



## The Role Of Parents In Islamic Perspective Sex Education For Adolescents

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Informasi Artikel	Abstract
Submitted: 21-08-2024 Revised: 24-09-2024 Published: 17-12-2024  <b>Keywords:</b> Role of Parents Sex Education Adolescents	<i>Sex education is not about supporting children to have sexual relations but explaining the natural function of sex as part of themselves and the consequences if misused. Parents are the main actors in children's education. Parents serve as the primary educational facilitators for children, as they are the most suitable individuals to impart sex education during early childhood and adolescence. Parents no longer need to doubt the importance of sex education from an early age. Eliminate the feeling of awkwardness that exists and start building sensitivity to the need for sex education in children. The aim of this research is to analyze the role of parents in providing sex education for teenagers and to analyze the inhibiting factors in providing sex education for teenagers. This research type utilizes naturalistic phenomenology and employs a qualitative descriptive approach. Data collection methods in this research used interviews, observation, and documentation. Next, to check the validity of the data, the author uses triangulation techniques. Then, to analyze the data, the author divides it into three components: data reduction, data display (data presentation), and drawing conclusions (data verification). The research findings reveal that parents at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon Campurejo Panceng Gresik provide sex education to teenagers; however, despite this, some children continue to engage in deviant behavior. Some parents still maintain a taboo against imparting sex education to teenagers. Furthermore, the obstacles to implementing sex education for teenagers include parents' lack of knowledge about sex education, their inability to communicate it effectively, their lack of openness with children, and the limited intensity of meetings between children and parents. Parents coordinate well between religious leaders, community leaders, and village health workers, such as village midwives or village orderlies, regarding sex education for teenagers through socialization. Try to prevent it by giving warnings and punishments if children do deviant things, accompanied by an understanding so they don't do it again.</i>

### INTRODUCTION

People often describe teenagers as curious individuals who are interested in various things, including social interactions and issues surrounding sexuality. Especially in the current era of globalization, sexual interest and activity among Indonesian teenagers has become commonplace, a reality that raises concerns.

According to data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), 32% of teenagers aged 14 to 18 years in big cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung, have been involved in sexual relations. Another survey also showed that one in four Indonesian teenagers had engaged in sexual activity before marriage, with 62.7% of them losing their virginity while still in junior high school. In fact, 21.2% of these teenagers have carried out extreme actions, such as abortion, as a result of promiscuous sexual behavior. (R.N, 2023)

The information above leads to the conclusion that many teenagers engage in promiscuous sexual behavior and resort to extreme measures like abortions. Teenagers' lack of knowledge about sex and their understanding of proper sex education contribute to this. In addition, parents



are often reluctant to provide sex education to their teenage children because it is considered a taboo topic. This lack of knowledge and understanding is a major factor in the increasing cases of unhealthy sexual behavior among teenagers. Therefore, we need to increase understanding about healthy and responsible sex among teenagers and parents to prevent the risk of harmful sexual behavior.

Sexuality encompasses not only the biological and physical aspects of the genitals, but also the explanation of body parts and their functions, including the introduction of reproductive organs. Understanding gender differences is important to introduce children to their own identity. This involves explaining the differences in genitalia between men and women so that children can understand and know themselves better. Knowing body parts and their functions is also important, especially those related to sexual aspects.

Parents need to explain well about body parts and their functions, as well as their relationship to sexual problems. When children understand their own gender, the next step is to introduce its functions. The more parents understand this, the more they will feel responsible for teaching their children, as they represent the male and female genders. In addition, it's crucial to recognize that men and women have distinct reproductive organs, each of which plays a crucial role in the proper and correct development of their offspring.

However, in reality, there are still many parents who have not taught sex education to their teenagers appropriately and effectively. On the other hand, they feel uncomfortable discussing it with their children and consider it a taboo topic. As a result, many parents choose to hand over the responsibility of providing sex education to the schools or organizations in which their children participate.

Aspects of religion, morality, avoiding bad behavior, and avoiding harm to others frequently come up in discussions about sex. Islam exists to guide humanity along the path of truth in accordance with the essential values contained in that religion. Therefore, we expect teenagers to grasp the forbidden and permitted aspects of Islamic teachings, apply these principles in their daily lives, and manage their sexual urges in a manner consistent with Islamic religious teachings.

In providing Islamic sex education, the role of the family becomes crucial. The family is not only a unit of life between parents and children but also an environment where children receive education that includes physical and spiritual aspects. In this context, the family's provision of Islamic sex education will aid children in comprehending religious sexuality values and fostering a balanced understanding of the physical and spiritual aspects of sexual relations.

