



Preventing teen pregnancy and delinquency: The role of parental supervision, communication, and education

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ABSTRACT

Adolescent pregnancies resulting from premarital sex impacted adolescents, their families, and any potential offspring. Society viewed such pregnancies abnormal, careless, and embarrassing. Given that adolescents are still under the influence of their families, parental roles were crucial in preventing these pregnancies, despite adolescents increasingly choosing their own friends. In the contemporary digital age, gadget addiction further complicates family dynamics, particularly in managing adolescent behavior. Thus, this study aims to investigate how parents supervise, communicate, and educate their adolescents to prevent teenage pregnancies and other juvenile delinquency. Conducted in Banguntapan District, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, in February 2024, this qualitative study involved six women from the Youth Family Development program in Mertosanan Kulon as primary informants and the head of Mertosanan Hamlet as a triangulating informant. All informants were selected using a purposive technique. Data collection was conducted through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and analyzed using content analysis. Parents can contribute in preventing juvenile misbehavior, particularly when it comes to preventing unmarried pregnancies, by keeping an eye on, talking to, and educating their teenagers. Fathers play a more crucial role in the upbringing and educating boys, while mothers are more critical for girls. Collaborative community efforts and a multidisciplinary educational approach emphasizing parent-adolescent relationships and communication are essential.

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1. Introduction

Adolescent pregnancy refers to pregnancies in girls aged 10-19 years. An estimated 16 million girls in this age group give birth each year, accounting for nearly 11% of all births worldwide [1]. Adolescent pregnancy is a serious issue in many communities. Many adolescents become sexually active before they are ready for the commitment of marriage. Among those who are sexually active, many do not use contraception, putting them at risk for unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases [2].

The 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) reported that 8% of men and 2% of women had engaged in sexual relations. Among those who had premarital sexual relations, 59%



of women and 74% of men began these relations between ages of 15 and 19 years [3]. In 2021, there were 256 cases of teenage childbirth in D.I Yogyakarta, 3.5% were aged of 10-14 years, 44.1% were aged 15-17 years, and 52.3% were aged 18 years [4]. Bantul, a regency located in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, is renowned for its abundant cultural history and robust communal bonds. Nevertheless, similar to several other areas in Indonesia, Bantul encounters the predicament of teenage pregnancy. The conduct and attitudes of adolescents are significantly influenced by the traditional values and community standards that define the region's social fabric. Although there is a significant cultural emphasis on family and moral conduct, there has been a noticeable rise in adolescent pregnancies, highlighting the necessity for more efficient preventive methods [5]. In 2022, Bantul Regency recorded 178 early marriages and 89 of them were unwanted pregnancies [6]. Banguntapan District in Bantul Regency had the highest incidence of pregnancies among those under 20 years of age in 2020, with 112 cases.

Various factors, including peer pressure, economic issues, lack of life skills, limited knowledge about pregnancy prevention, low contraceptive use, media influence, and inadequate community support can trigger adolescent pregnancy. Additionally, parental factors also contributed, such as neglect, pressure to marry early or engage in sexual transactions to support the family, and parents who fail to be role models [6,7]. Premarital sexual activity has significant consequences for adolescents, their families, and any children they may bear [2]. Adolescent pregnancy carries a negative stigma, often viewed as deviant, irresponsible, and shameful. Pregnant adolescents frequently internalize these beliefs and fear reactions from their families, society, and schools, which can impact their willingness to seek antenatal Care (ANC) [3]. After giving birth, teenage mothers faced numerous challenges, including increased responsibilities, physical problems, role conflict, inefficiencies in their maternal role, emotional and mental stress, and minimal social support [4].

Preventing adolescent pregnancy through parental involvement is crucial. Parental participation is commonly accepted as a protective factor against dangerous behaviors such as early sexual activity and teenage pregnancy. Parents who keep open lines of communication with their children, establish clear expectations, and provide accurate sexual health information can greatly lower the risk of adolescent pregnancy. In Bantul, where cultural norms may restrict frank discussions about sex and reproduction, parents' roles in educating their children are even more important [8]. The previous study mentioned that A 'whole systems' approach to prevention identifies parental support for discussing relationships and sexual health as one of the ten key factors for an effective local strategy. Teens who can openly discuss these topics with their parents are more likely to delay their first sexual experience [9].

