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## The Intensity of Watching Korean Dramas with Premarital Sex Behaviors of Female Students at X University Yogyakarta

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### ABSTRACT

Based on Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey from 2017, female adolescents aged 15-24 claimed to have committed premarital sex during dating. 64% held hands, 30% kissing, 17% hugging, 5% petting, and 2% have sexual intercourse experience. Those who view Korean dramas in long-term and high frequented can develop imagination and greater experience with these activities (dating and the activities). This study aims to find the relationship between Korean dramas viewing and the premarital sex behavior of female students at University X Yogyakarta. The method in this study used quantitative with cross-sectional research design. The sample of this research were 179 respondents, taken by accidental sampling. Data collected with questionnaires. The data analysis used the Chi-square test. The Result intensity of Korean dramas viewing was high with 83,8%. The stage of female students' premarital sex behavior was held hands (30,2%). Chi-square statistic test showed that p-value was 0,595 ( $p > 0,05$ ) and PR value was 0,941 at CI 95% (0,765 – 1,159). There was no relationship between Korean dramas viewing and female students' premarital sex behavior at University X Yogyakarta.

### INTRODUCTION

Adolescence occurs reproductive organ maturation characterized by rapid physical changes and accompanied by mental changes that sometimes run out of balance (BKKBN, 2017a). According to WHO (World Health

<sup>5</sup> Organization), adolescents are in the age range of 10-19. According to the Minister of Health Regulation Number 25 of 2014, adolescents are classified at <sup>6</sup> 10-18 years. Meanwhile, according to the Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN),

adolescents' age range is 10-24 years old and unmarried (Kemenkes, 2015).

Teenage girls aged 15-24 years admit to having had non-penetrative relationships while dating. As many as 64% did the activity of holding hands, 17% hugged, 30% kissed the lips, their partner in the stimulation area touched 5%, and 2% claimed to have experienced premarital sexual intercourse (BKKBN, 2017b).

Sexual behavior carried out by adolescents usually begins when adolescents enter puberty. During puberty, adolescents tend to undergo very rapid physical changes. Besides, emotional development will also be experienced, such as complex and dramatic changes. Changes that occur in adolescents cause adolescents to make adjustments as well as social. Teens who are going through puberty will look for new interactions outside the family environment, in the sense that teenagers will come out of their safe zone. At the same time, adolescents also indirectly try to break away from family ties to seek other ties outside the family. This bond will later influence adolescents in shaping their behavior (Dewi and Lestari, 2020).

Free sex in Indonesia is very worrying, especially among teenagers. At puberty, adolescents are in the search for identity and meaning in life. At this time, adolescents also have high curiosity in everything. Therefore,

many of them make risky decisions to feel things they do not know, such as sexuality (Chalimah and Mubarok, 2020).

The speed of information in various forms nowadays makes it easier for teenagers to access all their curiosities. As many as 95.6% of Yogyakarta Special Region youth accessed the internet in the past month, 78.2% watched television at least once a week (BKKBN, 2017a). Incorrect information about sexual relations, such as films, books, and others, can encourage teenagers to feel and desire sex to be more rapid. This misinformation can encourage adolescents to behave sexually actively (having sex before marriage) will pose a risk to teens themselves. These risks include unwanted pregnancy, dropping out of school, low self-esteem, young marriage, early divorce, abortion, reproductive tract disorders, and psychosocial stress (Fitriyani and Agustia, 2019).

Korean dramas contain premarital sexual behavior scenes such as holding hands, kissing lips, to bed scenes that are not owned by romance soap operas in Indonesia. Even if it is broadcast on national television, it will pass the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission's censorship process. Teens can watch the drama in its entirety through files that can be watched directly on the internet (streaming) or downloaded in advance (Ramadhani, K., Shaluhayah, Z., Suryoputro, 2014).

## METHOD

This type of research used in this research is quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The research sample was 179 female students of the Faculty of Public Health aged 18-21 years, still active in college, and willing to become respondents. The sampling technique used an accidental sampling technique. The data collection used a questionnaire on the intensity of watching Korean dramas and premarital sexual behavior.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Respondent Characteristics

**Table 1.** Distribution of respondents' age and age at first watching Korean dramas.

Age	N	%
Respondent Age (Year)		
18	36	20,1
19	51	28,5
20	45	25,1
21	47	26,3
First time watching (Year)		
8-11	37	20,7
12-15	97	54,2
16-19	43	24,0
20-23	2	1,1
Total	179	100

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Based on Table 1, it is known that the age of most respondents was 19 years, as many as 51 people (28.5%). When they first watched

Korean dramas, the highest percentage of respondents were in the age range of 12-15 years, as many as 97 (54.2%).

### Univariate Analysis

**Table 2.** The frequency distribution of the intensity of watching Korean dramas.

Watching Intensity	N	%
High	150	83,8
Low	29	16,2
Total	179	100

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Based on Table 2, it is known that the intensity of watching female Korean dramas is classified as high intensity, as many as 150 female students (83.8%), and in low viewing intensity, as many as 29 female students (16.2%).

**Table 3.** Frequency distribution of premarital sex behavior

Level of Premarital Sex Behavior	N	%
Not yet / not dating	45	25,1
Holding hands	54	30,2
Hug	30	16,8
Kiss on the cheek	36	20,1
Kiss the Lips	14	7,8
Total	179	100

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Based on the results in table 3, it is known that respondents engaged in more premarital sex behavior at the holding hands' stage, with a total of 54 respondents

(30.2%). Respondents who answered not yet or not dating were 45 respondents (25.1%). Respondents who were at the cheek kissing stage were 36 respondents (20.1%), hugged 30 respondents (16.8%), and kissed lips were 14 female students (7.8%).