The family serves as the primary source of education for children, largely shaping their personalities and equipping them with a variety of knowledge. They must be able to organize their family in an Islamic manner, as instructed in Surah At-Tahrim verse 6 of the Qur'an:

مَلَأْنِي غِلَاطَ شِدَادَ لَا يَعْصُونَ اللَّهَ مَا أَمَرَهُمْ بِآيَاتِهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا قُلُوبُهُمْ وَأَهْلِيكُمْ نَارًا وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْجَارَةُ عَلَيْهِمْ  
وَيَفْعَلُونَ مَا يُؤْمَرُونَ ٦

*"O believers, protect yourselves and your families from the fire of hell whose fuel is people and stones; the guardians are rough, tough angels who always do what Allah commands them."* (Attahrim:6)

Understanding and choosing appropriate methods for providing sexual education to children will help them become individuals who can protect themselves from inappropriate and prohibited actions, as well as being aware of the risks and warnings related to adultery. This will also fortify their religious convictions. Therefore, the role of parents in sex education for teenagers is very significant. (Qonita & Mu'id, 2023)

Based on the description above, the author concludes that the role of parents is very important, especially in providing sex education to their children and guiding them. Parents who actively educate and guide their children about sexuality, instilling strong religious values and providing correct and directed guidance, as previously explained, will aid in the development of appropriate morals, personalities, and education. Conversely, neglecting to play a parental role in this matter can adversely affect the development of children.



A 9th grade MT teenager in Campurejo Panceng Gresik Village experienced an unexpected marriage shortly after passing the madrasa exam. The teenager lives with his older sister, who acts as a surrogate parent. Despite her sister's claim that the marriage failed due to a previous pregnancy, the teenager actually gave birth within 5 or 6 months of their marriage. Cases like this show the low understanding of sex and religion among teenagers, as well as a lack of supervision from parents. The author has investigated several other cases that reflect this.

Based on the explanation above, the author is interested in conducting further research on the role of parents in sex education for teenagers from an Islamic perspective. This is due to the importance of sex education for teenagers in an Islamic context, as well as the desire to change the mindset of parents who may consider sex education a taboo topic. This research aims to understand more deeply how parents can play an effective role in providing sex education to teenagers, taking into account Islamic values and teachings. We hope this research can offer fresh perspectives and practical solutions to enhance the comprehension and application of Islamic sex education among parents and teenagers.

However, interviews with several parents on December 8, 2023, revealed that the role of parents in providing sex education to teenagers in the family environment of Campurejo Panceng Gresik Village is not fully optimal. At MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon Campurejo Panceng Gresik, parents' implementation of sex education remains relatively minimal. This finding was strengthened by the responses of three parents interviewed, where they stated that although they had provided sex education to their children, it was only limited to basic knowledge without further explanation. When a child commits an error, the punishment they receive is merely a warning. For example, one of the children of three parents interviewed, identified as "I," was caught peeking at his same-sex friend "L" taking a shower. However, upon reporting the incident to the parents, they merely issued a warning, without imposing stricter directions or punishment. When asked why they didn't provide better guidance when giving warnings, the parents stated that they felt awkward discussing the matter with their children and believed that as they got older, the children would understand on their own.

This statement suggests that parents experience discomfort when discussing sex education with their children and view it as a taboo subject. In fact, when a child makes a mistake, it is a good opportunity for parents to provide appropriate warnings and directions so that the child understands them and does not repeat them. The pre-survey results indicate that the implementation of sex education from an Islamic perspective remains low.

From the information above, it is clear that there is a gap between the implementation of sex education according to an Islamic perspective by parents and the behavior of adolescents. This gap motivated the author to conduct further research on "The Role of Parents in Islamic Perspective Sex Education for Adolescents at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon Campurejo Panceng Gresik".

## METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach, which aims to understand the role of parents in sex education from an Islamic perspective for teenagers at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon Campurejo Panceng Gresik. We chose this descriptive approach to provide an in-depth picture of social and cultural phenomena related to sex education within the context of Islamic values in the school environment. This research employs a form of field research to gather data directly from subjects within their original contexts. This allows researchers to gain an in-depth and authentic understanding of parents' views, attitudes, and practices in providing sex education to their children. We collected qualitative data, encompassing descriptions, narratives, and opinions that defy numerical measurement. We collected data through interviews, participant observation, and field notes, capturing important details of interactions between parents and children in the family environment. Additionally, we analyzed school documentation, which provided context for the integration of Islamic sex education in formal education at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon.

