

The Effect of Providing Education on Gender Knowledge through Videos on Teenagers in the Prevention of Sexual Violence

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of providing knowledge about gender education through video to adolescents in the prevention of sexual violence. This research is a type of quantitative research using a quasi-experimental design with one group pretest and posttest design. This study uses a questionnaire instrument and a form of a test to measure basic abilities and achievements. Data collection techniques in this study are questionnaires and literature studies that produce primary data and secondary data. The data analysis technique in this study consisted of validity test, reliability test, univariate analysis, and bivariate analysis. The results of this study indicate that there is a significant difference between adolescents' knowledge about preventing sexual violence before being given education about gender through video media and after being given education about gender through video media with a value of 7.62 at pretest with a standard deviation of 4.62 and increasing to 14.06 with a standard deviation of 1.74 after the intervention of knowledge education about gender.

Keywords: *Influence, Education, Gender Knowledge, Video, Youth.*

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A. INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 2017 the definition of youth is the population in the age range of 10-19 years. Meanwhile, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 25 of 2014, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-18 years. Meanwhile, according to the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), the age range for adolescents is 10-24 years old and unmarried. The difference in these definitions shows that there is no universal agreement regarding the boundaries of the adolescent age group, so that adolescence is associated with a period of transition from childhood to adulthood.

Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development both physically, psychologically and intellectually. The typical nature of adolescents is to have a great curiosity, like adventure and challenges and tend to dare to take risks for their actions without being preceded by careful consideration (Oktaviana et al., 2018). If the decisions made in dealing with conflict are not right, they will fall into risky behavior and may have to bear the consequences of various physical and psychosocial health problems (Citrawati et al., 2019). The nature and risky behavior of these adolescents

requires the availability of adolescent care health services that can meet the health needs of adolescents and in Indonesia, many adolescents still need to receive education and information about gender so that it can be expected to increase knowledge to help prevent sexual violence (Kapti et al., 2013).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) contained in point 5 state that achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls is the prevention of sexual violence. It is hoped that it will eliminate all forms of sexual violence in public and private spaces, including other forms of exploitation so that gender inequality becomes a factor in sexual violence. The power gap in gender equality contributes to violence against women where men are superior to women (Hinchy, 2019; Northey et al., 2020).

The issue of women and children is very important to be included in the development of indicators for the implementation of the SDGs program. Violence against women in various forms is also a major part of the indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which all countries have agreed to address. In Indonesia, handling violence is one of the three main priorities for the development of women's empowerment in the Three Ends Program, namely ending violence against women and children (Novia, 2018; Hall et al., 2019). This indicator will later be submitted to the government, this sustainable development program will not reach the target in 2030 if it does not focus on women's issues. Until now, he added, many women's problems have not been resolved, such as violence against women, gender equality and maternal mortality. Cases of violence against women every year are even increasing (Darmoyo et al., 2019; Ruberg & Ruelos, 2020).

All forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls must be eliminated, through the involvement of men and boys. Systematic gender mainstreaming or gender mainstreaming from a gender perspective in the implementation of the SDGs agenda is very important. It should be understood that Goal 5 is a slice of other goals. The principle of implementation of each goal adopts gender equality. For example, in Goal 4, if there is no gender equality in education, there will be no human welfare. In Goal 3, everyone has the right to health services. If there is no gender mainstreaming, especially women getting adequate reproductive health services, it will affect the quality of the nation in the future.

Violence against women in Indonesia was quoted from KOMNAS Perempuan (Women's National Commission) in 2019, there were 431,471 cases of violence against women. Based on this data, there was an increase of 6 percent from the previous data in 2018 namely 406178.6 KOMNAS Perempuan in 2019 made a categorization of violence based on personal, community and state domains to describe how violence against women. Sexual violence in 2018 in the realm of domestic violence/personal relations was the highest in 1,071 cases of incest followed by 818 cases of rape and 321 cases of sexual abuse. Sexual violence that occurs in personal relationships is mostly

done by girlfriends in 1,670 cases. Forms of violence against women in the public or community domains occupy the first position, namely sexual harassment in 1,136 cases, rape in 762 cases, sexual harassment in 394 cases, perpetrators of sexual violence in the community or in the public sphere as neighbors as many as 878 people. Victims of violence in the community are highest at the age of 13-18 years.

