



The Effect of Animated Video in Stimulating Sexual Understanding of 5-6 Years Old Children in Gowa Regency

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine how the use of animated videos in stimulating the sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years in kindergarten in Gowa Regency. This study used purposive sampling method with a sample of 60 children. 30 children from Nurul Fadhilah Kindergarten as the experimental group and 30 children from Pertiwi Tamarunang Kindergarten as the control group. The data analysis method in this research is prerequisite test and independent sample t-test. From the results of the t-test based on the assumption of equal variance, there is a difference in the level of sexual understanding of 5 to 6 year olds in the experimental group that is treated and the control group and not treated. The research hypothesis states that there is an effect of animated videos in stimulating the sexual understanding of children aged 6 to 6 years in kindergarten in Gowa Regency which can be proven from the results of the independent sample t-test. If there is a difference in the average sexual understanding of children in Nurul Fadhilah Kindergarten and Pertiwi Tamarunang Kindergarten, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

Keywords: animated video, sex understanding, sex education, early childhood

Introduction

According to Palupi (2017), children are the future assets of the nation, parents must always educate, nurture, protect, and provide various preparations for their future. Protecting children from sexual violence is one of the steps we can take. Providing sexual education to children from an early age is highly recommended. Of course, this education must be appropriate and adapted to the age of the child. According to Ismiulya et al., (2022) sex education is an important thing that needs to be considered and needs

to be taught to children. Then Huang et al., (2020) argue that sex education can be given as one of the main things for children in protecting themselves from sexual deviations and acts of violence. This can occur in children's environments such as family, school, and society.

Children should receive sex education in stages, taking into account their level of understanding and age. To ensure age appropriateness, sex education can be introduced from 1-5 years of age. Thus,

providing sex education is an important aspect of a child's education.

Gerda et al., (2022) explain that the main purpose of sex education is to develop responsible individuals who can adapt in society, the environment and are responsible for themselves and others. Chomari (2014) Early sexual education can reduce the incidence of sexual violence in children. One way to introduce sexual education is to familiarize children with their body parts. In early childhood, sexual education mainly focuses on gender identification and introducing basic body anatomy.

Solehati et al. (2022) said that the level of violence each year, especially sexual violence, continues to increase in Indonesia. Children, including those who are still young, are among the victims. According to SIMFONI PPA (2022), 2,080 children were victims of sexual violence. The graph illustrates that there were 389 victims of sexual violence in children aged 0-5 years and 1,076 victims in children aged 6-12 years. The highest number of victims of sexual violence (1,769) in 2022 were children aged 13-17 years.

The results of research conducted previously by Hidayah & Faeqah (Chitsamatanga & Rembe, 2020) According to the study, almost all school-age children who were sampled did not understand that they were victims of sexual violence. Findings from the study revealed that the majority of children did not realize that non-parental touching of body parts such as the genitals, buttocks, or chest area should not go unpunished, but they should cry out and seek help from a trusted adult or parent. This research shows that Children can be victims of sexual violence and exploitation, making them easy targets for perpetrators.

The results of Joni & Surjaningrum's (2020) research explained that sex education can increase understanding of sexual crimes among teachers and parents. According to this study, there was a significant difference in understanding of sexual crimes among parents and teachers before and after sex education treatment.

Dengan media video animasi, pe Sex education can be introduced to children aged 5-6 years (Palupi, 2017). According to Laipy Rahmayanti (2016) Animated videos are classified as audio-visual media because they combine animated images with audio that often includes animated characters. In animated video media about teaching sex to children aims to educate children. In addition, this media provides advice to teachers and students about the type of sex education material that is appropriate for the age of the child. The media in this case presents in-depth information on topics such as teaching children about the anatomy of their genitals and how to teach children about sex education, which can potentially jeopardize children from learning if the forbidden parts are violated or ignored by others.

Problem

The low understanding of children related to parts of the body that can be touched and should not be touched, as well as an understanding of the child's private area that not everyone can touch or see. The solution that can be done from the problems obtained is to conduct sex education education using animated video media to recognize parts of the body and their functions, to know the child's private area, and animated videos to understand how to protect themselves from sexual harassment. So it is hoped that this animated video can increase children's sexual understanding so that they can protect themselves from interference or threats of sexual violence committed by strangers or unknown people.

Method

In this study, research will be carried out between existing variables to test assumptions. This attention is carried out through quantitative procedures that are utilized to observe the effect of animated video media in stimulating the sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years in kindergarten in Gowa district. The type of research that will be used in quasi-experimental research whose design does

not choose experimental and control groups randomly. The population in this study was taken from the total number of children aged 5 to 6 years in kindergarten in Gowa district with a total of 84 children while the selected sample taken through purposive sampling technique amounted to 60 consisting of 30 children at Nurul Fadilah Kindergarten as the experimental group and 30 children at Pertiwi Taruna Kindergarten as the control group. The data collection techniques in this study include testing, observation, and archiving. Then the research data collection procedure is planning, giving pretest, treatment, giving post-test and analyzing the results.

