

The Role of Mothers in Providing Sexual Education to Teenage Children as a Preventive Measure for Unwanted Pregnancy in Kelurahan Bandulan

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Abstract

Sexual education is the teaching that children must receive about sex, sexuality and sexual health to face things that might happen in the future as they get older. Sexual education is a basic family lesson to be taught to children. The mother is the parental figure in the family who will teach sexual education because of the closeness between mother and child. Researchers conducted research on the role of mothers in providing sexual education to teenage children as a preventive measure for experiencing unwanted pregnancies. The aim of this research is to find out how mothers provide sexual education to teenage children and find out what preventive steps mothers can take so that their children avoid unwanted pregnancies. The method used in this research is qualitative with a case study type of research. From the research results obtained, the sexual education given by mothers to teenage children to prevent unwanted pregnancies has been received by children, but not comprehensively, even though sexual education is fundamental education. In research, mothers do provide sexual education to children, but only briefly, even though this sexual education is what provides children when they have to consider something and make responsible decisions regarding sex, sex and sexuality.

Keywords: Mothers Role; Sexual Education; Teenager; Unwanted Pregnancy

1. Introduction

Unwanted pregnancy can occur due to two things, namely due to sexual violence or due to sexual relations outside marriage. Sexual violence or sexual relations outside of marriage are both common, contributing to the number of unwanted pregnancies in Indonesia. Things that result in unwanted pregnancies in teenage children include inadequate knowledge about reproduction and things that originate from within the teenage children themselves who do not sufficiently understand their duties as learning citizens. External factors such as promiscuity without parental supervision cause teenagers to think they can explore whatever they are curious about, as well as technology that is becoming increasingly modern which increases the opportunities for teenagers to explore anything, including things that are not good (Amalia & Azinar, 2017). Sexual education is one of the efforts to prevent unwanted pregnancies, where unwanted pregnancies are caused by sexual relations before marriage and sexual violence involving penetration.

Sexual education is an insight that guides adults regarding matters related to gender (Safita, 2013). Sexual education can be taught to children according to their respective ages. Whether we realize it or not, sexual education is taught explicitly when children enter adolescence, children are said to be teenagers when they are 10-18 years old based on a statement from the Ministry of Health. This is because adolescence is the period of puberty,

the period when teenagers are able to carry out the reproductive process (Aisyah, Yunus, & Desi, 2019). Adolescents experience significant changes, both physical and psychological. In this phase, providing comprehensive reproductive health education is important. Sadly, until now sexual education is still considered taboo. And the result is that the sexual education provided by facilitators is not enough for some students.

It cannot be denied that many cases occur related to unwanted pregnancies, either due to sexual relations before marriage or due to sexual violence involving penetration. From the data that researchers obtained from the Malang City Health Service in 2023, the most unwanted pregnancies that occurred in Malang City occurred in Sukun District, Bandulan Village, namely 1.79% (obtained from a comparison of 5 people who experienced unwanted pregnancies with the total number of mothers Pregnancy in Bandulan Subdistrict is 284) either due to sexual relations before marriage, or due to sexual violence involving penetration. In sexual education, boys and girls must not only be taught to protect themselves from perpetrators of sexual violence or not have sexual relations before marriage, but also to protect themselves so that they do not become perpetrators of sexual violence or have sexual relations before marriage. Here there is a mother's role in providing sexual education to teenage children to provide knowledge that unwanted pregnancy cannot be separated from both genders.

It has been previously stated that cases like this have not yet disappeared or may never disappear from Indonesia. For this reason, as an effort to minimize the number of cases of unwanted pregnancies either due to sexual intercourse before marriage or due to sexual violence, the mother as a reliable figure and the closest parent who is considered to have the most time to interact with the child is considered to be able to provide sexual education to the child so that can protect the child. Apart from that, mothers are the first school for children. It is not surprising that mothers can become skilled figures in teaching sexual education to their children who are entering adolescence or children aged 10-18 years.

Sexual education provided by facilitators in learning places for teenagers is not very meaningful for some students due to several factors. From this it can be concluded that the facilitators in learning places for teenagers who are a place for students to learn all day long are not enough to meet teenagers learning about sexual education. So there is nothing wrong if the mother, as a figure outside the place of learning, provides sexual education to her children who are in their teens, an age where children are curious about many things. Mothers are an important subject in providing reproductive health for their children. This can prevent teenagers from getting involved in risky sexual behavior that can affect reproductive health, as well as forming good characters that will make teenagers become healthy individuals. Mothers also need to teach sexual education which includes how to avoid sexual harassment, how to refuse sexual relations, and even what attitudes to take if forced to have sexual relations.

Based on the number of unwanted pregnancies in Indonesia, either due to sexual intercourse before marriage or due to sexual violence, researchers were interested in conducting research in Bandulan Village, Sukun District, Malang City on how mothers provide sexual education to teenage children as well as exploring what preventive steps can be taken. mothers to prevent their children from unwanted pregnancies.

