

Walking On Embers: The Complexity of Adolescent Sexual Dynamics and Its Implications for Sex Education Structure in University

Naqil Sayyaf al-Mujahid^{1*}, Teguh Agum Pratama²

^{1,2}Department of Communication Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, State Islamic University of North Sumatra, Medan

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received : 12-October-2024

Revised : 19-March-2025

Accepted : 29-March-2025

Keyword:

Adolescents;
Sex Education;
Sexual Behaviour;
Digital Media.

*Correspondence author:
naqilsayyaf23@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article explores adolescent sexual behavior in University and the need for sex education reform, given the rising prevalence of premarital sex. The urgency of this research lies in the lack of comprehensive sex education in University and the absence of open dialogue within families. This situation is exacerbated by the high number of adolescents engaging in premarital sex, with approximately 60% of those aged 16-17 involved. This study employs a qualitative approach using phenomenological methods to understand adolescents' perceptions and experiences of sexuality. Data were collected through content analysis of various digital platforms, including social media, news articles, videos, and online forums. This approach allows researchers to capture the nuances of how sexual information is disseminated and received by young audiences. Data triangulation techniques were employed to enhance the validity of the research by comparing multiple sources of information. Findings indicate that University adolescents are caught between traditional values and the influence of modernisation, particularly through social media. The wide accessibility of sexual information without proper guidance has led to confusion, risky sexual behaviour, increased teenage pregnancies, and the spread of sexually transmitted infections. This underscores the need for a more comprehensive reform of sex education in University, incorporating biological, psychological, social, and cultural dimensions. In conclusion, reforming sex education in University is crucial to providing adolescents with a more holistic understanding of sexuality in the digital age.

How to Cite:

Al-Mujahid, Naqil Sayyaf, & Pratama, Teguh Agum. (2025). Walking On Embers: The Complexity of Adolescent Sexual Dynamics and Its Implications for Sex Education Structure in University. *Paedagogia: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 14(1), 13-36. <https://doi.org/10.24239/pdg.Vol14.Iss1.594>.

INTRODUCTION

The advances in globalisation have reshaped the lifestyles and consumption patterns of millennial and Gen Z generations, particularly in their access to sexual information through the digital world. This demands proactive attention and actions from the government, not only to monitor digital developments but also to direct the content consumed by the younger generation.¹ In this context, policies supporting digital-based sex education are becoming increasingly crucial to ensure that young people receive accurate and healthy information amidst the massive and often uncontrollable flow of information².

Approximately 60% of teenagers aged 16-17 in University are involved in premarital sex, a phenomenon exacerbated by easy access to online pornography and the lack of effective sexual education.³ The absence of parental supervision and the lack of open dialogue about sexuality at home further worsen the situation. This underscores the urgent need for a more comprehensive and psychosocial sexual education reform to better equip teenagers in facing modern sexuality challenges.⁴

Currently, on the brink of a technological and informational revolution, University's millennial and zillennial generations are at the heart of profound social transformation. Social media, as a key driver, has not only changed how teenagers communicate but has also significantly influenced their sexual perceptions and behaviors. These digital platforms have opened doors to new

¹ Fransiska Imavike Fevriasanty, "Pornografi Internet Dan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah Pada Remaja: Literature Review," *CoMPHI Journal: Community Medicine and Public Health of Indonesia Journal* 1, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.37148/comphijournal.v1i2.11>; Thomas Courtenay and Paula Baraitser, "Improving Online Clinical Sexual and Reproductive Health Information to Support Self-Care: A Realist Review," *Digital Health*, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1177/20552076221084465>.

² Shushihan Yao, "The Impact of Chinese Sex Education on the Younger Generation: Gender Relations, Self-Awareness, and Awareness of Sexual Protection," *Journal of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences* 8 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.54097/ehss.v8i.4458>; Syamsunardi Syamsunardi and Nur Syam, "Tinjauan Geografi Dalam Pelaksanaan Pendidikan Seksual Pada Generasi Muda Indonesia," *LaGeografia* 19, no. 2 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.35580/lageografia.v19i2.14164>.

³ Wilda Arifati and Mariyana Ricky P.D, "BKKBN: 60 Persen Remaja Usia 16-17 Tahun Di Indonesia Lakoni Seks Pranikah," Solopos News, 2023.

⁴ Songtao Yang, "More Education, Less Prejudice against Sexual Minorities? Evidence from Compulsory Schooling Reforms," *Applied Economics Letters* 29, no. 19 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504851.2021.1963406>; Methembe Yotamu Khozah and Wilfred Njabulo Nunu, "Sexual and Gender Minorities Inclusion and Uptake of Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: A Scoping Review of Literature," *American Journal of Men's Health*, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1177/15579883231184078>; Pei I. Lee et al., "Effects of a Parenting Sexual Education Program for Immigrant Parents: A Cluster Randomized Trial," *Patient Education and Counseling* 103, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2019.08.027>.

spaces where sexual information circulates widely and unfiltered, raising major questions about its impact on teenagers' understanding of sexuality.⁵

In the context of University, where traditional and modern values clash, the influence of social media on teenage sexual behavior has become a topic of frequent controversy. Teenagers are exposed to a wide range of sexual narratives, from conservative to liberal, often without adequate guidance. This situation leads to confusion and exploration that may not always be healthy or safe.⁶

Observations of contemporary adolescents show a shift in values and expectations. These generations have grown up in an era where unlimited access to information is at their fingertips. This has led to a different mindset regarding many aspects of life, including sexuality. They tend to be more open to exploration and self-expression, but often without sufficient preparation and understanding of the consequences. Psychological factors play a critical role in teenage sexual behavior. Adolescence is a period when individuals seek identity and independence, often through social and sexual experimentation.⁷ Peer pressure, the desire for acceptance, and the search for identity can drive teenagers into risky sexual behaviors without careful consideration.⁸

Teenagers' sexual motivation is not always impulsive or solely driven by hormones. Many adolescents seek emotional closeness, validation from peers, and ways to meet their psychological needs through sexual interactions. The presence of social media often amplifies unrealistic standards and expectations about sexuality, which can significantly influence teenagers' sexual motivations.⁹

⁵ Muiyasaroh et al., "The Utilization of Gadget in Maintaining Prophetic Values in Millennial Generation," *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation* 24, no. 4 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.37200/IJPR/V24I4/PR201655>; Nina Nurani, Karwasih, and Sasi Kirana, "Development Of Millennials Human Resources in Bandung Through Creative Digital Copyrights in An Effort to Deal with The Challenges of Society 5.0," *Review of International Geographical Education Online* 11, no. 5 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.48047/rigeo.11.05.216>.

