

ENHANCING ADOLESCENT MORAL AWARENESS THROUGH AQIL BALIGH EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

There is an imbalance between intellect and maturity; children of the current generation are growing in maturity more than in intellect. This research aims to understand the concept of social deviance and the notion of maturity from the perspective of pre-adolescents, to explore the implementation of maturity education for pre-adolescents, and to identify the efforts made by pre-adolescents to prevent social deviance. The research used a quantitative descriptive method with a survey approach, involving 623 junior high school students aged 11-15 as respondents. The purposive sampling technique is used to select respondents who are considered to have relevant information. Data was collected through a Likert scale-based questionnaire and open-ended questions, then analyzed using percentage techniques. The research results indicate that education for adolescents has a significant impact on reducing the tendency for deviant social behavior among teenagers. A total of 68,65% of teenagers reported performing their religious duties on time, 66,3% are able to distinguish between good and bad, and 65,6% are capable of making the right decisions. Education for adolescents helps teenagers understand religious values, build moral awareness, develop independence, and control emotions, which serve as protective factors against deviant behaviors such as promiscuity, violence, and substance abuse. This research emphasizes the importance of education for adolescents in shaping their character to be socially and individually responsible.

Keywords: education, social deviance, aqil puberty

ABSTRAK

Terdapat suatu ketimpangan antara aqil dan pubertas, anak-anak generasi saat ini lebih tumbuh dan berkembang pubertas daripada aqil. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami konsep penyimpangan sosial dan aqil pubertas dari pengertian pra-adleece, untuk mengetahui implementasi pendidikan aqil pubertas untuk pra-remaja, dan untuk mengetahui upaya yang dilakukan oleh pra-adopsi dalam mencegah penyimpangan sosial. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan survei, melibatkan 623 siswa SMP berusia 11-15 tahun sebagai responden. Teknik purposive sampling digunakan dalam memilih responden yang dianggap memiliki informasi yang relevan. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner berdasarkan skala Likert

dan pertanyaan terbuka, kemudian dianalisis dengan teknik persentase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendidikan akil pubertas berdampak signifikan terhadap penurunan kecenderungan perilaku penyimpangan sosial pada remaja. Dengan akumulasi total jawaban responden yang menjawab ya dan sangat setuju, sebanyak 68,65% remaja melaporkan melaksanakan ibadah tepat waktu, 66,3% mampu membedakan antara yang baik dan yang buruk, dan 65,6% yang mampu membuat keputusan yang tepat. Pendidikan akil pubertas membantu remaja dalam memahami nilai-nilai agama, membangun kesadaran moral, mengembangkan kemandirian, dan mengendalikan emosi, yang berfungsi sebagai faktor pelindung terhadap perilaku menyimpang seperti pergaulan bebas, kekerasan, dan penyalahgunaan narkoba. Penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya pendidikan akil pubertas dalam membentuk karakter remaja untuk bertanggung jawab secara sosial dan individu.

Kata kunci: Pendidikan, penyimpangan sosial, pubertas.

A. INTRODUCTION

Social deviance, especially those involving adolescents, has become a serious concern in Indonesia in recent years. Statistical data show a significant increase in various cases of social deviance among the adolescent population over a period of time. In 2019, the number of juvenile delinquency cases in Indonesia reached 1,168,590, which increased to 1,294,447 in 2020, representing an increase of 10.76% in one year. The types of cases reported include murder, theft, drug abuse, and promiscuous behavior. In addition, the Indonesian Federation of Teachers' Units recorded an increase in bullying cases in schools from 21 cases in 2022 to 30 cases in 2023 (Marietha, 2024). Meanwhile, estimates place the number of abortions performed by adolescents at 700–800,000, and the number of HIV/AIDS cases related to the adolescent population at 52,000 in the same year. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission's data reveals that criminal activity exposed up to 320 children between January and October 2017. In 2016, there were 17,000 lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) children identified in West Java. Brawls between teenagers are also a serious issue, especially in West Java province (Mulyana et al. 2023). Data from the Central Statistics Agency shows that in 2021, West Java recorded the highest number of student brawls, with incidents spread across 37 villages/sub-districts (Rizaty, 2022). The Bandung City Education Office conducted a survey that revealed that 56% of the city's teenagers admitted to engaging in promiscuous sexual behavior. Additionally, the city of Bandung is experiencing an increase in drug use cases in 2023, with over 300 cases involving students (Soraya, 2022).