2. Method

The research carried out by the researcher used qualitative research methods with a case study type of research. Qualitative research methods are research methods whose research results are not obtained from statistical procedures or other types of calculations. The beginning of qualitative research starts from the research field, not starting from pre-existing theories. Qualitative research or what is also known as natural research or natural research is a method that prioritizes a series of events that are not tested or measured precisely with data in the form of data that is descriptive of what it is. In using qualitative research methods, the researcher describes what is happening in the research field, such as what is heard, felt and seen to be expressed in a narrative statement. The type of research used by researchers is a case study so that researchers can carefully examine a phenomenon with information collected using various data collection procedures. A case study is research that moves by defining a particular case. Case studies provide researchers with the opportunity to research objects thoroughly and intensively on unique phenomena or cases. In this research, a case study was carried out in order to find out how mothers provide sexual education to teenage children and find out what preventive steps mothers can take so that their children avoid unwanted pregnancies.

Qualitative research is carried out because there are things that are different from others and arouse the desire to be studied by researchers. Therefore, the presentation of the research location is not only limited to physical conditions (such as location address and geographical location), but also needs to be explained about the conditions of daily life at the research location. A detailed explanation of the research location should imply the reasons why the research location was chosen by the researcher. This research was carried out in Malang City, Sukun District, Bandulan Village. Bandulan Village was chosen by researchers because Bandulan Village is the area that has the highest number of unwanted pregnancies based on data obtained by researchers from the Malang City Health Service in 2023, namely 1.79%. So Bandulan Village, Sukun District, Malang City was chosen because it is in line with the title taken by the researcher.

The data source is the subject from which the research data was obtained. If the researcher uses interviews in data collection, the data source is referred to as a resource. A resource person is someone who provides information either verbally or in writing about something. Based on the source, data is divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data.

Table 1.1 Source Criteria

Nu.	Source Criteria
1.	Married woman
2.	Have children aged 10-18 years
3.	Live in Kelurahan Bandulan

Primary data is data obtained or collected by researchers directly from data sources with the aim of solving the problems faced. The main data from this research is data obtained

from sources through interviews conducted by researchers and observations. The research sources are mothers who have teenage children and teenage children.

Secondary data is data that has been collected to solve the problem being faced. This data can be found quickly. Secondary data in this research was obtained through documentation of phenomena that occurred in the research field, books, journals, news, and other sources related to information on how mothers provide sexual education to teenage children and at the same time exploring preventive steps that mothers can take so that children are protected from unwanted pregnancies. Secondary data sources were obtained through journals related to previously existing thesis topics and data from the Malang City Health Service

The qualitative research that will be carried out with the title *The Role of Mothers in Providing Sexual Education to Adolescent Children as a Preventive Step for Experiencing Unwanted Pregnancy in Bandulan Village* uses data collection techniques in three ways, namely observation, interviews and documentation studies to collect the data needed in study.

Qualitative observations are observations carried out by researchers in natural settings with the aim of exploring or exploring meaning. In observations, researchers will try to be directly involved in research activities in the field. Because the presence of researchers makes it easier to dig up data. The observations that will be carried out in this research are observing how mothers provide sexual education to their teenage children and exploring preventive steps that mothers can take so that their children avoid unwanted pregnancies.

Interviews in qualitative research are conversations that have a target and begin with informal question sentences to build attachment between the researcher and the source. Unlike conversations in general, interviews in qualitative research are focused on obtaining individual information, therefore the closeness between the researcher and the source must be visible. Researchers tend to guide interviews to discover the feelings, responses and opinions of the interviewee. In this research, interviews focused on mothers who have teenage children and teenage children.

Documentation is one of the methods used to collect data in the field by immortalizing events or things that occur in the research focus in the form of images or research document archives. Documentation in a more comprehensive definition is any process of evidence that is based on any type of source, whether written, oral, pictorial or archaeological. Data in the form of photos or documentation is extracted and collected properly so that it can be used as supporting data in research.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Result

Kelurahan Bandulan Profile

Kelurahan Bandulan is a village located in the Sukun District, Malang City. In 1986 Bandulan Village was established. This sub-district is composed of 8 RWs (Rukun Warga) and 67 RTs (Rukun Tetangga). The population reached 15,562 people, divided into 51% women

and 49% men. Education in Bandulan Subdistrict is divided into general education graduates and special education graduates. General education graduates consist of kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, high school/vocational school, D1-D3, S1, S2. Special education graduates consist of Islamic boarding schools, religious education, and special skills.

Administratively, Bandulan Village is surrounded by other sub-districts in Malang City. To the north, Bandulan Village borders directly on Pisangcandi Village, Sukun District. Meanwhile, to the east, this sub district borders directly on Tanjungrejo Subdistrict, Sukun District. To the south, Bandulan Village borders Mulyorejo Village, Sukun District. Then, to the west, this sub-district borders Dau District, Malang Regency. Bandulan Subdistrict is led by a Lurah. In carrying out his daily duties, the Head of Bandulan Village is assisted by a staff of 8 people. To take care of population administration, local residents can come to the Bandulan Village Office which is located at Jl. Raya Bandulan, Sukun District, Malang City. In carrying out government duties in its area, Bandulan Village has work partners. Starting from the field of education, the field of public health, the field of community economics, the field of security and order, the field of community participation, the field of government, the field of community institutions, to the field of empowering family welfare.

