


DEVELOPMENT OF PARENTING MODULES FOR PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION DEVIATIONS FROM AN EARLY AGE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

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| Article Info | Abstract |
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| <p>Article History: Received: April 2025 Revised: April 2025 Accepted: Mei 2025 Published: Mei 2025</p> <p>Key Word : parenting module, early childhood education, gender identity, sexual orientation and deviation prevention, parental literacy</p> | <p>This research aims to develop a parenting module as a strategy to prevent sexual orientation deviations from an early age in the PAUD Unit. This module is designed to increase parents' understanding of their role in shaping children's gender identity healthily and by applicable social norms and cultural values. This research uses the Research and Development (R&D) method with the ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation) model approach. The study subjects were parents of early childhood who were in the PAUD Unit in Pondok Melati and Jatisampurna Districts, Bekasi City. The results of the study show that many parents have limitations in understanding gender and sexuality issues and lack the skills to provide the proper education to their children. Therefore, the parenting module developed in this study is focused on improving parental literacy through pocketbooks and parenting training. The implementation of this parenting module shows a significant increase in parents' understanding and readiness to guide their children. In addition, this module has also received validation from early childhood education and psychology experts, who consider this approach relevant and can be applied in various family settings.</p> <p>Copyright © 2025, Luluk Mariyam Fatchurrohman et al This is an open access article under the CC-BY-SA license</p>  |

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan modul parenting sebagai strategi pencegahan penyimpangan orientasi seksual sejak usia dini di Satuan PAUD. Modul ini dirancang untuk meningkatkan pemahaman orangtua mengenai peran mereka dalam membentuk identitas gender anak secara sehat dan sesuai dengan norma sosial serta nilai budaya yang berlaku. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Research and Development (R&D) dengan pendekatan model ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation). Subjek penelitian adalah orangtua dari anak usia dini yang berada di Satuan PAUD di Kecamatan Pondok Melati dan Jatisampurna Kota Bekasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa banyak orangtua memiliki keterbatasan dalam memahami isu gender dan seksualitas, serta kurang memiliki keterampilan dalam memberikan pendidikan yang tepat kepada anak-anak mereka. Oleh karena itu, modul parenting yang dikembangkan dalam penelitian ini difokuskan pada peningkatan literasi orangtua melalui buku saku dan pelatihan parenting. Implementasi modul parenting ini menunjukkan peningkatan signifikan dalam pemahaman dan kesiapan orangtua dalam membimbing anak-anak mereka. Selain itu, modul ini juga mendapat validasi dari para ahli dalam bidang pendidikan anak usia dini dan psikologi, yang menilai bahwa pendekatan ini relevan dan dapat diterapkan dalam berbagai lingkungan keluarga.

Kata Kunci : Modul parenting, pendidikan anak usia dini, identitas gender, pencegahan penyimpangan orientasi, seksual, literasi orangtua.

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Introduction

Sexual orientation deviation is an issue that is receiving increasing attention in Indonesia, mainly because this phenomenon is considered contrary to applicable religious and socio-cultural norms. This phenomenon not only impacts the individual who experiences it but also significantly influences the family and the surrounding community (Romlah & Muslim, 2024). Amid the growth of social media use and information globalization, public perception of this issue has become more complex. Therefore, prevention efforts from an early age are significant in maintaining the nation's cultural and moral resilience. This approach must also pay attention to the sensitivity of local culture so that public acceptance of educational programs becomes more effective (Chairilsyah, 2019).

The role of parents in shaping children's understanding of gender identity is vital in Indonesian culture. Parents are expected to be able to provide direction that is in line with the noble values of the Indonesian nation so that children grow up with a healthy self-identity and character. However, there are still many parents who experience limitations in their understanding of the concept of gender and sexuality, even considering this theme taboo to discuss (Rakhmawati et al., 2021). As a result, improper parenting can trigger identity confusion in children. In addition, the lack of openness in family communication also increases the risk of deviations in sexual behavior later in life.

Lack of education about moral values and ethics related to sexual orientation in early childhood is one of the leading causes of behavioral deviations. Education should start from the smallest environment, namely the family, and then be strengthened with support from formal educational institutions such as PAUD (Pradikto et al., 2023). However, there are still many parents who do not have adequate literacy, both in terms of information sources and age-appropriate educational methods. Without the proper provisions, children risk seeking information from unreliable sources such as social media. This phenomenon further emphasizes the importance of providing parenting learning resources based on science and cultural values.

