



The Effect of Knowledge, Attitude, and Parents Behavior Towards Sex Education Parents With Sexual Violence Incident

Dwi Istiqomah Andari [✉], Oktia Woro, Ari Yuniastuti

¹ Politeknik Harapan Bersama Tegal, Indonesia

² Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info

History of Article:
Accepted 21 February
2019
Approved 02 July 2019
Published 20 August
2019

Keywords:
Condom, Sex
Transmitted Deases,
Transgender
Customers.

Abstract

Sexual abuse of children is a serious problem because it leads to losses and traumatic. The high sexual abuse of children showed the importance of knowledge, attitude and behavior of parents. Obtain information about the role of parents towards pendidikan oarang sex in cases of sexual abuse of junior high school student. This study used a qualitative approach supported by quantitative data, using interviews to parents who met the inclusion criteria by purposive sampling. Using a cross sectional study design with primary and sekundry data. Variabel of this study is include Knowledge, Attitude and Parents Behavior. Effect of knowledge, attitude and behavior of parents about sex education on the incidence of sexual harassment. Parents understanding to provide early sex education to children before sexually abused. The influence of parents' attitudes tend to be a lot better. Parents who behave well to give sex education to their children. The benefits of research can help health institutions in relation to health promotion policy decisions related to handling the incident of sexual violence experienced by children in junior high.

© 2019 Universitas Negeri Semarang

[✉]address:
Jl. Mataram No.9 Pesurungan Lor kota tegal 52147, Indonesia
E-mail: isty_andari@yahoo.co.id

p-ISSN 2528-5998
e-ISSN 2540-7945

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is very vulnerable to sexual harassment and abuse by both peers and older age. Sexual abuse in teenagers by adults occur because young adults are considered as being plain, Teens do not understand in the case of sex education, and assume that everything associated with the deviant sex. The presumption is due to several factors that influence such as: (1) Family (2) community (3) education (Syamsul, 2012). Lack of parental supervision of sexual education makes it increasingly rampant sexual harassment and violence in adolescents.

Sexual abuse in adolescents is a very serious problem with a short decay and weight loss, as well as a long trauma for the victim. Not only about physical harm teenagers, but also sexual abuse in adolescent psychology and mental harm also the youth. Child sexual abuse is all sexual activity involving a child before the age of children allowed to engage in sexual activity (Barliner, 2011).

The Data of Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) reported that it had found 218 cases of sexual violence in 2015 while in 2016 there were 120 cases and in 2017 there were 116 cases. (KPAI 2017). While data from Mabespolri 2016, noted that there are 451 cases of sexual violence against children that occurred in 2016. Case sexuality in adolescents (SMP) based on data from the Central Java Police Criminal many as 46 cases (48.5%). (Polda Jateng, 2016)

Based on data from the Criminal center Tegal Year (2012- 2014), Cases of violence, primary sexual abuse of children, increased considerably in 2012 with the number of kasus 13's case, while in 2013 has been decreased to 8 cases. The number of cases it was sexual violence such as sexual abuse and rape, in 2014 up to October 2015 there were 14 cases of sexual assault. Sexual abuse occurred due to several factors: socio-cultural factors, the influence of education on sexual harassment, economic factors, social factors and motivation (Rohan, 1992).

The high levels of sexual abuse in children and adolescents demonstrates the importance of knowledge, attitude and behavior of parents to this is to prevent the occurrence of sexual abuse in

children. Guidance and sex education to children is the responsibility of parents. states that children who received the guidance and direction of his father grow into children with good self confidence. Families and communities also have a major influence related to sex education as the conduit of information and by example, the family as the immediate environment to be prepared with a variety of questions with the correct answer, and do not let their curiosity was answered by a friend or media is not necessarily appropriate for their age , The family became supervisor for children in the control of music is heard, watched television, read magazines, as well as clothing worn (Syamsul, 2009).

Sex education in the family is one alternative to equip children with the available information about sex, health, and reproductive problems correctly. Ability, skill, and willingness of parents in providing sex education will determine the child's feelings in the days to come (Djiwandono, 2001). Many of the problems that occur due to lack of sex education, for example, aberrant sexual behavior, sexual abuse and free sex life that has spread to the teenager's life.

Various studies show that parents who get the correct information about sex education (RH) will be more responsible for the lives of teenagers. With sex education parents can inform about various sexual behavior so that parents can monitor children's early intercourse. (UNFPA, 2000). Therefore, in order to educate and protect children, then parents need to equip themselves with adequate knowledge about sexual violence. Parents are equipped with the knowledge required to prevent sexual violence on children (Barliner, 2011).