We obtained primary data for this research through semi-structured interviews with parents of teenagers, seeking their views and experiences on sex education from an Islamic



perspective. We conducted participatory observation to directly observe sex education-related interactions in the family environment, including conversations and family activities that mirror Islamic sexuality values. We obtained secondary data from official school documents, including curriculum and lesson materials, as well as scientific literature. This literature provides a theoretical framework about sex education from an Islamic perspective and the role of parents in the context of Islamic education in Indonesia. We designed this data collection technique to provide a comprehensive and in-depth picture of the role of parents in Islamic sex education for teenagers, and to examine its implementation at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon Campurejo Panceng Gresik school. Thus, this research not only examines the perspectives of parents, but also assesses the integration of sex education in line with Islamic teachings into the curriculum and educational practices in schools. (Sugiyono, 2007)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### DISCUSSION

#### A. Parents play a crucial role in Islamic sex education for teenagers.

Parents play an important role as the first personal coaches in a child's life. The family environment, particularly the behavior and character of their parents, greatly influences children from birth. Parents' personalities, attitudes, and way of life become the models that children look up to and follow. This process naturally occurs without children realizing it, as they tend to imitate what they see in everyday life. Therefore, parents bear a significant responsibility in shaping their children's character and personality. (Aina, 2022)

Every parent certainly wants their child to grow up to be a good, moral person, able to make their family proud, and become a responsible member of society. Parents' early education is crucial in this case. One important aspect that parents need to pay attention to is sexual education. Sexual education is not only about providing knowledge about sexuality; it is also about instilling moral values, ethics, and religious teachings related to sexuality and relationships between men and women. (Ratryana, 2020)

In reality, society often lacks sexual education, particularly in rural areas. Many factors contribute to this, one of which is the lack of access to appropriate and adequate information regarding sex education. In many rural communities, the topic of sexuality is still considered taboo and rarely discussed openly. Conservative views and a limited understanding of sexual education often contribute to this, perceiving discussions about sex as vulgar, unethical, and incompatible with moral and religious values.

This erroneous view often leads to misunderstandings regarding the goals and benefits of sexual education. Many parents and community members misinterpret sexual education as an effort to introduce sexual behavior to children at an early age. In fact, we should tailor appropriate sexual education to the child's age, emphasizing a correct understanding of their bodies, healthy interpersonal relationships, and the dangers of sexual violence and harassment. This education is also important to teach children about self-limitations and how to protect themselves from potential dangers related to sexuality. (Surviani, 2004)

The absence of comprehensive formal education in schools further exacerbates this lack of understanding about sexual education. School curricula in many regions do not fully accommodate sexual education as part of mandatory learning. As a result, children grow up without an adequate understanding of their own bodies and how to protect themselves from the various risks that may arise. This places children at greater risk of sexual abuse, unwanted pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases. (Jamalidin, 2015)

In addition, the lack of sufficient sexual education can lead to misunderstandings about the definition of this term within society. Many people still associate sexual education with explicit



sexual activity, not as an effort to provide a correct understanding of sexuality in a healthy and responsible context. Many parents hesitate to discuss sexuality with their children due to the fear of perceived inappropriate teachings or social norm violations.

Therefore, it is important for parents and community members to obtain correct information regarding sexual education. With the right understanding, they can provide appropriate education to their children so that children can grow up with a healthy understanding of sexuality. Good sexual education does not only focus on biological aspects but also includes moral, ethical, and religious values that are relevant to their lives. Thus, sexual education can help children become responsible individuals who respect themselves and others. (Cahyani & Zahwa, 2024)

A holistic approach that is sensitive to the prevailing culture and values is necessary for society to accept sexual education well. We must deliver sexual education in a way that is appropriate and acceptable to society, without offending feelings or violating existing social norms. Therefore, it is crucial for parents and educators to work together to establish a nurturing atmosphere that facilitates the effective teaching of sexual education, enabling children to develop a comprehensive understanding of sexuality and make informed decisions throughout their lives.

In addition, experts, religious figures, and community leaders can provide training and counseling to increase public awareness about the importance of sexual education. With an inclusive and collaborative approach, society can better understand the importance of sexual education and how to implement it in accordance with the moral and religious values they adhere to. In this way, sexual education is no longer a taboo topic but is part of a comprehensive and integral education for children's development.

