



Research



# Teenage Premarital Sexual Activity and The Role of Parents in Minangkabau

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## A B S T R A K

**Background:** Premarital sexual behavior (PSP) among adolescents is increasingly binding, and this has an impact on their future. One of the biggest impacts is on adolescent reproductive health. Data shows that every year there is an increase in teenage pregnancies, early marriages, abortions and sexually transmitted diseases. Parents are the first and foremost caregivers for adolescents, and are a strategic opportunity to increase their role in parenting

**Purpose :** This study aims to determine the causes of PSP in Minangkabau adolescents and the role of parents that can be used as an intervention model.

**Methods:** This research is an explorative qualitative research where data collection was conducted using in-depth interviews. Informants were adolescents aged 10-19 years, parents, biological mothers and Subdistrict PIK-R program holders

**Results:** The results of the study found that the factors causing PSP were the mass media, peers, relationships with parents and shifts in values. The components of the role of parents in preventing PSP based on the causative factors of PSP were found as educators (religious education and sexual education and pornography prevention), role models (fathers as role models, analytical skills and role models for mothers), assistants (friendly attitude towards children, good attitude control towards children), counselor (communication skills, feeling safe and comfortable), communicator (practicing an open attitude, guaranteeing confidentiality and activating rules and supervision)

**Conclusion:** The main causes of premarital sex behavior in Minangkabau adolescents are the influence of mass media, peers, relationships with parents and shifts in values. The efforts that can be made are to strengthen the role of parents as educators, parents as role models, parents as companions, parents as counselors and communicator.

## INTRODUCTION

The adolescent population is the largest of all age groups. In an ideal world, the large number of teenagers would be a demographic advantage, but in reality, teenagers face a variety of problems that affect their future. The TRIAD KRR/three reproductive health issues (Sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and Drugs) are the most significant problem. Regarding sexuality, adolescents are frequently exposed to risky sexual behavior, including premarital sex. This behavior can result in health issues for adolescents, such as unintended pregnancy, dropping out of school, abortion, teen marriage, and sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV/AIDS. (BKKBN. 2017). The prevalence of premarital sexual activity among adolescents in Indonesia continues to rise annually. IDHS (2017) reports that 7.8% of male adolescents and 1.5% of female adolescents have had premarital sex, 75.4% do not use contraception, and more than 60% are unaware of sexually transmitted infections. The experience of dating adolescents in Indonesia tends to be more daring and open. 75% of the adolescents holding hands are male, while 64% are

female. Hugging 33% men and 17% women. Kissing 50% men and 30% women. Touching/stimulating 22% of men and 5% of women. 8% male sexual relations and 2% female sexual relations. 12 % of unintended pregnancies were reported by women and 7 % by men whose partners were pregnant without their consent. 23% of women and 19% of men are aware of a friend who has had an abortion. (IDHS, 2017).

The high premarital sex behavior among adolescents is caused by a number of factors, including natural processes related to adolescent growth and development that result in increased sexual hormones and psychological changes, family factors, environmental factors, mass media factors, socio-economic, values and culture, religion, and government policies. Teenagers are able to view pornographic shows and action porn in the form of videos, films, and even porn sites due to the ease with which they can access the internet. (Pratama A, D Notobroto HB, 2018, Harnani Y, et al, 2018). Teens who are exposed to pornography through electronic media have a 3.06 percent chance of engaging in sexual activity (Nursal, 2017). Many parents refrain from providing their children with information about sex and reproductive health for fear that it will increase the prevalence of unsupervised sexual activity among adolescents. Parents also believe that there is no need to discuss sexual matters. The absence of open communication between parents and adolescents on sexual matters can exacerbate the emergence of sexual deviations.

In South Africa, Mpondo, Feziwe, et al. (2018) found that parent-child communication regarding sexual issues in rural communities is limited to a culture that is not well explained. The sexual health curriculum message at the school discourages pregnancy. In addition, it is replete with idioms and fails to adequately equip adolescents to make sexual decisions. All of this seems to allow for the possibility of receiving erroneous information from peers.

Diverse government programs have not produced satisfactory results, as evidenced by the high rate of unintended pregnancies in Indonesia (30% of adolescents experience unintended pregnancies, while the rate of abortions reaches 2.4 million per year). Family empowerment has the potential to contribute to the prevention of adolescents' premarital sexual behavior. This is assumed by maximizing the role of parents in altering the behavior of adolescents. Character education by families (motivating, exemplifying, habituating, teaching and enforcing important rules to do to prevent premarital sex behavior in adolescents, this research highlights the necessity for parents to provide sex education to adolescents. Another study by Fasihullisan M. and Martini (2016) identified a socialization model that empowers parents, schools, government, and the private sector to prevent adolescents' premarital sexual behavior. This research's complexity is still of a general nature and has not yet specifically addressed regional social and cultural conditions.

The Minangkabau people, who are deeply rooted in their kinship system and traditions, are always evolving. To obtain an appropriate intervention model, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study of the factors that cause premarital sex behavior in adolescents and how this behavior is manifested (dimensional dimensions of time, place, and person), which will then be used to construct the contents of the parental role model, (analysis is also required to determine the survival of adolescent sexual behavior). In addition, from the parents' perspective, information is extracted on how the family functions as the smallest unit of society (the family is expected to behave as society desires/social construction), which includes the division of roles/rights and responsibilities by conducting normative analysis (norms and patterns of relations) in order to construct tools of the family role model. On this basis, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth study of the causes and risk factors for premarital sex behavior among adolescents in Minangkabau, as well as the role of parents in preventing this behavior. In order to obtain a Model for Premarital Sexual Behavior Prevention in Minangkabau Adolescents in Padang City, it is necessary to conduct research.

## METHOD

This study is an exploratory qualitative investigation using in-depth interviews to determine the causes of PSP in adolescents and the role of parents in preventing PSP. From April to September 2021, the research was conducted with 10 to 19-year-old adolescents, parents, bundo kanduang and District PIK-R program holders.

