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**THE PARENT PERCEPTION OF EARLY SEX EDUCATION IN CHILDREN AT
SIMATAHARI VILLAGE, THE SUB DISTRICT OF KOTAPINANG, THE
DISTRICT OF LABUHANBATU SELATAN**

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Abstract. *Sex education is one of the most effective ways to be done in the current generation and parents have a very important role as a place to exchange information with children, especially related to child sexual problems. This research is descriptive with quantitative research with cross-sectional design. The population is parents (father and mother) who have male and female adolescents in Simatahari Village, Kotapinang District, South Labuhanbatu Regency, as many as 55 respondents as respondents. Data analysis in this study only describes the frequency distribution of father and mother characteristics, father's perception and mother's perception of sex education for youth. The results of this study indicate that the majority of parents both father and mother who have adolescents have ages 41-50 years, have education in the junior high school graduation category. the majority of fathers have perceptions of sexual education in the category of negative perceptions of sexual education and the majority of mothers have perceptions of sexual education in the category of negative perceptions of sexual education. It is suggested to fathers and mothers to provide early sex education to their young men and women so that teenagers can avoid the risk of deviant sexual behavior and sexual violence. To parents both fathers and mothers should learn more about sex education in the Islamic view so that fathers and mothers understand better in providing information to their children about early sex education.*

Keywords: Perception, Parents, Sex Education, Youth

INTRODUCTION

The main target of planting sex education is directed at children and adolescents in accordance with the development of age. At present there are many phenomena of cases of sex crimes which are dominated by underage people where minors and adolescents are victims of sexual abuse, rape and victims of free sex that cause unwanted pregnancies in children and adolescents. Many things can cause children and adolescents at risk of sexuality deviation or free sex as a way of escape from various problems and lack of children's ability to control themselves from their emotions because of their ignorance of the sexual behavior they do or sexual behavior.

Information obtained by a teenager about sexual problems in early sex education will provide many benefits for adolescents who are experiencing deviant behavioral changes that occur in adolescents today, adolescents experience obstacles in obtaining correct information from their families about sexual problems because of education sex is considered taboo and vulgar to be discussed in the family. Openness between parents and children in sharing information, especially in discussing sexuality, should be maximized to avoid sexual activity too early before reaching adulthood.

Parents need to provide direct understanding and understanding of sex education. A teenager will feel less attention and less information about sex that teenagers should get. As a result of this problem, teenagers will tend to seek information from various things beyond parental control about sexual problems. In addition to the role of parents, in this case the institution or agency authorized to educate their students must also instill the importance of goals in the application of sex education in accordance with the stages of age development.

Lack of understanding of sexual behavior in adolescence is very detrimental to adolescents themselves including their families, because at this time adolescents experience important developments, namely cognitive, emotional, social and sexual. This development takes place starting around 12-20 years. This lack of understanding is due to several factors, including: customs, culture, religion and lack of information from the right sources. this lack of understanding will lead to a variety of impacts that are very detrimental to the youth group and their families. it was reported that 80% of men and 70% of women had sex during puberty and 20% of them had four or more partners. there were about 53% of women aged 15-19 years having sex during adolescence, while the number of men who had sexual relations was twice that of women (Soetjningsih,

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2004). So far, parents consider sexual education a taboo thing, besides that parents assume that teens who know more information about sex will increase their curiosity and courage to practice it. Parents are reluctant to talk about sexual education because they do not know how to deliver sex education.