⁶ Siti Fatimah Mooduto, Nurnaningsih Ali Abdul, and Magdalena M Tompunuh, "Paparannya Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Seksual Remaja," *Journal Midwifery Jurusan Kebidanan Politeknik Kesehatan Gorontalo* 7, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.52365/jm.v7i1.304>; Fransiska Imavike Fevriasanty et al., "Effects of Social Media Exposure on Adolescent Sexual Attitudes and Behavior: A Systematic Review," *International Journal of Public Health Science* 10, no. 2 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.11591/ijphs.v10i2.20818>; Rey Quincy and Kammuraed Manduza, "Sexual Behaviour Change on Youth in Digitalized World," *Journal La Medihealthico* 2, no. 4 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.37899/journallamedihealthico.v2i4.371>.

⁷ André Teixeira Stephanou and Ana Cristina Garcia Dias, "Psychological Factors Associated with Adolescent Sexual Behavior," *Psico* 52, no. 2 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.15448/1980-8623.2021.2.36084>.

⁸ Susanti Susanti and Widyoningsih Widyoningsih, "FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI SIKAP REMAJA TENTANG SEKS BEBAS," *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Dan Kebidanan* 10, no. 2 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.26751/jikk.v10i2.721>; Firda Dwi Anjani, Santoso Tri Raharjo, and Muhammad Fedryansyah, "FAKTOR INDIVIDU DAN LINGKUNGAN SOSIAL SEBAGAI PENYEBAB PERILAKU SEXTING DI KALANGAN REMAJA," *Share : Social Work Journal* 12, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.24198/share.v12i1.33684>.

⁹ Michael C. Seto, "The Motivation-Facilitation Model of Sexual Offending," *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment* 31, no. 1 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.1177/1079063217720919>.

The structure of sex education in University requires reform through more responsive and comprehensive policy updates. Law Number 20 of 2003 on the National Education System needs to be revised to integrate comprehensive sex education into the national curriculum, including digital media literacy, reproductive health, and sexual rights. Additionally, strengthening Law Number 36 of 2009 on Health must ensure that educational institutions are obligated to provide accurate and relevant reproductive health information. The Minister of Education and Culture's regulations must also be updated to accommodate a more inclusive approach to sex education, sensitive to cultural values, and adaptive to the needs of teenagers in the digital era.¹⁰

This detailed problem mapping in the study underscores the urgency of sex education reform at universities amidst the complex shifts in adolescent sexual dynamics due to globalization and the information revolution. The increasing trend of premarital sexual behavior, exacerbated by easy access to online pornography and inadequate sexual education, as well as the impact of social media in shaping sexual perceptions and behaviors, calls for a proactive response. This study advocates for the integration of comprehensive sex education, including digital media literacy and reproductive health, into the national curriculum. This mapping will guide the determination of literature reviews and focus discussions in the article, sharpening the understanding of intervention needs.

The urgency to deepen and integrate sex education into University's formal curriculum is reinforced by rapid societal changes, such as the rise in sexual abuse cases and the spread of misinformation about sexuality on social media. A multidisciplinary and participatory approach involving experts, educators, parents, and teenagers in curriculum development could be key to addressing these challenges, ensuring that sex education reflects social realities and meets the needs of young people. Reforming sex education is a shared responsibility between the government, schools, and the broader community, building a strong foundation for teenagers and preparing them to navigate a complex world with a healthy and responsible understanding of sexuality.

Literature on the dynamics of adolescent sexuality in University shows that this topic is influenced by various factors, such as culture, religion, and technological developments, where teenage sexuality is often considered sensitive and taboo, resulting in a more repressive than educational approach. Consequently, there is a significant information gap, as teenagers tend to seek sexual knowledge from less reliable sources, such as social media and peers, rather

¹⁰ Gusti Gusti and Masduki Masduki, "Regulasi Penjaminan Mutu Pendidikan Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Intelektualita: Keislaman, Sosial Dan Sains* 11, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.19109/intelektualita.v11i1.10724>; Tanti Agustina Sinambela and Ninon Melatyugra, "ILEGITIMASI ABORSI OLEH KORBAN PERKOSAAN BERDASARKAN HAK UNTUK HIDUP JANIN," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum: ALETHEA* 5, no. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.24246/alethea.vol5.no2.p111-128>.

than safe formal channels. Although technology and social media expand access to sexual information, they also increase the risk of spreading inaccurate information, which can influence sexual behavior that does not always align with social and cultural values.¹¹

The formal sex education curriculum in University is considered inadequate to meet the needs of adolescents in the digital age. Therefore, literature emphasizes the necessity for a more holistic and contextual approach to sex education that considers biological, psychological, social, and cultural dimensions while involving various stakeholders, including teenagers, to address the information gap and challenges they face. This reform is essential to provide more effective and comprehensive solutions to the complexities of adolescent sexuality.¹²

Through this study, the adoption of Urie Bronfenbrenner's developmental ecological theory and Jane D. Brown's media and sexual behavior theory together provides a profound understanding of adolescent sexuality dynamics in University. Bronfenbrenner emphasizes the influence of interactions among various environmental systems, such as family and school, in shaping sexual behavior, while Brown highlights the role of media, particularly digital media, in influencing adolescents' attitudes and sexual behaviors.¹³ Both theories highlight that adolescent sexual behavior is influenced by a combination of social environmental factors and media exposure, suggesting that sex education in University must be designed to accommodate this complexity through a comprehensive and relevant approach.

¹¹ Mike Anastario et al., "Self-Reported Exposure to Sexual and Reproductive Health Information among American Indian Youth: Implications for Technology Based Intervention," *Journal of Health Communication* 25, no. 5 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1080/10810730.2020.1777599>; Stjepka Popović, "Child Sexual Abuse News: A Systematic Review of Content Analysis Studies," *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse* 27, no. 7 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2018.1486935>.

¹² Roni Afriadi and Revita Yuni, "IMPLEMENTASI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER PADA REMAJA USIA SEKOLAHDITINJAU DARI TEORI PENDIDIKAN SEKS," *JURNAL BIOLOKUS* 1, no. 1 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.30821/biolokus.v1i1.307>; Nurfadhilah, Erry Utomo, and Amos Neolaka, "PENDIDIKAN ABSTINENSI DALAM KURIKULUM PENDIDIKAN DASAR INDONESIA," *Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar* 11, no. 1 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.21009/jpd.v11i1.15435>.

¹³ Urie Bronfenbrenner, "Foreword," in *The Ecology of Human Development*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.4159/9780674028845-001>; Jane D. Brown, "Mass Media Influences on Sexuality," *Journal of Sex Research*, 2002, <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224490209552118>.