## RESULT DAN DISCUSSION

### Characteristics of Respondents

No	Informant code	Status description	Age	Education	Number of informants
1	01 (a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j)	Teenagers (key informants)		SD-SMP	10
2	02 (a,b,c,d,e,F)	Parents of teenagers (key informants)	28-44	SMP-S2	6
3	03 (a,b,c,d)	Bundo kanduang ( supporting informants )	48-56	SMA	4
4	04 (a,b,c,d)	District PIK-R program holders	35-39	S1	4

### Factors Causing Premarital Sexual Behavior

The results of in-depth interviews (WM) and focus group discussions (FGDs) with key informants and supporters revealed several themes regarding the causes of premarital sexual behavior. The mass media's influence is the first theme. Mass media-related technological advances have both positive and negative aspects. Even in small towns, the era of globalization and information accessibility, such as the Internet, has made all forms of information extremely accessible. Easy access to information and the media encourages adolescents to access inappropriate content. Teenagers imitate what they see in the media and on television. There is an abundance of vulgar, uneducative, and sexually irresponsible information in the mass media. For instance, through observational learning, adolescents observe that sexual behavior in western films is entertaining and socially acceptable. The more exposure they have to hearing and observing sexual activity, the stronger the stimulation can be for sexual behavior. Here are some quotations from sources:

*"Karena pengaruh hape, internet. Karna, penasaran akhirnya cari-cari di internet, disitu (internet) ada video, foto-foto vulgar sehingga makin penasaran dan coba-coba"*(inf 01c)

*"Pengaruh nonton-nonton sinetron atau film-film barat iya juga, karna adegan yang ditayangkan tidak disensor. Jadi bikin terangsang sama hayalan sendiri, karna penasaran akhirnya ajak lawan jenis atau pacarnya untuk seks"*(inf 01b)

*"HP dan internet itu penyebab utama menurut saya. Sekarang ini kita tidak bisa lagi melarang anak-anak pakai hape, karena sekolah mereka online jadi semua tugas-tugasnya ada di hape. Hape jadi kebutuhan wajib bagi anak-anak. Di hape (internet) banyak sekali konten-konten pornografi. Anak-anak bisa melihat (mengakses) dengan mudah di belakang kita."*(Inf 03c)

*"Anak saya bisa seharian hanya main hape kalo saya tidak larang atau batasi, dia tidak akan berhenti, saya sita pun hapenya tidak bisa juga karena dia emang butuh untuk sekolahnya. Terkadang kalau saya ingat saya sempatkan untuk periksa hapenya tapi itu percuma juga, apa yang suka dia cari atau lihat di internet tadi pasti sudah di hapusnya."*(inf 02d)

*".... misalnya lagi main game trus nanti ada iklan, kadang iklannya gambar cewek seksi pakai bikini. Nah, itu kadang mempengaruhi nafsu untuk melakukan seks."*(inf 04c)

"Because of the influence of cellphones, the internet. Because I was curious, I finally searched the internet, there (the internet) there were videos, vulgar photos, so I was even more curious and tried it" (inf 01c)

"The effect of watching soap operas or western films is yes, because the scenes shown are not censored. So it makes you aroused with your own imagination, because you are curious, you end up asking the opposite sex or your girlfriend for sex" (inf 01b)

"HP and the internet are the main causes in my opinion. Now we can no longer prohibit children from using cellphones, because their school is online so all their assignments are on the cellphone. Cellphones are a mandatory requirement for children. On the cellphone (internet) there is a lot of pornographic content. Children can see (access) easily behind us."(Inf 03c)

"My child can just play his cellphone all day long if I don't ban him or limit him, he won't stop, I can't even confiscate his cellphone because he really needs it for school. Sometimes if I remember I take the time to check his cellphone but that's useless, what he likes to search for or see on the internet earlier must have been deleted."(inf 02d)

".... For example, if you are playing a game then there will be advertisements, sometimes the advertisements will show pictures of sexy girls wearing bikinis. Well, sometimes it affects the desire to have sex."(inf 04c)

The second theme is influence from peers. Peers play a crucial role in adolescents' development. The majority of adolescent life is spent outside the home with peers. Teens will tell stories and discuss relationships for hours. Several informants stated that they dated in order to be recognized in their friendship group and because they were curious to try the dating style their friends had described. Here are some quotations from sources:

- "suka mendengarkan cerita teman dekat, misalnya pacaran itu seru bisa ini itu, karena penasaran ingin mencoba membuktikan cerita temannya"*(inf 01a)  
*"kadang ada juga karna ejekkan teman, kalo kita gak pacaran berarti tidak laku atau cupu"*(inf 01f)  
*"karna melihat teman yang berperilaku yang tidak baik, membuat dia ingin mencoba. Keadaan rasa ingin tahu seperti bagaimana sih rasanya"*(inf 04a)  
*"...masalahnya saya pernah liat dari hp anak, teman-temannya mencomblangkannya."*(inf 02e)  
*"dicomblangkan oleh sahabat dekat dengan teman pacarnya, jadi bisa pergi double date bareng-bareng."*(inf 01d)

- "likes to listen to stories of close friends, for example, dating is fun, it can be this or that, because I'm curious to try to prove a friend's story" (inf 01a)  
 "Sometimes there are people who make fun of friends, if we don't date, it means we don't sell well or are stupid" (inf 01f)  
 "Because seeing friends who behaved badly, made him want to try. The state of curiosity is like how the heck does it feel"(inf 04a)  
 "...the problem is that I've seen it on a child's cell phone, his friends have matched him."(inf 02e)  
 "Betrothed by a close friend with his girlfriend's friend, so we can go on a double date together.."(inf 01d)

