

The Impact Of Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls On Increasing Knowledge Of Prevention Of Sexual Harassment In Children At Tk Amal Kartini

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ABSTRACT

Sleman Regency has the highest cases of sexual violence and abuse in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, with 199 cases of sexual abuse on boys and 329 on girls during 2019-2022. Children's lack of knowledge about sexual harassment is one of the factors causing sexual harassment. This study aims to compare the effect of Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls and Animated Video of the Private Area of My Body in increasing children's knowledge about sexual harassment prevention. This research was conducted in April - May 2024. The population of this study were students of group B of Amal Kartini Kindergarten and Amak Kasih Islamic Kindergarten. Samples with a total of 34 groups of Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls and 34 groups of Animated Video of the Private Area of My Body using a questionnaire instrument for data collection. Data analysis using Wilcoxon and Mann Whitney. The results showed that there was an effect of increasing the average increase in knowledge in the Gah-Pesek Educational Doll group 86.42 ($p=0.000$), while the average increase in knowledge of the My Body Personal Area Animation Video group is 66.06 ($p = 0.045$). The results showed that the provision of Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls media had a higher effect than the provision of animated videos. In conclusion, Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls media proved to be more influential on knowledge of sexual harassment prevention than Animated Video of My Body's Private Area. Thus the Gah-Pesek Dolls need to be widely adopted as they are effective in teaching body autonomy and prevention of sexual harassment.

Keywords: children, early childhood, Gah-Pesek educational dolls, knowledge, sexual

INTRODUCTION

Globally, approximately 120 million women under the age of 20 experience sexual violence, with prevalence in 24 high- and middle-income countries ranging from 8% to 31% in girls and 3% to 17% in boys under the age of 18.¹ In Indonesia in 2022, there were 2,024 cases of sexual violence in children aged 0-5 years and 4,655 cases in children aged 6-12 years.² Yogyakarta Special Region Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia, Sleman Regency is the district with the highest incidence of violence and sexual harassment during the period 2019 to 2022 with 199 incidents in boys and 329 in girls.³ Child abuse is generally caused by internal and external factors, such as children's ignorance about violence and sexual harassment, so they are afraid to report the incident to their parents.⁴ Based on research conducted by Fidya Ismiulya, et al (2022) the results of the assessment of 12 children were found to be 13.88%. This means that only 13.88% of 100% of children are familiar with sex education.⁵ Parents, schools and teachers have an important role in children's knowledge

of sexual abuse education in early childhood.⁶ Early childhood is a sensitive period where children are receptive to stimulus and have high curiosity, including on the topic of sexuality, which supports the brain's ability to absorb knowledge.⁷ Sexual education from an early age is very important to equip children with knowledge that is in accordance with religious norms so that they can recognise, understand and protect themselves from threats such as pedophilia and LGBT behaviour.⁸ At an early age of 0-6 years, children are in a sensitive period where their curiosity is high, including on topics related to sexuality.⁷ So that effective communication methods greatly affect their memory. The use of visual media and verbal communication increases children's memory by up to 85%.⁹ Media is very important in early childhood learning because it helps children think concretely and learn from real things. Creative media also increases learning interest and achievement by involving children directly.¹⁰ Making educational media such as puppets is very effective in helping children learn.¹¹ In addition to puppets, videos as audiovisual media not only contain sound, but also display images, such as in recordings.¹² Gah-Pesek puppets, one of the visual educational media that can be sensed with sight and hearing, are used to help children recognise their personal body parts, such as the mouth, chest, genitals and buttocks, through the sounds produced when the puppet's body parts are held. This study aims to examine the effect of Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls on increasing knowledge of preventing sexual harassment in children at Amal Kartini Kindergarten.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The type of research used in this study is quantitative with experiments and quasi-experimental approaches. The research sample was 68 respondents who were divided into 34 respondents in each group, purposive sampling technique. Inclusion criteria in this study include, students and students aged 5-6 years, students and students who can communicate well, and students and students who get permission from parents / guardians to become respondents. Exclusive criteria were students who were not given permission by parents/guardians to become respondents, who were sick and could not participate in the study, and who were afraid of dolls.