Examples of social deviance shown by adolescents are very diverse, ranging from physical acts such as fighting and stealing to behaviors involving drugs and promiscuous sex (Mentari, 2018). Environmental factors, such as a lack of parental attention due to a broken home and the influence of friends, also contribute to this behavior. Furthermore, ignorance of religious teachings and uncontrolled libido can trigger deviant behavior. Thus, efforts to

prevent social deviation in adolescents require a holistic approach and involve various factors in their lives (Zulkhairi, Arneliwati, and Nurchayati, 2018).

To overcome this problem, various efforts have been made, ranging from anti-juvenile delinquency campaigns and socialization of the dangers of deviant behavior to the activation of extracurricular activities. However, one step that is considered important is sexual education in schools (Kastori, 2022). Sexual education in schools is one way to prevent social deviance in adolescents. The 2021 Junior High School Directorate mandated a comprehensive implementation of sexual education in schools, which involves a curriculum-based approach to teaching and learning about the cognitive, emotional, physical, and social aspects of sexuality. The government also creates a curriculum for schools about sexual education that contains relationships with others, life values, gender understanding, violence and protection strategies, healthy lifestyle skills, human development, sexuality, sexual behavior, and reproductive health (Junior High School, 2021). Comprehensive sexual education, despite its taboo status, aims to enhance students' understanding of sexuality. This is where puberty education can serve as a valuable alternative, not only by introducing moral values but also by preparing adolescents to confront various life challenges (Elfitriadi, 2019).

Wahidah conducted research on puberty aqil education in 2020. Her study involved three steps: designing an appropriate curriculum, implementing more project-based learning processes, and empowering teachers to create learning communities through the cooperative learning model. Research has proven that this cooperative learning method enhances students' learning independence. Wajdi and Arif also conducted research, concluding that sexual education provides a comprehensive understanding of heterosexual relationships (men and women), grounded in religion, culture, and state recommendations to prevent bad behavior. Therefore, parents, educators, the community, and the government must play a greater role in providing sexual education to their children. Therefore, based on previous research, the newness in the current research is taking the name of puberty aqil education because in order to have a closer assumption with society compared to the word 'sex,' puberty aqil education also teaches not only about sexuality but also about physical, mental, and other things to prepare for adolescence to adulthood. Then, this study examines the impact of puberty and education on social deviance among pre-adolescents in the city of Bandung, introducing a new dependent variable that includes both pre-adolescents and social deviance.

One can study the importance of puberty education for adolescents in schools in depth. This step aims to prevent social deviance in pre-adoption in the city of Bandung, as well as provide a strong foundation in preventive, curative, and repressive efforts against social deviance. Thus, awareness of the importance of puberty education as a strategy that can help deal with social deviance problems among adolescents is increasing. Therefore, this study aims to understand the concept of puberty, to find out how the role of puberty

education affects social deviance by pre-adolescents in the city of Bandung, and to find out how it relates to social control theory.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a quantitative method. The study employs a quantitative method, resulting in the numerical presentation of data. This study employs a quantitative descriptive method, supplemented by a survey approach. We conducted this study to investigate the influence of puberty education on the inclination towards social deviance during pre-adolescence in Bandung. We used the purposive sampling technique to select the respondents. We selected informants for this study using the purposive sampling technique. This technique selects respondents who have a goal that aligns with the research theme, as they are considered to possess the necessary information for the study (Zahro, 2023). The participants in this study are pre-adolescents or early-stage adolescents in the city of Bandung. The study focuses on pre-adolescents due to their high vulnerability to social deviance issues. The respondents in this study amounted to 623 students, ages 11–15, consisting of 327 female students and 296 male students from various junior high schools in the city of Bandung and different grade levels with the characteristics of being pre-adolescents and attending school in Bandung. Researchers utilize literature studies as a secondary data source. We will analyze the collected data using the social control theory.

