

Parenting in Sex Education for Children in The Use of Smartphone During The Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract:

Sexual deviant behavior of children often occurs as a result of excessive use of smartphones. That excessive use of smartphones needs to get the attention of parents. Parents' attention in using smartphones could be useful for children in understanding sexual knowledge from an early age because the use of smartphone have much information that is not suitable for the child's development and children's age. The purpose of this study is to determine the sexual education delivered by the parents to children, and to overcome children's sexual behavior due to the use of smartphones. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach by applying case study. The data information is obtained from observation, interviews, and documentation. The data was obtained from 6 informants consist of parents in grade 3 and grade 6 at SD 7 Koba. The result of this study is parenting sex education for children is delivered in a gradual manner according to the child's growth and development phase. The information provided can support their lives and avoid sexual deviant behavior. Materials that can be provided by parents related to sexual education for elementary school children are intended to protect and defend themselves from crimes that threaten themselves from the negative influence of smartphone. To overcome sexual behavior in using smartphone, it is necessary to limit the duration, supervise, and accompany children in using smartphones.

Keywords:

parenting; sexual education; primary school children; smartphones.

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Introduction

The development of *smartphones* before and after the COVID-19 pandemic is significantly different. *Smartphones* can be used to increase children's motivation in learning even so with the many free accessible features to use, it becomes a problem that must be considered by parents to avoid negative impacts on *smartphones*. During the COVID-19 pandemic, *smartphones* became an obligation and habit for children, because in the online learning process the learning methods and models changed from previous learning. The online learning process is currently taking advantage of technological changes and sophistication, but with various kinds of applications that exist in smartphones today, parents must more often supervise children in using smartphones, especially in sexual behavior, parents need to provide sexual education in the use of smartphones to children from an early age so that children do not get sexual education information from other sources such as on YouTube. Smartphones that are used by children in helping the learning process during the COVID-19 pandemic are something that parents need to pay attention to so that they can avoid deviant behavior such as opening websites that are not appropriate for their age and excessive use of smartphones.

Nowadays, online learning carried out by students in the learning process utilizes technology and it carried out remotely virtually. The development of technology at this time makes it very easy for students to get information. Due to technological developments and advances, the search for learning materials can be accessed quickly, In addition to having a positive impact, smartphones also have a negative impact, such as unlimited and free access information. Therefore parent need to supervise children in using smartphones. Parents need to educate their children about the dangers of using *smartphones* and websites that make the child's sexual development stage faster, not suitable to their phase and age. Effective and efficient parenting must be in accordance with the character of the child in delivering education, in order to overcome deviant behavior (Dewi & Khotimah, 2020).

Parenting education is an obligation that needs to be conveyed by parents to children from an early age because it can be a solid foundation for children's lives. Parenting is an activity that can encourage the growth and development of children that is carried out consistently through the process of interaction between father and mother to children for optimal development (Kurniati et al., 2020). The process of interaction that occurs more often between parents and children, so that children's development can be optimal, and encourage physical, mental, and social growth of children (Soesilo, 2021). According to Diana Baumrind, parenting patterns, namely authoritarian parenting will rarely get praise and often get punished (*authoritarian*), parenting that gives freedom to children, pampering children (*permissive*), democratic parenting by listening to children's opinions, implementing appropriate behavior. clear and consistent (*authoritative*) (Dewi & Khotimah, 2020). Parenting that carried out in the millennial era with technological sophistication must be adapted to the development of children, technological sophistication can have a positive impact but if given to the wrong person it can cause negative impacts (Lubis et al., 2019).

Sex education is the delivery of knowledge related to sexual attitudes to children as a provision in adapting, so that children do not take wrong steps in living life and making decisions (Februanti, 2020). Sexual psychoeducation is useful for children so that they can avoid problems related to sexual violence against children (Ginting & Hengki, 2020). Education provided in children's sex knowledge such as gender differences in humans and sexual abuse that occurs to children. The education delivered uses a method according to the character of the child's development and simple language that is easy to understand, so that children can easily receive the information provided by delivering according to the stages of development and age of the child (Sulistiyowati et al., 2018).

