



Parent's Knowledge About the Impact of Television and Gawn Exposure on Sexual Behavior in Children 4-6 Years Old in Wolo Village, Penawangan District, Grobogan District

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Abstract

This study aims to: (1) describe how parental knowledge about the impact of exposure to television use and devices on sexual behavior of children aged 4-6 years (2) to analyze the factors that influence parental knowledge about the impact of exposure to television use and gadgets on sexual behavior children aged 4-6 years (3) analyzed parental strategies in minimizing the impact of exposure to television use and devices on sexual behavior of children aged 4-6 years. The approach in this research is descriptive qualitative. Informants in this study were parents of children aged 4-6 years. The results of this study are: (1) parents with a junior high school education level consider that preschool children cannot be negatively impacted by the use of gadgets and television, parents with high school education level say they know that television and mobile devices can affect children's sexual behavior, parents with educational level S1 said that broadcasts on television and devices affect sexual behavior of children. (2) The factors that influence parental knowledge about the impact of exposure to television use and devices on sexual behavior in children 4-6 years are the factors of parental education level, parent's occupation. (3) The strategy of parents to minimize the impact of exposure to television use and devices on sexual behavior in children is by implementing time restrictions.

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INTRODUCTION

At this time almost all families in Indonesia have televisions and gadgets. A gadget is an electronic device or device that is relatively small and has a function in its use. A gadget is an electronic device or device that is relatively small and has a function in its use. There are several types of gadgets, namely mobile phones, laptops or computers, tablets and ipads, digital cameras, headsets or headphones. Television is a mass communication medium that has a mix of audio and visuals where people can see and hear. Television is one of the media for family entertainment that can provide entertainment and information for almost 24 hours continuously and device as a medium for communication, a medium for information seeking, entertainment.

Early childhood is a child in the age range 0-6 years who is experiencing very rapid growth and development so that proper stimulation is needed in order to grow and develop optimally. Early childhood is a child who is in the age range 0-6 years (Law on National Education System 2003). Children who are in a curious state can easily find the information they want to know through their devices. Children can now easily access applications on the device. From this convenience arises children's curiosity to access adult content that triggers criminal or immoral acts based on high curiosity that makes children practice it. Children who are addicted to devices are not only at risk of being addictive to continue playing and developing communication with fellow online communities, but also at risk of being exposed to pornography that is easily accessible in cyberspace (Buckingham ed., 2008). Maramis (2009) argues that aspects of sexual behavior are biological, psychological, social, cultural and spiritual, therefore sexual education must be comprehensive. Sarwono (2013) reveals that one of the factors causing sexual behavior is due to the increased dissemination of information and sexual stimulation through the mass media. Various causes of sexual behavior problems in children, one of which is because children learn about sexual behavior and because children have seen sexual behavior either from television or from gadgets. In addition, the lack of getting sex education from an early age makes children not aware of the limits of privacy that children must protect from strangers. Sex education that parents can provide to preschoolers in addition to introducing gender is to teach children about the "privacy" area before the child enters school (Kliegman, 2011). Sexual exploitation carried

out in preschool children, for example caressing themselves, genital manipulation, hugging dolls, pets, or people around them, other sexual experiments with the opposite sex and asking questions related to sex (Potter and Perry, 2005).

Indeed, on the one hand there are several benefits for children who from an early age have been acquainted with gadgets or devices, one of which is that children are familiar with technology from the start. According to Handrianto (2013) gadgets have a positive and negative impact on children, one of the positive effects of gadgets is to train intelligence, increase self-confidence, develop reading, math, and problem solving skills. Children who enjoy playing gadgets will also feel at home, this is an advantage for busy parents. If the child is at home, the parents will be more free to do their activities. Some parents also buy cellphones with the aim of easily monitoring the whereabouts of children in areas prone to kidnapping, getting children to communicate with cellphones will be enough to help parents supervise their children.

In addition to gadgets, early childhood also use television as a medium of entertainment. According to Pradekso (2015) children have an excessive television viewing pattern. They watch television relatively regularly every day, and have an average television viewing duration of more than three hours per day. Usually parents provide television at home and even in children's rooms with the aim that they feel at home at home and do not disturb parents who are resting and relieve fatigue after working all day outside the house. Television presents a wide variety of shows in the form of news, entertainment shows, educational shows, even drama shows such as soap operas. Most of the television shows that are popular with some people are soap operas. Even parents who have early childhood do not sort the impressions that are suitable for family consumption. So that children who do not get control from their parents get a wide opportunity to imitate actions that should not be carried out by children and this is one of the things that disturbs children's behavior development because their behavior patterns are influenced by inappropriate viewing. for child consumption.