The third theme is the parental relationship. Parents are the first madrasah for their children, where a child can complain and seek refuge in order to feel safe while remaining close to his family. A child's development is facilitated by a sense of family security, which provides the foundation for acquiring the skills necessary for social success. Children's behavior is governed by their parents' guidance. Children will quickly imitate their parents' routines and behaviors. However, many parents today are so preoccupied with work that they neglect their responsibility to educate and supervise their children in social situations. Several informants reported that their busy parents caused them to feel lonely and bored at home, prompting them to seek enjoyment outside the home. Here are some quotations from sources:

- "... karna kurangnya kasih sayang keluarga, ada yang ayahnya beristri tiga, kurang kasih sayang ayah makanya dia nyari orang lain."*(inf 01e)  
*"faktor nggak ada teman curhat, nggak tawu mau curhat kesiapa, kalau curhat kekeluarga dibilang kamu kan sudah besar seharusnya bisa menyelesaikan masalah sendiri."*(inf 01h)  
*"mungkin kalau cerita masalah di sekolah dengan orang tua jarang di dengarkan, trus kadang dibanding-bandingkan juga dengan kakak atau adek. Sedangkan kalau dengan pacar di dengarkan"*(inf 01i)  
*"karena orang tua kebanyakan sibuk dengan pekerjaan, sehingga anak kurang perhatian, kesepian dan akhirnya mencari kesenangan di luar rumah, jadi lebih suka nongkrong-nongkrong di luar"*(inf 03a)  
*"terkadang seorang ayah saat kita mendidik anak gadisnya terlalu keras karna pulang malam, dia membelanya (anak). Jadi, itu yang buat anak berperilaku membangkang ke ibu ketika diingatkan untuk menajaga pergaulannya. Anak membangkang ni karna tau ada ayahnya yang akan bela."*(inf 02b).

- "... because of the lack of family affection, some of their fathers had three wives, their father's lack of love, that's why he looked for someone else."(inf 01e)  
 "The factor is that you don't have friends to confide in, you don't know who you want to confide in, if you confide in your family, you say you're already a big girl, you should be able to solve your own problems." (inf 01h)  
 "Maybe if you rarely listen to stories about problems at school with your parents, then sometimes they are compared to older siblings or younger siblings. Meanwhile, if you listen to it with your girlfriend" (inf 01i)  
 "Because most parents are busy with work, so children pay less attention, are lonely and end up looking for fun outside the home, so they prefer to hang out outside" (inf 03a)  
 "Sometimes a father, when we educate his daughter, is too harsh because he comes home at night, he defends her (child). So, that's what makes children behave in defiance to their mothers when they are reminded to take care of their relationships. This rebellious child knows that there is a father who will defend him." (inf 02b).

The fourth theme is a value shift. With the progression of time, shifts in societal values normalize actions that will result in premarital sexual behavior. A few years ago, things such as introducing friends of the opposite sex to their families, traveling with non-muhrim, and kissing in public were taboo. However, the current generation has accepted these practices. Here are some quotations from sources:

*"Pacaran mode anak-anak zaman sekarang hampir sama kayak suami istri berpelukan di depan orang banyak, berciuman di depan orang, zaman dahulu orang malu melakukan itu bahkan untuk ngomong berdua saja malu"*(inf 02)

*"Faktor lingkungan, kayak orang-orang pacaran merupakan hal yang wajar di lingkungan tersebut, bahkan keluarganya menanyakan, mana pacarnya?"*(inf 04b)

*"Saya pernah mendengar ada orangtua yang menyuruh anaknya untuk bawa pacar kerumah, dan nanti kedua orangtua juga berteman."*(inf 01g)

*"Dahulu pacaran tetap dirumah dan itupun dalam pengawasan orangtua. Tapi, kalau anak sekarang lebih bebas sehingga banyak anak sekolah yang sudah hamil diluar nikah"*(inf 04b)

*"Orang tua zaman sekarang, selalu marah-marah sampai mengusir jika anak-anak main di masjid. Harusnya jika anak-anak mengganggu cukup ditegur diberi nasehat, tidak perlu sampai mengusir. Kalau anak-anak main di masjid kita masih bisa mengawasi dan membuat anak-anak terbiasa ke masjid. Kalau anak-anak malas ke masjid hingga mencari tempat bermain yang jauh, kita tidak bisa mengontrolnya. Ini salah satu penyebab terjadinya pergaulan bebas"*(inf 03d)

*"Akhir-akhir ini kejadian hamil luar nikah semakin sering terjadi. Apalagi sekarang sekolah masih online, walaupun ada tatap muka juga tidak setiap hari. Semakin tinggi angka kehamilan luar nikah takutnya mereka menaggap hal ini biasa."*(inf 04 d)

*"Untuk wanita saya lihat sudah banyak yang berperilaku menyimpang dari adat. Dahulu wanita itu tidak boleh berjalan atau berpergian sendiri atau dengan lawan jenis yang bukan muhrim, harus ada yang menemani. Para wanita pun dijaga dalam berpakaian, tidak boleh ketat, sempit dan mengundang nafsu laki-laki. Berboncengan saja harus duduk samping, tidak boleh mengangkang. Nah, karna wanita sekarang sudah banyak yang bertingkah laku tidak sesuai adat lagi makanya banyak kejadian perilaku seksual pranikah ini. Misal, saya pernah melihat anak perempuan remaja berani duduk (nongkrong) diantara teman laki-lakinya, tidak ada rasa malu lagi pada anak itu ketika menjadi satu-satunya perempuan diantara teman kelompok mainnya. Mereka pulang pergi ke sekolah dijemput atau diantara pacarnya. Mereka yang bertingkah laku begini ynag menjerumuskan mereka ke pergaulan bebas."*(inf 03)

"Dating the fashion of today's children is almost the same as a husband and wife hugging in front of many people, kissing in front of other people, in the past people were ashamed to do that even to talk alone together." (inf 02)

"Environmental factors, such as people dating is a normal thing in that environment, even his family asks where is his girlfriend?"(inf 04b)

