

FAMILY BASED PREMARITAL TEENAGER EDUCATION IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION PERSPECTIVE IN KAILI COMMUNITY IN PALU

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Abstract: The widespread of premarital pregnancy is caused by rampant promiscuity among female teenagers. The promiscuity occurs due to lack parents' supervision. Female teenagers often break religious, ethical, moral and customary norms. Therefore, it is important to provide teenagers with pre-marriage education materials. Islam teaches its adherents not to be in hurry in everything except in five things: burial of corpse, paying debts, serving travelers, repenting, and marrying. This study attempts to examine family-based premarital sex education in Islamic education perspectives in the Kaili community in the Palu Valley. The researcher used a quantitative-descriptive approach to see the relationship of research variables. The results show that, the majority of housewife knowledge about premarital education is very low. This certainly affect the lack of premarital sex education of their young daughters. Low knowledge of housewives and young female regarding premarital sex education because families do not teach and socialize moral, ethical, and ethical values effectively in their communities.

Abstrak. Banyaknya kasus kehamilan di luar nikah akibat pergaulan bebas di kalangan remaja putri karena tidak mendapat pengawasan yang ketat orang tua. Akibatnya, remaja putri seringkali terjerumus melakukan hal-hal menyimpang dari norma-norma agama, etika, moral dan adat istiadat setempat. Karena itu, dalam situasi dan kondisi pergaulan remaja putri sekarang ini, penting diberikan materi pendidikan pra nikah. Islam mengajarkan kepada pemeluknya untuk tidak tergesa-gesa dalam segala hal, kecuali pada lima perkara: mengubur jenazah, membayar hutang, menghidangkan jamuan untuk musafir, bertaubat, dan menikah. Penelitian ini mencoba mengkaji

pendidikan pranikah remaja putri berbasis keluarga dalam tinjauan pendidikan Islam pada komunitas Kaili di Lembah Palu. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif-deskriptif untuk melihat hubungan variabel penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, pengetahuan mayoritas ibu-ibu rumah tangga tentang pendidikan pranikah sangatlah rendah. Hal ini tentu berimplikasi pada minimnya pendidikan pranikah remaja putri yang didapatkan langsung dari ibunya. Rendahnya pengetahuan ibu-ibu rumah tangga dan remaja putri tentang pendidikan pranikah disebabkan karena lembaga keluarga tidak efektif mengajarkan dan mensosialisasikan nilai-nilai akhlak, moral, etika dalam kehidupan rumah tangga.

Key Words: Premarital, Islamic Education, Kaili

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Intruduction

The development of science and technology impacts the changes in attitudes and lifestyles of society, especially among teenagers. Teenagers are those who have left a childhood period to enter a period of self responsibility. Adolescence period is the most beautiful of times, full of nostalgia and beautiful history. It is also a meaningful life experience and it is interesting to remember.

Adolescence is a period of transition or transition from childhood to adulthood. At this time the individual undergoes various changes, both physical and psychic.¹ The obvious changes are physical changes accompanied by the development of reproductive capacity. In addition to the changes that occur in adolescents, there are also changes in the environment such as

¹ This condiation is the reaction of youth growth which is vulnerable to the influence of environment. Sudarsono, *Kenakalan Remaja* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2004). 41. Supriyatna argues that change on teenagers occur naturally. Experts assert mention it is a transition period from chilhood to adulthood. The transition process is very confusing where teh teenagers try to find self identity with involve internal conflict, high expectation, unstable emotion, and easy to be angry. Usep Supriyatna, "Peranan Pendidikan di Keluarga dalam Membina Akhlak Remaja," *Prospektus* 2, no. 2 (2009): 158–65. 159.

attitudes of parents or family members, teachers, peers, and society in general.

Adolescence is a time of self-seeking with a high sense of curiosity. At period, a teenagers should be given information about sexual to avoid adolescents to get information from invalid sources. Understanding of sexual problems is very important because adolescents are already in active sexual organs. This requires parents to give valid information and knowledge to adolescent to avoid mental instability which may result in free sex practices.

Sex can be addictive in which someone will feel anxious if they do not do it.² It is certainly dangerous for teenagers when he/she is involved in premarital sex. Psychosocial effects arising from this sexual behavior include unstable mental tension and confusion of suddenly changing in social roles. For example a female teenager who become pregnant before marriage may result in stress due to pressure from community. Many other issues are also arised accompanying pre-marital pregnancy which caused a young female teenager to experience high mental pressure.

