

Research Article

The Description of Parents Knowledge Level in Teaching Sex Education to Preschool Age Children in Banjar Kertagraha Kesiman Kertalangu Denpasar

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ABSTRACT

Early childhood sex education is teaching, awareness, and enlightenment to children about sex problems since they think about sexual problems. The initial stage of sex education is teaching the concept of right and wrong, getting used to cleaning the body, teaching how to take care of yourself, and how to build relationship with other people so that children do not have wrong understandings and fall into acts of violence and as a prevention of sexual violence. The purpose of this study was to describe the knowledge of parents about the learning process of sex education in pre-school age children in Banjar Kertagraha, Kesiman Kertalangu Village, Denpasar, Bali. This research uses a descriptive method. This study uses a total sampling technique. The number of respondents is 63 people. The location of this research is in Banjar Kertagraha, Kesiman Kertalangu Village, Denpasar, Bali. This research was conducted on 12-19 November 2021. The research instrument used a questionnaire with univariate data analysis technique. The results showed that the level of parental knowledge about sex education for preschool children in Banjar Kertagraha, Kesiman Kertalangu Village, Denpasar Bali, generally found that most of the parents who have sufficient knowledge are 33 respondents (52.4%), and those who have good and low knowledge are 18 respondents (28.6%) and 12 respondents (19%). For further researchers to carry out broader research related to parental knowledge in teaching sex education to preschool age children.

Keywords: Children, Parents, Sex Education,

Introduction

Early childhood sex education is an effort to teach, raise awareness, and enlighten children since they think about sexual issues, desires, and marriage so that when the child becomes a youth, grows up, and understands the affairs of life, he will know what is lawful and unlawful.

The initial stage of sex education are teaching the concept of right and wrong, getting used to cleaning the body, teaching how to take care of yourself, and how to build relationship with other people [1].

Sex education is nothing but the delivery of information regarding the introduction (name

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and function) of body parts, understanding of gender differences, description of sex behaviour (relationship and intimacy), as well as knowledge of values and norms that exist in society related to gender [2].

Talking about sex with children is not easy. However, teaching sex education to children must be given so that they do not go wrong their lives. Mass media can easily be obtained and accessed by every level of society, including children. The types of information obtained from the mass media also vary, including information about pornography and sexuality [3].

Pre-schoolers have characteristics as curious individuals, can think intuitively and ask various kinds of questions. They want to know more broadly and deeply about what they see and hear [4]. at the preschool age, the first curiosity that arises is the structure of the body, the differences in the structure of boys and girls, as well as children and adults. At this time parents need to give the right answer so that children do not have to look for the answer outside (friends, the internet, or other sources), which may not necessarily get the right answer [5].

The rise of sexual cases that occur in children is a matter of great concern. Not a few of these actions were carried out by the closest people. Without an understanding of sexual education, children will find it difficult to fight this deviant treatment. However, there are still many parents and society who feel taboo and apathetic about discussing sexuality with their children. They think that sexual education only teaches children about sexuality without presenting an element of education in it. There are several things that make people feel taboo, one of which is the cultural factor that prohibits talking about sex in public, because it is considered as something pornographic and is very personal in nature so it should not be disclosed to general public. In fact, teaching sex education to children from an early age will help children to fortify themselves from the risk of violence and sexual harassment in the future. With knowledge about sex, children are able to refuse, avoid, complain, to the closest person if someone commits a sexual crime. In addition to preventing sexual crimes, sexual education also

avoids actions that children should not be allowed to do because of their ignorance [6]. Children's lack of understanding about sexual harassment and violence makes children just keep quiet and don't tell their parents when they experience it [7].

Cases of sexual crimes in the world recorded in UNICEF data (2019), show that 1 in 10 girls of preschool age have become victims of sexual crimes [8]. Referring to data from Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (Simfoni) of the Ministry of Women's and children's empowerment (2021), the number of sexual violence against preschool children increased significantly. There were 81 cases of sexual violence against preschool children (2017) and increased to 206 cases (2018), 350 cases (2019), and 419 cases (2020) in Indonesia. From the results of the recording of Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak (P2TP2A) Denpasar (2021), cases of sexual violence against preschool children in Denpasar City showed an increase from year to year. The details are 28 cases (2017), 34 cases (2018), 42 cases (2019), and 48 cases (2020) [9].

