

ROLE OF PARENTS TO EARLY CHILDREN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EDUCATION EARLY CHILDREN IN THE WEST PAMULANG REGION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the role of parents in Reproductive Health Education to Early Childhood. This research was conducted on Pamulang Barat. This research was conducted due to the increase in cases of violence experienced by children, especially cases of sexual violence in early childhood. Therefore, special care needs to be taken from parents so that children avoid sexual violence. This research is a descriptive quantitative research with survey method. The subjects of this study were parents who had early childhood in the West Pamulang district. Respondents in this study amounted to 372 people. The results of this study indicate that over 50% of parents who teach the names of female and male genitals use regional languages / special names. Only 50% of parents teach children to use storybook.

INTRODUCTION

The percentage of sexual harassment cases in Indonesia tends to increase every year. In a news channel published in a mass media, the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) states that reports of cases of sexual violence against children that enter them have increased by 100% every year since 2016. LPSK noted an increase in cases of sexual violence in children that have occurred since 2016 25 cases, then increased in 2017 to 81 cases, and the peak in 2018 to 206 cases. (2019, Detik.com).

According to the Jakarta Empowerment Office for Child Protection and Population Control (PPAPP), cases of sexual violence against children still dominate compared to other cases handled by them. In fact, of the 585 cases of child abuse handled from January to September 2019, there were 224 cases of sexual violence (2019, Tribunnews.com).

Head of the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2PT2A) South Tangerang (TangSel), Herlina Mustikasari, said that during 2018, there were 156 cases of complaints related to women and children. This figure is based on P2TP2A data from January to September 2018. From 156 complaints, most were about children and cases were sexual harassment. (2018, TribunJakarta.com).

Based on the results of a survey conducted by researchers in the city of South Tangerang, which is located in one of the Pamulang district, there was sexual abuse experienced by a 7 year old child with the initials S, he was a victim of sexual abuse from a 12 year old child with the initials I. They are friends at play, and at the time of the incident the victim and the perpetrator were playing together. Ironically, the perpetrator is a minor who should not have deviate behavior like the action he did. In this case, it only ended up at the peace table between the victim's family and the perpetrator who was mediated by the RT(head of neighbor association), while the most important thing in this case was the handling of the impact of the trauma suffered by the victim and the perpetrator.

The amount of coverage about sexual violence against children is very worrying and also disturbing, it is not without reason. Children still do not understand about health education because parents themselves still consider this taboo and do not consider health education as something important to be given to early children. This is what encourages the author to conduct research on parents who marginalize early childhood health education in Pamulang district. Research problem do parent provide reproductive health education from an early age ?

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Muhammad Said Mursim (Sugiman Muchlis: 2015) explains that, Early Childhood Education are children who have characteristics, move a lot, and do not want to be silent, like to imitate, resist, cannot differentiate between right and wrong, have many questions, strong imagination, likes to play, has a sharp memory, fast language development, and has sharp feelings. In (Ayuhan, 2016: 75) Parents are the first and foremost educators for their children, because it is from the parents that children get basic education.

Zakiah Daradjat in (Ayuhan, 2016: 127) states that people or mothers and fathers play an important role and very influential on their children's education.

According to Muthmainah (2012) in the process of child development, parents have several roles. Among others :

