

Prevention of Sexual Violence in Early Childhood Based on Parents' Educational Level

Wahyu Purwasih¹, Ahmad Sahnan², Baiquni Rahmat³

¹Universitas Islam Negeri Profesor Kiai Haji Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto, Indonesia

² Universitas Islam Negeri Profesor Kiai Haji Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto, Indonesia

³Monash University, Australia

Correspondence: wahyupurwasih@uinsaizu.ac.id

Article History

Submitted:
2023-01-31
Reviewed:
2023-02-13
Approved:
2023-05-30

Abstract

Sexual violence is a complex phenomenon. Most of the perpetrators of sexual crimes have experienced sexual abuse as a child. This study aims to analyze research trends regarding early childhood sex education, the role of parents, and sexual violence. The design of this research is to use bibliometric analysis research. Data was collected using Publish or Perish software sourced from Google Scholar. As many as 1000 journals from 2020-2022 researchers analyzed using the VOS Viewer software. So that the results of research mapping on sex education, parents, and sexual violence were obtained. The results showed that the themes most often studied were parental, school, and sex education themes. The variable related to sex education that has the opportunity to be further researched is the relationship between sex education and the level of education of parents and disability. This study is only limited to knowing research patterns related to the theme of sex education, parent's education level, and sexual violence using the VOS Viewer software. This research shows that sex education is still not optimally instilled in children from an early age. Educators, both parents, and teachers, still consider sex education a taboo. So that children do not understand how to avoid when dealing with people who have evil intentions. Researchers hope that there will be more research for educators to provide sex education and realize the importance of sex education from an early age.

Keywords: *bibliometric analysis, parental education, sex education, sexual violence*

INTRODUCTION

Sex education is currently getting attention from various fields, especially in the field of education (Goldfarb and Lieberman, 2021). Sexual violence is a complex phenomenon (Sing'oei *et al.*, 2023). Based on Komnas Perempuan data, shows that the number of sexual violence in 2020 reached 955 cases. This violence occurs in the realm of households, personal relationships, and in the public sphere (Komnas Perempuan, 2021). In 2022, there were 2,436

cases of sexual violence against children recorded (Widyastuti, 2016; HUMAS, Perempuan and Anak, 2022).

Acts of sexual violence can be carried out in various ways, such as visually, verbally, in the real world, and in cyberspace (Leite *et al.*, 2023). The forms of sexual violence against children start from visual sexual violence such as torture, and sexual exploitation both in the real world and cyberspace such as distributing sexual videos, images, or videos, forcing forms of sexual violence (Syafira *et al.*, no date; Li *et al.*, 2023; Ostadtaghizadeh *et al.*, 2023; Yount *et al.*, 2023). Forms of sexual violence can also be verbal violence such as harassment, threats in the form of sexual behavior, and words that lead to sexual violence (Fadillah, 2021). Acts of sexual harassment occur not only in the real world but also in cyberspace. Today's technological sophistication is also a land of sexual harassment for perpetrators. This model of harassment is commonly referred to as child grooming sexual crimes (Syaufi, 2017; Ratnasari and Solehuddin, 2022; Yuniar, Azahra and Qonitalillah, 2022).

Based on the increasing number of cases of sexual violence and the lack of protection for victims, finally on Monday, May 9, 2022, the Government passed the Sexual Violence Law (RI, 2022).

Ironically, almost every case of sexual violence that occurs in children is carried out by people close to the victim such as teachers, uncles, religious leaders, and even parents (Tuliah, 2018). So that sexual violence experienced by children will leave scars and a deep trauma feeling in their lives (Solehati *et al.*, 2022). Because often cases experienced by children are eventually resolved in a familial manner and even covered up (Doyle, 2017). Sexual crimes occur can be influenced by factors of dominance, environment, place of residence, intoxicating drinks, technology, parental negligence, promiscuity, lack of community control, lack of education from both the victim and the parents (Gusti Agung Ayu Karishma Maharani Rajaya and Ketut Sudibia, 2017). This happens because the child does not fully understand sexual education and acts of sexual violence so that the child cannot avoid (Masitoh and Hidayat, 2020). In addition, children also tend not to have the power to refuse the invitation of the perpetrator, especially coupled with the form of physical or psychic threats (Subrahmaniam Saitya, 2019).