Table 1.2 Source Data

Nu.	Name	Code	Relationships Within The Family
1.	Mrs. H	H	Mother
2.	HAA	HAA	Daughter
3.	Mrs. ED	ED	Mother
4.	DL	DL	Daughter

Research Result

a. How mothers provide sexual education to teenage children

Mrs. H

Mrs. H defines sexual education simply as education regarding intimate relationships between men and women as well as feelings of affection in them. Mrs. H believes that providing sexual education to her child is important. This is because in life, humans must know about sexuality when they grow up. In the interview, Mrs. H added again which, if concluded, means that sexual education is important to teach to her child because her child will experience the puberty phase so that the child will not be confused about what to do when they experience puberty for the first time.

Mrs. H has a teenage child with the initials HAA. HAA children themselves are not yet able to define sexual education in simple terms, possibly due to difficulties in choosing diction in constructing sentences, HAA children also still act shy when asked about the simple

meaning of sexual education. But actually, HAA children have learned sexual education without themselves knowing. Researchers learned this from asking what application HAA liked most and the answer was Tik Tok. From an application called Tik Tok, HAA's children have heard news about rape and the consequences of rape such as trauma and pregnancy. From this, researchers concluded that HAA children already know one form of sexual violence that causes unwanted pregnancies.

According to HAA children, sexual education is important. According to HAA children, by studying sexual education, HAA children will know the characteristics of puberty mentioned in sexual education in formal or non-formal educational institutions and then match them with their own situation when they first enter the puberty phase. HAA's child has not been taught comprehensive sexual education by her mother with the initials H, only a few general things and she doesn't know that some of the things her mother teaches are sexual education.

Mrs. H provided sexual education to her child only through conversations, which were not done routinely and started when her child entered the puberty phase, namely at the age of 12 years. Luckily, the child reported it when she first experienced menstruation because the child is the type of child who will tell Mrs. H about everything every day.

The way Mrs. H provides sexual education to HAA children is through lecture methods and demonstration methods. The demonstration method here, for example, when the child enters the puberty phase, Mrs. H will demonstrate how to use sanitary napkins correctly. Apart from understanding sexual education, HAA children also cannot explain what sexual behavior is, but HAA children already know examples.

According to Mrs. H, the child menstruated at an early age because if Mrs. H compared with herself, Mrs. H menstruated when she was in the 3rd grade of junior high school while the child menstruated when she was still in the 5th grade of elementary school. Mrs. H thinks the child's knowledge about menstruation was obtained through gadgets because the first time the child menstruated, the child already knew what she was experiencing without asking Mrs. H.

There are several basic things regarding sexual education that Mrs. The sexual education given by Mrs. H to her child includes how to clean sanitary napkins and how to use sanitary napkins, women who have menstruated can get pregnant, and also why there can be a baby in a woman's stomach.

The information that the child obtains from other sources is shared or retold to Mrs. H and then the information will be filtered or straightened out by Mrs. H.

Usually some people still think that sexual education is taboo, but for Mrs. Mrs. H doesn't know about sexual education, because otherwise today's children, whose curiosity is high, will instead be curious and then find out for themselves and try.

Mrs. H did not provide her child with any sexual education before her child entered the puberty phase, only when the child had entered the puberty phase did Mrs. H provide sexual education, and that was only related to the puberty her child was experiencing. Before the child reaches puberty, the child only gets sexual education from learning places outside the

home, which is of course only briefly because there are only certain subjects and chapters that contain sexual education. But still, everything that the child learned was told back to Mrs. H, such as how the boy who laughed and the girl who was shy responded in the child's class when studying the chapter on reproduction.

Mrs. ED

Mrs. ED defines sexual education simply as education that must be obtained by both men and women. In sexual education, a person understands himself better. According to Mrs. ED, providing sexual education to teenagers is important because as children get older, their social interactions become more varied, some are positive and some are negative. So before children play outside, children must have provisions first, don't let children hesitate to differentiate between good and bad, so that children become exposed to bad influences. ED's mother provides sexual education when the child approaches puberty because ED's mother is worried about the existence of cell phones and the ease of surfing the internet, which is not all positive.

ED's mother has a teenage child, namely DL. According to DL children, the simple meaning of sexual education is education related to reproduction. Based on the perspective of DL children, sexual education is important, this is because in making friends there are boundaries that must not be crossed and knowing the risks of crossing these boundaries is what the researcher assumes are values and norms in both society and religion. DL's child acknowledges and is fully aware that his mother with the initials ED teaches sexual education. ED's mother's way of providing sexual education to DL's children is mostly through the lecture method. Based on information from DL's child, ED's mother really trusts DL's child because ED's mother emphasizes DL's child in getting along with the opposite sex, knowing where the boundaries are.