This study began with an explanation to the school principal and parents, followed by the provision of a letter of consent to become a respondent. After consent was obtained, the study lasted for 3 days: the first day a pre-test was conducted, the second day material was given using Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls for the experimental group and animated videos for the control group, and the third day ended with a post-test. The research instrument used a questionnaire made by the researcher and had gone through validity and reliability tests, with data collection using an interview questionnaire to facilitate respondents. The next research instrument uses the Gah-Pesek Educational Doll media made by the researcher and has gone through the media validity test, as well as the My Body Private Area Animation Video taken through the Youtube channel "Want to Know". Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls have obtained Intellectual Property Rights from Kementrian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia with the number EC00202465756, July 15, 2024. This study has been approved and granted the ethical clearance of the number DP. 04. 03/e-KEPK. 2/038/2024. To test the hypothesis, a normality test was conducted using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test using the SPSS application. Data was considered normal if the p value > 0.05. If the data was normally distributed, the analysis continued with paired t-test, while otherwise, Wilcoxon test was used. Differences between the Gah-Pesek Educational Puppet and Animated Video media groups were evaluated with the Mann-Whitney test. Furthermore, to determine the relationship between age and gender to the level of knowledge, the Chi-Square test was used. Data will be accepted if the p value is <0.05.

RESULTS

The results of the Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls that have been made are as follows:



Figure 1 Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls

Before being used as educational media, the Gah-Pesek Educational Doll has gone through a validity test with the results of being suitable for use as educational media tested by two media experts, namely a psychologist and staff of the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning. As well as two theorists, namely TK Amal Kartini teachers and staff of the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research on the effect of gah-pesek educational dolls on increasing knowledge of preventing sexual harassment in children at Amal Kartini Kindergarten, the following data were obtained:

Tabel 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age and Gender

No.	Characteristics	Respondent Group			
		Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls		Animated Video	
		N	%	N	%
1.	Gender				
	Male	14	41,2	20	58,8
	Female	20	58,8	14	41,2
	Total	34	100	34	100
2.	Age				
	5 years - 5 years 6 months	3	8,8	0	0
	5 years 7 months - 6 years	31	91,2	34	100
	Total	34	100	34	100

Based on Table 1, it is known that the number of male respondents in the experimental and control groups was 41.2% and 58.8%. While the number of female respondents in the control and experimental groups was 58.8% and 41.2%. In the age characteristics of the respondents, the majority of respondents had an age of 5 years 7 months to 6 years, in the experimental group there were 91.2% while in the control group there were 100%.

Tabel 2 Homogeneity Test of Age and Gender Characteristics of Respondents

Statistics	Leavene Statistic	Significance Level α	Description
Age	1.630	0,206	Age characteristics of both groups were homogeneous
Gander	0.000	1,000	Gender characteristics of both groups were homogeneous

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the significance value of the age characteristics of the experimental and control groups is 0.206. This shows that the age of respondents is homogeneous with a sig value ≥ 0.05 . Furthermore, the significance value of the sex

characteristics of the experimental and control groups is 1.000. This indicates that the gender of the respondents is homogeneous with a sig value ≥ 0.05 . Thus it can be concluded that both groups have homogeneous characteristics.

Tabel 3 Data Normality Test

	Kolmogrov-Smirnov		
	Group		P value
Knowledge Dolls	Gah-Pesek	Educational	0,039
	Animated Video		0,000

Based on Table 3, based on the results of the Kolmogrov Seminrov test, it can be seen that the p value ≤ 0.05 . So it can be concluded that the data is not normally distributed, then the data analysis will continue using the Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney tests.

Tabel 4 Data Homogeneity Test on Knowledge of Prevention of Sexual Harassment

Statistics	Leavene Statistic	Significance Level α	Description
Pre-test of Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls and Animated Video	2.601	0,084	Both groups are Homogeneous

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the significance value of the pre-test results of the experimental group and control group is 0.084. This shows that the pre-test results have a sig value ≥ 0.05 . Thus it can be concluded that both groups have homogeneous pre-test scores. The pre-test data obtained from the experimental group and control group have the same variant or homogeneous.

