

**SEXUAL PROMISCUITY BEHAVIOR AND PREVENTION IN CITY MAKASSAR**

**Dr. Maksud Hakim, M. M.**  
STIE YAPTI JENEPONTO

**ABSTRACT**

This research was conducted in the Municipality Makassar South Sulawesi province with the objective to analyze the sexual behavior and its prevention in the city of Makassar. This research is a descriptive study that aims to describe the response to sex behavior occurs among teenagers. This type of research also uses naturalistic paradigm approach (qualitative) to analyze and construct promiscuity and prevention in the municipality of Makassar, South Sulawesi. The choice of location with consideration of Makassar Municipal including large cities that have a heterogeneous population. Data analysis was performed with data reduction that is focused on the selection, simplification, abstraction and transformation of raw data from field notes, followed by the presentation of the data and drawing conclusions. Research shows that sex behavior is caused by the individual's own, non-human (environment), sexual desires are less controllable, promiscuity, and a lack of socialization about the dangers of free sex and prevention strategies should get a response quickly, so as not to extend its influence to the individual the other, the level of education, the role of parents, government, religious leaders and community leaders. Almost all respondents in the city of Makassar considers that the behavior of free sex is rife because of the lack of responsibility of the various parties so that free sex spread in society Municipality of Makassar.

**Keywords:** Free sex behavior and responsibility and prevention.

**INTRODUCTION**

Each community for life must change. Those changes may occur on social values, social norms, patterns of interaction, social interaction, layers in society and so forth. Changes in the world community today is a normal phenomenon, whose influence can reach out quickly to other parts of the world or it is global as well. This, one of them due to the development of all modern technology and the tremendous development that is able to bring the great man on a dynamic life.

The increasing number of means of communication as well as the many cultures from outside coming in particular to Indonesia will provide continuous correlation in supporting the process of change, especially in terms of people's lifestyles. Looking at the various facts that occurred at this time, not a few young men and women who fall into the valley adultery (Free sex), caused by too away their freedom to associate, the main factors the problem is a lack of understanding of the community at this time of the limits of intercourse between men and woman.

Besides, it is supported by the current modernization has been globalized and the weakness of our faith fort resulted in an influx of foreign culture without strict screening. Teenagers are the most influential generation in realizing the ideals of a nation, as the next generation is expected to be able to change the state of the nation into a better nation. In Indonesia alone, teenage situation today is very worrying, it can be seen from the state of today's teenagers who tend to be more-free and rarely pay attention to the moral values contained in each of their actions. Teens have a nature which tend to be more aggressive, emotionally unstable,

and could not resist the urge appetite. Moral deterioration teenagers affected by several things and the most dominant among adolescents is a factor of social moral. Many young people in Indonesian wrong in choosing the association so that they fall into the sex behavior of which consume illegal drugs (narcotics), drinking, fights between students, and free sex, and so forth. They do not know what the adverse effects of their actions, they are only thinking short term, the most important thing that comes to mind and they now just have fun, without thinking about what bad consequences they would have received if the fall in promiscuity. And everything would be very detrimental impact on themselves, their families and those around them. It cannot be denied that all the behavior of the child more susceptible to the surrounding environment, therefore, in dealing with this role of parents is needed for monitoring as well as providing guidance to their children about the dangers of sex behavior.

Sex behavior is all behavior driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex or same sex. Forms - forms of this behavior can vary, ranging from feeling attracted to behavior dating, courtship and intercourse. Sexual object could be another person, person or self-delusion. Most of the behavior does not affect anything - anything, especially if there is a physical or social consequence that may result (Sarwono, 2002).

It is undeniable that sex is the most defining human nature of human psychological development. Sigmund Freud according, human action is determined by its libidinal urge whether it is realized or not knowing it (in Sayomukti, 2008). When the sexual needs of increasingly stretched in adolescence, denial or repression (repression) to the needs of self will be diverted into the form (method sublimation or transfer) in the form of action - action which unconsciously committed by teenagers who were in reality cause more damages - damages the relationship of social life.

