THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION USING ANIMATION VIDEO MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUAL VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN IN STATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 05 BENGKULU CITY

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Abstract
According to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA) in 2020 the percentage of victims of violence against children by type of sexual violence was recorded (46.70%). This study aims to determine the effect of health education using animated videos on knowledge about sexual violence in children state elementary school 05 in Bengkulu City. The design of this study is a quasi-experimental method with the aim of explaining and clarifying the occurrence of a relationship. Control Group design with a pretest posttest group design approach, namely research by giving a pretest, then giving health education to a group after that a posttest is carried out. The results showed that among 42 children there was a difference in the average score of knowledge before and after being given health education using animated videos in the intervention group and leaflet media in the control group. Based on the results of the bivariate analysis using the Wilcoxon test, the value of p = 0.000 (p-value <0.05), means that there is a significant effect between health education in the intervention group on children's knowledge about sexual violence. Suggestions for schools to routinely conduct health education about sexual violence delivered through animated video media so that the material is easier to understand by elementary school children.

Keywords: Knowledge of Sexual Violence, Animated Video Media, and Leaflet Media

1. Introduction
Data from the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA) in 2020 the percentage of victims of violence against children by type of violence recorded as exploitation (0.89%), child neglect (5.78%), physical (19.40%), psychological (18.31%) and sexual (46.70%). (Lukitasari et al, 2021). Data from the Department of Women Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Protection and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) Bengkulu Province in 2020 recorded 205 cases of violence against children, namely cases of escaping minors (0.49%), child neglect (1.96%),
physical violence 10.3% pornography 12.2% sexual abuse 27.9% and sexual intercourse (47.4%). (Data DP3AP2KB Bengkulu Province, 2020).

Data from the Bengkulu Women Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Protection and Family Planning office (DP3AP2KB) in 2020 recorded 20 cases of violence against children consisting of 15 percent physical violence cases and 85 percent sexual violence cases. Meanwhile, in 2021 there was an increase, namely 40 cases of violence against children consisting of cases of neglect of education (2.5%), physical violence as much as (2.5%), neglect of children (15%), and sexual violence as many as 80% (Data DP3AP2KB Bengkulu City, 2021).

According to WHO, sexual violence against children includes all forms of physical and/or emotional abuse, sexual neglect and exploitation that have an impact or have the potential to harm the child's health, child development or self-esteem in the context of a responsible relationship. The factors that cause sexual violence are internal and external factors. The impact of sexual violence according to the Violence Prevention Initiative (Said Ali, 2017) is frequent nightmares, changes in the child's appetite, the child shows strange/inappropriate sexual behavior, shows a lack of trust in someone and sudden changes in the child's personality (Ambarwati, 2019).

The result of research (Vidayanti et al, 2020) there are significant differences in sex knowledge before and after the provision of health education through animated video media. Animated video media is an interactive media that can increase the knowledge of school-age children to understand early sex education in preventing acts of sexual deviation and sexual harassment in children with the aim of preventing children from sexual violence.

Based on the Profile of Women Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Protection and Family Planning office (DP3AP2KB) Bengkulu City, it was found that the highest incidence of sexual violence was in Gading Cempaka District. There are 11 elementary schools in Gading Cempaka District, one of which is the Bengkulu City 05 State Elementary School with the largest number of students and female students, amounting to 736 children, the data was obtained from the Bengkulu City Education Office in 2021. This led researchers to conduct an initial survey in public elementary schools. 05 Bengkulu City (DP3AP2KB Bengkulu City, 2020).

The results of the preliminary survey conducted by interviewing the Principal at State Elementary School 05 Bengkulu City obtained information that there had never been a study on the Effect of Health Counseling using the Animation Video media for the Prevention of Sexual Violence, also, the State Elementary School 05 Bengkulu City had supported the prevention of sexual violence by the existence of a program "keep school safe and against the violence" such as persecution, harassment, hazing, bullying, extortion and other acts of violence made in the form of a board displayed in front of the school.

Preliminary study conducted at State Elementary School 05 Bengkulu City was measuring knowledge by interviewing 10 children, then the results were that there were 6 people who did not know the forms of sexual violence such as who could touch them and how to protect themselves from people they did not know and have never received counseling about preventing sexual violence using animated videos.

2. Materials and Methods

The design of this research is a quasi-experiment with a method that aims to explain a relationship. Control Group design with the pretest posttest group design approach method, namely research by giving a pretest (preliminary observation), then giving health education to a group after that a posttest (final taking) is carried out (Notoadmojo, 2018). In the experimental class, researchers used audio-visual media (animated videos) in learning activities while in the control class used leaflet media (Aeni, 2018).

The population in this research is the students of grade 4 State Elementary School 05 Bengkulu City, which amounted to 131 people consisting of 4 classes. The sample is the part taken from all the objects under reasearch and
represent the entire population. The samples in this research were fourth grade A-B students at State Elementary School 05 Bengkulu City as the intervention group and fourth grade C-D students at State Elementary School 05 Bengkulu City as the control group.

The number of samples was taken using the formula according to Lemeshow (2016). Based on that formula, the sample size needed in this research was 42 people in the intervention group (video) and 42 people in the control group (leaflet) with a total of 84 people. The sampling technique is using the lottery technique by selecting samples according to the absent numbers that come out. The sample used must meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria that have been set.

