

**TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN GURU TENTANG KEKERASAN
TERHADAP ANAK DI DELAPAN *PLAY GROUP*
KELURAHAN TAMANTIRTO
KASIHAN BANTUL**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Kekerasan pada anak dikenal dengan istilah *child abuse* disebut juga *child maltreatment*, merupakan tindakan sengaja yang dilakukan oleh orang tua, guru atau pengasuh yang bertanggung jawab terhadap keselamatan anak tersebut. Kekerasan anak tersebut bisa berupa kekerasan fisik, kekerasan seksual, kekerasan emosional dan penelantaran anak. Kekerasan di sekolah tidak dapat dihindarkan dan disebabkan oleh beberapa hal seperti minimnya pengetahuan guru tentang hak-hak anak, guru kurang profesional, guru tidak kreatif sehingga selalu mengambil metode hukuman kekerasan untuk mendisiplinkan peserta didik. Guru-guru melaporkan ketidakmampuan untuk mengenali kekerasan fisik (21%), pelecehan emosional (19%), penelantaran fisik (30%), dan pelecehan seksual (76%). Pencegahan terhadap tindak kekerasan sebaiknya dilakukan sedini mungkin. Tindakan pencegahan ini ditujukan kepada faktor-faktor yang berperan dalam terjadinya kekerasan seperti masalah sosial, kemiskinan, media massa, sekolah dan sebagainya. Memahami faktor-faktor resiko terjadinya kekerasan merupakan langkah awal dalam tindakan pencegahan.

Tujuan : Diketuinya gambaran tingkat pengetahuan guru tentang kekerasan pada anak di delapan *Play Group*, Kelurahan Tamantirto, Kasihan Bantul.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini deskriptif kuantitatif. Total sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 64 guru dengan menggunakan teknik *proportionate random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner tertutup dan analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis *univariat*.

Hasil : Tingkat pengetahuan guru tentang kekerasan terhadap anak di delapan *Play Group*, Kelurahan Tamantirto, Kasihan Bantul berdasarkan pengertian dalam kategori baik sebanyak 64 guru (100%), berdasarkan bentuk dalam kategori baik sebanyak 56 guru (87,5%), berdasarkan pelaku dalam kategori baik sebanyak 52 guru (81,3%), berdasarkan faktor penyebab dalam kategori baik sebanyak 49 guru (76,6%), berdasarkan dampak dalam kategori baik sebanyak 35 guru (54,7%) dan berdasarkan cara pencegahan dalam kategori baik sebanyak 40 guru (62,5%).

Kesimpulan : Tingkat pengetahuan guru tentang kekerasan terhadap anak di delapan *Play Group*, Kelurahan Tamantirto, Kasihan Bantul dalam kategori baik sebanyak 51 guru (79,7%).

Kata kunci : pengetahuan, kekerasan terhadap anak

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TEACHERS' LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON CHILD ABUSE IN EIGHT PLAYGROUPS OF TAMANTIRTO KASIHAN BANTUL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Violence against children which is also known as child abuse or child maltreatment is a deliberate action done by parents, teachers, or caregivers who actually are responsible for children's safety. The abuse can be in form of physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect of children. Abuse at school is unavoidable and is caused by some factors, such as teachers' lack of knowledge on children's rights, less professional teachers, and uncreative teachers who always take punishment methods to discipline students. Teachers reported inability in recognizing physical abuse (21%), emotional abuse (19%), physical neglect (30%), and sexual abuse (76%). Prevention against violence should be done as early as possible. The preventive actions are addressed to factors triggering child abuses, such as social issues, poverty, mass media, school, and many others. Knowing the risk factors of child abuse is an early step to preventive actions.

Objective: The purpose of this research was to find out the description of teachers' level of knowledge on child abuse in eight playgroups Tamantirto Kasihan Bantul Village.

Methodology: This research was descriptive quantitative research. Samples of this research were 64 teachers taken using *proportionate random sampling*. Data was collected using closed questionnaire and analyzed using *univariate* analysis.

Findings: 64 teachers (100%) were in good level of knowledge about child abuse based on definition, 56 teachers (87.5%) were in good level of knowledge about child abuse based on the forms of child abuse, 52 teachers (81.3%) were in good level of knowledge about child abuse based on the doers of child abuse, 49 teachers (76.6%) were in good level of knowledge about child abuse based on risk factors of child abuse, 35 teachers (54.7%) were in good level of knowledge about child abuse based on the impacts of child abuse, and 40 teachers (62.5%) were in good level of knowledge about child abuse based on the preventive methods of child abuse

Conclusion: 51 teachers (79.7%) were in good level of knowledge on child abuse in eight playgroups of Tamantirto Kasihan Bantul.

Keywords: Knowledge, Child Abuse

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