

Knowledge Of Toddler's Mother On Reproductive Health In Mijen District Of Semarang City

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Submission date: 04-Feb-2019 03:55PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1072738673

File name: 5_ProSIDing_Nasional_SWOPHA_2015_TURNITIN.pdf (75.89K)

Word count: 1040

Character count: 5469

KNOWLEDGE OF TODDLER'S MOTHER ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN MIJEN DISTRICT OF SEMARANG CITY

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Abstract

Reproductive health problem is not problem faced by adolescent only, but also faced by children. It can be seen by increasing number of sexual abuse among children in 2014 the cases were 40.47% by total. Children cannot be overcome the problem by themselves but needs the role of parents. The aimed of the study was to assessing the knowledge of toddler's mother on reproductive health.

The study was observational study with cross sectional approach. Respondents of the study were total toddler's mother in Mijen district. Data has been collected by interview with questionnaire instrument and analyzed by descriptive statistic test.

Result showed that age of the respondents majority were 35 years old. The education of respondent was 40% had finished primary school. They accessed information of reproductive health by television. Most of respondent has two children, and only 20% of respondents do teach their children about reproductive health. Half of the respondents have good knowledge of reproductive health. All of them agreed that children should properly dresses in any situation to minimize sexual abuse intention from others.

The study concluded that still needed massive promotion of parents to teach their children about reproductive health. It can be benefit to the children to avoid child abuse. Children would able to keep their self save.

Keywords: reproductive health, knowledge, child abuse

A. Introduction

Reproductive health problem is the problem of all ages. In 2014, data showed that sexual abuse among children are 40.47% from all cases of sexual abuse. While, many of sexual abuse has been done by closed family and school environments. Most of child sexual abuse has been happening for long time, and just realized by parents when the children is not open to the environment. The actor of sexual abuses in children is variation, from closes family such as uncle, step father, and grandfather.

In other hand, sexuality still taboo in society reminds that society feel uncomfortable to talk about sexuality. When the children asked about sexuality to the family, parents will have no responds for the question. This is caused by knowledge among parents are still low that affected children not get knowledge about sexuality. The unknown of children will lead to the negative effect which children will try to

search information about sexuality by them self and the sources is not the right one. All of that lead to sexual abuse among children.¹

Majority of sexual abuse victim is not realized that they were faces sexual abuse. The unknown of organs function can be prevented by acknowledge parents and teach the children about sexuality in early ages.²

Sexuality education is education related to sex, biology, sexual orientation, socio culture value, and behavior. Sexual education is right of each child, right to access health services and reproduction health, freedom of thinking and decided on reproductive health. Myth in community is still common, such as talk about sexual reproduction is taboo.²

B. Method

Method of this research was descriptive with cross sectional approach. Respondents were cadres in Polaman district. Data has been

collected by questionnaire and analyzed by chi square test.

C. Result and discussion

Judging from age, the respondents have a varied age is 21 years from the youngest to the oldest 42 years old. Most of the mothers in the village Polaman 35 year old were 20% of the total number of respondents. When seen from above the age distribution, age of mothers belong to the productive age which have the ability to access information that is deeper and has the ability to care for the children.

Based from accessed of information, the majority of mothers accessing information from television that was 80%. Only 5% of mothers accessed news paper. This because the village Polaman where the newspaper has not become a major requirement in obtaining information. Based on media access in Australia, suggests that TV advertising impressions accessible to 100% by housewives at 6 am to midnight. This demonstrates the high access television media by housewives.

Judging from the level of education of the respondents, mostly only primary school was 40%. There were only 5% of mothers who completed undergraduate education up. Based on Abdul Malik research, showed that the educational background of a person affects the ability to teach. As mothers in the village Polaman, the higher education will be completed more likely to provide reproductive health education mother to her child. It can be said that the provision of reproductive health education in village Polaman still low because of the relationship with the educational level of mothers.

Most mothers do not work the formal sector, which amounted to 80% of mothers just as a housewife. This is an opportunity where the housewives have more time with their children making it possible for mothers to provide

reproductive health education from an early age in children. However, it is still constrained because housewives still have minimal knowledge about reproductive health, as shown by the average value prior to learning the mapping method only reached 11.90. Most mothers find it taboo to talk about reproductive health to their children because they still assume that reproductive health is to talk about sex, and they worry if their children are taught early sex will do diverge later as adults. Seeing the number of children, most have two children ages do not differ much.³⁻⁴

D. Conclusion

The study concluded that still needed massive promotion of parents to teach their children about reproductive health. It can be benefit to the children to avoid child abuse. Children would able to keep their self save.

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