



Parents Knowledge about Early Childhood Sexual Education Based on Level of Education in Krasak Village, Pecangaan Sub-district, Jepara District

Umi Faizah [✉], Lita Latiana

Department of Early Childhood Teacher Education, Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info

Received September 2017
Accepted October 2017
Published November 2017

Keywords:

Knowledge; Sexual Education; Parents; Level Education

Abstract

The high number of cases of child sexual abuse committed by the nearest children including the family shows the importance of early child sex education. Parents as educators in the family must have knowledge about sexual education for children. This study aims to find out whether there are differences in parental knowledge about early childhood sexual education based on education level in Krasak Village, Pecangaan Sub-district, Jepara Regency and whether parents graduate from Higher Education have knowledge about early child sexual education higher than parent who graduated High school and junior high school. This research type is quantitative with sample of parents who have children aged 4-6 years in Krasak Village, Pecangaan Sub-district, Jepara Regency. Data collection in this research is by using Parents Knowledge Scale of Early Childhood Sexual Education. Method of data analysis in this research is by using F test. The results of the study based on the calculation of statistical values obtained $F_{\text{arithmetik}} > F_{\text{table}}$ and $P_{\text{value}} < 0.05$. Mean value in the group of parents who graduated from junior high school equal to 85.3, for the group of parents who graduated from high school 103.2, for the group of parents who graduated from college of 123.2. The result of research stated that there are differences of knowledge of parents who graduated from college based on education level and parents who graduated from higher education have higher knowledge than parents who graduated from high school.

INTRODUCTION

An early child is a person who is not yet 18 years old, including a child who is still in the womb. Parents have a responsibility to educate, nurture, and guide their children to reach a certain stage that delivers the child to be ready in society. One of the things parents can do to educate and protect children is to provide early childhood sexual education. The role of parents, especially mothers is very strategic in introducing early sex education to their children. Sex education that comes from parents guarantees the process of continuity in children.

Handayani et al (2016) states that harassment are still common at home and be done by the parents or the nearest child. Although parents know that the behavior is wrong, but not all know that it threatens children and violates the law. Education as an effort to eradicate child sexual violence can be done thoroughly, because education has a function as a tool of awareness. In fact, education is not infrequently also precisely held hostage by deviant behavior. Sexual violence against children even spread in educational institutions. As an educational institution, the school is also responsible for preventing sexual abuse of children. To resolve the need to apply the techniques to be used to increase the children's knowledge and understanding the steps that must be taken to prevent sexual harassment cases (Nasrun et al, 2016).

Parents as educators in the family must have knowledge about sex education early on for children. But not infrequently parents will tend to resist or avoid when the child wants to discuss about sex. Nair et al (2012: 2) revealed that parents consider sexual education in children is important, but the majority of parents are not comfortable in providing sexual education. This is because parents feel that they do not have enough knowledge about sexual education so they are not sure to provide sexual education in children. Parents also assume that sexual education is the responsibility of teachers, counselors, and doctors.

Based on interviews with 15 parents who have children aged 4-6 years in Krasak Village, Pecangaan Sub-district, Jepara District as many as 12 parents stated that sexual education is a taboo and should not be discussed with children. Although parents claim to be concerned about sexual harassment cases being broadcast on the news, parents do not understand how to convey sexual information to children, this is because

parents have no experience of sexual education. Researchers are interested to conduct research on the level of parental knowledge about early childhood sexual education based on education level. Parent education level that will be studied is junior high, high school and university. This is because parents in Krasak Village, Pecangaan Sub-district, Jepara District have different education levels.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach, the subjects in this study were 60 parents of children aged 4-6 years who were divided into three groups of 20 parents graduated from college, 20 parents who completed high school, and 20 parents who graduated from junior high school. The data obtained in this study a quantitative data. Methods of data collection using a questionnaire prepared by Likert scale Parents Knowledge Scale about Early Childhood Sexual Education. Analysis of data using the F test test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of the study of difference of parent knowledge about early child sexual education based on education level can be known the number of respondents is 60. The research result show data acquisition about difference of parent knowledge about early child sexual education. The statistical calculation shows that $F_{count} > F_{table}$ is $65,041 > 3,16$ and p value $< 0,05$ is $0,000 < 0,05$. The results can also be seen from the calculation of descriptive data. The statistical calculation for parents who graduated from junior high has the lowest score of 70 and the highest score of 118 with the average score is 85.3, for parents who graduated from high school has the lowest score of 77 and the highest score of 120 with the average score is 103, 2, for parents who graduated from college has the lowest score of 114 and the highest score of 137 with the average score is 123.2.

To determine the high and low subject scores, then the categorization is done on the Parental Knowledge Scale on Early Childhood Sexual Education. Categorization of parental knowledge about sexual education is made into three parts, namely high, medium, and low based on the normal curve distribution by using standard deviation formula.