If a teenage sexual behavior is not maintained then the number of free sex behavior may increase. This may result in an increase in the number of unwanted pregnancies, abortion, early marriage and even the death rate of teenagers due to suicide. In reality not all teens can enjoy their happy teenagers period due to promiscuity and the inability to control themselves to avoid pre-marital pregnancy.

Nowadays pre-marital sexual activity (free sex) is not only occur in big cities community, but also in various rural regions. It seems that there has been a shift in values and perceptions of pre-

²M. Hadi, *Perilaku Seks Pranikah pada Remaja* (Depok: Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gunadarma, 2006). 24.

marital sexual intercourse. In the past, sexual intercourse was only done when there was a deep emotional connection with the opposite sex, but today teenagers have involved with other sexual behaviors, such as light petting, heavy petting, and even masturbation.³

Today, adolescent life very terrible condition which requires attention from many parties, in particular parents. Although not all teenagers fall into promiscuity, but current facts indicate show that many adolescents lack religious values and education. They are unaware the importance of religion in their lives. They tend to ignore religious values and norms.

This situation is exacerbated by the concept of teenage sexual education introduced by women NGOs funded by foreign institutions. The concept of western NGOs education is based on: 1) a sense of secularism which is trying to leave religious teachings in the fulfillment of sexual instinct. 2) Liberalism creates more freedom for individuals to organize their

³From several sources, data shows that sexual behavior among teenagers are very high frequency. Not including sexual activity which is considered as the introduction of free sex, such as kissing, necking and touching which currently seems to be a 'must' activity in teenagers' datings. The consequences are high rates of unmarried pregnancy, illegal abortion practices and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases such as virus infections and syndromes. Uyung Pramudiarja, "Remaja Dan Kesehatan Reproduksi: Marak Nikah Dini dan Seks Pranikah, Kehamilan Usia Remaja Lagi Meningkatkan," *Detikhealth*, 2013, <http://health.detik.com/read/2013/05/24/120334/2254897/1301/married-premarital-and-sex-premarital-pregnancy-age-adolescent-increased?991104topnews>. (Accessed May 24, 2017). The National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) mentions that 15% of teens aged 10-24 years about 62 million is estimated to have sexual intercourse before marriage. The number of abortions in Indonesia reaches 2.5 million cases, 1.5 million of which are conducted by adolescents. "Bkkbn: Tiap Tahun Kasus Aborsi Meningkat 15 Persen," *Gaulglobal.wordpress.com*, 2013, <http://gaulglobal.wordpress.com/2013/01/01bkkbn-tiap-tahun-kasus-aborsi-meningkat-15-persen/55671-71467-599030-0946b47ff9dc9eaec7947a73a5758e34c/>. edition Tuesday January 1, 2013, accessed May 10, 2017.

reproductive life. 3) individualism makes adolescent sexual behavior becomes an individual problem.⁴

In Islamic education, sex education is one aspect of education that should be the concern of parents. Islam impose its believers to avoid free sex and it suggests the believers to marry when they are ready in term of phsychological and financial. Islam as a perfect religion has rules and norms to control express love between men and women in an honorable way. One solution offered is through a marriage.

Every parent expect their children to live a healthy and normal sex behaviour and have sex with a marriage couple. Teens who live in a healthy sexual behavior are those who have parents who apply democratic parenting. The parents prioritize the interests of children but with close supervision. Meanwhile, teenagers who practice free sex behaviour usually live with ignorance parents.

Teenagers premarital sexual behavior is more likely due to lack parental supervision and lack of sex education from their families.⁵ Sex education is better provided by families rather than the teenagers get sex education from out side or from Internet. This research will try to explore how premarital education is practiced in Kaili community in Palu.

⁴ H. Ronosulistyo, *Seks Tak Sekedar Birahi: Panduan Lengkap Seputar Kesehatan Reproduksi* (Jakarta: Khazanah Intelektual, 2006). 52.

⁵ Psychosocial complication caused by premarital pegnancy result in bad social consequences. Young mothers may experience long period trauma and also experince self-confidence crisis. Psychologically , teenagers prefer to paly with their friends happily and they are not yet ready to be father or mather. Early married causes lack psychological welfare. This is exerbated by poor financial to support their life. Rony Setiawan and Siti Nurhidayah, "Pengaruh Pacaran Terhadap Perilaku Seks Pra Nikah," *Jurnal Soul* 1, no. 2 (2008): 59-72.