Guidance for adolescents should incorporate a family approach because adolescents often prefer to share their problems with peers (71%) and parents (31%) [10]. Even though a more significant proportion of adolescents prefer confiding in friends, the family's role remains crucial in preventing teenage pregnancy, as adolescents are still under the supervision of their parents and family [10]. Parents can help prevent teenage pregnancy by guiding their children to make healthy, responsible, and value-based decisions regarding sex. They are the best role models for their adolescent children, providing education about sex and advice on sexual behavior. To be effective, parents should discuss sexuality with their teenagers as early as possible, within the context of their cultural framework [11,12]. However, gadget addiction in the current digital era also negatively impacts family functioning, particularly in managing teenage behavior [13].

Parents felt that they should be actively involved in communicating with their children about sex education. This communication is primarily influenced by the parent's ability to initiate the topic, which depends on their knowledge of sexual and reproductive health. However, many parents struggle with poor communication skills and feelings of isolation. They often find it challenging to

discuss adolescent pregnancy with their teenagers and report experiencing a range of emotions, including love, compassion, irritation, and helplessness [12].

Adolescents often feel that their parents focus primarily on the negative consequences of sex. Many believe they learn enough about sexuality from school and don't need additional input from their parents. However, parents should encourage their children to reflect on and revisit these lessons, as school settings may not always provide opportunities for reflection. Both parents and schools play crucial roles in educating children about sexuality, and neither should neglect this important topic [12].

Following up on this, the government, through the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) established the Youth Family Development Program (*Bina Keluarga Remaja or BKR*). This program aimed to improve the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of parents and family members in supporting balanced adolescent growth and development [14]. The Youth Family Development program is part of the Quality Family Village (*Kampung KB*) initiative. This village-level program integrates and converges efforts to empower and strengthen family institutions across all dimensions, aiming to improve the quality of human resources, families and communities [15]. In 2023, the best *Kampung KB* in D.I Yogyakarta was awarded to Mertosanan Kulon Village in Banguntapan District, Bantul Regency [16]. Therefore, this study aims to explore how parents in Mertosanan Kulon Village apply the knowledge and skills gained from the BKR Program to prevent teenage pregnancy and other forms of juvenile delinquency.

2. Method

This study used a qualitative research approach to investigate parents' role in avoiding adolescent pregnancy in Banguntapan district, Bantul-Yogyakarta in February 2024. The qualitative technique was chosen for its ability to provide an in-depth insight of parents' thoughts, experiences, and attitudes concerning adolescent pregnancy, as well as their prevention strategies. The informants of the study were six women from the BKR Kunci Mekar in Mertosanan Kulon, selected purposively based on these criteria: 1) Active BKR membership for at least one year, and 2) Teenage children aged 10-24 years who are not married. Exclusion criteria were refusal to participate. Data was collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and in-depth interviews with a triangulation informant, the head of the Mertosanan Kulon hamlet, to provide additional insights into community conditions. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, with the study receiving approval from the Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Ethical Committee with the approval number: 012401022. Informant codes used were ANT, WDY, MTN, SNT, AYD, TND for primary informants, and ATK for the triangulation informant. Content analysis was used for data analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

This findings chapter discusses juvenile delinquency at the research site and the role of parents in treating it. Based on the findings, the role of parents in avoiding adolescent pregnancy is divided into five themes such as:

1) Informant characteristics, 2) Juvenile delinquent behavior, 3) Monitoring teenage interactions, 4) Interpersonal communication with adolescents, and 5) Providing reproductive health education to adolescents.

Informant's characteristics

The informants in this study were six mothers who were members of the BKR. Details for each informant are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Informants Characteristic

Key Informants	Age (years old)	Educational Background	Employment	Sex of the child
Informant ANT	45	Senior high school	Entrepreneur	Male, 20 y.o
Informant WDY	50	Junior high school	Housewife	Male, 23 y.o
Informant MTN	51	Junior high school	Private sector employee	Female, 23 y.o
Informant SNT	37	University	Entrepreneur	Male, 10 y.o
Informant AYD	33	Senior high school	Housewife	Female, 12 y.o and Male, 18 y.o
Informant TND	43	University	Entrepreneur	Male, 23 y.o Male, 14 y.o

The juvenile delinquent behavior

Informants commonly said that smoking was the most prevalent form of adolescent criminal behavior. A significant number of high school and college males were already engaging in smoking, while a few middle school males were beginning to dabble with cigarettes. This conduct was frequently inspired by fathers who were themselves habitual smokers. In addition, the growing popularity of e-cigarettes has prompted numerous teens to transition from conventional cigarettes to e-cigarettes. Therefore, fathers have a significant impact on the smoking habits of their adolescent sons.

