAD PRESS

Articles

On Being Religious: Will Religiosity Change Our Perceptions of Pleasure in Reckless Behavior?

Pauline Christianty, Karel Karsten Himawan, Yonathan Aditya

Physical Punishment at School in Three Educational Systems in Pakistan

Nazia Nazar, Karin Osterman, Kaj Bjorkqvist

Predicting Participation in Volunteering Based on Personality Characteristics

Hanif Akhtar

Middle Manager's Commitment to Change: a Qualitative Study

Evi Kurniasari Purwaningrum, Fendy Suhariadi, Fajrianthi Fajrianthi

Psychometric Properties of Speed Processing Ability Test: A Pilot Project

Fitri Andriani, Cholicul Hadi, Urip Purwono, Siti Sulasmi

Ethnic Prejudice in Children: The Role of Ethnic Socialization

Dyan Evita Santi, Suryanto Suryanto, M.G. Bagus Ani Putra

Post-traumatic Growth Among Domestic Violence Survivors: A Systematic Review

Diah Rahayu, Hamidah Hamidah, Wiwin Hendriani

Premarital Sexual Behavior among Papua Women: a Qualitative Research

Yosefina Marijke Watofa, Suryanto Suryanto, Hari Basuki

Validation of Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ) on Adolescents

Siti Atiyyatul Fahiroh, Mareyke M.W. Tairas, Sofia Retnowati

Editorial Team

Editor in Chief

[Triantoro Safaria, PhD](#), Ahmad Dahlan University, Indonesia

Editorial Board

[Dr. Ghouwa Ismail](#), Dr. Ghouwa Ismail Institute for Social and Health Sciences University Of South Africa (UNISA), South Africa

[Dr. Khaoula MAMMAD](#), Ibn Tofail university, Morocco

[Dr. Nyuiemedi Agordzo Edoh-Torgah](#), University of Education, Winneba Ghana, Ghana

[Prof. Dr. Mohammad Nubli](#), Faculty of Human Science University Pahang Malaysia Malaysia, Malaysia

[Dr. Elli Nur Hayati](#), Faculty of Psychology Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia

[Dr Siti Urbayatun](#), Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia

[Prof. Dr. Mandy Morgan](#), School of Psychology Massey University, New Zealand

[Prof. Dr. Adrian A Kaptein](#), Medical School Leiden University Medical Center Netherland

[Prof. Dr. Yasuyuki Fukukawa](#), School of Humanities and Social Sciences School of Psychology Waseda University Japan



UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT

Kampus C Mulyorejo Surabaya 601115 Telp.031-5920948, 5920949 Fax 031-5924618

Laman : <http://www.fkm.unair.ac.id>; E-mail: info@fkm.unair.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 3148/UN3.1.10/KP/2023

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Dr. Santi Martini, dr. M.Kes
NIP : 196609271997022001
Pangkat/Golongan : Pembina / Gol. (IV/a)
Jabatan : Dekan

Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Dr. Hari Basuki Notobroto, dr., M.Kes
NIP : 196506251992031002
Pangkat/Golongan : Pembina (Gol. IV/a)
Jabatan : Lektor Kepala

Telah melaksanakan penelitian dengan judul sebagai berikut :

No.	Judul Karya Ilmiah	Tahun Pelaksanaan
1	Exploring Midwives' Need and Intention to Adopt Electronic Integrated Antenatal Care (C-14)	2018
2	Risk Factors as an Indicator of Non-Complications Spontaneous Preterm Birth: a Study in Eight Hospitals (C-19)	2020
3	Independency Models of Nursing self-care for Ischemic Stroke Patient (C-23)	2015
4	Indicators of Husband's Role in Pregnancy and Maternity Care (C-27)	2017
5	Container Crane Operator Ergonomics Analysis PT. X Port Of Tanjung Perak, Surabaya (C-40)	2015
6	Influence of the village head leadership-based self-efficacy and personal mastery to total visits of children under 5 years to health (C-42)	2016
7	Relationship of Environmental Condition, Container and Behavior with the Existence of Aedes aegypti Mosquito Larvae in an Endemic Area of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Makassar (C-43)	2016
8	Relationship Early Initiation of Breastfeeding with Exclusive Breastfeeding: A Case-control Study (C-48)	2016
9	Comparison of Results of Measurement Hand Dynamometer with Lactat Acid Blood Plasma for	2016