Mother Knowledge on Teenagers Premarital Education

Knowledge on Female Teenagers Life Period

Female teenagers physical changes drastically when they are at they are teens. The physical changes usually begin when girls at age 10 or 11 years. Most them show some indication of development at the age of 13 and the changes will be stopped after 16. Nowadays, famale teenagers experience puberty earlier than before.

In the 1980s, most girls got their first menstruation at age 15, but at present time girls menstruation begins at age 12 or 13. Physical changes of young women are caused by two hormones, namely estrogen and progesterone. However, it is not known what causes the hypothalamus to start releasing GmRH, the hormone triggers puberty, but social and psychological factors as well as eating patterns play a role.

Data from interviews and observations show that Kailinese house wives in Palu have spare time to provide sex education to their female adolescence because they do nove have permanent jobs⁶. Although most parents do not have a high formal education, they have sufficient knowledge to understand the signs of mental and physical changes of their daughter. There are about 86% of respondents admit that they know if their child has entered adolescence stage while only 14% of the respondents said they do not know when their daughters begin adolescence period .

⁶Children education is one of the important aspect that should be concerned by parents because with education a child is able to develop his/her skills. It is the duty of parent to provide the best education to their child. They should wisely to regulate the daily activities of their children. However, most parents ignore their children's education. This usually happens in village areas. They are more concerned with rural life than education. The children who just graduated from junior high school are often told to quit school and ask their female children to marry.

The Kailinese parents' knowledge about the signs of their daughters entering adolescence is mostly gained from their teenage experience rather than from formal schooling. This is indicated in the respondents' answers which 47.3% of parents admit that they understand their daughter emotion and behavior when having first menstruation period their own experience. From that moment, a mother began to teach her experience to her daughter until she entered the age of marriage.

Meanwhile, parents' knowledge on adolescence mental dan behavior developemnt obtained from formal education is also significant. For example, 42% of the respondent said that they obtaine knowledge on their teenagers behavior development from formal education. While 5.3% of respondent said that thay obtained the sources of knowledge or information about teenagers behavior development from friends or others. The exchange of information around this issue usually occurs in public meeting places, such as in communal washing area, rivers when bathing or washing clothes, and in the afternoon when gathering at Lobo-Lobo (rest area) next to their house.

Knowledge on Ideal Marriage Age For Girls

1. Approaching Pre-marriage

When adolescents are ready to marry, they tend to think to live in happy marriage and live in a happy family. In religion perspective, such thinking is often referred to familiy of *sakînah, mawaddah wa rahmah*. Likewise when they want togetherness with their spouses, they want to stay in togetherness forever.

However, not all young women in within Kailinese ethnic in Palu are able to achieve such a beautiful dream, live in harmonious family, and achieve *sakînah, mawaddah wa rahmah* family. There are many issues that cause a gap between dreams and reality. Marriage is a dynamic and beautiful condition but many challenges are also involved in a young family. Young

women who are not ready in term of mental and economic fail to achieve the happiness.

Parents are very aware that a teenager who want to marry, must be prepared their mental and emotion related to household challenges. About 60.7% of parents stated that a teenager must be equipped with knowledge and mental before he/she married and a mother should give advice⁷ to her daughter to take responsible as a housewife.

Related to parents' knowledge about their daughter's ideal marriage age, most of them consider the ideal age to get married is at least 18-20 years old. However, they also do not agree with early marriage by arguing that teenagers at early age are not ready to married mentally and phsycologically. It was also found that 55.3% of parents do not agree with early marriage, but 44.7% of them agree with reasons to suppor early marriage by arguing the early marriage is a good medication to counter widespread of free sex.

⁷ Advice from the Companions of the Holy Prophet. Umamah bint Al Harith RA, addressed to his daughter on her wedding day: O my daughter, if the advice is not useful to the person who had the virtue in the morals and the descendants of honor, surely you do not need counsel, but this advice to remind people who may be negligent , Or as a material consideration for someone who is intelligent. O my daughter, if only the wife did not need a husband because he felt enough with the existence of his parents and she is loved very much by her parents, then you are the person who really do not need marriage. It is natural, however, that women are created to be male partners. And vice versa, men are created to become a female partner. O my daughter, Now, you have abandoned your former neighborhood and the house where you were brought up into a realm that may be new to you with a couple you previously did not know. So from this day on, you have belonged to someone. Be as good as a servant to your husband, he will be a servant to you. Islamic Media Today, <http://www.reportaseterkini.net/2016/04/nasihat-seorang-ibu-kepada-putrinya.html>, accessed 25 Mei 2017.