"I've seen junior high school students, some as young as the first year, who have already started experimenting with smoking. There are even cases of children who have just entered junior high trying cigarettes. This behavior is often influenced by their environment and the example set by those around them" (Informant TND)

Besides smoking, another key issue for many mothers is their children's reliance on technology. Adolescents carry their mobile phone everywhere, including to bed. Informants are especially annoyed when adolescents bring their phones to class, as it causes distractions and impairs their concentration.

"Sometimes, for example, when a teen is holding their phonecell while working on a problem, they might forget to finish the task. The mother might say, "Come on, focus!" to try and redirect their attention" (Informant AYD)

The informant stated that teenagers in their early adolescents frequently use smartphones to access social media and play games. According to the informant, adolescents use social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok. Meanwhile, the game they frequently play is Mobile Legends. Meanwhile, the informant stated that adolescents in their late teens are deemed wiser when it comes to using devices. This is because adolescents in their late teens choose to utilize gadgets to complete college assignments and stay up to date on current events rather than play time-consuming video games.

"But even as my children have grown, they still play games. They're into Mobile Legends now. I don't know much about it. That's ML... ML. Mobile Legends.....So I've lost control over how they use their devices; I just know what the phone is used for when my older child shows me what's happening..." (Informant TND)

"I rarely see my last child playing with his phone cell. What I often see is him in front of a laptop, all day long. Because he studied civil engineering, he often made drawings or something like that and if there is news or new items, he looks for updates using a laptop, not a cellphone." (Informant WDY)

Supervision of Teenage Interactions

The informant conveyed profound apprehension regarding the escalating incidence of adolescent delinquency and posits that stringent parental oversight is vital. She observed that inadequate supervision and teaching might result in adolescents losing self-discipline and engaging in actions that may jeopardize their future.

"If we're a bit strict with our children, it helps. We shouldn't let them be too loose; otherwise, it will only get worse in the future." (Informant MTN)

In the digital age, mothers frequently oversee their teenagers' interactions by closely monitoring their smartphones. Certain individuals publicly inspect their children's mobile devices, while others do so covertly. Their primary focus is to evaluate social media content and private conversations on WhatsApp. The informant ANT observed that teenagers also keep track of their parents' smartphones, indicating an increasing worry about parental unfaithfulness.

"That's why I often check my child's phone. Parents are being monitored too these days. My child is worried because many parents are having affairs, so now I'm being watched as well. Haha!" (Informant ANT)

According to an informant, she surreptitiously accessed her adolescent son's WhatsApp and perused the conversations exchanged between him and his girlfriend. Mrs. ANT stumbled upon explicit and unsuitable messages exchanged by her son's girlfriend. In light of these findings, Mrs. ANT disapproved of her son's romantic involvement. The father publicly communicated this to his son, who dutifully adhered to his mother's instructions until their romantic relationship came to an end.

"My son has been dating for a long time since he was in middle school. I once secretly opened my son's whatsapp chat with his girlfriend. It turned out that the chat from his girlfriend wasn't really good, it was already leading to porn, it wasn't appropriate. Then I apologized to my son because I opened his whatsapp quietly, I said I didn't agree with that girl. At first my son ignored me, then my son told his girlfriend, his girlfriend was probably embarrassed then they broke up, and she went out with another man." (Informant ANT)

Regarding smartphone monitoring, Informant TND mentioned using her email to recover the emails from all family members' devices. This allowed her to access blocked accounts or phones. However, she could not access her child's WhatsApp app because she did not have the password.

"Everyone in the house is linked to my email. Luckily, I can unlock blocked cellphones from my place. All the emails are managed here. If any issues arise, I can just recover them from home." (Informant TND)

The mother mentioned difficulties in monitoring adolescents' digital activities. One challenge is that some social media platforms are age-restricted, but school assignments require their use. To overcome this, she has had to falsify her child's age to grant access. As a result, the social media platforms are used not only for school assignments but also for socializing and entertainment.

"What's difficult is Facebook. I forbade my child from using it because of age restrictions. However, school assignments are posted on Facebook, so I ended up falsifying their age to allow access. As a result, my child uses Facebook for more than just assignments." (Informant ANT)

In addition to monitoring digital activities, parents also oversee their adolescents' social interactions by enforcing curfews and knowing their friends, whether of the same or opposite sex. Most parents set a curfew of 9:00 PM for their children to be home, with stricter rules for girls and more relaxed ones for boys.