When the child enters the puberty phase, he already knows what to do because the ED mother has provided sexual education before the child enters the puberty phase. When her child first menstruated, the child reported the incident to Mrs. ED because Mrs. ED had previously ordered it. The child is mandated from before the puberty phase because Mrs. ED is only worried if the child experiences menstruation for the first time not at home but in another place such as school, for example. ED's mother is worried that this will cause confusion for her child and the opportunity for bullying by his school friends.

The basic sexual education given by Mrs. ED to her child is that the child must first know himself, such as his reproductive organs or vital organs. They must know themselves so they can protect themselves from false or exaggerated information on their devices. The second is the danger of promiscuity which can result in sexually transmitted infections, cervical cancer or even prostate cancer, pregnancy and mental disorders. The third is why women experience menstruation. ED's mother often asks her child to invite her child's lover to come to the house so that ED's mother can get to know her child's lover. That way, ED's mother can assess her child's lover and also monitor him. ED's mother does not feel awkward or embarrassed in providing sexual education to her child because the child is ED's mother's responsibility.

ED mothers can make their children accept what ED mothers teach about sexual education because ED mothers and their children are more likely to be friends. ED's mother

doesn't want to be feared but is respected enough, therefore ED's mother positions herself as the child's friend so that the relationship between child and mother is not stiff so that the child can express or express himself better and vice versa, ED's mother can teach the child without the child feeling object. The child already knows how to behave when he first enters the puberty phase, Mrs. ED doesn't direct him anymore because before the child enters the puberty phase, Mrs. ED has taught him.

b. Preventive steps that mothers can take to prevent their children from unwanted pregnancies Mrs. H

It is important to remember that unwanted pregnancy can occur due to two things, namely having sexual relations before marriage and penetration through sexual violence. Mrs. H's efforts to protect her child from sexual violence are by mandating that the child not come home from playing too late in the evening so that the road her child takes to get home is not empty and there is no opportunity for men to commit sexual violence against their child. Meanwhile, Mrs. H's efforts to prevent her child from having sexual relations before marriage is by placing the child in a formal, religious-based educational institution. Even at the next level of education, the child will be housed so that his environment is only women, to avoid promiscuity. Currently the child has a girlfriend at the same learning place but in a different class. Based on information obtained from Mrs. H, her child only interacts directly at school and indirectly through messaging applications. The device used is Mrs. H's own because her child does not yet have a device. Mrs. H's form of monitoring her child's use of the device is by reading messages entered in the message exchange application and looking at YouTube history. The most frequently played videos are all things about Kpop groups NCT and Treasure.

HAA children themselves understand what is meant by an unwanted pregnancy and understand why there can be an unwanted pregnancy. According to HAA children, unwanted pregnancies nowadays often occur because of promiscuity, such as going to bars and then drinking alcohol and getting drunk, with both men and women being unconscious so that they can have sexual relations without protection or a condom. HAA children already know that having sexual relations before marriage is not permissible because if they have a fetus there could be an intention to abort, it is haram and a big sin. HAA children only know that having sex before marriage is not allowed but do not know what the risks of having sex before marriage are in further detail.

Mrs. H has provided sexual education regarding body parts and their functions. The child has learned this from a young age, which parts of the body can be touched and which parts of the body cannot be touched. But Mrs. H has not explained why the genitals of women and men are different. Mrs. H has also taught people about puberty, such as how to use sanitary napkins or how to clean sanitary napkins. Then the sexual education that Mrs. H has never taught her child is about sexual activity and sexual violence. According to Mrs. H, the most important thing to teach her children regarding sexual education is about sexual activity to prevent unwanted pregnancies. In the past, Mrs. H thought that sexual education was taboo, but after this interview was conducted, Mrs. H became aware of how important sexual education is for teenagers.

To protect themselves from sexual behavior, the positive thing HAA children can do is restrain their lust by fasting and taking part in extracurricular activities at school so that free

time after school can be filled with positive activities. Based on the perspective of HAA children, sexual violence is the same as sexual intercourse, only with force. HAA's children were able to mention several cases of sexual violence such as the Vina case which recently resurfaced and the case of a minor who was raped by her own father. According to HAA children, things that can help someone avoid sexual violence are not wearing tight clothing because it can attract the opposite sex, not going out alone at night, and not being too trusting of the opposite sex. However, in reality, HAA's child has a lover whose relationship between HAA's child and her lover has reached 2 years. HAA's child and his girlfriend are at the same school but in different classes and the one who expressed interest first was HAA's child.

Mrs. ED

It is important to remember that unwanted pregnancy can occur due to two things, namely having sexual relations before marriage and penetration through sexual violence. ED's mother's efforts to protect her children from sexual violence are by mandating that they do not get acquainted with men whose origins are unclear and that if they want to travel, get permission first. The way Mrs. ED builds her child's habit of telling Mrs. ED in detail is by making Mrs. ED herself an example for her child. This is proven by Mrs. ED's statement as follows "...I also always follow the example that when I go anywhere I report like giving photos, in the end my child also follows..." (F1.W.ED.22/5/2024)

DL's child knows what is meant by unwanted pregnancy and according to DL's child, unwanted pregnancy exists because of intercourse before marriage. This causes tremendous embarrassment and in general unwanted pregnancies occur when men and women are not yet at the ideal age. For DL children, having sex before marriage is absolutely not permitted because it can damage the future of both parties, whether it is a man or a woman. Then you still have to take care of children who are still not old enough, so finding work will be difficult. DL children assume sexual behavior as a pervert, DL children also interpret sexual behavior as a relationship between husband and wife.