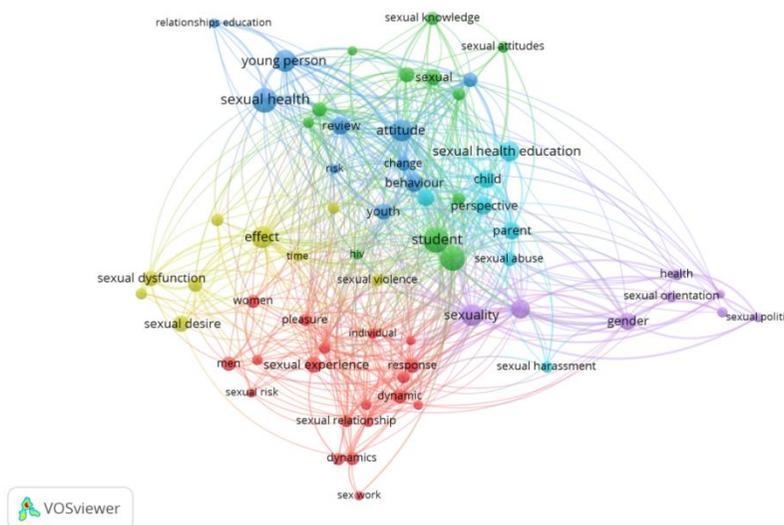


Figure 1. Visualization Network of Previous Studies
Source: Researcher's Data Processing (2024)

The network displays a visualization of keywords in literature related to adolescent sexuality dynamics and sex education, analyzed using VOSviewer software. This network reveals various closely interconnected keyword clusters, with different main themes identified through different colors. The green cluster highlights themes related to "sexual health education," "sexual attitudes," and "sexual knowledge," indicating a focus on educational efforts and behavior change in the sexual context among youth. The blue cluster illustrates topics such as "sexual health" and "relationship education," reflecting the importance of relationship and health education in shaping adolescents' understanding of sexuality. Conversely, the red cluster shows terms like "sexual experience," "sexual dynamics," and "sexual relationships," indicating the complexities of sexual interactions experienced by adolescents, including risks and challenges associated with sexual behavior. The purple cluster underscores gender and sexual orientation issues, highlighting how gender identity and sexual orientation influence perspectives and sexual experiences. The smaller yellow cluster indicates connections to sexual dysfunction and sexual desire, which may signal additional challenges in understanding sexual behavior. Overall, this image reflects the intricate interconnections between various aspects in the study of adolescent sexuality, emphasizing the need for a holistic and integrated approach to sex education to address the diverse issues faced by today's youth.

showing that this audio format is not only easily accessible but also capable of reaching a wider audience in an interactive and engaging manner. This research emphasizes the importance of innovation in educational methods, especially in reaching adolescents who are more familiar with digital technology.

Furthermore, Rabbitte & Enriquez.¹⁵ highlight the importance of policy in determining the direction and quality of sexual health education in schools. This research reviews various policies affecting the implementation of sex education and finds that clear and supportive policies are essential to ensure that sex education in schools runs effectively and meets students' needs. These findings indicate that without strong policy support, efforts in sexual education can be hampered by various constraints, including a lack of resources and resistance from the community.

Finally, Scull et al.¹⁶ found that a media literacy education approach in sexual health education in secondary schools, through the Media Aware program, has a significant direct effect on increasing students' understanding of the media's influence on sexual perceptions, as well as enhancing their ability to communicate about sexual health. This program successfully taught adolescents to be more critical of the sexual messages they receive through media, which in turn helps them make more conscious and responsible decisions regarding their sexual health. These findings affirm the importance of incorporating media literacy into the sex education curriculum to equip adolescents with critical thinking skills.

This research highlights the challenges of integrating modern sex education in University, influenced by cultural, social, and technological factors. Although innovative approaches such as digital media can be effective, their implementation must be tailored to strong local norms and values. The main challenge is to combine modern educational methods with a conservative educational structure influenced by religious views. Moreover, while supportive policies are crucial, without a deep understanding of social and cultural dynamics, their implementation is often suboptimal. Therefore, a holistic approach that integrates innovation with traditional values and the social context of University is necessary.

Methods

This study adopts a qualitative approach with a phenomenological method, aiming to deeply explore adolescents' perceptions and experiences regarding the complexities of sexual dynamics in the context of sex education in

¹⁵ "The Role of Policy on Sexual Health Education in Schools: Review," *Journal of School Nursing*, 2019, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1059840518789240>.

¹⁶ "A Media Literacy Education Approach to High School Sexual Health Education: Immediate Effects of Media Aware on Adolescents' Media, Sexual Health, and Communication Outcomes," *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 51, no. 4 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-021-01567-0>.

University.¹⁷ The phenomenological approach is chosen to understand the subjective realities of adolescents, particularly concerning the representations of sexuality they encounter in the digital realm. This method emphasizes the understanding of direct experiences and the interpretation of meanings from the adolescents' perspectives as research subjects, thus revealing the psychosocial complexities surrounding sexual themes at this age.¹⁸

This study was conducted over a period of 30 days at the Islamic University of North Sumatra, located on Jl. Lapangan Golf, Desa Durian Jangak, Kecamatan Pancur Batu, Kabupaten Deli Serdang, Province of North Sumatra. This location was selected due to its representation of a dynamic student population with diverse access to digital media, enabling an in-depth understanding of adolescent sexual dynamics within the context of sex education. The research aims to explore students' perceptions and experiences regarding the complexities of sexual dynamics by examining the representations of sexuality they encounter in the digital world.

The population for this study consists of students from Islamic University of North Sumatra, with a sample size of 20 students born in the year 2000 or later. This sample selection criterion is based on the young age group, which tends to be active on social media and other digital platforms, and is more open to discussing and confronting issues of sexuality. These criteria ensure that the study can extract relevant and current experiences from respondents regarding sexual information in the digital age. A purposive sampling method was employed to ensure that all participants possess characteristics relevant to the research objectives, namely their perceptions of sex education and their experiences with online sexual information, providing rich and in-depth data for further analysis.

Data collection is conducted by analyzing content from various digital platforms, such as news articles, educational videos, online discussion forums, and social media frequently accessed by adolescents. These primary sources provide insights into how sexual information is conveyed, received, and perceived by youth, allowing the researcher to delve deeper into the educational and psychosocial implications of the available content.

The data analysis technique employed is content analysis, where the collected data is systematically described to identify themes, motifs, and patterns

¹⁷ Emily Weyant, "Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, 5th Edition," *Journal of Electronic Resources in Medical Libraries* 19, no. 1–2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1080/15424065.2022.2046231>.