Based on observations made in Simatahari Village, the incidence of pregnancy outside marriage is very high in adolescents, this is inseparable from the increasingly free association of adolescents and the lack of knowledge of adolescents about sex education for themselves which makes them easily engage in free sex. Based on the author's observations while conducting a preliminary survey, it was also found that as many as 5 out of 10 parents who have teenagers did not provide sex education to their teenagers, this is inseparable from parents who think that sexuality is natural and taboo, and lack of information about education sex. Based on the results of the survey, there are still many parents who do not care about sex education for teenagers.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Parents play an important role in educating their children. A child sees his father as the highest of his prestige or prestige. The activity of a father on his day-to-day work is very influential on his children, especially the child who has been rather large. However, in some families we can still see the educational mistakes that are caused by the actions of a father.¹ Because of the busy work of earning a living, the father has no time to get along with his children. Sex education in Islam has an outline aimed at instilling morality or sexual behavior that God blesses. Discussing law and sex ethics in a straightforward and clear manner is a worship, because it includes tafaquh fiddin. This will not have a negative impact, as long as it is taken seriously, proportionately, wisely, scientifically, ethically, and full of maturity, so that it can eliminate obscurity, myths, and misunderstandings about sexual problems.²

Education is one of the efforts to develop personality and abilities inside and outside the school that last a lifetime where one's education will also have an impact with the pattern of certification in living life and deciding a problem in his life. Education

¹ Nasih (2006). *Ada apa dengan seks*. Jakarta: Gema Insani, pp 105

² Andika, A. (2010). *Dari Mana Aku Lahir? Cara Cerdas Mendidik Anak Tentang Seks*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Grhatama Dianawati, pp 54

greatly influences a person's learning process and the decision to accept or reject new information or knowledge, if the higher one's education is, the higher the awareness and tendency to get more information and find out the truth of information.³ That the information obtained will be more easily accepted and developed based on the knowledge possessed. Conversely, if education is lacking, then knowledge is lacking so that it will hinder the development of one's attitude towards newly introduced values. However, it does not mean that people with low education have low knowledge and attitudes.⁴

Age can affect the respondent's actions and respondents' perceptions of what is obtained and known about sex education especially for teenagers. In addition, increasing age, people tend to have different experiences and perceptions of things or events. The older the age, the better the perception process will be because the more senses used to receive something, the more and more the understanding and knowledge gained. As much as at a young age this is due to the immaturity of the system, so it takes time to develop. Likewise, older parents have used their senses more in accepting sex education for adolescents than younger parents.⁵

Sex education is not teaching children to have sexual relations but rather to introduce children to their identity as biological beings who have sex by teaching various types of limbs and their functions.⁶ After understanding about him through his limbs, the child will be taught how to maintain and care for him, including how to care for his limbs by instilling and familiarizing moral values and Islamic religion as early as possible with children so that children will understand their existence and children will be able to take care of themselves. Most people still believe the myths about sexuality are taboo to talk about. This lack of knowledge is caused by various factors including customs, religion, and lack of information related to sexuality and sexual behavior carried out by adolescents. In addition, According to Sarwono (2010), ineffective

³ Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. (2010). *Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat, Prinsip-prinsip Dasar.*, Jakarta: Asdi Mahasatya, pp 67

⁴ Koentjaraningrat. (2010). *Pengantar Ilmu Antropologi.* Jakarta Rineka Cipta, pp 87

⁵ Supriatna, W. (2010). *Pendidikan Seks Anak Dalam Keluarga Menurut Abdullah Nashih Wulwan* (Unpublished Skripsi UIN Jakarta)

⁶ Mukti, A. (2016). Pendidikan Seks Untuk Anak Usia Dini Perspektif Islam. *Media Komunikasi Islam tentang Gender dan Anak*, 12(12), 2016, hal 89-98

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communication between parents and adolescents, is not open to the questions posed by teenagers about sex resulting in adolescents easily influenced by sexual acts.⁷

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research using cross-sectional design to determine Parent Perception of Early Sex Education in children in Simatahari Village, Kotapinang Subdistrict, Labuhanbatu Selatan District by taking a sample of 55 parents. Sources of data obtained through primary data with a data collection tool using a structured questionnaire that has been prepared with an open question system. Secondary data was obtained by researchers while conducting a preliminary survey to Simatahari Village, Kotapinang Subdistrict, Labuhanbatu Selatan District, which is data on parents who have teenagers in 2016.

