Differences in Attitudes towards Pre-Marriage Abortion in Adolescents Who Attend High School and MA

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: School, Pre-marital Abortion, teens, sex	School is a secondary education environment. For children who are already in school, the environment that they enter every day other than the home environment is their school. Teenagers who are already in junior high or high school generally spend about seven hours a day at school. This means that almost a third of the time each day is spent in school. It is not surprising that the influence of school on the mental development of adolescents is quite large. As educational institutions, as is the case with families, schools also teach values and norms that apply in society. Sexual problems in adolescents often worry parents, as well as educators, government officials, experts, and the public. Free sex before marriage will eventually carry risks, such as pregnancy. An unwanted pregnancy. This study aims to determine how the attitudes toward premarital abortion differ among adolescents who attend high school and MA. The approach used is a quantitative approach with comparative research methods. The research was conducted at SMA Dharma Karya UT, Pamulang and MA Manaratul Islam, Jakarta with a total sample of 50 people, 25 high school students and 25 MA students, which were taken using random sampling technique. The data collection instrument used was a Likert model scale. Data processing and analysis techniques were carried out by statistical analysis which included Pearson's Product Moment correlation to test the validity of items, Cronbach's Alpha to test the reliability of data collection instruments, and T-test to test research hypotheses. The number of valid items for the attitude scale towards premarital abortion is 40 items. The reliability of the attitude scale towards pre-marital sex is 0.8366. Based on the T-test, the results obtained tcount (0.989) < ttable (2.021). There is no significant difference in attitudes towards pre-marital abortion between adolescents who attend high school and MA. The results showed that there was no difference in attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attended high school and MA. This can be seen from the categorization, both high school students and MA students (40%) have a fairly negative attitude towards premarital abortion. The results showed that there was no difference in attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attended high school and MA. This can be seen from the categorization, both high school students and MA students (40%) have a fairly negative attitude towards premarital abortion. The results showed that there was no difference

in attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attended high school and MA. This can be seen from the categorization, both high school students and MA students (40%) have a fairly negative attitude towards premarital abortion. It is recommended for further researchers to make pre-marital abortion items in the context of adolescents, so that they can represent the research sample. Then it is necessary to explore further, what are the factors that can shape the positive attitude of adolescents towards pre-marital abortion. So that this can be used as a preventive measure in preventing the increasing moral degradation among adolescents, especially Indonesian students, related to pre-marital abortion.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In developing countries or in a country that is developing rapidly in general or by itself the people in that country will develop into a modern society. On the other hand, most of modern society has implications for deviation, as for the form of deviant actions from modern society itself, one of which is free sex behavior.[1]. But for modern society, free sex has become a natural activity. Free sex is carried out as a sexual activity by those who have or do not have a partner, anytime and anywhere, without having to be tied to the partner[2]. Free sex before marriage will eventually carry risks, such as pregnancy. An unwanted pregnancy, because it is not in accordance with the demands and norms prevailing in society, results in an abortion as a way that is considered to be able to solve their problems[3].

Sexual problems in adolescents often worry parents, as well as educators, government officials, experts, and the public. Thus, it takes a very wise nature of parents, educators, and society in general. And of course the teenagers themselves, so that they can get through the transition period well. What is meant by sexual behavior is all behavior that is driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex and with the same sex[4]. This form of behavior can vary, from feelings of attraction to behavior dating, making out, and having sex[3][5]. The sexual object can be someone else, the person in the imagination or yourself. Some of these behaviors do not have any effect, especially if there are no physical or social consequences that can be caused. However, in other parts of sexual behavior, the impact can be quite serious, such as feelings of guilt, depression, anger, for example in girls who are forced to have an abortion[6].

Another psychosocial consequence is mental tension and confusion about social roles that suddenly change if a girl suddenly becomes pregnant[7]. There will also be ridicule and rejection from the surrounding community. Another consequence is the disruption of health and the high risk of pregnancy and infant mortality. In addition, there are also the consequences of dropping out of school and economic consequences due to the need for treatment costs, and so on[8].