¹⁸ Justyna Pilarska, "The Constructivist Paradigm and Phenomenological Qualitative Research Design," in *Research Paradigm Considerations for Emerging Scholars*, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.21832/9781845418281-008>.

emerging from the analyzed media¹⁹. The thematic coding process is utilized to logically structure the data, enabling the identification of significant patterns related to sexual representation and its connection to sex education dynamics in University. This analysis not only considers explicit messages but also explores the implicit implications of media representations related to adolescent sexuality.

The validity of the data is ensured through triangulation techniques, which combine data from various sources and collection methods. This approach aims to enhance the reliability and validity of the research findings by ensuring that the data interpretations reflect a broader reality of adolescent sexual dynamics in University. The consistency of findings and their connection to social and cultural realities are crucial foundations for addressing the implications for the evolving structure of sex education within society.²⁰

RESULT

Revealing the Veil of Sexual Dynamics Among Universityn Teenagers

Changes in the sexual behavior patterns of Universityn adolescents are increasingly influenced by various multidimensional factors, ranging from culture and religion to the digital media that dominate daily life.²¹ In this study, adolescent sexuality is viewed as a complex social construct, where traditional values intersect with rapid modernization. This phenomenon not only affects perceptions of sexuality but also creates tensions between the conservative norms ingrained in society and the realities of adolescents who are increasingly open to global information. This process results in behavioral variations that are often difficult to understand through the lens of traditional sex education, which is limited.

The information gap and the unpreparedness of formal educational institutions to provide a holistic understanding of sexuality further exacerbate this situation. Minimal sexual education, social stigma, and a lack of openness at the family level lead adolescents to seek information independently, often through unreliable and risky sources.²² This results in serious consequences, such as an

¹⁹ Klaus Krippendorf, "Methodology, Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its," *International Encyclopedia of Communication*, 2013.

²⁰ Uwe Flick, *Doing Triangulation and Mixed Methods, Doing Triangulation and Mixed Methods*, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781529716634>.

²¹ Richard Meng Kam Lee, Choon How How, and Kumudhini Rajasegaran, "Sexual Matters among Teenagers," *Singapore Medical Journal* 60, no. 9 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.11622/smedj.2019112>.

²² Thierry Almont et al., "Sexual Health in Cancer: The Results of a Survey Exploring Practices, Attitudes, Knowledge, Communication, and Professional Interactions in Oncology Healthcare Providers," *Supportive Care in Cancer* 27, no. 3 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00520-018-4376-x>.

increase in teenage pregnancies, the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and mental health issues stemming from a lack of accurate understanding.²³ Therefore, the urgency for reforming the sexual education structure in University becomes increasingly clear to address the complexities surrounding adolescent sexuality, aiming to foster healthier sexual awareness and responsibility. Hence, the researcher summarizes the dynamics of adolescent sexual issues in the table below:

Table 1. Dynamics of Adolescent Sexual Issues in University

Aspect	Interpretative Reality	Impact	Intervention Needs
Influence of Culture and Religion	Adolescents often find themselves caught in a dilemma between traditional values taught by family/religion and modern demands.	Identity conflicts, social pressure, and internalized guilt related to sexual expression.	A balance between culturally based sex education approaches and a more inclusive perspective.
Exposure to Digital Media	Digital media has become the primary source of sexual information for adolescents but is often not accompanied by adequate literacy.	Misinformation and normalization of risky sexual behaviors without critical understanding.	Increased digital media literacy and evidence-based sexual education in schools and families.
Lack of Formal Sex Education	The sex education curriculum in Universityn schools is still very minimal and tends to avoid crucial topics.	Adolescents receive information from informal sources, which may lead to misunderstandings.	Comprehensive and integrated reform of sex education in the national curriculum.
Role of Family	Sexual communication within families is still considered taboo, making adolescents reluctant to discuss sexual issues with parents.	A lack of family dialogue results in adolescents being unprepared to face sexual issues.	Parent education to create more open and constructive dialogue about sexuality.

²³ Tracy Scull, Christina Malik, and Janis Kupersmidt, "A Media Literacy Education Approach to Teaching Adolescents Comprehensive Sexual Health Education," *Journal of Media Literacy Education*, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.23860/jmle-6-1-1>; Elena Engel et al., "Social Media Influencers and Adolescents' Health: A Scoping Review of the Research Field," *Social Science and Medicine*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2023.116387>.

Social and Gender Stigma	Stigma attached to sexual behavior, especially towards adolescent girls, creates acute gender inequality.	Internalization of patriarchal norms that hinder adolescent girls from expressing their sexual identity.	Strengthening gender equality perspectives in sex education to respect sexual expression and identity.
--------------------------	---	--	--

Source: Researcher's Data Processing (2024)

Through the tabulation above, it is evident that the dynamics of adolescent sexuality in University are at the intersection of cultural tradition, religion, and an ever-evolving modern reality. On one hand, traditional and religious values continue to exert strong control in shaping sexual norms, which tend to promote self-restraint and virginity as symbols of honor. On the other hand, the influences of modernization, globalization, and easy access to information especially through digital media are increasingly shaping adolescents' perspectives on sexuality. Adolescents often face identity dilemmas, feeling caught between two conflicting worlds: the demands to adhere to traditional norms and the urges to explore within an increasingly open environment. This conflict creates significant psychological pressure, resulting in internalized guilt and confusion in expressing their sexual identities.²⁴

Digital media, as a major driver of changes in sexual behavior, also plays a significant role in shaping adolescents' understanding of sexuality. However, in the absence of adequate digital literacy, adolescents often receive invalid or contextually inappropriate information, which can lead to the normalization of risky behaviors. Exposure without critical understanding increases adolescents' vulnerability to issues such as risky sexual behavior, pornography, and the creation of unrealistic beauty or sexual performance standards.²⁵ This poses a major challenge for sex education in University, which has yet to adequately address the holistic sexual literacy needs of adolescents in an adaptive manner to contemporary developments.

The lack of comprehensive formal sex education in University schools further exacerbates these issues. The existing sex education curriculum tends to

²⁴ Neele Schipper, Naska Goagoses, and Ute Koglin, "Associations between Moral Identity, Social Goal Orientations, and Moral Decisions in Adolescents," *European Journal of Developmental Psychology* 20, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.1080/17405629.2022.2056160>; Eka Indah Nurmawati and Dwiyanah Indah Safitri, "Regulation of Parents' Emotions of Child Victims of Sexual Violence," *Psikoborneo: Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi* 11, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.30872/psikoborneo.v11i2.10405>.

