

Effectiveness Of Educational Comics On Prevention Of Violence In Elementary School Children Penggilingan 09 Morning East Jakarta 2019

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ABSTRACT

Comic media are effective in increasing elementary school children's knowledge because comic media have attractive colors and images and can facilitate understanding. One group of children who are vulnerable to being victims of sexual violence are children who are attending elementary school. This study aims to determine the effect of the Effectiveness of Educational Comics on Prevention of Violence in Elementary School Children Penggilingan 09 Morning East Jakarta 2019. The research design used in this study was a pre-experimental design using the One Group Pre-Post-Test design, the sample in this study was 32 students taken using total sampling, the research instrument used a questionnaire, the data analysis used paired t test. The results showed that there were significant differences in the pretest and posttest after the educational comic intervention. There is a significant influence between the Effectiveness of Educational Comics on Prevention of Violence in State Elementary School Children before the intervention and after the intervention. It is expected that students will be more proactive in finding information about preventing violence in children so that they can apply the information obtained as well as possible.

Keywords: Educational Comics, Prevention of Violence, School Children.

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BACKGROUND

Child abuse widely occurs in Indonesia in which about 40% of 13-15 years old children reported to be abused physically at least once a year (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund /UNICEF). Among the total, 26% of them obtained physical punishment from their parents or caregiver at home, 50% of them was bullied at school, and about 45% of woman and girls in Indonesia believe that husband/male partner can hit their wife/ female partner in certain situation (Abuse, C. 2017).

World Health Organization (WHO) issued data that 1 of 4 adults reported to have experienced abuse during their childhood or teenage years, 1 of 5 women and 1 of 13 men reported to have experienced sexual harassment during their childhood or teenage years, 12% of children in the world has experienced sexual harassment at one last year, 37% of Countries has implemented intervention of prevention sexual harassment incident in larger scale (Adawiah, R. 2015).

Child abuse is defined by WHO as all forms of harmful action or treatment physically or emotionally, sexual harassment, abandonment, exploitation, commercial, or others which cause real injury or loss or potential on child's health, life continuity, child's development or child's dignity, done in the context of relationship of responsibility (Al Haq, A. F, Et al 2017).

According to National Commission of Violence against Women (Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan/Komnas Perempuan), there was 321,752 cases of women abuse in 2015 or 881 cases daily. The number was obtained from religious courts by 305,535 cases and partner institutions with the National Commission of Violence against Women by 16,217 cases. They conducted observation obtaining an annual increase of violence against women by 9%. According to the commission note in 2016, the women abuse cases consist of 2,399 sexual harassment cases (72%), 601 rape cases (18%), and 166 sexual harassment cases (5%) (Bahaya, A. A & Kita, S. 2015)

National Children's Alliance (NCA) in 2013 issued data regarding sexual harassment case on children in the world which reached 202,265 cases. In 2014, the case increased to 2015,438 cases. However, there was decrease in sexual harassment cases in children in 2015 in January to June into 101 (kemenpppa. 2018).

Indonesian Center for Data and Information (Pustadin) of National Commission of Children Protection (Komnas PA) reported that there were 1,620 children abuse cases consisting of psychological abuse by 313 cases (19%), physical abuse by 490 cases (30%) and sexual abuse by 817 cases, as the highest number of cases (51%) (Dewi, N. S, Et al 2016).

Based on the data of children's right violation issued by Indonesia Child Protection Commission (KPAI), there were 3,673 child abuse cases in 2018 or 15 cases per day. KPAI performed an observation in 2013 to 2018 obtaining that there was significant increase across the years, in which there was 4,352 abuse cases in 2013, 5,099 cases in 2014, 4,388 cases in 2015, 4,678 cases in 2016, 4,632 cases in 2017, and 3,673 cases in 2018. Almost all perpetrators of the case was the victim's closest person including siblings, grandfather, or even biological father. They usually were from low economy class community. It means that children are prone to become abuse victim in their own environment instead in which the perpetrator of the abuse is someone who really close with the children (Dhyah, Y. P. Et al. 2019).