Technological changes are increasing rapidly from time to time, so as parents, they should not remain silent with the existing developments in their children's parenting, but must make changes as well, so that technology changes but the parenting style also experiences synchronization between the roles of parenting. authoritarian, democratic and permissive types (Faisal, 2016).

However, not all television shows have a negative impact, television also has a positive impact such as television as a source of children's learning media, as a source of information about the outside world, there are also educational shows that provide children with a lot of knowledge. Television also has a positive impact if it is used wisely and the selection of good and educational shows (Rohani, 2015). Television does play a role in the development of the child watching. As long as the role of parents is active in guiding and directing their children in watching television, so that the impact caused by television does not damage each individual viewer (Desti, 2015). Television can improve learning abilities for all ages. It must be reminded again that television, however, is only a tool because of the success or failure of using television as a tool in the teaching and learning process, depending on the merits of the broadcast programs that are made (Darwanto, 2007: 127). 2015). Television can improve learning abilities for all ages. It must be reminded again that television, however, is only a tool because of the success or failure of using television as a tool in the teaching and learning process, depending on the merits of the broadcast programs that are made (Darwanto, 2007: 127). 2015). Television can improve learning abilities for all ages. It must be reminded again that television, however, is only a tool because it is successful or not the use of television as a tool in the teaching and learning process, depending on the merits of the broadcast programs that are made (Darwanto, 2007: 127).

The effect of increased sexual behavior on children is that it causes children to be confused and ask lots of sexual questions. Excessive exposure to sexual messages can cause curiosity, some children will act out the sexual messages they receive, some children will take advantage of their sexual behavior to hurt other children (Collins, et al, 2017: 163-165). Children get information about sexuality from films, soap operas, and reality shows, from which the children absorb information about dating behavior, kissing, free sex. The soap operas that are served by several private television stations often indulge in sex and the lack of strict censorship, all scenes are done by students wearing school uniforms. In addition to getting information about sexuality from films, soap operas, and reality shows, children also get information about sexuality from comics, the internet, and games (Trianto, 2014: 79-80). According to the Psychiatric Specialist at Theresia Asianto Hospital, said that shows such as violent films and pornographic films greatly affect the

psychological development of children, what children see from these shows and at times the children practice as they see in the film scenes, and this is very dangerous for the child. themselves because they can fall into the wrong association.

Based on observations made by researchers in Wolo Village, Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, parents do not supervise children when watching television or consider it common when their children watch soap operas or programs that are specifically for adults. That is the case with gadgets or gadgets, parents do not supervise their children when they play gadgets, they do not supervise what is being watched or the games that are being played, they do not limit the duration of the child when accessing the gadget so that children can more freely and freely access whatever is on the device or gadget, and parents do not provide sexual education to their children who are still classified as early childhood. Parents still think sexual education is a taboo subject to discuss with their children. Parents think that sex education is not suitable for early childhood. Through proper sex education, children are expected to protect themselves.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in researching "Parents' Knowledge of the Impact of Exposure to Television Use and Devices on Sexual Behavior in Early Childhood". Researchers wanted to find out whether parents know the impact of exposure to television use and devices on sexual behavior in early childhood. This research was conducted in Wolo Village, Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency. In the village of Wolo the number of children aged 0-6 years is 345 children and children aged 4-6 years are 113 children.

The purpose of this study was to observe how parental knowledge about the impact of exposure to television use and devices on sexual behavior in children aged 4-6 years, to analyze the factors that influence parental knowledge about the impact of exposure to television use and gadgets on sexual behavior in children. children aged 4-6 years, to analyze how parental strategies are in minimizing the impact of exposure to television use and devices on sexual behavior in children aged 4-6 years.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. According to Sukmadinata (2013: 72) descriptive research is shown to describe or describe existing phenomena, both natural

and human engineering. This approach does not provide treatment, manipulation or alteration of variables, but all activities, circumstances, events, aspects, components or variables run as they are. This research was conducted from November 2, 2019 to November 22, 2019. The location in this research is in Wolo Village, Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency. The primary data sources in this study are as follows:

No.	Informant	total
1.	Parents who have 4 year old children with junior high school education	2 persons
2.	Parents who have 5 year old children with high school education level	2 persons
3.	Parents who have 6 year old children with S1 PGPAUD education level	2 persons

