



Parents' Understanding About First Aid in Early Childhood in Terms of The Level of Parents' Education in Kelurahan Piyanggang, Kecamatan Sumowono, Kabupaten Semarang

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Abstract

Parents' understanding about first aid in early childhood is a level of parents' ability to understand the meaning, concepts, situations, facts about first aid of children that has been known and remembered before. The purpose of this study was to Determine differences in parental understanding of first aid in early childhood in terms of educational level of parents in the Village Piyanggang, Sumowono, District of Semarang. This research is using quantitative methods with the type of comparative research. The population in this study were all parents of children aged between 1-4 years. The sample in this study were 60 parents. The samples were selected using Purposive sampling method. A method of the research using the data in scale understanding of first aid. The research is processed by comparisons of one-way ANOVA technique. This is demonstrated by the acquisition of the F calculate value $< F$ table ($45.076 < 3.16$) and the value of sig. > 0.05 ($0.00 < 0.05$), then H_0 denied. The result indicates that there are significant differences based on the level of education of elementary school with junior high school, elementary school with senior high school and than junior high school and senior high school.

INTRODUCTION

Basic needs that must be owned by a child is grindstones, compassionate, and foster care (education, health and affection). A child will only be able to grow and develop optimally when obtaining adequate nutrition for physical growth and brain. Therefore, parents should give love optimal because the optimal fulfillment of affection will help the development of the physical, mental and psychosocial. Parents should always protect their children from things that are bad and harmful to the child's physical or mental injury as the result of exploration activity and excessive child (Putri, 2012).

Children are particularly vulnerable to accidents. That's because their child's curiosity to explore their world and disability of children aware of the harmful effects of their actions. Most children learn through experience, so there is no doubt when suddenly there were injuries suffered by children as a result of excessive activity of the child. When a child is sick or an accident, the parents are doctors first aider for children. Parents are appropriately provide treatment as soon as possible to give first aid to the accident experienced by children. According Sutrisno and Setyowati (2013) when the child was injured and the parents must be ready to give first aid to the child. Parents should always be prepared for emergencies as this will help the healing process of children.

Education level of parents also influence the practice of giving first aid in an effort to prevent and overcome injury to the child. This is evidenced in the research Younesian et al., (2015) showed that the level of education is an influential factor in the attitude of prevention and maternal education (university or college) have behavior the best preventive. Ideally, people who are better educated have a high understanding of first aid while those with low education have a low understanding in the management of the first aid kid. In fact not all highly educated people have a good understanding in the practice of proper first aid for children. Most of the parents who have a college education will probably choose to bring their children to the hospital to be given aid by medical personnel. On the other hand people with low education may actually understand the practice of injury prevention in early childhood or will use alternative medicine (traditional) as a form of efforts to provide first-aid children.

In the Kelurahan Piyanggang, Kecamatan Sumowono Kabupaten Semarang there are many parents or people who do not understand the im-

portance of the first aid. It was proved that most of the parents or Piyanggang rural communities do not have medicine supplies at home as an initial step in first aid to cope with injury to a child. While the understanding of parents to practice first-aid children are minimal. The average parent when he found his son had an accident at home such as falls to cause bruising parents let alone intellectually will heal by itself, some people also give first aid in the form of compresses bruised body part by using warm water. This is an erroneous attempt first aid. Another case when the parents of minor burns applying toothpaste or lotion on top of burns. When children nosebleeds most people give first aid of parents sending their children held out his head. Meanwhile, when the child is choking or swallowing a foreign object parents prefer to bring it to the Health Care (PHC) to get help.

Health Service is very important and necessary in the life of society, not least the people in the Kelurahan Piyanggang. When accidents or emergencies in children and most parents say that they are directly brought to the clinic even though it is located far from their homes. People in the Village Piyanggang have to cover a distance of approximately 6.5 km to the Health Care Center. You can imagine when an accident or emergency on children, parents choose directly bring their children to the Centre Health Care (PHC) without doing first aid in advance, it is not likely to cause the child's condition worsens.

Based on the phenomenon that is the case then the researcher, conducting research with the title "Parents' Understanding About First Aid In Early Childhood In Terms Of The Level Of Parents' Education In Kelurahan Piyanggang, Kecamatan Sumowono, Kabupaten Semarang ". In this study aims to determine differences in the understanding of parents about first aid in early childhood who completed primary school, Junior High school, Senior High School. The problem of this study is whether there are differences in parental understanding of first aid in early childhood in terms of level of parents educational level?