Sexual education is given from an early age to children as an effort to prevent sexual harm, which can have a negative impact if children do not get sexual knowledge. Children will seek information from other people which is not necessarily true according to their age development and children do not understand the vital organs of different genders, sexual violence, and sexual harassment (Indah, 2020). In providing sexual education to children, it can be done according to the child's development such as the age level must be adjusted, because the aspect of sexuality is very broad. At the primary school level, sexual education can be conveyed by parents to their children, namely discussing human interactions, understanding themselves from a physical and psychological perspective, and gender differences (Bella, 2017). Sexual deviant behavior can occur due to the uncontrolled use of *smartphones* and can result in a loss of responsibility, honesty, and polite language (Ansori, 2020). Providing information related to sexuality in children can be done by collaborating between fathers and mothers to educate their children so that sexual deviant behavior does not occur. Parents can monitor and control the applications used by children and are competent in conveying the impact of their use (Asmawati, 2021).

The role of parents in online learning is very necessary for assisting children in learning activities. Educating and caring for their children is more optimized in an era that has developed, especially in using the technology they understand (Aisyah & Hasiana, 2021). The use of *smartphones* without parental supervision results in children not being able to control themselves to play. Excessive use of *smartphones*, not in accordance with the child's phase, will have a negative impact on children's social development, children can be indifferent to social interactions in the surrounding environment (Damayanti et al., 2020). Based on the results of observations made at SD 7 Koba in grade 3 and grade 6 students, namely in providing sexual education on the use of *smartphones*, parents have conveyed education on sexually deviant behavior by limiting the use of *smartphones* in children.

Based on the previous research, that has not been done is how parenting sexual education of children in the use of *smartphones* during the covid-19 pandemic (Asmawati, 2021; Ngatiningsih, 2020; Fitria, 2017). From several previous studies, sexual education for children is given directly by parents. Sexual education is given to children in order to prevent the occurrence of sexual crimes, especially in the use of *smartphones* at this time. Parenting patterns in the use of *smartphones* must be carried out significantly. Sexual education provided by parents can be an alternative in preventing sexual deviant behavior and is effective for improving children's personal skills in preventing sexual deviant behavior (Ginting & Hengki, 2020).

The theory carried out by researchers related to sexual education for children is based from Sigmund Freud's theory, personality develops starting at the age of childhood. The age of 5 years, the early development of the child's personality affects the behavior that will be carried out in the future, if the child goes through psychosexual stages the right way, the personality will be healthy (Habibie, 2017). This research was conducted based on the psychosexual analysis of Sigmund Freud's theory, while the psychosexual stages of Sigmund Freud's theory on Table 1 (Laili et al., 2020) are:

Table 1. Psychosexual Stage

Phase	Age	Education provided
Oral	0-1 Year	Mouth as the main interaction, satisfaction in tasting and sucking food or drink.
Anal	1-3 Years	Anus as the main libido. Toilet training exercises in children, success in developing this stage will lead to independence in children.
Phallic	3-5 Years	The genitals are the main libido, jealousy will appear in the child.

Phase	Age	Education provided
Latency	6- Puberty	Sexuality is still there, but children are already focused on their intellectual activities and social interaction. At this stage, children develop social skills, communication and self-confidence.
Genital	Puberty – Adulthood	If the previous stage is completed well and successfully, then life in adulthood will be normal. Like being attracted to the opposite sex, balance in life.

However, in the process of this research, researchers made observations related to psychosexuality in primary school children, in the developmental stage in *the latency* and *the genital phase*. In *the latency phase* and *the genital phase*, the children in this study were aged 6 to 12 years. The purpose of this study is to determine how parenting sex education for children in the use of *smartphones* during the covid-19 pandemic.

Research Methods

This study refers to a descriptive qualitative approach with case study research methods to describe the sexual education parenting of children in the use *smartphones* during the covid-19 pandemic. The data of this study was obtained from observations and interviews with 6 parents in RT 08 Nibung Village who have children aged 6 to 12 years which were conducted from October 1, 2021 to October 31, 2021, the children attended SD 7 Koba in grade 3 and grade 6.

Data is presented in the form of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from 6 informants and secondary data was obtained from previous journals. To determine the sample is using the *purposive sampling technique*, then the research data is analyzed by data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

In providing sexual education to children, the use of *smartphones* can prevent children from sexually deviant behavior. The education provided can be done in sequently. In this study, researchers used the psychosexual theory of Sigmund Freud. The process of sexual education for children which is carried out in stages does not frighten parents from wrong delivery behavior because it is suitable with the stage of child development

The indicators in this study determined by the researcher using Sigmund Freud's theory on Table 2.

