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Building Character Through Teen Character Education Efforts by Parents in the Prevention of Premarital Sexual Adolescent

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Abstract

The aims of this study was to review of the literature is the first to identify the character education for prevention premarital sexual behavior, both to identify how communication sexuality between parents and adolescent. Methods with data base of relevant health, including PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar. The results show that six articles included in the review. Character education of teenagers in the family can play a role in shaping the personality of teenage children of good character in thinking and behavior, so avoid behaviors sexual premarital, but the parents have problems in communicating sex to teenagers due to a taboo to talk about sexuality, shame, and child afraid to experiment sexually related. The conclusion there are barriers to the communication of sexual issues between parents and teens that have an impact on the educational process teenage characters by their parents at home.

Keywords: *adolescent character education, family, premarital sexual prevention in adolescents*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Sexual behaviors of adolescents and youth are categorized as one of the main health priorities of a society because of the high prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and unwanted pregnancies. Each day, some 500,000 young people, mostly young women, are infected with an STI (excluding HIV). The problem infections, hepatitis B, genital herpes, and genital warts are not curable. Research studies show that the rate of STIs, such as genital warts, chlamydia, and gonorrhoea, among teens and young adults is greater (Rosenthal et al. 2001). Besides that, unwanted pregnancies which are caused due to premature and unprotected sexual contacts in teenagers and youth would bring unsafe abortions and their heavy and long-term consequences which are either physical or mental. Sometimes, it would even bring deatha problem mothers (Moyse, 2009). Over the past few decades, a significant number of adolescents and youth in most Western countries have experienced premarital sexual relations. The studies in Northern Europe and North America have shown that 50% of women have reported sexual contacts by age 17, and this percentage is increased to 70% by age 20 (Oats, 2010).

National surveys have revealed that premarital sex is less in Asia in comparison to the developed countries. However, smaller in-depth studies focusing on youth have indicated that their sexual activity has clearly increased. Each family performs a particular learning process to cater for age, time, place, content, and way of life (Engchun, R., Sungtong, E., & Haruthaithanasan, T, 2018). The family is an important environment that is associated with a range of social and emotional behaviors of children. Although sexual behavior in teenagers and youth is mostly due to the effect of sex hormones, the role of psychosocial factors such as media, friends and peer group, drugs and alcohol, and family cannot be denied. The family is the important environment which influences a large number of social behaviors in children. One of the functions of the family is socialization of children. In the socialization process, children learn values, beliefs, and the accepted behavioral criteria of their society.

The family is an organized system which affects children. The daily routines of families and their relations and contrasts are regarded as a resource which has an effect on the growth of children. A healthy family creates a healthy structure and provides the opportunity for growth and development of children. In contrast, any problem in the family functions creates a problem in the members' behavior (Kamangu et al, 2017). In different research studies, the family environment is regarded to have an important role which defines the involvement of teenagers and youth in sexual relations. in their research study investigated the role of family on the sexual socialization and its relation with teenagers' sexual behaviors (Overbeek et al, 2003). Results showed that parents have the power to guide the development of the child in terms of sexual health, encourage them to practice reasonable sexual behavior and develops

personal decision-making skills were good (Donna, 2014). Leeuwen et al (2004) showed that adolescents who experience the support of the family will feel freer to explore issues of identity.

Overbeek (2003), Hanghoo, P., & Rinthaisong, I. (2018). found that the discussions between parents and children significantly facilitated the development of a higher level of moral reasoning in adolescents, so teenagers avoid the premarital sexual behavior. Prevention of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents, one of which is to provide sexuality education from parents to teenagers. Sexuality education is an important part of education teenage characters. According to Mukti (2010) that in the context of the family, the purpose of the character education leads to the formation of character and noble character teenagers as a whole, integrated and balanced, in accordance with the expectations and aspirations of parents, in this case the parents to provide education sexuality to teenagers correctly in order to avoid premarital sexual behavior, thus forming a positive character and internalize it in everyday behavior and become the next generation of quality. Character education to best teach it to children, namely by means of didactic pembelajaran (Novianti, 2017). Character development toward making do with a book book module subjects such as citizenship to strengthen education karater (Saripudin & Komalasari, 2018).