Result of Data Collection of Parents Knowledge with Junior High School Level

Categories of Parent Knowledge Score on Early Childhood Sexual Education	Score	Total Subjects Research	Percentage
High	102,5 – 137	3	15%
Medium	79,5 - 101,5	10	50%
Low	70 - 78,5	7	35%
Total		20	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 3 subjects with knowledge about early childhood sexual education at a high level of subjects who have scores between 102.5-137. Through the table, it can be seen also that there are 10 subjects with knowledge about early childhood sexual education at a moderate level of subjects who have scores between 79.5 to 101.5 and it can be seen also that there are 7 subjects with knowledge about child sex education early in the low level of subjects who have scores between 70 - 78.5. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the highest number of subjects are subjects with knowledge about early childhood sexual education at a moderate level of subjects who have scores between 79.5 to 101.5.

Result of Data Collection of Parents Knowledge with High School Education Level

Categories of Parent Knowledge Score on Early Childhood Sexual Education	Score	Total Subjects Research	Percentage
High	102,5 – 137	12	60%
Medium	79,5 - 101,5	7	35%
Low	70 - 78,5	1	5%
Total		20	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 12 subjects with knowledge about early childhood sexual education at a high level of subjects who have scores between 102.5-137. Through the table, it can be seen also that there are 7 subjects with knowledge about early childhood sexual education at a moderate level of subjects who have scores between 79.5 to 101.5 and can be seen also that there is a subject with knowledge about children sex education early in the low level of subjects who have scores between 70 - 78.5. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the highest number of subjects are subjects with knowledge about early childhood

sexual education at a high level of subjects who have scores between 102.5-137.

Results of Data Collection of Parents Knowledge with Higher Education Level

Categories of Parents Knowledge Score on Early Childhood Sexual Education	Score	Total Subjects Research	Percentage
High	102,5 – 137	20	100%
Medium	79,5 - 101,5	0	0%
Low	70 - 78,5	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 20 subjects with knowledge about early childhood sexual education at a high level of subjects who have scores between 102.5-137. Through the table, it can be seen also that there are no research subjects who have knowledge about early childhood sexual education are at a level of moderate and low. From the description above, it can be concluded that all subjects who graduated from Higher Education have knowledge about early childhood sexual education is high.

In line with the results of the study, Maryuni et al (2016: 140) in the study also suggests that there is a significant relationship between education, socio-cultural values, information exposure with knowledge of respondents about early sex education. The study was conducted in SD Kartika South Jakarta with a total sampling of 60 respondents who are parents of students in elementary school grade 1 Kartika. In addition, Ambarwati et al (2013: 5) in the study also revealed that there is a significant positive relationship between the level of education, knowledge and attitudes of mothers about sexual education together with the application of sexual education in pre-school age children.

As Gurol and colleagues point out (2014: 2) that the sexual education that will be provided for children aims to raise awareness of children to protect themselves and prevent unwanted sexual problems and even children with intellectual disabilities should also be given information on sexual education such as child- other normal children. Another opinion expressed by Jatmikowati et al (2015: 437) that sex education is emphasized early age how to provide insights into the child's body condition, understanding of the opposite sex, and pemahanan to avoid sexual violence. Sexual education for children begins with knowing

the identity and family, to know the members of the body, as well as mentioning the characteristics of the body.

Based on the research conducted, it can be seen that there are differences in parental knowledge about sexual education based early childhood education and parents who graduated from college have knowledge of sexual education early childhood higher than parents who graduated from high school and junior high. Each level of education has a different function in shaping individuals to interact and behave in society. The higher a person's education, the higher the logic of the individual. On the contrary, people with low education will have low logic. It will also affect the understanding and assessment of a thing in addressing a phenomenon that occurs in society.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion it can be concluded that there are differences in parental knowledge about early childhood sexual education based on education level and parents who graduated from higher education have higher knowledge than parents who graduated from high school and junior high school.

REFERENCES

- Handayani, Sri Sularti Dewanti & Sari, Wilujeng Fitriana (2016). Domestic Violence: Parent's Perception about Child Abuse. *Indonesian Journal of Early Childhood Education Studies*, 5(2), 110-11117. doi: 10.1529/ijeces.v5i2.13924
- Guroi, A., Polat, S., dan Oran, T. (2014). *Views of Mothers Having Children with Intellectual Disability Regarding Sexual Education*. New York: *Sex Disabil Springer Science and Business Media*.
- Jatmikowati, Tri Endang., Angin, Ria., dan Ernawati. (2015). *Model dan Materi Pendidikan Seks Anak Usia Dini Perspektif Gender untuk Mnghindarkan Sexual Abuse*. Jember: *Jurnal FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember*.
- Maryuni dan Anggraeni Legina. (2016). *Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Tingkat Pengetahuan Orangtua tentang Pendidikan Seks Secara Dini pada Anak Sekolah Dasar*. Jakarta: *Jurnal Program Studi Kebidanan Stikes Binawan*.
- Nair, M. K. C., Leena, M. N., Paul, Mini. K dkk. (2012). *Attitude of Parents and Teachers toward Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health Education*. Indian: *Symposium on Adolescent Care Counseling*.
- Nasrun, Nasrun., & Nasution, Nani Barorah. (2016). The Effectiveness of Touch / Don't Touch Technique to Improving the Understanding of Sexual Abuse Prevention for Primary School Students Number 060885 in Medan City. *Indonesian Journal Of Early Childhood Education Studies*, 5(1), 24-28. doi:10.15294/ijeces.v5i1.11273