Sexual violence experienced by children will have a bad impact on their lives, not only physically but also mentally damaging to their psyche. Among the adverse effects obtained by the child: post-traumatic stress

disorder (Arcani and Ambarini, 2022), there is hatred of men, low self-esteem, trauma to adolescence, always feeling insecure, anxious, depressed, difficult to socialize, cognitively disturbed, even substance abuse (Tateki, 2017; Yussyanti, 2020).

Cases of sexual violence against children are still high and often become a global issue. Therefore, preventive measures must be taken immediately to prevent sexual violence from an early age (Irsyad, 2019). If sexual violence occurs in children, they should receive protection regardless of the gender or background of the child (Putu *et al.*, 2021). Because children who are victims of sexual violence will feel terrified and do not want to say the events that have been experienced (Kurniawan and Hidayati, 2017). This is where the importance of mentoring for children to dare to convey the perpetrators of violence (Yuliani, Humsona and Pranawa, 2019). In addition, sexual violence services need to be improved again as an effort to recover children's traumatic and also regenerate children's self-confidence (Sawrikar and Katz, 2018).

The child's lack of understanding of sexuality is motivated by the lack of sex education that parents provide early on to the child. Parents consider that talking about sex is taboo and are reluctant to talk about it with their children (Zakiyah, Prabandari and Triratnawati, 2016). This is because parents do not know how to deliver sex education materials (Nadar, 2017; Nasution, Rusman and Apriadi, 2019). Astuti *et al.*, (2017) also statute at lack of sex education results in deviant sex behavior in children. Reinforced with opinions Muarifah *et al.*, (2019) which states that knowledge of sex education has a relationship with sexual behavior. Whereas if understood further, sex education is a need for children (Camelia and Nirmala, 2016). Starting from simple things, children recognize their own body, including sex education. So that providing sex education to children must also be adjusted to the child's age development (Yusuf, 2020).

Seeing the adverse effects of sexual violence, the role of parents is needed to prevent sexual violence against children. Unfortunately, most parents, especially in Indonesia, feel confused about how it is considered appropriate to explain and inform children. In fact, parents should understand and realize that such things are very important. Parents consider such a thing to be taboo, and they feel confused in choosing the right sexual theme to convey to the child (Utami and Noorratri, 2021). In this case, parents should be taught how to communicate well so that children want to open up such as by starting a conversation first.

Then then parents must patiently listen to the child's story without interrupting it first when the child is willing to talk. Then parents should also spend time communicating with children in between their busy lives as an effort to detect early what the child feels. In addition to intense communication, preventive measures of sexual violence against children can be added through learning, games, performances, role-playing, and small group discussions (Handayani, 2017).

Sex education is one of the important areas in early childhood education. Sex education is indispensable to reduce cases of sexual violence in the future (Wulandari and Suteja, 2019). Research shows that children who have gained knowledge about sex education have skills in protecting themselves from sexual crimes compared to children who do not gain knowledge about sex education (Irmawati and Diana, 2022).

The rise of sexual crime cases so that to overcome them is not enough just to give punishment to each perpetrator. But the more important thing is to direct each individual early on to have sexual behavior that is by his or her nature (Hasiana, 2020), Accustoming children to dare to report, as well as teaching children how to protect themselves from sexual crimes (Purwasih, 2022).

The purpose of sex education is to provide individuals with accurate and relevant information about sexuality and reproduction so that they can make wise and safe decisions regarding their sexual activities. Parents can explain about the body, personal rights, and how to deal with threatening situations (Purnomo, Hidayah and Subiwati, 2022). Provide a comfortable space for children so that they are trained to tell about the conditions experienced (Handayani, 2017). Building a child's awareness that you as a parent are always there for them (Marbun and Stevanus, 2019). Sex education also aims to reduce rates of extramarital pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, and unsafe abortions (Rinta, 2015).

The level of education of parents is essential in providing effective sex education to their children. Parents who have a higher level of education tend to be more open and better able to provide good sex education to their children (Aryani, Regar and Paputungan, 2015). In addition, parents who have a higher level of education are also better able to understand the information provided in sex education and are better able to answer the questions posed by their children (Ajeng *et al.*, 2018).