2.0 METHODS

A literature search conducted through 2015 using the following electronic data bases Pubmed, Scopus, google scholar. Keywords include adolescent character education, family, premarital sexual prevention in adolescents. Character education for prevention of premarital sex and importance of family (parents) for the prevention of premarital sex. Inclusion criteria for reviews of the literature in this study are that the articles: 1). published until 2015; 2) examining the character education for prevention of premarital sex and importance of family (parents) for the prevention of premarital sex. Exclusion criteria for the review of literature in this study are that the articles: 1). research deviating from the topic; 2) research that is not specific to the character education by parents in efforts to prevent sex before marriage. Each article is identified in full and in value to the relevance of those that fit inclusion criteria that the article discusses information related to character education by parents in efforts to prevent sex before marriage.

The study was conducted in four steps (Figure 1). First, from the main search 1000 articles were retrieved from PubMed = 25, Scopus = 100, google scholar = 875. Second, the appropriate articles and abstracts a number of inclusion criteria, 62 (47 articles which do not focus on premarital sexual prevention) and that do not fit the criteria the inclusion of a number of 938. The three selected 15 articles to criticism based on the full text of the article, the last to criticize the full text of six articles were selected independently. 6 reference lists of articles grouped in Table 1.

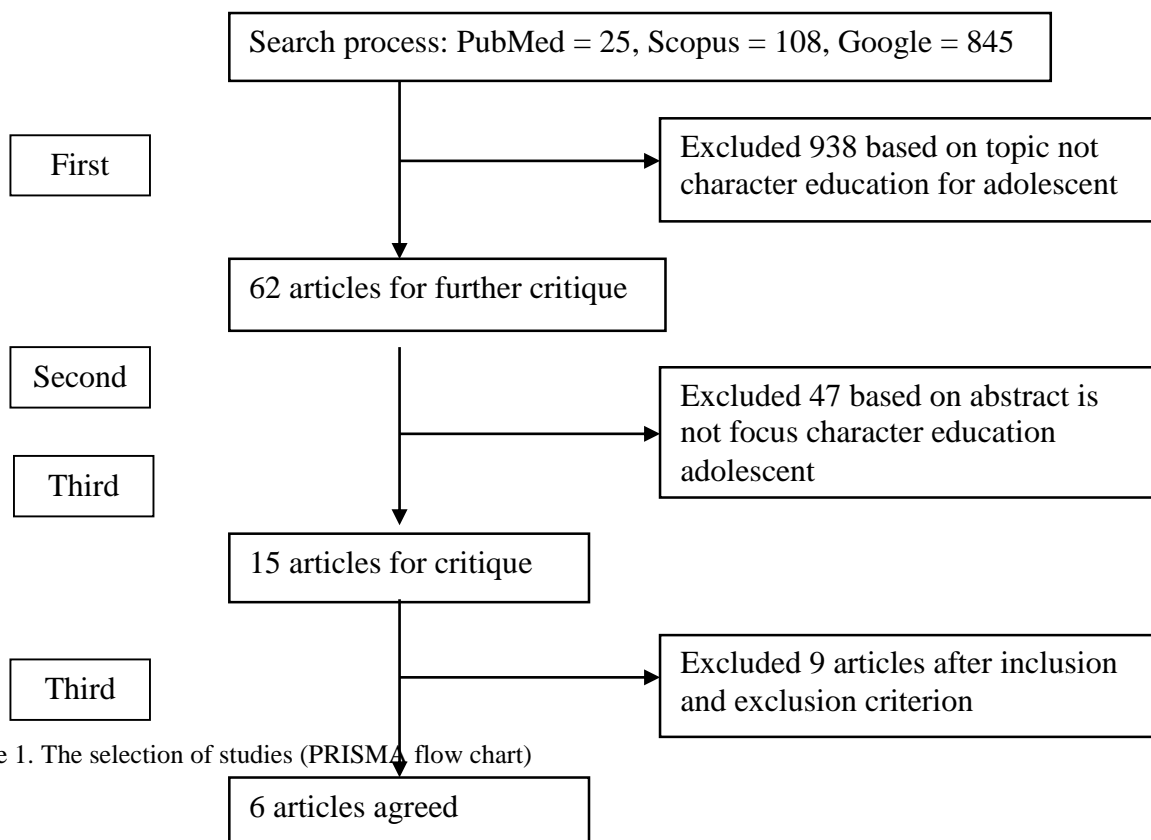


Figure 1. The selection of studies (PRISMA flow chart)