	Muscle Fatigue Level Indicator Hand Computer Operator (C-52)	
10	Enhancement HIV Health Literacy at Servant of God in Providing Support for Individual at Risk of HIV for Following VCT in Province of NTT (C-55)	2017
11	The Effect of Work Position on Fatigue on the Arm Muscles of Computer Operator (C-59)	2016
12	Warm Pad Reduces Anxiety, Somatic Pain, Strain Pain, Perineal Rupture and Postpartum Blood Volume in Normal Delivery (with Normal Baby Weight Range) (C-65)	2018
13	Hubungan Jumlah Kunjungan ANC dan Stigmatisasi dengan Keikutsertaan Ibu Hamil dalam Tes HIV setelah Konseling oleh Petugas Kesehatan (Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Turi Lamongan) (C-101)	2016
14	Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Ibu Rumah Tangga Melakukan Pemeriksaan Payudara Sendiri (Sadari) (K4) (C-102)	2017
15	Influence of prenatal class to the practice of P4K (Birth Planning and Prevention of Birth Complication) (C-103)	2016
16	Rendahnya Keikutsertaan Pengguna Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang Pada Pasangan Usia Subur (C-104)	2014
17	Analisis Hubungan Kunjungan Neonatal, Asfiksia dan BBLR dengan Kematian Neonatal (C-106)	2014
18	Pemodelan Regresi Logistik Backward pada Faktor Risiko Kanker Serviks di Yayasan Kanker Wisnuwardhana Surabaya (C-107)	2015
19	Dukungan Informasi tentang Menstruasi kepada Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar (C-108)	2015
20	Pengaruh Aktivitas Seksual Pranikah, Ketaatan Beragama dan Sosial Ekonomi terhadap Kehamilan Remaja di Kecamatan Saptosari Gunungkidul (C-109)	2016
21	Pengaruh Pengetahuan, Kontrol Diri terhadap Perilaku Seksual Pranikah di Kalangan Remaja SMK di Surabaya (C-111)	2016
22	Premarital Sexual Behavior among Papua Women: a Qualitative Research (C-114)	2019
23	The Effect of Organizational Culture and Readiness to Change on Organizational Entrepreneurship: The Role of Competence (C-122)	2021
24	Determinants of Acute Respiratory Infections Among Child Under Five Years in Surabaya (C-131)	2018

Adapun penelitian tersebut layak dilakukan dan menghasilkan output yang sangat baik, meskipun belum ada *Uji Ethical Clearance* karena merupakan penelitian observasional.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagai persyaratan pengusulan Jabatan Fungsional Guru Besar.

Sabaya, 24 April 2023
Dekan

Dr. Sani Martini, dr. M.Kes
NIP. 96609271997022001



Premarital Sexual Behavior among Papua Women: a Qualitative Research

Yosefina Marijke Watofa

Doctoral Student at University of Airlangga, Faculty of Psychology,
marike_watofa@yahoo.com

Suryanto

Airlangga University. Faculty of Psychology
suryanto@psikologi.unair.ac.id

Hari Basuki

Airlangga University, Faculty of Public Health
haribasuki_nb@yahoo.com

Abstract

Sexual behavior outside of marriage means practicing sexual relations outside of marriage. This activity can cause problems like health and psychology of sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies, shyness, maternal mortality and HIV/ AIDS. This qualitative research was conducted in the city of Jayapura in November 2017, with the aim to know the attitude of women of Papua against premarital sexual behavior. Observations and interviews were conducted on seven unmarried Papuan women. Participants are in reproductive age (20 to 23 years). As expected from the interview, the three individuals did not accept this behavior. They say that this behavior is bad for the culture, morality, and value of society in general, especially for young women. Although premarital sexual behavior among Papuan women seems to be an unusual thing, they have knowledge about sexuality and the attitude of rejecting premarital sex. According to them talking about sexual problems in society was still a taboo. Strict cultural controls are a barrier to achieving sexual knowledge. Family factors, religiosity and value systems individual expected as an important factor in preventing premarital sexual behavior, especially among young women. Practical education, the development of individual value systems and the development of positive self-esteem should be given meaningfully to them to avoid and be protected from premarital sexual behavior. The priority of these activities should be given to youth, especially women of productive age.

Keywords: Outside marriage, positive self esteem, individual value system, Papuan women.

Received 7 May 2019/Accepted 9 June 2019 ©JEHCP All rights reserved

Introduction

In today's modern era with the demands of very much activity, we are all aware of the importance of health, so it will strive to create good health behavior and optimal, so that our health condition for the better. Human behavior as a whole is made a personal assessment of environmental involvement. Based on real circumstances, a person is judged personally through the behavior he or she shows to those around him. His thinking comprehensively reveals that human existence is determined by something concrete, that is, behavior that is influenced by its environment (Skinner, 1953). Skinner assumes that all human behavior is determined by rules, predictable and can be brought into the control of the environment. Skinner rejects the notion that human beings are free beings or the assumption that behavior can arise without cause. Problematic behavior often leads not to problems or causes that are directly related to the source of the problem itself but rather to the behavior of individuals and families and communities.

