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Cakrasena Animation Video To Improving The Level Of Knowledge And Attitudes To Prevent Sexual Violence
Among Elementart School Students

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ABSTRACT

Sleman District is the district with the highest cases of sexual violence against children in Sleman Regency with a percentage of 36%. One of the factors that causes sexual violence against children is children's lack of knowledge regarding sexual education. Health education using video media can increase students' knowledge and attitudes about preventing sexual violence. To determine the influence of the cakrasena animated video on the level of knowledge and attitudes towards preventing sexual violence among Deggung State Elementary School students. This research is a quasi-experiment using a (pretest-posttest) with control group design. This research was conducted in January 2024. The population of this research was all grade 5 students at SD Negeri Deggung and SD Negeri 3 Sleman. The sample consisted of 38 experimental groups and 38 control groups Data analysis in this study used Mann Whitney. There is an influence on the level of knowledge ($p=0.000$) and attitude ($p=0.000$) with the Cakrasena animation video media. The average increase in knowledge and attitudes before and after being given the Cakrasena animation video in the experimental group was 51.38 ($p=0.000$) and 52.70 ($p=0.000$), while the average increase in knowledge and attitudes in the control group was 25.62 ($p=0.000$) and 24.30 ($p=0.000$) with whiteboard video media. The results of the research show that providing Cakrasena animated video media has a higher influence than providing animated videos. There is an Cakrasena Animation Video To Improving The Level Of Knowledge And Attitudes To Prevent Sexual Violence

Keywords: Abuse, Behavior, Health Promotion, Prevention, Sexuality

INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence against children is still a global problem often occurs in various countries in the world that affects children with various age ranges. WHO records the prevalence of sexual violence occurs in the world is 20% in girls and 8% in boys -man. This incident is spread across various countries, with greater prevalence occurs in poor and developing countries. Meanwhile, according to reports UNICEF in 2017 in 28 countries, there were 2.5 million young women reporting Have experienced sexual violence, whether physical or not, before 15 year¹. Data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection explained that the number of children victims of violence in Indonesia according to type. In 2022, the highest number was sexual violence at 45% cases, the second was psychological violence with 19,5% cases and the third physical violence as many as 17,6% cases². According to data from DP3AP2 Kab. Sleman In 2022, there will be as many cases of sexual

violence against children aged 5 - 12 years 15 cases while the highest cases of sexual violence were in Kab. Sleman, namely in District Sleman as many as 5 cases³. Children's lack of knowledge about sex education is wrong one factor in the increase in cases of sexual violence, besides the lack of the child's knowledge also does not yet know how he should behave if confronted by events that lead to violence sexual⁴. Parents should be able to provide sex education but not all parents can give it⁵. There are several media used for the learning process sex education. These media are audio, visual, audio visual media⁶. Animated video media is an interesting and effective media given to children to introduce sexuality education⁷. Children can see and hear using video media animation that can make it easier for them to understand sex education which is interesting and interactive so that children are happy and enthusiastic about it watching, therefore the child will understand sex education take care of his body parts⁸.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The type of research used in the research is experimental quasi (quasi experimental). Penelitian ini menggunakan desain pra-tes pasca-tes dengan kelompok kontrol, yang memungkinkan perbandingan hasil antara peserta yang menerima intervensi dan mereka yang tidak, baik sebelum maupun sesudah perawatan. In this research, it was carried (pretest-posttest) with control group design. A pretest was carried out then followed by treatment (x) on experimental group and control group. After 15 days of administration. The pretest was carried out posttest then the intervention using cakrasena animation video in the experimental group and intervention using whiteboard video was given 2x in 2 week, then the first intervention is carried out on the first day and The second intervention was carried out on the seventh day. The population in this study were fifth grade students at SD Negeri Deggung (experimental group) and fifth grade students of SD Negeri 3 Sleman (group control. The sample size in this study used the lemeshow formula The results obtained were 38 students in each group. Inclusion criteria namely class v students who are willing to be respondents and are in good health physically and spiritually while the exclusion criteria are class v students who do not present during the research. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling. To determine the sample according to the minimum number of samples researchers, researchers use the website wheelofname.com which is already listed all the names of class V students at SD Negeri Deggung and SD Negeri 3 Sleman to randomize and get 38 students each group as experimental and control group respondents. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate analysis. The hypothesis test was carried out by a normality test First, data is said to be normal if the output is tested Data normality obtained a p value of > 0.05. Test the normality of this data using Kolmogorov Smirnov test because the sample in this study numbered >30. Test Normality in this study was found that the data was not distributed normal. To process the data, use non-parametric statistical tests, namely by using the Mann Withney and Wilcoxon test. Cakrasena's animated video research has received intellectual property rights from Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia with the number EC00202458894, 2 Juli 2024 and this study has received an ethical statement from the Yogyakarta Ministry of Health Polytechnic Health Research Ethics Committee the number DP.04.03/e-KEPK.1/948/2023.