Meanwhile, ED's mother's efforts to protect her child from sexual behavior before marriage are by mandating her child to maintain the way they dress as a form of self-respect, not being sassy, loving themselves, and understanding that all the risks that arise from having sexual relations before marriage are theirs. the child himself bears the loss. ED's mother provides sexual education regarding body parts and their functions, puberty experienced or about to be experienced, sexual activity, and sexual violence. ED's mother also educates about watching films so that if there are adult scenes, the child should not do it with his lover. The method that Mrs. ED likes most and Mrs. ED values as the most effective way to provide sexual education to children is to create a comfortable atmosphere for discussion. Children will open up and become more honest about what they want to know and what they have experienced. As a parent, Mrs. ED knows better what should be said so that it is neither less nor more.

According to DL children, positive things that can help protect DL children from sexual behavior include believing in the existence of God so that even though DL children are alone or no one is watching them, DL children are always aware that there is a God who knows best what DL children want to do. The next step is to join an organization at school so that the free time remaining after participating in learning can be put to good use. DL's son himself has a

girlfriend whose relationship has been going on for a year. According to DL children, sexual violence is rape. So one party has the desire to have intimate relations while the other party does not, the intimate relations are carried out roughly or with force. What you can do to avoid sexual violence is to instill vigilance within yourself and be able to defend yourself.

3.2 Discussion

a. How Mothers Provide Sexual Education to Teenagers

Mrs. H

In providing sexual education, of course a mother must first know what sexual education is because if she doesn't know about sexual education, then Mrs. H will have nothing to teach her child, namely HAA's child. Mrs. H defines simply that sexual education is education related to intimate relationships between men and women as well as feelings of affection within them. Mrs. H believes that providing sexual education to her child is important. This is because in life, humans must know about sexuality when they grow up. In the interview, Mrs. H added again which, if concluded, means that sexual education is important to teach to her child because her child will experience the puberty phase so that the child will not be confused about what to do when they experience puberty for the first time. From the initial opinion expressed by Mrs. H, the researcher assumes that Mrs. H already understands the concept of sexual education.

Before children internalize and implement sexual education to avoid unwanted pregnancies, children must first know what sexual education is in simple terms. However, the HAA children here have not been able to define sexual education in simple terms, possibly due to difficulties in choosing diction in constructing sentences, HAA children also still act shy when asked about the simple meaning of sexual education. This might happen because the HAA child does not yet know the definition of sexual education but already knows examples of sexual education or it might also happen because the mother of the HAA child, namely Mrs. H, has not provided comprehensive sexual education so that sexual education is still a taboo subject for HAA children. But actually HAA children have learned sexual education without themselves realizing it. Researchers learned this from asking what application HAA liked most and the answer was Tik Tok. From an application called Tik Tok, HAA's children have heard news about rape and the consequences of rape such as trauma and pregnancy. From this, researchers concluded that HAA children already know one form of sexual violence that causes unwanted pregnancies.

According to HAA children, sexual education is important. According to HAA children, by studying sexual education, HAA children will know the characteristics of puberty mentioned in sexual education in formal or non-formal educational institutions and then match them with their own situation when they first enter the puberty phase. Based on the narratives of HAA children, researchers can understand that HAA children internalize and implement knowledge regarding sexual education whose sources come from formal or non formal learning places well. HAA's child has not been taught comprehensive sexual education by his mother with the initials H, only a few general things and he doesn't know that some of the things his mother taught him constitute sexual education.

The majority of Mrs. H's method of providing sexual education to HAA children uses the lecture method. The demonstration method here, for example, when the child first enters the puberty phase, Mrs. H will demonstrate how to use sanitary napkins correctly. Apart from understanding sexual education, HAA children also cannot explain what sexual behavior or sexual activity is, but HAA children already know examples such as holding breasts, holding other people's genitals, then having sexual intercourse like husband and wife.

Even though she already understands the concept of sexual education, it is quite unfortunate that Mrs. H provides sexual education to her children mostly through conversations which are not carried out routinely. Providing casual sexual education like this may not necessarily be internalized and implemented by teenagers. Mrs. H started providing sexual education to HAA children when HAA children entered the puberty phase, namely at the age of 12 years. Luckily, the child reported it when she first experienced menstruation because the child is the type of child who will tell Mrs. H about everything every day. Researchers assume that the relationship between Mrs. H and HAA's child is not rigid, which in fact could be an opportunity for Mrs. H to provide regular and comfortable sexual education.