Based on reports from 27 Cities in West Java through the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children of the PPA Symphony, in 2021 there were 1,434 cases (56.2 percent of child victims). This number increased compared to 2020, which was 1,417 cases (63.2 percent of child victims). Meanwhile, complaints received directly by West Java Province in 2021 were 498 cases (45.6 percent of child victims). Or an increase from 2020 as many as 389 cases (38.3 percent of child victims). In Bekasi City as of 2020, 28 cases of physical violence occurred, 20 cases of psychological violence, 59 cases of sexual violence, 13 cases of neglect and 36 other cases, so it can be seen that the most cases are sexual violence.

The word gender can be interpreted as the roles formed by the community and the behavior that is embedded through the socialization process related to the gender of women and men. There are biological differences between women and men but culture interprets these biological differences into a set of social demands about appropriateness of behavior, and in turn rights, resources and power. Although these demands vary by society, there are some striking similarities (Parmawati et al., 2020).

Gender equality refers to an equal condition between men and women in the fulfillment of rights and obligations. Discrimination based on gender still occurs in all aspects of life, all over the world. This is a fact despite considerable progress in gender equality. The nature and extent of discrimination vary widely across countries or regions. There is not a single region in a third world country where women have enjoyed equality in legal, social and economic rights (Isni et al., 2021). Gender disparities in opportunity and control over resources, the economy, power, and political participation are ubiquitous. Women and girls bear the brunt of the inequalities that occur, but basically inequality is detrimental to everyone.

Therefore, gender equality is the main issue of a development goal that has its own value. Gender equality will strengthen the country's ability to develop, reduce poverty, and govern effectively (Sulastri et al., 2022). Thus promoting gender equality is a major part of a development strategy in order to empower women and men to lift themselves out of poverty and improve their standard of living.

Impacts for victims of violence against women include anxiety and depression, physical stress, attempted suicide, decreased ability to cope and solve problems, and loss of self-esteem and self-confidence. Regardless of their position, income and education, women are vulnerable individuals. Children who witness violence experience emotional and behavioral problems, including poor school performance,

stress, reduced social competence, bullying, excessive cruelty to animals, and having problems relating to people (Amiruddin et al., 2020).

Health promotion must be carried out in various efforts and for the success of health education for adolescents depends on the learning component¹⁰. Health education media is a tool used by educators in delivering educational or teaching materials. According to research by experts, the five senses that transmit knowledge the most to the brain are the eyes (approximately 75% to 87%), while 13-25% of human knowledge is obtained or transmitted through other senses so that the more five senses are used, the clearer the knowledge. which is obtained. Audio visual is one of the media that presents information or messages through hearing and seeing.

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers at Strada Budi Luhur Middle School Bekasi City, they have never received information about gender as knowledge for preventing sexual violence. Students do not understand about gender, students still think gender and gender are the same thing. Researchers also conducted interviews with teachers about the understanding of gender related to adolescent knowledge for the prevention of sexual violence which still sounds foreign.

Midwives as one of the professions that also have a role as health promotion are responsible for assisting women during the reproductive cycle, so that the process can run well without injuring their rights as a woman. So the researcher wants to conduct a study on the effect of providing education about gender knowledge through video media on adolescents in preventing sexual violence.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Sexual Violence

Forms of sexual violence against children occur with touch and without touch. Behavior that uses touch includes touching the victim's private areas such as the vagina, penis, breasts, buttocks, mouth contact with the genitals, or sexual intercourse. Meanwhile, behaviors that do not use touch such as telling children to be naked so that the perpetrator gets satisfaction or showing something pornographic to children (Stefanica & Devotasari, 2022).

Sexual violence against children includes sexual intercourse, incest, rape, sodomy, prostitution, pornography, sexual stimulation, touch, exposing children's genitals for sexual satisfaction, forcing children to hold other people's genitals, and forcing children to see sexual activities. The National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN) explains that child sexual abuse is an interaction that occurs between children and adults where children are used as sexual stimulants or as sex observers (Solahati et al., 2022).

Based on Kaufman's theory, there are seven roots of violence that is often perpetrated by men:

a. Patriarchy

Initially, the type of family ruled by men (patriarchs) in its history was a large household consisting of women, young men, children, slaves, and household servants who were all under the authority of the ruling man. Over time, the male power system dominates various lines of life and is ingrained and closely related to the culture of people around the world, including the male power relationship which considers that controlling women is the duty and right of a man. In the end, the patriarchal system keeps women under control in various ways, including through local wisdom.

b. Privilege

The experience of men who commit violence does not have to revolve around their desire to maintain their power, often violence as a logical result of a man's feeling or understanding that he has certain privileges in his life such as assuming that women are individuals he must educate and if the woman made a mistake, it is the right of a man as a leader over women to teach a lesson in the form of violence against women. Therefore, it is not always inequalities of power that cause violence, but awareness, or often the unconscious, understanding that one has certain privileges is the cause.