According to Prof. DR Dr. Nukman Moeloek, Sp And, Chair of the DKI Jakarta PKBI stated that of the 2,479 respondents aged 15-24 years, those who admitted to having sex while dating were 14.73%. Most do it with a girlfriend (74.89%) Most of the respondents date at home (61.54%). In addition, schools, colleges, recreation areas, cinemas, workplaces, friends' homes and relatives' homes are options for spending time alone with their partners. The doors to sexual relations even reach boarding houses and hotels, motels, or inns. Although the number of teenagers who date in the hotel is small, it is in that place that they always have sex. The PKBI Jakarta survey also noted that 40% of respondents who claimed to have had sexual intercourse did not use contraception. The reason,

Abortion is the cessation (death) and expulsion of a pregnancy before 20 weeks (calculated by the last menstrual period) or the weight of the fetus is less than 500 g or the length of the fetus is less than 25 cm.[9]. Abortion is the expulsion of the products of conception from the uterus before the

products of conception can be born naturally with the will to destroy the products of conception[10]. Most abortions occur in the first three months of pregnancy. However, in principle, abortion has two different meanings, namely unintentional miscarriage (spontaneous abortion) which in Indonesian is translated as "miscarriage" and intentional miscarriage (abortus provocatus) which in Indonesian is translated as "abortion". Usually it is these two terms that often invite pros and cons in the community.

According to Siswanto Agus Wilopo (Deputy for Family Planning and Reproductive Health, BKKBN). Every year there are 2.6 million abortion cases in Indonesia. On average, every hour 300 women have an abortion. Not all pregnancies are wanted or welcomed. Two thirds (50 million) of the world's 75 million unwanted pregnancies will end in intentional abortion; 20 million of them are done unsafely. Unsafe abortion accounts for 13% (78,000) of maternal deaths in the world. Unsafe abortion has always been a public health problem. And formally, unsafe abortion is estimated to account for 11.1% of maternal deaths.

During and after an abortion, a woman can experience sudden death due to heavy bleeding, failed anesthesia, late death due to infection, uterine rupture, damage to the cervix, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, liver cancer, placental abnormalities, infertility, infection of the pelvic cavity and infection of the lining of the uterus[11]. This opinion was expressed by Dr. Boyke Dian Nugraha, Gynecologist and Sex Consultant in a seminar held by the IPB Bogor Student Islamic Spiritual Board. The majority of women who do abortions, explained Boyke, will suffer psychologically. A study showed that those who lost their self-esteem (82%), screamed hysterically (51%), repeated nightmares about their baby (63%), wanted to commit suicide (28%), became addicted to drugs and could not enjoy sexual intercourse (41%).

Adolescence is a period that must be passed by everyone after childhood ends. Adolescence is divided into two periods, namely early adolescence which is estimated to be in the age range of thirteen or fourteen years to the age of seventeen years[12]. The second period is late adolescence with an age range of seventeen to twenty-three or twenty-four years. School is a secondary education environment. For children who are already in school, the environment they enter every day other than the home environment is their school[13]. Teenagers who are already in junior high or high school generally spend about seven hours a day at school. This means that almost a third of the time each day is spent in school. It is not surprising that the influence of school on the mental development of adolescents is quite large. As educational institutions, as is the case with families, schools also teach values and norms that apply in society[14].

As an educational institution, schools teach values and norms that apply in society in addition to teaching skills and intelligence to their students. Starting from the subjects given, habituation activities regarding the procurement of school regulations to extra-curricular activities at the school concerned[15]. More specifically, the Supreme Court inculcates the moral values obtained from religious subjects which are charged more than SMA, which is as much as 30% of the existing subjects. Thus MA students have more religious learning experience than high school students. Religion can stabilize behavior and can explain why and for what a person is in the world[16][17]. Religion offers protection and a sense of security, especially for those who are looking for their identity.

