

The Effect of The Animation Video "Known and Protect Yourself" on Knowledge About Sexual Harassment in Children's Elementary School 2 Cinyawang, Patimuan District

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ABSTRACT

Background: Elementary-aged children are an important period to emphasize about their own safety. This is because at that age children like to spend time with friends. This factor makes children more vulnerable to sexual abuse. Objective: To find out the educational effect of the animated video "know and protect yourself" on the knowledge of prevention of sexual harassment in children at SD N 2 Cinyawang, Patimuan. Method: The research design used was Pre Experimental with the One Group Pretest Posttest Without Control Group Design approach. The sample of this research was 70 students in grades 4 and 5 of SD N 2 Cinyawang. Results: Most respondents were female with a percentage of 50.7%. The average result of sexual harassment prevention knowledge before being given education on the animated video "Know and Protect Yourself" is 5.47, while after being given education it is 8.89. The average difference before and after is 3.42. Conclusion: There is an educational effect of the animated video "Know and Protect Yourself" on knowledge about preventing sexual harassment in children at SD N 2 Cinyawang, Patimuan District (p value 0.000).

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 Article 1 Child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. Growth is a physical stage of development (Dr. Erna Setyaningrum, SST, MM, 2017). The stages of child development can be grouped into several stages, namely Stage I: the prenatal phase (before birth), starting from the conception period to the birth process, which is up to about nine months. Stage II: infancy or newborn from birth to 10 or 14 days of age. Stage III: babyhood (infant), from 14 days to 2 years. Stage IV: childhood or called early childhood, from 2 years to adolescence. Stage V: late childhood or late childhood lasts from age 6 to age 12. Stage VI: puberty, from the age of 13 or 15 years to 21 years. At this stage of adolescence, there are three groups: pre-adolescence, generally women aged 11-13 years, while men are slower than that, (Hurlock, 2000). One of the stages of the child's growth and development is the end of childhood or late childhood where at this stage are elementary school age children. Elementary school children, namely children aged 6-12 years, have a stronger physique, have individual characteristics and are active and do not depend on their parents. According to Neherta (2017), elementary school or late childhood is an important period to emphasize self-security, especially when children

start to turn 8 years old. This is because at that age children begin to enjoy spending time with friends and looking for friendship. Some of the factors above make elementary school children more vulnerable to experiencing sexual harassment. This is because perpetrators are usually very good at seducing their victims, especially children.

Sexual violence against children is an interaction between a child and an older person or adult such as a stranger, sibling or parent where the child is used as an object of satisfaction for the sexual needs of the perpetrator. This action is carried out by coercion, threats, bribes, deception or pressure. Data from UNICEF 5% of children in the world experience and become victims of sexual violence (UNICEF, 2018). Based on data from KPAI, victims of child sexual violence cases increased to 51.20% in 2018 (Intan, 2018).

In 2020 the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded 789 cases of sexual violence out of 1,427 cases of violence against children aged 18 and under in Central Java. Chief Executive of PPT-PKBGA (Integrated Service Center for Handling and Protection of Victims of Gender and Child Based Violence) Banyumas Regency Dr. Tri Wuryaningsih in his 2020 final report stated 96 cases were handled and assisted with details of the highest cases, namely cases of violence against children (KTA) cases involving dominated by cases of sexual violence as many as 35 cases (85.36%). At the end of December 2021 there was a case of sexual harassment with the perpetrator being an educator with the number of victims reaching 15 students including 4th grade students at an elementary school in Patimuan Cilacap District, Central Java (Jonata, 2021).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative method with a descriptive research design. The research design used was Pre-Experimental with the One Group Pretest Posttest Without Control Group Design approach. Research data collection was carried out twice, namely before the experiment (Pretest) and after the experiment (Posttest). In this design there is no comparison group (control). This research was conducted with the aim of knowing the educational effect of the animated video "Know and Protect Yourself" on knowledge about preventing sexual harassment in children at SD N 2 Cinyawang.

The population in this study were students/I of SD N 2 Cinyawang and had not received sexual education, a population of 182 students was obtained. Researchers used a total sampling technique with a total sample of 70 respondents. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon test. The data collection instrument used to obtain knowledge data about preventing sexual abuse in children is a questionnaire. Providing education is given through the animated video "Know and Protect Yourself".

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Univariat

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

Respondent Criteria	n	%
Gender		
Male	34	49,3
Female	36	50,7
Age (Years)		
9	4	5,7
10	30	42,9
11	30	42,9
12	6	8,6

Based on table 1 it is known that the criteria for the number of male and female respondents are almost the same, with the results of the most respondents being female with a percentage of 50.7%.

Table 2. Differences in Average Knowledge About Prevention of Sexual Harassment in Children at SD N 2 Cinyawang Before and After Being Given Educational Video Animation "Know and Protect Yourself"

Knowledge	n	Min – Max	Mean	SD
Pre-test	70	2-7	5.47	±1.20
Post-test	70	6-10	8.89	±1.01

Based on the distribution data in table 2, we can see that the average result regarding knowledge of prevention of sexual harassment in children at SD N 2 Cinyawang before being given the educational animated video "Know and Protect Yourself" is 5.47. Then for the average result of knowledge on prevention of sexual harassment in children at SD N 2 Cinyawang after being given the animated video education "Know and Protect Yourself" is 8.89.