c. Permission

Violence perpetrated by men against women, whatever the cause, can actually not continue or stop if there are no permissive conditions or justifications given by the community, whether open or covert, from customs, law enforcement, regulations, or religious teachings. The view of the world as something fair or the just-world hypothesis contained in various proverbs, such as "we reap what we sow", can be one of the causes of victim-blaming. The just-world hypothesis is often misused by individuals to explain why someone is in a disaster. People tend to misuse the just-world hypothesis which leads to the thought that the person is being judged for the bad things he has done. In the end, the person who was blamed for the disaster that happened to him, even though he was just a victim.

d. The Paradox of Men's Power

According to Kaufman, violence by men is actually a form of fear, isolation, insecurity, and pain for the men themselves. This is rooted in society's expectation that men should not be weak. Often men try to show their power, including violence for fear of being judged weak by the standards created in society.

e. The Psychic Armor of Manhood

The result of character building since childhood that does not get boys used to expressing their emotions. Especially emotions that make them seem weak like crying. Male violence is also the result of a character structure that is usually based on emotional distance from other people. The result of a complex process of psychological development is a reduced ability to empathize (to experience what

others feel) and an inability to experience the needs and feelings of others as they relate to one's own needs.

f. Past Experience

Past experiences are the sixth root why men commit violence. Based on various studies, male perpetrators of violence mostly come from families where violent practices occur in their lives. In the end, they grow up witnessing or experiencing violent behavior as a daily norm and normal. The culture of violence that grew in their lives in the past in turn carried over to them today.

g. Masculinity as a Psychic Pressure Cooker

The social definition given by society to men which directs them to behave, dress and look and behave and have certain qualities. This then leads to stereotypes or labeling of men with certain characteristics such as men having to be strong, indifferent, rude, not preening, not crying/weak and so on. Actually, this heavy labeling makes men burdened in their lives and Often the victims of men's outbursts of anger because they cannot fulfill certain characteristics are women who he considers weaker than himself, including by committing sexual violence against women.

2. Adolescent Development and Reproductive Health

In the process of adjustment to adulthood, there are 3 stages of adolescent development based on the results of research conducted by Nito et al. (2021), namely:

a. Early Adolescent

A teenager at this stage is still amazed at the changes that occur in his own body and the impulses that accompany those changes. They develop new thoughts, are quickly attracted to the opposite sex, and are easily aroused erotically. Just by being held on the shoulder by the opposite sex, he is already fantasizing about erotica. This oversensitivity coupled with reduced control over the ego makes these early teens difficult to understand and understand by adults.

b. Middle Adolescent

At this stage, teenagers really need friends. He is happy when many friends admit it. There is a narcissistic tendency that is to love oneself, by liking the same friends as himself, in addition, he is in a state of confusion because he does not know which one to choose, sensitive or indifferent, crowded or alone, optimistic or pessimistic, idealistic or materialists, and so on. Teenage boys must free themselves from the Oedipus complex (feelings of love for one's own mother during childhood) by strengthening relationships with friends.

c. Late Adolescent

This stage is a period of consolidation towards adulthood and is marked by the achievement of five things, namely: a) The ego seeks opportunities to unite with others and in new experiences; b) A growing interest in the functions of the intellect; c) Formed a sexual identity that will not change again; d) Egocentrism (too focused on

oneself) is replaced by a balance between self-interest and others; and e) Growing a “wall” that separates the private self and the general public.

3. Gender

Gender is gender differences that are not caused by biological differences and not God's nature, a long socio-cultural process. Differences in behavior between men and women, apart from being caused by biological factors, are mostly formed through social and cultural processes. Gender can be categorized as an operational tool in measuring the problems of men and women, especially those related to the division of roles in society constructed by the community itself (Basri et al., 2012). The term gender has become an important issue and is often discussed recently. Many people have the perception that gender is always related to women, so that every activity that is a struggle for gender equality and justice is only carried out and followed by women without having to involve men (Baroroh, 2021).

Gender is a cultural concept that seeks to make a distinction in terms of roles, behavior, mentality, and emotional characteristics between men and women who develop in society. While sex (sex) is a concept of human sex differentiation based on biological factors. Due to the dominant influence of patriarchal views and heteronormativity in society, biologically humans are only rigidly divided into two biological sexes (sex) (Ulya et al., 2022).

The hypothesis in this study is formulated as follows: **H₁**: There are differences in the level of knowledge of adolescents before and after being given an intervention through video about gender in preventing sexual violence.