A study by Suparman (2021) shows that children who receive openly and healthy sexuality education from their parents tend to have stronger self-identity as well as more responsible sexual behavior. This evidence confirms the urgency of family-based interventions through systematic parenting modules based on local cultural values. In addition, other research data show that early education on gender understanding can reduce children's vulnerability to sexual abuse or exploitation later in life (Leowalu & Hendriks, 2021). This educational effort is also a form of child protection by Indonesia's national mandate for child protection.

On the other hand, rapid urbanization, such as what happened in Bekasi City, brings challenges. Changes in social values due to exposure to unfiltered digital

media increase children's exposure to information that is not always in line with local culture (Wulansari, 2016). BPS Bekasi data (2022) shows that most city residents are the younger generation, which means that the potential influence of foreign media on local values is getting bigger. If not balanced with strong value education from family and school, this generation can experience an identity crisis. Therefore, the need for active involvement of parents in accompanying children is very crucial to suppress the potential for deviations in sexual behavior in urban society.

A survey conducted by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) in 2020 revealed that around 60% of parents in Indonesia feel unsure about how to discuss the topic of gender identity and sexual orientation with their children. This uncertainty often makes parents choose to avoid these discussions, which opens up opportunities for the entry of adverse external influences (Gray, 2019). The low confidence of parents in discussing this issue is also closely related to the lack of effective training and socialization about children's sexuality education. This reinforces the importance of comprehensive and inclusive community education programs to improve parental literacy at the local level.

Research by Ningsih (2022) found that the majority of parents in Bekasi feel less ready to guide their children regarding the issue of sexual orientation deviation. This indicates the urgent need for the development of relevant and practical community-based educational modules. Through in-depth interviews, it was found that fear of misrepresentation of information was one of the main barriers for parents to initiate this discussion (Xu et al., 2024). With the existence of evidence-based parenting modules, parents are expected to be more confident and able to educate their children about sexuality with an appropriate and age-appropriate approach.

One strategic solution is the development of a parenting module based on scientific evidence as a practical guide for the prevention of deviations from sexual orientation from an early age. This module must be prepared by considering the local characteristics of urban communities such as Bekasi City, using a contextual and communicative approach. The available materials need to be designed in the form of simple pocketbooks, online training, and face-to-face sessions of two hours each so that they can be reached by all groups (Rimawati & Nugraheni, 2020). This innovative product is also expected to strengthen the parent-child communication relationship by building a healthy understanding of gender and sexuality.

Thus, it can be concluded that the development of parenting modules to improve parental literacy related to gender and sexual orientation issues is very relevant to be carried out today. This step is very strategic in building the young generation of Indonesia who are physically, mentally, and morally healthy, and still adhere to the noble cultural order of the nation (Marpinjun & Ramsey, 2017).

Through this effort, Pancasila values can be more firmly embedded in the daily lives of the nation's next generation..

Method

This research uses the Research and Development (R&D) method with the ADDIE development model, which includes the stages of Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. The object of the study was the parenting module for the prevention of sexual orientation deviations in early childhood, while the research subjects were parents who had children aged 3–6 years at TPQ Ath Thoriq, Yasfi Islamic Kindergarten, and SPS Asy Syifa Kids in Pondok Melati District, Bekasi City. The research was carried out from September to December 2024 with the characteristics of parents aged 25–40 years and the last education of high school to S2. Each stage of ADDIE is carried out systematically to produce products that are valid, feasible, and effective for use in the PAUD unit. Validation is carried out through expert analysis in the fields of early childhood education, language, and media. The series of stages in the ADDIE development model can be seen in more detail in Figure 1.