"If you go out for a long time, that's usually the case, there is a curfew. You have to be home by 9 o'clock, girl." (Informant MTN)

"If my child goes out, (I make sure she) say goodbye. Her boyfriend also said goodbye (and tells me) where they were going, so be careful. I have to know who she's with, sometimes when there was a new friend I ask for his cell phone number." (Informant ANT)

Parent-Adolescent Communication

BKR member mothers agree that communication between parents and adolescents is crucial. They believe that effective communication can indirectly protect adolescents from delinquency, both in daily life and online. Informants emphasized the need for parents to be highly sensitive to the current world of adolescents, which is vastly different from the world 20-30 years ago, largely due to the rise of the internet. Additionally, communicating with older adolescents is seen as more challenging compared to younger ones. This is highlighted in the following interview excerpt

"We as parents have to be very, very sensitive. Because adolescents today are very different from when I was an adolescent. Back then, there was no internet, and we would simply hang out with real friends. Now, with the internet, things are invisible to us, and we can't always know what they're up to," (Informant ANT)

"It's harder to give that advice (to them) than to adults, and tell him to be careful. If he's offended, he'll get angry." (Informant WDY)

Based on the FGD results, mothers use three main techniques to communicate with adolescents: confiding, providing examples, and expressing emotions.

Confiding

The informant frequently communicates with adolescents by confiding in them, discussing both everyday and serious matters. This habit leads adolescents to regularly seek their parents' opinions when facing decisions or problems, even after they grow up and live independently. This mutual exchange of advice strengthens their bond, making the relationship more intimate.

"In fact, he likes to confide in stories about his friends, he said, his friend, Fira, likes this. I went to school to make friends and to seek knowledge, not to find a boyfriend." (Informant AYD)

"Even though he's far away, he still confides in his mother... he said that if there's a problem, it feels calm when he brings it to his mother." (Informant ANT)

"So I often talk. So even though they are parents, when their parents talk they become 'how is this mom? how is this mom? Ask your child's opinion too.'" (Informant WDY)

Provide Examples

Mothers often use real-life examples to communicate with adolescents, drawing from events involving people they both know, such as neighbors or family acquaintances. These examples help adolescents understand and relate to the issues being discussed, making them more aware of potential situations they might encounter.

"I'm talking, sis, I'm giving an example like that. It's like my neighbor got pregnant first, so I said to my child that tomorrow I can't be like that, I'll be insulted by the other neighbors, it's the woman who will lose. So let him understand better because he sees it for himself." (Informant AYD)

"I emphasize that his older brother must set an example for his younger sibling, he has a younger sister. "You're dating a woman, you have a younger sister, so don't let your child be damaged, take good care of it." So that my son will also be more careful." (Informant MTN)

Emotional Expression

Communication between mothers and adolescents can sometimes be challenging. Adolescents may disagree with their mothers or resist directives, leading to arguments and hurt feelings. When this happens, some mothers openly express their emotions by crying. Informants reported that this emotional expression is effective in softening their adolescents' attitudes and improving communication. This sentiment is illustrated in the following interview excerpt.

"When it's hard to say I'm crying then he keeps coming closer and I keep apologizing. That's how my son has a weapon. If I cry, I'm afraid of my child." (Informant MTN)

Another emotional expression mothers often display is anger, typically when adolescents or other family members provoke it. One mother explained that this anger often stems from emotional exhaustion due to ongoing, uncompleted daily tasks.

"But if I don't say it straight away, If someone is angry with me, I'll be even angrier, because of what? I'm the most tired from waking up until sunset, so don't get angry, sis, for example. If no one sings right, let's be right. We, as a family, reprimand each other." (Informant ANT)

The importance of parent-adolescent communication was confirmed by the triangulation informant, the head of the hamlet. She observed that many juvenile problems, such as premarital pregnancies and alcohol consumption, occurred among children who were not close to their parents, despite their parents being religious and holding high positions at work.

"Indeed, if I observe that on average, communication between parents and children is lacking... eh... they think that the parents are the first to be strong in their religion. Later, he will guarantee I am strong in my religion, my child is confident and strong too but apparently without supervision, without close communication between children and parents, finally we see that today's children can be drawn into delinquency, drinking like that, even a lot. who suddenly became pregnant... It wasn't just one, in fact, I found 4 children. We see it like this because of what. "It turns out that when you look at it, there seems to be a lack of communication between parents and children." (Informant ATK, head of Mertosanan Kulon Hamlet)

Education from Parents to Adolescents

Informants emphasized the importance of reproductive health knowledge for adolescents, citing a lack of such knowledge as a major factor in teenage problems. For instance, in a case of premarital pregnancy, the young woman was unaware of the sexual behaviors that could lead to pregnancy and did not realize she was pregnant. She chose to hide her pregnancy, which resulted in her not receiving standard prenatal care and lacking proper nutrition.