Sex behavior in teenagers began to be channeled when teens start dating recognize unhealthy and lack of control from parents and the community as well as the lack of knowledge in education bench. Courting the spotlight and spawned widespread that sometimes opposing perspectives: on the one hand, there are people who looked at the relationship between individuals among teens this negatively, especially the use of moral and religious approach, on the other hand, there is the view of the positive aspect. Sociologically, courtship is basically a form of human relations into a small part of public relations in the social structure (Sayomukti2008).

The behavior of free sex is a part of deviant behavior as a behavior that does not conform to social norms that exist in society. Where according W.VanderZanden, the deviation is defined as a behavior by a large number regarded as reprehensible and outside the tolerance limit (Suyanto, 2004).

According to the Labeling theory described by Becker (in Purwanto, 2007) that the irregularities that occurred due to labeling behavior against a person. He was treated in such a manner as if he had behaved as labeled, although in fact they are not. However, because the treatment was carried out through the label continuously, it makes it increasingly steady and strong until the end of the label into reality. Someone who originally did not misbehaves then do what is labeled Society.

Current behavior among teenagers, especially casual sex is basically not pure from their actions alone (internal factors), but there are factors supporting or influence from outside (external factors). In addition to the above factors, other factors that can affect a teen doing a

free sex because he was driven by curiosity very great to try all of the unknown and want to get an acknowledgment from your friends hang out.

According to Robert K. Merton and Kingsley Davis (in Nurdin, 1990) suggested: "a social problem is a way of acting against one or several norms that have been accepted and applicable in the society". This means that sex behavior committed by juveniles something that violates the norms that exist in society.

Monks (in Kartono, 1985) explains that other motives may increase desire teenagers are hormonal changes during puberty. Hormonal changes that occur during puberty led to the maturity of the genital organs, which led to sexual desires. Desire is what drives teens have a tendency to adopt the information received by his friends without having a significant basis of information from a reliable source. Information from his friends in this case with respect to the behavior of sexual promiscuity that raises the curiosity that form a series of questions in the adolescent self. To prove the truth of information obtained and driven by a great curiosity to try everything that is not yet known, they tend to do and to experience sex behavior itself without realizing that they are in a social community environment and community life.

The main cause is the lack of free sex teen lifeline in terms of belief / religious and emotional instability adolescents (Hurlok, 1981). Here are some of the causes of promiscuity in Makassar:

**a. Mental attitude is not healthy**

Mental attitude is not healthy to make many teens feel proud of the association which is actually an association that is not appropriate, but they do not understand because of weak understanding. Where the emotional instability that is driven by persecution emotion as the formation of personality that are not reasonable due to the action family or parents who refuse, indifferent, punish, ridicule, overbearing, and teaches that one without the same strong faith base for children, which will make them feel uncomfortable with ordinary life they live so that escape from it is a negative impact, for example with their promiscuity.

**b. Impingement sense of disappointment**

Was when a teenager under pressure due to disillusionment with the old authoritarian or too liberating, schools that provide continuous pressure (both in terms of achievement for adolescents who often failed or because the rules are binding), communities that provide problem in socialization, making it very unstable teenager in regulating emotion, and easily influenced by negative things around him, especially promiscuity due to discomfort in the environment.

## **THEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS**

From the reality of the above, the writer can formulate the research problem as follows Effect of sexual behavior and its prevention in Makassar municipality.

### **Aims**

To analyze and find the cause of sexual behavior and its prevention in the municipality Strategy Makassar

## METHODS

This research is a descriptive study that aims to describe the response to sex behavior occurs among teenagers. This type of research also uses naturalistic paradigm approach (qualitative) to analyze and construct promiscuity and prevention in the municipality of Makassar, South Sulawesi. The choice of location with consideration of Makassar Municipal including large cities that have a heterogeneous population.