Some studies have shown that parents with higher levels of education tend to be better able to provide good sex education to their children, which can reduce the risk of sexual abuse in early childhood (Ratnasari Risa Fitri and Alias M, 2016; Purnamasari and Herfanda, 2019), extramarital pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases in adolescents (Revany Mahardika Wijaya, 2021). However, there are still many parents who have difficulty in providing sex education (Nadar, 2017; Oktريyanto *et al.*, 2021). This can be due to lack of knowledge or due to social and cultural constraints (Putra, 2018). Therefore, cooperation between parents, teachers, and health professionals is needed to provide effective sex education to children and adolescents (Solihin, 2015).

This study used bibliometric analysis research methods. Bibliometric analysis is the application of quantitative analysis, measuring literature using a statistical approach (Ellegaard and Wallin, 2015). Tupan et al., (2018) states that bibliometric research is a scientific study of bibliographic analysis. This research is based on the assumption that the results of the research obtained should be communicated to peers. It aims to advance the development of science.

DISCUSSION

Data Selection Strategy

The research step begins with a search for literature. Then conducting a literature review and, searching for literature review is devoted to journals based on data from Google Scholar. Researchers limited publication time between 2020 and 2022 with the keywords "sex education" and "parents".

Based on the search results of the keywords "sex education" and "parents" obtained the following data. It is further analyzed through several stages. First, choose Google Scholar as the database used to search for articles. Second, enter the keyword sex education, parents in the Publish or Perish (PoP) software with a setting of 2020-2022 with a maximum number of results of 1000. Publish or Perish was popularized by the Harzing's software for Microsoft Windows, which is using Google Scholar for data analysis. It uses the metrics such as number of publications, citations, h-index, etc to evaluate the impact of academic's research (Hanifah, Abdillah and Wachyudi, 2022). The pressure to publish can lead to a focus on quantity over

quality and can also contribute to issues such as academic fraud and unethical behavior as illustrated Figure 1.

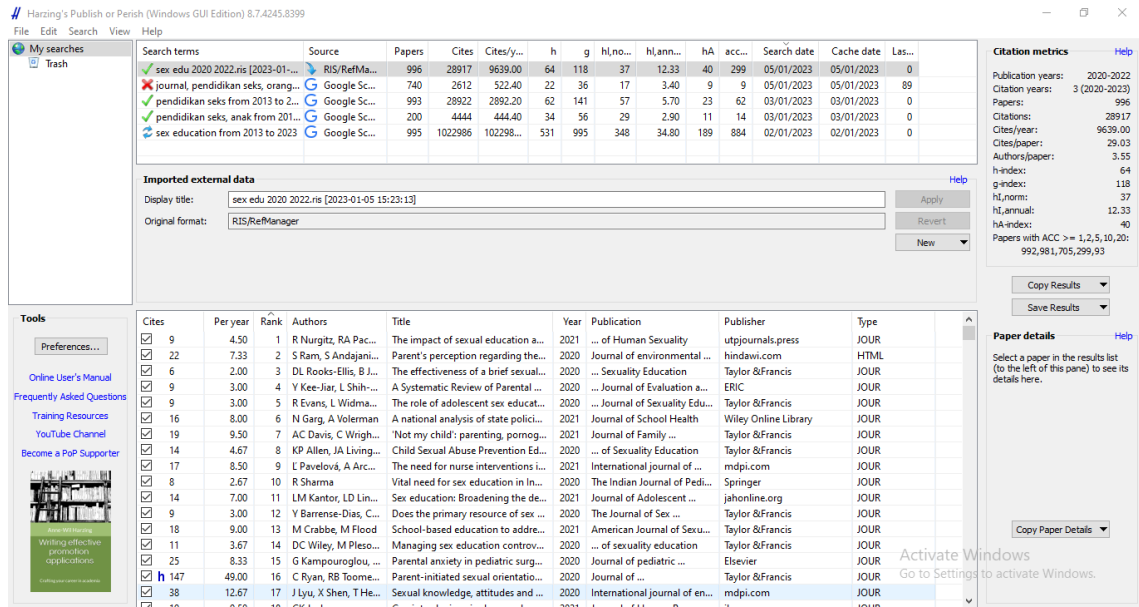


Figure 1. Search database Google Scholar

Based on Figure 1, the author searches for related journals using the keywords previously mentioned on Google Scholar. In this search the author limits the number of articles to a maximum of 1000 articles.

The search results can be seen in Figure 1 above and then obtained citation metrics as in Figure 2 below. In figure 2 the author describes in full through quantitative data.