From this description, it can be concluded that high school students (SLTA) are in the adolescent age range. After adolescents enter the junior high school (STLP) level, they enter high school with more complex subjects, a new environment with new norms and regulations that require them to be more mature. At this time, teenagers are more specific in choosing friends, especially peers because the orientation is no longer just playing but also for friends to share feelings.

2.   METHOD

School is a secondary education environment. For children who are already in school, the environment that they enter every day other than the home environment is their school. Teenagers who are already in junior high or high school generally spend about seven hours a day at school. This means that almost a third of the time each day is spent in school. It is not surprising that the influence

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of school on the mental development of adolescents is quite large. As educational institutions, as is the case with families, schools also teach values and norms that apply in society.

The research method used is the difference or comparison research method. This is in accordance with the purpose of the study which examined differences in attitudes towards premarital abortion on adolescents or students attending high school and MA, where the data obtained from this study were in the form of numbers, then analyzed using statistical formulas.

The population used in this study were high school and MA students, they were female and male students who attended SMA Dharma Karya UT Pamulang and MA Manaratul Islam Jakarta with a total sample of 50 people. The sample will be taken as many as 50 people, namely 25 students of SMA Dharma Karya UT and 25 students of MA Manaratul Islam Jakarta. Attitude indicators in this study consisted of affection, cognition, and conation. The measuring instrument used in measuring attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attend high school and MA is the Likert model attitude scale in the form of summated ratings method. The items arranged on the Likert model scale are arranged based on the necessity that all items in it measure the same thing.

The object components of attitudes towards abortion include:
1. Psychological aspects; pre and post-abortion anxiety, trauma, fear of the risk of abortion.
2. Medical aspects; effects on subsequent pregnancies, probability of abortion failure and complications, the health of the mother.
3. Moral and social aspects; feelings of guilt, shameful acts, cut off or disruption of school, career and future, being ostracized, not in accordance with the values of life that exist in society.
4. Legal aspects; rights to life, child protection and abortion laws.
5. Economic aspects; low income, no work.

This scale is given directly to the respondent. This scale uses four alternative answers, namely SS [strongly agree], S [agree], TS [disagree], STS [strongly disagree]), The items are scored based on the answers chosen from the type of statement, favorable or unfavorable. with a weighted answer score ranging from 1-4. If described in tabular form, then the results are as follows:

Table 1. Attitude Scale Assessment Format towards Abortion

Answer	Favorite	Unfavorable
Strongly Agree (SS)	4	1
Agree (S)	3	2
Disagree (TS)	2	3
Strongly Disagree (STS)	1	4

Table 2. Blueprint of Attitude Scale towards Abortion

No	Attitude Indicator	Attitude Object Component	Favorite	Unfavorable	Amount TO	V
1	Affection	Psychological	11*, 51*, 71*	1*, 16*, 26*, 46, 76	8	6
		Medical	2, 12*, 27, 37,72	77	6	1
		Moral and Social	53*	13*, 59*	3	3
		Law	4, 9*	54*	3	2
		Economy		30*, 40*, 50,	3	2
2	Cognition	Psychological	6*, 21, 66	31*, 41, 61	6	2
		Medical	22*, 32	47*	3	2
		Moral and Social	28, 68, 78*	3, 23*, 58*, 63, 73	8	3
		Law	14, 19*, 24*, 49*, 64	39, 69	7	3
		Economy	20, 25, 45*, 55, 60*	15*	6	2
3	Konasi	Psychological	36	56*	2	1
		Medical	17, 52, 57, 67*	7*, 18*, 42, 62*	8	4
		Moral and Social	8*	33*, 38*, 43*, 48	5	4
		Law	74	5*, 29*, 34*, 44, 79	6	3
		Economy	10*, 35, 70, 80	65, 75	6	1
	Total		40	40	80	40

Information:
The sign (*) is the item used for the research instrument.