Tabel 5 Knowledge Level Category

Category	Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls		Animated Video	
	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Pre-Test	Post-Test
	Good	0	30	13
Fair	4	4	4	11
Less	30	0	17	9

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the experimental group experienced a higher category increase compared to the control group, this is because the experimental post-test with the category less 0 while the control group post-test with the category less 9.

Tabel 6 Bivariate Analysis of the Mean Difference in Knowledge in Children Before and After Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls

Group		Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Mean	P value
Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls	Pre-test	15,38	61,53	38	0,000
	Post-test	61,54	100	86,42	

Based on Table 6, based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, it shows an increase in knowledge scores in the majority of experimental group respondents, with an initial average value of 38 increasing to 86.42 after receiving education through Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls with a p-value of 0.000.

Tabel 7 Bivariate Analysis of the Mean Difference in Knowledge in Children Before and After Being Given an Animated Video of the Private Area of My Body

Group		Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Mean	P value
Animated Video	<i>Pre-test</i>	15,38	92,31	57,25	0,045
	<i>Post-test</i>	30,77	100	66,06	

Based on Table 7, based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, it shows an increase in knowledge scores in the majority of control group respondents, with an initial average value of 57.25 increasing to 66.06 after receiving education through the My Body Personal Area Animation Video with a p-value of 0.045.

Tabel 8 Bivariate Analysis of Differences in Knowledge Improvement on Prevention of Sexual Harassment in Children of Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls and Animated Video Group

	Group	N	Mean rank	Mean Difference	P value
Knowledge	Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls	34	41,54	14,08	0,003
	Animated Video	34	27,46		

Based on Table 8, it can be seen that from the results of the mann-whitney test the P value of knowledge is 0.003 which indicates that the intervention given to the experimental group and the control group both increase knowledge of preventing sexual abuse in children. From the average results, it can be seen that the value of the experimental group's knowledge level has a higher average value of 41.54 compared to the control group which is 27.46 with an average difference of 14.08.

The use of Gah-Pesek educational dolls in the experimental group showed a significant increase in knowledge (p value = 0.000) compared to the use of animated videos in the control group (p value = 0.045). Further analysis with the Mann-Whitney test showed a higher increase in knowledge in the experimental group (average increase of 41.54) compared to the control group (average increase of 27.46) with a p value = 0.003. Dolls are educational media in the form of three-dimensional models of real objects. Gah-Pesek educational puppets are visual media that can be seen and heard, where the puppets will make sounds if touched on body parts that not just anyone can hold. Thus, Gah-Pesek is an audiovisual medium and is used for verbal communication through stories told by researchers. The use of audiovisual media and verbal communication can improve learners' memory up to 85%.

This research is in line with the research of Diah Permata Irianti, et al (2019) with the title The Effect of My Own Body Story with Ranti Puppets on Sexual Education for Children 5-6 Years of Age which shows the use of rantri puppet media has a significant influence on the sexual knowledge of children aged 5-6 years with a p value = 0.000.¹³ Other supporting research, namely by Mira Susanti and Lia Kurniasari (2020) with the title The Effect of Providing Human Dolls on Knowledge of Reproductive Organs and Prevention of Sexual Harassment (Experiments on Disabled Adolescents) shows the results of using human doll media significantly with a value of p = 0.000.¹⁴ Feni Fadhilah Rahmah, et al (2023) with the title The Effect of Using Hand Puppet Media on Listening Skills for Children 5-6 Years of Age shows the results of the effect of hand puppets on listening skills for children aged 5-6 years significant with a value of p = 0.000.¹⁵ Khoirun Nisa and Ardisan (2021) with the title Effectiveness of the Demonstration Method in Making Panda Doll Vocational Skills for Class VI Mild Tunagrahita Children at SLB N 1 Painan showed the results of the effectiveness of panda doll vocational skills in class VI mild tunagrahita children at SLB N 1 Painan significant with a p value = 0.039.¹⁶

Tabel 9 Bivariate Analysis of the Relationship between Gender and Level of Knowledge of Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse

Gender	Knowledge Level			P value
	Good (%)	Fair (%)	Less (%)	
Male	15 (44,1)	13 (38,2)	6 (17,6)	0,001
Female	29 (85,3)	2 (5,9)	3 (8,8)	
Total	44 (64,7)	15 (22,1)	9 (13,2)	

Based on Table 9, it can be seen that the pearson chi square test results obtained a p-value of 0.001 (<0.05), so there is a relationship between gender and the level of knowledge of preventing sexual abuse in children.

