

INFLUENCE OF HEALTH EDUCATION ABOUT SEX AND ITS IMPACT ON KNOWLEDGE OF PRIMARY PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SDN BANGSAL 4, KEDIRI CITY

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Article info	ABSTRACT
<i>Corresponding Author:</i> Sutik grace2008sutik@gmail.com STIKES RS Baptis Kediri	Violence and sexual crimes that occur against children are problems that are still a global challenge and threat, including Indonesia. Because the resulting impact can damage the child's future both from physical, mental, social, psychological aspects, as well as the child's mindset. Sexual violence against children is one of the factors that has a negative influence on children's growth and development. This research studied the influence of education about sex and its impact on knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence in children at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City. The research design used a comparative analytical design with a pre-post-test approach (One Group Pre-Test Post-Test Design), the sample size was 26 respondents were taken using total sampling technique. The independent variable in this research is education about sex and its impacts. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence in children. Data collection using a questionnaire. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon statistical test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. The results of the research showed that the level of knowledge after being given the intervention, the majority of respondents had good knowledge: 21 children (81%), and only a small portion had poor knowledge: 1 child (4%), and there was an influence of education about sex and its impact on primary prevention of sexual violence in children (Wilcoxon p value $0.000 < 0.05$, then H_0 is rejected). It was concluded that providing education about sex and its impact has a great influence on children's knowledge. Thus, it is hoped that through continuous education we can detect and minimize the number of incidents of sexual violence. Keywords: <i>Primary Prevention, Sexual Violence, Health Education, School Age</i>
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INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a problem that is still a global challenge, one of which is for Indonesia. Sexual abuse and crimes against children are a threat to every nation, because they can damage both the physical, mental, social and psychological aspects, as well as the child's mindset. (Nadya Charisa S, 2021). Sexual violence that occurs against children refers to activities and involving children in sexual activities, while children do not fully know and understand or are unable to give consent. Sexual activity between children and adults or other children aims to obtain satisfaction for the perpetrator. These activities include prostitution or pornography, forced viewing of sexual activity, exposing genitals for the purpose of satisfying the perpetrator and sexual stimulation, touching and coercion against children who are victims

of violence (IDAI, 2014).

Apart from that, children and teenagers are vulnerable to misinformation about sexuality. Safita (2013) said that information about sexuality should be obtained by children directly from their parents, however due to lack of knowledge or understanding of parents and lack of interaction and communication between parents and children are the main factors that education about sexuality has not been delivered early within the family. Each age group requires a different approach in introducing reproductive health and the scope of sexuality, especially to children. Children's understanding of sexuality and reproductive health must be the priority scale for information provided before children interact with the social environment on a broader basis. Information regarding sexual health provided to children aims to ensure that children do not have wrong understanding and fall into acts of violence. Violence against children is one of the factors that negatively influences children's growth and development (Fisnawati et al., n.d.)

Children are a nation's asset who are the next generation, who have ideals and hopes to build a better nation (Solehati et al., 2022a). Children, especially those in early childhood, should receive adequate protection from physical, mental, social and spiritual aspects. This aims to ensure that children get the opportunity to grow and develop optimally (Solehati et al., 2022b).

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines in the journal Rimawati (2019) that child sexual violence or abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual activities that are not fully understood, there is no explanation to them, which violates societal norms and rules. Child sexual abuse is an activity between a child and an adult or another child that aims to satisfy another person's needs. Violence or sexual abuse of children is one of the many reproductive health problems that Indonesia is facing. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) released in the same journal that at the beginning of 2018, there were 117 cases of sexual violence against children, while throughout 2017 there were 393 cases. And currently sexual violence against children continues to increase. According to data from the Ministry of Women's Protection and Child Protection (KPPA), in 2019 there were at least 1,500 reports of cases of violence and sexual abuse of Indonesian children (Azzahra, 2020). The impacts that can occur from sexual violence include physical, psychological damage and death (Lestari and Herlina, 2020).