About 70% of the abuse perpetrators was their own parents. Therefore, KPAI provides educational program to the parents as an effort to prevent child abuse by conducting hearing

and consultation with the children and parents. However, the data has clarified the sad illustration of the fulfillment of Indonesian children's right (Fajaras A.2016).

Most of CATAHU (Annual Record) data compiled by The National Commissions of Violence against Women compiled CATAHU (Annual Record) data regarding violence against women cases. From the total of 406,178 cases, about 392,610 or 96% of them were reported by Religious Court (PA) and 13,568 cases or 3% were reported by 209 partner institutions which fulfill and return the record form of National Commission of Violence against Women. Based on questionnaire data, it was seen that violence against women in 2018 in CATAHU 2019 experienced increase by 406,178 cases or 14% compared to the previous CATAHU 2018 which was by 348,446 9 (Fauzia, R. 2018)

There was 217 victims of Violence against Women cases handled by Integrated Service Center for Empowering Women and Children (P2TP2A) based on the Case Scene in Jakarta Province in 2018. Many children and teenagers experienced sexual harassment because children tend to be affected and threatened by the sexual abuse perpetrator. It is a crucial incident since it can affect their adult life negatively such as depression, phobia, bad dream, suspicious to other people in a long time (Hartati, M. 2013).

Comic media is effective in improving elementary school children's knowledge and behavior since comic has colors and interesting picture and easily understood. One of children group which is prone to be sexual abuse victim is the elementary school children. this research targeted elementary school children, especially at the age range of 7-8 years old, where at this age range, the children start to enter the puberty, the children start to experience physical change and interested to their opposite gender. At this time, children also start to enter the new world, they start to have many relationship with other people outside their family and know new situation and environment in their life. (Hidayati, N. 2002).

Based on the background above, then the researchers were interested to conduct research entitled "The Effectiveness of Educational Comics on the Effort in Preventing Child Abuse in Public Elementary School (SDN) Penggilingan 09 Pagi of East Jakarta in 2019".

METHOD

Pre-experimental of one group pretest-posttest research design was employed by using only one group which is the experimental group without the control group. The experimental group was given pretest, before provided by the treatment by using educational comics and after that they were given posttest. The research samples were 32 students of SDN 09 Penggilingan Grade 1-A domiciled in East Jakarta, conducted in July 2019. Questionnaire with open-ended question was selected as the research instrument. It was answered by the students according to the procedure of activities entitled the effort for preventing violence by using comics. Children was given comics regarding the effort for preventing violence and studied for 1 week. The validity test was done using statistical test of product moment correlation technique. The reliability test was done using Alpha cronbach's test. The data analysis used was *Paired sample t-test*.

RESULT

Based on the research, the following result was obtained:

1. Univariate Analysis

Table 4.1 the Average o Students' Behavioral Change before and after given comics in SDN Penggilingan 09 Pagi of East Jakarta Timur in 2019

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum-Maximum
Pretest	62.72	6.417	50-73
Post test	85.81	3.542	80-92

The mean of behavior measurement was obtained through the use of Guttman scale. Thus, based on table 4.1, the research found that before the intervention, the mean was 62.72 with the standard deviation of 6.417 with the minimum and maximum value were 50 and 73 respectively. Meanwhile, after the intervention, the mean was 85.81 with the standard deviation was 3,542 with the minimum and maximum value of 92

2. Normality Test

Table 4.2 Result of Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test of Pre-test and Post-test regarding the Effectiveness of Educational Comics on the Effort of Preventing Child Abuse of SDN Penggilingan 09 Pagi of East Jakarta in 2019

Kolmogorov-Smirnov			
	Statistic	Df	Sig
Difference	0.126	32	0.200

The table above shows that *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* normality test obtained the difference between the pretest and posttest, in which it obtained p-value of 0.200. This indicated that the data is normal because the decision making basis will be normally distributed if the test result is significant ($p \text{ value} > 0.05$).