C. METHOD

This research is a type of quantitative research using a quasi-experimental design with one group pretest and posttest design. In this design without a control group, the first observation (pretest) has been carried out which allows testing the changes that occur after the experiment. The population in this study was a group of students who attended Strada Budi Luhur Middle School Bekasi City totaling 647 students while the sample selection in this study used the Proportional stratified random sampling method with a total of 87 respondents.

This study uses a questionnaire instrument and a form of a test to measure basic abilities and achievements. Data collection techniques in this study are questionnaires and literature studies that produce primary data and secondary data. Data analysis techniques in this study consisted of validity testing, reliability testing, univariate analysis, and bivariate analysis.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Validity Test

A valid instrument is that the instrument has been declared to be able to measure what it is supposed to measure. To find out the level of validity of the items, you can use the Product Moment correlation formula with the rough numbers

proposed by Pearson. The results of the validity test in this study are presented in the following table:

Table 1. Validity Test Results

	Std. Deviation	R _{table} Value	N	Information
Peng_P1	0.498	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P2	0.507	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P3	0.466	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P4	0.498	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P5	0.479	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P6	0.490	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P7	0.498	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P8	0.490	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P9	0.498	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P10	0.507	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P11	0.509	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P12	0.507	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P13	0.509	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P14	0.490	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P15	0.498	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P16	0.509	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P17	0.507	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P18	0.504	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P19	0.507	0.361	30	Valid
Peng_P20	0.507	0.361	30	Valid

Source: data proceed

If r count is greater than r table, it means that H₀ is rejected, meaning that the variable is valid. If r count is smaller than r table, it means that H₀ is accepted, meaning that the variable is not valid. The r value obtained from the calculation of the product moment formula is compared with the r table value, with a significance level of 5%. If the value of calculated r is greater than the value of r table, then the statement is declared valid.

2. Reliability Test

Reliability test is a questionnaire test as a research instrument that will be used in this study can be used twice or more at different times by looking at the benchmarks for the level of accuracy, accuracy, and consistency of the questionnaire. Reliability tests will be carried out on items/statements in the questionnaire that have been declared valid. The results of reliability testing in this study are presented in the following table:

Table 2. Research Reliability Test Results

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.973	20

Source: Data Proceed

Testing the reliability of all the questions that have been made is using the Cronbach alpha coefficient (cronbach alpha formula), which is considered reliable (reliable) if the Cronbach alpha value is > 0.6 . Reliability testing is carried out using a computer program, namely SPSS.

3. Media Test

The results of the feasibility of gender video media, researchers conducted trials with 10 students as research subjects in terms of material and presentation of images, colors and sounds from the video media. Based on the results of the analysis, a percentage value of 100% is obtained which indicates that gender video media as a prevention of sexual violence is in the very good category.

4. Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis in this study is to determine the frequency distribution of each variable. The data can be described as follows:

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Characteristics by Age, Gender, Education of Respondents

Variable	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age	12 year	13	14.9
	13 year	20	23.0
	14 year	54	62.1
	Total	87	100
Gender	Male	45	51.7
	Female	42	48.3
	Total	87	100
Education	Class VII	27	31.0
	Class VIII	30	34.5
	Class IX	30	34.5
	Total	87	100

Source: Data Proceed

Based on table 3 above, most of the respondents aged 14-15 years were 54 respondents (62.1%). and the respondents were male as many as 45 respondents (51.7%) and 42 female respondents (48.3%). It is known that respondents who have an education of class VIII and class IX are 30 respondents (34.5%) and class VII are 27 respondents (31.0%).

Furthermore, the distribution of the average score of adolescent knowledge about preventing sexual violence before and after being given education about gender knowledge is presented in the following table:

Table 4. Distribution of Average Scores of Adolescent Knowledge about Gender as Sexual Violence Prevention Before and After Intervention Video

Knowledge	Mean	SD	Min-Max	95%CI
Before	7.62	4.62	1-17	6.63-8.60
After	14.06	1.74	10-19	13.69-14.44

Source: Data Proceed

Based on table 4 above, it shows that the average score of adolescent knowledge about preventing sexual violence before being given education about gender through video media is 7.62 with a standard deviation of 4.62. The lowest score is 1 while the highest score is 19. The average score of adolescents' knowledge about preventing sexual violence after being given education about gender through video media is 14.06 with a standard deviation of 1.74. The lowest score is 10 while the highest score is 19.