"Recently, when I asked you why you kept quiet, the answer was yes, I don't know if you can get pregnant like that, I don't think this is a baby. That's it, sis. Well, that's also really bad knowledge. So yes, she was nine months pregnant, she didn't have a thorough check-up, she also ate randomly and didn't look after it." (Informant MTN)

"A girl didn't know that sexual intercourse like that could make you pregnant. There are 6th-grade elementary school students who don't understand that blood means menstruation." (Informant ATK, head of Mertosanan Kulon Hamlet)

Education provided by parents to adolescents typically focuses on smoking and reproductive health. Smoking is a major concern, particularly for teenage boys, and is frequently addressed by parents, especially fathers, to prevent cigarette addiction. In addition to smoking, parents also educate their children on reproductive health topics, including puberty, reproductive organs, prevention of sexual violence, and dating. The details of these educational topics are discussed as follows:

Smoking behavior

Based on the FGD results, parents' education about smoking to adolescents does not focus on outright prohibitions or urging them to quit. Instead, it aims to delay smoking until the adolescents are employed and can afford their own cigarettes. Parents generally advise against smoking before they have a job, but once the adolescents are working and earning their own money, parents are less likely to impose restrictions. Health-related messages about smoking are minimal, partly because many fathers are active smokers themselves, setting a precedent for their sons.

"The one who actually gave input was his father. Even though your father was smoking. He's a heavy cigarette smoker. I'm smoking as soon as I graduate from high school."
(Informant TND)

Puberty

Information about puberty is typically provided by informants when children reach their early teens or around fifth grade. For girls, this includes details about menstruation, such as its management, hygiene practices, and the importance of behavior during this time to prevent unintended pregnancies. For boys, the information centers on wet dreams, with mothers giving a general explanation and fathers providing more detailed insights. Parents emphasize that wet dreams are a natural part of development and signal reproductive capability, thus advising caution and proper behavior.

" wet dreams, it's time to be careful and what is it called with the opposite sex, the risk will be like this, if you have sex, it will be like this at school." (Informant SNT)

"The first time you menstruate, they say that if you're already menstruating, you can't touch them like that, I've already said that." (Informant AYD)

Prevention of sexual violence

Education on preventing sexual violence is frequently provided by mothers to their daughters, driven by growing concerns about reported rape cases. Mothers emphasize which parts of the body should not be touched by someone of the opposite sex, aiming to protect their daughters from potential harm.

"I gave a message like this, especially since you're already menstruating, which means there are certain areas that you can't touch like that, like your breasts, buttocks."
(Informant AYD)

Dating relationship

Informants have differing views on dating: some see it as a normal part of adolescence and permit it, while others view it as inappropriate for teenagers. Despite these differing opinions, all informants agree that education should be the primary focus for their adolescent children.

"Even if you want to date, the most important thing is that school is number 1, right?"
(Informant ANT)

"Then you don't say no, don't date, okay? For example, it's okay for a guy friend, dating is a loss for girls, especially if you're already menstruating, which means there are certain areas

that you can't touch like that, like your chest, buttocks, yes, the main thing is to go to school first and be smart. Keep looking for useful education like you." (Informant AYD)

Division of education delivery between father and mother

Based on the educational approaches described by informants, there are notable differences in the roles of fathers and mothers in guiding their teenage children. Fathers tend to focus more on educating their sons, while mothers are more involved in educating their daughters. Additionally, their methods of communication differ: mothers typically use informal, conversational language, whereas fathers often adopt a more direct and formal approach. This distinction is illustrated in the following interview excerpt:

"It's time for fathers and sons to chat, so please chat about what you want to chat about, later it will be your turn if the girl wants to chat with her father or mother." (Informant SNT)

"Only that's the case with his father, but his father is straight to the point. At least you can't do it slowly. Basically, it has to be like that." (Informant ANT)

3.2. Discussion

Insufficient parental support can worsen teenage premarital sex and juvenile crime. Parents have a crucial role in assisting adolescents in developing a sense of self-value and making autonomous choices, unaffected by the influence of their peers. Insufficient parental supervision, attention deficit disorder, promiscuous behavior, and an unstructured environment are all variables that contribute to teenage delinquency. Moreover, the widespread dissemination of readily available explicit sexual material and the unrestricted use of electronic gadgets such as computers, televisions, and phones, often without regard for their possible adverse effects, further complicate these matters [17]. Although telehealth and social media platforms could be used as educational resources for young boys and girls [18].