RESULTS

1. Respondent characteristics

Table 1 Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

Characteristics	Respondent Group			
	Experiment n=38		Control n=38	
		%		%
Gender				
Male	20	52,6	14	36,8
Female	18	47,4	24	63,2
Resources				
Print media	0	0	0	0
Electronic Media	9	32,1	19	67,9
Internet	17	63	10	37
Teacher	5	50	5	50
Health workers	0	0	0	0
Parent	7	63,6	4	36,4

Based on the table 1, it can be seen that respondents in the experimental group there were more males than women by 52.6% and the control group. There are more women than men at 63.2%. The main source of information that respondents obtain about health in the experimental group most of them obtained information from internet, namely 63% while the control group was partly. The majority obtained information from electronic media at 44.7%.

2. Normality test

The data normality test was carried out before data analysis statistics. The normality test in this study was used to find out what the sample data obtained in the research is normal distribution or not using the test Kolmogorov Smirnov normality with software, namely computers SPSS 16. From the day the normality test showed that the p-value 0.05. So it can be known that the data is not normally distributed, so it is deep. This research data analysis was carried out non-parametrically Mann Whitney and Wilcoxon

3. Description of the Level of Knowledge about Violence Prevention Sexual

Table 2 Distribution of Increased Knowledge of Respondents

	Experimental Group		Control Group	
	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Pre-Test	Post-Test
Min	41	64	47	53
Maks	88	100	88	100
Mean	64,39	82	67,95	77,39
Median	64	82	70	76
Std.	11,185	10,984	12,143	12,725
Deviiasi				
P-value		0,000		0,000
Tests of Normality		0,006		0,000

The table 2 the majority of respondents the experimental group (animated video) experienced an increase in scores knowledge with a mean value before intervention of 64.39 increased became 82 after being given an animated video with a difference of 17.61, while the control group (whiteboard video) experienced increase in knowledge scores to the mean value before intervention 67.95, increased to 77.39 after being given a whiteboard video with a difference of 9.44. It can be concluded that there is an average difference the experimental group was higher than the control group.

Table 3 Distribution of Knowledge Categories

Category	Experimental Group		Control Group	
	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Pre-Test	Post-Test
Good	9	29	13	25
Enough	20	9	18	11
Not enough	9	0	7	2

The table 3 the experimental group experienced category improvement was higher than the control group because the post-test experiment was in the less than 0 category while the control group's post-test was in the less than 2 category.

4. Description of respondents' attitudes regarding preventing sexual violence

Table 4 Distribution of Improvement in Respondents' Attitudes

	Experimental Group		Control Group	
	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Pre-Test	Post-Test
Min	60	76	56	71
Maks	89	100	98	100
Mean	74,97	89,63	78,92	87,00
Median	75	90	80	89
Std.	7,500	7,401	9,445	8,871
Deviasi				
<i>P-value</i>		0,000		0,000
Tests of Normality		0,170		0,011

The table above shows that the majority of group respondents experiment (animated video) experienced an increase in attitude scores with the mean value before intervention was 74.97 which increased to 89.63 after given an animated video with a difference of 14.66, while group control (whiteboard video) experienced an increase in attitude scores with The median value before intervention was 78.92, increasing to 87 after given a whiteboard video with a difference of 8.08. Can It was concluded that the difference between the averages of the experimental group was higher compared to the control group.

