



The Role of Parents in Children's Sexual Education in Pintu Khimbe Village, Lawe Alas District, Southeast Aceh Regency

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ABSTRACT

Free sex is one of the social phenomena in Pintu Khimbe Village that is very concerning. This problem is closely related to the role of parents as educators for their children, and among these roles is providing sexual education to children from an early age. The purpose of this research in this thesis is to determine the efforts and roles of parents in Pintu Khimbe Village in implementing sexual education for children, as well as the obstacles faced by parents in carrying out their roles. This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach. The population of this study was 250 heads of families, and samples were taken randomly as much as 10% of the population, namely 25 parents. Data collection was carried out using interview techniques with 5 children, and questionnaires to 25 parents. Data from interview observations were analyzed through three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions. The data from the questionnaire were analyzed using a percentage formula. The results of the study that the author obtained were that the role of parents in children's sexual education in Pintu Khimbe Village was to provide sufficient religious education to children, provide moral education, provide education to reason, provide social education, and provide physical education. Parents' efforts in implementing children's sexual education are by controlling their children at school and outside of school, giving advice to children to want to live clean and healthy, teaching the boundaries of what is allowed and what is not allowed when in friendship. The obstacles faced by parents in implementing sexual education for children are the lack of free time with children, the inability to control the media watched by children and the lack of verbal ability in answering children's questions about "sensitive" issues that children should know.

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Introduction

Parents are people who are old, mothers and fathers, heads of families, people who are considered old, clever in the village.¹ Every parent in running a household certainly has very important tasks and roles that can be applied in the life of the child such as

educating, caring for, raising, directing towards adulthood and instilling applicable norms and values.

The role of parents in educating children so that children can grow and develop well and be ready to face adolescence which is full of changes. Although a parent's hope, desire, and intention have been considered so noble and noble for their child (of course from the parent's point of view), it is not wise if the method and process used in forcing the parent's obsession on the child is carried out forcibly and not democratically.

Children in the view of Islam are a mandate imposed by Allah SWT on their parents, therefore parents must guard and maintain and convey the mandate to those who are entitled to receive it, they must lead their children to know and face Allah SWT. The family is the first place for children's education, when children reach puberty, children have actually begun to enter a period of blossoming and the rise of sexual tendencies. At this time, parents need the right method to control this tendency. In this case, parents must try to protect their puberty children from deviation and moral damage. Sexual tendencies are almost impossible and Islam strongly condemns such actions.

Sexual tendencies are one of the strongest traits and drives in humans. All age levels, both adults, children, old, young, male, and female have this tendency. Its existence in humans is a "matter" of God and is takwini (creation). A tendency that cannot be avoided at all, because the sustainability of human life is very dependent on its environment. As in Pintu Khimbe Village, many teenagers who get pregnant out of wedlock and are considered normal by society and are no longer surprising among the community, they only say "if you are pregnant, let's marry you off".

In the village, some men are willing to take responsibility, but some are unwilling to take responsibility for various reasons, including not feeling ready to get married because they are too young and not ready to let go of their bachelorhood, or because their parents do not approve of their relationship. But the most unfortunate thing is that some are thrown out by their families because they feel ashamed of their child's actions, and some have the heart to abort their pregnancy. In fact, some even try to commit suicide because they are afraid that their parents will find out and be angry with them. Ironically, there are also those who plan to get married after getting pregnant, because if they get married in a good way, they are afraid that their parents will not allow it and ask for too much dowry.

Sexual problems in adolescents often worry parents, as well as educators, government officials, experts, and so on. The case above is an example of how sexual problems can claim lives. Maybe the problem would be different if children received proper sex education from the wrong people, so that they would fall for myths about sex that are not true. Information about sex should be obtained directly from parents who have special concerns about their children.

In this case, parents play a very big role in children's sexual education. However, this role is not necessarily carried out well by parents. Based on the phenomenon that

occurred in the village of Pintu Khimbe, the author assumes that the role of parents in the village of Pintu Khimbe is only to care for or maintain children. Parents have not carried out their role as educators properly as educators, especially related to children's sexual education. Based on the background that the author has presented, the author is interested in compiling a thesis by raising a title about "The Role of Parents in Children's Sexual Education in Pintu Khimbe Village, Lawe Alas District, Southeast Aceh Regency".

Methods

This research is descriptive using quantitative research methods. The quantitative approach is the use of numbers at the time of data collection, interpretation of data and the appearance of the results. The purpose of this study is to provide a description or picture and the relationship between the phenomena being investigated. According to Sukardi, the descriptive method is a research method that attempts to describe and interpret objects according to what they are. In this case, the researcher provides a description of the role of parents in carrying out sexual education for children in Pintu Khimbe Village, Lawe Alas District, Southeast Aceh Regency.

This study consists of population and sample. Population is defined as a generalization area consisting of objects and subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that have been determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn. While the sample is a data collection procedure in which only a portion of the population is taken.