"I've heard of parents ordering their children to bring their girlfriends home, and later the two parents will also be friends."(inf 01g)

"In the past, dating was still at home and even then under the supervision of parents. However, today's children are more free so that many school children are already pregnant out of wedlock "(inf 04b)

"Parents nowadays are always angry and kick them out when their children play in the mosque. If children are bothering them, they should just be reprimanded and given advice, there's no need to kick them out. If the children play in the mosque, we can still supervise them and get them used to going to the mosque. If children are lazy to go to the mosque and look for a place to play far away, we cannot control it. This is one of the causes of promiscuity" (inf 03d)

"Recently, the incidence of pregnancy out of wedlock has become more frequent. Especially now that schools are still online, even if there are face-to-face meetings also not every day. The higher the number of pregnancies out of wedlock, they are afraid they will think this is normal."(inf 04 d)

"As for women, I see that there are many who behave in ways that deviate from tradition. In the past, women were not allowed to walk or travel alone or with the opposite sex who were not muhrim, they had to have someone accompany them. The women are also guarded in dress, should not be tight, narrow and invite the lust of men. You just have to sit sideways, you can't straddle. So, because many women now behave not according to custom anymore, that's why there are so many incidents of this premarital sexual behavior. For example, I have seen teenage girls dare to sit (hang out) among their male friends, there is no longer any shame in that child when they are the only girl among their playgroup friends. They go to school and are picked up or driven by their girlfriends. Those who behave like this are what plunge them into promiscuity." (inf 03)

**Triangulation of the Causes of Premarital Sexual Behavior in Minangkabau Adolescents**

Sub subject	Informant Code	Informant's answer (thematic)	Conclusion
Factors influencing premarital sexual behavior	01 a	Peers	Sexual behavior premarital is influenced by 4 factors, namely: 1. Mass media 2. Peers 3. Relations with parents 4. Shift in values
	01 b	Mass media	
	01 c	Mass media	
	01 d	Companions of the same age	
	01 e	Relationship with parents	<b>Mass media</b> 1. Imitation of television viewing and smartphones 2. Duration of exposure increases addiction to watch 3. The more often exposed the greater the desire to try sex behavior premarital
	01 f	Companions of the same age	<b>Friends of the same age</b> 1. Tell stories and discuss with friends up to hours 2. The desire to date because you want to acknowledged by the group. 3. Curiosity to try dating style friends tell
	01 g	Value shift	
	01 h	Companions of the same age	
	01 i	Relationship with parents	<b>Relationship with Parents</b> 1. A sense of security in family 2. Habits and behavior parent 3. Abandonment and lack of attention from parents 4. Parents too busy
	01 j	Relationship with parents	
	02 a	Value shift	
	02 b	Relationship with parents	
	02 c	Value shift	<b>Value shift</b> 1. Courtship p usual 2. Less shame 3. Riding a motorcycle with the opposite sex, kissing on in public 4. Outside pregnancy get married normally
	02 d	Mass media	
	02 e	Peers	
	02 f	Mass media	
	03 a	Value shift	Shift in values + relationship with parents
	03 b	Shift in values + relationship with parents	
	03 c	Shift in values + relationship with parents	
	03 d	Value shift	
	04 a	Peers + relationship with parents	Value shift
	04 b	Mass media + value shift	
	04 c	Mass media + relationship with parents	
	04 d	Value shift	

## The role of parents

In the past, the obligation to guide children was not the role of parents in Minangkabau custom. The obligation to guide children is delegated to mamak (uncle). Along with the times, there are no longer grouped tribes living in the same area and each nuclear family has its own house. So that the obligation to guide children is one of the roles of parents in the nuclear family. This was sparked by one informant, the following is the quote:

*“dulu dalam adat minangkabau seluruh anak kemenakan diasuh oleh mamaknya (paman), keputusan tertinggi suatu keluarga berada di tangan mamak, termasuk itu juga dalam pergaulan kemenakannya dalam memilih jodoh. Jika seorang kemenakan, melakukan perbuatan tercela maka mamaklah yang paling malu. Tapi sekarang tidak lagi. Setiap keluarga sudah punya rumah masing-masing dan keluarga besar pun tinggalnya sudah pisah-pisah. Sejak inilah peran kedua orang tua terutama ayah semakin menguat, yang dahulunya seorang ayah hanya sebagai tamu dalam keluarga besar sekarang dalam keluarga inti ayah adalah kepala keluarga. Keputusan berada di tangan ayah dan seluruh aturan-aturan dalam rumah tangga dicetuskan oleh seorang ayah” (inf 03)*

"In the past, in Minangkabau custom, all nephews' children were cared for by their mother (uncle). The highest decision for a family was in the hands of the mother, including that in her nephew's association in choosing a mate. If a nephew commits a disgraceful act, it is the mother who is most ashamed. But not anymore. Each family already has their own house and the extended family lives separately. Since then, the role of both parents, especially the father, has strengthened. Previously, a father was only a guest in the extended family, now in the nuclear family, the father is the head of the family. The decision is in the hands of the father and all household rules are initiated by a father" (inf 03)

Several informants said that the role of mother and father in a family is equally important. The father is the rule maker and the mother is the "policeman" or oversees the running of the rules. Rules are made based on religion and custom, "adat basyandi syarak, syarak basyandi Kitabullah". The following are the results of interviews and FGDs conducted by researchers, quotes from several informants:

*“Peran orang tua laki-laki sama dengan orangtua perempuan, Kedua orangtua harus membina anaknya, tiang sebenarnya laki-laki sebagai kepala rumah tangga.” (inf 02b)*

*“Ayah ibu sebagai penengah yang menuntun anak itu sendiri menuju agama seperti sholat.” (inf 03d)*

*“Ayah dan ibu bekerja sama untuk kebaikan anaknya. Orang tua bukan untuk ditakuti, tapi menjadi sahabat, tempat curhat anak, bukan dengan teman, orangtua yang harus pertama tahu apalagi ibu.” (inf 01h)*