²⁵ Juergen Budde, Christina Witz, and Maika Böhm, "Sexual Boundary Violations via Digital Media Among Students," *Frontiers in Psychology* 12 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.755752>.

avoid crucial topics such as sexual orientation, contraception, and broader sexual health, often focusing only on biological aspects of reproduction. These limitations prompt adolescents to seek information from informal sources, such as peers or the internet, which do not always provide accurate information or support the development of healthy understanding.²⁶

The role of the family, as the primary social institution interacting with adolescents, also faces challenges in providing effective sex education. Many parents still regard sexuality topics as taboo, hindering open communication about sex. As a result, adolescents are often reluctant to discuss sexual issues with their parents, leading to information gaps and unpreparedness in facing sexual realities. Educating parents to create more constructive and open dialogues about sexuality should be a priority, enabling them to guide adolescents with accurate knowledge and support healthy emotional and sexual development.²⁷

Furthermore, strong social stigma—especially against adolescent girls—worsens inequalities in expressing sexual identities. The patriarchal norms embedded in University society restrict opportunities for adolescent girls to freely express their sexuality without facing risks of ostracism or stigmatization. This leads to the internalization of gender injustice, hindering the development of healthy sexual identities. Therefore, reinforcing gender equality perspectives in sex education is crucial to creating an environment that values and respects sexual expression without discrimination. More inclusive and gender-sensitive education can help address these issues and foster the development of a healthier emotional and social generation of adolescents in navigating the evolving dynamics of sexuality.²⁸

From Stigma to Strategy: Reforming Sex Research in University

Sexuality research in University often encounters obstacles due to conservative norms and social stigma that regard this topic as taboo. This restricts access to accurate data and hampers the development of comprehensive sex

²⁶ Nurul Hazimah Nurul, A. M.K.Yanti Idaya, and A. Noorhidawati, “Informational Roles and Information Needs of Formal Caregivers at Child Welfare Institutions in Malaysia,” *Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science* 24, no. 3 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol24no3.1>.

²⁷ Zahra Mirsepassi et al., “Evaluating Family Knowledge about Sexual Health in Patients with Severe Mental Illness: A Qualitative Study in Iran,” *BMC Psychiatry* 22, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-022-03788-4>.

²⁸ Nurnaningsih Nurnaningsih, “Patriarchal Culture, Sexual Violence, and Legal Protection for Women in Indonesia,” *Veteran Law Review* 6, no. SpecialIssues (2023), <https://doi.org/10.35586/velrev.v6ispecialissues.5758>.

education and health programs.²⁹ To overcome these challenges, an interdisciplinary reform is needed that integrates perspectives from health, sociology, psychology, and public policy, prioritizing collaboration between academics, educational institutions, health practitioners, and the government. This approach would create a more open and evidence-based research environment, aiming to design policies responsive to social dynamics and the needs of the younger generation, while also reducing the stigma surrounding sexual issues. The following table summarizes key cases of adolescent sexual issues and recommended solutions:

Table 2. The Sexual Emergency Among University Adolescents

Aspect	Key Data	Focus	Recommendation
Child Sexual Crimes in Child-Friendly Cities	Sexual crimes against children, even in child-friendly cities.	The impact of legal and social frameworks on child protection.	Strengthen legal reforms and education on children's rights.
Sexual Behavior of Adolescents Aged 16-17	BKKBN 2023 data: The majority of teenagers engage in sexual activities at 16-17 years old.	Statistics of premarital sex among University adolescents.	Implement comprehensive sex education.
Premarital Sex Among Adolescents	60% of University adolescents aged 16-17 engage in premarital sex, according to BKKBN.	Premarital sexual behavior among adolescents.	Promote safe sex education and reproductive health.
Sexuality Issues in University Adolescents	Challenges related to adolescent sexuality issues in University.	Social stigma surrounding sexual issues.	Address stigma through more inclusive, evidence-based policies and research.
Reforming Sexuality Research in University	Sexuality research and the need for reform in University.	Stigmatization in sexuality-related research in University.	Reform research approaches to incorporate broader perspectives on sexual health and rights.

Source: Researcher Data Compilation (2024)

²⁹ James O'Donnell, Iwu Dwisetyani Utomo, and Peter McDonald, "Premarital Sex and Pregnancy in Greater Jakarta," *Genus* 76, no. 1 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41118-020-00081-8>; Miranda van Reeuwijk, Amala Rahmah, and Kristin Mmari, "Creating an Enabling Environment for a Comprehensive Sexuality Education Intervention in Indonesia: Findings From an Implementation Research Study," *Journal of Adolescent Health* 73, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2022.07.016>.

Based on the table above, the issue of child sexual crimes, even in areas considered "child-friendly cities," highlights a significant gap in the implementation of child protection policies. While legal frameworks exist to protect children, the reality shows that these systems are not yet effective in preventing sexual crimes. This condition signals the need for stricter legal reforms and ongoing education about children's rights to raise public awareness and strengthen protection for vulnerable groups. Without stronger law enforcement and comprehensive education, the notion of a child-friendly city can become a slogan without substance in protecting children from sexual crimes.³⁰

In the context of adolescent sexual behavior, BKKBN data from 2023 shows that most University adolescents begin engaging in sexual activities at the ages of 16-17. This indicates a shift in social norms and behaviors among adolescents, which also reflects a lack of knowledge about reproductive health and sexuality. The high number of adolescents involved in premarital sex calls for more strategic interventions through comprehensive sex education. This education should not only focus on biological aspects but also on raising awareness about reproductive health, the risks of pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and their sexual rights.³¹

Furthermore, premarital sexual behavior found in 60% of University adolescents suggests that traditional norms alone are no longer sufficient to shape the sexual behavior of the younger generation. Changes in mindset and behavior among adolescents demand a more adaptive approach in sex education. Education promoting safe sex and reproductive health becomes key to mitigating the negative impacts of premarital sexual activity, including reducing teenage pregnancy rates, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and related psychological implications. This also emphasizes the need for policies that support adolescents' access to reproductive health services.³²

On the other hand, sexuality issues among University adolescents remain overshadowed by strong societal stigma. The main challenge in addressing this issue is the social barriers that often prevent open discussions about sexuality, both in formal educational settings and within families. This stigma not only limits

³⁰ Liza Agnesta Krisna et al., "Discourse on the Formulation of the Jarimah of Sexual Violence against Children in the Aceh Qanun Jinayat," *Research, Society and Development* 10, no. 11 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.33448/rsd-v10i11.20059>.

³¹ Fitria Zuhriyatun et al., "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kehamilan Remaja," *Jurnal Ners* 7, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.31004/jn.v7i2.16704>.