Table 2. Instrument Question

No	Question
1	Do parents know that <i>smartphone</i> can have an impact on children's sexual behavior?
2	How do parents convey sexual education to their children?
3	What materials were conveyed by parents regarding parenting of children's sexual education?
4	How to deal with children to avoid sexual deviant behavior in the use of <i>smartphones</i> ?

Results and Discussion

The results of research conducted by researchers related to parenting children's sexual education in the use of gadgets during the covid-19 pandemic with 6 informants at RT 08 *Desa Nibung* on Table 3.

Table 3. Interview's Results

Informant	Answer
1	1. Yes, giving a <i>smartphone</i> to children will change their behavior, children tend to get to know friends of the opposite sex better. 2. Provide sexual education by working together between father and mother. 3. The material presented is related to sex, children are not allowed to date. 4. Limiting internet quota, supervising children playing <i>smartphone</i> .
2	1. Yes, my child is in the lower class, I don't buy a <i>smartphone</i> , so the child only uses the father and mother's <i>smartphones</i> . 2. By talking while watching together. 3. Boys and girls are different ways of sitting to be polite. 4. Limiting time 1 day 1 hour.
3	1. Yes, children will be chatting with friends of the opposite sex without any interest. 2. At night before going to bed talk to children about the dangers of <i>smartphones</i> . 3. Tell the child the parts of the body that can be seen, touched, and touched by others. 4. Knowing the child's <i>smartphone</i> password.
4	1. Yes, my child who is in low grade is not bought a <i>smartphone</i> , he can only use my <i>smartphone</i> . 2. When my child wants to sleep at night. 3. Getting children to wear headscarves from an early age and not wearing sexy clothes. 4. Playing with gadgets only on school holidays, on Saturdays and Sundays.
5	1. Yes, giving a <i>smartphone</i> to children will change their behavior, children tend to get to know friends of the opposite sex better. 2. When eating together at night. 3. Not allowed to hold body parts of the opposite sex, and when they are alone with each other, must keep a distance. 4. Checking children's gadgets and at night it is forbidden to use <i>smartphone</i> .
6	1. Yes, the child will be chatting with friends of the opposite sex 2. In the evening when eating together. 3. Tells which parts of the body can be seen by others. 4. Knowing the child's <i>smartphone</i> password.

At the *phallic*, children experience a changes in attitudes and behavior at the age of 6-12 years. During the pandemic, children often use gadgets such as *tik-tok applications*, *YouTube*, and *online games*. At this age, parents should supervise children more, and children should not be lost from monitoring because it will have a *negative* on their development, both emotionally, personality, and sexual knowledge. Characteristics at this stage where children begin to recognize gender differences and children begin to play with their vital organs and get sexual satisfaction, children are encouraged to hold their gaze and guard their genitals against the opposite sex (Hillyati et al., 2020). So, parents need to provide sex education about the changes that occur in their children.

In the *latency stage*, during puberty, children begin to be attracted to the opposite sex. They often joke with their friends, for example saying that Alex is dating Wina, and often *WhatsApp* with friends of the opposite sex. It is normal for a boy to like a girl friend or a girl to like a boy friend. The role of parents is needed in provide education that the feelings in children do not deviate from proper behavior. Moreover, by using *smartphones*, children will imitate the behavior of people who are more mature than them so that children are more mature before their time. The characteristics at this stage are that children's sexual fantasies are hidden and tightly guarded, so parents begin to educate how to pray wisely and ethically in accordance

with good manners (Hillyati et al., 2020) by teaching children to be open in every thing that is passed becomes something that needs to be instilled.

Providing sexual education to children is the obligation of parents, fathers and mothers must work together in providing sexual-related information according to the stages, if each stage is completed properly it will prevent children from sexual crimes in later life. Therefore, sexual education can be given from an early age but the material provided can be adjusted to the growth and development (Habibie, 2017). Based on Table 3, sexual education for children is given according to the stage of the child's age. Sexual education is given to children according to the psychosexual stages properly and children go through each of its phases, so it can prevent children from sexually deviant behavior. The delivery process can be done in a fun way so that the purpose of sexual education can run well and smoothly.

Providing material about sex education to children, parents convey it with different methods and times. People tell children at bedtime, at mealtime, and while watching together. Providing sexual-related information in the use of *smartphones* is done by collaborating with each other between father and mother. Material information conveyed by parents related to sexual intercourse with children is to inform children about the body parts that others can see so that children can avoid the behavior of other people who want to touch prohibited body parts. The clothes worn by children must be accustomed from childhood to cover their nakedness. When at home, children are accustomed to sitting politely, so that when they are in public and when they are with their friends, it becomes a habit to sit politely. Children are forbidden to be alone with friends of the opposite sex so that they do not like each other and do not become dating.