Data was collected through interviews and participatory observation. Interviews were conducted to explore the world of cognitive structure and meaning of the behavior of the subject under study. The main form of interview is used in-depth interviews, both free and focused interviews. Most interviews were done using the local language. In this way, the informant told by its own language, so that the validity of the data is guaranteed. Interviews of this type is also important to obtain information under the surface and discover what people think and feel about certain events (Mulyana, 2001: 181). Observation techniques used are participating observation or participant observation that the observations were made while a bit much to participate in the lives of people studied. Researchers involved follow those who studied in their everyday life, see what they do, when, with whom, and under what circumstances, and ask about their actions. In the view of Arikunto (2006: 89), to collect data in research activities required method or technique specific data collection, so that the research process can run smoothly.

Data analysis was performed with data reduction that is focused on the selection, simplification, abstraction and transformation of raw data from field notes, followed by the presentation of the data and drawing conclusions. Analysis of the data began collecting data and be more intensive after returning from the field. All available data are reviewed, abstracted and reduced then processed into conclusions.

## DISCUSSION

### Conduct a Free Sex

#### a. Free Sex

Along with the growth and changes in primary, secondary and psychic in adolescents towards maturity was perfect, there was also a desire to channel boost sexual drive. It is a natural thing due to natural sexual urges this had to happen to channel affection between two people, as a function of breeding and maintaining the offspring. Free premarital sex behavior in adolescents should receive special attention both parents themselves, society and government.

Based on the research results obtained by researchers showed that all respondents are familiar with the term sex in their daily lives especially when they are the people within the urban, natural that they understand about free sex, it can be seen from 98 respondents with a percentage of 100% know the meaning of free sex.

Knowledge or knowledge is something that is present and embodied in the soul and mind of someone because of their reaction, contiguity, and the relationship with the environment and natural surroundings. This knowledge includes emotions, traditions, skills, information, belief, and thoughts. Changes in social, cultural and technological developments have resulted in a change of mindset, attitudes and behavior (Maksud Hakim, 2014). Sexual behavior is a part of life that always characterizes the lives of

human beings during this time of innovation and creativity to make the modern world more than anything else. Here we will look at the responses of respondents about the meaning of free sex behavior in adolescents. More details can be seen in the table below:

**Table 1: Distribution of Responses by Meaning Free Sex**

No	Meaning Free Sex	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	The relationship outside marriage	49	50.0
2	Sex with mutually exchange partner	43	43.9
3	Relationship based upon consensual	6	6.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data After Processed

Based upon table 1 shows that most respondents understand the meaning of sex is a sexual relationship outside of marriage conducted as many as 49 people or 50.0%. As many as 43 people or 43.9% mean that free sex is done with the relationship mutually exchange partner. Then the other meaning is based on the free sex was consensual as many as 6 people or 6.1% of respondents. Here it can be concluded that casual sex was defined as a sexual relationship between opposite sex and even the same sex.

**b. Forms of Conduct Free Sex Relationships**

Based on the results of questionnaires to 98 respondents to questions about the behavior of free sex teen usual, the answers obtained as presented in the table below:

**Table 2: Distribution of Responses According Forms Sex Behavior**

No	Forms of Premarital Sex Behavior	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Intercourse	92	93.9
2	Kissing	4	4.1
3	Flirt	2	2.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data After Processed

In table 2 above, we can see that in general the respondents understand sex behavior that leads to forms of intercourse are 92 people or 93.9% of respondents. Kissing is defined as sex behavior among adolescents, respondents who answered that as many as 4 or 4.15% of respondents. Meanwhile, the shape - other forms of behavior are making out, respondents who responded shape sexual behavior in the sense of making out as much as 2 people or 2.0% of 98 respondents. Kissing is the contiguity of men and women around the face, making out is contiguity hand through the area around the face, while intercourse is sex relations between men and women.

**c. Factors Contributing Occurrence Free Sex Relationships**

**1) Human Factors**

Talk about what causes a person to fall into the valley of the behavior of sex could not be separated because of the influence of the individuals themselves, the influence of friends to hang out with other words residence environment,

problems in the family as well as due to the influence media often cover advertisements Nudity.