³² Deni Nasir Ahma, Sumiah Nasution, and Muhammad Arifin, "Effects of Internet Use And Reproductive Knowledge Sexual Education in Adolescents in Preventing Sexual Violence," *Conference Series* 5, no. 10 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.34306/conferenceseries.v5i10.192>.

adolescents' access to accurate information but also encourages risky sexual behavior due to a lack of knowledge and understanding. More inclusive policies and research, based on scientific evidence and considering the social conditions of University adolescents, are crucial to overcoming this stigma.³³

Finally, reforming sexuality research in University has become an urgency that cannot be ignored. The stigmatization of sexuality research has limited the scope of studies and hindered broader understanding of sexual health and rights. This reform should focus on a more holistic and inclusive approach that can accommodate various perspectives and social backgrounds. In doing so, research can contribute to formulating policies that are more responsive to adolescents' needs in facing sexual challenges in the modern era.

DISCUSSION

The discussion of adolescent sexual dynamics in University can be deeply analyzed through the framework of Urie Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory. In this theory, individual development, including adolescent sexual behavior, is influenced by various layers of social and environmental contexts that interact with each other, such as the microsystem (family, peers), mesosystem (interactions between microsystems), exosystem (educational policies and media), and macrosystem (culture, religion, and social norms). At the microsystem level, family and peers play a key role in shaping adolescents' attitudes and sexual behaviors. However, the lack of open communication about sexuality within the family environment and strong social stigma create barriers for adolescents in accessing accurate and supportive information.³⁴ This indicates that the adolescent microsystem in University does not provide optimal conditions for healthy sexual development.

At the mesosystem level, the interaction between educational institutions and families also reveals a gap. The lack of comprehensive sex education integration in University schools and the unpreparedness of families to provide sexual education at home create dissonance in adolescent development. In fact,

³³ Esti Nur Janah et al., "OPTIMALISASI PENINGKATAN PENGETAHUAN REMAJA TENTANG KESEHATAN REPRODUKSI MELALUI EDUKASI PADA SISWA SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS," *EJOIN: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 2 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.55681/ejoin.v2i2.2322>.

³⁴ Aprilia Kartikasari and Nina Setiawati, "Bagaimana Komunikasi Orangtua Terkait Pendidikan Seks Pada Anak Remaja Mereka?," *Journal of Bionursing* 2, no. 1 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.bion.2020.2.1.33>; Encarna Canet Benavent and Lucia Martínez Martínez, "The Consumption of Pornography in University Students," *Human Review. International Humanities Review / Revista Internacional de Humanidades* 19, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.37467/revhuman.v19.4910>.

comprehensive sex education should serve as a bridge connecting these two microsystems. Therefore, efforts to enhance collaboration between schools and families in providing accurate and educational information about sexuality are crucial. A strong mesosystem will provide a solid foundation for adolescents to understand sexuality in a broader and more responsible context.³⁵

The exosystem also plays a significant role in shaping adolescent sexual behavior through media influence and policy. Based on Jane D. Brown's media and sexual behavior theory, media, particularly digital media, has become the primary source of sexual information for adolescents, influencing their perceptions and behaviors. However, without adequate media literacy, adolescents are often exposed to invalid or misaligned information with positive sexual health values. The reliance on media as the primary source of information also exposes weaknesses in the formal education system, which has yet to fully meet adolescents' sexual literacy needs. Therefore, policies that support digital literacy and the development of sexual education programs responsive to technological advancements are necessary.³⁶

At the macrosystem level, cultural and religious norms provide a value framework that dominates societal perspectives on sexuality. Conservative values about sexuality, such as the emphasis on virginity and self-control, often clash with modern realities that are more open and inclusive of various sexual expressions. The conflict between traditional and modern values creates significant social pressure, especially for adolescents trying to balance their sexual identities amidst two opposing worlds. The inability of the macrosystem to adapt to these social changes exacerbates the stigma and marginalization of sexual behaviors deemed to deviate from traditional norms.³⁷

The novelty of this study proposes an interdisciplinary approach that combines Urie Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory with Jane D. Brown's Media and Sexual Behavior Theory to provide a deeper understanding of adolescent sexual dynamics in University. The combination of these two theories allows for a more comprehensive analysis, which views sexual behavior

³⁵ Melbert Hongo and Leomarich F Casinillo, "Evaluating Parents' Perspective on Sex Education in Elementary Schools," *JPI (Jurnal Pendidikan Indonesia)* 12, no. 4 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.23887/jpiundiksha.v12i4.67469>.

³⁶ M A Sousa et al., "Influence of Social Media for Sexuality of Adolescents," *European Journal of Public Health* 30, no. Supplement_5 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckaa166.050>.

³⁷ Ute Planert, "WEIMAR BODIES: Gender, Sexuality, and Reproduction," in *The Oxford Handbook of the Weimar Republic*, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780198845775.013.29>; Ana-Blanca Ciocoi-Pop, "Amorality, Immorality and Individualism in Hanif Kureishi's *Intimacy*," *Saculum* 48, no. 2 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.2478/saec-2019-0033>.

not merely as an individual phenomenon but as the result of complex interactions between various social systems and media influences. This approach provides a strong theoretical foundation for reforming sexual education in University, making it more adaptive to the needs of the younger generation in the digital era.

CONCLUSION

The sexual dynamics of Universityn adolescents result from the complex interaction between various social, cultural, and technological factors that shape their sexual behavior and perceptions. The influence of traditional, conservative cultural and religious norms often clashes with modernization and the growing exposure to digital media, creating tension between old norms and new realities. The lack of comprehensive sex education in schools and the limited open dialogue within families further complicates addressing sexual issues among adolescents. Traditional approaches to sex education are no longer sufficient to deal with this complexity, requiring reforms that focus on integrating scientifically-based sex education with an awareness of the dynamic social and cultural realities.

A comprehensive reform in University's approach to sex education is needed, involving interventions at the family, school, and public policy levels. Sex education must be redesigned to be more inclusive and holistic, encompassing the biological, social, emotional, and psychological dimensions of sexuality. Collaboration between the government, academics, and society is necessary to develop a curriculum that is more adaptive to technological advancements and global cultural trends. Additionally, digital media literacy should become an integral part of education, preparing adolescents to critically evaluate information and understand the impact of sexual behavior in a broader context.