In August 2024, the researcher will directly distribute the questionnaire through a Google form link to a class he visits. The big picture of the questions in the questionnaire is that they cover aspects of physical change (puberty), intellectual and emotional change (aqil), and the role of parents and schools in helping children's development. Regarding the puberty aspect, the questionnaire focused on food-eating habits, children's experiences with the physical signs of female puberty, including menstruation, breast enlargement, and hair growth in specific areas, as well as the physical signs of male puberty, such as wet dreams, voice changes, and apple growth. On the AQIL side, the questions focus on how adolescents experience intellectual and emotional development, such as attraction to the opposite sex, the ability to control emotions during conflicts, and the ability to make decisions and take responsibility for their choices. Furthermore, we inquire about the role parents play in imparting knowledge, responsibility, and open habits to their children. We also inquired about the role of schools, including the presence of parenting programs, teachers' explanations of aqil and puberty, and the implementation of sanctions for rule violations. This provides an overview of how the environment affects or supports the development of children's puberty. This study employs a questionnaire that utilizes the Likert scale, encompassing the levels of Very Disagreement, Disagreement, Neutrality, Agree, and Strongly Agree. The questionnaire in this study also includes open-ended questions. Furthermore, after the data was collected in this study, data analysis was carried out using the percentage technique; the percentage technique was used to determine the

magnitude of the percentage that showed the impact of puberty on education to see the tendency of social deviance in pre-adolescence (Meilanie 2020).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

When adolescents enter puberty, they undergo significant changes physically and psychologically. At this time, sexual urges arise, and curiosity about social roles and self-identity increases. These changes often influence their behavior, and without proper training and guidance, they may resort to socially deviant behavior. Adolescents often go through phases of exploration and experimentation, including social behavior. Without a good understanding of social boundaries and moral principles, adolescents can engage in risky behaviors such as promiscuity, violence, or drug abuse (Marhayati, 2021). Below is data from respondents on what age they have experienced puberty in the context of wet dreams and menstruation.

Table 1. Puberty (wet dreams and menstruation)

Age	Man	Woman
10 Years	6 Students	36 students
11 Years	40 Students	89 students
12 Years	79 Students	113 students
13 Years	51 Students	25 students
14 Years	13 Students	2 students

Source: Researcher data, 2024

According to the above data, male puberty (indicated by wet dreams) and female puberty (indicated by menstruation) occur at the ages of ten to fourteen years. Only six male students experienced wet dreams at the age of ten, while 36 female students experienced menstruation at the same age. The figure increases significantly with age, especially at the age of eleven to twelve years, which is the peak of the puberty process in which most adolescents experience these signs. A total of 79 male students and 113 female students were already experiencing signs of puberty by the age of 12; this indicates that most adolescents enter puberty at this age. However, the number begins to decline at age 13 and above, suggesting that most adolescents have reached puberty before the age of 14.

In the early stages, adolescents must perform growth tasks such as accepting physical conditions and using the body more effectively. This is because adolescents at this age undergo significant physical changes, including adolescent girls experiencing growth, breast enlargement, and menstruation, and adolescent boys experiencing growth, wet

dreams, a heavier voice, and hair growth in specific body parts (Fahrizqi et al., 2013 in Pratama, 2021). The table below displays the study's results.