Figure 2. Citation Metrics

Furthermore, the search results above obtained 996 journal results that were by the topic of discussion. Then there are 28,917 citations, 9639.00 citations per year, 29.03 citations per article, 3.55 authors per article, with H-Index 64 and 118 for G-Index, 37 Individual H Index, 12.33 annual H Index, and 40 hA Index.

Analysis Tools

The results obtained through Figure 1 found data until then the data was saved in CSV format to be processed with Microsoft Excel and RIS format. The data can then only be processed so that a map of publication development and the relationship between variables can be found using VOS Viewer software. Loet Leydesdorff & Rafols (2012) states that VOS Viewer is a software that functions to classify and map data. There are three visualizations produced with this software, namely network visualization, overlay visualization, and, density visualization. Network visualization is used to see the relationships and clusters formed related to keywords. Overlay visualization is used to identify the year in which the research was conducted. Density visualization is used to determine research themes that have been often researched and research themes that are still rarely studied. For more details, the author lists it in table form. Journal search results are then moved to Microsoft Excel for easy analysis. Researchers limited the analysis to GS Rank, Cites, Authors, Title, Cites per year, and Cites Per Author.

Table 1. Most Cited Papers

GS Rank	Cites	Authors	Title	Cites PerYear	Cites PerAuthor
1	9	R Nurgitz, RA Pacheco, CY Senn, ...	The impact of sexual education and socialization on sexual satisfaction, attitudes, and self-efficacy	4.50	2
2	22	S Ram, S Andajani, ...	Parent's perception regarding the delivery of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education in secondary schools in Fiji: A qualitative study	7.33	7
3	6	DL Rooks-Ellis, B Jones, E Sulinski, ...	The effectiveness of a brief sexuality education intervention for parents of children with intellectual and developmental disabilities	2.00	2
4	9	Y Kee-Jiar, L Shih-Hui	A Systematic Review of Parental Attitude and Preferences towards Implementation of Sexuality Education.	3.00	5

5	9	R Evans, L Widman, K Goldey	The role of adolescent sex education in sexual satisfaction among LGB+ and heterosexual young adults	3.00	3
6	16	N Garg, A Volerman	A national analysis of state policies on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning/queer inclusive sex education	8.00	8
7	19	AC Davis, C Wright, M Curtis, ME Hellard, ...	'Not my child': parenting, pornography, and views on education	9.50	4
8	14	KP Allen, JA Livingston, ...	Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Education: A Qualitative Study of Teachers' Experiences Implementing the Second Step Child Protection Unit	4.67	5
9	17	E Pavelová, A Archalousová, Z Slezáková, ...	The need for nurse interventions in sex education in adolescents	8.50	4
10	8	The vital	Vital need for sex education in Indian youth and adolescents	2.67	8
11	14	LM Kantor, LD Lindberg, Y Tashkandi, ...	Sex education: Broadening the definition of relevant outcomes	7.00	4
12	9	Y Barrense- Dias, C Akre, JC Surís, ...	Does the primary resource of sex education matter? A Swiss national study	3.00	2
13	18	M Crabbe, M Flood	School-based education to address pornography's influence on young people: A proposed practice framework	9.00	9
14	11	DC Wiley, M Plesons, V Chandra-Mouli, ...	Managing sex education controversy deep in the heart of Texas: A case study of the North East Independent School District (NEISD)	3.67	3
15	25	G Kampouroglou, VS Velonaki, I Pavlopoulou, ...	Parental anxiety in pediatric surgery consultations: the role of health literacy and need for information	8.33	6
16	147	C Ryan, RB Toomey, RM Diaz, ...	Parent-initiated sexual orientation change efforts with LGBT adolescents: Implications for young adult mental health and adjustment	49.00	37
17	38	J Lyu, X Shen, T Hesketh	Sexual knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among undergraduate students in China—implications for sex education	12.67	13

18	19	CK Jackson	Can introducing single-sex education into low-performing schools improve academics, arrests, and teen motherhood?	9.50	19
19	12	AA Rogers, LM Padilla-Walker, ...	Development and testing of the parent-child sex communication inventory: A multidimensional assessment tool for parent and adolescent informants	12.00	4
20	156	ES Goldfarb, LD Lieberman	Three decades of research: The case for comprehensive sex education	78.00	78

As shown in Table 1, it can be understood that researchers determined the top 20 articles that refer based on Google Scholar rankings. The most cited papers are scholarly articles or studies that have received a large number of citations from other researchers in their field (Feijoo *et al.*, 2014). These databases allow users to search for papers based on keywords, authors, or other criteria, and then sort the results by the number of citations. Then the results of the analysis of the 20 articles above found the top 10 themes or the most frequent keywords. For more details, the author lists in table 2.