2. Preventing Female Sexual Abnormalities

Sexual abnormalities at teenage girls, such as masturbating and same-sex love, is an embarrassing problem for Kailines parents in Palu. To overcome female teenage sexual disorder, the parents communicate verbally with their daughters. There are about 41.3% of parents who always build harmonious and open communication with teenagers, while 24, 7% always teach personality values to their daughters, and the other 22.7% of parents argue that they prevent their daughters to fall in free sex relationship.

Most Kaili parents make verbal communication with cultural insight during leisure times to discuss their children future planning. In addition, many parents also provide personality education,⁸ especially those associated with Eastern customs such as values and norms in making relationship in society and the values to respect the older. Parents aware that a child needs a family for protection and guidance in his/her life.

Premarital Knowledge for Female Teenagers

Premarital Knowledge

It is argued that early marriage is a factor that hinder young couples to achieve beautiful dreams in their marriage. Adolescents who get married at an early age are not in economic and mental maturity, and even sometimes in unstable mentality as well as lack physical maturity. Such conditions are prone to conflicts and easily trapped in disharmony.

⁸ Lack of affection and attention, supervision and direction from parents cause teenagers have bad personality. In that case, it does not mean parents should spoil their children. Usually this pampering happens in a family with single child, but sometimes it also happen to first and youngest child. This indulgence arises from the excessive attention and affection of parents. As a result, the child is usually spoiled and grown as a selfish, self-centered, weak personality, and incapable of making his own decision. Douglas J. Goodman, *Teori Sosiologi "Dari Teori Klasik Sampai Perkembangan Mutakhir Teori Sosial Postmodern* (Yogyakarta: Kreasi Wacana, 2008).

Data shows that most of female respondents admit the importance of children mental dan physic readiness before entering the marriage. There are about 82.7% of respondents state that young women should have sufficient knowledge before marriage. They argue that most households fail because they do not have enough knowledge to manage a family. While another 17.3% of respondets argue that knowledge will be obtained naturally when they married and there is no need for any preparation or special knowledge to manage a family.

Some young women Kaili ethnic said that knowledge about teens should have knowledge about sexual relationship before entering the marriage stage. It is important for teenagers to avoid promiscuity that may leads to premarital pregnancy. There are approximately 45.3% of young women consider the important of preventive actions to avoid premarital pregnancy. This is also to avoid shameful and disgraceful in their family. Another 38.7% of respondents said that teenagers who have already fallen into free promiscuity, should be married soon.

Regarding negative effects of promiscuity among adolescents, it was found that 10.0% of young women are well aware of the dangers of free promiscuity that may lead to venereal diseases and premarital pregnancy. Finnally, there are approximately 2.7% of young women said that teenagers should avoid using anty preganacy pils to prevent babies defection when they married.

Primary sources of premarital knowledge of young women were obtained from parents. Approximately 62.0% of female adolescent admit that parents are the closest people and it is the primary sources premarital knowledge. While 12.7% of the respondents said that books and magazines are a good source of reading and reference to obtain premarital knowledge. Meanwhile, only 18.7% of respondents agree that formal education or teacher as a source of premarital knowledge.

Female Teenagers Attitudes to Premarital Education

1. Young Women's Perception of Premarital Sex Relationships

The results of interviews and observations show that most of young women do not agree with premarital sex. There are about 61.3% of young girls strongly disagree with premarital sex. While 18% of them are not really agree and 17.3% of them agree with premarital sex. The rest of respondents (3.3%) are not sure with premarital sex. However, there are about 58.7% of girls who know and are aware of the negative impact of premarital sex. This is an interesting finding.