One of the important factors that is key to the success of the state of health in the region is to prevent risky behavior on health, through increasing the capacity of human resources ie women as human beings of God who act as a male companion who will produce offspring that is a healthy generation of physical and spiritual (Blum, 1974). A woman should understand and know her role and function so nobly that she must have the ability to plan, understand and have the right attitude so as to be able to act properly, especially maintaining healthy behaviors and protecting her reproductive health. On the contrary now many young women who dare to take risky measures to their health, especially reproductive health of sex behavior outside of marriage.

Unmarried sex behavior is a form of disloyalty and violation of marriage commitments and promises. Lusterman (2005), states that disloyalty in marriage is a condition in which one marriage partner holds a commitment to monogamous marriage, while on the other hand his partner secretly violates the commitment. This behavior can be a serious problem that can destroy married life. This is because every individual at a monogamous marriage basically

expects the sexual and emotional exclusivity of their partner. Sex behavior outside of marriage can occur in various kinds of marriage conditions, both marriages are not harmonious or even a harmonious marriage.

Brown (2007) suggested that sexual behavior outside of marriage sex has a varied motivation or a combination of factors ranging from intra-psychic, interpersonal to social, sexual addiction, pursuit of excitement or fantasy, wanting to punish themselves or a spouse or have to get out of marriage because the presence of others in marriage. Other things can also be attributed to the style of touch, feeling lonely, the need for affection, the longing for the emotional connection or and the effort toward individuation and self-discovery. Lusterman (2005) argues misbehavior about the opposite sex, sexual orientation, confusion about a person, or questions about a person's desires, and sexual satisfaction especially in middle age in a person's life span. Of course sex behavior outside of marriage will give a bad impact on the couple, ranging from divorce to the transmission of sexual diseases.

Another impact of sexual behavior outside of marriage in terms of health is an increase in cases of sexual diseases. According to Holly's (2007) study, married women in rural Papua New Guinea are at risk for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) caused their husbands to establish extramarital relationships, because labor migration factors place these people in the social sphere that encourages an affair. In addition, many men assume that there is no need for sexual fidelity to achieve a happy marriage, but they choose alcohol and "seek women" as important for friendship with male friends. Despite the fear of an increase in HIV infection, there is a concern that men most often talk about the consequences of infidelity in the event of violent retaliation from others to "steal" their wives. Therefore, women who are divorced or separated are considered 'safe' to exchange sex in order to earn money. Intervention by promoting loyalty to marriage will fail because of the lack of social and economic infrastructure that supports such interventions. From the research it appears that free sex behavior is a thing that is considered reasonable in marriage, the issue of loyalty is not an important thing in marriage. The impact of health on free sex is still unimportant.

According by Smith (2007) women in Nigeria, only married women can contribute to the risk of contracting HIV which is a virus capable of weakening the body's immunity in humans and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms and infections or so-called syndromes caused by damage to the human immune system due to the HIV virus. Kimuna and Djamba (2005) specific cultural norms for the regions play a very important role in sexual behavior, socially defined sexual behavior patterns can explain extramarital sexual relations and the spread of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. It appears that one of the negative effects of sexual behavior outside of marriage is causing transmission of STI disease including HIV / AIDS to their partners.

Ahiyanasari and Nurmala study (2017) found factor knowledge of female students in high school about premarital sex is included in the good category. There is a strong relationship between the factors of experience and the intention to prevent premarital sex in high school students. The better the experience of girls not to have premarital sex, the stronger their intention to prevent premarital sex. Factors of experience, media use, attitudes, subjective norms, and controls that are felt to have no relationship with the intention of preventing premarital sex in high school students. These factors are influenced by conditions that exist in the environment around female students. The age of adolescents is very necessary to obtain knowledge about premarital sex, because there are still many teenagers who do not know about the definition, type of behavior, and the impact of premarital sex.

Rahardjo, et al. (2017) stated that relationship commitment has an influence on premarital sexual behavior, although not as much as the influence of attitudes toward premarital sexual behavior. A positive attitude towards premarital sexual behavior remains one of the main factors driving premarital sexual behavior. This finding has increasingly confirmed the findings of many previous studies. Meanwhile, the absence of the influence of self-esteem shows that this variable is very dynamic in studies related to sexual behavior and remains valuable to be involved in subsequent sexual behavior studies with the context of different problems or participants. According to the study of Purbantoro and Astuty (2017), the phenomenon of

premarital sexual relations and free sex is in the public spotlight. Premarital sex rates from year to year are higher. One of the premarital sex factors is self control. that there are significant differences between the high low category of self-control based on sex on premarital sex intentions which with high self control, the premarital sex intention is getting smaller, while with low self control the premarital sex intention is getting bigger.