3.2. Bivariat

Table 3. The Increase of Knowledge Level among the Respondents (n=70)

Knowledge	n	Min – Max	Mean	SD	P value
Pre-test	70	2-7	5.47	±1.20	0.000
Post-test	70	6-10	8.89	±1.01	

Source: Primary Data 2022

Based on the distribution data in table 4.3, we can see that there are differences in the average results regarding knowledge of prevention of sexual harassment in children at SD N 2 Cinyawang before and after being given the educational animated video "Know and Protect Yourself". In the average results before and after giving animated video education, the difference in average results is 3.42. Statistical test results show that knowledge ($p = 0.000$) is p value <0.05 .

3.3 Discussion

This research was conducted face to face or offline by conducting a pretest before being given education and a post-test after being given education with a total of 70 students from SD N 2 Cinyawang. The sampling technique used in this study was total sampling with all samples as respondents. The majority of respondents were female with a total of 36 students with a percentage of 50.7% of the total number of respondents, namely as many as 70 students. As for the age of the majority of respondents aged 10 and 11 years with the same percentage, namely 42.9% with a total number of 60 students/I. This is in line with the results of research from Pratiwi (2020) in his research on the effectiveness of health promotion using animated video media on knowledge and attitudes about preventing sexual violence in children with the results showing that most of the respondents were 11 years old (60.9%).

The results of the analysis of the average knowledge before being given the animated video education "Know and Protect Yourself" obtained the result of 5.47. This is in line with research conducted by Simaibang et al (2021), regarding the effect of flipchart media, video animation on knowledge and attitudes regarding sexual reproduction, the results obtained before reproductive health and sexuality education were carried out, the average knowledge of students was 7.72.

The results of the average analysis after being given the educational animated video "Know and Protect Yourself" is 8.89. This is in line with Handayani et al (2022) regarding the effectiveness of reproductive health education with audio-visual media on adolescent knowledge about sexual harassment with the results of the average value of respondents after being given counseling the value of knowledge increased to 24.0,

The results of the average analysis of knowledge before being given the animated video education "Know and Protect Yourself" obtained the result of 5.47 and the average after being given the educational animated video "Know and Protect Yourself" is 8.89 which means there has been a change, namely there is a difference after being given the animated video education "Know and Protect Yourself" with a mean difference of 3.42. In addition, this research is in line with Faustina et al., (2021) in her research, namely a case study of increasing knowledge and attitudes towards preventing sexual harassment through video media and leaflets with the result that there is an increase in knowledge before being given treatment, namely an average score of 6.77 and after being given treatment is 10.72.

These results are also supported by the results of research conducted by Margareta & Kristyaningsih (2020) namely concluding from the average value before being given education through videos about sexual health and how to detect and prevent sexual violence, which is 64.1 while the average value of students' knowledge after being given education through videos about sexual health and how to detect and prevent sexual violence is 97.9 which indicates a difference before and after being given education.

From the results of the research before and after the educational provision of the animated video "Know and Protect Yourself", a statistical test was carried out using the Wilcoxon test where the results of this test were to determine whether there was an influence, the results of the Wilcoxon test had a p value of 0.000 which means there was an effect of providing education sexual harassment through animated videos on knowledge of prevention of sexual harassment in children at SD N 2 Cinyawang. This is consistent with the results of the study Putro et al (2021) the effect of providing health education with animated media on the level of parental knowledge about sex education in early childhood, namely showing the results of the Wilcoxon test showing a p value of 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of providing health education with animated media on the level of parental knowledge about sex education in children early age after being given health education.

Based on the results of this study, it is also in line with research from Hudaya et al., (2019) in the influence of reproductive health education (underwear rules) on knowledge of preschool children the data obtained was processed using the Wilcoxon test with a p Value of 0.000 indicating that the p Value value is less than α (0.05), so it can be concluded that the influence of reproductive health education (underwear) rules affect the knowledge of preschool children. This is supported by the results of research by Citak Tunc et al

(2018), regarding body part recognition to prevent sexual abuse in children with a p value <0.001 so that it can be concluded that there is an effect of providing body part recognition education to children to prevent sexual abuse.

The media used in this study is the animated video "Know and Protect Yourself" using teacher and student characters, a duration of approximately 3 minutes containing sexual harassment prevention presented with various examples of images. This study found that the provision of sexual education through animated videos can provide individuals with knowledge in introducing sexual education to children.

This is evidenced by the results of good knowledge of all respondents. The results and explanations of these researchers can conclude that the provision of education using the animated video "Know and Protect Yourself" affects the knowledge possessed by children regarding the prevention of sexual harassment so that it is expected to change children's knowledge in terms of sexuality and children can anticipate the occurrence of sexual harassment by the environment around the child.

4. CONCLUSION

There is an increase in the level of knowledge among students in the elementary school SD N 2 Cinyawang, Patimuan District after being given the animated video "Know and Protect Yourself" on knowledge about prevention of sexual harassment in students.

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