Table 1. publication of character education for adolescent: 2000-2015

Author (s) (year)	Purpose of study	Main finding
Aurie L. Meschke, Suzanne Bartholomae, and Shannon R. Zentall, 2000	This review focuses primarily on communication, parental values, monitoring and parental control versus adolescent autonomy, and warmth and support.	<p>Communication quality is associated with decreased premarital sexual behavior in which case the quality of the parent-teen relationship has functioned well, but there are still obstacles in communicating sexual problems.</p> <p>A barrier to positive communication is parents' and adolescents' difficulty in talking about sexual issues. Parental communication may be impeded by fears of encouraging or frightening adolescents about sexual behavior (Katchadourian, 1990).</p> <p>Adolescent sexual behaviors appear to be related to a number of parental factors, including communication, values, monitoring and control, and warmth and support. Findings on communication remain the most thoroughly studied as well as the most inconclusive as to whether parent-adolescent communication has a positive relation to adolescent sexual health. The type of parent-adolescent communication (general or sex-specific) associated with adolescent sexuality also requires further clarification. Parental values seem to be related to adolescent values, and subsequently adolescent behavior. Moderate amounts of parental control also appear to promote healthy adolescent sexuality. However, warm, supportive parent-adolescent relationships seem to be essential. Warmth and support appear to mediate the association of communication, values, and monitoring with adolescent sexual behavior. In other words, the amount of influence parents have on their adolescents' sexual behaviors depends greatly on the quality of their relationships.</p>
Thomas Lickona, 2013	Identify a character education program that is effective in reducing teenage sexual activity	<p>Changes in American sexual behavior brought about by the sexual revolution have been linked to the breakdown of the family and other social ills. Because sex has profound consequences for self, others, and society, sex education is an important part of character education. Sexual abstinence before marriage is associated with better physical and psychological health among adolescents and adults, fosters stable marriages, and ensures that childbearing takes place within marriage. Because abstinence education encourages students to avoid all risk taking and make sexual choices that are objectively in their best interest and the best interest of society, it is the approach most aligned with the goals of character education. Before the sexual revolution, the societal norm was to treat sex as a serious matter, requiring prudent moral boundaries that channel this powerful drive in ways that benefit, rather than hurt, the individual, family, and society. More recently, popular culture has made sex seem like a casual thing. But in truth, as growing evidence makes clear, sex is an act that is full of consequences. That is a good reason to save it for marriage, and a good reason for character educators to support that goal.</p>
Joar Svanemyr et al. 2015	Applying an ecological framework for reproductive health for adolescents as a foundation in providing character education to adolescents to prevent premarital sexual behavior	<p>Applying this framework for different reproductive health outcomes for youth means that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the individual level, there is a need to focus on empowerment of adolescents including through such efforts which builds economic and social assets and youth resources. 2. At the relationship level, there is a need to build relationships that support and reinforce positive health behaviors of teenagers This may include interventions that target their close relationships that affect sexual and reproductive experiences of teenagers such as parents, intimate and other sexual partners, and peers.