This study is expected to be the initial research on transgender customers, and can be forwarded to the next study. This research is expected will arise a new program in the fight against STDs and HIV-AIDS can intervene customer groups, specifically transgender customers, not only intervention in transgender groups only.

METHODS

This study is a qualitative research which is supported by quantitative data. Design of observational *analytic is* using cross-sectional design of data collection and retrospective time approach, a number of 14 parents whose children are sexually abused in Tegal City area. The sample was a parent who has a junior high school children who have been victims of sexual abuse, sampling is done with a total sampling method.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria key informants in this study are as follows. Inclusion criteria: (1) Residing in the Territory of the city of Tegal. (2) Having a child who had experienced sexual harassment cases. (3) Willing to be a respondent in the study. (4) Capable of communication is actively encouraged. The exclusion criteria in the study were as follows: (1) Do not reside in Tegal City area. (2) Do not have a child who has experienced sexual cases. (3) Do not willing to become respondents.

Bound research variables that incident cases of sexual harassment and independent variables such as knowledge, attitude and behavior of parents. The validity of that used in this study is the construct validity using ahli. Instrumen in this study using check list and structured interview guides.

Data processing method in this study are:

1. editing
Checking data obtained from police records in Tegal City Region.
2. coding
 1. Variable data generation, that is to code all the variables that exist in the questionnaire.
 2. The transfer of the results of questionnaires to the list of existing code within the questionnaire.
 3. Kodeing list creation, which is to transfer the results of the questionnaire filling coding list into a list of coding properties are available that are ready to be included in the data entry program on the computer.
3. Data entry

The process of transfer of data into the computer in order to obtain the data that is ready to be processed enter the system by using statistical data processing software.

4. Tabulating

Classifying data according to the purpose of the research was later included in the tables that have been prepared.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate analysis

knowledge of parents with the incidence of sexual abuse of junior high school students in the town of Tegal, most knowledgeable good knowledge of parents, as many as eight (66.7%), As for the knowledge of parents less knowledge only a small part, as many as four (33.3%).

These results came to the conclusion that parents whose children good knowledge nottrauma is 3 (25.0%) and most parents whose childrens knowledge in the category of less traumatized by 9 (75%). Kyilleh research results et. al. (2018), states that knowledge related to reproductive health through school and outside of school is still quite minimal. The knowledge obtained from outside the school can be obtained from the experience of parents about sexual education and how to deliver it to the child (Fitriana et. Al., 2015; Khodijah, 2018).

Indonesian society to time This is still taboo would be the provision of sex education. It became one of the factors why are still many parents who have less knowledge of sexual education. Sexual education plays an important role in building the foundation of a person's sexual behavior. Sexual education can increase self-confidence, communication skills and to encourage more cautious behavior especially with genital health (Travers et. Al., 2010; Prastiwi et. Al, 2016; Kumar et. Al., 2017).

The experience in adolescents whose parents are reluctant to communicate with parents related to sex education be one factor in the lack of knowledge of parents. Their refusal to grant formal sex education and the lack of communication between children and parents is another factor that can affect the knowledge of parents less (Lindbergh et. Al., 2016).

The attitude of the parents with the incidence of sexual abuse of students in the city of Tegal smp mostly good, as many as seven (58.3%), The fraction attitudes of parentsthe

incidence of sexual abuse of students in the city of Tegal smp on unkindness 5 (41.7%).

These results gain the conclusion that most of the attitudes of parents whose children in both categories experience trauma as much as 5 (41.7%), And most parents whose children are not good being traumatized as much 7 (58.3%)

The results showed the majority of parents have a positive attitude in providing sexual education to children. However, despite the positive attitude of parents towards the provision of sex education, parents are still reluctant to give it to the child. Robinson et research results. al (2017) showed any concern of parents to information obtained by the children will encourage children to continue to seek such information over the Internet or untrusted sources. The knowledge that one would likely spur children to do negative things.

A positive attitude of parents in sex education to children tend to be aimed at the education provided in schools. Education is provided through reproductive health lessons, taught children about how to stay healthy sexuality and encouraged to be more careful so as not abused. Sexual education is not only presented from health course, children need to know about sexual behavior views of religion, marriage and life as a parent (Milner et. Al., 2015; Nagpal and Fernandes, 2015; Kantor and Levitz, 2017).

