

EFFECT OF GROUP GUIDANCE USING AL- GHAZALI APPROACH IN HANDLING SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR DEVIATION STUDENT

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Abstract— This study aimed to assess the effect of Group Guidance Using Al-Ghazali Approach (GGGA) to address the sexual behaviour deviation among students. Al-Ghazali Model (Yatimah and Mohd Tajudin, 2008) relied on a theoretical framework of the study. This study used quantitative methods of research experiments. Research design using pre and posttest involved two groups of subjects, namely the treatment and control groups. The research subjects were Malays and Muslims. They were chosen with purpose from two separate schools. The populations of the treatment group subjects were 215 people, while the control schools had a total of 320 people. After the subject following the screening process, 40 subjects were selected in which 20 persons were the subjects of male and 20 female subjects for both groups. Treatment group received GGGA intervention for eight consecutive weeks while the control group did not receive any form of treatment. Descriptive analysis and t test was used to test the hypothesis. Overall, the descriptive analysis of behaviour aspects, pre and post test mean scores showed a decrease in sexual behavior and increase student awareness of sexual behavior. While t tests showed all treatments and awareness subconstruct in sexual behavior in the treatment group showed a significant difference for GGGA treatment effect. While the control group in treatments and awareness subconstruct showed no significant differences in communication obscene, intermingle limitations, senses limitations, aurat limitation and self-accountability. It shows the treatment groups that followed GGGA module shows the effect of treatment and awareness of sexual behavior better than the control group.

Keywords- (sexual behaviour, Group Guidance Using Al-Ghazali Approach, student)

I. INTRODUCTION

Malaysia is a developing country towards a developed nation by 2020. As developing countries are to move towards a developed nation, it all starts with the continuation of the excellent leadership of the country. In general, youths are the lining, which will replace the existing leaders. According to Ibrahim (1997) [8] teenagers or youth are a group of young people that will replace the adults. They will take all the affairs of state in terms of political, social, economic and national security. Challenges that related to youth issues are in concern and priority in all aspects of planning and national development because they are generation that will inherit the leadership and support of Vision 2020.

Prime Minister had launched the ' One counselor, One family ' on February 4, 2007, through the Ministry of

Women, Family and Community that reflects the seriousness of the social ills that swept the youth of today. Among the problems are 'Mat Rempit', drug abuse, truancy problem, hang out, and sexual behavior. Therefore, an approach in the form of counseling should be undertaken specifically to handle the social ills among teenagers.

II. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Many studies in Malaysia show the increased in social problems and sexual behavior of students due to lack of spiritual practice. For example, as students are not praying, not fasting, lack of remembrance of Allah do act like chanting, *wirid*, self-reflection and did not want to get closer to Allah. A study of Mahmood Nazar (2001) [10], Mohd Nor Ibrahim (2001) [11], and Adam Drahman (2002) [1] shows that the problem of discipline among the students is due to the lack of spiritual knowledge and practices among them.

Based on the sociocultural and local community aspects, the need for appropriate counseling, according to socio-cultural practices of local communities was stressed by Mohd Tajudin (2006) [12] which states that the professionals in the field of counseling in Asia need to assess and discuss the various theories and approaches Western Counseling. This is consistent with Pedersen and colleagues (1989) [13] that states the counselors in Asia should be sensitive to the needs of the east community value and experience in different cultures. Mohd Tajudin (2006) [12] also view that the counselors in Malaysia must willing to do a paradigm shift form the theories and approaches that will contribute towards the value and the psychology of Malaysia. Thus, the approach is seen as an Islamic Counseling and appropriate approach to meet the needs of human life, regardless of race or religion.

Thus, a study conducted to investigate aspects of treatment and awareness of sexual abuse behavior among students. The purpose of this study is there no specific program in the context of Islamic teachings to address sexual abuse of student behavior. Thus, GGGA was based on The Characteristics of Al-Ghazali Counseling Model (Yatimah and Mohd Tajudin, 2008) [19] and used as a source for suitable to deal with sexual abuse of student behavior, especially involving human spiritual aspects.