Children who have been given education regarding this matter will avoid sexual deviant behavior, and they will respect each other between men and women. Education given to children can be sourced from religious norms so that children do not avoid sexual deviant behavior. as long as the child gets a strong religious briefing, it will be the foundation for the child, so that unwanted things do not happen that have a bad impact on their lives. Children can be equipped with the values of faith and piety so that the class of children has a firm principle of living and can distinguish what actions they should not do (Supriyono, 2020). In providing sexual education, parents can do this by giving advice to children. Giving advice to children so that advice can be heard, it is necessary to convey language that does not provoke in a pleasant way of delivery. (Dewi & Khotimah, 2020).

By providing sexual education materials, parents can use interesting methods and make it easy for children to understand what is being conveyed, parents can convey it by watching with their children and giving advice on sexual behavior. Education and advice can be done by watching with children animated videos that are educational for their development. Prevention of acts of sexual harassment can be done if children get knowledge related to this from an early age, it can have a good impact on life to anticipate sexual crimes committed in their environment (Margaretta & Kristyaningsih, 2020).

Based on the statement above, providing sexual education material can be delivered in an easy-to-understand and interesting language. The material given is related to body parts that should not be seen by the general public. Association with friends of the opposite sex should be limited. Teaching children to cover their genitals since primary school. So that they have understood from a small part the part of their body that can be seen by others. This will make children avoid sexual deviant behavior.

To overcome the use of *smartphones* in children, supervise children by assisting in using *smartphones*, providing the duration of time when children use *smartphones*, at the psychosexual stage from *genital* to *phallic* parents have

supervised children by choosing the content that children watch on *YouTube* and using *YouTube Kids* for children. At the psychosexual stage, *latency* to *genital*, parents supervise by knowing the application used by the child, if a *smartphone* uses a password, they know the password used by the child.

The distraction program is carried out by increasing interaction with children, which can trigger deviant behavior that will prevent children from sexual impacts in using gadgets, and supervision and assistance for children can be carried out (Lubis et al., 2019). The negative impact that can give *smartphones* to children without parental supervision will have negative impacts such as changes in children's mentality, behavior, and children not obey their parents. Some possibilities are also to educate children not to hear what their parents say, the culture of parents who give *smartphones* to children when they cry can cause children to use *smartphones* continuously (Maria & Novianti, 2020). Parents must understand that giving *smartphones* to children will have an impact and affect their development. use of *smartphones* can affect the psychomotor, moral, *cognitive*, social, emotional, and language development of children (Damayanti et al., 2020).

To overcome sexual behavior in the use of *smartphones*, parents can limit the usage time, provide enjoyable educational content or *websites*, and choose videos that can develop children's knowledge and creativity. According to Al-Ayouby, the duration of *smartphones* in early childhood is based on the stage of psychosexual development in the *oral* to *phallic*, namely (Dewi & Khotimah, 2020):

Table 4. The Duration of Using The Gadget

Category	Tempo	Use
<i>Tall</i>	75-120 minutes	More than 3 times a day
<i>Currently</i>	40-60 minutes	Maximum 2 to 3 times a day
<i>Low</i>	3-30 minutes	Maximum 1 to 2 times a day

Based on the Table 4, information that overcoming the use of *smartphones* to avoid sexual deviant behavior is to limit the duration of time in use, provide supervision to children in *smartphone* and intense interaction with children, this will prevent children from sexually deviant behavior in *smartphone* use.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that parenting sex education for primary school children during the covid-19 pandemic is the duty of parents who work together between father and mother. Parent need to work together to provide information so that children can be conveyed according to the child's developmental stage, if every phase is passed properly and given education, the child will be protected from deviant sexual behavior. The material provided is related to sexual education for primary school children in order to avoid the negative impact of using *smartphones*, fo example telling children which parts of the child's body can be seen and touched by others and things that should not be seen and touched by others. socialing with friends of the opposite sex should be limited. Teach children to obey their genitals since primary school. To overcome sexual behavior towards children in the use of *smartphones*, conduct supervision, and assist when children use *smartphones*. Limiting time in using *smartphones* can prevent children from being dependent, choosing *websites* or applications that are used by children according to their age will prevent children from getting information that is not in accordance with their developmental phase.

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