Sexual behavior outside of marriage means having pre-marital sexual behavior. About 20% of students reported having premarital sex in some developing countries. This behavior can lead to health problems such as sexually transmitted infections including HIV / AIDS, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, maternal death, etc. Because HIV / AIDS is one of the major epidemic diseases in Papua and the main mode of transmission is sexual routes, premarital sex becomes an attractive area for social research. Women's health is increasingly important in developing countries, in part due to the increase in actual or perceived sexual activity among adolescents and rates of pregnancy out of wedlock, and in part because of the high level of HIV. infection between them. In addition, attitudes toward premarital sex behavior seem to increase among adolescents (Hughes, J & McCauley, AP, 2004).According by Lubis,et all (2017), that adolescent knowledge about reproductive health and healthy sexual behavior can be enhanced through sex education that integrates the physical, emotional, social, and spiritual aspects of Islam in adolescents and involves the process of providing information, discussion, practice, reflection, and expression.

Overall health and development of adolescent girls is influenced by many factors ranging from the social, economic, cultural and political conditions of society to the extent that characterize the life situation of adolescents, including family, education and income. Improving youth education programs for youth may be a partial solution to addressing health concerns. As a study of adolescent sexual behavior is a sensitive issue in Papuan culture, little research has been done before. And this requires resources like trained people, funds and time to conduct behavioral and cultural studies. Therefore, a simple qualitative phenomenology study is

conducted, with the formulation of the problem as follows “*what is the description of the dynamics of premarital sexual behavior in Papuan women?*”

Theoretical Approach Behavior

The concept of behavioral theory to be used in research using Theory Planned Behavior (TPB) developed by Ajzen and colleagues (Ajzen 1985, 1988, Ajzen and Madden 1986). The development of the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), Ajzen (1988) adds a construct that does not yet exist in the previous theory / construct of Theory Reasoned Action that is perceived behavior control, which is added in the effort to understand the limitations of the individual in the conduct of certain behaviors Behavior is not only done by the attitude and subjective norm but also determined by the individual perception of the control that can be sourced from the belief in the controls (control beliefs) According to this theory, human behavior is guided by three kinds considerations: beliefs about the possible outcomes of behavior and evaluation of these outcomes (beliefs of behavior), beliefs about the normative expectations of others and motivation to adhere to those expectations (normative beliefs), and beliefs about the existence of factors that can facilitate or impede behavioral performance and n perceived power of these factors (confidence control). In their respective roles, behavioral beliefs produce a favorable or unfavorable attitude toward behavior; normative beliefs lead to perceived social pressure or subjective norms, and control beliefs lead to the control of perceived behavior. If combined, attitudes toward behavior, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavioral controls for the formation of behavioral intentions.

In general, the more favorable attitudes and subjective norms and the greater the perception of behavioral control give a strong influence on the formation of intent to behave. So given the considerable level of control over behavior, people are expected to carry out their intentions when opportunities arise. Such intentions are assumed to be directly antecedents of behavior. According to Theory of Planned Behavior, a person can act on his intention or intent only if he has control over his behavior (Ajzen, 2005). This theory not only emphasizes the rationality of human behavior but also the belief that the target behavior is under the control of the

individual's consciousness or a behavior depends not only on one's intentions but also on other factors that are not under the control of the individual eg availability of resources and opportunities to display such behavior (Ajzen, 2005).

Based on Theory Planned Behavior, the intention is a function of three determinants of one personal nature, both reflecting social influences and the third relating to control issues (Ajzen 2005). There are external variables that influence attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavior control in the form of demographic variable, general attitude, personality, so Ajzen (2005) categorizes external variables into 3 categories of personal factors , social factors and information factors.

Theory of Outside Marriage Sexual Behavior

Marital sex behavior similar to Infidelity is a violation of the commitment to loyalty of sexual relations by one or both committed romantic members. Infidelity can be in various forms, including sexual infidelity and emotional infidelity. Technological advances in the twentieth century have facilitated other forms of infidelity, such as telephone / cybersex and pornography. Although attitudes about infidelity differ between men and women and across cultures, infidelity is a serious betrayal. Consequences can include emotional / emotional suffering as well as termination. However, the effects of infidelity can be overcome or cured. Regardless of the culture, age, sex, marital status, or sexual orientation, committed relationships usually include the stated or implied sexual promise (and possibly emotional) loyalty to their spouses. So what is meant by sex behavior outside of marriage is behavior of sexual intercourse violating commitment with existing partner that is husband or wife.