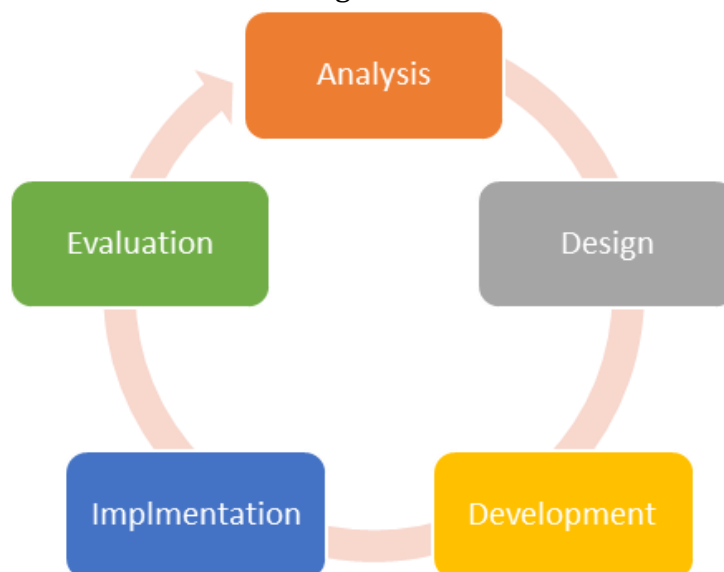


Figure 1. ADDIE Model Stages

The data collection technique was carried out by distributing questionnaires in the form of closed questionnaires and open to experts and participants. The research instrument uses the Likert scale to assess the feasibility and effectiveness of the product based on the results of validation, limited trials, as well as pretests and posttests. The data is analyzed quantitatively through percentage calculation and then interpreted based on the criteria of eligibility level achievement. The results of the analysis are used as the basis for module revision before wider implementation. This technique was chosen to ensure the objectivity, scalability, and systematics of the product development process.

Result and Discussion

Development and research were carried out on parents with an age range of 25-45 years at Yasfi Islamic Kindergarten, TPQ Ath Thoriq, and SPS Asy Syfa Kids in Bekasi City. The method used is Research and Development with the ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation) model. The product developed is in the form of a parenting module in the form of a pocketbook to improve the knowledge, application, and skills of parents in preventing sexual orientation deviations in early childhood in early childhood. The results of this development research are as follows:

Results of the Analysis Stage

Preliminary research has been carried out by involving parents of students at Yasfi Islamic Kindergarten and SPS Asy Syifa Kids in Pondok Melati District, Bekasi City, West Java. A total of 51 respondents aged between 26 and 48 years old with education levels ranging from high school/vocational school to S2 participated.

The results of data collection show that there is a need to improve the knowledge, application, and skills of parents in the prevention of sexual orientation deviation from an early age through the Parenting Model. At this stage, the researcher also reviews previous research literature that is relevant to the problem at hand. The findings that have been analyzed are then used as the basis for product development.

Design Stage Results




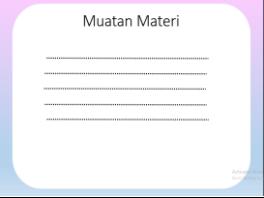
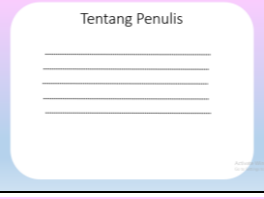

The next stage in the development of this ADDIE model is the design or design stage. At the design stage, the researcher designs the parenting module to be developed.

a. Module design

The design of the module describes in its entirety the relationship between the inside of the pocketbook. The design was made to facilitate the process of making a pocketbook later and functions like a map in the parenting module creation guide. The Parenting module contains the following components:

- 1) Front cover
- 2) Foreword
- 3) Table of contents
- 4) Contain material or subject matter
- 5) Enter the author's identity
- 6) Back Cover

Table 1 Parenting Module Design for the Prevention of Sexual Orientation Deviation from Early Childhood in PAUD

| No. | Parenting Module/Pocket Book Components | Design |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | The cover contains the name of the book title and the author's name, as well as the animation of the image. |  |
| 2. | Foreword |  |
| 3. | Table of Contents |  |
| 4. | The material/subject contains the title of the discussion, |  |
| 5. | Identity of the author |  |
| 6. | Back Cover |  |

b. Preparation of materials

The material prepared in the parenting module is compiled based on literature studies. The material is typed using the Atma font size 12 for the title and Times New Roman size 11 for the discussion. Illustrations are created with the Procreate app.

c. Preparation of the Parenting Module Feasibility Validation Instrument.

At this design stage, a validation instrument for the feasibility of parenting modules was also prepared, which is a product developed by

researchers. Validation is prepared by filling out a questionnaire using a Likert scale of 1-5. The result of this assessment is an assessment of the material aspects, language aspects, and media aspects in the pocketbook Prevention of Sexual Orientation Deviation from Early Age. The validators are experts in Early Childhood Education, linguist validators, and media expert validators.

