

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND CHILDREN PROTECTION

Devi Risma, Yeni Solfiah, Defni Satria

(devi.risma@lecturer.unri.ac.id)

Early Childhood Education Study Program
Teachers' Training and Education Faculty
University of Riau, Indonesia

Abstract : The violence of children is increasing rapidly in Riau Province, where Riau occupies the second ranks in Indonesia. Based on data from P2TP2A, it is known that Pekanbaru City is the highest area reporting violence cases of children. On the other hand, the government continues to improve the socialization about children protection both formal and non-formal education, as well as advertisements and messages to the public. Pekanbaru as a heterogeneous community certainly has a different level of education. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of parents' education level and knowledge level about children protection. This research is a correlation study with research locations in Pekanbaru. The sampling technique uses quota random sampling with 100 people. Parents' education level is grouped into latest education, starting from Elementary School, Junior High School, Senior High School and Universities. Data collection techniques are carried out by testing knowledge about children protection referred to the Children Protection Law in Indonesia. The results findings obtained the value of $F = 0.647$ and the probability of sig $t = 0.020$. Because the value of $p < 0.05$ can be concluded there is a significant relationship of parents' education level and knowledge level about children protection.

Keywords: *Relationship, Parents' Education, Knowledge Level*

INTRODUCTION

Children are the generation that will continue the survival and civilization of a nation. Every child is a grace from God Almighty, who has the dignity as a whole human being who must be maintained and treated as well as possible. Therefore, everyone should protect children to achieve their very important goals in the future.

In order to continue the goals of nation, children must be given the widest possible opportunity to grow and develop optimally. In order to grow optimally, the development aspects must be stimulated well. They are cognitive, motoric, language, social-emotional, religious and moral values. This is in line with the opinion of Santrock (2007) that human development results are taken from several biological, cognitive and social-emotional processes.

In order to pass the processes, the child's life should be spent in playing and learning. Eventually, the interest and talent are appeared. This is as stated by Abu Huraerah (2012) that the world of children should be colored by playing and learning activities.



Therefore, it can be illustrated that children's activities should be passed through playing and learning in order that they can achieve optimal growth and development.

Indonesian children actually cannot be determined that grow and develop optimally. When viewed from various fields, prosper is far from what it should be. This is as conveyed by Rika Saraswati (2015) that Indonesian children need protection in the fields of education, health, child activities, children without birth certificates, children victims of violence and mistreatment, children who experience violence, trafficked children, street children, children with disabilities, children need substitute parents, and children conflict with the law. There are many fields that require children protection, it can be stated that everyone needs to reduce the number of child abuse. As the results, Indonesian children can grow and develop optimally.

Children must get protection for the fulfillment of their rights and welfare. Thus all forms of violence need to be prevented and overcome starting from the smallest environment, namely the family. Children protection are the responsibility of communities, they are not only families. All levels of society have roles and responsibilities of children protection, in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning children protection. According to Law No. 35 of 2014 the child referred to in this Act is someone who is not yet eighteen years old, including a child who is still in the womb of his mother (Tim Yustisia, 2016).

Children protection are activity that guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights and protect them. Ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights related to the guarantee of children's rights to live, grow, develop, and participate in every aspect of life. While protecting children's rights is related to the protection of children from violence and discrimination, in accordance with the mandate of the Child Protection Law and the convention on the Rights of the Child.

The aim of children protection are to guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights in order that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally. It is in accordance with human dignity and get protection from violence and discrimination in order to realize quality Indonesian children with noble character and prosperous. Therefore when children get protection, they will certainly improve the quality of country.

The implementation of children protection certainly cannot be separated from the role of parents in caring for children. Because the main organizer in children protection are parents. Parents are the first and foremost educators for children, because the children learn and get various kinds of experiences and knowledge through them before the children enter formal education. Therefore it is not excessive if parents lies the protection, affection and role model that the child will make as a foundation towards the next stage of development. The same thing was also conveyed by Syaiful Bahri Djamarah (2014) that parents have a role in caring children for all kinds of dangers by educating them in order that they become intelligent and they build their respective potential. Based on this statement, it is clearly seen that parents have a major role in protecting children from all negative influences from both inside and outside the home.



The good implementation of children protection are certainly not independent of parents' knowledge about child protection itself. Parents will be able to carry out child protection if they understand the nature of child protection. Parents' knowledge level about children protection are related to the education level undertaken by parents. In addition, socialization on children protection have been intensified by the government to increase public understanding of children protection. The higher education level of parents, parents will treat and protect their children properly.

Knowledge in the cognitive aspects according to Bloom in Hamzah B. Uno (2012) has 6 levels, they are: (1) knowledge; (2) understanding; (3) application; (4) analysis; (5) synthesis; (6) evaluation. Through education, it is expected that the knowledge level of parents can reach the evaluation, therefore parents can evaluate each behavior whether the behavior contains violence or not in children.