Secondary data sources in this study are from various literature books, internet, journals, and previous researches that researchers use to increase knowledge. The technique of collecting data using interview, observation and documentation methods. Data analysis techniques with an interactive model from Milles and Huberman. The data validity test technique used was member check and source triangulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted in Wolo Village, Penawangan District, Grobogan Regency, the reason why this research was conducted in Wolo Village, namely because of the intensity of the use of gadgets and the use of television in early childhood including the high intensity and lack of parental supervision when children use gadgets and watch television. This is evidenced by the results of initial research on 15 parents in Wolo Village who have children aged 4-6 years who live in Wolo Village, namely 100% (15 children) watch television at home, 100% (15 children) use gadgets, 80% (8 parents) did not supervise when the child was watching television, 64.3% (9 parents) did not supervise when the child was playing gadgets. Apart from a lack of supervision, parents also lack assistance. Parents provide assistance to children when watching television and playing devices only when parents have free time. The advantage in this research is that data collection is carried out not only by interviewing, but also by observing, so that the data obtained is more objective.

The following are the results and discus-

sion of this research:

1. Parents' Knowledge of the Impact of Exposure to Television Use and Devices on Sexual Behavior in Children aged 4-6 Years

Everyone has a different perspective in dealing with something. The difference in a person's perspective is called perception. In this study, parents' perceptions of the use of television and devices in children aged 4-6 years, namely parents have a good understanding of the use of television and devices, this is evidenced by the way parents find out about the positive and negative impacts of television use and devices for early childhood. In this study, the education and occupation of parents are one of the factors that affect parental knowledge. Education is not merely a major factor in one's knowledge, someone who has a low level of education does not rule out having extensive knowledge because information sources can be obtained from anywhere, not everyone who has a higher education level has extensive knowledge. According to Faizah (2017) there is a significant difference between knowledge about sexual education of parents who have junior high school, high school and tertiary education, knowledge about early childhood sexual education for parents who have graduated from tertiary education (PT) is higher than knowledge about sexual education for older children. early parents who have senior high school education (SMA) and junior high school (SMP). The factors that influence children's sexual imitation behavior, namely because the behavior of parents who are too primitive towards children can result in a low level of children's independence According to Faizah (2017) there is a significant difference between knowledge about sexual education of parents who have junior high school, high school and tertiary education, knowledge about early childhood sexual education for parents who have graduated from tertiary education (PT) is higher than knowledge about sexual education for older children. early parents who have senior high school education (SMA) and junior high school (SMP). The factors that influence sexual imitation behavior of children, namely because the behavior of parents who are too primitive towards children can result in a low level of children's independence According to Faizah (2017) there is a significant difference between knowledge about sexual education of parents who have junior high school, high school and tertiary education, knowledge about early childhood sexual education for parents who have graduated from tertiary education (PT) is higher than knowledge about

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Based on the results of this study Parents who have junior high school education who work as housewives think that preschool children can not be negatively impacted by the use of television and devices. Parents who have high school education who work as private employees said that they know and agree that television shows and devices can influence children's sexual behavior. Parents who have a PGPAUD level of education who work as kindergarten teachers say that television and mobile devices can affect sexual behavior in children. This is in line with the opinion of Notoatmodjo (2014) on internal factors that affect knowledge, namely education, occupation, and age.

Lack of supervision and lack of time restriction by parents when children watch television and use devices. A mother with a junior high school education frees her child to play gadgets so that the children play devices without time restrictions, access videos inappropriate for the child's age, and the children imitate the movements shown in the music videos that she sees. This is in line with Fortino, Gerreston, Button, Masters (2014) that preschool children learn through their five senses and from direct experience and develop an understanding of the outside world through playing, exploring, and doing creative things by observing and imitating other people. In research conducted by Amalia and Se-

tyowati (2019), parents' perceptions of the use of gadgets in early childhood in kindergarten Surabaya include:

“Parents have a good understanding regarding the use of gadgets, knowing the positive and negative impacts, they will be able to provide responses according to their understanding. This parent’s good understanding is influenced by personal factors such as gender, age, and education. With a mature age and high intelligence and knowledge, parents will tend to have a good understanding of the use of gadgets, both usability, positive and negative impacts. Then parents will take the attitude that is perceived to support the use of gadgets or vice versa prohibit the use of gadgets in early childhood. Parents’ perceptions in this case are considered very important because they will be able to determine the future of early childhood. “