		<p>3. At the community level, there is a need to create positive social norms and community support for adolescents to practice safer behavior and access to information and services of adolescent reproductive health. This involves interventions aimed at wider members and institutions outside the family, school, and workplace environment.</p> <p>4. At the community level, there is a need to promote laws and policies related to health, social, economic, and educational fields and to establish broad social norms in support of adolescent reproductive health and help youth realize their human rights.</p>			
Author (s) (year)	Purpose of study	Design	Subjects	Measure	Main finding
Cheryl L Somers and Claudia Anagurthi, 2013	The purpose of the present study was to examine the association between parental consistency/inconsistency of values toward adolescents' premarital sexual activity and adolescents' own premarital sex attitudes and behaviours.	Quantitative research	The full sample included 293 adolescents in the 9th through 12th grades (aged 13–19 years), primarily African American, Hispanic, and Caucasian, from three high schools in suburban and urban school districts in the Midwest of the USA.	First, analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were run to see where differences between groups may lie. A multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) was then run with parental values as independent factor, and the six sexuality variables (sexual attitude, frequency of oral sex, frequency of sexual intercourse, age of first sexual intercourse, number of sexual partners and personal sexual values) as dependents	The primary purpose of this study was to examine the parental consistency versus inconsistency in the messages they presumably send to their children, and how being consistent or not was associated with sexual risk behaviour and attitudinal Parental consistency with both parents disapproving of premarital sex was related to outcomes most commonly linked to successful development. Additionally, being inconsistent or consistently approving may have the same effect, although causal methodology is needed in order to confirm such an idea. These findings have implications for educating parents about the potential importance of the

					specific messages that they send to their adolescents.
Emily T et.al,2012	The purpose of this study was to determine the structural strength of character, the relationship between power and subjective well-being, and the difference gender in strength in a large Australian-school sample, using children's VIA (VIA-Youth; Park & Peterson, 2005).	Quantitative research	Participants are students (N = 501; 272 men, 229 women) from an Australian private school who has implemented a Positive Education program in their school community. Students from Years 10, 11 and 12 (ages 15-18). Year 10 students participate as part of the requirements only, while the 11th and 12th graders participate voluntarily	Regression analysis	The structure of character strength and virtue in adolescence has to do with adolescent reproductive health. This understanding can help in the development of positive and effective character education programs for adolescents to avoid premarital sexual behavior.
Rasa P and Valickienea, 2015	The main purpose of this study is to explore if adolescents differ according to character, Connection, and Confidence, and if there are different groups according to these aspects, do different groups in satisfaction with life and the contribution	Quantitative research	samplefor this study was N = 1723 (47.1% male and 52.9% female). The age of participants ranged from 14 to 19 (M = 17.12, SD = 0.93). Families in environments where these schools are located have varying levels of income and are relatively homogeneous in terms of their ethnic and cultural background.	multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA)	This study revealed that adolescents with low character, low connection, and lack of self-confidence become a marker of dissatisfaction in life, so it takes character education in the environment, especially the immediate environment of the family (parents).

3.0 FINDINGS

This review identified six articles that met the inclusion criteria. The most article discusses the importance of parents in the education of teenage characters to form a positive character strength (table 1). The six of this article, two studies identify problems importance of parents in providing education teenage characters, two articles identified on the relationship between parents and teenagers in enhancing communication quality sexual problems and two other articles about the power of teenage characters and character education programs in reducing the activity adolescent sexual.

Two articles of Rasa & Valickienea (2015), and Joar Svanemyr (2015) portray that adolescents with character is low and lack of confidence to be a marker of dissatisfaction in life, so it takes a character education in the environment, in particular, the immediate environment, the family (parents) and to implement the framework of ecology for reproductive health for adolescents as a cornerstone in providing character education in teenagers to prevent premarital sexual behavior, while the second article of Laurie (2000) and Cheryl & Claudia (2013) illustrates that consistently parents in communication with children contribute significantly to the success of a positive development in adolescents.

Communication quality associated with a decrease in premarital sexual behavior, in this case, the parent-adolescent relationship is functioning properly, but the implementation of it is still no barriers in communication of sexual issues and two articles of Emily (2012) and Thomas (2013) illustrates that the strength of character in adolescence no relation to adolescent reproductive health. Sexuality education is an important part of character education for sexuality is an act filled with consequences. This understanding can help in the development of a positive in character education program for adolescents in order to avoid the premarital sexual behavior.

4.0 DISCUSSIONS

Based on previous literature regarding the importance of education review character teenager by parents and the relationship between parents and teenagers as well as obstacles in delivering communications sexuality issues that parents are having problems related to communication issues of sexuality to teenagers. The concept of nursing that focus on the family (parents) to be able to care for himself in achieving optimal health through behavior of healthy life that is able to provide character education to adolescents to become healthy teenager avoid premarital sexual behavior because the family can play a role in actively carry out its functions and is able to provide care to families independently. The family is an important element in the care of each family member. The life and health of each family member can be determined by the family environment is also influenced by family support. Parents also play a role in the internalization of values that are suitable for teenagers so that teens can function effectively in society (Friedman, 2003).

