
IMPROVING THE SAFETY DRIVING AWARENESS OF STUDENT'S PARENTS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Students' special transportation in Indonesia is still not feasible and it is not well available, so their parents pick their children up to go to school using private vehicles. However, student's parents not pay attention to their children's safety in driving and many of them deny using motorcycles that do not wear helmets and also for those who use a car do not use seat belts for his children. The purpose of this study is to describe the improvement of students' knowledge in primary school and the awareness of parents to the safety responsiveness of driving through education in schools and the socialization for the parents

The result is that there is an improvement in students' knowledge of the safety driving through the presence of educational traffic in the school environment. While the awareness of the parents to the safety driving can be improved by the socialization.

Keywords: *awareness, safety driving, student's parents, primary school students' knowledge*

INTRODUCTION

Traffic safety is an important factor that should be noticed by any party, not just the community as a traffic user, however, it should also be the concern of the government. Global status report on road safety in 2013 recorded about 1.24 million people died caused by traffic accidents. The world health agency also stated that traffic accidents rank at the eighth cause of world death. Predicted in 2030 the number of accidents will increase if not done a good handling and the number 5 cause of death in the world. In 2011 the world health agency recorded an average mortality rate of 1,000 children and teenagers per day. Road accidents are also one of the leading causes of death of young people worldwide contributing 35-40% of deaths (OECD, 2008). The report of the directorate general of land transportation shows that the traffic victims dominated by children and adolescents, the following is the table of the number of accident victims by age group in Indonesia:

51-60	6.091	7.871	8.585	19,8
Amount	58.181	93.202	89.493	13,3

Based on the data table it is known that the highest age group is the age group 16-25 years. And the average growth of the highest number of victims occurred among children at the age of 5-15 years which amounted to 38.2%. Among the causes of accidents, human factors are factors that dominate accidents, human behavior factors account for 90% of accidents, environmental factors by 30% and vehicle factors 10% (Assailly, 2017). At the publication of the world health agency in 2008 it was mentioned that children in traffic lacked the knowledge, skills and concentration aspects needed in driving safety (World Health Organization, 2008). As for the behavior of children who unknowingly can increase the risk of traffic accidents is joking and not concentrating while cycling or walking, crossing the road do not pay attention to signs .. in some areas students under the age of 15 have been riding motorcycles to school. Then what efforts should be done so that school students have a safety knowledge of driving, while driving schools also not many in Indonesia. This paper will describe what steps are appropriate and how steps can be taken to equip children with the science of how to comply with traffic regulations.

Age (year)	Years			Pertumbuhan Rata-Rata (%)
	2010	2011*	2012	
5-15	11.747	12.968	15.630	38,2
16-25	14.396	24.583	23.052	14,3
26-30	7.198	18.012	13.816	20,3
31-40	11.315	17.942	17.034	11,5
41-50	7.434	11.826	11.376	12,9

RESEARCH METHOD

Preparation of this paper is done by using literacy study through in-depth study based on books, journals, and papers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Children do not understand about the safety of traffic, they need to get good assistance from people around them. Parents have an important role in the growth of children, so parents need to educate well. Children need guidance and education from parents and people around their neighborhood. The role of parents in providing guidance becomes very important. Although parents are not safety train instructors, it is important for parents to provide guidance to their children about the safety of traffic. According to Muir, parents are the primary guidance in the development of children's knowledge and skills in the safety of traffic (Muir et al., 2017)

There are eight benefits to be gained if involving a parent or guardian in Adams's driving safety education, here are the advantages ahead:

1. Parents care about the welfare of their children and are motivated to keep them safe;
2. Parents receive and are sensitive to the privilege of each child and respond to the issues their children begin;
3. Parents are examples (whether they realize it or not) as pedestrians, passengers and drivers who will be imitated their children from the first year of their lives;
4. Parents together with their children in the traffic environment often and thus have the greatest opportunity to help develop children's skills in road safety;
5. There is the potential for parents or caregivers to change and improve their own behavior when they are responsible for training road safety for their children;
6. Parents are in the right place when their children are most prepared to learn;
7. Early childhood education centers of a school can not bring children out onto the actual traffic path as a whole, and
8. It is very difficult, and time-consuming exercise, to change the behavior of adults. If we want to improve this situation, we have to work with parents to build good habits on their children from the beginning. (F.Adams, 2001)

Parents have more opportunities to train their children than others and ensure their participation will greatly expand the experience available to children (Muir et al., 2017).