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3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Respondents Overview

In this study, as many as 50 students as respondents, 26 male (52%) and 24 female (48%) can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. General Description of Respondents by Gender

Gender	senior High School		MA		AMOUNT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Man	14	28%	12	24%	26	52%
Woman	11	22%	13	26%	24	48%
Total	25	50%	25	50%	50	100%

Of the 50 respondents studied by age in this study, it can be seen that the respondents came from different ages, ranging from 15 years to 18 years. Respondents aged 15 years with a total percentage of 34%. Meanwhile, for respondents aged 16 years by 32%, respondents aged 17 years by 32%, and 2% for respondents aged 18 years. The following is an overview of respondents based on age in the form of a table:

Table 4. General Description of Respondents by Age

AGE	senior High School		MA		AMOUNT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
15 years	9	18%	8	16%	17	34%
16 years	7	14%	9	18%	16	32%
17 years	9	18%	7	14%	16	32%
18 years	-	-	1	2%	1	2%
Total	25	50%	25	50%	50	100%

Of the 50 respondents who were studied based on class in this study, it can be seen that the respondents came from different classes, starting from class X to XII. Respondents in class X with a total percentage of 30%. For class XI respondents by 36%, and respondents in class XII by 34%. The following is an overview of respondents based on class in the form of a table:

Table 5. General Description of Respondents by Class

Class	senior High School		MA		AMOUNT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
X	6	12%	9	18%	15	30%
XI	8	16%	10	20%	18	36%
XII	11	22%	6	12%	17	34%
Total	25	50%	25	50%	50	100%

3.2 Normality test

The normality test used in this study used the Shapiro-Wilk test. Because the Shapiro-Wilk test is one way to test goodness of fit and is best used if the test respondent is less than 100. The results of the Shapiro-Wilk normality test can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. General Description of Respondents by Class

	Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistics	df	Sig.
Attitude towards Premarital Abortion	.974	50	**.338**

And from the table of normality test scores above, it can be seen that attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attend high school and MA have a probability with a significance value of 0.388 > 0.05. So it can be concluded from the scale that Ho is accepted, which means the data is normally distributed. Decision making can be done in two ways, namely using probability or by comparing the calculated F test with the F table. If decision making uses probability,

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then the conclusion that can be drawn is "probability > 0.05" then Ho is accepted. And if "probability < 0.05" then Ha is rejected.

From the homogeneity test table, it can be seen that attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attend high school and MA have a probability with a significance value of 0.688 > 0.05. so it can be concluded that the scale Ho is accepted which means the variance of the data is homogeneous.

3.3 Categorization

In this study, researchers used the category of levels (ordinal data). For the weight of the scale value is between 1 to 4. Calculating the lowest value obtained from the number of research items multiplied by the weight of the lowest scale value (1), while to calculate the highest value obtained from the number of research items multiplied by the weight of the highest scale value (4). To calculate the area of the distribution distance, it is obtained from the highest value minus the lowest value. The attributes measured in this study are:

Scale value   : 1 – 4
Lowest value   : 40 x 1 = 40
The highest score : 40 x 4 = 160
Standard Deviation (Stdev): 15.43
Theoretical mean (μ) (Aveage): 126.16

To find out the differences in attitudes towards premarital abortion in high school and high school teens, the authors used a range categorization for each respondent. The range is divided into three intervals with positive, moderately positive, and negative categories. The level of attitude towards premarital abortion among students of SMA Dharma Karya UT, Pamulang and MA Manaratul Islam Jakarta, can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. Categories of Attitudes towards Pre-Marriage Abortion

Category	Score	Number	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	X < (M-1SD)	$\geq$ 142	7	14%
Pretty Positive	(M-1SD) < X<(M+1SD)	127 - 141	17	34%
Quite Negative	(M-1SD) < X<(M+1SD)	112 - 126	20	40%
Negative	X > (M+1SD)	$\leq$ 111	6	12%
	Total		50	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that as many as 17 people (34%) both teenagers from SMA Dharma Karya UT and MA Manaratul Islam have a fairly positive attitude towards pre-marital abortion. 20 people (40%) had a fairly negative attitude towards premarital abortion. The remaining 7 people (14%) had a negative attitude and 6 people (12%) had a positive attitude.