However, violence of children are rapidly increased in Riau Province, where Riau Province get ranks second in Indonesia. Based on data from P2TP2A, it is known that Pekanbaru is the highest area reporting cases of violence against children and women with 127 complaints cases (Antara, 2016). With a heterogeneous society both from the education level, economic level, and other social status, it will certainly affect various kinds of parents' behavior in protecting their children. Based on the study above the researcher suspects that there is a relationship between the education level and the knowledge level about children protection.

METHODOLOGY

Types of Research

This research is a survey research that takes samples directly from the population. It is a correlation study to determine the relationship between the education level and the knowledge level about children protection.

Location of the Research

The location of this study is Pekanbaru because according to P2TP2A data, Pekanbaru is the highest case reported in children abuse.

Population dan Sample

The population in the study are parents in Pekanbaru who have children. The sampling technique was random sampling quota. The number of samples was determined by a quota of 100 people, where the number of 100 people taken randomly could represent the population.

Research Variables

There are two variables in this study. The independent variable in this study is parents' education level and the dependent variable is parents' knowledge level about children protection.



5. Research Literature

Education level is the last level of education taken by parents included in the research sample, namely education level for elementary, junior high school, senior high school, and universities.

Parent's knowledge of children protection are parents' knowledge level about children protection in accordance with the Child Protection Act No. 35 of 2014. In this study knowledge level reaches the understanding level (comprehension) based on knowledge level of Bloom's Taxonomy.

6. Data Collection Technique

The data of education level is obtained from the identity of the research subject. Knowledge level measurement is conducted by using the test that contains statements about the contents of the Children Protection Act No. 35 of 2014 as many as 46 items. Distribution of statement items can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Grid Knowledges about Children Protection

No.	Indicators	Item of Statements	Total
1.	The nature of children protection	1,2	2
2.	Principle and purpose of children protection	3,4,5,6	4
3.	Children' Right and Obligation	7,8,9,10,11,12,13	7
4.	Obligation and responsibility of parents	14,15,16,17	4
5.	Children position	18,19,20,21,22	5
6.	Children care power	23	1
7.	Child guardianship	24,25	2
8.	Childcare and adoptions	26,31,32,33	4
9.	Implementation of children protection	27,28,29,30	4
10.	Community roles of children protection	34,35,36,37,38,39	6
11.	Child Protection Commission	40,41,42,43,44	5
12.	Violations law of children protection	45,46	2
Total			46

Validity and Reliability

Before conducting research, the research instrument must be tested for validity and reliability so that the measurement results are appropriate with the research objectives. Validity and reliability tests were carried out by instrument testing on 35 subject items. The results of the trial test of knowledge about children protection that has been done, there are 14 items that are invalid with r table criteria 0.334. There are 46 items left out of 60 items obtained item-total correlation coefficient ranged from -0.394 to 0.789 with alpha reliability coefficient 0.926.



8. Data Analysis Technique

According to the purpose of research, the data that has been collected then continued by tabulating data in the form of tables referred to research needs then they can be analyzed. The data collected in the form of quantitative data. The data analysis technique used in this study is a statistical technique refers to chisquare correlation analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

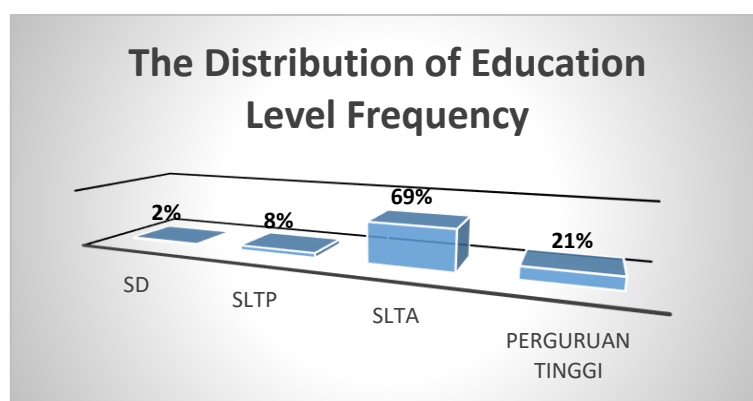
1. Result

In this research, a total of 300 samples were obtained from two districts including Indragiri Hilir and Bengkalis and the others Pekanbaru. Data on the parents' education level obtained as in Table.2.

Tabel 2. First Parents' Education Level

Education Level	Total	Percentage
Elementary school	2	2%
Junior High School	8	8%
Senior High School	69	69%
Universities	21	21%
	100	100

Table 1 shows that some parents are in high school education level, which is 69% and followed by the tertiary education level which is 31%. The graphic of parents' education level can be seen below.



