

Kekerasan Seksual Anak didefinisikan sebagai segala bentuk aktivitas seksual terhadap anak, terdapat beberapa upaya yang mampu mempengaruhi sikap anak dalam pencegahan kekerasan seksual, salah satunya yaitu faktor pengetahuan anak khususnya pengetahuan mengenai pendidikan seksual. Seringkali anak masih menganggap belum pantas untuk mendapatkan pengetahuan mengenai pendidikan seksual, hal tersebut mengakibatkan rendahnya sikap anak dalam melakukan pencegahan kekerasan seksual. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap anak dalam pencegahan kekerasan seksual. Kasus kekerasan seksual di Indonesia merupakan kasus kekerasan tertinggi, yaitu sebanyak 537 (52%) kasus. Sedang untuk di DIY kasus kekerasan seksual tertinggi yaitu di Kabupaten Sleman sebanyak 94 (27%) kasus.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik *cross sectional*. Populasi yaitu seluruh siswa kelas 5 SD di SDN Corongan, SDN Kalongan, dan SDN Timbulharjo Desa Maguwoharjo. Besar sampel 81 responden dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *total sampling*. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer dengan alat pengumpulan data kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariabel, dan bivariabel menggunakan uji statistik *chi-square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden memiliki pengetahuan yang baik dalam pencegahan kekerasan seksual yaitu sebanyak 60 (76,9%) responden, sedang untuk responden yang memiliki sikap positif yaitu sebanyak 74 (94,9%) responden. Uji statistik *chi-square* menunjukkan *p-value* $0,000 < 0,05$. Artinya terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap anak dalam pencegahan kekerasan seksual.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Kekerasan Seksual Anak.

Child Sexual Abuse is defined as all forms of sexual activity against children, there are several efforts that can influence the attitude of children in the prevention of sexual violence, one of which is a factor rather than knowledge of children, especially knowledge about sexual education. Often children still feel unworthy to gain knowledge about sexual education, it results in low child attitudes in preventing sexual violence. This study aims to know the relationship between knowledge with the attitude of children in the prevention of sexual violence. Case of sexual violence in Indonesia were the highest case of violence, with 537 (52%) cases. While for DIY the highest case of sexual violence was in Sleman Regency as many as 94 (27%) cases.

This study was a cross sectional analytical study. Population were all 5th graders in SDN Corongan, SDN Kalongan, and Timbulharjo Elementary School Maguwoharjo Village. The sampling was used total sampling as many as 81 respondents. This study uses primary data with questioner data collection. Data analysis was done univariable, and bivariable use chi-square.

The result of the research shows that majority of respondents have good knowledge in preventing sexual violence as many as 60 (76.9%) respondents, while for respondents who have positive attitude were as many as 74 (94.9%) of respondents. The chi-square statistic test show $p\text{-value } 0,000 < 0.05$. It means that there was a significant relationship between knowledge with the students attitude the prevention of sexual abuse.

Keywords: *Knowledge, attitudes, Child Sexual Abuse.*