The impact experienced by children, whether they are victims or perpetrators can interfere with the child's physical, mental and psychological health so that the child's growth and development is disrupted. This can cause disturbances in the child's self-concept. Parents, the community and the government should protect and protect the welfare of children as the next generation of the nation [10]. Therefore, parental knowledge has an important role to play in preventing sexual violence against children by introducing sex education to preschool children re-evaluating what has been conveyed, continuing to accompany children and monitoring children's attitudes and behaviour related to the implications of teaching sex education.

Methods

This research uses descriptive research with cross sectional approach. This research was carried out by providing a questionnaire about parental knowledge in teaching sex education to pre-school age children in Banjar

Kertagraha, Kesiman Kertalangu Village, East Denpasar on 12-19 November 2021. The population in this study were all parents who had pre-school children in Banjar Kertagraha, Kesiman Kertalangu Village, Denpasar, Bali, as many as 63 people. The sampling technique used in this study was carried out by non-probability sampling, namely total sampling. The data collection instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. The questionnaire contains demographic data and the level of knowledge of parents in teaching sex education

to pre-school age children. Before being used, the researcher has tested the validity and reliability of 30 respondents in Banjar Tohpati Kesiman Kertalangu Village, Denpasar.

The analytical procedure in this study follows the steps in the data processing process, namely editing, coding, data entry and cleaning or tabulation. Data analysis in this study used descriptive statistics which included the distribution of the frequency and percentage of the variable level of parental knowledge in teaching sex education to pre-school aged children.

Result and Discussion

Table 1. Characteristic Of Respondents' Parental Knowledge in Teaching Sex Education to Pre-School Age Children

| Group | Characteristic | | Total | |
|--------------------|----------------|------|-------|------|
| | f | % | f | % |
| Gender | | | | |
| Female | 39 | 61.9 | 63 | 100% |
| Male | 24 | 38.1 | | |
| Age | | | | |
| 21-30 | 36 | 57.1 | 63 | 100% |
| 31-40 | 18 | 28.6 | | |
| 41-50 | 9 | 14.3 | | |
| Work | | | | |
| PNS | 9 | 14.3 | 63 | 100% |
| Private Employee | 38 | 60.3 | | |
| Entrepreneur | 8 | 12.7 | | |
| Unworked | 8 | 12.7 | | |
| Education | | | | |
| Elementary School | 0 | 0 | 63 | 100% |
| Junior High School | 8 | 12.7 | | |
| Senior High School | 31 | 49.2 | | |
| Diploma | 6 | 9.5 | | |
| Bachelor | 18 | 28.6 | | |

Based on Table 1, it was obtained from 63 respondents, 39 female respondents (61.9%) and 24 male respondents (38.1%). Female parents (mother) have more time to accompany their children than male parents (father). This is in line with a study conducted by Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan RI [12], 27,396 of 41,082 (66.7%) children were accompanied by their mothers while studying at home, this is because a father is required to work so he does not have time to assist children in learning. This also line with research conducted by

Sumaryani (2014) that mothers are the main providers of sex education for children [11]. In the opinion of researchers, mothers have a more dominant role in providing sex education to children because they have more time to assist children.

Based on Table 1, most respondents are in the age range of 21-30 years old, namely 36 respondents (57.1%). This research in line with research conducted by Nurmiati Simbolon (2019), entitled *Gambaran Pengetahuan Orang Tua tentang Pendidikan Seks pada Anak Usia Dini 0-6 Tahun di Desa Tuntungan Kecamatan*

Pancur Batu. From the results of the study, it was found that the age of respondents who were knowledgeable enough, were in the age range of 20-30 years old, amounted to 28 people (70%) from 40 respondents [12]. According to Budiman (2017) age is one of the factors that influence knowledge, some young people have an interest in learning more and are better at responding to information than older people [13]. According to researchers, young parents can provide better teaching than older parents because they have good physical strength so they don't get sick easily. In addition, it also has a good memory so that it can provide good sex education to children.