Negative attitude of parents is still found on the respondents. Parents currently provide health education is still influenced by emotion than by logic. Parents feel embarrassed, not confident in their ability, fear of knowledge is knowledge that is wrong. Moreover, parents also feel that sexual education is the taboo and not feasible given to children at an early age as when a child is sitting in elementary school (Nyarko et. Al., 2014; Nagpal and Fernandes, 2015; Widman et. Al., 2016).

Based on the results of the study showed that most of the parents' behavior with the incidence of sexual abuse of students in the city of Tegal smp misbehave, as many as five (41.7%). The small portion of behavior of parents with the incidence of sexual abuse of students in the city of Tegal smp well behaved 7 (58.3%)

The results showed the majority of parents do not givelangung sexual education. Most parents expect sex education be taught at all levels in secondary schools, aimed at reducing behavior aberrant or deficient in adolescents and reduce the rate of teenage pregnancy and abortion and sexual abuse (Lubayo, 2012; Konwea, 2015). Respondents lack knowledge regarding health education is also factors that affect the respondent in conveying information to the child.

The frequency of occurrence of repeated sexual harassment have different variations. Their recurrence showed less open sexual abuse of children to their parents or other parties. Children who are sexually abused are afraid and dilemma to whom, when and how to communicate what is happening to him. Victims of sexual abuse generally would save the problem, therefore the incidence of sexual harassment can occur because of repeated abusers are not immediately addressed (Godbout and Lussier, 2014; Tener and Murphy, 2015; n Goldfarb et. al, 2018).

Children who experience sexual abuse are particularly with repeated risk of trauma such as an increased risk of sexually transmitted diseases in children, HIV infection, excessive fear to experiencing depressive disorder (Boroughs et. al., 2015, Maniglio, 2015).

Sexual abuse committed by a family according to Kresanov and Antfolk (2018) due to the existence of sexual desire in the family when he saw the victim. Sexual desire in itself appears to due to the age of the victim, the similarity of the body / face of the victim with someone who coveted, and has a tendency to incest. Sexual abuse committed by a family has a tendency to recur. This can happen because of the intensity of the meet quite often, children are given the threat so afraid to report (Aydin et. al., 2015).

The late submission of the incidence of child sexual abuse to his parents, trauma does not only occur in children only. Parents will begin appearing shame and guilt to blame them selves would be failure in carrying out the role as a parent. Although victims of sexual abuse receive help from professionals, but child sexual abuse will generally keep away from the environment, including parents. Nevertheless handling of post

traumatic sexual harassment will require the role of parents and immediate family such as siblings (Back et. Al., 2014; Mendelson and Letourneau, 2015).

Bivariate analysis

The influence of parental knowledge with the incidence of sexual abuse of junior high school students in Tegal City area. The results of analysis of the known value of p -value of 0.03 which means there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of parents to the incidence of sexual harassment in junior high school students. Some research has been done shows that if parents have a good knowledge and willing to provide sex education to children from an early age, children have a lower risk megalami sexual harassment. Children who receive sex education from an early age also have a greater chance of avoiding premarital sexual behavior, sexually transmitted diseases and so on (Nurkhasanah, 2014; Kumar et. Al., 2017).

Sexual education of a child starting from an early age children. Sexual education was first performed at home by the parents. parents are the closest and has the ability to shape the sexual behavior of children. Sexual education of parents dependent knowledge that the parents themselves. The higher the knowledge of parents it will affect the development of children's behavior, especially the behavior of sexuality (Salsabila 2009; Prastiwi, et. Al., 2016)

, The results also found there are parents who have a good knowledge but his son was sexually abused. Despite having a good knowledge, parents do not necessarily provide sexual education to their children. Many parents have the perception that his age was too young to get sexual education. Parents think if children receive sex education from an early age the child will grow up prematurely and it will appear negative behaviors such as promiscuity (Robinson et. Al., 2017).

The influence of parents' attitudes to the incidence of sexual abuse in junior high school student in Tegal. Based on analysis of known value of p -value of 0.038 which means the attitudes of parents in providing health education have a significant effect on the incidence of sexual

harassment. Parents' is increasingly positive attitude toward sex education in smaller incidence of repeated sexual harassment. Their positive attitude indirectly their parents support sex education in schools. Sexual education in Indonesia has given through the subject matter of reproductive health or sport. Breakwell research results and Beardsell (2016) showed that the sex education given in schools to help children understand how to maintain their reproductive health.