*“Ibu sebagai polisi dirumah yang lebih cenderung mengontrol. Ayah bisa dikatan sebagai hakim yang lebih cenderung membuat aturan. Ayah dan ibu bekerja sama untuk membimbing anaknya.” (inf 04)*

*“Peran ayah yang dilakukan ayah sama dengan ibu tapi kalau ayah ketika anak belum pulang langsung mencari, membuat aturan penggunaan hp, mengingatkan, ayah lebih keaturan, lebih ada sangsi yang ditakuti” (inf 02f)*

*“Ayah lebih bisa menegaskan kepada anak atau bisa membuat aturan, karna menurut saya harus ada orang yang harus ditakuti oleh anak didalam rumah tangga sehingga dia bisa merasa takut untu berbuat, aturan ketegasan dari ayah. Ibu perantara dari anak dan mengasih aturan ayah.” (inf 03)*

"The role of male parents is the same as that of female parents. Both parents must raise their children. In fact, the man is the head of the household." (inf 02b)

"Father and mother as intermediaries who guide the child himself towards religion such as prayer." (inf 03d)

"Fathers and mothers work together for the good of their children. Parents are not to be feared, but to be friends, a place for children to vent, not with friends, parents must be the first to know especially mothers." (inf 01h)

"Mother as a police officer at home tends to control things more. Fathers can be said to be judges who are more inclined to make rules. Father and mother work together to guide their children." (inf 04)

"The father's role is the same as that of the mother, but if the father, when the child has not come home, immediately looks for it, makes rules for using the cell phone, reminds him, the father is more regulated, there are more fearful sanctions" (inf 02f)

"Fathers are more able to emphasize to children or be able to make rules, because in my opinion there must be someone in the household that children should be afraid of so that they can feel afraid to do something, strict rules from fathers. The mother intercedes for the child and gives the father's rule." (inf 03)

Based on the results of interviews and FGDs conducted by researchers with informants, it was concluded that the role of parents is expected to prevent a child from having premarital sexual behavior, namely:

## Parents as educators

Both parents are tasked with educating their children. Parents are the first madrasah for a child. Parents provide the first education for their children. Religion and tradition determine the role of both parents in the education of their children in Minangkabau. Adat basandi syarak, syarak basandi Kitabullah. Children who comprehend religion will refrain from disgraceful conduct. Sadly, some parents today are so occupied with work outside the home that they neglect their responsibility to educate and supervise their children. The following are excerpts from various sources, specifically:

*"anak-anak berada dalam pengawasan orangtua cuman ada orangtua yang pergi pagi dan pulang malam, ada yang orangtua sibuk dan tidak ada kepikiran anak, anak bakato anak lo." (inf 03b)*

*"selain mendidik anak, ayah berperan mencari nafkah di luar rumah untuk keluarga. Walaupun begitu seorang ayah harusnya tetaplah peduli dengan perkembangan anaknya. Jika tidak bisa memberi waktu di siang hari, maka ajaklah anak berbincang di malam hari. Atau seorang ayah juga bisa menanyakan perkembangan anaknya kepada ibu." (inf 02c)*

*"Kalau untuk aturan akan tercipta sendiri, kalau anak sudah punya tuntunan agama, sudah sekolah agama, sudah tentu dengan ibadah dan al-qur'an. Otomatis anak sudah tertuntun seperti menghormati orangtua, keluarga ibu keluarga ayah, dan guru. Jadi anak kalau sudah punya tuntunan agama sudah tidak berat pekerjaan orangtua." (inf 02a)*

*"Kalau menurut saya dipandang secara luas untuk anak umur-umur 10-14 masa-masa mau SMP sebaiknya anak dimasukan ke pesantren masalahnya apapun kehidupan kita agama adalah bentengnya, kalau dipesantren pemisahan antara perempuan dan laki-laki adalah poin pertama. Kalau sudah sama-sama dengan laki-laki otomatis anak tersebut tidak terlalu kepikiran perempuan, banyak keunggulan dipesantren walaupun anak jauh dari kita." (inf 02f)*

*"orang tua harus memeberikan pendidikan seks sedini mungkin. Dimulai dengan menjelaskan nama yang benar alat-alat reproduksi anak, jangan diganti-ganti. Saat sekarang hampir semua anak sekolah usia remaja memiliki hape, karena efek sekolah online. Saat diiberikan hape orang tua harus benar-benar menjelaskan hal-hal baik buruk dari hape, termasuk pornografi yang sangat mudah di akses saat sekarang ini. Menjelaskan juga, ketika anak candu mengakses pornografi akan berdampak pada keinginan berperilaku seksual yang mana akhirnya bisa mengakibatkan hamil di luar nikah" (inf 04a)*

*"beberapa anak terkadang akan jujur kepada orang tuanya ketika dia menyukai atau disukai lawan jenis. Nah, disini lah peran orang tua untuk mendidik anak-anaknya, menjelaskan dampak buruk daripada pacaran yang akan berefek seperti hamil di luar nikah." (inf 04d)*

*"saya mendidik anak dengan cara, missal kalau anak saya sudah datang mens saya akan memberitahu bahwa dia sudah besar, hati-hati samo laki-laki artinya sudah ada pendidikan seks dini. Pendidikan seks itu merupakan peran dari ibu. Kalau untuk anak laki-laki saya juga memberitahu tentang pendidikan seks dini dan nanti bapaknya juga membantu menambah-nambahkan." (inf 02b)*

"Children are under the supervision of their parents, but there are parents who go in the morning and come home at night, there are parents who are busy and don't think about their children, your children are talented." (info 03b)

"Apart from educating children, fathers play a role in earning a living outside the home for the family. Even so, a father should still care about the development of his child. If you can't give time during the day, then invite your child to talk at night. Or a father can also ask the mother about the progress of their child." (inf 02c)