Based on the results of this study, parents assume that devices make children calmer. The reason why parents provide device facilities for children is so that children don't fuss, so they are calm and so they don't disturb parents in carrying out activities. This is in accordance with Brooks' (2011) opinion that parents provide devices to children when they are fussy, make it easy for children to sleep or eat, and provide free time for parents to do household chores or relax. Rachmaniar (2017) there are four motives for parents who provide personal devices, namely Helping children to calm down when parents are busy, Avoiding radiation from device signals with internet connections such as those of parents, in order to learn through videos and applications for toddlers. In Dahir's research (2017) on parenting styles for children's television access in Indonesia, which among other things states:

“In fact, sometimes there is a remote struggle between mothers and children, when the mother wants to watch a soap opera (India) with the theme of her favorite love which coincides with the child’s favorite cartoon show. If the mother wins the contest for remote control, the child will automatically participate in watching soap operas, which in the father’s rules are categorized as shows that children cannot watch except with parents “

In this study, it is in line with the results of research conducted by Dhahir (2017) regarding parenting styles for children's television access in Indonesia, 4 (four) out of 6 (six) children like to watch soap operas and ftv, even children watch the program together. with parents, it is not uncommon for children to watch what their parents are watching.

2. Parental strategy in minimizing impact exposure to the use of television and devices to sexual behavior in children.

The negative effects of using television and gadgets can be minimized by parents. In this study, parents have a strategy to minimize the negative effects of using devices, namely by checking children's devices, supervising children while playing devices, giving understanding to children, and giving time limits. However, this strategy is not carried out by parents regularly. Edy (2015) states that parents should give a time limit for the use of devices to their children, the goal is to prevent children from addiction to devices. This was also revealed by Ebi (2017) that parents are responsible for supervising and mentoring the use of devices in preschool children and ensuring that children use devices to access information on some of their learning materials. Prasanti (2016) states that parents have an obligation to control and participate in supervising any information activities that children receive through their devices as well as interacting when children play devices by providing good and precise explanations.

Meanwhile, the strategy used by parents to minimize the impact of television is by giving understanding to which children can and cannot be seen and imitated. Parents provide reasons why the program should not be seen and should not be imitated, sometimes parents provide assistance when the child is watching television, this assistance is done when parents have spare time only. Strategies applied in controlling children's access to television can be in the form of mentoring, prohibition, instruction (Valkenburg, Krcmar, Peeters, & Marseille, 1999; Warren 2002), or a combination of the three. Fujioka & Austin (2002) suggest that this strategy is more effective if it is accompanied by interventions with an open communication style, which is discussion-based. Prasanti (2016) states that parents have an obligation to control and participate in supervising any information activities that children receive through their devices as well as interacting when children play devices by providing good and precise explanations. According to Artha (2016) strategies that can be used are by selecting programs that are appropriate for the child's age, accompanying children to watch television, avoiding providing television in the room.

3. Factors that influence parental knowledge about the impact of exposure to television use and devices on sexual behavior in children

A person's knowledge is influenced by several factors, namely age, gender, education level,

income level, exposure to information. In this study, based on research, observation, interviews conducted by researchers, and based on the answers given by informants who have different levels of age, education, and occupation, it can be concluded that the knowledge of parents about the impact of exposure to television use and gadgets on sexual behavior in children is influenced by the level of education and occupation of parents. This is in accordance with Indira's (2017) theory that ignorance or limited insight into childcare is also related to the low educational background of parents. The condition of the uneducated parents weakens their ability to function as parents. This is in accordance with the opinion Notoatmodjo (2014) Factors that influence knowledge are internal factors (education, occupation, age) and external factors (environmental, social and cultural). According to Rahayu (2010) the factors that influence a person's knowledge are education, occupation, experience, age, culture, interests, exposure to information, and the media.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and a number of studies that have been conducted, the conclusion in this study is that parents who have a junior high school education level who works as a housewife assume that preschool children cannot be negatively impacted by the use of gadgets and television. Parents who have a high school education level who work as private employees said that he knows and agrees that television broadcasts and devices can affect sexual behavior of children. Parents who have an S1 education level PGPAUD who works as a kindergarten teacher said broadcasts on television and devices can influence sexual behavior of children. Parents' strategies to minimize the impact of exposure to television use and devices on sexual behavior in children are by implementing time restrictions, supervising children watching television and using devices by providing assistance, providing understanding, knowledge to which children can be seen and which are not allowed. Factors that influence parental knowledge about the impact of exposure to television use and devices on sexual behavior in children aged 4-6 years in this study are the factors of parental education level and parents' occupation.

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