The attributes measured in the categorization of attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attend high school are:

Scale value: 1 – 4
Lowest value   : 40 x 1 = 40
The highest score : 40 x 4 = 160 Standard Deviation (Stdev)   : 16.9
Theoretical mean (μ) (Aveage) : 124

To find out the differences in attitudes towards premarital abortion in high school adolescents, the authors use a range categorization for each respondent. The range is divided into three intervals with positive, moderately positive, and negative categories. The level of attitude towards premarital abortion among students of SMA Dharma Karya UT, Pamulang, can be seen in the following table:

Table 8. Categories of Attitudes towards Pre-Marriage Abortion in Adolescents Who Go to High School

Category	Score	Number	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	X < (M-1SD)	$\geq$ 142	4	16%
Pretty Positive	(M-1SD) < X<(M+1SD)	129 - 141	10	40%
Quite Negative	(M-1SD) < X<(M+1SD)	115 - 128	8	32%
Negative	X > (M+1SD)	$\leq$ 114	3	12%
	Total		25	100%

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From the table above, it can be seen that 25 of the teenagers who attended SMA Dharma Karya UT Pamulang, 10 (40%) had a fairly positive attitude towards pre-marital abortion. Meanwhile, 8 people (32%) had a fairly negative attitude towards pre-marital abortion. The remaining 4 people (16%) had a positive attitude and 3 people (12%) had a negative attitude towards premarital abortion.

To find out the differences in attitudes towards premarital abortion in MA adolescents, the authors used a range categorization for each respondent. The range is divided into three intervals with positive, moderately positive, and negative categories. The level of attitudes towards premarital abortion among MA Manaratiul Islam students, Jakarta, can be seen in the following table:

Table.9 Categories of Attitudes towards Pre-Marriage Abortion in Adolescents who attend MA

Category	Score	Number	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	X < (M-1SD)	≥ 141	4	16%
Pretty Positive	(M-1SD) < X<(M+1SD)	125 - 140	9	36%
Quite Negative	(M-1SD) < X<(M+1SD)	108 - 124	8	32%
Negative	X > (M+1SD)	≤ 107	4	16%
	Total		25	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 25 teenagers who attend MA Manaratul Islam Jakarta, 9 people (36%) of whom have a fairly positive attitude towards pre-marital abortion. Meanwhile, 8 people (32%) had a fairly negative attitude towards pre-marital abortion. The remaining 4 people (16%) had a positive attitude and 4 people (16%) had a negative attitude towards premarital abortion. So it can be concluded that from the results of the calculation of the attitude scale towards pre-marital abortion in adolescents who attend high school and MA, it turns out that most of the students from each school have a fairly positive attitude towards pre-marital abortion. Hypothesis testing used in this study are:

a. Ho: There is no difference in attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attend high school and MA.
b. Ha: There are differences in attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attend high school and MA.

Decision making for this research data uses probability comparison, if decision making uses probability, then the conclusion that can be drawn is probability > 0.05, then H0 is accepted. Meanwhile, probability < 0.05, then H0 is rejected. Based on the results of the hypothesis test using the SPSS 11.5 program, the following results were obtained:

Table 10. Independent Samples Test

		Attitude towards Premarital Abortion	
		Equal variances assumed	Equal variances not assumed
Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	F	.603	
	Sig.	.441	
t-test for Equality of Means	t	**.989**	.989
	df	**48**	46,186
	Sig. (2-tailed)	**.327**	**.327**
	Mean Difference	4.3200	4.3200
	Std. Error Difference	4.36605	4.36605
	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	Lower	-4.45853	-4.46745
		Upper	13.09853	13.10745

Based on the results of the t-test calculation above, it can be seen that the significance value of attitudes towards premarital abortion is 0.327. With a value of sig = 0.327 (sig > 0.05), Ho is accepted, which means that there is no significant difference in attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attend high school and MA.