"As for rules, they will create themselves, if children already have religious guidance, have gone to religious schools, of course with worship and the Koran. Automatically children are guided to respect their parents, mother's family, father's family, and teachers. Being a child, if you already have religious guidance, it's not a hard job for your parents." (inf 02a)

"In my opinion, it is widely seen that for children aged 10-14, when they are going to junior high school, it is better for children to be sent to Islamic boarding schools. The problem is that whatever our life, religion is the stronghold. In Islamic boarding schools, the separation between girls and boys is the first point. If you are with men, automatically the child doesn't think too much about women. There are many advantages to Islamic boarding schools, even though the children are far from us." (inf 02f)

"Parents should provide sex education as early as possible. Starting with explaining the correct names of the child's reproductive organs, don't change them. Currently, almost all teenage school children have cellphones, because of the online school effect. When given a cellphone, parents must really explain the good and bad things about cellphones, including pornography, which is very easy to access nowadays. Also explaining, when an opium child accesses pornography it will have an impact on the desire to behave sexually which can eventually result in getting pregnant out of wedlock" (inf 04a)

"Some children will sometimes be honest with their parents when they like or are liked by the opposite sex. Well, here is the role of parents to educate their children, explaining the bad effects of dating which will have effects such as getting pregnant out of wedlock." (inf 04d)

"I educate my children in a way, for example if my child comes for menstruation I will tell him that he is big, be careful with men, it means there is already early sex education. Sex education is the role of the mother. As for boys, I also tell them about early sex education and later the father will also help add it." (inf 02b)

Parents must provide religious education for their children, maintain personal hygiene/teach them about tharah, cover their private parts, protect their eyes, keep them from being alone with the opposite sex, not overdo it, make the mother the primary educator in the family, how to educate children without judging, without frightening, but educating children in a friendly manner and language adapted to today's children and explaining the dangers of pornography and the consequences of premarital sex.

### Parents as role models

According to the results of the interviews, guiding a child places a greater burden on the mother. Fathers spend less time with their children than mothers. Mother is regarded as the first educator of a child and a behavioral role model for the child. Before a mother can serve as a role model for her child, she must first obtain an education. In the meantime, a father's role as a role model requires him to spend time with his children, so that they can observe an adult male figure that they will use as a partner criterion for girls and as a role model for boys. The following is a quotation from a source:

*"peran ibu dan ayah sama, hanya saja mungkin ada peran seorang ibu yang kelihatan lebih tampak daripada peran seorang ayah. Ibu lah yang memiliki waktu paling banyak dengan anak." (inf 02e)*

*"Kalau untuk peran ibu lebih berat peranya dari pada ayah karna sejak anak menyusu dengan ibu dari bayi, ibu sudah menanamkan hubungan kedekatan," (inf 02d)*

*"Peran yang paling besar ibu. Dan ibu juga harus pintar, mempunyai pengetahuan, harus bisa menganalisa sudut pandang anak dengan bahasa tubuh anak dan bisa mengasah insting terhadap anak. Ibu juga harus mengetahui tentang remaja seperti contoh ciri anak-anak memakai ganja." (inf 03c)*

*"...pukek jalonyo t bana yang alah susuik dan itu yang harus kita benahi dan harus diterjunkan ke wadah bundo kanduang, kalau bisa dikembalikan ke hakikatnya sebagai ibu, apa sebenarnya seorang ibu, apa kerja seorang ibu, nah itu yang harus dikembalikan makanya saya maunya bundo kanduang semuanya ikut (majelis), jadi tahu sebenarnya kerja seorang ibu baik dirumah tangga maupun diluar. Kalau ibu sekarang tidak tau rumah tangganya bagaimana anaknya entah sekolah atau tidak, entah makan atau tidak hasilnya harmonis rumah tangga tidak ada lagi. Saya harapkan ibu-ibu mengikuti majelis taklim dengan bundo kandung, sesuai adat basandi syarak, syarak basandi kitabullah adanya bundo kanduang bapajak ka agamo apapun yang tertuang dalam al- quran hadits itulah di perbuah oleh orangtua terdahulu." (inf 03)*

*"Baik anak-laki-laki maupun perempuan sosok yang menjadi panutan adalah sosok figur ibu. Figur yang pertama ditiru anak adalah ibu. Anak perempuan kalau melihat ibu tidak menutup aurat bisa-bisa anak meniru, ibu sebagai role model untuk anak-anaknya." (inf 02e)*

*"orang tua harus memberikan contoh yang baik kepada anaknya, saat ini saya lihat jika ibu atau bapaknya tidak sanggup memberikan contoh yang baik atau rasa aman bagi anak, anak cenderung mencari sosok di luar rumah. Sosok yang dicari akan dijadikan anak sebagai panutan." (inf 04c)*

*"bagi anak laki-laki harusnya sosok yang dijadikan role model adalah ayahnya. Makanya, penting juga seorang ayah meluangkan waktunya untuk anak-anaknya. Jika anak perempuan cenderung mencari sosok kekasih dengan criteria seperti ayahnya." (inf 03c)*

"The roles of mothers and fathers are the same, it's just that there may be a mother's role that looks more visible than that of a father. Mothers are the ones who have the most time with children." (inf 02e)

"As for the role of the mother, the role is heavier than that of the father because since the child is suckling the mother from the baby, the mother has instilled a close relationship," (inf 02d)

"The biggest role is mother. And mothers must also be smart, have knowledge, must be able to analyze the child's point of view with the child's body language and be able to hone instincts towards children. Mothers also have to know about teenagers, for example, the characteristics of children using marijuana." (inf 03c)