2. Young Women Attitude Toward Marriage Couple

Most of the young women in Kaili ethnic have their own criteria in choosing a spouse. This can be seen from their answer which is about 88.0% of them admit that morals and responsible behavior as the main consideration in choosing a spouse. While those who do not consider morals as a criteria comprise of 12.0% respondents. Those who make spouse religiosity as a criteria argue that they believe that religious spouse will bring the essential happiness. Some of respondent also admit that materiality is only a complementary sources for happiness.⁹

To answer the question of how to maintain the integrity and harmony of the household, it was found 50.7% of respondents argue that "trust" the spouse is the key factor in a family unity. Meanwhile another 60.0% of respondents said that the attitude toward mutual understanding and accept the spouse as it is also become an important factor in husband and wife relationship. The rest of respondents (20.0%) make the communication and

⁹ In a hadith the Prophet SAW said: "Women are married for four factors; because of her richness, offspring, beauty, and her religion. Then if you marry a religious woman, you will be lucky" (HR Bukhari, Muslim, al-Nasa'i, Abu Dawud Ibn Majah Ahmad ibn Hanbal, dan al-Darimi. Wiwik Setiawati, *Empat Kriteria Memilih Jodoh dalam Islam*, <http://www.infoyunik.com/2016/01/4-kriteria-memilih-jodoh.html>, accessed 20 Mei 2017.

commitment to maintain togetherness in the family relationship to create a happy family.

Housewife and Young Female Perception Toward Premarital Education

Response of the Housewife about Prenuptial Education

Family as an important institution for individuals become first place to disseminate the cultural values and norms exist in society. This becomes a frame of reference for family members in acting or behaving in the community. The family also becomes a place to shape the behavior and attitude of children in particular when they reach adolescence stage.

In the family, parent is expected to protect their teenagers against negative impacts from environment. This can be done through the provision of love, education, and religion values to young women. In this case, the family should be the first social institution for female teenagers to form moral understanding and morale values from their parents. The family not only has a structure that consists of father, mother, and children but it also has the function as education institution.¹⁰

The data show that most housewives in Kaili ethnic agree with premarital sex education. There are about 66.7% of respondents who stated the importance of premarital sex education given to young women in preparation for marriage. While those who disagree are low which is about 14.7% and those who are hesitant about 10.0%. This means that housewives

¹⁰ At adolescence stage, girls feel they will mature immediately, so they tend to behave as they like and they also behave not according the values and norms in society. Changes in adolescence occur naturally and experts refer to it as a transitional period. The transitional period which occurs at female adolescent girls always determined by individuals internal conflicts. Therefore, adolescents need guidance and assistance from their parents. Amin Suma, *Hukum Keluarga Islam di Dunia Islam* (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004). 183.

understand the important premarital sex education for young women.

According to an informant, premarital sex education is presented to young women to help them understand it before they are married,¹¹. As a result, young women understand and know their responsibilities in fostering the harmony of their family. Parent believe that if their children are happy, then their grand children will also live in happiness because they will not let their children suffer and experience unhappy family life.

Young Women Response on Premarital Education

Majority of young women responded positively to premarital sex education which was given by their parents. There are about 65.3% respondent admitted if they get premarital sex education from their mother. They also enjoy sex education gained from their mothers which help them to begin a family. While young women who get less premarital sex education from his mother is low which is about 13.0%. Furthermore, those who are not sure or did not give answer is not significant that is 8.0%.

The finding also show that positive attitude of young women toward premarital sex education should be appreciated by parents. Respondents with hasitant behaviour did not give a positive response because they did not get the right information and they may do not understand the marriage. Therefore, this group need to be provided with appropriate reading material to provide family relationship information.

¹¹ Melalui pernikahan, manusia akan memulai menjalani kehidupan baru, yaitu kehidupan rumah tangga, yang menjadi dambaan setiap manusia di muka bumi ini. Bagi para calon pasangan yang akan memasuki bahtera rumah tangga, juga bagi mereka yang memulai menapaki kehidupan baru, perlu mengetahui beberapa hal berkaitan yang berkaitan langsung dengan masalah-masalah yang akan mewarnai kehidupannya, seperti kesehatan reproduksi, menjalani kehamilan, dan menyambut kehadiran buah hati. Media Islam Salafiyah, <https://almanhaj.or.id/2705-memasuki-awal-kehidupan-berumah-tangga.html>, accessed 19 Mei 2017.

The Experience of Housewife in Teaching Premartial Education

Based on the experience of Kaili housewives in Palu, they said that it is difficult to explain in detail the process of teaching premarital sex education to their teenagers because their education level only reached Junior and Senior high school only (SLTP and SMU). Thus, they have difficulties in communicating various information related family management to their daughters. In addition, they are also busy in helping their husbands and do not have time for it.

The data also show that 46.0% of housewives have difficulty in teaching premarital sex education to their teenage daughters. This is due to educational and cultural factors which is considered taboo to discuss sex. Even 24.7% of respondents assume that sex-related discussion is not polite. They prefer to let their young daughters to sex-related information by their own when they get married.