Intention by Fishbein and Ajzen (1975) is a component in the individual that refers to the desire to perform certain behaviors. The proximal determinant of behavior is the intention. Intensi as a cognitive and behavior representative of the individual's readiness to behave. The intention to conduct a behavior is an indication of the individual's tendency to perform such behavior. If the individual has an intention to conduct a behavior then the individual will tend to do the

behavior, otherwise if the individual does not have the intention to conduct a behavior then the individual is less likely to perform the behavior, but the intention of individuals to conduct a behavior has limited time in the manifestation towards the real behavior, in the intentional measurement, it is necessary to consider four main elements of the intention, ie the target of the intended behavior, the action, the situation when the behavior is displayed (context), and the time when the behavior is displayed (time) (Ajzen, 2006).

Attitude comes from the Latin, *ieaptus* which means appropriate or suitable and ready to act or do something. According to Ajzen (2005) attitudes are individual evaluations positively or negatively to certain objects, people, institutions, attitudes, behaviors or interests. Ajzen describes attitudes toward a behavior is a function based on individual beliefs about the positive and / or negative consequences that individuals will gain from doing a behavior (salient outcome beliefs).

Ajzen (2005) says that subjective norms are functions based on beliefs called normative beliefs, beliefs about consent and / or disapproval from referents or influential people and groups such as parents, spouses, close friends, co-workers or others against a behavior. The subjective norm is defined as the individual's perception of social pressure to perform or not to engage in a behavior (Ajzen, 2005). The subjective norm is determined by the combination between the normative belief of the individual and the motivation to comply. Usually the more individuals perceive that the social referent they have support them to perform a behavior then the individual will tend to feel the social pressure to raise the behavior. And conversely the more individuals perceive that the social referent they have does not approve a behavior so individuals tend to feel the social pressure to not do the behavior. The subjective norm in this study is the value system that individuals have as a result of the treatment of family and society. Self-esteem is one part of a person's personality that is very important in everyday life. Ciarrochi, Heaven and Fiona (2007) stated that self-esteem is an evaluation made by the individual and usually relates to self-respect, expressing an attitude of agreeing or disagreeing and indicating the degree to which the individual it believes in itself as capable, important,

successful and valuable. In general Self-esteem is an evaluative component of the self-concept, a broader self-representation that encompasses cognitive and behavioral aspects of judgment and affective (Coetzee, 2005).

Research purposes

The general purpose of this study is to explore premarital sexual behavior. The specific objectives of this study are to: (i) identify how Papuan women know about premarital sex, (ii) to ask how Papuan women develop their attitudes toward premarital sexual behavior, (iii) to explore how the intention (drive) of the self that causes the occurrence of sexual intercourse outside of marriage, and (iv) to explore how the individual value system concerns premarital sexual behavior.

Method

Participants

Participants are student in the city of Jayapura with three women and they have volunteered and agreed to become participants without getting pressured or coercion from others

Study Design

Since the purpose of this study was to explore premarital sexual behavior, a qualitative research design was used. The research design includes initial observation in the field as well as interviews. This is a phenomenological study of understanding premarital sexual behavior and an explanation of how an individual value system influences premarital sexual behavior.

Sampling Methods and Selection Criteria

Sampling method is used purposive sampling technique that is a group of students who can provide the best information about problems of research (Creswell, 2015). Selection criteria for the study subjects were as follows: (i) Women, (ii) productive age (between 18 and 29

years), (iii) Papuan ethnic groups using Indonesian language, (iv) willing to participate in this study.

Data analysis

The results of interviews in this phenomenological research will be analyzed by Hermeneutic method. The hermeneutic method, or so-called interpretive phenomenology, is a method that focuses on understanding the meaning of one's experience (by searching for themes), by involving a larger interpretive of available data and moving away from core search (Langdrige, 2007).

Result

How do participants know about premarital sexual behavior?

Unmarried women are reluctant to discuss sex. Nothing describes his own premarital sexual experience. This is because they do not have the right knowledge about sexual behavior outside of marriage. The role of parents is very small to give understanding to participants and they do not get a good understanding of parents and only know through the media, friends and others.

Participant 1: "I know about premarital sex behavior that is having sex outside of marriage from friends who have done it before. Sometimes we are often invited to watch on the internet, even though it's actually a shame but just curious ..."

Participant 2: "Ahhh ... talking about that things again ... yes we all know, it doesn't sound like that, people tell us stories about pairs of ears to hear too"

Participant 3: "Do you have any parents, don't we talk, discussion of things at home, but we usually hear from boarding friends"

How participants develop their attitudes toward premarital sexual behavior?