Table 2. Results of Adolescent Puberty Research

Category	Man		Woman	
	Percentage	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Number of Respondents
Breast Enlargement	-	-	94,8%	310
Growth of Cuckoos	71,3%	211	-	-
Voice Changes	79,4%	235	-	-
Growing Certain Hair	87,5%	259	90,8%	297

Source: Researcher Data, 2024

The purpose of Aqil Puberty education is to build individuals who are devout, have high moral awareness, and are able to face various challenges in life by adhering to religious values. Puberty Aqil Education also increases the understanding of good manners and morals in accordance with Islamic teachings so that individuals can live their lives with wisdom and charisma (Shania et al, 2024). This goal reveals that puberty balances four key aspects: devotion and adherence to religion, high moral awareness, the ability to face life's challenges, and a strong understanding of manners and morals. The researcher's survey questions, which are based on the table below, consistently reinforce these four points

Table 3. Research Results

Category	Question	Result	
		Percentage	Number of Respondents
Devotion and Sticking to Religion	I carry out the worship of my religion on time	S: 43.1% SS: 25.55%	S: 269 SS:158
	My parents taught things that should not and should not be done as a man/woman who has reached puberty.	S: 40.35% SS: 44.4%	S: 251 SS: 279
High Moral Awareness	If faced with a certain condition, I can distinguish between good and bad things.	S: 44.1 % SS: 22.2%	S: 275 SS: 138
	I understand the impact of the decision I made and I am ready to face it.	S: 56.6% SS: 17.4%	S: 352 SS:108

Can Face Life's Challenges	When I got an assignment from the teacher, I was able to complete it.	S: 46.9% SS: 18.15%	S: 293 SS: 113
	When faced with a choice, I am able to decide what is best for me over all considerations.	S: 50.3% SS: 15.3%	S: 313 SS: 95
	My parents give me responsibilities while at home such as cleaning the room, washing dishes and others	S: 41.9% SS: 30.8%	S: 262 SS: 193
	My parents gave me the opportunity to solve my own problems	S: 50.75% SS: 20.2%	S: 316 SS: 126
Strong Understanding of Manners and Morals	When I'm fighting with a friend, I can control my emotions.	S: 30.7% SS: 11.25%	S: 190 SS: 72

Source: Researcher Data, 2024

43.1% of adolescents reported timely worship, and 40.35% claimed their parents had educated them about their puberty-related boundaries. Religion often provides a strong moral foundation that helps individuals avoid deviant behavior. Puberty education that focuses on religious obligations and morality can instill strong values in adolescents to refrain from deviant behaviors such as drugs, violence, or promiscuity. When adolescents understand religious values, they tend to have better self-control over themselves and avoid violating social norms.

Then, the data showed that 44.1% of teens could tell the difference between good and bad things, and 56.6% were aware of how decisions impacted them. Puberty education that emphasizes moral awareness helps adolescents understand the consequences of their actions. Good moral education allows adolescents to consider the negative impact of deviant behavior on themselves and others. Teens who have a high level of moral awareness will reconsider their actions that violate social rules or norms because they know what will happen if they do.

Teenagers who understand puberty are better equipped to navigate life's challenges. As many as 46.9% of the respondents were able to complete the tasks given by the teacher, and 50.3% of the respondents were able to make decisions independently. In addition, 41.9% of parents help hone their independence by assigning responsibilities such as washing dishes or cleaning the room. In addition, 50.75% said that parents provide opportunities to solve their own problems. Puberty education teaches adolescents how to make beneficial

choices, manage pressure, and face challenges. This independence is crucial to prevent them from succumbing to negative environmental influences that could promote deviant behavior. Adolescents who have independence and personal responsibility are less likely to engage in deviant behavior because they are better able to assess situations and face challenges. Peer pressure or a bad environment can influence their behavior.

As many as 30.7 percent of teens said they can control their emotions when fighting with friends. Puberty education that emphasizes moral development and self-control can help adolescents deal with conflicts without losing control or leading to aggressive behavior, such as physical or verbal violence. Table 3 provides an overview of the study's findings, and the explanation follows.