Results in the current study show that parents' attitudes and knowledge about road safety are generally positive, generally parents do not set an example to their child by not drinking alcohol while driving, not driving over the speed limit, and obeying traffic signs, more children much to learn about traffic with their parents compared to learning through other sources (Muir et al., 2017).

Banyak orang tua yang tidak menyadari bahwa mereka adalah pembimbing terbaik bagi anak mereka dalam keselamatan lalulintas di jalan raya. Mereka mengaitkan bahwa pengetahuan dan keterampilan anak dalam keselamatan lalulintas bukan tanggung jawab mereka secara keseluruhan (Purcell & Romijn, 2017) 29% of pedestrians killed or seriously injured on the roads in Great Britain were under 15 years of age. Children with Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD. Dalam konteks self efficacy, dapat dikatakan bahwa orang tua ini Many parents do not realize that they are the best coaches for their child in the safety of traffic on the highway. They attribute that the knowledge and skills of children in the safety of traffic are not their overall responsibility (Purcell & Romijn, 2017). In the context of self-efficacy, it can be argued that these parents feel more confident in their role as road safety teachers, which may be influenced by educational levels, limited opportunities to teach road safety skills. Road safety education is also largely ignored by rural communities. Many parents ignore the safety of driving, and give a bad example to the child. They consider that driving safety is only required in metropolitan cities and knowledge of road safety can only be obtained in urban areas (Muir et al., 2017).

Our results support the hypothesis that awareness raising and a favorable attitude toward road safety, as well as internal locus of control and social learning / guidance, are important attributes to effectively teach road safety skills to children. These findings are consistent with previous studies that investigated factors related to the behavior of a parent's safe path as a pedestrian with young children in the metropolitan NSW.

The study found that parents' perceptions of salvation are important, however, there is no association between knowledge of the road safety of parents and their safe road behavior (Lam, 2001). These findings suggest that factors other than parental knowledge, such as their intent to engage in safe road behavior (in line with the Theory of Behavioral Behavior), are a greater determinant factor of parental responsibility perceived and self-efficacy for teaching skills road safety for children.

This study provides evidence for the development of road safety interventions, especially

the potential of parents to be the main trainers in road safety skills. It is important to design programs that empower parents by providing them not only with knowledge but with the skills to demonstrate safe behavior in traffic for their children. When submitting parent support information and programs, the implications of this study indicate that consideration should be given to parents living in rural areas, as well as parents with limited education. There is a great advantage of involving parents / caregivers in road safety education and parents are in an ideal position to foster an environment where road safety attitudes, motivations and behaviors can be well taught.

Discipline in the traffic on the individual is a form of responsibility behavior of a person against the rules and norms that apply on the highway as a manifestation of individual consciousness which is the learning process of the social environment so that the behavior of discipline can lead to a safe, smooth, and controlled traffic. In adolescents the discipline of traffic is enhanced through the role of parents. In running its role parents carry out various roles, which depends on the situai and conditions of each family.

It was found out that the role of people in improving the discipline of adolescent traffic among them is the role of educator that is giving the teaching about the ethics of traffic, the procedure of traffic and the obligation of the driver while driving, and planting aspects of traffic discipline. The role of parents as a companion in improving the discipline of traffic in adolescents is accompanying teens while driving. In parental driving assistance introduce traffic signs and driver duties while driving like wearing a helmet of Indonesian National Standard and carrying a driver's license and vehicle registration. The role of parents as a role model in improving traffic discipline in adolescents is the behavior of parents in driving as an example for teenagers in using the driving lane, turn on the headlights, stop just behind the line when the red light, and not operate the phone or listen to the song while driving. As a parent model shows the right path for road users using the left lane and always turns on the headlights at night or during the day, providing for example that when the driver stops lights it is not allowed to cross the line and most importantly does not allow teenagers to operate the phone or listen to songs while driving.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Child safety is very important, they are the generation of the nation that must be guided and get good protection. their safety is the thing that should be in priority, so the environment in which they live should provide good examples and guidance. parents

have a very important role in guiding their child. They must set a good example in the safety of traffic. Parents are a very important person in educating their child about the knowledge and skills of road safety. The role of people in improving the discipline of traffic include the role of educator, companion and role model.

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