Participants discussed the attitudes and consequences of living together before marriage.

Participants discuss the attitudes and consequences of living together before marriage. Some ended well and badly. Participants assessed that there were women who had engaged in premarital sexual behavior with risks arising from this behavior. The risk that will occur in the future is bad. Not getting happiness, not necessarily married, having a pregnancy outside of marriage and abortion, also get a bad label from the community. While there are also couples who eventually get married. Although in their religious values they are wrong. In addition there are some who do not want to comment on attitudes toward premarital sexual behavior.

P1: "If I do not agree with women who pretend to refuse premarital sexual behavior, when in fact she may have done it before. What's delicious, not necessarily happy because not necessarily those who are still dating are already in a relationship and are going to marry their boyfriend ... They could just break up and find their partner Not to mention if you are pregnant and ashamed to continue abortion, how about that?"

P2: "I believe that after going out for a long time and having premarital sex they will live just fine, until later they will get married. This is apart from the religion of religion ... Surely the woman will marry."

P3: "no comment with this question" ... (looking at her friends)

The intention (drive) of the self that causes the occurrence of sexual intercourse outside of marriage

There are participants who still hold her principles to refuse the invitation of their boyfriend to have sex during courtship. She knows that in society there are rules and in religion there are rules that prohibit people from doing things that are contrary to the teachings of religion and community life including sexual intercourse without married. In other side there are participants said that they had difficulty in holding back their internal urge to have premarital sex. Even though they knew it was wrong and violated the rules of religion and values in society. Participant says that they have difficulty in resisting an inner impulse for premarital sex behavior. Although they know it's the wrong thing and violate the rules of religion and value in society.

P1: "If I will reject the invitation from the boyfriend because it is not polite and may not be"

P2: "If I'm actually scared, sometimes it's hard to resist or resist wanting to do it ... hmmmm ... I've been invited to do something like that, well, initially refused but somehow I finally want to."

P3: "If you are alone sometimes you suddenly want to date with the opposite sex", yeah, just know to, if you are alone, it's impossible to secretly ... hhhhhhhmmm ,,,,"

How the individual value system concerns premarital sexual behavior?

Participants report that family control, religion and individual value systems are important in preventing such behavior among women. According to participants, religious teachings are very important to be understood by people in order to regulate good and bad behavior, which is permissible and not permissible. In addition, the role of parents is very important to discuss the topic of premarital sex, but they are very unwilling to discuss it. In people's lives there are also customs that govern dating. If they are dating and having a pregnancy, they will have to pay a few and get married soon. Therefore they should go out and be able to take care of themselves, do not have premarital sex. Participants reported that family control, religion and the individual value system are important in preventing such behavior among women.

P1: "If I have religious teachings that can regulate all behavior to be fine. Also parents are hard on this (premarital sex). Too hard that sometimes we want to talk to each other, can be angry first ... hhhhhh ... "

P2: "The moral teachings and rules in the home as well as parents have told us ... Oh yes there are also customary values that parents teach, if dating and getting caught out of wedlock must be married and the boyfriend must pay a fine , sort of embarrassing money to my parents ".

P3: "If I like it, I am invited to take a walk with a boy or a boy friend. But I also have to be able to keep myself from dating until I get premarital sex. If forced, try not to get pregnant."

Discussion

From the results of interviews with participants, it is known that talking or discussing premarital sexual behavior is still something that needs to be considered by parents, the community and the religious side. The lack of knowledge obtained from parents about adolescent relationships, especially about the limits that need to be understood by adolescents regarding premarital sexual behavior. Parents are still not open to discussing this topic. Even parents are very strict and do not want to talk about sexual topics and do not open up enough space for girls to ask or discuss premarital sexual behavior. This resulted in participants getting premarital sex information from other sources such as friends, the media or from other people. This could lead to a wrong understanding of premarital sexual behavior. Including the consequences that occur if they mingle or can not hold back or even follow along due to the wrong understanding. This is known from the participant's answer that most Papuan women were not surprised by asking about premarital sex apart from the group of unmarried women. They recognize that premarital sexual behavior is usually practiced among people around their neighborhood, especially, such as students, workers, employers, and some girls from poor families to meet their biological needs. This happens because participants do not have enough knowledge about premarital sexual behavior. They only get knowledge about premarital sexual behavior when they have migrated or do not live with their parents. This means that knowledge about this is obtained after they enter adolescence and student age.