Development Stage Results

This stage is the stage of product realization, namely the creation of a parenting module in the form of a pocketbook entitled Prevention of Sexual Orientation Deviation from an Early Age. This book contains material on sexual orientation deviation and how to prevent it from an early age, followed by effective communication instructions and examples of parenting activities.

a. Validation from Experts

Experts assessed the parenting module to prevent sexual orientation deviations from an early age through the questionnaire that had been given. Experts provide input on improving the parenting module. To validate the parenting module for the prevention of sexual orientation deviations from an early age, there are four validators, namely material experts, linguists, and media experts. Here are the validation results from each expert:

Table 2. Results of Validator Assessment of Parenting Modules/Pocketbooks for the Prevention of Sexual Orientation Deviation from an Early Age

| No | Aspects | V1 | V2 | V3 | Average | Information |
|-------------------------------|---|----|----|----|---------|-----------------|
| Materials and Language | | | | | | |
| 1 | Compatibility of the brief description with the material | 4 | 5 | | 4,5 | Highly Worth It |
| 2 | Readability of the guide | 4 | 4 | | 4 | Proper |
| 3 | Clarity of guidance for parents | 4 | 4 | | 4 | Proper |
| 4 | Clarity of instructions for parents and children | 4 | 4 | | 4 | Proper |
| 5 | Conformity of standards and indicators to early childhood achievement | 4 | 4 | | 4 | Proper |
| 6 | Suitability of the material with early childhood education | 4 | 5 | | 4,5 | Highly Worth It |

| No | Aspects | V1 | V2 | V3 | Average | Information |
|---------------------|---|-----|-------|----|---------|-----------------|
| 7 | Material/content/concept truth | 4 | 5 | | 4,5 | Highly Worth It |
| 8 | The material provided consists of facts that clearly structure a discourse and concept | 4 | 5 | | 4,5 | Highly Worth It |
| 9 | Material Actualization | 4 | 4 | | 4 | Proper |
| 10 | Clarity of material/concept | 4 | 4 | | 4 | Proper |
| 11 | Systematics of logical presentation | 4 | 5 | | 4,5 | Highly Worth It |
| | Sum | 44 | 49 | | | |
| | Average | 4 | 4.45 | | | |
| | Presentase | 90% | 90,8% | | 90,4% | Highly Worth It |
| Design/Media | | | | | | |
| 12 | Letter readability (type, size, and color of letters appropriate for readers) | | | 5 | 5 | Highly feasible |
| 13 | Compatibility of the layout and design of the page with the characteristics of the reader | | | 5 | 5 | Highly feasible |
| 14 | Illustrations/images support the understanding of the book's content | | | 4 | 4 | Proper |
| 15 | Consistency of design and color that is attractive and does not distract the reader | | | 4 | 4 | Proper |
| 16 | Clarity of material presentation structure (systematic use of headings, subheadings, and numbering) | | | 4 | 4 | Proper |
| 17 | Consistency of presentation style (uniform formatting of text, illustrations, and other elements) | | | 4 | 4 | Proper |
| 18 | Visual appeal (combination of colors, icons, and illustrations) | | | 5 | 5 | Highly Worth It |
| 19 | Suitability of the pocket book format with practical function and ease of carrying | | | 4 | 4 | Proper |

| No | Aspects | V1 | V2 | V3 | Average | Information |
|----|---------------------|----|----|-----|---------|-----------------|
| 20 | Book size and shape | | | 3 | 3 | Quite Decent |
| | Sum | | | 38 | 38 | |
| | Average | | | 4,2 | 4,2 | |
| | Percentage | | | 90% | 90% | Highly Worth It |

Information:

V1: Early Childhood Education expert validator

V2: Linguist validator

V3: Media expert validator

The assessment of the parenting module for the prevention of sexual orientation deviation from an early age given by PAUD and Language experts based on the table above overall received a score of 90% and 90.8%, meaning that it is Very Feasible to be tested. Similarly, the validation of media experts got a score of 90%, which means that the Modulparenting pocketbook developed is very worthy of testing.

- b. Results of the trial and limited implementation of the Parenting Training Module.

Table 3. Paired Sample Statistics

| | | Mean | N | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|--------|-----------|-------|----|----------------|-----------------|
| Pair 1 | Pre_Test | 46.57 | 21 | 11.647 | 2.542 |
| | Post_Test | 53.43 | 21 | 5.363 | 1.170 |

Table 3 shows the statistics of paired samples from the pretest and posttest results in this study. Data were taken from 21 respondents who participated in the parenting training module. The average pretest score was 46.57 with a standard deviation of 11.647, while the average posttest score increased to 53.43 with a standard deviation of 5.363. The standard mean error value for the pretest is 2.542, and for the posttest is 1.170.

These results indicate an increase in the average score after the implementation of the parenting training module, which suggests that the module is potentially effective in improving the understanding or ability of the participants.

Table 4. Correlation of Paired Samples

| | | N | Correlation | Sig. |
|--------|----------------------|----|-------------|------|
| Pair 1 | Pre_Test & Post_Test | 21 | -.044 | .849 |

Table 4 shows the results of the correlation analysis between the pretest and posttest scores from 21 participants. The correlation value obtained was -0.044 with a significance level of 0.849, which means that there was no significant linear relationship between the scores before and after training. A significance value much greater than 0.05 indicates that this correlation is not statistically significant.