Most Frequent Keywords about Sex Education

Table 2. The Most Frequent Keywords

Term	Occurrences	Relevance Score
Parental education	103	0.8729
School	88	0.6085
Sex education	78	1.077
Race	59	12.299
Covid	54	15.049
Experience	47	0.5902
Parent education	46	0.8584
Adult	41	0.226
Attitude	41	0.7588
Support	39	0.337

Through Table 2 listed above the authors found that the word often appears with the theme of sex education and the level of parental education. Researchers limit it to 10 words and it can be seen that the theme of parental education is the most frequently studied

theme. From the table, the top 10 words are parents' education, school, sex education, race, covid, experience, parent education, adult, attitude, and support..... Then to make it easier to understand the search data for words that often appear from these results, you can see in Figure 3 accompanied by the following colors.

Table 2, the most frequent keywords refer to the words or phrases that appear most often in a given set of text or documents. Identifying the most frequent keywords can be useful in understanding the main topics or themes that are being discussed in a particular body of work.

H-The index for articles on sex education is 37 with a total of 28,917 citations. The H-index is a measure of the performance of an author or scientific journal in a particular field of science. The H-index measures the number of articles published by an author that has at least as many references. Based on the search results, 996 journals were obtained that were in accordance with the topic of discussion. 9639.00 citations per year, 29.03 citations per article, 3.55 authors perper article with H-Index 64 and 118 for G-Index, 12.33 annual H Index, and 40 hA Index.

Visualization Analysis

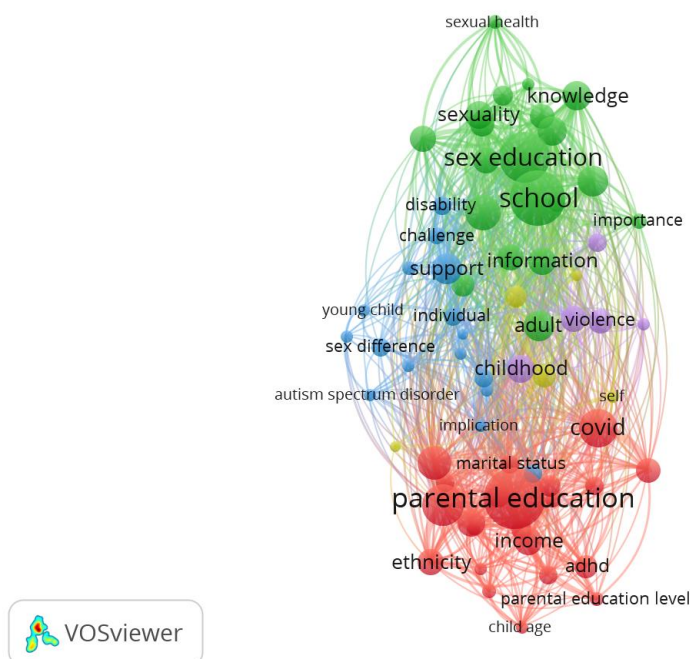


Figure 3. Network Visualization VOS Viewer

Based on figure 3 above, the author maps to make it easier to understand with colors. The results can be mapped into 5 clusters that research sex education and parental education. Cluster 1 is marked in red consists of 22 items, ADHD, anxiety, birth, child age, child sex covid, depression, ethnicity, exposure, family income, father, household income, marital status, maternal education, mental health, pandemic, parent education, parental education, parental education level, race, race ethnicity. Cluster 2 (green) consists of 20 items i.e. adult, attitude, care, communication, community, comprehensive sexuality, experience, girl, health, Importance, information, knowledge, person, school, sex education, sexual health, sexuality, sexuality education, teacher. Cluster 3 (blue) consists of 16 items i.e. adverse childhood experience, autism, autism spectrum disorder, challenge, decade, disability, implication, individual, relation, sex difference, sexual minority, sexual orientation, single parent, social support, support, young child. Cluster 4 (yellow) consists of 5 Items i.e. associated factor, meta-analysis, self, sexual behavior. Cluster 5 (purple) consists of 5 items i.e. childhood, sexual abuse sexual violence, violence, woman.