Results and Discussion

Experimental Class Post-test Results

In using animated video media, researchers provide treatment to all research objects. After the researchers processed the data collected regarding the results of the post-test of the level of sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years, the lowest score was 16 and the highest was 24. From this data, the average value was 21.03 and 2.17 and the standard deviation. The distribution of post-test results on the level of sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Sexual Comprehension Level of Experimental Group at Nurul Fadilah Kindergarten

No	Value	Category	Frequency	%
1	6 – 10	BB	0	0
2	11 – 15	MB	0	0
3	16 – 20	BSh	14	47%
4	21 - 24	BSB	16	53%
Total			30	100%

Based on the frequency distribution table of sexual understanding post-test scores above, the knowledge obtained is that out of 30 children in the experimental group there are no or 0% of children who are categorized as not yet developing and starting to develop. Furthermore, in the category of developing as expected there are 14 or 47% of children and there are 16 or

53% of children who are categorized as developing very well.

Control Class Post-test Results

After the researchers gave treatment to the control group, then the researchers gave post-tests to all research subjects. The data collected regarding the results of the post-test of the level of sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years obtained the smallest score of 14 and the highest score of 24. And the data obtained from the average value of 17.93 and standard deviation 2.94. The distribution of post-test results on the level of sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years can be seen in the following table:

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Sexual Comprehension Level of Control Class at Pertiwi Tamarunang Kindergarten

No	Value	Category	frequency	%
1	6 – 10	BB	0	0
2	11 – 15	MB	8	27%
3	16 – 20	BSh	16	53%
4	21 - 24	BSB	6	20%
Total			30	100%

Based on the frequency distribution table of sexual understanding post-test scores above, the knowledge obtained is that out of 30 control group children there are no or 0% of children who are categorized as undeveloped. Furthermore, in the category of starting to develop there are 8 or 27%. Then in the category of developing as expected there are 16 or 53% and 6 or 20% of children who are categorized as very well developed.

Hypothesis Test Results

Independent Sample T-test

Tabel 4. 7 Hasil Uji Independent Sample T-test Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper
Nil	Equal	2.454	.123	4.649	58	.000	3.100	.667	1.765	4.435
	variances assumed									
ai	Equal			4.649	53.447	.000	3.100	.667	1.763	4.437
	variances not assumed									

Based on the output above, the value of Equal Variances Assumed Sig. (2-tailed) of "0.000" which is less than the alpha value of '0.05', meaning that the independent sample t-test is accepted, namely there is a rational increase in the level of sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years at Nurul Fadhilah Kindergarten and Pertiwi Tamarunang Kindergarten. From the results of the independent sample t-test analysis, the existence of a research hypothesis can be proven, namely if there is a difference in the mean sexual understanding of children aged 5 to 6 years in the experimental and control classes, then H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted, namely there is an effect of animated video media on the level of sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years in Gowa Regency Kindergarten.

Discussion

Children's sexual understanding ability is defined as the child's ability to understand how to protect the child's body from sexual violence (Helmi, 2020). In addition, according to Indriati, an effective way to protect children's bodies from sexual violence is to teach them to cross their hands on their private body parts such as the mouth to protect from forced oral sex, chest to protect from sexual touch, genitals to protect from sexual coercion (Savitry, et al., 2017).

The application of animated video media was carried out for 3 meetings. In the first meeting, children were shown a video animation of recognizing body parts and their functions. In the second meeting, children were shown a video animation of recognizing which parts of the body can be touched and should not be touched. In the third meeting, children were shown a video animation to understand how to protect themselves from sexual violence.

Before being treated with animated video media, the level of sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years fell into the category of Not Developing and

Starting to Develop, with an average score of 10.57 in the experimental group and 10.67 in the control class. From the results of the mean score of the pre-test of the experimental and control classes, it can be seen that before being treated with animated video media, the level of sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years in Gowa Regency Kindergarten is in the category of Starting to Develop (MB). Then the treatment in the experimental group, the sexual understanding of children in the experimental group entered into the Very Good Developing (BSB) category with an average score of 21.03, while in the control group that was not treated with animated video media the level of sexual understanding of children only entered the Developing As Expected (BSB) category with an average score of 17.93.

From the results of research before treatment and after treatment of animated video media, it can be seen that the level of sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years in Gowa Regency Kindergarten after being treated with animated video media has increased by 10.5%. Based on the research results obtained, animated video media has an effect on the sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years. Animated video media makes children more excited and enthusiastic in learning, making children actively participate in the learning process, this is evident when children do activities to watch animated video shows together, it seems that children are very excited and active to do these activities. In addition to making children active in learning, animated video media can also stimulate children's sexual understanding because animated video media is the most interesting media and awakens learning motivation. As stated by Aminah (2019), animated video media is media that can attract children's attention so that it arouses children's learning motivation.

Based on the independent sample t-test, the Equal Variances Assumed Sig. (2-tailed) value of "0.000" is less than the alpha value of '0.05', meaning that there is a mean difference in the sexual understanding of 5-

6 year old children in the experimental and control classes. From the results of the independent sample t-test analysis, the interpretation of the decision taken is H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

The average score of the experimental group after being treated with animated video media was 21.03 while the control group that was not treated with animated video media but with picture card media was 17.93 so that it can be seen that the average score of the experimental group is higher than the control group so that it can be concluded that there is an effect of animated video media in stimulating the sexual understanding of children aged 5 to 6 years in kindergarten in Gowa Regency.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis of research data before being treated with animated video media, children's sexual understanding is still classified as small (low), while after being treated with animated video media, children's sexual understanding has increased which is classified as large (high). Through the T-independent test, the significance value of equal variances assumed (2-tailed) "0.000" is less than the alpa value of '0.05', this value proves the difference in the average sexual understanding of children 5-6 years. From the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that animated video media has an effect on the sexual understanding of children aged 5-6 years in kindergarten in Gowa Regency.

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Author Profil

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