Based on Table 1, the majority of respondents work as private employees, namely 38 respondents (60.3%). This is in line with the research conducted by Masrurroh (2019) entitled *Peran Orang Tua Dalam Pendidikan Seks Terhadap Anak Usia Dini di Kampung Bina Karya Baru Kecamatan Putra Rumbia Kabupaten Lampung*, most of the respondents were private employees, namely 23 respondents (46%) [14]. According to Budiman (2017) work is an activity or activity of a person to earn income which aims to meet needs [13]. The work environment can make a person gain experience and knowledge, either directly or indirectly. The longer a person works, the more knowledge he gains. Work is a factor that

affects knowledge. Judging from the type of work that often interacts with other people, they have more knowledge when compared to people without interaction with other people. In the opinion of the researcher, the developed learning experience at work provides professional knowledge and skills and can improve the ability to make decision in teaching sexual education to children.

Based on Table 1, most respondents have Senior High School education, namely 31 respondents (49,2%). This is in line with the research conducted by Fitrisari (2016) entitled *Tingkat Pengetahuan Orang Tua Tentang Pendidikan Seks Pada Anak Sekolah di SD Negeri Ngrukeman Yogyakarta*, the majority of respondents had Senior High School education, namely 22 respondents (44%) [15]. According to Fitriyani (2017) parental education is a very important domain because the higher the level of education it will expand the knowledge given to children [16]. According to Faizah (2017) parents as individuals who are closest to children should have awareness to provide sexual education, there are several factors that can affect parents' knowledge about sexual education, one of which is education [17]. In the opinion of the researcher, parents who have higher education have broader insights so that they are more open to various things including sexual education.

Table 2. The Results of Observations on Research Objects Based on Research Variables

| No. | The level of Knowledge | f | % |
|-----|------------------------|----|------|
| 1 | Good Level | 18 | 28.6 |
| 2 | Sufficient Level | 33 | 52.4 |
| 3 | Low Level | 12 | 19 |
| | Total | 63 | 100 |

Based on Table 2, the level of knowledge of parents in teaching sex education to pre-school age children, of the 63 respondents, most of them were sufficient, namely 33 people (52.4%), 18 respondents have a good level of knowledge (28.6%) and 12 respondents have a low level of knowledge (19%).

According to Budiman (2013), knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object [13]. Knowledge is a very important domain for the

formation of one's actions. With increased education and information to parents about sex education in early childhood, it will increase good knowledge.

Sex education since the child must be started when the sexual maturity of the child is not yet perfect. Therefore, scientist view the dangers of underestimating sexual preparation in children from an early age, and if not providing education in the form of an introduction to these problems. The impact of not providing

sex education at an early age is the danger to personality consistency and self-preservation when the child encounters new changes, so that he does not know how to deal with them in an ideal form that maintains his personality and balances his soul and frees himself from the start from the influence of passionate lust [1].

Researchers assume that education is a development of one's knowledge can not only be measured from formal education alone because knowledge can also be obtained based on experience, friends and family or the surrounding environment so we should not demand that uneducated people have no knowledge. A person's level of knowledge about an object, especially the knowledge of parents in teaching sex education to pre-school aged children is influenced by many factors such as age, gender, occupation, and education.

Conclusion

The characteristics based on gender of 63 respondents were mostly female, namely 39 respondents (61.9%). The characteristics based on age range are mostly 21-30 years old, namely 36 respondents (57.1%). The characteristics of respondents based on occupation mostly work as private employees as many as 38 respondents (60.3%). The characteristics of respondents based on education are mostly Senior High School education, as many as 31 respondents (49.2%). Most of the knowledge of parents in teaching sex education to pre-school age children in Banjar Kertagraha, Kesiman Kertalangu Village, Denpasar, Bali is sufficient, namely 33 respondents (52.4%).

To posyandu cadres in Banjar Kertagraha, Kesiman Kertalangu Village, Denpasar, Bali and health workers at Puskesmas II East Denpasar, It is recommended to provide adequate and simultaneous information to parents who have pre-school aged children. Families/parents are advised to be more active in seeking information about sex education to be taught to pre-school aged children. It is recommended for further researchers to carry out broader research related to parental knowledge in teaching sex education to pre-school age children.

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