3. Bivariate Analysis

Table 4.3 Paired Samples T-Test Result of the Effectiveness of Educational Comics on the Effort of Preventing Child Abuse of SDN Penggilingan 09 Pagi of East Jakarta in 2019

Variable	Pre-test and Post-test				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	SE	P value
Pretest	32	62.72	6.417	1.134	0.000
Post test	32	85.81	3.542	0.626	

Paired Samples T-Test result in the table above indicates that the mean of pretest was 62.72 with the standard deviation of 6,417 and the mean of the posttest was 85.81 with the deviation standard was 3,542. The significance of p-value 0.000 which means that it is < 0.05 . Since $p \text{ value} 0.000 < 0.05$ then H_0 was rejected. This shows that the pretest and posttest data conducted in 1-A grade affected the effectiveness of education comic given or there was different result between the pretest and posttest.

DISCUSSION

The mean of behavior measurement using Guttman Scale before the intervention was 62.72 with the standard deviation of 6.417 and minimum and maximum values of 50 and 73, respectively. Meanwhile, after the intervention, the mean was 85.81 with the standard deviation of 3.542 and minimum and maximum values of 80 and 92, respectively.

All harmful forms or action done physically and emotionally, sexual harassment, trafficking, abandonment, commercial exploitation causing real or potential injury or loss on child's health, child's life continuity, child's development, or child's dignity done in the context of relationship of responsibility, trust or authority is called as child abuse (Jass, J. 2018).

The researcher's analysis found that before educational comics were given, the students' behavior result was bad. It was because the students did not know how to prevent child abuse so that learning regarding child abuse needs to be given. It can be done through health promotion using assistance tool such as comics or other printed media so that the students can remember the information given and expected. Interesting and motivated material supported by visual media provided in the comics was proven to be effective in assisting the students to learn about child abuse. Such finding proves that comic is suitable media for health issue with children as the target. The use of media in health education aims to attract the students' attention on an issue and remind them of the information delivered so that it can cause changes on the students' knowledge and behavior (Setiani F.T, 2018).

The hypothesis test conducted through *Paired Samples T-Test* showed *p value* of 0.000. Since the *p value* $0.000 < 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected. This indicates that the pretest and posttest data conducted in 1-A grade had effect on the effectiveness of educational comics or there was difference between the result of pretest and posttest.

The use of media in health education aims to attract the students' attention on an issue and remind them of the information delivered so that it can cause changes on the students' knowledge and behavior (Ministry of Health of RI 2018).

Child abuse is the reflection of imbalance effect or authority between the perpetrator and victim. Child abuse may happen only once but it may cause various long term effects. Whatever the forms, abuse and violent action affects the safety, health and development of children (Marsda, J, T. 2017).

The result of previous research conducted by Shobirin (2013) testing the effect of comics regarding PSN-DBD also proved that comic was effective and able to improve the elementary school students' knowledge and behavior. Based on the result of his research, the knowledge which was 70% increased to 87%, while the behavior increased from negative of 67% to positive of 77% (Rahmanto, P. & Dwikurnaningsih, Y. 2019).

Nuraini Hakim also conducted the same result finding that there was an increase of mean self-efficacy by 6.62 and *p-value* 0.001. This illustrated that there was significant effect of health education through comics on children's self-efficacy (Rasa, A. Et al. 2018).

Since the comic was proven to be beneficial and effective in the learning process since there was behavioral change into good. The cause is because the media was interesting so that it motivated the students. Such benefits make the learning material's purpose more clear so that the student can understand more and enable the students to master the learning objective purpose. The learning also becomes more diverse and not solely through verbal communication so that it avoids the students to become bored (Rizki, H, S. 2016).

The learning must motivate the students. The selection of content and message delivery method must trigger the students to process what they learn. A good learning message will activate the students to give response and feedback to the students. The use of comic as learning media in reading is useful for elementary school of grade (Roqib, M. 2010).

CONCLUSION

The result and discussion of this research entitled “The Effectiveness of Educational Comic on the Effort for Preventing Child Abuse in SDN Penggilingan 09 Pagi of East Jakarta in 2019” can be concluded that there was behavioral changes on the students based on the mean score before and after given comics. There was proven to be significant result of the The Effectiveness of Educational Comic on the Effort for Preventing Child Abuse in SDN Penggilingan 09 Pagi of East Jakarta in 2019 obtaining *P value* of 0.000 (*p value* = <0.05). it was expected that the students would become more active in finding information regarding preventing child abuse so that they can apply the information well.

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