Every year in cases of sexual violence the victims are not only adults but also children and even toddlers who are the targets of perpetrators of sexual violence. Based on information from KPAI, the last three years can be said to have been very worrying years for Indonesian children. KPAI or the Indonesian Child Protection Commission found hundreds of cases of sexual violence against children which were allegedly carried out by people closest to the child such as the victim's parents or step and biological father, closest family and friends of the victim, who were thought to be able to protect the child, but instead they were the ones who committed acts of sexual violence. towards children. Jasra Putra as KPAI Commissioner revealed that there is data showing a significant increase in numbers from year to year. Data from KPAI in 2021 contained 859 cases of victims of child sexual violence and 345 victims of pornography and cybercrime. In 2022 there will be 2133 cases and the highest cases are cases of children who are victims of sexual violence crimes, namely 834 cases, in 2023 there will be 262 cases for children (KPAI, 2023). In 2008, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) stated that the prevalence of violence against children was 3.02%. This means that among 100 children there are 3 children who experience violence, and sexual violence is the most common type of

violence (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014). The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA) implements Minimum Service Standards (SPM) regarding procedures. recording and reporting data on violence against women and children.

The perpetrators of sexual harassment are very diverse, ranging from relatives, teachers and peers. The number of incidents of sexual abuse among children has increased in the last three years, with 3,500-3,600 Indonesian children experiencing sexual abuse. Violence against children is an act, an attempt to commit a sexual act, a comment or suggestion for sexual behavior that is unintentional or deliberate, an act of violation of having to commit sexual relations by forcing someone (Suwarni et al., 2022a)). Sex education for early childhood is the most important part and aim of providing education to children, so that they can understand, avoid and fight back if there is something suspicious and children can open to their parents about suspicious incidents early on. The approach method for preventing sexual violence is by instilling education in children from an early age, such as gender education, introducing children to the risks of sexual violence, teaching children how to avoid sexual violence, teaching children's boundaries for private body parts through Education.

Educational steps through sex education programs should be introduced to children from an early age. Therefore, parents are required to have sensitivity, skills and understanding to be able to provide information in certain portions, which does not make children confused and curious because parents are the party most responsible for children in educational matters, including sex education (Suwarni et al., 2022b). Providing sex education to young children should be differentiated from that to teenagers, because young children are less able to comprehend or understand the material given concretely. Rusmini in (Listiyana, 2010) said that sex education for children must be given by parents themselves from an early age. The right time is to start when the child is at the golden age and continue when the child enters the play group (aged 3-4 years). Usually, the material given to early childhood is about external body organs.

Understanding sex in early childhood is very important. Research conducted by Wu & Lee (2020), in Taiwan shows that the risk of children experiencing bad sexual experiences or sexual abuse at an early age will affect the child's growth and development until adulthood, where girls have been found to be less assertive and have slightly lower self-esteem. lower than boys. In addition, girls and boys will experience symptoms of depression, social anxiety and social loneliness gradually increasing from 9 to 18 years. So, instilling sex education from an early age is very important to prevent the risk of children experiencing bad sexual experiences or sexual violence. (Hapsari & Hafidah, 2021)

Based on the description above, researchers are interested in taking the title "The influence of education about sex and its impact on knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence in children at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City". Researchers chose the title because they wanted to know, understand, analyze and provide knowledge to readers regarding the influence of education about sex and its impact on knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence in children at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City.

METHOD

Based on the objectives of this research, the design used was pre-experimental using the one group pre-test post-test design method. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon statistical test, which is a research technique to determine the differences between 2 paired data, namely analyzing the influence of education about sex and its impact on knowledge of primary

prevention of sexual violence in children before (pretest) and after (posttest) the intervention. In implementing the Wilcoxon test, it is used to analyze 2 paired data. This means that research subjects were measured before and after being given the intervention using a questionnaire instrument. The sampling technique uses nonprobability sampling with total sampling. The total sample was 28 respondents who met the sample criteria, namely school age children. This research was conducted at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City. Researchers chose the title because they wanted to know, understand, analyze and provide knowledge to readers regarding the influence of education about sex and its impact on knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence in children at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City. This research variable: education about sex and its impacts is the independent variable and knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence in children is the dependent variable.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age and Gender

Characteristics	n	%
Age		
11 years old	24	92,0
12 years old	2	8,0
Gender		
Female	14	54,0
Male	12	46,0

Source: Primary data, 2024

Table 1 showed the characteristics of research respondents based on the child's age and gender. In the age and gender categories of respondents, the respective results showed that most respondents were 11 years old, namely 24 respondents (92%) and for the gender of respondents, half of all respondents were female, namely 14 respondents (54%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution The level of knowledge of children before given education about sex and its impact at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City