To determine the response of respondents to whom the main cause someone to do free sex behavior can be seen in the table below:

**Table 3: Distribution According to Factors Causing Behavioral Responses Free Sex**

No	Causes of Premarital Sex Behavior	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Individuals	30	30.6
2	Environment	56	57.1
3	Family	6	6.1
4	Media	6	6.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Adapted From Primary Data

Based on Table 3 above shows that as many as 30 respondents or 30.6% thought that the behavior of sex due to the individuals themselves to reason curiosity of knowledge about sex is like, and just try. There are 56 respondents or 57.1% thought that the behavior of sex due to the reason that the social environment surrounding the increasingly free and formation of personality in the beginning of the environment as well as the insistence age westernized style regardless of moral Indonesia. The six respondents or 6.1% who think that sex behavior due to the reasons of his own family in the family sometimes there are problems that can not be resolved and the elderly are closed to talk about sex. As well as 6 or 6.1% of respondents who think that sex behavior due to the influence of the media which often cover advertisements that are not reasonable.

## 2) Non-Humans

A person commits sexual behavior must be a cause. Almost from most teenagers trapped in sex behavior due to the impact of promiscuity, as a result of deviant behavior and insistence times in the sense that as the demands of life or a culture that increasingly modern. Usually the most prominent at the insistence of the era that lifestyle or the lifestyle of teenagers. For more details we can see in the table below regarding the respondents to the cause of the behavior of sex as follows:

**Table 4: Distribution of Responses According Cause Behavior Relationships Free Sex**

No	Causes of Premarital Sex Behavior	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Impact of promiscuity	65	66.6
2	Conduct deviating	20	20.4
3	Pressure age	9	9.2
4	other	4	4.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: After the Primary Data Processed

Based on table 4 above, we can see that the respondents' knowledge of the behavior of sex in teenagers is more commonly defined as any form of behavior that appears related to the impact of a free association was seen with 65 people or 66.6%. The respondents interpret as a form of deviant behavior as many as 20 people or 20.4% and interpret the behavior of premarital sex as a result of the insistence times as many as 9 people or 9.2%. As well as four

people or 4.1% who found the behavior of sex due to the insistence of his girlfriend and wanted to get recognition of his own.

### 3) Effect of Increased libido (desire) Adolescent Sexuality

Teenagers are an individual who is experiencing a period of transition, which in terms of biological maturity, sexual being gradually exhibit secondary sex characteristics until they reach sexual maturity, in terms of psychological development, his soul emerging from the nature of children childhood to adulthood. At the present time almost worldwide decline in the age of maturity thus indirectly increased sexual activity at early ages. From the results of a study of 98 respondents about whether the level of libido or sexual desire affect the behavior of sex then obtained answers as presented in the table below:

**Table 5: Distribution of Responses to Effect Libido Sexuality**

No	Respondents	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	14	14.3
2	Simply agree	61	62.2
3	Somewhat agree	23	23.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Adapted From Primary Data

Based on Table 5 above shows that there are 61 people or 62.2%, which gives an answer quite agree to the impact of the behavior of sex due to increased libido (desire) sexuality among adolescents. They assume that the increased libido or sexual desire is a natural thing happening every teenagers. As many as 14 people or 14.3% who respond strongly agree As for the answer rather agree as many as 23 people or 23.5% of the impact of premarital sex behavior due to increased libido or sexual desire. They assume that the increased libido or sexual desire was not due to the nature of adolescents, but there is a push from outside like the influence of friends or related news about sex that makes sexual desire appears.

### 4) Effect of Non Intercourse

Present moment mingling between men and women have become free, all that we usually see in the everyday environment. Intercourse between men and women 20 years ago just at each other and holding hands together without, but compared with the current association is now very changed where the teen is not shy anymore for holding, hugging and even kissing in public. For more details, we can see in the table below:

**Table 6: Distribution of Responses According Society Effect Free**

No	Respondents	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	38	38.8
2	Simply agree	49	50.0
3	Somewhat agree	2	2.0
4	Disagree	9	9.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Adapted From Primary Data

Based on Table 6 shows that respondents who gave answers strongly agree as many as 38 people or 38.8%, and respondents who gave answers quite agree as many as 49 people or

50.0% of the impact of sexual behavior as a result of promiscuity. The respondents give answers rather agree as much as 2 or 2.0%, and respondents who gave answers not agree as many as 9 people or 9.2% of the impact of the behavior of sex due to promiscuity.