Figure 1. Flow of Research Results

Source: Researcher Data, 2024

DISCUSSION

This research focuses on early adolescents or pre-adolescents. Gumantan asserts that these early adolescents exhibit a desire for change, characterized by the development of new thinking, rapid attraction to the opposite sex, and fantasies about eroticism (Pratama 2021). According to the survey results, as many as 93.15%, or 500 respondents, already like the opposite sex between the ages of 12 and 16 years, while 6.85%, or 36 respondents, disagree. This reflects a crucial period of development, during which adolescents begin to explore aspects of self-identity, social relationships, and sexuality. However, without proper guidance, this process can lead to social deviance, such as sexual behavior that does not conform to norms or other impulsive behaviors that can harm oneself or others (Pratama, Putra, and Saputra, (2023)).

The results showed significant physical changes in early adolescence, such as breast enlargement in adolescent girls, growth in the waist, voice changes in adolescent boys, and hair growth in certain areas of the body of both sexes. These changes are physical signs that adolescents have entered puberty, which is the stage at which they have biologically reached puberty. More intense sexual and emotional urges often accompany the physical changes adolescents experience when they reach puberty. Ultimately, this impacts the way they interact with others and with themselves. Social deviations, such as irresponsible sexual behavior, abuse of relationships with the opposite sex, or behavior contrary to social

and religious norms, can occur if a person is unable to understand or manage these changes properly (Zainur, Rahman, Rohmah, and Rochayati, 2020).

The Concept of Puberty Aqil

The Arabic word 'aqala, which means to be intellectual, to know, and to understand, often serves as the basis for the meaning of puberty (Wahidah, 2020). In other words, a person with excellent mental health has the ability to distinguish between right and wrong things (Aynun, 2018). Other religions, like Christianity, also refer to the aqil of puberty as puberty, emphasizing the importance of spiritual maturity and readiness to receive the Savior's faith and knowledge, as expressed in Galatians 4:1 (Daniel, 2013). The concept of puberty, also known as aqil education, refers to the process of maturing and becoming independent, without slowing down or forcing individuals to remain as children or adolescents. People must be ready for adult roles and responsibilities. The four pillars of the learning process are learning to know, learning to do, learning to be, and learning to live together (Elfitriadi, 2019).

Muslims use the term puberty to describe an individual or someone who has reached adulthood. In other words, a person who has reached puberty is considered to have matured and is in the final stage of human development (Paputungan, 2023). According to the Islamic perspective, a person who reaches puberty is able to assume self-responsibility, meaning they are now responsible for their own decisions and actions, no longer dependent on their parents (Rusuli, 2022). Therefore, we can classify individuals who have reached puberty as mukallaf, meaning they are capable of carrying out the law's or sharia's commandments and prohibitions in religious teachings. People often juxtapose the word puberty with the word Aqil, signifying intellect, knowledge, and understanding. A person who has reached puberty is assumed to be able to use his intellect to the fullest so that he can maximize the potential of his intellect to the fullest in order to live and achieve life goals according to the potential possessed by each individual (Yenni, Puspita, Panggabean, State High School 2023).

Of course, a person must first go through several stages of development from childhood to adulthood, also known as the pre-puberty period, before entering puberty. A scholar, Abu Zahrah, divided the period of human development into four stages, namely the first stage of Ash-Shobiy (small children), the second stage of Mumayyiz (school age), the third stage of Murahiq (approaching puberty), and the fourth stage of puberty. Ibn Sina complemented this opinion by developing a theory of human development based on his intellect. During Ash-Shobiy's time, a child was considered to be at the lowest level of intellect, known as material intellect. During this period, children acquire knowledge through their five senses. During the Mummayyiz period, a child reaches a level of intellect where they can comprehend abstract symbols and begin to interpret actions, even if they are not perfect. Furthermore, during the Murahiq period, a child is at the level of actual intellect, where the ability of the intellect to interpret abstract meanings has developed

further and is ready to reach the level of maturity. Once a person reaches puberty, their intellect reaches the Mustafad level, allowing them to use their intellect productively. The intellect can think abstractly further and deeper. We can say that reason has reached its maturity stage at this time (Ekawati, Setti, and Mulyati, 2024) .