According to Mrs. H, the child menstruated at an early age because if Mrs. H compared with herself, Mrs. H menstruated when she was in the 3rd grade of junior high school while the child menstruated when she was still in the 5th grade of elementary school (age 12 years old). Even though in the science subject it is stated that a child can reach puberty at the age of 9-10 years and in general girls reach puberty faster than boys. Based on this, researchers assume that Mrs. H has not yet mastered comprehensive sexual education, she still needs to improve her competence in order to provide maximum sexual education to HAA children. Mrs. H thinks the child's knowledge about menstruation was obtained through gadgets because the first time the child menstruated, the child already knew what she was experiencing without asking Mrs. H.

There are several basic things regarding sexual education that Mrs. The sexual education given by Mrs. H to her child includes how to clean sanitary napkins, how to use sanitary napkins, and how women who are menstruating can get pregnant. Mrs. H admitted that she had not taught sexual education as a whole, only basic sexual education. Mrs. H has not even taught sexual violence, but HAA's child understands sexual violence on his own, even when he sees news of sexual violence, HAA's child can express his empathy.

Thankfully, the information that the child obtained from other sources was shared or retold to Mrs. H and then the information would be filtered or straightened out by Mrs. H. Usually some people still think that sexual education is taboo, but for Mrs. H, sexual education must be taught regardless of that. Previously, Mrs. H didn't know about sexual education, because otherwise today's children, whose curiosity is high, would instead be curious and then find out for themselves and try. Including Ms. The researcher was also impressed with Mrs. H who was open-minded because before the interview Mrs. H didn't really know what sexual education was, but after finding out because she got a little information from the researcher, Mrs. His son.

Mrs. H did not provide her child with any sexual education before her child entered the puberty phase, only when the child had entered the puberty phase did Mrs. H provide sexual education, and that was only related to the puberty her child was experiencing. Before the

child reaches puberty, the child only gets sexual education from learning places outside the home, which is of course only briefly because there are only certain subjects and chapters that contain sexual education. But still, everything that the child learned was told back to Mrs. H, such as how the boy who laughed and the girl who was shy responded in the child's class when studying the chapter on reproduction. From Mrs. H's account based on her child's daily stories, the researcher assumes that sexual education is still taboo among teenagers, even though when children reach adolescence, children are no longer awkward and embarrassed because sexual education should have been taught from an early age in appropriate portions.

Mrs. H has provided sexual education regarding body parts and their functions as well as which parts of the body can be touched and which parts of the body cannot be touched. But Mrs. H has not explained why the genitals of women and men are different. Mrs. H has also taught people about puberty, such as how to use sanitary napkins or how to clean sanitary napkins. Then, the sexual education that Mrs. H has never taught her child is about sexual behavior and sexual violence. According to Mrs. H, the most important thing to teach her children regarding sexual education is about sexual activity to prevent unwanted pregnancies. In the past, Mrs. H thought that sexual education was taboo, but after this interview was conducted, Mrs. H became aware of how important sexual education is for teenagers.

Mrs. ED

Before providing sexual education to children, ED mothers must first know about sexual education itself. When Mrs. ED was asked to define sexual education in simple terms, Mrs. ED said that sexual education is education that must be obtained by both men and women, in sexual education a person becomes more understanding of himself. In fact, the meaning of sexual education as defined by Mrs. ED tends to be ambiguous. This can be seen from the sentence 'sexual education is education that must be obtained by both men and women'. The definition explained by Mrs. ED should also be accompanied by sexual education regarding what or how sexual education is beneficial. Based on this, the researcher assumes that Mrs. ED is still confused about what kind of diction to use when constructing a sentence.

In internalizing and implementing sexual education to avoid unwanted pregnancies, children must first know what sexual education is in simple terms. According to DL children, the simple meaning of sexual education is education related to reproduction. Based on the perspective of DL children, sexual education is important, this is because in making friends there are boundaries that must not be crossed and knowing the risks of crossing these boundaries is what the researcher assumes are values and norms in both society and religion. DL's child acknowledges and is fully aware that his mother with the initials ED teaches sexual education. ED's mother's way of providing sexual education to DL children is mostly by lecturing. Based on information from DL's child, ED's mother really trusts DL's child because ED's mother emphasizes DL's child in getting along with the opposite sex, knowing where the boundaries are.

According to Mrs. ED, providing sexual education to teenage children is important because as children get older, their social interactions become more varied, some are positive and some are negative. So before children play outside, children must have provisions first, don't let children hesitate to differentiate between good and bad, so that children become exposed to bad influences. ED's mother provides sexual education when the child approaches

puberty because ED's mother is worried about the existence of cell phones and the ease of surfing the internet, which is not all positive. ED's mother doesn't want DL's child to know from other people, ED's mother wants DL's child to know from ED's mother because DL's child is her responsibility. The good and bad of the child is also the responsibility of Mrs. ED.

So when the child enters the puberty phase, he already knows what to do because the ED mother has provided sexual education before the child enters the puberty phase. When her child first menstruated, the child reported the incident to Mrs. ED because Mrs. ED had previously ordered it. The child is mandated from before the puberty phase because Mrs. ED is only worried if the child experiences menstruation for the first time not at home but in another place such as school, for example. ED's mother is worried that this will cause confusion for her child and the opportunity for bullying by his school friends. Based on what Mrs. ED said, bullying could occur at school due to the first menstruation at school, this is something that bothers researchers because this kind of phenomenon should not exist. The emergence of phenomena like this proves that fundamental sexual education is still quite far from being internalized and implemented by teenagers.