### 5) Effects of Lack of Information About Sex

Attitudes lack of information about sex was not only found in older people, but also among adolescents themselves, usually they are not interested, even disgusted to hear matters of sex or images of men and women without clothes so that they enter adolescence without sufficient knowledge about sex. For more details, we can see the table below:

**Table 7: Distribution of Responses According to Lack of Information About Sex**

No	Respondents	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly agree	34	34.7
2	Simply agree	41	41.8
3	Somewhat agree	21	21.4
4	Disagree	2	2.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Adapted From Primary Data

According to the table above 7 indicate that as many as 34 people or 34.7% stated strongly agree and 41 people or 41.8% who stated quite agree on the impact of sexual behavior as a result of lack of information about sex. While respondents give answers rather agree as many as 21 people or 21.4%, and the answer does not agree as much as 2 people or 2.0% of the impact of the behavior of sex due to lack of information about sex.

## Prevention Free Sex

### a. Responsibility

Aspects action or action attitude also be important for researchers and the public in Makassar in preventing and overcoming sex behavior in adolescents.

Attitude action is a direct response to sexual behavior in adolescents is happening in the surrounding environment Robert Kwick (in Alamsyah 3004). Response as a gesture may be an act to give warning, directing, do not care and others.

Based on the results of questionnaires from 98 respondents to questions about whether the action taken when looking at the behavior of sex in adolescents in the environment around, obtained answers as presented in the table below:

**Table 8: According to the distribution of response measures Sexual Behavior free**

No	Respondents	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Gives warning	13	13.3
2	Gives guidance	69	70.4
3	Doesn't matter	12	12.2
4	Other	24	4.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Adapted From Primary Data

Based on Table 8 above shows that the actions of respondents who gave a briefing as many as 69 people or 70.4%. As for giving warning as many as 13 people or 13.3%. Then the



respondents who do not matter as much as 12 people or 12.2% because for them it's none of their business, in other words they are not family. While as many as 4 people or 4.1% provided other answers to those directly reporting to the authorities or report to the parents of teenagers.

**b. Role of Parents in Preventing Sexual Behavior Relationships Non Basically**

The best sex education is given by the parents themselves. The family is the first and main environment for children. In this family children receive stimuli, barriers or influence first in growth and development, both biologically and development of his soul. If the child does not receive the knowledge of their parents as a result of children getting information unhealthy sex. Information unhealthy sex cause children to get involved in cases of conflict and mental disorders, false ideas and fears associated with sex. Based on the results of the questionnaire to 98 respondents by questions about the role of parents and families in preventing premarital sexual behavior in obtaining answers as presented in the following table:

**Table 9: Distribution of response based on the Role of Parents in Preventing Behavior Relationships Free Sex**

No	Respondents	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Instrumental	91	92.9
2	Self-Serving	5	5.1
3	Somewhat plays	2	2.0
4	No role	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Adapted From Primary Data

Based on table 9 above shows that there are 91 people or 92.9% stated that parents are very instrumental in preventing illicit sex behavior in children as it is for those parents who have more right to arrange all their relationships and the parents who can conduct surveillance and parents is the nearest person of a child. As for choosing quite instrumental with a frequency of 5 people or 5.1%. then choosing a lesser role with a frequency of 2 or 2.0%, they assume that the parents a bit role in preventing the behavior of free sex because parents are too busy with other activities rather than in terms of supervising children and parents believe the child but the reality is another.

Parents are the main mediator in the formation of one of the teen sex on the role of providing guidance and provide an explanation of the organs in him.