- a) Accompanying: every child needs attention from both parents.
- b) Establish communication: communication is important in the relationship between parents and children. Because communication can be a bridge that connects the desires, expectations and responses of each party.
- c) Providing opportunities: opportunities for children can be understood as a belief in which there is still direction and supervision.
- d) Supervising: supervision is something that is absolutely given to children so that children can be controlled and directed in accordance with existing norms.
- e) Encourage or provide motivation: motivation is a state in an individual or an organism that encourages a behavior towards a goal. Motivation can arise from oneself (internal) or from outside the individual (externally).
- f) Directing: parents have a strategic position in helping children to be able and have and develop the basics of self-discipline.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in (Reproductive and sexual health for brides-to-be: 2015) Reproductive Health is a condition that shows a good condition in a person's physical, mental and social health and is also related to the function and reproductive process, which includes no disease or disorder affect reproductive activities.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, researchers used descriptive quantitative research with a survey method. as a research procedure to obtain data from correspondents. The technique used in this survey research is to collect information by compiling a list of questions that will be asked to correspondents in the form of a sample from a population, then information is collected from the correspondent using a questionnaire or questionnaire, after the questionnaire is collected, the researcher describes the results of the data descriptively for each. question. The subjects in this study were parents who had early childhood. The data obtained by the researcher were 1200 parents who had early childhood in West Pamulang. In this study, using the Slovin formula to determine the number of samples, as many as 300 parents who were sampled, after distributing questionnaires to correspondents, the

researcher found 372 parents who filled out the questionnaire. The following is the Slovin formula used by researchers in determining the sample:

$$n = N / [1 + (N \times e^2)]$$

Information :

N = Population

n = Minimum sample size

e = Margin error

N = 1200

e = 5% with a confidence level of 95%, the error rate is 5%. Then the researcher can determine the minimum sample limit that can meet the margin of error requirements into the Slovin formula

So that:

$$n = \frac{1200}{[1 + (1200 \times 0,05^2)]}$$

$$n = \frac{1200}{[1 + (1200 \times 0,0025)]}$$

$$n = \frac{1200}{1 + 3}$$

$$n = \frac{1200}{4}$$

$$n = 300$$

This research was carried out in the Pamulang Barat village area and lasted for 4 weeks from 8 June 2020 to 4 July 2020.

DISCUSSION

The research results that have been obtained by the researcher are described in detail for each variable. The discussion of the instrument was carried out using quantitative data. That is, the processed data is in the form of numbers or scores which are then described. The following will explain in detail the description of the research data for each question

The data obtained through distributing questionnaires regarding the role of parents in early childhood reproductive health education in the Pamulang Barat Village area are as follows:

Tabel 1. Parental Education

Parental Education	Amount
S1 (undergraduate)	122
S2 (masters)	13
S3 (doctoral)	2
Elementary	5
High School	217
Junior High School	13
Grand Total	372

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the highest level of education is parents with high school education as many as 217 people (58.3%), the second is parents who have an S1 education level of 122 people (32.8%), the third is S2 as many as 13 people (3.5%) and SMP as many as 13 people (3.5%), the fourth is SD as many as 5 people (1.3%) and the last is parents who have the frequency of S3 education level as many as 2 people (0, 5%).

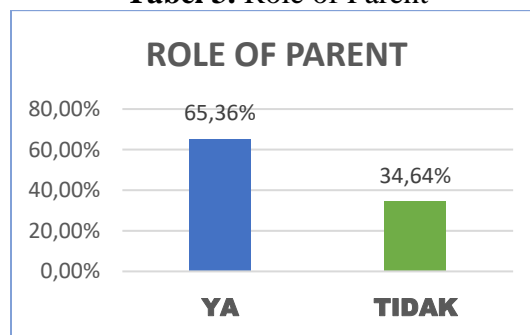
Tabel 2. Age of parents

Age	Amount
20-30 years	128
30-40 years	180
40-50 years	50
50-60 years	11
Less than 20 years	1
More than 60 years	2
Grand Total	372

Based on the above, it can be seen that the parents who have the highest age are parents with a age range 30 - 40 then parents with an age range of 20 - 30 years, in the third place the most frequent age frequencies are parents with an age range of 40 - 50 years, in fourth place there are parents with an age range of 50 - 60 years and the last is frequency parents over 60 years.