The lack of knowledge and understanding of premarital sex behavior will affect their attitudes and behavior towards premarital sexual behavior. These include all kinds of risks that will arise from these behaviors. This is like research on Perception about Behavior and knowledge of sexually transmitted infections in Nigeria (Miriam et al. 1999). It is said that media campaigns need to educate teens about risky behavior and use condoms, educating parents about reproductive health and communicating with teenager's like research on Perceptions about Behavior and Knowledge of Infectious Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Nigeria (Miriam et al., 1999) says that campaigns in the media need to educate adolescents about risky behavior and condom use, educate parents about reproductive health and communicate with teenagers. Some

ended well and bad. As a good ending, there are participants who argue, some couples love him more than ever and become happier in their lives.

The important things that attracted the attention of researchers was that the participants' status as students who should have sufficient knowledge included knowledge about extramarital sex behavior. But in fact from the results of interviews with participants still doing these behaviors. This is in accordance with the results of research by Ohee and Purnomo (2018) which showed that the level of knowledge about sexuality, the level of knowledge on risky dating behavior did not significantly affect risky dating behavior among Papuan students in the city of Surabaya. Knowledge of students from Papua is inversely proportional to their dating behavior, students know more but many also risk dating. Based on the results of the study respondents had very good knowledge about risky dating behavior. Most students know the form of risky dating behavior, knowing the impact of dating behavior is risky for health, and things that are permissive with sexuality. Knowledge of students from Papua is inversely proportional to their dating behavior, students know more but many also risk dating.

Participants discussed the attitudes and consequences of living together before marriage. As a bad ending, some couples separate from marrying other couples, women have abortions, some women left by their partners leaving a bad image in society, and most of their partners are viewed as immoral by society. Therefore, it is clear that some women experience unwanted pregnancies and abortions due to premarital sexual intercourse. However, participant does not say anything about sexually transmitted diseases among couples who have premarital sex. Perhaps because silent culture does not talk about sexuality, especially premarital sex, such encouragement often makes the participants unable to control it. Especially if the impulse arises when they are alone in the room and do not do any activity. Or when there is a problem with his friend. There are participants who say that often when invited by new people known, although they are worried about things that are negative but still want it when invited.

This was also discussed in a study conducted by Wulandari (2016), that 12.1% of adolescents had risky sexual behavior occurring in Unwanted Pregnancy (UP). Factors that significantly influence premarital sexual behavior in adolescents are religiosity, attitudes toward sexuality, access and contact with information media, close friends' attitudes and premarital sexual behavior of close friends. The most dominant factors that influence and become predictors of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents are sexual behavior of close friends, their attitudes towards sexuality and the level of religiosity. This is due to the direct or indirect encouragement of close friends to have premarital sex causing a person to become permissive and make it possible to do. Fatah and Suryanto (2016) said that knowledge related to health of sexual behavior is very important for adolescents need attention. Adolescents experience a period of dynamic development in both biological and psychological aspects. Personal factors affect the intentions of a teen's sexual behavior. Even though the value adopted by the individual comes from social influence. Social factors influence personal factors in sexual behavior in adolescents. But back to the process of internalizing positive social values into the individual. So in the end, the intention of sexual behavior will be stronger because of personal factors.. Meanwhile, social factors do not directly affect the intentions of sexual behavior in adolescents. However, social factors influence personal factors in the intentions of sexual behavior in adolescents. Ultimately, the intentions of sexual behavior will become stronger because of personal factors. In accordance with the statement expressed by participants that they know premarital sexual behavior / behavior is wrong but not able to hold the intention of behaving. They suggested that more care and attention should be given to students and working girls away from their families. Moreover, religious control seems to be lacking in young people due to changes in economic and cultural situation. Thus, one thinks that more religious discourse should be given to the younger generation. In addition, Papuan women must have a value system that will protect them from encouragement to premarital sexual behavior.

Especially if the urge arises when they are alone in the room and do not do any activities. Or when there are problems with friends. There are participants who say that often if invited by someone new to know, even though they worry that things happen that are negative but still

want it when invited. There is a system of culture according to local customs imposed if a woman is pregnant due to premarital sex. However, other financial and material fines do not cause a deterrent or punishment effect on other young people, because in the end they will be married, if the parents of the men have paid a lot of money. It means that even though there are already customary values applied here, it seems to be applied after the occurrence of pregnancy due to premarital sexual behavior, not to prevent such behavior. According to Ghaffari, et al. (2016), in the results of the study there are ways to help find culturally appropriate interventions to delay sexual initiation and prevent pre-marital sexual behavior in adolescents and young adults..This is the same as the results of the study of Isarabhakdi's research (2000) it is said that premarital sexual behavior among adolescent girls appears to be unusual discussed, sexual health knowledge is very low among them, talking about taboo sex and cultural control that may be an obstacle to getting knowledge of sexual behavior.