III. MODEL APPROACH

The framework of the study derived from the The Characteristics of Al-Ghazali Counseling Model that was developed by Yatimah and Mohd Tajudin (2008) [19].

Furthermore, the model was chosen because according to the book entitled *Ihya Ulumuddin*, the studies of human nature are based on the Quran and Sunna. In *The Characteristics of Al-Ghazali Counseling Model* (Yatimah and Mohd Tajudin, 2008) [19], everything is based on the internal aspects of the human heart, mind and soul. This internal aspect is influenced by the sensory stimulation received. Positive stimulus triggers a positive impulse behavior, whereas negative stimuli trigger negative behavior motivation. According to Yatimah and Mohd Tajudin (2008) [19] this model stresses the heart as an organ that affects all human actions. The liver functions as the king in the human body and control signals of all members of the human body such as hands, feet, eyes, ears, and tongue. With instinct, all members of the human body must adhere to the liver.

In this context, the liver is the source of our actions and despicable human character. Students who are in proximity to the act of adultery are immoral, and own a hearts that are dirty, damaged and dead. They tend to ignore God's command in accordance with their heart instead of coercion and deception of the devil. It is the time to form a treatment called Guidance Counseling Using Al-Ghazali Approach (GGGA) and practiced the treatment and rehabilitation because of the epicenter of the issues and problems of no limitation in intermingle among the youth today. This involved the students of sexual abuse behavior. GGGA emphasized to encourage people to do good things (*amar makruf*) and to prevent people doing faults things (*nahi mungkar*) (Roslee and colleagues, 2008) [14].

IV. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

1. There were no significant differences in treatment effects between the treatment groups and control groups on pre and post survey study of irregularities construct the treatment of sexual behavior of students as a whole

2. There were no significant differences in treatment effects between the treatment groups and control groups on pre and post survey study of irregularities sub construct treatment of sexual behavior of students as a whole

3. There were no significant differences in treatment effects between the treatment groups and control groups on pre and post survey study of the construct of awareness of sexual abuse of students' behavior as a whole

4. There were no significant differences in treatment effects between the treatment groups and control groups on pre and post survey study of irregularities sub construct awareness of sexual behavior of students as a whole

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study used experimental research design, pre and post test that proposed Campbell and Stanley (1963) [4]. Two groups of subjects involved, which are treatment and control group. Treatment group received GGGA counseling sessions by a trained facilitator for eight consecutive weeks while the control group did not receive any form of treatment. Subjects are required to take Treatment of Sexual Abuse Behavior Questionnaire test by Islam and then through the

mean score ranging from 3.00 to 5.00 were chosen for this study as a research sample. The researchers deliberately and systematically impose treatment on the subject in the treatment group and observe the effect on the subject. This means that changes in treatment and awareness of abuse of sexual behavior in the treatment group was due to the dependent variable is the GGGA.

B. Research Location

The study was conducted at SMK Sri Rahmat, Johor, as a treatment school while control schools were SM Bandar Kota Tinggi, Johor. Researchers ensure that some background factors such as the school of the same A grade school, the student population are Malay and Muslims, and also the distance factor between the two schools. The rationale for the selection of study subjects at different locations is to control internal validity as recommended Campel and Stanley (1963) [4].

C. Research Subject

Selection of subjects experiment involves two methods that reference the first method involves the administration and school counselors. SMK Sri Rahmat that located in Johor was chosen as a treatment school with the population of 215 Malay Muslims students. Selection of subjects experiment involves two methods that reference the first method involves the administration and school counselors. SMK Sri Rahmat, Johor as medical school student populations are Malay Muslims about 215 people. After the questionnaires were analyzed, a total of 40 subjects with a mean value that is between the mean scores of 3.00 to 5.00 (mean score high treatment) were selected to form groups of 20 male subjects the women's group of 20 subjects. The same procedure occurs in the control group involving 320 subjects were to select 40 students. A total of 20 subjects formed a group of men and women form a group of 20 subjects.