The population in Pintu Khimbe Village, Lawe Alas District, Southeast Aceh Regency is 490 people with a total of 125 families. The sampling technique was carried out by random sampling. This is a sampling method when the first sample is determined randomly, without discrimination, carelessly.⁴ Regarding the number of samples taken from the population, Suharsimi Arikunto said that: "If the subject is less than 100, it is better to take all of them so that the research is a population study and if the population is more than 100 people, then 10-15% or 20-25% are taken."⁵ In this case, the researcher took a sample of 20% of the number of families, namely 25 parents in Pintu Khimbe Village, Lawe Alas District, Southeast Aceh Regency.

The techniques used in collecting this data are: (1) interview An interview is a conversation directed at a particular problem. This is an oral question and answer process, where two or more people face each other physically. There are two parties with different positions in the interview process. Interviews can be conducted in a structured or unstructured manner, and can be conducted face-to-face or by telephone.

The interview technique in this thesis uses a structured interview. Structured (closed) interviews are used as a data collection technique, if the researcher or data collector already knows for sure what information will be obtained. Therefore, in conducting interviews, data collectors have prepared research instruments in the form of alternative written questions and the answers have also been prepared. ⁶ In this study, researchers used interview guidelines with the village head and interview guidelines for 10 children to obtain information about the role and efforts of parents in Pintu Khimbe

Village in providing sexual education for children. (2) Questionnaire A questionnaire is a number of written questions used to obtain information from respondents in the sense of reports about themselves or things they know. The questionnaire was addressed to 25 parents in Pintu Khimbe Village, to obtain information about the role, efforts and obstacles faced by parents in Pintu Khimbe Village in providing sexual education for children.

The instruments used in collecting data for this study are: Interview Guidelines with Children and Questionnaire Sheets. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging interview results, notes, and materials collected to improve understanding of all things collected and to allow presentation of what is found.

Data analysis obtained from interview results uses three stages that must be done, namely data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions.

Data reduction is a sensitive thinking process that requires intelligence and high breadth and depth of insight. The data obtained from the field is quite large in number, for that it needs to be recorded carefully and in detail. As has been stated, the more, the more complex and complicated. For that, it is necessary to immediately analyze the data through data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns and discarding the unimportant. Thus, the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to collect further data.

In a certain social situation, researchers in reducing data will focus on parents, children and the surrounding environment. Namely, seeking the truth according to the results of the author's interviews with the village head and parents related to the role of parents in sexual education for children in Pintu Khimbe Village, Lawe Alas District, Southeast Aceh Regency. .

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. By displaying data, it will be easy to understand what is happening, to plan the next plan based on what has been understood. In practice, it is not as easy as the illustration given, because social phenomena are complex and dynamic, so that what is found when entering the field and after a while in the field will experience data development. For this reason, researchers must test what they have found when entering the field, namely looking for what obstacles are faced by parents in carrying out sexual education for children in Pintu Khimbe Village, Lawe Alas District, Southeast Aceh Regency.

The third step in data analysis according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection.). Data collection techniques are carried out through observation and selected interviews with contrasting questions (see appendix). This data is sought through observation of children in Pintu Khimbe village, interviewing the village head and parents. Selected interviews with data collection techniques above a number of specific and different dimensions in each element will be found.

Result

Pintu Khimbe Village was formed in 2004, which is one of the villages in Lawe Alas District, Southeast Aceh Regency, namely Jalan Lawe Sempilang. In its dynamic development, Lawe Alas District continues to improve its government administration and development of facilities and infrastructure. After the natural disaster of the earthquake on December 26, 2004, this district was one of the districts that was not directly affected by the tsunami, this is because geographically Lawe Alas District is far from the coastline. The researcher took the Lawe Alas District area as a research location in Pintu Khimbe Village which is a village located in Lawe Alas District. All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

This research is motivated by the rampant cases of free sex among teenagers in Pintu Khimbe Village which have resulted in an increase in premarital pregnancies. This incident has been considered commonplace by some people, indicating weak social control and sexual education in the family environment. Ironically, some teenagers even experience severe psychological pressure to the point of attempting suicide, indicating that this issue is very complex and requires serious handling from various parties, especially parents as the primary educators of children.

Sex education is an important part of the formation of children's character and morals. In Islam, children are considered a mandate that must be guarded and maintained intact, including aspects of their sexuality. Parents have a responsibility to equip their children with knowledge and ethics in responding to biological urges and social interactions related to sexuality, especially during adolescence when sexual instincts begin to develop.

This research uses a descriptive quantitative approach with data collection techniques through questionnaires and interviews. The sample used consisted of 25 parents and 5 children randomly selected from 250 heads of families in the village. This study aims to explore the role and efforts of parents in providing sexual education, as well as identifying the obstacles they face.

The results of the study indicate that the role of parents in providing sexual education to children has not been maximized. Although some parents have provided religious, moral, social, physical, and intellectual education, their approach is often still general and does not touch on specific aspects related to sexuality, such as the boundaries of interaction between the opposite sex and understanding of the body and reproductive function.