Influence Behavior kejadian parents with sexual abuse of junior high school students in Tegal. Based on analysis of known value of p -value of 0.038 which means the behavior of parents in providing health education have a significant effect on the incidence of sexual harassment. In Table 4.8 in mind the behavior of poor parents in providing sex education has a sizeable percentage experienced severe sexual harassment incident. Seeing the child's age are seen by the public junior high school is still in the age range of children, so that many people do not give sexual education. The award of the sexual education of children is generally more to the preparation of menarche, puberty and explain the changes in physiological, children into adolescence. Nor vice versa, sometimes children do not tell their reproductive health issues to the parents except when in need of intervention (Widman et. Al, 2014; Prastiwi et. Al., 2016).

Sexual education itself majority obtained from the school. As known, the sexual education in Indonesia in several subjects such as biology, religion, sports and social science and science. Because scattered in some subjects as a result the child while completing these subjects children have little understanding of the process of pregnancy and the conception of the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases (Utomo and McDonald, 2013).

Based on that conditions then there is a need for sexual education by the family. Still found a parent who does not provide sexual education to children. Many parents who have difficulty in communicating with the child to talk about sexuality. The education provided tends to be restricted on certain topics. Problems were found too late parents provide sexuality

education. The new education given if parents or children have encountered problems of sexuality. Sexuality education will be more striking when parents who give directly (Juliani, 2014; Pariera, 2016; Ganji et. Al., 2018).

Mother is the easiest figure to devote problems experienced by adolescents, including sexuality. The results showed the communication between families, especially mothers with teenagers teens will increase the confidence of reproductive health conditions as well as better maintain and cautious. Especially teenage girls sometimes sexual problems very sensitif so as to approach good communication, parents can help increase the knowledge of children and prevent sexual harassment (Riggio et. Al., 2014; Thoma and Huebner, 2014; Ritchwood et. Al., 2018).

Although an overwhelming majority of respondents provide health education, but children are sexually abused. DeGue et. al. (2014) in his study mentions one of the efforts made by parents to prevent sexual harassment one is to increase children's knowledge and changing attitudes of children. But this does not indicate a significant relationship to the incidence of sexual harassment, But until now, have not found the most appropriate strategy to prevent sexual pelecehaan right (Tharp and DeGue, 2013)

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGESTIONS

Respondents with the knowledge of parents with the prevalence of sexual harassment in junior high school students in the region, Tegal, most of the knowledge of parents good effect, as many as eight (66.7%). The influence of parents knowledgeable about only a small part, as many as four (33.3%)

Shows that the attitude of the parents with the incidence of sexual abuse of junior high school students in Tegal City area is mostly good, as many as seven (58.3%). The fraction attitudes of parents with the incidence of sexual harassment in junior high school students in Tegal City area on the attitude of 5 (41.7%)

The behavior of the parents with the incidence of sexual abuse of junior high school students misbehave Tegal City area, as many as five (41.7%). The small portion of behavior of

parents with the incidence of sexual abuse of junior high school students in the region who are well behaved Tegal City 7 (58.3%)

The incidence of sexual abuse in junior high school students in the region, Tegal, abused with frequency 1 time sebnyak 41.7%, were sexually abused as many as 2 times as much as 8.3, 3 times a sexual encounter sebnyak 16.7% and the sexual experience more than 3 times as much as 33.3%.

Advice can be given to the Health Institutions Health institutions should provide health promotion to parents who have a children; the institution adopted a policy relating to the handling of sexual harassment incident.

Motivating parents with children who have experienced sexual harassment incident to continuously provide the understanding that children are not traumatized after the incident of sexual harassment.

Education authorities, there needs to be a strong consciousness for education institutions to provide guidance to the students to be involved with sexual harassment.

At the parents should provide care and education to their children about sex education so that children get early age of sexual education from parents before children seek to know yourself and to experience sexual harassment incident.

REFERENCES

- Aydin B, Akbas S, Turla A, Dundar C, Yuce M, Karabekiroglu K. (2015). Child Sexual Abuse in Turkey: an analysis of 1002 cases. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 60(1): 61-65
- Back C, Gustafsson P, Berterö. (2014). Parental Opinion of their Child's experience in the legal process: An interpretative analysis. *Journal of Child Abuse*, 23(3): 290-303
- Boroughs M, Valentine S, Ironson G, Shipherd J, Safren S, Taylor S, Dale S, Baker J, Wilner J, O'Clairigh C. (2015). Complexity of Childhood Sexual Abuse: Predictors of Current Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Mood Disorder, Substance Use, and Sexual Risk Behavior Among Adult Men