Table 11. Group Statistics

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	Which school are you from	N	mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Attitude Towards Pre-Marriage Abortion	MA	25	128.3200	13.82245	2.76449
	senior High School	25	124,0000	16.89675	3.37935

From the table above, the average attitude towards pre-marital abortion in MA students is 128,3200, while in high school students it is 124,000. Based on this average value, it shows that there are not too many differences in attitudes towards premarital abortion in high school and MA students.

3.4   Discussion

The results of the study prove that there is no difference in attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attend high school and MA. The factors that influence the formation of attitudes are: personal experience, the influence of other people who are considered important, the influence of culture, the influence of the mass media, the influence of educational institutions and religious institutions, and emotional influences. For children who are already in school, the environment that they enter every day other than the home environment is their school. Teenagers who are already in junior high or high school generally spend about seven hours a day in school. This means that almost a third of the time each day is spent in school. It is not surprising that the influence of school on the mental development of adolescents is quite large. As an educational institution, as is the case with the family.

As an educational institution, schools teach values and norms that apply in society in addition to teaching skills and intelligence to their students. Starting from the subjects given, habituation activities regarding the procurement of school regulations to extra-curricular activities at the school concerned. More specifically, the Supreme Court inculcates the moral values obtained from religious subjects which are charged more than SMA, which is as much as 30% of the existing subjects. Thus MA students have more religious learning experience than high school students. Religion offers protection and a sense of security, especially for those who are looking for their identity.

The results of the study explained that it was not proven that MA students' attitudes towards premarital abortion were significantly more negative than those of high school students, but the results showed that (40%) SMA and MA students had quite negative attitudes towards premarital abortion. The SMA and MA students who have a positive attitude towards pre-marital abortion are the same, namely (16%). Meanwhile, high school students who have a negative attitude towards pre-marital abortion (16%) are higher than MA students (12%). This means that there is no difference in attitudes towards premarital abortion in adolescents who attend high school and MA. The attitude scale is a common method used to measure attitudes. Attitude scales differ both in type and method of construction, but the goal is always the same, namely placing the individual into a numerical position on a continuum. The development of an attitude scale requires the selection of relevant items that must distinguish between individuals with different attitude positions. The diagnostic relationship between items and manifest content is directly related to the attitude object.

But it can also be made items whose remainder does not contain a direct relationship with the attitude object. Due to the wide interconnection of attitudes, an individual's attitude will tend to influence the assessment of various things that are only indirectly related to the attitude object to be measured. The impact of attitudes towards premarital abortion can have a positive or negative effect. So it is necessary to anticipate early on when a teenager begins to look for his identity so as not to be trapped in free sex which results in abortion. School is a secondary education environment. For children who are already in school, the environment that they enter every day other than the home environment is their school. Teenagers who are already in junior high or high school generally spend about seven hours a day at school. This means that almost a third of the time each day is spent in school. It is not surprising that the influence of school on the mental development of adolescents is quite large. As educational institutions, as is the case with families, schools also teach values and norms that apply in society.

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4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between adolescents who attend high school and MA on pre-marital abortion. This can be proven by the value of the t-count coefficient is smaller than the t-table (0.989 < 2.021) at a significance level of 5% which causes Ho to be accepted and Ha to be rejected. It is recommended to add supporting variables, such as the impact of pre-marital sex on adolescents who have abortions, and to ensure that students do not have a positive attitude towards pre-marital abortion.

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