Tabel 10 Bivariate Analysis of the Relationship between Age and Level of Knowledge of Prevention of Sexual Abuse in Children

Age	Knowledge Level			P value
	Good (%)	Fair (%)	Less (%)	
5 years - 5 years 6 months	2 (66,7)	1 (33,3)	0 (0)	0,742
5 years 7 months - 6 years	42 (64,6)	14 (21,5)	9 (13,8)	
Total	44 (64,7)	15 (22,1)	9 (13,2)	

Based on Table 10, it can be seen that the pearson chi square test results p-value is 0.742 (≥ 0.05) which means there is no relationship between age and the level of knowledge of preventing sexual abuse in children.

Some factors that influence the level of knowledge include socioeconomics, gender, age, culture, education, experience, environment, and information obtained. This study found that gender had a significant effect on knowledge level ($p=0.001$). Females had a higher level of knowledge after the intervention, with 29 girls in the good category, compared to 15 boys in the good category. Girls develop verbal skills faster than boys, and have earlier brain development, especially in the prefrontal and occipital lobes. This makes them better at controlling impulsive behavior and understanding sensory information. Other studies have also shown that women have higher levels of knowledge due to differences in interest in obtaining information. The educational media used in this study, namely the Gah-Pesek Doll, which is more effective in increasing knowledge in women. Whereas boys are better given media that match their interests, such as puzzles of human limbs.¹⁷

This research is in line with the research of Paul Joae Brett Nito, et al (2021) with the title The Relationship between Gender and the Level of Knowledge of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in College Students shows the relationship between gender and the level of knowledge has a value of $p = 0.006$.¹⁸ Other research that supports is by Esti Ambar Widyaningrum, et al (2021) with the title The Effect of Age and Gender on Knowledge and Behavior of Using Supplements during the Pandemic in Iik Bhakti Wiyata Students shows that the effect of gender on knowledge and behavior shows a value of $p= 0.000$.¹⁹

While the relationship between age and knowledge level is not significant (p value = 0.682), indicating an increase in knowledge comes from the intervention provided. This research is in line with the research of Rima Novianti, Atik Hodikoh, and Natsir Nugroho (2012) with the title Communication, Information and Education (IEC) Increasing Knowledge About Prevention of Premarital Behavior in Adolescents showing the relationship between age and

level of knowledge has a value of $p = 0.455$.²⁰ Other supporting research is by Pius A.L. Berek, et al (2018) with the title Relationship between Gender and Age with the Level of Knowledge of Adolescents About HIV / AIDS at SMAN 3 Atambua East Nusa Tenggara 2018 shows that the relationship between age and the level of knowledge of adolescents about HIV / AIDS at SMAN 3 Atambua has a p value = 0.591.²¹

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been conducted, conclusions are obtained regarding the effectiveness of educational media in early childhood education. The results showed that the Gah-Pesek Educational Doll had a more significant impact on increasing children's knowledge about preventing sexual harassment than the Animated Video of the Private Area of My Body. This finding emphasizes that direct interaction through educational media can provide a deeper understanding to children. Creative and interactive learning media, such as the Gah-Pesek Educational Dolls, play an important role in helping children understand crucial concepts, including sexual harassment prevention. This highlights the importance of using the right media to support the learning process at an early age.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data used in this study was collected and researched directly by the authors, which ensures the accuracy and relevance of the data to the research topic. The authors are also committed to sharing the data through publication in journals, so that it can be accessed by other researchers and contribute more broadly to the development of science

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The views and opinions in this study are solely those of the authors and do not represent any institution. The data used is the result of direct research by the author and has never been published in another journal.

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