Conclusion

Problems of sexual behavior among Papuan women should not be underestimated. Increasing understanding of the individual value system and having a positive self-esteem will be a pillar that helps them to reject premarital sexual behavior/ sex behavior outside of marriage . Priority should be given to young people. Further studies should also be done to determine the level and determinants of sexual behavior outside of marriage among adolescents. Researchers would like to suggest that some cultural values must be preserved, such as obeying positive religious and religious teachings. Also try to divert negative impulses that come up with positive things, by building shame and being able to resist to avoid premarital sexual behavior.

There should be a "scientific communication room" open to Papuan women so they would talk about sexuality (marriage and child gain) so that it is not embarrassing to be discussed. Otherwise, Papuan women will not have the correct knowledge and understanding and attitudes about premarital sexual behavior.

References

- Ahiyanasari, E., & Nurmalia, I. (2017). The intention of female high school students to prevent premarital. *Promkes*, 5 (2), 36-47.
- Ajzen, I. (1975, 2001, 2002). *Belief, attitude, intention, and behavior an introduction to theory & research*. New York: Addison-Wesley.
- Ajzen, I., & Fishbein M, (1991, 2005). The Influence of Attitudes on behavior, In Albarracin, D; Johnson, B. T., Zana M. P. (Eds). *The handbook of attitudes*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associated
- Ajzen, I. (2001). Nature and operation of attitude. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 52, 27-58.
- BC, GB and Basel, PL. *Premarital sex behaviors among college youths of Kathmandu, Nepal. Kathmandu Univ Med Journal*, 41(1), 27-31.
- Coetzee, M (2005) *Employee commitment*, University of Pretoria Ltd.
- Ciarrochi, J, Heaven, P. C. L., & Fiona, D.(2007). The impact of hope, self esteem, and attributional style on adolescents' school grades and emotional well-being: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 41(6), 1161-1178.
- Cohen, A. (2008). Individual values and the work/family interface an administration, *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, 24(8), 814-832.
- Creswell, J. W. (2015). *Penelitian kualitatif dan desain riset*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Pustaka Pelajar.
- Dumatubun A, E, (2002). Kebudayaan dan kesehatan orang papua dalam perspektif antropologi kesehatan. *Journal Antropologi Papua*, 1(1), 10-19.
- Fatah, M. Z., Suryanto, & Keman, S. (2015). Determinants of personal and social factors in the intention of sexual conduct among teenagers based on the theory of planned behavior. *International Journal of Scientific Research Public Health*, 4(10), 195-197.
- Hughes, J., & McCauley, A. P.(2004). Improving the fit: adolescents' needs and future programs for sexual and reproductive health in developing countries, *Study Family Planning*, 29(2), 233-45.
- Thianthai, C. (2011). Gender and class differences in young people's sexuality and HIV/AIDS risk-taking behaviors in Thailand culture. *Health & Sexuality*, 6(3), 189-203.

- Isarabhakdi, P. (2000). *Sexual attitudes and experience or rural Thai youth*. Nakhornpathom: Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University.
- Langdridge, D. (2007). *Phenomenology psychology: Theory, research and method*. United Kingdom: Person Prentice Hall
- Michinobu, R. (2001). *Changing sexuality and HIV risk among factory women in Northern Thailand*, Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan.
- Miriam J. T., Friday E., Okonofua, F. O., Omorodion, E. P., Paul, C. H., Heggenhougen, K., & Joan K. (1999). Sexually transmitted diseases, adolescents, focus groups, aids, sexual intercourse, condoms, adolescent sexuality, HIV infections, reproductive health, group discussion, *International Family Planning Perspectives*, 25(4) 186-190+195.
- Ohee, C., & Purnomo, W. (2018). The effect of relationship status on risk behavior on Papua students in Surabaya city, *The Indonesian Journal of Public Health*, 13(2), 268-280.
- Purbantoro., & Astuty. R. S. W.(2017). Intensi melakukan seks pranikah ditinjau dari perbedaan control diri dan jenis kelamin pada mahasiswa, *Skripsi*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.
- Skinner, B. F.(1963). Behaviorism at fifty. *Science*, 140 (3570), 951-958.
- Wahyu, R, A., Citra, M. S., Damariyanti, A. M., & Marcia, M. S., (2017). Perilaku seks pranikah pada mahasiswa: menilik peran harga diri, komitmen hubungan, dan sikap terhadap perilaku seks pranikah. *Jurnal Psikologi*, 44(2),139–152.
DOI: 10.22146/jpsi.23659
- Wulandari, S. (2016), Risk sexual behavior toward unwanted pregnancy in adolescent of SMKN Tandon of Rokan Hulu regency. *Maternity and Neonatal Journal*, 2(2), 75-84.