**c. Role of Educational Institutions in Preventing Conduct Free Sex Relationships**

School is the second after the family environment in which children get the love, education and protection. Therefore, sex education in schools is the complement of sex education in the home. For more details of how respondents would be the role of teachers and educators in coaching institutes and disseminate sex education to adolescents can be seen in the table below:

**Table 10: Distribution of Responses to The Role of Institutions**

No	Respondents	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Instrumental	48	49.0
2	Self-Serving	46	46.9
3	Somewhat plays	4	4.1
4	No role	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Adapted From Primary Data

Based table 10 above shows according to the respondents that educational institutions play an important role in preventing the occurrence of free sex behavior was seen by respondents as many as 48 people or 49.0%. This is because the respondents saw the educational institution is a container for or point to gain a lot of knowledge and increase knowledge, not only about knowledge of sex education, but we are also able to see something you have never known. The respondents who consider that the institution is quite instrumental nature preventing illicit sex behavior as many as 46 people or 46.9%. Respondents argued that the absence of one's education institutions will fall into things that are not desired as promiscuity is rife even into the world of free sex. While respondents considered that the educational institutions rather play a role in preventing the behavior of free sex was as much as 4 people or 4.1%. Respondent considered that the educational environment is rarely get sex education that many teenagers who are less aware of the impact of sexual intercourse.

## CONCLUSION

After looking at the research and discussion above, it can be drawn some conclusions as follows:

1. The behavior of free sex in teenagers is a behavior that violates social rules or values, and social norms and customs regulations.
2. The behavior of free sex is rife in Makassar municipality due to lack of parental attention and have low education, as well as lack of socialization about the dangers of promiscuity among teenagers.

## REFERENCES

- Alamsyah. 2004. *Perilaku Seks Pranikah Pada Remaja*. Fisip Unhas. Makassar
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2006. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Hurlock, Elizabeth B. 1981. *Perkembangan Anak*. Penerbit Erlangga : Jakarta.
- . 1980. *Psikologi Perkembangan : Suatu Pendekatan Sepanjang Rentang Kehidupan*. Penerbit Erlangga : Jakarta.
- Kartono, Kartini. 1981. *Patologi Sosial*. Rajawali : Jakarta.
- Hakim, Maksud. 2014. *Sufisme dan transformasi cultural nelayan*. Orbit Ciputat. Jakarta.
- Mulyono, B. 1995. *Pendekatan Analisis Kenakalan Remaja dan Penanggulangannya*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- Mulyana, D. 2004. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Paradigma Baru Ilmu Komunikasi dan Ilmu Sosial Lainnya*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Narwako, J. Dwidan Bagong Suyanto. 2004. *Sosiologi Teks Pengantar dan Terapan*. Prenada Media Group : Jakarta.
- Nurdin, Fadhil. M. 1990. *Pengantar Studi Kesejahteraan Sosial*. Angkas : Bandung.

- Sarwono, Sarlito, Wirawan. 2002. *Psikologi Sosial : Individu dan Teori-Teori Psikologi Sosial*. Balai Pustaka : Jakarta.
- . 1981. *Pergeseran Norma Perilaku Seksual Kaum Remaja*, Rajawali : Jakarta.
- Sayomukti, Nurani. 2008. *Dari Demonstrasi Hingga Seks Bebas Mahasiswa di Era Kapitalisme dan Hedonisme*, Garasi : Yogyakarta.
- Soekanto, Soerjono. 1988. *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*, PT. Bina Aksara : Jakarta.
- Purwanto. 2007. *Sosiologi Untuk Pemula*. Media Wacana : Yogyakarta.
- Willis, S. 1994. *Problema Remaja dan Pemecahannya*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.
- Lapu, Yuven Merdiaris, 2010.” Kenakalan Remaja”. [online [http://sabdaspace.com/kenakalan\\_remaja](http://sabdaspace.com/kenakalan_remaja). <http://halasehat/index.php/remaja-sukses/DAMPAK-PERILAKU-SEKS-BEBAS>  
<http://www.scribd.com/doc/7757681/Bahaya-perilaku-Seks-Bebas-Pada-Remaja>.