Data analysis carried out descriptively is to describe the perceptions of fathers and mothers about sex education for young men and women in Simatahari Village, Kotapinang Subdistrict, Labuhanbatu Selatan District by looking at the percentage of data that has been collected and presented in the frequency distribution table. Data analysis is continued by discussing the results of the research in accordance with the existing theory and literature.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research will describe the distribution of father and mother age, father and mother education level, and father and mother perceptions about early sex education in Simatahari Village, Kotapinang Subdistrict, Labuhanbatu Selatan District.

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution Characteristics According to Age of Father and Mother, Education of Father and Mother, Work of Father and Mother in Simatahari Village, Kotapinang District, Labuhanbatu Selatan Regency

No	Age of Father	n	%
1	31-40 Years Old	18	32,7
2	41-50 Years Old	30	54,6
3	51-60 Years Old	6	10,9

⁷ Soetjningsih. 2004. *Tumbuh Kembang Remaja dan Permasalahannya*. Jakarta : Sagung Seto.

4	>60 Years Old	1	1,8
No	Age of Mother	n	%
1	31-40 Years Old	9	16,4
2	41-50 Years Old	34	61,8
3	51-60 Years Old	11	20
4	>60 Years Old	1	1,8
No	Education of Father	n	%
1	Elementary	14	25,5
2	Junior High School	31	56,4
3	Senior High School	7	12,7
4	University	3	5,4
	Education of Mother		
1	Elementary	2	3,6
2	Junior High School	39	70,9
3	Senior High School	14	25,5
4	University	0	0
	Amount	55	100

The results of this study indicate that most fathers in the 41-50 year age group were 54.6% and the least in the > 60 year age group was 1.8%. The results of this study showed that the mother's age was the highest in the 41 age group. - 50 years at 61.8% and the least in the age group > 60 years at 1.8%.

The results of this study indicate that the level of education of the father is the highest at the end of junior high school as many as 31 people (56.4%) and at least on the level of education of the father in the graduation category as many as 3 people (5.4%). The results of this study indicate that the maternal education level is at most graduated

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from junior high school as many as 39 people (70.9%) and at least in the education level of the father in elementary school graduation category as many as 2 people (3.6%) and none graduated.

Table 2.
Frequency Distribution Distribution of Frequency of Father's Perception in Providing Sex Education For Adolescents in Simatahari Village, Kotapinang Subdistrict, Labuhanbatu Selatan Regency

No	Father's Perception	n	%
1	Positive Perception	23	41,8
2	Negative Perception	32	58,2
Jumlah		55	100
No	Mother's Perception	n	%
1	Positive Perception	21	38,2
2	Negative Perception	34	61,8
Amount		55	100

The results of this study indicate that male or father parents have perceptions of sex education for adolescents in the category of negative perceptions of sex education for adolescents as many as 34 people (61.8%) while positive perceptions of sex education for adolescents are as many as 21 people (38.2%). The results of this study indicate that female parents or mothers have perceptions of sex education for adolescents in the category of negative perceptions of sex education for adolescents as many as 32 people (58.2%) while positive perceptions of sex education for adolescents are as many as 23 people (41,8%).

CONCLUSION

Father's perception in providing sex education for young men and women can be concluded that fathers have a negative perception because parents do not agree with the provision of sex education for teenagers, parents feel sex education is very taboo to

talk about between a father and his child. Parents assume that sex education should be obtained from school so parents feel no need to explain about sex education in adolescents. And assume that sex education is natural and teenagers will know for themselves.

Maternal perceptions in providing sex education for young men and women concluded that mothers have a negative perception because parents do not agree with the provision of sex education for adolescents. This is considered because sexuality education is contrary to norms, mothers feel ashamed to convey sexuality education, as well as the assumption that if sex education is given it will teach adolescents who are not good. These results indicate that the mother feels taboo in providing sexuality education to adolescents.

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