REFERENCES

- Afriadi, Roni, and Revita Yuni. "IMPLEMENTASI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER PADA REMAJA USIA SEKOLAH DITINJAU DARI TEORI PENDIDIKAN SEKS." *JURNAL BIOLOKUS* 1, no. 1 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.30821/biolokus.v1i1.307>.
- Ahma, Deni Nasir, Sumiah Nasution, and Muhammad Arifin. "Effects of Internet Use And Reproductive Knowledge Sexual Education in Adolescents in Preventing Sexual Violence." *Conference Series* 5, no. 10 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.34306/conferenceseries.v5i10.192>.
- Almont, Thierry, Fadila Farsi, Ivan Krakowski, Rabih El Osta, Pierre Bondil, and Éric Huyghe. "Sexual Health in Cancer: The Results of a Survey Exploring Practices, Attitudes, Knowledge, Communication, and

- Professional Interactions in Oncology Healthcare Providers.” *Supportive Care in Cancer* 27, no. 3 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00520-018-4376-x>.
- Anastario, Mike, Paula FireMoon, Adriann Ricker, Shannon Holder, and Elizabeth Rink. “Self-Reported Exposure to Sexual and Reproductive Health Information among American Indian Youth: Implications for Technology Based Intervention.” *Journal of Health Communication* 25, no. 5 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1080/10810730.2020.1777599>.
- Anjani, Firda Dwi, Santoso Tri Raharjo, and Muhammad Fedryansyah. “FAKTOR INDIVIDU DAN LINGKUNGAN SOSIAL SEBAGAI PENYEBAB PERILAKU SEXTING DI KALANGAN REMAJA.” *Share : Social Work Journal* 12, no. 1 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.24198/share.v12i1.33684>.
- Arifati, Wilda, and Mariyana Ricky P.D. “BKKBN: 60 Persen Remaja Usia 16-17 Tahun Di Indonesia Lakoni Seks Pranikah.” Solopos News, 2023.
- Bronfenbrenner, Urie. “Foreword.” In *The Ecology of Human Development*, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.4159/9780674028845-001>.
- Brown, Jane D. “Mass Media Influences on Sexuality.” *Journal of Sex Research*, 2002. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224490209552118>.
- Budde, Juergen, Christina Witz, and Maika Böhm. “Sexual Boundary Violations via Digital Media Among Students.” *Frontiers in Psychology* 12 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.755752>.
- Canet Benavent, Encarna, and Lucia Martínez Martínez. “The Consumption of Pornography in University Students.” *Human Review. International Humanities Review / Revista Internacional de Humanidades* 19, no. 1 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.37467/revhuman.v19.4910>.
- Ciocoi-Pop, Ana-Blanca. “Amorality, Immorality and Individualism in Hanif Kureishi’s Intimacy .” *Saculum* 48, no. 2 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.2478/saec-2019-0033>.
- Courtenay, Thomas, and Paula Baraitser. “Improving Online Clinical Sexual and Reproductive Health Information to Support Self-Care: A Realist Review.” *Digital Health*, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20552076221084465>.
- Engel, Elena, Sascha Gell, Raffael Heiss, and Kathrin Karsay. “Social Media Influencers and Adolescents’ Health: A Scoping Review of the Research Field.” *Social Science and Medicine*, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2023.116387>.

- Fevriasanty, Fransiska Imavike. "Pornografi Internet Dan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah Pada Remaja: Literature Review." *CoMPHI Journal: Community Medicine and Public Health of Indonesia Journal* 1, no. 2 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.37148/comphijournal.v1i2.11>.
- Fevriasanty, Fransiska Imavike, Bagong Suyanto, Oedojo Soedirham, Rahma Sugihartati, and Ahsan Ahsan. "Effects of Social Media Exposure on Adolescent Sexual Attitudes and Behavior: A Systematic Review." *International Journal of Public Health Science* 10, no. 2 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.11591/ijphs.v10i2.20818>.
- Flick, Uwe. *Doing Triangulation and Mixed Methods. Doing Triangulation and Mixed Methods*, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781529716634>.
- Gusti, Gusti, and Masduki Masduki. "Regulasi Penjaminan Mutu Pendidikan Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Intelektualita: Keislaman, Sosial Dan Sains* 11, no. 1 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.19109/intelektualita.v11i1.10724>.
- Hungo, Melbert, and Leomarich F Casinillo. "Evaluating Parents' Perspective on Sex Education in Elementary Schools." *JPI (Jurnal Pendidikan Indonesia)* 12, no. 4 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.23887/jpiundiksha.v12i4.67469>.
- Janah, Esti Nur, Daffa Yudha Pratama, Kholifah Nur Zakiyyah, Renita Juniyaniti Putri P, and M. Fatih Yakin Sopyani. "OPTIMALISASI PENINGKATAN PENGETAHUAN REMAJA TENTANG KESEHATAN REPRODUKSI MELALUI EDUKASI PADA SISWA SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS." *EJOIN : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 2 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.55681/ejoin.v2i2.2322>.
- Kartikasari, Aprilia, and Nina Setiawati. "Bagaimana Komunikasi Orangtua Terkait Pendidikan Seks Pada Anak Remaja Mereka?" *Journal of Bionursing* 2, no. 1 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.bion.2020.2.1.33>.
- Khozah, Methembe Yotamu, and Wilfred Njabulo Nunu. "Sexual and Gender Minorities Inclusion and Uptake of Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: A Scoping Review of Literature." *American Journal of Men's Health*, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15579883231184078>.
- Krippendorff, Klaus. "Methodology, Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its." *International Encyclopedia of Communication*, 2013.
- Krisna, Liza Agnesta, I Nyoman Nurjaya, Prija Djatmika, and Nurini Aprilianda. "Discourse on the Formulation of the Jarimah of Sexual Violence against Children in the Aceh Qanun Jinayat." *Research, Society and Development* 10, no. 11 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.33448/rsd-v10i11.20059>.

- Lee, Pei I., Hsiang Ru Lai, Pi Chu Lin, Shu Yu Kuo, Yen Kuang Lin, Su Ru Chen, and Pi Hsia Lee. "Effects of a Parenting Sexual Education Program for Immigrant Parents: A Cluster Randomized Trial." *Patient Education and Counseling* 103, no. 2 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2019.08.027>.
- Lee, Richard Meng Kam, Choon How How, and Kumudhini Rajasegaran. "Sexual Matters among Teenagers." *Singapore Medical Journal* 60, no. 9 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.11622/smedj.2019112>.
- Leite, Paloma Loiola, Francisco Ayslan Ferreira Torres, Leonarda Marques Pereira, Adriana de Moraes Bezerra, Lucas Dias Soares Machado, and Maria Rocineide Ferreira da Silva. "Construction and Validation of Podcast for Teen Sexual and Reproductive Health Education*." *Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem* 30, no. Special Issue (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1590/1518-8345.6263.3705>.
- Mirsepasi, Zahra, Firoozeh Raisi, Zahra Shahvari, Reihaneh FirooziKhojastefar, and Seyyed Taha Yahyavi. "Evaluating Family Knowledge about Sexual Health in Patients with Severe Mental Illness: A Qualitative Study in Iran." *BMC Psychiatry* 22, no. 1 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-022-03788-4>.
- Mooduto, Siti Fatimah, Nurnaningsih Ali Abdul, and Magdalena M Tompunuh. "Paparan Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Seksual Remaja." *Journal Midwifery Jurusan Kebidanan Politeknik Kesehatan Gorontalo* 7, no. 1 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.52365/jm.v7i1.304>.
- Muyasaroh, Ode Muhamad Man Arfa Ladamay, Choirul Mahfud, Mustakim, and Yasa Griya Sejati. "The Utilization of Gadget in Maintaining Prophetical Values in Millennial Generation." *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation* 24, no. 4 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.37200/IJPR/V24I4/PR201655>.
- Nurani, Nina, Karwasih, and Sasi Kirana. "Development Of Millennials Human Resources in Bandung Through Creative Digital Copyrights in An Effort to Deal with The Challenges of Society 5.0." *Review of International Geographical Education Online* 11, no. 5 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.48047/rigeo.11.05.216>.
- Nurfadhilah, Erry Utomo, and Amos Neolaka. "PENDIDIKAN ABSTINENSI DALAM KURIKULUM PENDIDIKAN DASAR INDONESIA." *Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar* 11, no. 1 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.21009/jpd.v11i1.15435>.
- Nurmawati, Eka Indah, and Dwiwana Indah Safitri. "Regulation of Parents' Emotions of Child Victims of Sexual Violence." *Psikoborneo: Jurnal Ilmiah*