In adolescence, sexuality libido has begun to emerge as a result of hormonal factors are prevalent in adolescent sexual development. Sex is a natural part of human life as a fulfillment of basic human needs. Adolescence is the transition from childhood to adulthood. At this time, teens experience physical development, the future reproductive organs reach maturity. Anatomically mean reproductive organs in particular and the state of the body, in general, achieve the perfect shape and it can function perfectly (Sarwono, 2015).

Communications parents about sexuality and values parents about premarital sex plays an important role in influencing attitudes and sexual behavior in adolescents, but research shows that teens do not get communication sexual problems than their parents due to the difficulty in talking about sexual issues and their concerns encourage adolescent sexual behavior, parents feel "very uncomfortable" discussing topics such as, menstruation, wet dreams with their teenage children (Katchadourian, 1990). Communications parents and teenagers about premarital sex and the impact it will happen shows that teens become more responsible and avoid the risks of premarital sex (MV Lemieux et al., 2010). Parents communicate more about the facts of sex, teens also do not approve of premarital sex and have understood the consequences negatively (Usher et al, 2008). Communication from the values of premarital sexual attitudes are more conservative then the teen will avoid premarital sexual behavior (Jaccard et al., 1998).

The lack of communication about sex and if it does not start early it will be more dangerous if the child is a teenager. The teens can search for information related to sexuality through a variety of sources such as books, magazines, movies, the internet easily make children become confused and biased because the original source is not feasible. In fact, the information obtained is not necessarily true and may even be misleading or misleading. The end result was certainly not in line with expectations and benefits. Sources of information about sexual issues are obtained from the mass media (68.25%), teachers (12.25%), mothers (5.25%), and medical officers (3.50%). From these data indicate that there is a communication gap between parents and children. The presumption of parents that talk about sex is taboo should be eliminated because it will inhibit sexual transmission of knowledge to children. This will result in the child not receive adequate provisions regarding sexual education. Trends in sexual behavior are increasing due to the spread of information and sexual stimulation through mass media such as mobile phones, internet, and others.

A strong flow of information is one of the factors that influence decision-making and behavior. Teens who use social networks tend to be more at risk for negative sexual behavior. Most teens use social networks to find a partner to have sexual relations is not healthy (Sarwono, 2015).

These findings indicate that adolescents should receive sex education from their parents. Sexuality education to children by parents expected children to avoid premarital sexual behavior (Cheryl, 2013). Given the severity of the negative consequences associated with premarital sexual behavior, ensure that adolescents receive sexuality education is essential for healthy development. Researchers have found that the parents to be the primary sexuality educators for their children. Other studies also show that teens who have a positive relationship with their parents will lower the risk behaviors include early initiation of sexual intercourse, therefore parents as educators are critical for healthy adolescent development (Resnick et al., 1997).

Parents are obliged in the social development of children through the rules, attitudes, and actions of children from their parents modeled. The first education obtained from family, therefore, communication between parent and child is very necessary (Monks, 2002). Communication can parents prevent teen sexual behavior are at high risk. Anganthi & Lestari (2007) states that the parent-child communication sexuality can form a responsible sexual behavior in children, particularly in instilling moral values. Communication between parents and teenagers usually associated with the problems faced by teenagers and is the responsibility of parents. Communicating in terms of sexuality, the role of parents is very important in providing the right insight on questions related to sexual problems. When parents are unable to do so, then the child will seek out information from outside the home such as the internet, movies, and friends (DiIorio, 1999). Sexuality information is required by the youth to face the sexual turmoil that parents would be a source of information about sexuality to prevent adolescent curiosity about sexuality from a source not responsible (Hurlock, 2005).