### **Theory of Sex Education for Adolescents, according to Abdullah Nasih Ulwan**

Abdullah Nasih Ulwan, a leading Islamic scholar, emphasized the importance of sex education in Islam as part of general education for children and adolescents. In his book "Tarbiyatul Aulad fil Islam," Ulwan outlines the main principles of Islamic sex education:

- a. **Instilling Religious Values:** Ulwan emphasized that sex education must start with instilling religious values. In accordance with Islamic teachings, we must teach children about private parts, social etiquette, and the importance of maintaining personal honor. Parents at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon, based on observation and interview findings, try to implement this principle by providing a correct understanding of the body and relationships.
- b. **Ulwan proposes a gradual and age-appropriate approach to sex education, tailoring it to the child's age and understanding level.** This implies that young children receive different information compared to teenagers. Although parents' implementation varies, school documentation reveals that Islamic sex education guidelines cover various developmental stages.
- c. **Open and Honest Communication:** Ulwan emphasizes the importance of open communication between parents and children. Parents should be their children's main source of information and should answer their questions honestly and lovingly. Based on interviews, many parents at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon still feel awkward talking about sexuality, indicating the need for more support and training.
- d. **Use of Appropriate Language:** In delivering sex education, Ulwan underscores the importance of using appropriate and polite language, which reflects the sanctity of this topic in Islam. Parents and teachers at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon generally strive to use



appropriate and respectful language when discussing this topic, although challenges remain in ensuring children's correct understanding. (Ulwan, n.d.-a)

In conclusion, the role of parents in sex education from an Islamic perspective is essential to equip teenagers with the right knowledge and the right values. By adopting a gradual, communicative, and religious values-based approach as suggested by Abdullah Nasih Ulwan, parents and schools can work together to support the healthy and moral development of teenagers. Close collaboration between families, schools, and communities, along with increased awareness and understanding of the importance of sex education in Islam, can overcome existing challenges.

## **B. The provision of sex education to teenagers is influenced by both supportive and inhibitive factors.s**

At MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon Campurejo Panceng Gresik, sex education from an Islamic perspective encounters various factors that both support and hinder its implementation. In this context, understanding these factors, both supporting and inhibiting, is essential for developing effective educational strategies. Abdullah Nasih Ulwan's theory of sex education for teenagers underpins this analysis, which is based on observations, documentation, and interviews with various relevant parties. (Ulwan, n.d.-a)

### **1. Supporting Factors**

#### **a. Parental and teacher commitmentt**

Based on the results of observations, it appears that the commitment of parents and teachers is one of the main supporting factors in providing Islamic sex education. Committed parents tend to be more proactive in teaching their children about Islamic values, including maintaining personal honor and understanding the importance of the private parts. Parents' participation in school-organized activities, such as seminars and workshops on Islamic sex education, demonstrates their commitment.

According to Abdullah Nasih Ulwan, the role of parents and teachers is crucial in providing sex education that is in accordance with Islamic teachings. (Ulwan, n.d.-a) asserts that parents and teachers have a crucial role in providing sex education that aligns with Islamic teachings. The principle dictates that sex education should begin at home and receive reinforcement at school.

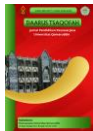
#### **b. School Institutional Support**

Documentation shows that MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon has provided various materials and programs that support Islamic sex education. The school offers sex education modules that align with Islamic law and also organizes educational programs that involve parents. This support creates an environment conducive to holistic learning, where moral and ethical education becomes an integral part of the curriculum.

Abdullah Nasih Ulwan's theory also emphasizes the importance of a supportive environment in sex education. Schools and families must work together to create a safe and supportive atmosphere for children to learn about sexuality in an Islamic context. This includes providing appropriate educational materials and involving parents in the educational process.(Ulwan, n.d.-b)

#### **c. Awareness of the importance of sex educationnn**

Interviews revealed that there is increasing awareness among parents about the importance of sex education in equipping their children with the right knowledge. Many parents are starting to understand that sex education is not something taboo but rather an important need to protect children from information that is wrong or not in accordance with Islamic values.



Ulwan emphasized that one of the main goals of sex education is to protect children from misuse of information that could damage their morals. Islamic sexual education should aim to teach children about the purity of their bodies, the importance of maintaining social boundaries, and the consequences of unhealthy relationships. (Ulwan, n.d.-c)

## **2. Inhibiting Factors**

### **a. Lack of Parental Knowledge and Skills**

Despite this commitment, interviews showed that many parents felt they lacked sufficient knowledge and skills to provide sex education to their children. They are often afraid of providing information that is wrong or not in accordance with Islamic teachings. These shortcomings may lead parents to avoid certain topics, which in turn may lead children to seek information from less reliable sources.