Adolescents who maintain a close relationship with their parents are more likely to delay having sex and remain sexually abstinent [19]. Adolescents rank their parents as their second-favorite source of information about relationships and sexual health after school. However, among current information sources, parents rank lower, particularly for males who prefer learning from their fathers [9]. According to a study conducted in Ethiopia, teenagers typically discuss sexual and reproductive health issues with their mothers (50.8%), siblings (42.0%), and also with teachers, fathers, and friends [20]. These results are consistent with this study, where mothers play a more dominant role than fathers in discussing reproductive health with adolescents. A study in Bandung Regency identifies three factors contributing to low father participation in communication and information provision to teenagers: the father's working status, the availability of the father's time with teenagers during working days, and family and community support. Of these factors, family and community support has the strongest impact on communication patterns and information provision between fathers and their children. Fathers who receive low support from family and society are at risk of having communication patterns and information provision that are 10.8 times worse than those who receive high support [21]. Other issues known to hinder communication between parents and adolescents include feelings of embarrassment, concerns that discussing sexual topics may lead to early sexual behavior, and confusion about how to appropriately respond to inquiries [9].

Early education on children's rights, provided in schools and through all relevant entry points such as healthcare and social systems, could help prevent abuse and juvenile delinquency, which are often factors in adolescent pregnancy. Unfortunately, schools frequently do not teach students about their rights, which disadvantages the physical and psycho-emotional development of adolescents.

This highlights the absence of a coordinated, synergistic strategy across social protection, healthcare, and education systems [22]. Representatives from grassroots organizations and key community leaders play a crucial role in these efforts. They bring together representatives from educational institutions, places of worship, and other community groups that are committed to addressing the issue or share similar concerns [2].

Adolescents who participate in sexual activities without using protection are subject to consequences, as are their families and any prospective children. When a young woman becomes pregnant and gives birth, her likelihood of attending school and securing employment is greatly reduced. If the young father were to quit school in order to provide for his family, his opportunities would likely be equally restricted. The onus of tending to an unwanted kid may be placed onto the parents or guardians of the adolescent. Children born in such conditions are more likely to have low birth weight, experience long-term health problems, and have limited opportunities to reach their maximum potential [2].

One study indicates that the impact of teenage pregnancy and motherhood on sexual and reproductive health is not given sufficient importance. The results also highlighted the need for a multidisciplinary approach to educate adolescents via parenting [23]. To mitigate adolescent delinquency and pregnancy, parents should establish and maintain robust, continuous communication with their teenage children. Adolescents can also be reached through community initiatives. Effective solutions involve consistently engaging in conversations about love, sex, marriage, and values rather than delivering one-off lectures. Recognizing that teens want parental support as much as younger children do is crucial. Additionally, it is important to establish methods that encourage open and honest discussions about difficult topics. To ensure successful community outreach, it is crucial to engage companies, schools, and organizations, promote parental leadership in programs, include parents in their communities and workplaces, and incorporate other responsible adults in the lives of adolescents [19]. The limitation of this study is its focus solely on the mother's role in parenting, excluding fathers. Future research should include the father's perspective to provide a more holistic and comprehensive understanding of parental roles in preventing teenage pregnancy.

4. Conclusion

The study results reveal that parents play a crucial role in preventing juvenile delinquency and premarital pregnancy through supervision, communication, and education. Supervision involves monitoring cell phones, knowing who adolescents spend time with, and enforcing curfew rules. Communication, primarily led by mothers, includes confiding, providing examples, and expressing emotions. Education covers smoking behavior, puberty, sexual violence prevention, and dating relationships, with fathers focusing more on boys and mothers on girls.

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Author contributions

FPU contributed to the study concept and design, data collected, formal analysis, writing of original draft preparation, writing review, and editing. NSS contributed to the study concept and design, supporting analysis, writing review, and editing. DN contributed to the study concept and design, data collected, writing review, and editing. KR contributed to the study concept and design, and data collected. RM contributed to review and editing the manuscript. All authors approved the final manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

The authors report no conflicts of interest.

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