

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that:

1. The characteristics of the respondents in this study were aged 17-19 years old, with the majority being female, totaling 215 respondents (67.4%), from the 2024-2025 cohort and predominantly from the 2025 cohort, totaling 190 respondents (59.6%).
2. An overview of reproductive health knowledge among adolescents shows that the majority of students have good knowledge in this category.
3. The description of attitudes toward reproductive health among adolescents shows that the majority of students' knowledge falls into the positive category.
4. An overview of preventive measures regarding premarital sex among adolescents shows that the majority of students' knowledge falls into the adequate category.
5. There is no significant relationship between reproductive health knowledge and premarital sexual prevention behavior among adolescents.
6. There is a significant relationship between reproductive health attitudes and premarital sexual prevention behaviors among adolescents.

B. Suggestions

Recommendations based on this study include the following:

1. For adolescent

It was hoped that students had improved their understanding and positive attitudes toward reproductive health by seeking accurate and reliable information. Students were also expected to have consistently applied premarital sexual prevention behaviors in their daily lives as an effort to maintain reproductive health and prepare for a healthier and better future.

2. For Institution

It was hoped that educational institutions had increased their role in providing ongoing reproductive health education through learning activities, seminars, and health counseling. In addition, institutions were expected to have provided informational media and an environment that supported

students in acquiring knowledge and forming positive attitudes toward preventing premarital sex.

3. For future researchers

Future researchers were expected to further develop the results of this study by exploring other variables that could potentially influence premarital sexual prevention behavior, such as peer influence, the role of family, access to social media, and cultural factors. In addition, they were advised to use different research methods and implement a stronger research design to minimize bias and obtain more accurate data, or to develop education related to reproductive health knowledge.