Figure 3 indicates that visible 5 colors appear. The colors that appear the most are red and green. In the green cluster, it can be seen that there are several keywords that are written bigger and thicker than other keywords, namely Sex education and school. So it can be understood that two themes have been researched more than the other. Meanwhile, in the red cluster, the word parental education is printed thicker and bigger. It can be concluded that research related to parental education and sex education has been widely studied.

Although the red and green clusters are interrelated. However, research with the theme of sex education has not directly involved the variables of child age, parental education, income, father, child age, ethnicity, adverse childhood experience, single parents, ADHD, attitude, social support and sexual orientation. This is known from the nets between these variables that are not connected to the theme of sex education. So that it can be understood that subsequent research between the variables above as a research theme.

It can be concluded that the 2 keywords are often used in publications related to sex education and parent from 2020 to 2022 stored in Google Scholar, namely sex education and parental education.

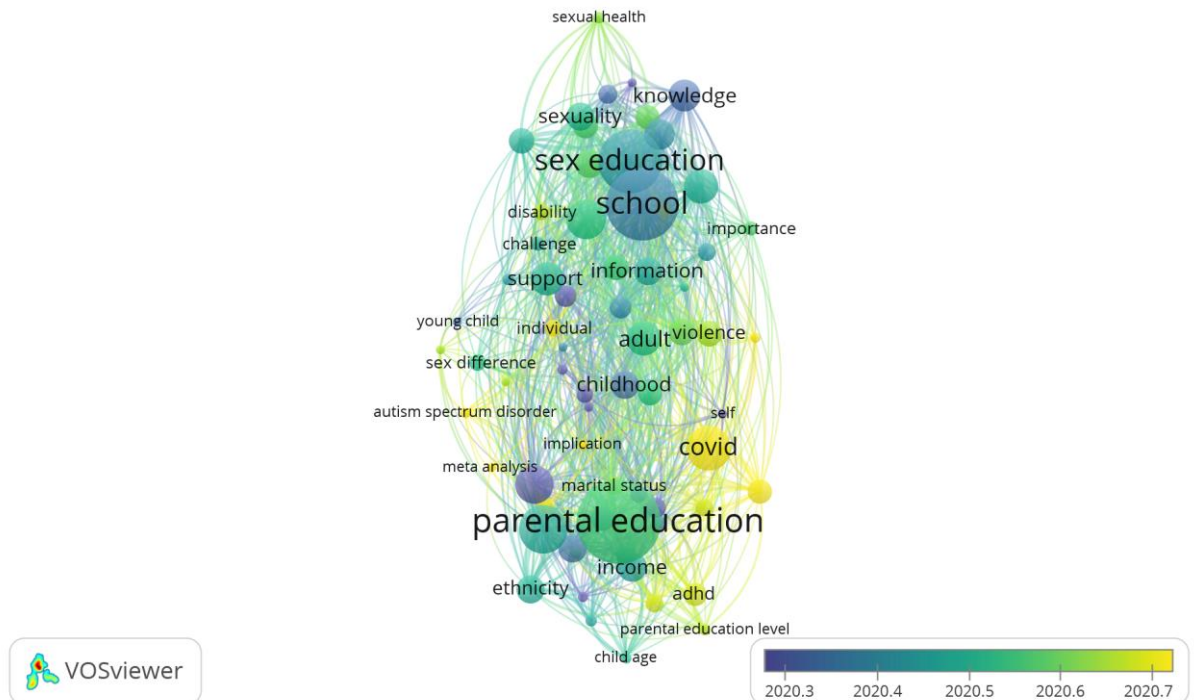


Figure 4. Overlay Visualization VOS Viewer

The results of the VOS Viewer visualization overlay in Figure 4, show that the sex education variable was widely publicized between 2020-2021. Meanwhile, in the last 1 year, the research theme tends to focus more on the variables of sexual violence, autism spectrum disorder, and covid.

Figure 4, merupakan hasil overlay visualisasi. Overlay visualization is a technique used to combine two or more separate visual representations of data onto a single display. This allows for the comparison and analysis of multiple sets of data in a single view, which can be useful in identifying patterns and trends that may not be immediately apparent when viewing the data separately. In this visualization, on overlay keywords are contained in areas ranging from light to dark. It is understood that in 2020 the theme of research is related to young children, childhood, school, and knowledge.