George Herbert Mead's theory of stages of socialization in sociology can complement Abu Zahrah and Ibn Sina's theories of the stages of child development in Islamic law and the development of reason, leading to a more meaningful understanding of individual development stages (Rahman, Ru'iyah, and Abid, 2022). Mead asserts that the stages of socialization a child experiences determine their optimal development, regardless of their perfection. Mead divides the stages of socialization into four distinct stages. The first stage, known as the preparation stage, begins when the individual, still in the material intellect stage, imitates what they observe, regardless of its imperfections. Next, the individual enters the Imitation Stage, during which their intellect reaches the stage of talent. Individuals begin to perfectly imitate the Edawsa people around them and understand their actions. Subsequently, the individual reaches the Ready to Act Stage, demonstrating their actual level of reasoning. The individual has started to reduce his imitation and develop the role and meaning of his own actions. Ultimately, the stages of embracing collective norms arrive. Individuals who possess the intellect of Mustafad can ultimately participate actively in society. At this stage, we can consider individuals to be mature social beings capable of actively participating in the surrounding community (Teja et al, 2024).

The aforementioned theories aim to elucidate the ideal human development. The development should not only be physical but also psychological or intellectual. The above theory implies that ideally the physical and psychological development of human intellect go hand in hand. Humans possess a nature that suggests the limitations of their abilities at every developmental stage and the prerequisites for each stage. Today, we can define a person as being in puberty or biologically/physically mature, but not necessarily as aqil or intellectually/psychologically mature. Despite the distinct meanings of aqil and puberty, we juxtapose them, assuming that a person who has reached physical maturity (puberty) is also intellectually mature (aqil). Children actually experience an imbalance in their physical and intellectual development, with their physique developing and maturing faster than their intellect. If you examine these conditions, you can no longer associate the term aqil with puberty. Numerous factors can contribute to this condition, with the phenomenon of infantilization or slowed maturity being one of the main culprits. Society, particularly parents, perpetuates the infantilization phenomenon by assuming that children, despite reaching puberty, are still in adolescence and unable to assume self-responsibility. Parents' ignorance of the stages of child development, leading to their indifference to the importance of pre-puberty education, may be the primary cause of the gap in children's physical and intellectual development during this period (Faiz et al. 2021).

The Role of Puberty Aqil Education in the Prevention of Social Deviance

Wrong associations are one of the causes of juvenile delinquency. According to the informant, a bad social environment is the primary cause of social deviance, with social media being another contributing factor. In this modern era, under the guise of modernization, teenagers are tempted to experiment with activities that are not appropriate for them. For example, using illegal drugs such as narcotics, drinking alcoholic beverages, promiscuity, and so on (Aulia, 2023). According to its form, Sunarwiyati (Akmal Latif and Muhammad Zulherawan, 2019) divides juvenile delinquency into three levels: ordinary delinquency, which includes behaviors such as fighting, skipping school, having a tendency to wander, and leaving the house without sayJuvenile delinquency often culminates in offenses and crimes, such as driving without a license or stealing someone else's belongings without authorization. Special delinquency encompasses actions like drug addiction, extramarital sex, rape, abortion, gambling, and murder. According to Tanjung (Akmal Latif and Muhammad Zulherawan, 2019), various forms of juvenile delinquency today refer to frFree sexual behavior can take many forms, including sex, gatherings, prostitution, gigolos, homosexuality, and rape. ality, and rape. (Gaol, 2019).