In this regard, most young women also feel uncomfortable to talk about sex with their parents. There are approximately 42.0% of young women declaring that it is shameful to hear explanation of sex from their parent. At the same time, 28.7% of respondents feel that information from parents is not enough and they still needs information from other sources, especially from the reading.

The Role of Education in Providing Premarital Sex Education to Female Teenagers.

Communication Between Parents and Young Daughters

A family is the smallest unit in a community, but it plays a significant role in educating family members,¹² including

¹² Lackof family functions may cause teenagers to perform premarital sex behavior. This supports Merton's theory of dysfunction and some concepts of experts used by researchers that the absence of parents and lack of moral understanding given to young women become one of the important factors

premarital sex education given by parents. This strategic role aims to create a safe, peaceful and happy life. Therefore, it need intensive communication from a mother to her daughter related to premarital sex knowledge.

Accordingly, it was also found that 76.7% of parents, especially mothers, had serious communication problem with their daughters when discussing matters related to marriage preparation. While 23.3% of respondents communicate with their teenagers but not every day. This is not caused by lack of attention to premarital sex education to young women, but it is due to the time limitation because most of the respondents are farmers.

Furthermore, it is also found that the best time for mothers to communicate with their teenage girls is at night before bed or after dinner. Premarital sex education is also given during spare time when relaxing together such as during watching television. This means that parents do not take special time to provide premarital sex education to their daughters, but they give it accidentally.

In between those times, 32.0% of housewives say that the most effective time to talk about sex education is at night when the family is relaxed and rested. While mothers who use day time to discuss premarital sex education only 8.0% of the respondents. They have very limited time during day time.

The delivery of Pre-marital Education in the Household

Parents in Kaili ethnic have a different habit of passing information to families, especially to young women. This depends on the customs and habits that apply to the local community, including the language used in daily communication

that cause teenagers to perform premarital sex behavior. Moh. Mukson, "Tradisi Perkawinan Usia Dini di Desa Tegaldow Kabupaten Rembang," *Bimas Islam* 6, no. 1 (2013): 1–45. 33.

between parents and their daughters. Respondents showed varying responses when addressing the question relating the time give premarital sex education to their female teenagers.

The findings of this study show that 42.0% of respondents stated that the first time the mother talked about sex education was when she had first menstruation period. Some teenagers felt shocked and afraid of this first experience. They want someone explain about it. One party considered ideal to explain it was her own mother. On these occasions, parents begin to give religious advice to their daughters.

During this moment, a mother begins to explain the concep of adulthood, including the negative impact of promiscuity that can lead to premarital pregnancy. This can cause disgrace to the family. There are about 32.0% of respondents who said that they begin to focus on providing family management knowledge to their daughters, especially those related to the duties and obligations of a wife to her husband when their daughters entered the age of marriage.

Thus it can be understood that Kaili parents in Palu tend to provide right time when teaching premarital sex education and household issues to their daughters. Furthermore, there are approximately 42.0% of housewives use books as a source of reference in explaining the sexual issues to their teenage daughters. There are even about 23.7% of respondents use picture books to teach sex education.

Housekeeping

1. Influence of Promiscuity

Promiscuity often ends in premarital sex behaviour. Premarital sex is a form of free sex which is considered unnatural by religions or states. Premarital sex is a relationship practiced by unmarried men and women. Sexual intercourse generally occurs among those who are migrating from adolescence to

adulthood stage. This is very likely to happen because of the sexual desires are very high.

From the interviews it was concluded that all Kaili parents in Palu expect their teenage daughters are able to live a healthy and normal sex life. They expect their daughters have sex with a legitimate partner. However, when social relationships tend to be free, attitudes toward the values and norms of teenagers are weak. In particular current globalization and technological advances make teenagers tend to practice premarital sex behavior.

There are about 71.3% of housewives argue that premarital sexual behavior perpetrated by teenagers is more likely due to lack supervision by parents. While 20.0% of respondents convinced that premarital sex behavior occurs due to the influence of the social environment. Housewives in this group tend to accept the reality of their daughter. While 6.0% of respondents do not have good knowledge or do not understand the cause of female teenagers involved in premarital sex behaviour.

Teenagers also tend to fall into premarital sexual behavior when there is less supervision from their parents. As mentioned earlier, there are some parents who are less motivated to give sex and reproductive health information to their teenage daughters, because they fear it will increase premarital sexual behavior. In fact, children who get sex education from parents tend to practice better sex behavior.