Table 5 Distribution of Attitude Categories

Category	Kelompok Experiment		Kelompok Control	
	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Pre-Test	Post-Test
Positive Attitude	22	30	22	27
Negative Attitude	16	8	16	11

The table above shows that there has been an increase in attitudes towards the experimental group was higher than the control group.

5. Analysis to determine the differences in the influence of Animation Video media cakrasena and a whiteboard video about preventing sexual violence children towards the level of knowledge and attitudes of grade 5 students.

Table 6 Differences in the Effects of Experimental and Control

		Experimental Group	Control Group
Knowledge	N	38	38
	Mean rank	51,38	25,62
	P-value		0,000
Attitude	N	38	38
	Mean rank	52,70	24,30
	P-value		0,000

In the table it can be seen that the Mann-Whitney test results have a P-value knowledge is 0.000 and attitude is 0.000. This value shows that the intervention given to the experimental group and In the control group there were differences in the influence of knowledge level and attitudes about preventing child sexual violence

6. Analysis of the relationship between gender and information source with level knowledge

Table 7 Relationship between Type and Source of Information and Level

Variabel		Level Of Knowledge Gap				P-value
		<Median (12)		>Median (12)		
		n	%	N	%	
Gender						
Man		14	41,2	20	58,2	0,626
Woman		15	35,7	27	64,3	
Resources						
Electronic media	No	16	33,3	32	66,7	0,257
	Yes	13	46,4	15	53,6	
Internet	No	20	40,8	29	59,2	0,520
	Yes	9	33,3	18	66,7	
Teacher	No	25	37,9	41	62,1	1
	Yes	4	40	6	60	
Parent	No	26	40	39	60	0,517
	Yes	3	27,3	8	72,7	

Table 7, the median is used because in the normality test, it was found that the data was not normally distributed. Results analysis of the relationship between gender and information sources with level knowledge is not related because the p-value is > 0.05.

7. Analysis of the relationship between gender and information sources with attitudes

Table 8 Relationship between Gender and Source of Information with Attitudes

Variabel	Level of attitude difference				P-value	
	<Median (10)		>Median (10)			
	N	%	n	%		
Gender						
Man	16	47,1	18	52,9	0,645	
Woman	22	52,4	20	47,6		
Resources						
Electronic media	No	22	45,8	26	54,2	0,342
	Yes	16	57,1	12	42,9	
Internet	No	25	51	24	49	0,811
	Yes	13	48,1	14	51,9	
Teacher	No	34	51,5	32	48,5	0,497
	Yes	4	40	6	60	
Parent	No	33	50,8	32	49,2	0,744
	Yes	5	45,5	6	54,5	

Based on the table above, the median is used because in the normality test, it was found that the data was not normally distributed. Based on the table above, the results of the analysis of the relationship between gender and sources of information with attitudes are not related due to values $p\text{-value} > 0.05$.

DISCUSSION

The respondents of this research were 5th grade students at state elementary schools Denggung and SD Negeri 3 Sleman. Number of subjects in the study. This is 38 students for the experimental group and 38 students for control group. Based on the results of the distribution of respondent characteristics, most of the respondents' gender was in the experimental group namely men and in the control group namely women. On the main source of information that respondents obtain about health in the experimental group and the control group mostly obtain information sources from internet media, namely: 46.1%. Ease of obtaining information can help speed up someone to obtain to obtain new knowledge⁹.