Based on the data obtained, it shows that puberty education is a learning process that focuses on religious and social understanding of the responsibility, morals, and maturity of a child who has reached puberty. This shows that puberty education has a positive impact on the formation of adolescent character Puberty education imparts significant social values to young individuals, particularly in shaping their character and behavior. and behavior. This educational method teaches children to comprehend and fulfill their responsibilities as members of society and individuals, which includes personal responsibility towards themselves, their families, and their environment. This education emphasizes the importance of morals and ethics in daily life, teaching children to distinguish Children entering puberty also learn to foster independence and enhance their decision-making abilities, crucial for overcoming life's challenges. 's obstacles. We teach children to demonstrate empathy and comprehend the needs and emotions of others, thereby fostering positive social relationships. Collaboration and teamwork are integral components of this education. Educational settings and the community teach children to interact with peers in a variety of activities, fostering teamwork and improving social skills. As a result, puberty education not only emphasizes the spiritual dimension but also aids children in expressing and understanding their self-identity, including the values and ideals they hold, all of which are crucial for their psychological and social development. Additionally, educators teach children to participate in community activities, fostering a sense of belonging and responsibility towards their social environment.

Adolescents who are able to control their emotions tend to more easily avoid conflicts that can lead to deviant behavior. Adolescents are more likely to resolve problems peacefully, in accordance with social norms. Puberty education serves as a strong

protective factor to prevent them from engaging in social deviations. Adolescents are better able to avoid behaviors that violate social norms if they instill strong religious values, moral awareness, independence, and emotional control. Furthermore, they will better understand their long-term impact, which will make them more likely to follow social norms. In the end, puberty education can be very useful to form a socially and individually responsible young generation.

The benefit of puberty education for adolescents is to balance this development by providing strong moral knowledge and principles. Puberty emphasizes physical, emotional, spiritual, and intellectual maturity. This education provides directions on how teens can control their natural urges in a healthy way and in accordance with social and moral principles. A balanced puberty education helps adolescents understand how to better control and direct their feelings and behaviors. This can help reduce social deviations, such as irresponsible sexual behavior, because it teaches them the responsibility and consequences of each of their actions toward society and themselves.

Social Control Theory and Puberty Education

Sociologists such as Travis Hirschi formulated the theory of social control, which examines the impact of social interaction and cultural standards on individual behavior. This hypothesis argues that individuals with strong social connections with family, friends, and communities are more likely to conform to societal norms and less likely to engage in deviant behavior. Educational methods that focus on understanding religion and social values function as an efficient means of social control in puberty education. Through this education, children learn responsibility and ethics while also strengthening their connection to the community and beliefs they embrace. As children internalize these values, they gain awareness of the consequences of their actions and become more motivated to adhere to established norms (Anarta et al, 2022).

In addition, puberty education fosters a sense of community connection in young people and instills a sense of responsibility toward others. When young people feel a sense of belonging to their community, they are more likely to avoid deviant behavior and make a beneficial contribution to society. Puberty education serves as a social control mechanism, influencing the character and behavior of adolescents by emphasizing the importance of social bonds, moral standards, and personal responsibility. Social control theory offers a framework for understanding how education affects the social behavior of children and adolescents, as well as how strong social relationships can motivate them to adhere to certain values.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, early or pre-adolescent adolescents who reach puberty experience significant physical, psychological, and social changes. This process marks an important phase in adolescent development, where they begin to learn about their social roles, sexuality, and self-identity. However, this stage of exploration can pose a

risk of social deviance, such as irresponsible sexual behavior, violence, or drug abuse, if not properly guided and trained. Puberty education is essential to help adolescents understand the changes that occur in them and provide a strong moral foundation to face life's challenges. This education teaches teenagers about responsibility, self-control, moral awareness, and an understanding of acceptable manners and morals. Adolescents are more prepared to live a life with high responsibility and moral integrity by getting a comprehensive puberty education. This study shows that puberty education that emphasizes physical, emotional, spiritual, and intellectual maturity can be an important factor in preventing social deviations in adolescents. Therefore, it is important for educators, parents, and the community to strengthen the implementation of puberty education so that adolescents grow up to be responsible, moral, and ready to face life's challenges.

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