It was also found that there was a fairly positive trend and new awareness from parents to take care of their daughters. Generally, they adopt a democratic parenting style to treat their daughters. They no longer apply rules rigidly, or force their children to do things that are not preferred. This democratic parenting pattern is expected to decrease the level of premarital sex behavior performed in Palu.

2. Then Future of Young Women

Globalization phenomena cause media and information access become unstoppable. It will directly or indirectly affect the behavior of adolescents either positive or negative behavior. In Islam, the quality marriages is measured from the process before, during, and after marriage. How does someone start the process of looking for a potential partner to marriage without committing a violation of the Islamic Shari'a. As a result, they will get offspring that can provide benefits to the community.

The rise of free sex behavior¹³ especially among teenagers also occurs among young women in Palu. This situation caused the parents to be worried. They do not want to let their children fall into the free sex relationship that can destroy their future life. In response to the promiscuity at high school adolescents, there are about 38.0% of economically capable families declaring and ensuring that their daughters should continue their education to Higher Education.

Meanwhile, families with low income chose to marry their daughter more quickly in order to avoid the promiscuity that can damage their family. There are approximately 31.0% of respondents with low income choose to marry their daughter soon after graduating from high school. This policy is taken to reduce the burden of family life and more importantly their daughter free from premarital sex behaviour.

¹³ The results of 2009 study it was found that there were 2.44% of respondent claimed to have had premarital sex, 43.90% respondents said they were often dressed up to encourage sexual desire, 65.85% of them felt comfortable talking about sexual with friends, 75, 61% of respondents admit they had ever seen or seen mass media encouraging sexual desire, 17.07% practice masturbation, 40.24% respondents had ever kissed, 45.12% respondents had been hugged, 42.68% respondents had touched their opposite sex, 14, 63% respondents had been touched their breasts, 10.98% respondents admit they had been touched or palpated genitals. Citra Puspita, "Harga Diri Pada Remaja Putri Yang Telah Melakukan Hubungan Seks Pra Nikah" (Jakarta, n.d.), www.gunadarma.ac.id/library.

Economic factors became one factor that causes of young women to accept the decision of their parents to marry earlier. If a husband was not found, the parents will send them an alternative education institutions such as skills training courses.

3. Supervision of Young Women

Supervision and control over a violation of norms and ethics by teenagers in Palu is the responsibility of their parents. Although the risk is on their own, but premarital sex behaviour may demange family reputation. Therefore there are about 73.3% of parents practice strict supervision regarding their daughters frienship to avoid promiscuity.

Number of respondents who practice weak supervision to their daughters are also very high which is 21,3% and another 2.7% of parents did supervision sometimes. This means that the majority of parents are aware of the dangers of promiscuity and premarital free sex among female teenagers. Parents also perceive that the premarital sex relationship as a sinful deed and embarrassing especially if theresult in pregnancy.

This understanding and awareness cause parents to forbid their daughters from making love dating. They consider teenagers dating as not in line with religious norms, values, customs cause embrassing to family. There are about 58% of parents forbid their daughters fall in love and have a date with her boyfriend because they afraid of involvement in premarital sex. In addition, 30.0% of parent assume that dating may reduce learning concentration.

Another reason parent give close supervision to their teenage daughters is a cultutal sanction which called "givu". The "givu" is applied if a female teenager is found to have sex with a man. The family of the female teenager is sanctioned to give a goat or to pay some money, but if the family is not able to pay the "givu", the girl must be married by the man.

Conclusion

Parent's knowledge about premarital sex education is very limited. Most housewives know their young daughter solely base on their past life experiences, rather than from formal education. As a result, their knowledge on premarital sex education is limited. This affects their ability to supervise and educate their young teenagers as well as affect their teenage daughters knowledge on premarital sex behavior consequences.

However, most of Kalili female young teenagers in Palu realize the importance of mental and physical readiness before they are married, especially their knowledge related to household issues. They tend to consider the need for premarital sex preventive in order to avoid family disgrace. there is also a assumption that premarital sex knowledge will be obtained naturally and there is no need to learn specificly.

Family as an important institution for teenagers becomes the first place to disseminate social and religious values and norms. The majority of female teenagers in Palu respond positively to premarital sex education given by their parent. Therefore, an intensive communication between mothers and their daughters regarding premarital sex education should be practiced.

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