Ulwan believes that we must deliver sex education with appropriate knowledge and wisdom. (Ulwan, n.d.-d) emphasizes the importance of educating and training parents to effectively communicate important messages to children without causing confusion or anxiety.

### **b. Cultural Taboos and Discomfort**

Observations and interviews reveal that cultural taboos continue to pose a significant obstacle to sex education in society. Many parents experience discomfort when discussing sexuality with their children, often due to their own upbringing in a culture where such topics were considered taboo. This discomfort can lead to a lack of open and honest communication between parents and children.

Ulwan suggests that to overcome this problem, there needs to be a fundamental cultural change. (Ulwan, n.d.-e) advocates for the promotion of sex education as a crucial component of general education, and urges the public to perceive it as a safeguard against promiscuity and false information.

### **c. The influence of media and technology**

Documentation shows that modern media and technology are often sources of information that is not in accordance with Islamic teachings. Children who do not receive adequate sex education from their parents or school tend to seek information from the internet, which can be misleading. This poses a major challenge in ensuring that children receive information that is correct and in line with Islamic values.

Ulwan emphasized the importance of parental supervision of their children's media consumption. Parents must actively filter the information children receive and provide safe and reliable sources of information. (Ulwan, n.d.-f)

### **d. Educational programs and extracurricular activities have limitations.s**

Although schools provide educational programs, interviews with students show that there are still limitations in activities that specifically address sex education from an Islamic perspective. We still need to fully develop extracurricular activities that support Islamic sex education, which presents opportunities to broaden the scope and depth of these programs.

Ulwan contends that sex education ought to permeate all facets of education and school activities, not just specific subjects.(Ulwan, n.d.-g) This includes the development of extracurricular programs that can provide opportunities for students to learn and discuss these topics in a safe and controlled environment.

This discussion clearly demonstrates how various supporting and inhibiting factors influence the provision of sex education for teenagers at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon Campurejo Panceng Gresik. Supporting factors such as parental and teacher commitment, school support, and awareness of the importance of sex education provide a strong foundation for effective



education. However, we need to systematically address challenges like lack of parental knowledge, cultural taboos, media influence, and limited educational programs.

Abdullah Nasih Ulwan's theory offers important guidance in overcoming these challenges, emphasizing the importance of education based on Islamic values, open communication, and appropriate use of language. Schools, families, and communities can more effectively deliver sex education in accordance with Islamic teachings to teenagers, equipping them with correct understanding and strong ethics.

## DISCUSSION RESULTS

The role of parents in providing sex education from an Islamic perspective is crucial for the healthy development of teenagers. As primary caregivers and educators, parents are responsible for instilling moral values, ethics, and religious teachings that align with Islamic principles. According to Abdullah Nasih Ulwan, a renowned Islamic scholar, sex education should be an integral part of a child's upbringing, beginning with the foundation of religious values, continuing with gradual and age-appropriate education, and fostering open and honest communication. However, at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon Campurejo Panceng Gresik, the implementation of such education encounters both supportive and inhibiting factors that impact its effectiveness.

### Supporting Factors

**Parental and Teacher Commitment:** The commitment of parents and teachers is a vital factor in the effective delivery of sex education. Many parents at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon dedicate themselves to teaching their children Islamic values related to sexuality, such as maintaining personal honor and understanding the sanctity of the body, according to observations and interviews. Teachers also play a supportive role by reinforcing these teachings within the school environment. Ulwan's principle aligns with this, stating that home education should precede school efforts. The participation of parents in seminars and workshops organized by the school reflects their proactive stance in ensuring their children receive the appropriate guidance.

**School Institutional Support:** The school's commitment to providing comprehensive sex education materials and programs aligned with Islamic teachings is another strong supporting factor. Documentation reveals that MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon offers modules and educational programs that are in accordance with Islamic principles. The institutional support creates an environment that is conducive to holistic learning, seamlessly integrating moral and ethical education into the curriculum. This aligns with Ulwan's emphasis on creating a supportive environment where children can learn about sexuality within the context of Islamic teachings.