Characteristics	n	%
Good Knowledge	2	8
Sufficient Knowledge	9	35
Poor Knowledge	15	57

Source: Primary data, 2024

Table 2 showed the results based on the frequency distribution of respondents, the results obtained from respondents at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City, were that half of the respondents had a poor level of knowledge, 15 respondents (57%), and a small portion of respondents had a good level of knowledge, 2 respondents (8%), before given education about sex and its impacts.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution The level of knowledge of children after being given education about sex and its impact at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City

Characteristics	n	%
Good Knowledge	21	81
Sufficient Knowledge	4	15
Poor Knowledge	1	4

Source: Primary data, 2024

Table 3 Showed the results based on the frequency distribution of respondents, the results obtained from respondents at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City, were that most respondents had a good level of knowledge, 21 respondents (81%), and a small portion of respondents had a poor level of knowledge, namely 1 respondent (4%), after being given education about sex and its impacts.

Table 4 Analysis results of the Wilcoxon statistical test

Ranks Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
PostTest - PreTest Negative Ranks	0 ^a	.00	.00
Positive Ranks	24 ^b	12.50	300.00
Ties	2 ^c		
Total	26		

a. Post-Test < Pre-Test

b. Post-Test > Pre-Test

c. Post-Test = Pre-Test

Test Statistics^a

	Post Test - Pre Test
Z	-4.463 ^b
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

b. Based on negative ranks.

Source: Primary data, 2024

Tabel 4 showed the results of the analysis using the Wilcoxon Test showed that the p-value was less than α (0.05), because the p-value was <0.05 . This shows that p value = 0.00, the result is that $p = 0.000$, based on this result, $\alpha < 0.05$ which means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted so it can be concluded that there is an influence of education about sex and its impact on knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence in children in SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City.

Discussion

Influence of health education about sex and its impact on knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence among school children

Based on the results of research using the Wilcoxon statistical test, it was found that $p = 0.000$, based on these results, $\alpha < 0.05$, which means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted so it can be concluded that there is an influence of education about sex and its impact on knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence in children at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City. Health education is a planned effort to spread influence on other people's health, whether individuals, groups, or communities, so that target behavior can be by what is expected by the provider of health education and promotion. This definition also contains points including input (educators and health education targets), process (plans and strategies), and output (performing as expected). The anticipated result of health education or promotion is improved behavior so that health is maintained by the targets of health education (Notoatmojo, 2012). Health education is a planned effort to create opportunities for individuals and groups to increase awareness, literacy and improve life skills and knowledge for the benefit of their health (Nursalam, 2015).

Based on the research results, it was found that there was an influence on Health Education regarding sex and its impact on knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence in children at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City. Health education is one step to increase knowledge directly to respondents so that respondents can directly see, hear and pay attention to any information they receive. Information obtained directly by seeing, hearing and paying attention is more easily captured by the senses and can more easily be attracted to become a pleasant stimulus. A pleasant stimulus will be easier for the brain to accept and digest as good information. Good and useful information will ultimately be easily stored in short-term memory and if repeated it will be passed on to long-term memory. Researchers assume that education delivered directly will be easier for respondents to understand, especially if given a demonstration, it will be easier for respondents to remember. Therefore, knowledge increases after being given education compared to respondents reading alone. The presence of a child in a family does not always receive adequate protection, especially from parents. Some less fortunate children receive harsh treatment, neglect and even torture by their own parents. This condition causes a child's primary needs to not be met. Furthermore, if viewed from the perspective of social emotional development, how a family treats a child will determine whether the child will be successful in interacting with his environment in the future. This is related to a secure or insecure attitude, especially when children are in a new environment without parental support (Puspitasari & Wati, 2018). Children who get enough love from their parents tend to be braver when entering a new environment than children who don't get the same love. (Connolly, 2017).