*"...pukek jalonyo t bana is the one who is being suckled and that is what we have to fix and have to put it in the bundo kanduang container, if it can be returned to its essence as a mother, what is a mother really, what does a mother do, now that's what has to be returned so I want bundo the households all participate (assembly), so they know the real work of a mother both at home and outside. If a mother now doesn't know how her household works, whether her child goes to school or not, whether she eats or not, the result of a harmonious household is no longer there. I hope that mothers attend the taklim assembly with their biological mother, according to the custom of basandi syarak, syarak basandi Kitabullah, there is a motherhood bapajak ka religion, whatever is stated in the Koran hadith, it was made by the previous parents." (inf 03)*

*"Both boys and girls who are role models are mother figures. The first figure imitated by children is the mother. If a daughter sees that the mother does not cover her genitals, the child will imitate her, the mother is a role model for her children." (inf 02e)*

"Parents must set a good example for their children, now I see that if the mother or father is unable to set a good example or feel safe for the child, the child tends to look for someone outside the home. The figure you are looking for will be made a child as a role model."(inf 04c)

"For boys, the role model should be their father. Therefore, it is also important for a father to spend time for his children. If girls tend to look for a lover with criteria like their father." (inf 03c)

Fathers are expected to be the main role models and role models in the home, a father has authority and is a person respected by children. Teenagers need a mother's gentle attitude and affection. Fathers have special free time with children. Mothers must have sufficient knowledge and education, mothers have analytical skills, and mothers must set an example in behaving and acting

### Parents as a companion

According to interviews with informants, the role of parents as companions for children in preventing premarital sexual behavior has been determined. Both parents accompany their children when they associate, although they do not choose with whom the children associate. However, parents are sufficient to supervise and provide accurate information when children associate. Parents are expected to be their children's friends. Parents are expected to assist their children in comprehending sexual education. The following is a quotation from a source:

*"Zaman sekarang ayah kalau punya anak perempuan atau laki-laki harus waspada dengan siapa anaknya berteman, kalau main internet apa yang dia buka, karna masih dalam pengawasan orangtua."(inf 02c)*

*"Peran ayah carikan teman yang memang udah baik untuk dia, dan kalau temannya selalu ada buat anaknya jangan dilarang bisa jadi teman satu-satunya, seorang ayah juga harus meluwigkan waktu dirumah kadang kalau pulang kerja bawa makanan jangan hanya marah-marah aja."(inf 01d)*

*"harusnya kedua orang tua lah yang menjadi tempat anak bersandar. Ketika seorang anak bermasalah harusnya yang mereka cari pertama kali orang tuanya bukanlah pacarnya atau teman-temannya"(inf 03d)*

*"Orangtua bukan untuk ditakuti, tapi menjadi sahabat, tempat curhat anak, bukan dengan teman, orangtua yang harus pertama tahu apalagi ibu."(inf 04b)*

*"Kalaupun anak sering main-main nanti saya dulu yang langsung menegur anak karna kalau ayah yang menegur membuat anak lansung down, tapi kalau saya (ibu) yang menegur anak masih bisa menerima. Peran ayah kalau mengingatkan anak ada, tapi peran yang lebih utama dari saya (ibu). Menurut saya peran seorang ayah itu harusnya ada seperti selalu mengingatkan anak atau perannya hapir sama dengan ibu"(inf 02f)*

"Nowadays, if a father has a daughter or a son, he must be aware of who his child is friends with, what internet access he opens, because he is still under the supervision of his parents."(inf 02c)

"Father's role is to find a friend who is already good for him, and if his friend is always there for his child, don't be banned from being his only friend, a father also has to spend time at home, sometimes when he comes home from work, bring food, don't just get angry."( info 01d)

"It should be both parents who are the children's place to lean on. When a child has a problem, the first thing they should look for is their parents, not their boyfriend or friends" (inf 03d)

"Parents are not to be feared, but to be friends, a place for children to vent, not with friends, parents must be the first to know especially mothers."(inf 04b)

"Even if the child often plays around, I will be the first to directly reprimand the child because if the father reprimands the child immediately gets down, but if I (the mother) reprimand the child, I can still accept it. The role of the father when reminding the child is there, but the role is more important than mine (mother). In my opinion, the role of a father should exist, such as always reminding children or his role is almost the same as that of a mother" (inf 02f)

Aspects of the role of parents as companions, including parents assisting their children in making friends, not choosing the child's friends for them, and expressing their views on good and bad friends for children. Parents should become friends with their children, know who their children's friends are, and ensure that their children have a positive social environment.

### Parents as counsellors

Some informants expect the role of parents as counselors when they have problems. They want parents to listen and provide solutions to the problems they face. The following is a quote from an informant:

*“kalau curhat kekeluarga dibilang kamu kan sudah besar seharusnya bisa menyelesaikan masalah sendiri, ayah harus kasih perhatian.”(inf 01e)*

*“Harus bisa dekat dengan anak sehingga anak lebih terbuka dengan ibu dan mau bercerita dengan ibu terhadap masalah yang dialaminya. Ibu harusnya bisa memberi solusi untuk masalah yang dihadapi anak.” (inf 02c)*

"If you confide in your family, you say that you are already big, you should be able to solve problems yourself, father must pay attention."(inf 01e)

“You have to be close to the child so that the child is more open to the mother and wants to talk to the mother about the problems they are experiencing. Mothers should be able to provide solutions to problems faced by children. (inf 02c)

Aspects of the role of parents as counselors include establishing good communication with children, locating and assisting children in locating solutions to their problems, being a good listener to children, fathers providing a sense of security and protection for children, and mothers providing warmth and comfort for children. In the meantime, aspects of the role of parents as communicators include using simple and easy-to-understand language, training children to be open, not revealing children's secrets, not embarrassing children, fathers establishing rules for children and discussing them with children, and mothers supervising the application of rules.