- Who Have Sex with Men. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 44(7): 1891-1902
- Breakwell G dan Breadsell S. (2016). Gender, parental and peer influences upon sciences attitudes and activities. *Public Understanding of Science*
- Fitriana Y, Pratiwi K, Sutanto A. (2015). Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan Perilaku Orang Tua dalam Melakukan Kekerasan Verbal terhadap Anak Usia Pra-Sekolah. *Jurnal Psikologi Undip*, 14(1): 81-93
- Ganji J, Emamian M, Maasoumi R, Keramat A, Merghati Khoei E. (2018). Sexual Health Education at Home: Attitude and Practice of Iranian Parents. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, 47(1): 146-147
- Kantor L dan Levitz N. (2017). Parent's view on sex education in schools: How much do Democrats and Republicans agree?. *PLoS ONE*, 2(7): e0180250
- Khodijah N. (2018). Pendidikan Karakter dalam Kultur Islam Melayu (Studi terhadap Pola Asuh Orang Tua faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhinya, dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Religiusitas Remaja pada Suku Melayu Palembang). *Tadrib*, 4(1), 21-39
- District, Haryana, India: a cross-sectional study. *Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research*, 11(3)
- Kyilleh J, Tabong P, Konlaan B. (2017). Adolescents' reproductive health knowledge, choices and factor affecting reproductive health choices: a qualitative study in the West Gonja District in Northern Region, Ghana. *BMC International Health and Human Rights*, 18(1).
- Lindeberg L, Maddow-Zimet I, Boonstra H. (2016). Changes in Adolescents' Receipt of Sex Education, 2006-2013. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 59(6):621-627
- Maniglio R. (2015). Significance, Nature and Direction of the Association between Child Sexual Abuse and Conduct Disorder: a systematic review. *Trauma, Violence and Abuse*, 16(3): 241-257
- Mendelson T dan Letourneau. (2015). Parent-Focused Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse. *Prevention Science*, 16(6): 844-852
- Milner V, Mulekar M, Turrens J. (2015). Parent's Belief Regarding Sex Education for their Children in Southern Alabama Public Schools. *Sexuality Research and Social Policy*, 12(2): 101-109
- Nagpal A dan Fernandes C. (2015). Attitude of Parents towards Sex Education. *The International Journal of India Psychology*, 2(4): 38-43
- Nyarko K., Adentwi K, Asumeng M, Ahulu L. (2014). Parental Attitude towards Sex Education at the Lower Primary in Ghana. *International Journal of Elementary Education*, 3(2): 2-29
- Pariera K. (2016). Barriers and prompts to parent-child sexual communication. *Journal of Family Communication*, 16(2): 277-283
- Pratiwi R., Hatuti S., Sumarah. (2016). Studi Fenomenologi: Mempersiapkan Menarche Autis. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional IPTEK Terapan (SENIT) 2016 Pengembangan Sumber Daya Lokal Berbasis IPTEK*, 1(1)
- Riggio H, Galaz B, Garcia A, Matthies B. (2016). Contraceptive Attitudes and Sexual Self-Esteem Among Young Adults: Communication and Quality of Relationship with Mothers. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 26(4): 268-281
- Ritchwood T, Peasant C, Powell T, Taggart T, Corbie-Smith G, Akers AY. Predictors of Caregiver Communication about Reproductive and Sexual Health and Sensitive Sex Topics. *Journal of Family Issues*, 39(8):2207-2231
- Robinson K, Smith E, Davies C. (2017). Responsibilities and Ways Forward: Parents' Perspective on Children's Sexuality Education. *Sex Education*, 17(3): 333-347
- Schreier A, Pogue J, Hansen D. (2017). Impact of Child Sexual Abuse on non-abused siblings: A review with implications for research and practice. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 34: 254-262
- Tener D dan Murphy S. (2015). Adult disclosure of child sexual abuse: a literature review. *Trauma, Violence and Abuse*, 16(4): 391-400

- Widman L, Choukas-Bradley S, Helms S, Golin C, Prinstein M. (2014). Sexual communication between early adolescents and their dating partners, parents and best friends. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 51(7): 731-741
- Widman L, Choukas-Bradley S, Noar S, Nesi J, Garrett K. (2016). Parent-adolescent sexual communication and adolescent safer sex behavior: a meta-analysis. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 170(1): 52-61
- DeGue S, Tharp A. (2014). A Systematic Review of Primary Prevention Strategies for Sexual Violence Perpetration. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 19(4): 346-362
- Tharp A, DeGue S, Valle L, Brookmeyer K, Massetti G, Matjasko J. (2013). A systematic qualitative review of risk and protective factors for sexual violence perpetration. *Trauma, Violence and Abuse*, 14(2): 133-167