Some efforts made by parents in educating their children about sexuality include monitoring children's interactions at school and in the environment, providing advice for children to live clean and healthy, and instilling religious values as a moral foundation.

However, these efforts are often not carried out consistently or are less structured due to limited time and understanding.

This study identified three main obstacles faced by parents in providing sexual education to children. First, lack of free time due to busy work. Second, inability to control media accessed by children such as television and the internet. Third, lack of verbal ability to explain sensitive topics around sexuality in a wise and age-appropriate manner. Most parents in Pintu Khimbe Village do not fully understand the importance of sexual education provided at an early age. This causes many children to grow up without proper guidance in getting to know themselves and the boundaries in interacting with the opposite sex. This unpreparedness is often caused by a culture of shame or taboo that is strongly embedded in society. In Islam, sexual education is part of moral education that must be given gradually according to the age and maturity of the child. Islamic teachings emphasize the ethics of dressing, maintaining gaze, and manners in socializing between men and women. However, these values have not been fully instilled actively by some parents in the research location, so that children are vulnerable to deviation.

The findings in this study indicate the need for a more integrative and religious value-based approach to family education. Parents must be empowered through socialization or training on Islamic-based sexual education so that they can carry out their role as educators effectively. This effort can also involve community leaders, religious teachers, and educational institutions to support the creation of a physically and spiritually healthy generation. Overall, this study confirms that the role of parents is vital in shaping children's healthy sexual understanding. However, many parents are still not optimal in carrying out this role. Therefore, it is recommended that there is an increase in parental awareness and ability in providing Islamic sexual education that is in accordance with child development. This research also opens up opportunities for further studies on the effectiveness of local wisdom and religious-based family sexual education methods.

Discussion

The results of the study show that parents in Pintu Khimbe Village have a significant role in providing sexual education to their children, although the implementation is not yet optimal. This role can be seen from the efforts of parents in providing religious, moral, social, physical, and intellectual education to children. However, there are major obstacles that cause the lack of effectiveness of sexual education, namely limited time, lack of parental understanding, and communication barriers in discussing topics that are considered taboo or sensitive.

If these results are compared with previous studies, as stated by Reny Safita (2013) in her journal "The Role of Parents in Providing Sexual Education to Children", then there

is a strong continuity. Reny emphasized that many parents feel they do not have sufficient knowledge and skills to discuss sexual issues with their children. These results strengthen the findings in Endang Sriwahyuni's research that limited verbal abilities and the influence of a culture of shame are still major obstacles in delivering sexual education at the family level.

Parents have an important role in children's sexual education. There are efforts by parents to carry out this education. However, there are obstacles that affect the success of the implementation of sexual education. The results of the study support the three hypotheses. The first hypothesis is confirmed by the active participation of parents in providing basic religious and moral values. The second hypothesis is also proven through control over children's social interactions, giving advice, and monitoring behavior. However, the third hypothesis is a critical point that clarifies the gap between expectations and reality: despite efforts, various internal and external obstacles prevent parents from playing their role optimally.

Furthermore, the interpretation of these results shows that sexual education at the family level has not been considered a systematic necessity. Many parents only provide general advice, without explicit discussion of body anatomy, social boundaries, or sexual risks. This is in line with the findings of Yusuf Madani (2003) who emphasized that sexual education in Islam must start early and be carried out gradually, according to the age and maturity of the child. However, in practice, many parents in Pintu Khimbe village have not consistently applied these principles.

In addition, from the perspective of Islamic educational theory, sexual education is part of moral and monotheistic education. Parents' failure to instill this understanding early on can contribute to moral deviations, such as the phenomenon of free sex and premarital pregnancy that are rampant in the village. Thus, the results of this study reinforce the importance of revitalizing the role of parents as primary educators in the family.

In conclusion, this discussion shows that the results of the study are not only relevant to previous studies, but also strengthen the working hypothesis proposed by the researcher. There is a real need to provide training or education to parents, so that they are able to carry out sexual education in accordance with Islamic teachings and the socio-cultural context of the local community.

Conclusion

Parents' efforts in implementing children's sexual education include providing and controlling their children at school and outside of school, giving advice to children to want to live clean and healthy, teaching the limits of private parts that are allowed and not allowed when in friendship, often spending time with children. The role of parents in

children's sexual education in Pintu Khimbe Village is to provide sufficient religious education to children, provide moral education, provide education on reason, provide social education, and provide physical education. The obstacles faced by parents in implementing sexual education for children in Pintu Khimbe Village are in terms of lack of free time with children, not having the authority to control the media watched by children and lack of verbal ability in answering children's questions about "sensitive" issues that children should know. Parents should always pay full attention to their children so that they do not easily fall into free association and are not in accordance with Islamic teachings. This can be done by spending time with children so that closeness and good communication are established between parents and children. Parents should also always control the media that children watch, whether it is mobile phones, television, or other media. The community should always be ready to control teenagers when they are outside the home and work together with parents to pay attention to children's development when outside the home.

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