VI. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The instrument used is the Questionnaire Abuse Treatment and Awareness of Sexual Behavior in Islam. The questionnaire contains 27 items that designed designed by researcher of Sexual Behaviour Checklist Inventory (Friedrich, 1997) [6], Al Ghazali Model (Yatimah, 2005) [18] and treatment of adultery in Islam based on the human senses (Amir Hassan, 2007) [3]. There are five construct, which are holding, watching, obscene communications, showing aurat and dating. This instrument obtained a Cronbach alpha reliability value of 0.7038. Awareness Questionnaire contains 41 items designed by researcher of Al Ghazali Model (Yatimah and Mohd Tajudin, 2008) [19], and interventions addressing sexual behavior (Roslee, 2009) [15]. There are eight sub construct which are the Greatness of Allah, punishment in hell, self-reflection, limitations in intermingle, senses limitations, aurat limitations, choosing friends and self-accountability. This instrument obtained a Cronbach alpha reliability value of 0.7183.

VII. STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis uses descriptive analysis of mean pre-test and posttest done on the treatment and control group subjects to measure the variables of treatment and awareness of sexual abuse behavior. Moreover, the comparison between treatment and test groups is using Pair sample t test. The Pre-trial stage through distribution of questionnaires to study subjects one month earlier before the intervention program implemented in order to identify the students involved in sexual behavior. After one month of the intervention program ends, the posttest performed on subjects who participated in the study. The analysis is made using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS version 15).

VIII. RESEARCH RESULT

A. Analysis of Pre and Post Mean Between Treatment and Control Group

TABLE I. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRE AND POST MEAN SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR CONSTRUCT

Group	N	Mean	
		Pre	Post
Treatment (T)	40	4.67	1.35
Control (C)	40	4.18	3.94
Total	80	4.43	2.64

Table 1 shows the reduction in the mean pre and post treatment for the abuse of sexual behavior treatment group of 3.326 compared to the mean pre and post for the control group showed a small decline of 0.243 points.

TABLE II. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRE AND POST MEAN SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR SUBCONSTRUCT

Sub construct	Group	Mean	
		Pre	Post
Holding	Treatment (T)	4.80	1.32
	Control (C)	4.59	4.16
Watching	Treatment (T)	4.61	1.22
	Control (C)	4.22	4.01
Obscene talk	Treatment (T)	4.68	1.24
	Control (C)	4.14	4.08
Showing Aurat	Treatment (T)	4.66	1.64
	Control (C)	4.13	3.95
Dating	Treatment (T)	4.63	1.32
	Control (C)	3.82	3.48

Based on Table 2 shows the differences mean for sub construct sexual behavior act in treatment group was greater than the control group. Holding sub construct showed the highest difference mean that is 3.475, followed by obscene talk sub construct with 3.44. The smallest mean a difference in the control group is showing aurat sub construct that is 3.017. While in the control group, small differences occur for all sub constructs; in between 0.05 to 0.42.

TABLE III. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRE AND POST MEAN AWARENESS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR CONSTRUCT

Group	N	Mean	
		Pre	Post
Treatment (T)	40	1.49	4.68
Control (C)	40	1.66	1.82
Total	80	1.58	3.25

Group	N	Pre	Post
Treatment (T)	40	1.49	4.68
Control (C)	40	1.66	1.82
Total	80	1.58	3.25

Table 3 shows the increase in pre and post mean in awareness of sexual behaviour for the treatment group of 3.195 compared to pre and post mean for the control group that showed a small increase of 0.16 points.

TABLE IV. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRE AND POST MEAN AWARENESS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR SUBCONSTRUCT

Sub construct	Group	Mean	
		Pre	Post
The Greatness of Allah	Treatment (T)	1.46	4.92
	Control (C)	1.60	1.92
Punishment in hell	Treatment (T)	1.54	4.73
	Control (C)	1.65	1.85
Self-Reflection	Treatment (T)	1.41	4.63
	Control (C)	1.91	2.21
Limitation of Intermingle	Treatment (T)	1.55	4.75
	Control (C)	1.71	1.72
Senses Limitation	Treatment (T)	1.48	4.68
	Control (C)	1.58	1.65
Aurat Limitation	Treatment (T)	1.37	4.62
	Control (C)	1.56	1.57
Choosing friends	Treatment (T)	1.59	4.49
	Control (C)	1.68	1.87
Self-Accountability	Treatment (T)	1.51	4.66
	Control (C)	1.60	1.78

Table 4 shows the differences mean for awareness of sexual behavior sub construct in the treatment group are greater than the control group. The greatness of Allah sub construct shows the increase in pre and post mean of 3.46, and the smallest is choosing friends sub construct that is 2.89. When compared to the control group, a small mean increase for all sub construct, in between 0.01 to 0.32.