Graph 1. Parents' Education Level

Based on Graph 1, parents have diverse educational backgrounds, so that they are considered to represent data as parents. Starting from Elementary School, Junior High School, Senior High School and University level. Parents' education level is mostly Senior High School which is 69%. While the lowest percentage is in Elementary



School as much as 2%. While the results of the knowledge test can be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Percentage of Parents' Education Level about Children Protection

Indicators	Number of Items	Factual Score	Ideal Score	Percentage	Category
The nature of children protection	2	29	200	26,83%	Very low
Principle and purpose of children protection	4	187	400	56,47%	Medium
Children rights and obligations	7	446	700	69,33%	Very high
Obligation and responsibility of parents	4	286	400	65,75%	High
Children positions	5	336	500	75,40%	High
Children care power	1	77	100	77,00%	High
Children guardianship	2	83	200	46,33%	Low
Childcare and adoptions	4	282	400	73,25%	High
Implementation of children protection	4	293	400	74,08%	High
Community roles of children protection	6	383	600	67,94%	High
Children protection commissions	5	330	500	69,27%	High
Violations law of children protection	2	118	200	59,00%	Medium
Total	46	2850	4600	66%	High

Based on table 1, it is known that parents' knowledge about children protection are in the high category which average value is 66%, where the indicator of children care comes the highest knowledge possessed by research subjects, which is 77%. While the lowest knowledge indicator is on the indicator of the nature of child protection. It seems parents have good knowledge about children protection. For more details can be seen in Figure 2.



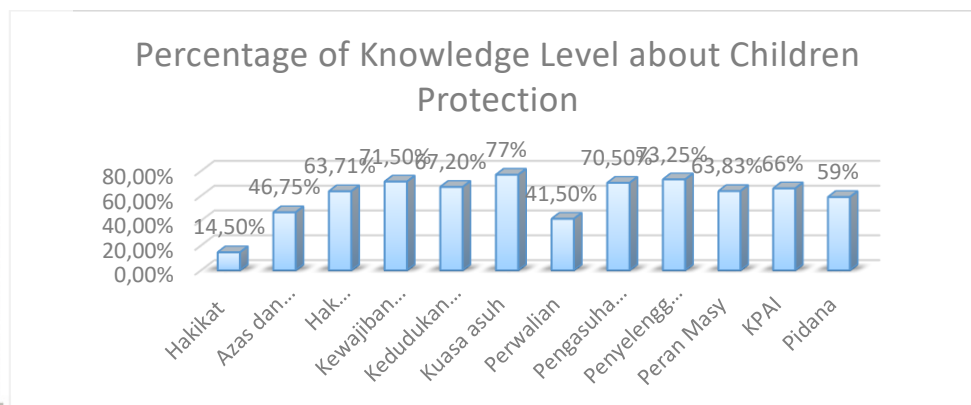


Figure 2. Percentage of Knowledge Level about Children Protection Based on Indicators

To find out the distribution of parental knowledge score can be seen in table 4:

Table 4. Distribution of Variable Score Frequency of Education Level about Children Protection

Category	Scoring	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	$X > 34,505$	4	4%
High	$26,835 < X < 34,505$	76	76%
Medium	$19,165 < X < 26,835$	16	16%
Low	$11,495 < X < 19,165$	3	3%
Very low	$X < 11,495$	1	1%
Total		300	100

Based on table 4, it can be seen that most of the parents' knowledge level about children protection are in the high category, which is 72.33%. The rest are scattered in each category.

Data analysis was done by chi square test. From the chi square test, it is known that the value of $F = 0,647$ with a probability value of $\text{sig} = 0,000$. Because $P < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a very significant relationship between parents' education level and knowledge level about child protection.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research findings, it was found that there was a significant relationship between parents' education level and knowledge level about children protection. It shows that the education will influence parents' knowledge about child protection. The highest level of knowledge is found in the parents' knowledge of child care power that is equal to 77%, it means parents know about the obligations in care of children. This is in accordance with the results of a study by Dina Atrasina (2017) who found results that the education level will influence parents' knowledge about children protection, it also can prevent sexual harassment in preschoolers in Sleman.



The results of this study are also in accordance with the results of Indah Utami's research (2014) which explains that parents' education level is related to physical and verbal violence in caring at home. It can be illustrated that the lower of parents' education, the higher of physical level and verbal violence in children. It will certainly harm the children, however they need protection and care from parents.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between parents' education level and knowledge level about children protection. Hence, education in the community must be improved, socialization of children protection must be disseminated to all society in order to increase knowledge level about children protection.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank for the LPPM of Riau University in providing funds to carry out this research.

REFERENCES

- Abu Huraerah. (2012). *Kekerasan Terhadap Anak*. Bandung : Nuansa Cendikia.
- Antara Riau. (2016). *P2TP2A Riau Temukan 646 Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan-Anak*. <https://www.antarariau.com/berita/81887/p2tp2a-riau-temukan-646-kasus-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuananak>. Diakses tanggal 16 April 2018.
- Atrasina. (2017). Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan Formal dengan Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual Anak Usia Prasekolah. *Naskah Publikasi*. Yogyakarta : Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Aisyiyah.
- Anzah B. Uno dan Satria Koni. (2014). *Assessment Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Pratiwi Saraswati. (2015). *Hukum Perlindungan Anak di Indonesia*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Wahid Atrock, John W. (2006). *Perkembangan Anak*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Yusuf Bahri Djamarah. (2014). *Pola Asuh Orang tua dan Komunikasi Dalam Keluarga*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Visi Yustisia. (2016). *Konsolidasi Undang-undang Perlindungan Anak*. Jakarta: Visi Media

