Effectiveness knowledge of the prohibition of Zina in Islam towards pre-marriage sex students at Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School Surabaya

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Abstract

Introduction: Adolescent sexual development due to increased sexual hormone testosterone in men and estrogen in women, increase the hormone that is the cause of increased sexual drive, in normative adolescents, adolescent sexual behavior is often manifested as unhealthy sexual behavior and carried out during the pre-marital. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of understanding of the concept of adultery with premarital sexual behavior in high school students Nurul Huda Surabaya.

Method: This research is a quantitative analytical observational study with a cross-sectional simple random sampling technique. The sample size in this study of 30 people with a chi-square test model analysis.

Results: The results showed no significant correlation between understanding the concept of adultery with premarital sexual behavior in adolescents with p-value <0.05 (p = 0.007).

Conclusion: The higher level of understanding of the concept of adultery, according to Islam, the lower the occurrence of premarital sexual behavior.

Keywords: understanding, the concept of adultery, premarital sex behavior.

INTRODUCTION

The psychosexual development of adolescents experiences the achievement of maximum maturity. Sexual development is caused by an increase in the sex hormone testosterone in males and estrogen in females. This increase in hormones is the cause of normatively increasing sexual drive, in adolescents, but in reality, adolescent sexual behavior is often manifested in unhealthy sexual behavior and is carried out during premarital times.⁹

Research conducted by Fuad, et al (2003) stated that the first-time adolescents who had premarital sex were aged 14-23 years and most were aged 17-18 years. Data obtained from the BKKBN (2010) stated that 54% of adolescents in Surabaya, East Java, had premarital sex. Meanwhile, data from the Child Protection Commission (2010) stated that 62.7% of junior high school students had sex and 21.2% of high school students had abortions.²

Sex performed by students can be in the form of behavior such as mutual attraction between men and women, approaching, touching, and holding hands, touching breasts, touching cheeks, holding breasts indirectly and directly holding them, making out, touching genitals indirectly, touching the genitals until they dare to practice sex.³

Development and sexual maturity that is not accompanied by religious knowledge, especially about sexuality, will certainly be the cause of the moral decay of adolescents in the arena of sexuality. Which ultimately involved free sex, premarital sex, and deviations in sexual orientation. There needs to be an inculcation of knowledge and religious education that can control adolescent sexual behavior. In Indonesia, religion is still believed to be a source of obtaining moral values or norms of behavior. Religion/religion is a fairly important part of the soul of adolescents. Even the absence of morality and religion is often accused of being the cause of increased juvenile delinquency.⁶,⁷

Based on a literature study from the 2012 Practical Handbook for Contraceptive Services (BP3K), it was stated that 45% of adolescents had had sex outside of marriage. This is indirectly related to the risk of HIV/AIDS. The number of HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia reaching 47% are teenagers (age 15-29 years) where 44% are due to unsafe free sex and 56% are infected through injecting needles. 60% of sex workers in Indonesia are girls aged between 24 years and 30% are aged 15 years or less. 20% of the 2.3 million cases of abortion every year in Indonesia are carried out by teenagers. If seen from the data above, it can be concluded that adolescents are a risk group in reproductive health which of course requires serious attention from various parties.⁶,⁷

Research conducted by IDHS (Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey) shows that around 16.9% of women agree to have premarital sex and around 12.4% of men agree. About 11% of men who did not finish elementary school agreed to premarital sex, while 8.8% of men who graduated from high school agreed to premarital sex, while 8% of women who agreed to premarital sex have children under 5 years old. According to the BKKBN (2010), the number of adolescent pregnancies in Indonesia reaches 121,129 with the percentage of 15.7%. 70% of this pregnancy is not married and of these pregnant adolescents 67% have abortions.⁸

According to the law on human reproduction 1988, article 3, paragraph 1 states: "Sexual activity between unmarried people is an illicit relationship." Meanwhile, article 3, paragraph 2 states: "Sexual activity between married people not in marital life is an illicit relationship." The law on marriage number 3 year 1974, article 6, paragraph 2 states: "Sexual activity between unmarried people is a crime." Article 6, paragraph 4 states: "The crime of unlawful sexual activity is tried upon the offender. The punishment is imprisonment for up to 2 years or a fine or both for unmarried people. Meanwhile, for married people, it is imprisonment for up to 3 years or a fine or both.⁹

According to the law on criminal responsibility number 19 year 2011, article 31, paragraph 1 states: "The punishment for a sexual assault is imprisonment of up to 10 years or a fine or both for unmarried people. Meanwhile, for married people, the punishment is imprisonment of up to 15 years or a fine or both.⁹

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Keywords: understanding, the concept of adultery, premarital sex behavior.
school agreed to premarital sex. On the other hand, around 4.9% of women who did not finish elementary school agreed to premarital sex and 4.5% of women who graduated from high school agreed to premarital sex. A study conducted at one of the state universities in Indonesia showed that some teenagers had premarital sex in the form of kissing 66.8%, necking 52%, petting 29.2%, oral sex 25.6%, intercourse 20.4% and anal sex as much as 6.8%.8