B. T Test Analysis Between Treatment and Control Group

TABLE V. T TEST ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR ABUSE TREATMENT CONSTRUCT OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	Sig
Treatment	3.32	0.27	75.20	39	0.00
Control	0.24	0.40	3.75	39	0.00

Significant at level <0.05

T test results showed that the null hypothesis states that there was no significant difference in treatment effect for treatment group for the construct of behavioral treatment of sexual abuse of students was rejected. This means that intervention on the treatment of sexual abuse behavior perpetrated against the group treatment reduces behavioral treatment of sexual abuse of students.

TABLE VI. T TEST ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR ABUSE TREATMENT SUBCONSTRUCT OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Sub Construct	Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	Sig
Holding	Treatment	3.47	0.32	68.36	39	.000
	Control	0.42	0.66	4.05	39	.000
Watching	Group	3.38	0.33	63.18	39	.000
	Treatment	0.21	0.55	2.45	39	.019
Obscene talk	Control	3.44	0.39	54.67	39	.000
	Group	5.50	0.63	0.55	39	.584
Showing Aurat	Treatment	3.01	0.62	30.49	39	.000
	Control	0.17	0.50	2.24	39	.031
Dating	Group	3.30	0.42	49.47	39	.000
	Treatment	0.34	1.00	2.14	39	.038

Significant at level <0.05

T test results showed that the null hypothesis stating there was no significant difference in treatment effect for treatment group in behavior sub construct which are holding, watching, obscene talk, showing aurat, and dating is rejected. When compared to the control group, there is no significant difference for behavioral treatment of sexual abuse sub construct that is holding, watching, obscene talk, showing aurat, and dating is rejected. However, no significant difference for obscene communications subconstruct at $t = 0.551$, ($p > 0.05$). However, there is a significant difference to obscene talk sub construct at $t = 0.551$, ($p > 0.05$). This means that the effect of treatment by all sub construct treatment in the treatment group had proved the capability of reducing the sexual acts at alpha level .05 compared with the control group that not showed significant difference in obscene communication.

TABLE VII. T TEST ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR AWARENESS CONSTRUCT OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	Sig
Treatment	-2.79	0.14	-122.86	39	0.00
Control	-0.15	0.19	-5.10	39	0.00

Significant at level <0.05

T test results showed that the null hypothesis states that there was no significant difference in treatment group for awareness abuse treatment of sexual behaviour is rejected. This mean the intervention of awareness in sexual behavior increased the awareness of sexual abuse of student behavior.

TABLE VIII. T TEST ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR AWARENESS SUBCONSTRUCT OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Sub Construct	Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	t	df	Sig
The Greatness of Allah	Treatment	-3.4	1.20	-109.3	39	0.00
	Control	-0.31	0.57	-3.46	39	0.00
Punishment in hell	Treatment	-3.19	1.68	-	39	0.00
	Control	-0.20	0.42	71.75	39	0.00
Self-Reflection	Treatment	-3.21	2.02	-	39	0.00
	Control	-0.30	0.59	60.18	39	0.00

Limitation of Intermingle	Treatment	-3.20	1.22	-	39	0.00
	Control	-6.25	0.47	66.15	39	0.93
Senses Limitation	Treatment	-3.19	1.36	-	39	0.00
	Control	-6.88	0.35	59.06	39	0.23
Aurat Limitation	Treatment	-3.25	1.66	-	39	0.00
	Control	-1.00	0.22	61.90	39	0.78
Choosing friend	Treatment	-2.89	2.58	-	39	0.00
	Control	-0.18	0.48	42.44	39	0.02
Self-Accountability	Treatment	-3.14	1.33	-	39	0.00
	Control	-0.17	0.55	59.45	39	0.05