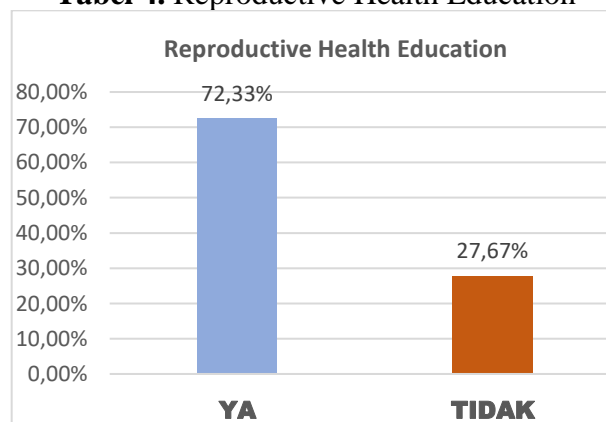
Because the number of respondents exceeds 100 respondents, in this study, the researcher used a pie chart to describe the answers given by respondents. For Yes Answers, the diagram will be blue and for No answers, the Diagram will be red.

Tabel 3. Role of Parent



From the 372 respondents who filled out the questionnaire, 270 parents or 65.36% played their role as parents in terms of aspects: educating, accompanying, providing opportunities, supervising, providing motivation, and directing.

Tabel 4. Reproductive Health Education



From the 372 respondents who filled out the questionnaire, 239 parents or 73.3% agreed to teach reproductive health education for their children in terms of: body parts, reproductive organs, reproductive organ functions, maintaining body health, protecting themselves.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSION

1. 58.3% of the respondents have high school education and the rest are SD, SMP, S1, S2 and S3. Meanwhile, in terms of age, 48.4% were 30-40 years old, the rest were 20-30 years old, 40-50 years old and only 0.5% were over 60 years old.

From the questionnaires that have been distributed to 372 correspondents. As many as 239 parents or as many as 64.99% have played their role as parents by providing reproductive health education in terms of aspects that are the focus of this study, namely: educating, accompanying, providing opportunities, supervising, providing motivation, and directing, body parts, reproductive organs, the function of the reproductive organs, maintain body health, and protect themselves.

From the data obtained in this study, it can be concluded that parents have introduced the names of the limbs, the function of the reproductive organs, how to care for the reproductive organs, teach how to behave when they feel threatened, but 41.7% of parents still have not explained to their children about the differences that are owned by men and women are clear to their children, parents still divert the conversation when children ask about the differences owned by men and women. This shows that parents still have difficulty communicating to their children about the differences between men and women. Even though it is important for children to know the differences that are owned by men and women as a whole because it will make children understand their gender.

50% of parents have not explained the names of their genitals using scientific language, they still use special designations or local languages in introducing their genitals to their children. If the child is not explained about the names of the genitals in scientific language, it will make the child confused in the future. Because, with children knowing the name of the their genitals with scientific language will be well in the process of development. Where the child gets a process of receiving new information called assimilation, then the brain will process it into information called accommodation and then from the process of acceptance to get it into a perception called equilibrium. If this process is done properly, it will make children understand and not get confused in the future.

SUGGESTION

With so many cases of sexual violence experienced by children at this time, the role of parents in providing reproductive health education for children is very important, not only introducing the name or function of the reproductive organs, but children must be given comprehensive reproductive health education, including:

1. An explanation of the differences between men and women, introducing the names of genitals with scientific names is also a reproductive health education that must be given to children.
2. Parents must have good provisions to introduce children to reproductive health education, they must be mentally prepared and must also have good skills in how to introduce reproductive health education to children.
3. There needs to be training that can be provided to parents on how to teach reproductive health education to early childhood with cognitive, affective and skill aspects that are in accordance with the development and characteristics of early childhood and what aspects should be given

to children which include: body, reproductive organs, reproductive organs function, maintain body health, protect yourself.

4. Early childhood is a sensitive period for children because at this time all potential that the child has will develop optimally if given maximum stimulation. This time is the right time to lay the foundations for the development of cognitive, physical, social emotional, language and moral and values skills in children.

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