3. Results and Discussion

Table 1 Average knowledge about sexual violence before and after intervention in State Elementary School 05 Bengkulu City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Intervention Group (N=42)</th>
<th>Control Group (N=42)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge Before</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge After</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on table 1, the average knowledge before and after being given an intervention using animated video media showed that the mean difference was 3.31 and 2.34 for the control group using leaflet media.

Table 2 Analysis of the Normality Test Using the Shapiro-Wilk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tests of Normality</th>
<th>Shapiro-Wilk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre kontrol</td>
<td>Statistic .814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre intervensi</td>
<td>.866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post kontrol</td>
<td>.813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post intervensi</td>
<td>.830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference Control</td>
<td>.939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference intervention</td>
<td>.920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before analyzing the data, normality test was carried out using the Shapiro-Wilk test, in the intervention group using animated videos and the control group using leaflets, the results of the pre-test were 0.000 and the post-test was 0.000, which means that they were not normally distributed, so this study will be processed using statistical tests. Non Parametric ie Wilcoxon Test and Mann Whitney Test.

Table 3 Analysis of differences in knowledge of animation video media and leaflets before and after the intervention on knowledge about sexual violence against children in State Elementary School 05 Bengkulu city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variabel</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Beda Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>P.Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kelompok intervensi</td>
<td>Pretest Animation Video</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8,69</td>
<td>3,31</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posttest AnimationVideo</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12,00</td>
<td></td>
<td>0,937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelompok kontrol</td>
<td>Pretest Leaflet</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8,64</td>
<td>2,34</td>
<td>1,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on table 3 using the Wilcoxon test, the results of knowledge in the intervention group using animated video media and the control group using leaflet media showed a p-value of 0.000 <0.05, which means that there was a difference in the increase in knowledge before and after the intervention was given to the two groups.

Table 4 Analysis of the effect of animated video media and leaflets on increasing knowledge about sexual violence against children at State Elementary School 05 Bengkulu City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean Rank</th>
<th>Sum Of Rank</th>
<th>Z</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animation video group</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>51.63</td>
<td>2220.00</td>
<td>-3.350</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflet group</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34.17</td>
<td>1435.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Uji Mann Whitney*

Based on table 4.4 above, using the Mann Whitney test, the results before and after the intervention using animated video media in the intervention group and leaflets in the control group were p-value 0.001 < 0.05, which means that there is an influence of knowledge between the animated video media group and the leaflet media group. The results of the analysis also show that the animated video media group is more influential because the mean rank of the animated video group is 51.63 compared to the leaflet group, which is 34.17.

The results showed that in both groups, it was found that all the interventions given both through animated video media and leaflet media had an increase in knowledge and had an effect, but health education using animated video media obtained more influential results in increasing knowledge compared to using leaflet media. The results showed that through animated video media, students of SDN 05 Bengkulu City were more interested because they could project moving images and sound as well as provide stimulus to listeners and vision so that the results obtained were more leverage.

In the group of animated videos and leaflets, the influence of respondents increased from before and after the intervention. Of the 13 knowledge questions, respondents answered that there were still many mistakes in number 1 about the upper body part that other people should not touch, and number 5 about what to do if an unknown person wants to touch private parts. So from the overall results there is a difference in the average knowledge before and after the respondent is given intervention through animated video media and leaflets, there is an increase in respondents' knowledge in answering questions.

The results of this study are in accordance with the theory by Budiman (2013) that knowledge is the result of knowing and after people have sensed certain objects. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Faustina et al (2021) that there is a difference in knowledge before and after being given health education, namely the effect of health promotion on increasing students' knowledge by using video. group 1 is very effective in increasing the knowledge of respondents because the video media used has been validated. The video material presented in the form of animation is packaged in a simple and clearly explained so that it is easy to understand and interest.

According to research conducted by Harsismanto, et al (2019) that health education using video media uses the senses of sight and hearing because the use of media that involves many senses will further improve understanding of an information, so that the use of audio-visual media (video) in the form of images and Moving videos that involve the senses of sight and hearing will help students in learning process which serves to clarify and make it easier to understand the information.
The use of video media is more effective and attractive for children so that the achievement of health education goals is more optimal. This is in line with research conducted by Antari (2020), which showed a significant difference between the provision of health education with video media compared to leaflet media. This means that health education with video media is more effective than leaflet media.

The existence of health education about sexual violence in elementary school children through animated video media can increase children's knowledge in preventing sexual violence against themselves and others. Children will be more concerned about health with the knowledge they have, which comes from outside as well as knowledge from themselves.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of the effect of health education using animated video media in the intervention group and leaflets in the control group on knowledge about sexual violence against children in State Elementary School 05 Bengkulu city, it can be concluded that:

a. The average knowledge about sexual violence before and after the intervention using animated video media in the intervention group showed a higher mean difference than the control group using leaflet media.

b. There is a difference in the increase in knowledge of animated video media and leaflet media before and after the intervention on children's knowledge about sexual violence.

c. There is an effect of animated video media and leaflets on increasing children's knowledge about sexual violence

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