These results indicate that pretest scores do not predict or correlate with posttest scores, so post-training score changes do not follow a consistent linear relationship pattern. Although the correlation is low, this does not rule out the possibility of an increase in the average posttest score, which needs to be further analyzed with the mean difference test to determine the overall effectiveness of the training module.

Table 5 Statistics of Paired Samples

| Paired Samples Test | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------|----|-----------------|
| | | Paired ... | | | |
| | | 95% Confidence Interval of the ... | | | |
| | | Upper | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) |
| Pair 1 | Pre_Test - Post_Test | -.923 | -2.411 | 20 | .026 |

Table 5 presents the results of the t-test of paired samples to compare the pretest and posttest scores of 21 participants. The t-value was calculated as -2.411 with a degree of freedom (df) of 20 and a significance value (2-tailed) of 0.026. Since this significance value is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a statistically significant difference between pretest and posttest scores.

These results showed that after following the parenting training module, there was a significant improvement in the participants' scores. Thus, the training module is effective in improving the understanding or ability of participants based on the comparison of results before and after the training.

The development of parenting modules in the form of pocketbooks to improve parental knowledge, application, and skills in preventing sexual orientation deviations in early childhood based on the ADDIE model showed very viable results based on expert validation. These findings are in line with Dick and Carey's (2009) theory of systematic instructional development, which emphasizes the importance of structured stages from needs analysis to product evaluation (Dick, Carey, & Carey, 2009).

At the analysis stage, the need for parents to understand more deeply about the prevention of sexual deviance from an early age is very real, corroborating the

results of a study by Scull et al. (2019), which found that parenting education based on sexuality literacy is effective in improving parenting competence in the family (Scull, Malik, & Keefe, 2019).

In the design stage, the creation of the module is focused on meeting the characteristics of users, namely parents of early childhood. The material is prepared based on literature studies and presented with a visual design that supports readability and facilitates understanding, reinforcing the principle of multimodal learning suggested by Mayer (2021) (Mayer, 2021). In addition, this user-friendly design is also consistent with the results of a recent study by Wang et al. (2022), which showed that visual and user experience-based educational design accelerates the improvement of parenting competencies (Wang, Li, & Li, 2022).

The validation results that show very high feasibility in terms of material, language, and media show that the content presented is relevant to the standards of early childhood development. This reinforces Vygotsky's (1978) theory of the importance of scaffolding in early childhood education, where the role of parents as scaffolders becomes very vital (Vygotsky, 1978). Another study by Santoso and Wicaksono (2023) also showed that education-based interventions for parents are significant in preventing unhealthy sexual behavior in preschool-age children (Santoso & Wicaksono, 2023).

The increase in post-test scores compared to pretests showed the effectiveness of the modules in improving participants' understanding, although the correlation of pre and post-scores was not significant. This can be explained through Piaget's constructivist theory of learning, in which the cognitive changes of participants are not always linear but through processes of assimilation and accommodation (Piaget, 1952). This phenomenon is also reflected in the findings by Martinez et al. (2021), who stated that module-based learning processes often stimulate undetected changes in understanding through simple correlation analysis (Martinez, Martinez, & Gonzalez, 2021).

The results of the different tests showed a significant increase between the pretest and posttest scores, emphasizing the effectiveness of this parenting module. These findings are consistent with the results of another study by Kim and Park (2020), which prove that parenting-based intervention programs significantly improve parenting competence related to children's sexual development issues (Kim & Park, 2020). Thus, this module is worthy of being recommended for wider implementation in the PAUD environment.

Overall, this study proves that the development of parenting modules can be an effective strategy in increasing parental awareness and skills related to the prevention of sexual orientation deviations in early childhood. The integration of early childhood education principles, theory-based instructional design, and adult learning are the main strengths of this approach. It makes an important contribution to the family education literature and the prevention of deviant sexual behavior from an early age.

Conclusion

This study shows that the Parenting Module developed has been proven to be effective in improving parental literacy related to gender and sexuality issues,

as well as providing them with the skills their children need in a positive way and based on spiritual and cultural values.

Through a systematic educational approach and based on child development theory, this module is able to increase parental awareness of the importance of positive parenting in preventing gender identity confusion and deviations of sexual orientation in children. With structured parenting training, it is hoped that parents will have a better understanding in guiding their children to grow up with a healthy gender identity.

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