*Bivariate Analysis*

**Table 4.** The relationship between the intensity of watching Korean dramas and premarital sexual behavior.

Watch intensity	Premarital sex behavior				Total		P Value	PR (CI 95%)
	Bad		Good		N	%		
	N	%	N	%				
High	112	37,4	38	15,6	150	83,8	0,941	
Low	23	34,6	6	3,4	29	16,2	0,767	
Total	135	75,4	44	24,6	179	100	1,159)	

Table 4 shows The value of  $p = 0.767$  ( $p > 0.05$ ), which means that there is no significant relationship between the intensity of watching Korean dramas and premarital sex behavior. The PR value (prevalence ratio) is known to be 0.941 with a 95% confidence interval, a lower limit of 0.765, and an upper limit of 1.159. This means that the intensity of watching korean dramas is a protection factor, not a risk factor for premarital sex behavior.

Analysis with the Chi Square test showed that the value of  $p = 0.767$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), which means that  $H_0$  is accepted. Based on these results, it can be concluded. There is no significant relationship between the

intensity of watching Korean dramas and the premarital sex behavior of female students at X University Yogyakarta. The PR value is 0.941 with a lower limit value of 0.765 and an upper limit value of 1.159 at the value of 95% confidence interval (CI). This means that the intensity of watching Korean dramas is not a risk factor for premarital sexual behavior.

Students of the Faculty of Public Health, University of X Yogyakarta are students who are equipped with Islamic values that support the vision. Students are always introduced and taught with Islamic understandings in everyday life on campus. So that it supports Islamic campus life. The hope is that with such an environment it will affect behavior



in everyday life. Not only that, the learning system that is carried out is always adjusted to Islamic teachings. For example, before starting the lesson, it starts with reading “basmalah” and tahsin first. So that the hope is to produce graduates/humans who are superior in competition, have a global perspective, and are based on Islamic values.

<sup>14</sup> The results of this study are not in line with previous research which shows <sup>1</sup> that there is a significant relationship between the intensity of watching romantic Korean dramas and the premarital sex behavior of adolescents who join the K-Poppers community in Medan <sup>15</sup> (Syahputri, 2016). Other research also shows that there is a significant relationship between the intensity of watching love films and the tendency of premarital sex behavior. The higher the intensity of watching love films, the higher the tendency of premarital sex behavior (Rahma RP, 2016).

However, this study is by Xavera’s research, which shows there is no significant relationship between the intensity of watching FTV (Films Television) with the theme of love and adolescent dating behavior (Xavera P.A, 2017).

Nurmanalah’s research revealed that the *perceived behavior control* from Ajzen’s *theory of planned behavior* could reduce

sexual behavior due to watching romantic Korean dramas <sup>7</sup> (Nurmanalah, 2018). Perceptions of behavioral control are a person’s feelings about the ease or difficulty of realizing a certain behavior and can change according to <sup>18</sup> the situation and the type of behavior to be carried out. A concept similar to perceived behavioral control is the psychological determinant or self-efficacy of social cognitive theory (Maryani, 2013). Self-efficacy is an individual’s belief in successfully mastering a skill to complete a certain task (Abdullah, 2019).

According to Ananda, the intensity of watching a show can affect adolescent behavior. The higher the adolescent’s intensity in watching a program, the faster and greater the effect (Ananda GKD, 2014). The frequency of often watching dramas or soap operas will increase the audience’s imagination and the perception that a romantic relationship will be similar to that in the drama they watch (Jin, B., Kim, 2015).

The high intensity of watching Korean dramas will hurt adolescents. According to Prasanti (2020), the negative impact caused by Korean dramas is the emergence of halu symptoms, addiction to watching Korean dramas, sleep disorders, and the number of scenes that teenagers should not watch, such as physical violence and even sexual violence that should not be consumed by teenagers. It

is feared that teenagers will follow the scenes shown in the drama.

Based on research in the field, although most of the respondents engaged in premarital sex behavior at the hand holding stage, the activity of holding hands with the opposite sex who is not a mahram has the risk of leading to premarital sexual behavior. Furthermore, Allah SWT does not prohibit his people from engaging in sexual behavior. However, according to religion and law, sexual behavior must be carried out when a man and woman are bound by a legal marriage agreement (Hannah N, 2013). Premarital sexual behavior carried out by teenagers can pose a risk of unwanted pregnancy and contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The earlier adolescents started having sex associated with lower use of contraception and having more sexual partners and considering that their reproductive organs are developing (Suwarni and Selviana, 2015).

Sexual behavior without marriage is adultery. As stated in the Quran surah An-Nur verse 2 which means:

*“As for female and male fornicators, give each of them one hundred lashes, and do not let pity for them make you lenient in enforcing the law of Allah, if you truly believe in Allah and the Last Day. And let a number of believers witness their punishment.”*

This verse implies that it is not justified to behave at risk (adultery) for every human being because there will be torment in the next day/day of retribution as a reward for what has been done in the world. Students should increase awareness of exposure to premarital sex behavior contained in Korean drama shows, by reducing the intensity of watching Korean dramas. Besides, it will strengthen intellectual interests, such as increasing achievement during education, as well as participating in student activities and community service activities.

## CONCLUSION

There is no significant relationship between the intensity of watching Korean dramas with the premarital sex behavior of female students at X University Yogyakarta. The intensity of watching Korean dramas by health female students at X University Yogyakarta is in the high category. These findings make a significant contribution in providing information about the intensity of watching Korean dramas and premarital sexual behavior among female students. The research results can be used as material for evaluation and policymaking by policymakers. However, this research is still limited to quantitative analysis. Researchers suggest that further research can be focused on qualitative analysis through interviews to explore more comprehensive information.

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