5. Bivariate Analysis

In this bivariate analysis descriptively describes the effectiveness of knowledge education about gender through videos on adolescent knowledge for the prevention of sexual violence at Strada Budi Luhur Middle School Bekasi City. This data will be presented in the form of a table of analysis results as follows:

Table 5. The Average Distribution of the Effect of Giving Knowledge about Gender Education through Video on Adolescent Knowledge for the Prevention of Sexual Violence

Knowledge	Mean	SD	P value	N
Before	7.62	4.62	0.000	87
After	14.06	1.74		

Source: Data Proceed

Based on table 5 above, it shows that the average score of adolescent knowledge about preventing sexual violence before being given education about gender through video media is 7.62 with a standard deviation of 4.62 while the average score of adolescent knowledge about preventing sexual violence after being given education about gender through video media is 14.06 with a standard deviation of 1.74. From the statistical test results obtained $p\text{ value} = 0.000$ ($p < \alpha$) it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between adolescents' knowledge about prevention of sexual violence before being given education about gender through video media and after being given education about gender through video media.

6. Discussion

Knowledge is the condition of knowing someone about something. In this study, the knowledge in question is the ability of students to answer 20 questions related to the prevention of sexual violence in adolescents. Students who became respondents were given a questionnaire (pretest) to measure their initial knowledge

before being given educational interventions about gender through video media. After being given an educational intervention about gender through video media, the researcher again measured the respondent's knowledge (Posttest).

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the p value <0.05 with an average value at the pretest of 7.62 with a standard deviation of 4.62 and increased to 14.06 with a standard deviation of 1.74 after educational intervention about gender through video media was carried out. The test results show that there is a significant difference between students' knowledge of gender in the prevention of sexual violence before and after the intervention using video media.

Video media can increase adolescent knowledge about gender in the prevention of sexual violence through audiovisuals. Audiovisual is one of the media that presents information or messages in audio and visual (Dewi & Zafi, 2020). Video media is now starting to be widely used because this media is a teaching aid that can be heard and seen so as to help students in the learning process which serves to clarify or make it easier to understand the knowledge being studied. Interesting media will provide confidence, so that affective and psychomotor cognitive changes can be accelerated. Video media rely on hearing and sight from the target, where the use of audiovisual involves all senses, so that the more senses are involved to receive and process information, the more likely the information content can be understood and retained in memory, and with the effect of moving images and images sound effects can make it easier for the audience to understand the content of the news so that it can increase knowledge (Kasim & Kadrianti, 2022).

The results of this study are supported by research conducted by Novia (2019) on the effect of gender sensitivity education on knowledge and attitudes about sexuality in residents of PKA class IIB Sungai Raya Pontianak showing that there is a significant difference between knowledge and attitudes before and after being given health education to LPKA residents.

The results of this study are not supported by research conducted by Laskey et al. (2019) on the effect of educational videos on the level of knowledge of early childhood to protect themselves from sexual harassment shows that educational videos have no effect on the level of knowledge to protect themselves from sexual harassment in children aged 5-6 years with a significance value of $p = 0.087$.

Prevention of sexual violence in adolescents can be done by providing education about gender as early as possible. Gender is a cultural concept that seeks to make a distinction in terms of roles, behavior, mentality, and emotional characteristics between men and women who develop in society. While sex (sex) is a concept of human sex differentiation based on biological factors (Francis et al., 2019). Due to the dominant influence of patriarchal views and heteronormativity in society, biologically humans are only rigidly divided into two biological sexes. One of the goals of sex education is to protect children's health from people who have bad intentions.

Knowledge about sex aims to enable children to refuse, avoid and complain to those closest to them if they experience acts of sexual violence. Increased knowledge after being given video media to students is very meaningful (Mayerhoff & Ehrlich, 2019).

The researcher's assumption is that the change in knowledge occurs because of the following factors: 1) the information provided through video media is very clear; 2) messages conveyed in video media are accompanied by audiovisuals to make it easier to remember messages; 3) video media can reload memory when they read, discuss, practice, etc.; 4) video media can stimulate motivation, video can trigger attitudes and other affective aspects; 5) video media containing positive values can stimulate thinking and discussion in groups; and 6) video media presents events that are dangerous when viewed live.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the research, it can be concluded that there is a significant increase in the knowledge of adolescents about gender through videos in the prevention of sexual violence after being given education. The increase in the value of knowledge before and after the intervention was due to the use of video media as a medium for delivering information about gender through video. In increasing knowledge, a media is needed to help maximize the five senses in the process of receiving messages, so that the messages conveyed can be easily accepted and remembered by the target. Based on the results of this study, this knowledge video media about gender can be used as a learning medium for children and parents to convey information about sexual violence.

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