RESEARCH METHODS

The method in this research is using quantitative research approach to the comparative method. According Aswarni Sudijid (Arikunto Suharsimi 2010) comparative study will find the similarities and differences of things, about people, groups, against an idea or a work procedure. The population in this study were all parents of

children aged 1-4 year in the Kelurahan Piyang-gang Kecamatan Sumowono Kabupaten Semarang. Mechanical sampling using purposive sampling. The samples are parents of children aged 1-4 years and have graduated from educational background of Elementary School, Junior High School and senior high school by the respondents themselves each group numbered 20 people. Methods of data collection in this study using a scale of parental understanding of first aid in early childhood. Data analysis techniques in this study using one way analysis of variance (One Way ANOVA) with the help of the program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 20. Before the actual data collection instrument was a questionnaire has been prepared to be tested in advance so that the instrument will used in the study later in the form of a valid instrument. After testing instrument, new research data collection begins. Data score results of the questionnaire understanding parents about first aid analyzed through statistical methods, test assumptions (test for normality and homogeneity), and test the difference by using One Way Analysis of Variance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Understanding is included in the area of cognitive, and one higher than knowledge. Sudijono (2011) states that the understanding (comperhension) is the ability to understand or comprehend a once something is known and remembered earlier. It means that the person's knowledge is not necessarily understand something of learned while with one's understanding not just memorize something learned, but also has the ability to capture the meaning of which is studied in more depth, and is able to understand the concept of a thing.

Understanding does not regardless of a learning process, experts gestalt conclude that a person is learning when he gained an understanding. The understanding marked a change of a sudden from the helpless state into a state that is capable of menuasai or solve a problem or problems, their retention is good, and their transfer events. Pemahman obtained in the circumstances, was taken and used or transferred into other situations that have a pattern or structure of the same or almost the same (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

The understanding of parents about first aid in early childhood is an attempt or a parent's ability to understand first aid when emergency or accident occurs. First aid itself is an attempt by someone to provide help or treatment temporary

ily when an accident or emergency before taking him to the nearest hospital (Endrawijaya, 2010). According Tilong (2013) first aid aims to save lives of patients so as not getting worse which can lead to death. First aid can minimize the occurrence of defects in the victims, therefore, help which was done quickly so might have prevented the victim's condition becomes severe.

The results of the descriptive analysis states that a group of parents who graduated from elementary school is 1 or 5% who have an understanding of the low and 19 people or 95% had a moderate understanding of first aid in early childhood. Then the group of parents who graduated from junior high school, there were 15 people or 75% who have an understanding're going first aid, and five people or as many as 35% had high understanding. In the group of parents who graduated from Senior high school is 1 or 5% who have an understanding of being, 16 or 80% have a high understanding and then 3 people or 15% of parents who have an understanding of a very high about first aid in early childhood. Outline can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Anova

ANOVA					
understanding about P3K parents in early childhood					
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between-Groups	7460.133	2	3730.067	45.076,	000
Within Groups	4716.800	57	82.751		
Total	12176.933	59			

Based on the above table F_{count} equal 45.076, while the F_{table} can be seen in F table at alpha of 0.05 with Df1 by 2, and Df at 57, obtained the F table at 3.16. Because the $F_{count} > F_{table}$ (45.076 > 3.16) it can be concluded that simultaneous effect on the education level of understanding of the first aid in early childhood. Regression analysis can be noted that together the independent variables have a significant effect on the dependent variable. This can be evidenced from the 0.000 probability value less than 0.05 and $F_{count} > F_{table}$, which means a significant and means that H_0 is rejected it means there are significant differences between the understanding of parents about first aid terms of level of education of Elementary School, Secondary Schools, and High School. Then the subsequent research as follows.

Table 2. Differences understanding parents about P3K

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: understanding

LSD

(I) tingkat_ pendidikan	(J) tingkat_ pendidikan	Mean Difference (IJ)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
SD	SMP	-10.60000*		2.87665,001	-16.3604	-4.8396
	SMA	-27.10000*		2.87665,000	-32.8604	-21.3396
SMP	SD	10.60000*		2.87665,001	4.8396	16.3604
	SMA	-16.50000*		2.87665,000	-22.2604	-10.7396
School,	elementary	27.10000*	2.87665	000	21.3396	32.8604
	SMP	16.50000*	2.87665	000	10.7396	22.2604.

* The mean difference is significant at the 0:05 level.