Significant at level <0.05

T test results showed that the null hypothesis stated there was no significant difference and treatment effect in treatment group for awareness of the greatness of Allah, punishment of hell, self-reflection, limitation in intermingle, senses limitation, aurat limitation, choosing a friend, and self-accountability sub construct was rejected. When compared to the control group, there is no significant difference for awareness of the greatness of Allah, punishment of hell, self-reflection, limitation in intermingle, senses limitation, aurat limitation, choosing a friend, and self-accountability sub construct are acceptable. While limitation in intermingles, senses limitation, aurat limitation shows a significant difference. This means that the treatment groups in accordance with all awareness sub construct has been proven to improve sexual awareness at 0.05 significant level compared with the control group; that only showed significant differences in limitation in intermingle, senses limitation, aurat limitation and self-accountability sub construct

IX. DISCUSSION

A. Effect on Sexual Behavior Treatment

Results showed that there was a significant treatment effect in sexual behavior treatment on the construct and sub construct in the treatment group. The findings are consistent findings with Erickson (2008) [5] through experimental studies that show Functional Family Therapy approach is more effective in reducing sexual behavior than traditional approaches. This study was supported by Harper and colleagues (2009) [7] that done quasi experimental study among Mexican American women in SHERO program's that shows positive changes in knowledge of HIV, self esteem, sexual confidence, perceptions of sexual health and attitudes when using condoms. The results supported by Wayan Rasmen and colleagues (2008) [20] through the study of adolescents to perceive biological, psychological and social cultural aspects of the state city, Kabupaten Indonesia. Results showed that 100% of respondents reported sexual intercourse during adolescence should be avoided, 36% of respondents view masturbation is an alternative way of having sex and 26% said that to have the sexual needs is through sexual intercourse. This means that young people are

still able to control themselves from being involved sexually. All the respondents also have a healthy biological, normal perception of sexual activity, and view those adolescents who dating have the potential involve in sexual relationship.

B. Effect on Awareness of Sexual Behavior

Results showed that there was a significant treatment effect of awareness of sexual behavior on the construct and sub construct in the treatment group. The findings are consistent with Agha studies (2002) [2] an experiment to see the effects of sexual pregnancy prevention intervention tools and techniques of assertiveness is important to change the behavior of someone who is wrong in sexual conduct. This study was supported Sunmola and colleagues (2003) [17] demonstrate knowledge and awareness on the use of condoms during sexual intercourse is very important to prevent diseases and prevent pregnancy. Lewis and Knijn (2003) [9] carry out sex education in the Netherlands and Britain that emphasized sex education should be delivered through a different approach in the classroom by using of sex education materials in a systematic and acceptable level of youth. Shanmugasundaram (2005) [16] had done a study with a purpose to examine the effectiveness of teaching structured on knowledge and sex awareness among adolescent girls. This study involved 80 samples. Results showed that adolescent girls who attended the structured teaching program become someone with a better awareness of sex compared to those who not followed the programme. Results also showed an awareness of health care such as breast examinations, knowledge of awareness on sexual health and sex among rural population that related with the economic background of the population. This showed that the respondents had good knowledge about sex and aware on how to take care and maintenance of good sex; compared to those who had low levels of sex knowledge.

X. CONCLUSION

GGGA is an alternative approach in the form of counseling; to prevention of sexual behavior. In addition, GGGA effectively handle the sexual behavior of students. They are given the knowledge and awareness of things that honor and dishonor in accordance with Islam. Researchers believe that sooner or later, the subjects were exposed to GGGA will change towards good, especially the avoidance of sexual behavior. It is hoped that with the concern and commitment of others to solve the problem of sexual abuse behavior. Despite of that, it will help the Department of Islam and the government to reduce acts of disobedience that occurred in public places, hotels and boarding houses. This is to produce the people who live in prosperity based on Islamic law.

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