Based on the results of bivariate tests carried out with using the Mann Withney test for the influence of animated video media cakrasena and whiteboard videos on students' knowledge and attitudes class 5 produces differences in before and after results with a p value of 0.000 in the experimental group and the control group. So that in these results it can be seen that there is an increase in knowledge and grade 5 students' attitudes about preventing sexual violence after intervention was given to both the experimental and experimental groups control group, and it can be concluded that the group that given the Cakrasena animated video media, it has increased higher knowledge and attitudes.

Then to find out educational or promotional media which health is more influential between the experimental groups and the control group using the Mann Whitney test analysis by using the average difference between group scores experiment with a control group¹⁰. Average increase in knowledge in the experimental group was 17.61 while the average the increase in the control group was 9.44, meaning the average increase in knowledge in the experimental group was higher compared to the control group. Apart from that, an average is also obtained the increase in attitude in the experimental group was 14.66 while the average increase in attitude in the control group was 8.08, which means an increase in the average attitude of the experimental group higher than the control group. Average value of increase in the experimental group was greater than the control group, Thus it can be said that the level of knowledge and 5th grade students' attitudes about preventing child sexual violence given

the Cakrasena animation video media was higher than the students given a whiteboard video. This can be withdrawn. The conclusion is that there is an influence of providing animated video media cakrasena on the level of knowledge and prevention attitudes sexual violence against Deggung State Elementary School students¹¹.

This is in line with previous research with the title Providing Health Education using Animation Video Media Regarding the level of knowledge and attitudes regarding Free Sex, namely there is a significant influence¹². Another supporting study is entitled Effectiveness of Health Promotion with Animated Video Media on Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding the Prevention of Sexual Violence against Children. This study found the effect of providing animated videos on knowledge and attitudes¹³. Other previous research has shown the influence of providing animated videos on meaningful knowledge and attitudes.¹⁴ The next study is a study entitled Increasing Knowledge and Attitudes Towards the Prevention of Child Marriage in High School Students. Based on the results of the study, videos can increase knowledge and attitudes more effectively than pocket books¹⁵.

Factors that influence knowledge include: namely counseling, health education/health promotion, age, sources of information, education, environment and socio-culture. In this study, researchers provided intervention in the form of education health by using video as a medium is a factor that influences knowledge about preventing sexual violence¹⁶. Media is also one factors that shape a person's attitude¹⁷.

Education or health promotion in this research, namely the experimental group was given treatment with an animated video cakrasena given 2x in 15 days¹⁸. The video contains understanding, parts of the body that cannot be touched by other people, people others who may touch the body, recognize the danger signs and methods prevent sexual violence¹⁹. First video intervention given after students have completed the pre-test. Giving The second video intervention was on day 8 of the research with material the same video as the first intervention. Meanwhile on the control group was given a whiteboard video with the title "Come on Prevent Sexual Violence" the video has been standardized by Rifka Annisa Foundation and has been published on YouTube. The advantages of the Cakrasena animation video given to the group. The experiment is that the images presented can move.

Video is one medium for conveying messages one of the advantages is the message it conveys easy to remember because it is packaged attractively and is not limited by distance as well as time²⁰. Video is included in audio-visual media²¹. Media this audio visual is the right tool in improving knowledge because someone receives knowledge through the senses sight and hearing. 87% of human knowledge obtained or transmitted through the sense of sight, whereas 13%-25% through the sense of hearing⁶

CONCLUSION

There is an influence of the Cakrasena animation video on the level of knowledge and attitudes towards preventing sexual violence among Deggung State Elementary School students. The level of knowledge and attitude provided by the Cakrasena animation video is higher than whiteboard videos. This research is expected to Empower Women, Protect Children and District Population Control. Sleman and SD Negeri Deggung can use this research as a reference in addressing problems related to lack of knowledge and attitudes regarding violence prevention sexual, namely by carrying out health promotion using the media videos.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The utilized data to contribute to this investigation are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request. The author is also willing to share the data in journals or make it available in other communities.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

This statement affirms that The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of any affiliated agency of the authors. The data is the result of the author's research and has never been published in another journal.

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