The table of parental understanding of first aid terms of level of education shows that the significant value among the three groups had a significance value < 0.05 it can be concluded that the differences in the understanding of parents about early childhood first aid differ significantly in all groups of data. Group of Elementary School and Junior High School is approximately 0.001 where $0.001 < 0.05$ (significant) means that there are differences in parental understanding of the terms of the group first aid finished elementary school and High School. In the group of elementary school and senior high school obtained a significance level of 0.000 where $p < 0.05$ so H_a is received. Neither the senior high school and Junior High School also has a significance of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that H_a H_o accepted and rejected. Based on the calculation using IBM SPSS 20 value $F_{\text{calculated}}$ of 45.076 and F_{table} 3,16 so H_a is received because the $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$. So there is a significant difference of understanding about P3K parents in early childhood in terms of level of education (elementary, junior high and SENIOR high school). This shows that the educational level of the parents can affect the understanding First aid in early childhood.

Each level of education has a different function in shaping individuals to interact and behave in society. The higher a person's education, the higher the logic power of the individual. Vice versa less educated people who will have a logic low. It will also affect the understanding and assessment of things in addressing an object. Respondents who are more educated have a better ability to digest information than the less

educated respondents. This is evident in the theoretical mean of background parent education elementary school amounted to 158.90 then the mean of the parents graduate education junior high school amounted to 169.50 and senior high school (SMA) of 186.00. So understanding parents who have the educational background senior high school has a higher understanding than parents who have a background in junior high school and elementary school.

According to the researchers even though education is not one of the factors that affect understanding but through education, one can obtain a lot of information given educational system is structured, systematic, deliberate stages and its implementation in accordance with the legislation. Someone who attends a secondary education more exposed to information than a basic education. This is in accordance with the opinion of Notoatmodjo (2005) that the higher a person's education level, the higher the her intelektual. In essence, education is very important in human life and every individual want education, because education (formal education) can alter individual ketatanan better life. The more and the higher one's education, the better (Nasution, 2004). Education plays an important role to ensure the survival of a nation. This is due to education is a vehicle that is very essential to improve and develop the quality of human resources.

The same study also states that the level of education affects one's understanding, as evidenced in the study El-Sabely (2014) stated that the level of education and knowledge of mothers on injury prevention in early childhood, the

results of the data states that parents are less educated and have no knowledge about injury prevention in early childhood is lower than the parents were highly educated and have a good knowledge is. Although the accident or emergency is a natural thing occurs in children, but parents who have knowledge about the prevention of accidents have a significance value is higher, so that there is a relationship between maternal education in the practice of first aid to the rank of higher education, meaning that the higher the level of education the parents are getting better at handling injuries in early childhood.

Even though a person has a low level of education, but if the information is good then one's knowledge and understanding will increase. Sources of information that can affect a person's knowledge such as the radio, television, magazines, newspapers and books. Although someone less educated, but if he is to obtain information about first aid and emergencies properly and right then it will add to the understanding. The media in fact has really influenced the way of thinking, feeling, and behaving in humans itself included in understanding something. So the more a person to obtain information, then the better understanding, conversely the lack of information obtained, the less understanding.

Based on the results of research supported by the unstructured interview that most of the parents in the Kelurahan Piyanggang practice management of first aid in early childhood by suggestions from neighbors who have experienced a similar accident, then they apply it in everyday life when an accident in children. Parents also get information about penatalaksanaan first aid through social media television.

On the other hand said that the understanding was also influenced by the experience. The process of learning or the learning experience a person can determine the shape the behavior of people, that they are highly educated in general behavior is much different from those with low education. Even the process of learning as a life experience, can improve a person's behavior from the likes of evil turned into good (Mchfoedz and Suryani (2009: 24). That means that one's understanding can be changed. As before parents pick the bad experience about first aid and then they try for the better in providing first aid at a later date when the accident occurred, in other words, someone is learning from the experience of the past. the learning process can also affect one's understanding, generally someone more educated would have a broader knowledge than someone who the level of education is lower. Par-

ents who are educated will have more knowledge about first aid kedaruratan or accident in early childhood.

The theory put forward by Sudijono (2011) that an understanding can be achieved when the level of knowledge has been reached beforehand, with the word other factors influencing knowledge can also affect the person's understanding. Discussion of the results of research Kusbiantoro (2014) also states that knowledge can be influenced by the experience, which is an event that never experienced someone in interacting with the environment. There is a tendency to experience less well someone will try to forget, but if the experience of the object menyenangkan psychologically it will arise very deep impression and imprint in the psyche and emotions can ultimately also mementuk positive attitude in his life. Neither the understanding of parents about first aid in early childhood, when parents have good experience previously in providing help in emergencies children then later when a child is experiencing an emergency parents will have a good attitude or positive in providing help.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results research and data analysis are described in the thesis, it can be concluded that the level of awareness of parents about first aid early childhood among the group of background educated parents graduated from elementary school, Junior High School, and senior high school have significant differences. Among these three groups who have an understanding of higher education is the parents who graduated from senior high school.

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