### Parents as communicators

Multiple sources indicated that communication with parents is crucial for children. In addition to being required on a daily basis, communication is necessary for providing sexual education, which has been done since the beginning of elementary school. Sexual education is imparted through communication, imparting sexual information ranging from simple matters, such as determining the boundaries of permissible touching, to prohibiting children from dating by describing the negative outcomes of dating. The following is a quotation from a source:

*“peran ibu selalu bertanya ketika anak meminta izin (kemana, mengapa, sama siapa), apabila anak belum pulang selalu tanya, mejalan komunikasi, ibu juga berperan memberikan informasi tentang seks pranikah.”(inf 03c)*

*“anak juga harus bisa terbuka dengan orangtua, karna seks pranikah bukan hanya sekedar hubungan fisik dengan melihat di internet orang yang bergoyang-goyang, bisa menuju yang tidak baik. Jadi apa tontonan anak harus menjadi kontrol orangtua. Cara melatih anak terbuka dengan saling komunikasi anatara anak dan ayah, selalu diskusi, apa kendala, tujuan, selalu memuji anak”(inf 02 d)*

*“orang tua harus pandai membuat anak terbuka, mau menceritakan masalahnya, jangan pernah meremehkan masalah anak apalagi menanggapi sebagai bahan lelucon, hal ini akan membuat anak merasa malu dan tidak nyaman untuk bercerita” (inf 04a)*

*“Komunikasi dengan anak tentang yang paling penting penanaman norma agama, kalau dari segi agama tentang tindakan itu termasuk hal yang haram atau tidak, aurat tidak boleh nampak oleh orang lain.”(inf 03d)*

*“Strategi ibu memberikan informasi tentang pergaulan bebas seperti memberitahu tidak boleh berbuat yang dilarang (seks bebas) akibatnya dapat terjadi kehamilan dan bisa mengganggu pendidikan, memberitahu kepada anak harus selalu menutup aurat”(inf 04b)*

*“menjelaskan ada bagian tertentu di anak perempuan yang tidak boleh dipegang orang lain kecuali ibu, tidak boleh pergi sama laki-laki tidak baik, tidak boleh memegang-megang badan, kalau sudah haid harus bisa dijaga pergaulan jangan sampai hamil, dan itu sudah mulai diinfokan kepada anak umur 10 tahun menjelang haid, kalau larangan memegang tubuh sudah bisa dikatakan keanak semenjak anak umur 7 tahun.”(inf 02c)*

*“Kalau pendidikan seksual biasanya saya memberikan contoh dari kejadian nyata terjadi dampak buruk, akibatnya.”(inf 02f)*

*“Batasan untuk anak yang pacaran tergantung didikan, kalau saya dirumah selalu bilang ke anak kalau sama orang lain tidak boleh pegang semua badan kecuali salaman, jadi saya sudah wanti-wanti dari rumah. Dan yang boleh pegang-pegang cuman ibu doang ayah pun tidak boleh.”(inf 02e)*

*“Menurut saya anak harus selalu diwanti-wanti dengan mengingatkan berdasarkan contoh nyata seperti akibat yang didapatkan kalau hamil diluar nikah, akibat dari berpakaian sexy”(inf 02a)*

"berdua-dua, kalau saya sudah memisahkan anak ketika tidur dengan saudara laki-lakinya. Kalau anak perempuan yang sudah besar tidak boleh peluk sama papa dan abang." (inf 02c)

"The role of the mother is always to ask when the child asks for permission (where, why, with whom), if the child has not returned home, she always asks, through communication, the mother also has a role in providing information about premarital sex." (inf 03c)

"Children also have to be open with their parents, because premarital sex is not just a physical relationship by seeing people rocking on the internet, it can lead to something bad. So what children watch must be controlled by parents. How to train children to be open with mutual communication between children and fathers, always discussing, what are the constraints, goals, always praising children" (inf 02 d)

"Parents must be good at making children open up, willing to tell their problems, never underestimate children's problems, let alone respond to jokes, this will make children feel embarrassed and uncomfortable to tell stories" (inf 04a)

"Communication with children about the most important thing is to inculcate religious norms, if from a religious point of view the action is considered something that is unlawful or not, other people's genitals may not be visible." (inf 03d)

"The mother's strategy provides information about promiscuity such as telling her not to do something that is prohibited (free sex) as a result of which pregnancy can occur and can interfere with education, telling children that they must always cover their genitals" (inf 04b)

"Explaining that there are certain parts of a girl's body that cannot be touched by other people except the mother, not being able to go with men is not good, not being able to touch the body, when you have your period you have to be able to take care of the association so you don't get pregnant, and this has started to be informed to children aged 10 years before menstruation, if the prohibition on touching the body can be said to be childish since the child is 7 years old." (inf 02c)

"When it comes to sexual education, I usually give examples from real incidents that have bad impacts and consequences." (inf 02f)

"The limit for dating children depends on upbringing, when I'm at home I always tell my children that with other people you can't hold the whole body except shaking hands, so I've warned them from home. And only mothers are allowed to touch them, not even fathers." (inf 02e)

"In my opinion, children should always be warned by reminding them based on real examples, such as the consequences of getting pregnant out of wedlock, the consequences of dressing sexy" (inf 02a)

"Both of us, if I have separated the child when he sleeps with his brother. If the daughter is already big, she can't hug her father and brother." (inf 02c)

A lack of trust between parents and children can hinder the parenting process, as can parents' limited availability due to outside employment. Parents who are committed to carrying out their role as fathers who provide rules and mothers who help supervise the implementation of mutually agreed-upon rules, parents who work together in educating children, and parents who are aware that this role is essential in the process of child development are factors that can encourage the process of the role of parents.

## CONCLUSION

Pada penelitian ini diketahui faktor penyebab *Unmeet Need KB* adalah Pengetahuan ibu dan keluarga, sikap ibu dan keluarga, akses informasi, agama dan dukungan suami. Untuk itu upaya pencegahan yang dapat dilakukan adalah dengan pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui langkah-langkah penyadaran, pengkapisitasan dan pendayaan dapat dilakukan untuk membuat program mencegahan kejadian *unmet need KB*.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

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