- Psikologi* 11, no. 2 (2023).
<https://doi.org/10.30872/psikoborneo.v11i2.10405>.
- Nurnaningsih, Nurnaningsih. "Patriarchal Culture, Sexual Violence, and Legal Protection for Women in Indonesia." *Veteran Law Review* 6, no. SpecialIssues (2023).
<https://doi.org/10.35586/velrev.v6ispecialissues.5758>.
- Nurul, Nurul Hazimah, A. M.K.Yanti Idaya, and A. Noorhidawati. "Informational Roles and Information Needs of Formal Caregivers at Child Welfare Institutions in Malaysia." *Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science* 24, no. 3 (2019).
<https://doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol24no3.1>.
- O'Donnell, James, Iwu Dwisetyani Utomo, and Peter McDonald. "Premarital Sex and Pregnancy in Greater Jakarta." *Genus* 76, no. 1 (2020).
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41118-020-00081-8>.
- Pilarska, Justyna. "The Constructivist Paradigm and Phenomenological Qualitative Research Design." In *Research Paradigm Considerations for Emerging Scholars*, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.21832/9781845418281-008>.
- Planert, Ute. "WEIMAR BODIES: Gender, Sexuality, and Reproduction." In *The Oxford Handbook of the Weimar Republic*, 2020.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780198845775.013.29>.
- Popović, Stjepka. "Child Sexual Abuse News: A Systematic Review of Content Analysis Studies." *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse* 27, no. 7 (2018).
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2018.1486935>.
- Quincy, Rey, and Kammuraed Manduza. "Sexual Behaviour Change on Youth in Digitalized World." *Journal La Medibealtico* 2, no. 4 (2021).
<https://doi.org/10.37899/journallamedihealtico.v2i4.371>.
- Rabbitte, Maureen, and Maithe Enriquez. "The Role of Policy on Sexual Health Education in Schools: Review." *Journal of School Nursing*, 2019.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1059840518789240>.
- Reeuwijk, Miranda van, Amala Rahmah, and Kristin Mmari. "Creating an Enabling Environment for a Comprehensive Sexuality Education Intervention in Indonesia: Findings From an Implementation Research Study." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 73, no. 1 (2023).
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2022.07.016>.
- Schipper, Neele, Naska Goagoses, and Ute Koglin. "Associations between Moral Identity, Social Goal Orientations, and Moral Decisions in

- Adolescents.” *European Journal of Developmental Psychology* 20, no. 1 (2023).
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17405629.2022.2056160>.
- Scull, Tracy M., Christina V. Dodson, Jacob G. Geller, Liz C. Reeder, and Kathryn N. Stump. “A Media Literacy Education Approach to High School Sexual Health Education: Immediate Effects of Media Aware on Adolescents’ Media, Sexual Health, and Communication Outcomes.” *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 51, no. 4 (2022).
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-021-01567-0>.
- Scull, Tracy, Christina Malik, and Janis Kupersmidt. “A Media Literacy Education Approach to Teaching Adolescents Comprehensive Sexual Health Education.” *Journal of Media Literacy Education*, 2022.
<https://doi.org/10.23860/jmle-6-1-1>.
- Seto, Michael C. “The Motivation-Facilitation Model of Sexual Offending.” *Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment* 31, no. 1 (2019).
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1079063217720919>.
- Sinambela, Tanti Agustina, and Ninon Melatyugra. “ILEGITIMASI ABORSI OLEH KORBAN PERKOSAAN BERDASARKAN HAK UNTUK HIDUP JANIN.” *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum: ALETHEA* 5, no. 2 (2022).
<https://doi.org/10.24246/alethea.vol5.no2.p111-128>.
- Sousa, M A, P A Oliveira, M D O Lima, and M I F Freitas. “Influence of Social Media for Sexuality of Adolescents.” *European Journal of Public Health* 30, no. Supplement_5 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckaa166.050>.
- Stephanou, André Teixeira, and Ana Cristina Garcia Dias. “Psychological Factors Associated with Adolescent Sexual Behavior.” *Psico* 52, no. 2 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.15448/1980-8623.2021.2.36084>.
- Susanti, Susanti, and Widyoningsih Widyoningsih. “FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI SIKAP REMAJA TENTANG SEKS BEBAS.” *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Dan Kebidanan* 10, no. 2 (2019).
<https://doi.org/10.26751/jikk.v10i2.721>.
- Syamsunardi, Syamsunardi, and Nur Syam. “Tinjauan Geografi Dalam Pelaksanaan Pendidikan Seksual Pada Generasi Muda Indonesia.” *LaGeografia* 19, no. 2 (2021).
<https://doi.org/10.35580/lageografia.v19i2.14164>.
- Weyant, Emily. “Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, 5th Edition.” *Journal of Electronic Resources in Medical Libraries* 19, no. 1–2 (2022).
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15424065.2022.2046231>.

- Yang, Songtao. "More Education, Less Prejudice against Sexual Minorities? Evidence from Compulsory Schooling Reforms." *Applied Economics Letters* 29, no. 19 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504851.2021.1963406>.
- Yao, Shushihan. "The Impact of Chinese Sex Education on the Younger Generation: Gender Relations, Self-Awareness, and Awareness of Sexual Protection." *Journal of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences* 8 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.54097/ehss.v8i.4458>.
- Zuhriyatun, Fitria, Puji Hastuti, Rusmini Rusmini, and Walin Walin. "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kehamilan Remaja." *Jurnal Ners* 7, no. 2 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.31004/jn.v7i2.16704>.