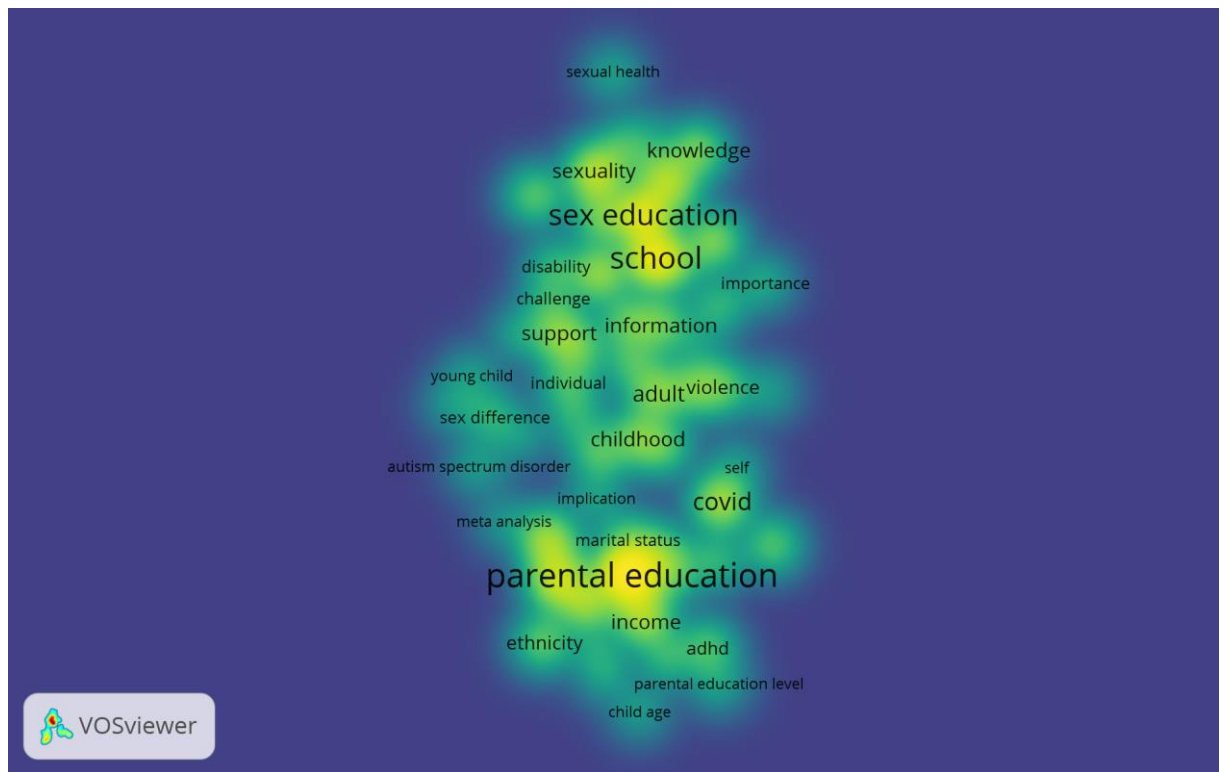


Figure 5. Density Visualization VOS Viewer

Figure 5, is the result of VOS Viewer's density visualization related to the theme of sex and parental education. The yellow region indicates that the study has been widely carried out. The themes that often arise are parental education, school, sex education. While the greenish-yellow area can be interpreted that the theme has not been studied much. These themes include knowledge, ethnicity, sexuality, childhood, violence, covid, sexual health, child age, disability, violence.

Density visualization is a technique used to represent the distribution of a set of data points. It is often used to show the distribution of a continuous variable, such as temperature or population density. These methods can be a helpful tool in uncovering patterns and trends in data that might not be immediately apparent from other types of visualization. In density visualization, there are areas that are dark (blue) to light (yellow). This shows that the brighter this color area, the more often keywords in that area are used in research from 2020 to 2022.

CONCLUSION

This study presented the trends in sex education among parents between 2020 and 2022. The data was obtained from the Google Scholar website through the Publish or Perish software. A total of 996 journals were analyzed using the VOS Viewer software. The results of the network visualization show that 5 clusters are formed. The results of overlay visualization and density visualization analysis show that sexual violence, disability, and childhood are variables that have not been studied much. So that this theme can be studied further.

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