The basic sexual education given by Mrs. ED to her child is that the child must first know himself, such as his reproductive organs or vital organs. They must know themselves so they can protect themselves from false or exaggerated information on their devices. The second is the danger of promiscuity which can result in sexually transmitted infections, cervical cancer or even prostate cancer, pregnancy and mental disorders. The third is why women experience menstruation. ED's mother often asks her child to invite her child's lover to come to the house so that ED's mother can get to know her child's lover. That way, ED's mother can assess her child's lover and also monitor him. ED's mother does not feel awkward or embarrassed in providing sexual education to her child because the child is ED's mother's responsibility. Based on the narrative from Mrs. ED, the researcher assumes that Mrs. ED is competent enough to provide sexual education to DL's children. But DL children still assume sexual behavior as perverts, DL children also interpret sexual behavior as the relationship between husband and wife. Researchers assume that DL children do not really understand what sexual behavior is because sexual behavior is not just intercourse. Sexual behavior is any behavior that is driven by sexual desire, whether towards the opposite sex or the same sex. manifestations of this behavior include feelings of attraction, dating, and making out (Rosalia, Bonavantura, & Angelia, 2021).

Mrs. ED can make her children accept what Mrs. ED teaches about sexual education because Mrs. ED and her children are more likely to be friends. ED's mother doesn't want to be feared but is respected enough, therefore ED's mother positions herself as the child's friend so that the relationship between child and mother is not stiff so that the child can express or express himself better and vice versa, ED's mother can teach the child without the child feeling object. The child already knows how to behave when he first enters the puberty phase, Mrs. ED doesn't direct him anymore because before the child enters the puberty phase, Mrs. ED has taught him. The DL child sometimes bathes together with the ED mother, so if at any time the ED mother asks the DL child to bathe alone, questions will arise from the DL child as to why they can't bathe together, from this the DL child will know and learn about menstruation. However, based on the researcher's perspective, it would be better for older children, even though they have not yet reached puberty, not to bathe with their mother unless the child

is still a toddler and there are many other ways to introduce and teach about puberty, especially menstruation.

b. Preventive steps that mothers can take to prevent their children from unwanted pregnancies Mrs. H

It is important to remember that unwanted pregnancy can occur due to two things, namely having sexual relations before marriage and penetration through sexual violence. Mrs. H's efforts to protect her child from sexual violence are by mandating that the child not come home from playing too late in the evening so that the road her child takes to get home is not empty and there is no opportunity for men to commit sexual violence against their child. Meanwhile, Mrs. H's efforts to protect her child from sexual relations before marriage are by placing the child in a formal, religious-based educational institution. Even at the next level of education, the child will be housed so that his environment is only women, to avoid promiscuity. Mrs. H's efforts to protect her child from sexual relations before marriage by placing the child in a formal, religious-based educational institution is actually a good thing because it can strengthen HAA's child's own principles in looking after himself.

But it is very unfortunate that currently even religious-based learning places cannot be a guarantee that children will be safe from cases of unwanted pregnancy because many phenomena have emerged in Indonesia where students are being impregnated by facilitators who are part of these religious-based learning places. Currently, HAA's child has a girlfriend at the same learning place but in a different class. Based on information obtained from Mrs. H, her child only interacts directly at school and indirectly through messaging applications. The device used is Mrs. H's own because her child does not yet have a device. Mrs. H's form of monitoring her child's use of the device is by reading messages entered in the message exchange application and looking at YouTube history. The most frequently played videos are all things about the kpop groups NCT and Treasure. Mrs. H should not only monitor messaging applications and YouTube but all applications commonly used by HAA children, such as Tik Tok, for example. Mrs. H needs to know what HAA's child's Tik Tok algorithm is so that Mrs. H knows what content her child usually consumes.

HAA children themselves understand what is meant by an unwanted pregnancy and understand why there can be an unwanted pregnancy. According to HAA children, unwanted pregnancies nowadays often occur because of promiscuity, such as going to bars and then drinking alcohol and getting drunk, in an unconscious state, both men and women can have sexual relations without protection or a condom. Hearing the story from HAA's child, the researcher was impressed that HAA's child's knowledge of sexual education seemed to exceed the knowledge possessed by Mrs. H. However, everything that HAA's child knew would be told or asked by Mrs. H straighten it.

HAA children already know that having sex before marriage is not permissible because if they have a fetus there could be an intention to abort, it is haram and a big sin. From the HAA child's narrative this time, it can be seen that the HAA child's paradigm is dominated by a religious perspective because when asked about the risks of having sexual relations before marriage, the HAA child did not answer from a medical perspective. This is very normal because HAA children live in a religious (formal and non-formal) learning environment. It needs to be emphasized that there is no wrong perspective. HAA children only know that

having sex before marriage is not allowed but do not know what the risks of having sex before marriage are, especially medically.