The impact of premarital sexual behavior is the increased incidence of abortion, and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. The cause that makes students dare to have premarital sex is the ease of access to information about sexuality, socio-culture, norms, religious norms, self-esteem, peers, and family support.39

Efforts to increase students' knowledge about the prohibition of adultery in Islam are by providing education or knowledge about the Islamic concept that regulates the prohibition of premarital adultery. Based on this background and the desire to understand the prohibition of adultery in Islam and its implications for sex because, in the pesantren environment, there has been a lot of religious education, especially in the matter of adultery, the authors are interested in conducting this research. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Islamic concept education on the prohibition of adultery among Islamic boarding school students.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This study uses descriptive quantitative analysis through a cross-sectional approach. The research design was a quasi-experimental one-group pre-post test. The population and sample in this study were 11th-grade senior high school students at the Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School. Data collection was carried out in December 2014 with as many as 44 students as respondents. Sampling was carried out using Simple Random Sampling with inclusion criteria: students who have lived in Islamic boarding schools for 2 years, aged 14-18 years, have received a theory about the Islamic concept that regulates the prohibition of adultery, the authors are interested in conducting this research. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Islamic concept education on the prohibition of adultery among Islamic boarding school students.

This study found that there were 37 participants, consisting of 19 (51.4%) were men, and 18 (48.6%) were women. Based on the age of participants, the majority (51.4%) of the participants were 16 years old, followed by participants aged 17 years old (32.4%), and 15 years old (16.2%) (Table 1).

Table 1 shows that 23 respondents understand the concept of adultery. This amount means the respondent’s understanding is good. And 21 respondents understand the behavior of premarital sex, which is good.

Based on Table 3, shows that more than half of the students have a good understanding, and have good sexual prohibition behavior too. The hypothesis test showed there is a positive relationship between the level of understanding of the concept of adultery and premarital sex behavior in grade 2 students of SMA (high school) Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School, Surabaya.

**DISCUSSION**

There is a positive influence on the level of understanding of the concept of adultery and premarital sexual behavior. These results are consistent with the behavioral theory of the health belief model. This theory confirms that premarital sexual behavior in high school students at the Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School in Surabaya is influenced by a. Vulnerability (Perceived Susceptibility), that is, a person feels sure/believes in the possibility of experiencing sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, and including violating religious norms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Variables</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understanding the concept of adultery</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Enough</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Enough</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Understanding level</th>
<th>Behavior level</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Enough</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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c. Obstacles (Perceived Barriers), namely obstacles that exist in a person behaving to have premarital sex, namely the lack of understanding of the concept of adultery in Islam and the impact of premarital sex on health and society.

d. Benefits (Benefit), that is, someone weighs the benefits obtained between the costs incurred and the consequences caused by having premarital sex. For example, the costs incurred as a result of premarital sexual behavior are very expensive and the risks are the same as the costs incurred to understand the concept of adultery.10

The level of one's understanding of the prohibition of adultery can affect the formation of premarital sex behavior. This statement is under Green's theory (1980) which states that behavior is influenced by the environment, facilities, and resources. A further consequence is the emergence of moral and honor damage which often results in physical damage. The spread of venereal diseases, such as AIDS, was born from sexual freedom without control over the cleanliness of the opposite sex.10 Therefore, it is only natural that the Messenger of Allah has warned us far away to stay away from freedom of sexual relations because of the dangers it causes. As stated by the Prophet in his words:

Meaning: "Avoid adultery, because there are four things in it: (1) eliminating the beauty in the face, (2) breaking the fortune, (3) making the wrath of (God) Maha Rahman and (4) lasting in hell. (R. Thabrani dl al-Ausath and Ibn ‘Adi from Ibn Abbas).

Previous research conducted by Agustin Eka Anggraini using descriptive qualitative research methods showed that out of 10 informants, 1 person had kissed, 3 had petted and 6 had premarital sex.11 12 This research method was also carried out by Anna Salisa which showed that from of the 10 informants who were interviewed, almost all of the informants had premarital sex. This is because according to them premarital sex has become commonplace and dating without sexual activity will feel empty. Some informants even said that they had sexual intercourse once a week with a partner without using any safety devices and that this action was carried out in boarding houses, at home, or in quiet places.10

CONCLUSION

The results showed that most of the students had good knowledge of the Islamic concept of the prohibition of adultery. Most of the students did not have premarital sexual relations or adultery. So that there is an influence of knowledge of the concept of the prohibition of adultery on pre-marital sex behavior in students at the Nurul Huda Islamic Boarding School in Surabaya. Based on this conclusion, it is hoped that further research will be carried out regarding sexual education for young students at Islamic boarding schools.

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ETHICAL STATEMENT

This study has been approved by local ethic commission with number: 013.2/027/V/EC/KEP/Lemb.Candle/2022.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest and the final manuscript of this paper has been approved by all authors.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

All authors contributed equally to this study

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