According to Mukti (2010) that in the context of the family, the purpose of the character education leads to the formation of character and noble character teenagers as a whole, integrated and balanced, in accordance with the expectations and aspirations of parents, in this case the parents to provide education sexuality to teenagers correctly in order to avoid premarital sexual behavior, thus forming a positive character and internalize it in everyday behavior and become the next generation of quality. Character education of teenagers in the family can be a teaching by parents. Teaching in the context of character education in the family can be interpreted as an attempt by parents to provide knowledge to the children about the values of certain characters and guided and encouraged to apply these values in everyday life. In connection with this definition, Megawati (2005) stated, the character is a person's character immediately brave by the brain (knowledge). While the character of a person is something that is done on a unified consciousness that is something you know consciously, loved and desired. This statement implies that teaching gives a great influence in shaping the character of children in the family. The function of parents as educators in the family is the first and foremost because the parents are the closest and full responsibility for the child's education from the womb to adulthood, as well as an educator in the family, parents should also serve as a source of information or knowledge is good and right for the child (Joar et al., 2015).

A common habit that when someone is in the teens one is courting. In the courtship of a teenager, many assumed that co-beloved is a true partner. The romance of courtship often blinding, creating an impression that this world belongs only to two. At this point the unexpected events that pregnancy outside marriage is often the case. In order to avoid that the teen is in need guidance from the closest people, especially from their parents. Proximity and the harmonious family relationship between adolescents and their parents will create a comfortable atmosphere for youth to devote all the problems at hand (Pain, 2015). Youth in their daily activities to meet more people, including the friend of the opposite sex. Courtship is a time in which they learn to love, trust and understand each other, the youth need to be given an understanding that although they love each other they do not have legally each other either by law or religion. The desire which appears in adolescence caused by soaring encouragement hormonal can be overcome by providing a correct understanding to them about the impacts that would result if they fall into a sexual relationship before marriage and also need to be equipped to provide sexuality education since early age for sex have major consequences for ourselves, others, and society. Sex education is an important part of character education to avoid all risk-taking and make sexual choices that objective in their best interests and the best interests of society (Thomas, 2013).

Are some sexuality education efforts to provide information about sexual problems? The information provided in the knowledge about the function of the reproductive organs to instill morals, ethics, commitment, religion in order to prevent "abuse" of the reproductive organs. Sexuality education is defined as education about the anatomy of organs that can be followed on sexual reproduction and its consequences when carried out without complying with the rule of law, religion, and customs, as well as a person's physical and psychological readiness (Emily, 2012). Sexuality education by parents for children aged 9-12 years. At this stage given complete information of what will be changed from the child's body just before puberty tends to vary in each individual. Teach children how to respond to

menstruation or wet dreams they will experience later as a normal part of the stage of development of the individual. At the age of 10 years, before approaching puberty can start the topic of reproductive health. Also make sure that the child, if he followed all medical rules, then they do not need a lot of worries. Sexuality education by parents for ages 12-14 years. Sexual drive in puberty is greatly increased, therefore, parents should teach what the reproductive system and how it works. This emphasis on the differences between physical and emotional maturity for sexual relations is also very important to be taught. Tell children that there are all sorts of ramifications in terms of biological, psychological, and social if they had sexual intercourse. Parents besides teach openness of communication with children, especially in discussing sexuality, also need to add profits to avoid sexual activity too soon before reaching adulthood. Avoid using words that juvenile judge so that he does not feel hesitant, fearful, reluctant or angry when talking about their sexual experiences (Emily, 2012).

Bronfenbrenner (1979) has argued that the relationship between individuals and their environment can be tested through an action that can be applied to change the environment and change in individual behavior and its relationship with adolescent sexuality undertake programs to improve communication parent-teen through character education teenage parents in order to promote a healthy adolescent who avoid premarital sexual behavior. A literature review has implications for improvements in providing education teenage characters in the home by parents in efforts to prevent sex before marriage through good communication between parents and teenagers.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Data premarital sexual behavior is very alarming and the need for a solution to the problem, there are communication barriers in the delivery of sexual problems from parents to adolescents who now have an impact on adolescent character education by parents. The strategy can be applied that parents are not taboo and shame in communicating sexual problems in young children so that adolescents get enough knowledge about the development of sexuality and avoid the premarital sexual behavior.

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