To protect themselves from sexual behavior, the positive thing that HAA children can do is to restrain their lust by fasting and taking part in extracurricular activities at school so that their free time after school can be filled with positive activities. Based on the perspective of HAA children, sexual violence is the same as sexual intercourse, only with force. HAA's children were able to mention several cases of sexual violence such as the Vina case which recently resurfaced and the case of a minor who was raped by her own father. According to HAA children, things that can help someone avoid sexual violence are not wearing tight clothing because it can attract the opposite sex, not going out alone at night, and not being too trusting of the opposite sex. However, in reality, HAA's child has a lover whose relationship between HAA's child and her lover has reached 2 years. HAA's child and his girlfriend are at the same school but in different classes and the one who expressed interest first was HAA's child.

Mrs. ED

It is important to remember that unwanted pregnancy can occur due to two things, namely having sexual relations before marriage and penetration through sexual violence. ED's mother's efforts to protect her children from sexual violence are by mandating that they do not get acquainted with men whose origins are unclear and that if they want to travel, get permission first. The way Mrs. ED builds her child's habit of telling Mrs. ED in detail is by making Mrs. ED herself an example for her child. When she travels anywhere, Mrs. ED always updates her family by sending information such as what places she visited, who she was with, and photos from current locations.

Meanwhile, ED's mother's efforts to protect her child from sexual behavior before marriage are by mandating her child to maintain the way they dress as a form of self-respect, not being sassy, loving themselves, and understanding that all the risks that arise from having sexual relations before marriage are theirs. the child himself bears the loss. ED's mother's way of mandating these things to DL children is actually quite good, but there are several things that conflict with the researcher's perspective, such as how to dress. A person's way of dressing should not be the cause of sexual activity, especially sexual activity in which there is no agreement between the two parties. In fact, many people dress modestly and cover themselves but still experience sexual violence.

DL's child knows what is meant by unwanted pregnancy and according to DL's child, unwanted pregnancy exists because of intercourse before marriage. This causes tremendous embarrassment and in general unwanted pregnancies occur when men and women are not yet at the ideal age. For DL children, having sex before marriage is absolutely not permitted because it can damage the future of both parties, whether it is a man or a woman. Then you still have to take care of children even though their parents are still not old enough so finding work will be difficult.

According to DL children, positive things that can help protect DL children from sexual behavior include believing in the existence of God so that even though DL children are alone or no one is watching them, DL children are always aware that there is a God who knows best what DL children want to do. The next step is to join an organization at school so that the free

time remaining after participating in learning can be put to good use. DL's son himself has a girlfriend whose relationship has been going on for a year. According to DL children, sexual violence is rape. So one party has the desire to have intimate relations while the other party does not, the intimate relations are carried out roughly or with force. What you can do to avoid sexual violence is to instill vigilance within yourself and be able to defend yourself.

ED's mother provides sexual education regarding body parts and their functions, puberty experienced or about to be experienced, sexual activity, and sexual violence. ED's mother also educates about watching films so that if there are adult scenes, the child should not do it with his lover. The method that Mrs. ED likes most and Mrs. ED values as the most effective way to provide sexual education to children is to create a comfortable atmosphere for discussion. Children will open up and become more honest about what they want to know and what they have experienced. As a parent, Mrs. ED knows better what should be said so that it is neither less nor more.

4. Conclusion

Mrs. H

Mrs. H already understands sexual education quite well. According to Mrs. H, sexual education is important, this is because when children reach adolescence or adulthood, children will come into contact with things related to sex, sexuality and sexuality. The sexual education they receive first is what helps children make decisions. Mrs. H mostly provides sexual education by lecturing. This actually fits the characteristics of HAA children because HAA children are the type of children who will share their stories every day with their mother. Mrs. H's efforts to protect her child from sexual violence are by mandating that the child not come home from playing too late in the evening so that the road her child takes to get home is not empty and there is no opportunity for men to commit sexual violence against her child. Meanwhile, Mrs. H's efforts to protect her child from sexual relations before marriage are by placing the child in a formal, religious-based educational institution. Even at the next level of education, the child will be housed so that his environment is only women, to avoid promiscuity.

Mrs. ED

Mrs ED already understands what is meant by sexual education. According to Mrs. ED, sexual education is important because with sexual education, children can differentiate between right and wrong so that they do not fall into bad relationships. The majority of ED mothers provide sexual education by lecturing. ED mothers can make their children accept what ED mothers teach about sexual education because ED mothers and their children are more likely to be friends. ED's mother does not want to be feared but is respected enough, therefore ED's mother positions herself as the child's friend so that the relationship between child and mother is not stiff so that the child can express or express himself better and vice versa.

ED's mother's efforts to protect her children from sexual violence are by mandating that they not get acquainted with men whose origins are unclear and that if they want to travel, they must get permission first. Meanwhile, ED's mother's efforts to protect her child from sexual behavior before marriage are by mandating her child to maintain the way they dress as a form of self respect, not being sassy, loving themselves, and understanding that all the risks

that arise from having sexual relations before marriage are theirs. the child himself bears the loss.

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