Violence against children makes children helpless so that it has a negative impact on their psychological development. Several forms of violence are usually carried out on children, such as physical violence and psychological violence. Physical violence in this case is any form of physical contact carried out to injure or harm another person. Meanwhile, emotional violence occurs when parents ignore their children when they ask for attention (Putri & Santoso, 2012). Psychological violence can take the form of ridicule, degradation, destruction of property, excessive criticism, inappropriate demands, termination of communication and labeling or humiliation (Nindya & Margaretha, 2012). Thus, it can be said that violence against children is treatment of children that can hurt the child physically or

emotionally, causing them to be mentally disturbed or unstable. Perpetrators of violence can come from people who are supposed to be protectors of the child, for example parents, close relatives, neighbors and teachers. Several reasons why parents commit violence against children include a history of parental violence as a child, emotional immaturity, low self-confidence, lack of social support, having many children and ignorance about parenting (Widiastuti & Sekartini, 2005). In fact, parents are the figures most responsible for seeking welfare, protection, increasing survival and optimizing children's growth and development (Muarifah et al., 2020).

Understanding sex in early childhood is very important. Research conducted by Wu & Lee (2020), in Taiwan shows that the risk of children experiencing bad sexual experiences or sexual abuse at an early age will affect the child's growth and development until adulthood, where girls have been found to be less assertive and have slightly lower self-esteem. lower than boys. In addition, girls and boys will experience symptoms of depression, social anxiety and social loneliness gradually increasing from 9 to 18 years. So, instilling sex education from an early age is very important to prevent the risk of children experiencing bad sexual experiences or sexual violence. Hi.Yusuf (2020) explains that sex education is an effort to provide understanding to children according to their age regarding the function of the genital organs and regarding guidance on maintaining and maintaining their genital organs. Sex education is also related to efforts to teach, raise awareness and provide information about sexual problems. The information provided includes knowledge about the function of the reproductive organs by instilling morals, ethics, commitment and religion so that "abuse" of the reproductive organs does not occur. It is very important to provide sex education from an early age. Knowledge about sex in children can prevent sexual deviations in children (Ratnasari & Alias, 2016). Chomaria (2012) states that good sex education can help children prepare themselves to become independent adults. So, parents and teachers have an important role in preventing bad experiences or sexual violence against children by providing sex education from an early age. Solehuddin (Susanto, 2017) stated that the preschool education program is an effort to facilitate children's development which is comprehensive and comprehensive and provides a very fundamental influence on optimizing aspects of children's development. However, the results of research conducted by Justicia (2017) which is supported by research data from Rahmawati (2012) show that there are still 16 children out of 20 respondents in Aceh who do not have any knowledge of sex. So, the percentage of lack of understanding of sex in early childhood is quite high. (Yuniyanti et al., 2020). Sexual education for children needs to be appropriate. Information regarding early sex education for children can be provided by parents and educational institutions (schools). Parents have a big role in this

There are quite a lot of cases of sexual abuse against children currently experienced by children in Indonesia. There is very little sexual violence. In 2013, there were 925. (Maryuni & Anggraeni, 2017).

Sex education for children focuses more on efforts to provide correct knowledge as an effort to teach, raise awareness and reflect on sexual topics so that they can adapt and be aware of sexual problems and deviations that they may face in the future of their lives (Tabrīzī, 2003). Sex education for children from early age is expected to be able to provide basic knowledge in accordance with religious norms to children so that children do not receive wrong information about sex education and provide a stronghold for self-defense to children, so that children do not become victims of pedophiles (perpetrators of child abuse)

and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people (Fitriani et al., n.d.).

Teaching sex education to children is currently needed to restore the function of education. The rise in cases of sexual violence that occur in Indonesia has made many elements of society aware that they are moving to restore the function of education. Sexual education is a teaching and learning process that focuses on curriculum-based teaching and learning about cognitive, emotional, physical and social aspects of sexuality. The aim of sexual education is to equip and make children aware of the importance of maintaining their health, welfare and dignity by instilling ways of self-protection in developing good social and sexual relationships (UNESCO, 2018) (Gerda et al., 2022)

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, analysis of the results and discussion regarding "The influence of education about sex and its impact on knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence in children at SDN Bangsal 4, Kediri City, it can be concluded as follows: that after being given education, the majority of respondents experienced an increase and there was an influence of education towards knowledge of primary prevention of sexual violence against children. Thus, it is hoped that through continuous education, it is hoped that we can detect and minimize the number of incidents of sexual violence. In addition, the teaching of sex education to children, both through formal and informal education, will also continue to be improved, by collaborating with parents, teachers and the wider community.

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