**Awareness of the Importance of Sex Education:** Increasing awareness among parents about the necessity of sex education is a positive trend that supports its implementation. Many parents have started to realize that sex education is not about promoting sexual activity but rather about protecting children by providing them with correct knowledge that adheres to Islamic values. This understanding shifts the perception of sex education from a taboo subject to an essential component of a child's development, as Ulwan suggests, shielding children from misinformation and moral degradation. (Ahmad Naufal Hafidh et al., 2024)

### Inhibiting Factors

**Lack of parental knowledge and skills:** Despite their commitment, many parents feel unprepared and lack the necessary knowledge and skills to provide sex education effectively. Interviews show that parents are often afraid of conveying incorrect information that might not align with Islamic teachings. This hesitation leads to avoidance of the topic, leaving children to seek information from unreliable sources. Ulwan underscores the importance of delivering sex





education with wisdom and appropriate knowledge, emphasizing the need for parents to receive training and education to improve their capabilities.

**Cultural Taboos and Discomfort:** Cultural taboos surrounding discussions of sexuality present a significant barrier to effective sex education. Observations indicate that many parents are uncomfortable discussing these topics with their children, often due to their upbringing in environments where such discussions were considered inappropriate. This discomfort creates a gap in communication between parents and children, undermining the open dialogue that Ulwan advocates for effective sex education. A cultural shift is necessary to address these taboos, normalizing sex education as an integral part of general education.

**Influence of Media and Technology:** The pervasive influence of media and technology poses challenges in ensuring children receive accurate and Islamic-compliant information about sexuality. Documentation shows that children who do not receive adequate sex education from their parents or school often turn to the internet, where they may encounter misleading content. Ulwan stresses the importance of parental supervision in monitoring children's media consumption and guiding them toward reliable sources of information that align with Islamic values.

**Limitations of Educational Programs and Extracurricular Activities:** While MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon provides educational programs, there are still gaps in activities specifically addressing sex education from an Islamic perspective. Students' interviews reveal a lack of full development in the extracurricular activities that support Islamic sex education, highlighting opportunities to broaden and enhance these programs. Ulwan advocates for the integration of sex education into various aspects of education and school activities, including extracurricular programs that facilitate safe and controlled discussions on these topics.

Combinations of supportive and inhibiting factors influence the implementation of sex education from an Islamic perspective at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon Campurejo Panceng Gresik. The commitment of parents and teachers, institutional support from the school, and growing awareness among parents provide a solid foundation for effective sex education. However, to enhance the effectiveness of this education, we must systematically address challenges such as lack of parental knowledge, cultural taboos, media influence, and limited educational programs. Abdullah Nasih Ulwan's theoretical framework offers valuable insights into overcoming these challenges by emphasizing the importance of a values-based approach, open communication, and appropriate use of language. Schools, families, and communities can collaborate to more effectively impart sex education that aligns with Islamic teachings to teenagers, providing them with the necessary knowledge and ethical guidance for responsible and moral development.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the role of parents in providing sex education from an Islamic perspective is paramount in shaping the moral and ethical development of adolescents. Parents serve as the first educators and role models for their children, imparting not just knowledge but also values and principles that are vital for a child's holistic development. Islamic sex education, as highlighted by Abdullah Nasih Ulwan, should focus on instilling religious values, promoting gradual and age-appropriate learning, encouraging open communication, and using appropriate language. This education is essential not only to inform children about their bodies and the boundaries of interpersonal relationships but also to protect them from potential harm, such as sexual violence, harassment, and misinformation. Committed parents and teachers, school institutional support, and a growing awareness of the importance of sex education all contribute to the effective delivery of this education at MTs Tarbiyatul Wathon Campurejo Panceng Gresik. These factors create a conducive environment for the moral and ethical education of children,



which is crucial in helping them navigate their formative years with the guidance of Islamic principles.

However, several challenges hinder the effective provision of Islamic sex education. Cultural taboos and discomfort associated with discussing sexuality, a lack of parental knowledge and skills, the pervasive influence of modern media and technology, and the limitations of existing educational programs are significant barriers. These challenges underscore the necessity of a collaborative approach involving parents, educators, and the community to cultivate an environment that not only accepts sex education but also recognizes it as a crucial element of comprehensive education. By addressing these challenges through increased awareness, training, and the development of comprehensive programs, Islamic sex education can fulfill its role in guiding adolescents to become morally responsible individuals. This collaborative effort will ensure that sex education aligns with Islamic values, helping children and teenagers develop a strong sense of self-respect, respect for others, and an understanding of healthy relationships.

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