

## ***Sexual violence prevention knowledge among parents of children with special needs in terms of educational background in Aceh***

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### **Abstract:**

*This research aims to determine knowledge of preventing sexual violence among parents of children with special needs in terms of educational background in Aceh. The research method used is a quantitative method with descriptive analysis which aims to create a systematic, factual and accurate description or picture. Data is obtained through a knowledge scale. The subjects in this research were 215 respondents who were obtained based on the incidental sampling method. The results of the research show that parents with S1/D4 education have a high percentage category compared to parents with elementary school education who have a low percentage category. This is because parents with an elementary school education background have very little information, they do not seek out information about preventing sexual violence through newspapers or social media, related to the problem of lack of interest in reading and their ability in social skills and problem solving. Parents with a diploma or master's degree have good knowledge about sexual violence against children. This is in line with government programs in accordance with law number 47 of 2008 concerning compulsory education. Compulsory education serves to expand and equalize opportunities to obtain quality education for every Indonesian citizen. Compulsory education aims to provide minimum education for Indonesian citizens to be able to develop their potential so they can live independently in society or continue their education to a higher level. The 12-year Wajardikdas is a follow-up program to the 9-year Wajardikdas, which functions to increase the intelligence of the nation's children.*

**Keywords:** *Knowledge, Prevention of sexual violence*

### **1. Introduction**

Sexual violence is a condition that deprives children of their rights to the point of endangering their lives (Ninawati & Handayani, 2018). A case of sexual violence with a child victim with special

needs was revealed in May 2016 in Solo City. Sadly, the victim, who was 13 years old at the time, was molested by two adults who turned out to be his own neighbors (Susanto, 2016). Child sexual abuse is the involvement of children in all forms of sexual activity that occurs before the child reaches a certain age limit set by the laws of the country concerned, where adults or other children who are older or people who are considered to have more knowledge than the child utilize them for sexual pleasure or sexual activity (Noviana, 2015). Sexual violence is caused by the assumption of people who consider it taboo to discuss sexual matters with their children, where most people think that children at elementary school age are still not appropriate to be given sexual education (Amalia et al., 2018). The cause of sexual violence is because children do not know and do not realize what the perpetrator has done, namely touching their private areas such as genitals (Qonita, 2015).

Therefore, child sexual abuse is one of the most highlighted issues today. Wurtele & Kenny (2012) mention that external factors, namely parents, can also influence the occurrence of sexual violence in children, such as a lack of knowledge from parents to children about sexual education. Parents have the main role in educating children with special needs as well as the knowledge of sexual violence in this case found that. Parents seem to leave sex education to the school as a source of knowledge for their children. Even though sex education itself has not been specifically implemented in the school curriculum (Wahyuni, 2018). Research (Solehati et al., 2022) shows that parents' knowledge regarding the prevention of child sexual abuse is still lacking, parents are worried that their children are too young to receive information about "sex" (Guo et al., 2019).

Guo et al.'s research (2019) shows that parents still lack knowledge about the characteristics of perpetrators and victims of sexual violence. Parents' lack of knowledge about child sexual abuse will have an impact on the inaccuracy of delivering messages about the important core of child sexual abuse prevention information (J. Q. Chen & Chen, 2005; Walsh & Brandon, 2012), will impact their ability to engage in discussions with their children (Walsh & Brandon, 2012). Parents will refuse to talk about it because they feel uncomfortable or worried about conveying information about sexuality to children (Zakiyah et al., 2016).

## 2. Metode

This research uses a quantitative approach with descriptive quantitative research. The population in this study were parents of children with special needs in Aceh. The research sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population (Sugiyono, 2019). The technique used for sampling in this study is accidental sampling technique, which is taking sample members obtained by chance / incidentally meeting with the researcher, if it is deemed that the person who happened to be met happened to meet the researcher, if it is deemed that the person who happened to be met was suitable as a data source, then it could be used as a sample (Sugiyono, 2017).

Data collection in this study uses primary data, namely data collected directly from respondents. The primary data used in this study were questionnaires, and the instrument used in this study was a knowledge scale (Sugiyono, 2019). The questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer (Sugiyono, 2019).

## 3. Result

**Table 1**

**Xmin, Xmax, Mean and SD Data Based on Education**

Education	Xmin	Xmax	Mean	SD
SD	3	19	13.02	4.342
SMP	9	19	15.08	3.269
SMA	5	19	15.50	2.965
D3	13	19	16.00	4.243
S1/D4	8	19	16.89	2.991
S2	17	19	18.40	.894

Source: data processed by SPSS (2024)

Based on the categorization table above, high and low knowledge of preventing sexual violence in parents of children with special needs based on education is categorized as shown in the table below.

**Table 2.**

**Categorization by Education**

Education	Category	Frequency	Percentage
SD	High	17	31.5%
	Low	20	37.0%
	Uncategorized	17	31.5%

SMP	High	16	40.0%
	Low	12	30.0%
	Uncategorized	12	30.0%
SMA	High	39	45.3%
	Low	28	32.6%
	Uncategorized	19	22.1%
D3	High		
	Low		
	Uncategorized	2	100.0%
S1/D4	High	13	48.1%
	Low	7	25.9%
	Uncategorized	7	25.9%
S2	High		
	Low	1	20.0%
	Uncategorized	4	80.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: data processed by SPSS (2024)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the knowledge of parents of children with special needs about preventing sexual violence based on elementary school education in the low category is 37.0%, while in the high category it is 31.5% and those who are not categorized are 31.5%. Then it can be seen that the knowledge of parents of children with special needs about preventing sexual violence based on education (junior high school) in the high category has a percentage of 40.0%, while in the low category has a percentage of 30.0%, and those who are not categorized are 30.0%. Furthermore, it can be seen that the knowledge of parents of children with special needs about preventing sexual violence based on education (high school) in the high category is 45.3%, while the low category is 32.6%, and those who are not categorized are 22.1%. Based on the table above, it can be seen that the knowledge of parents of children with special needs about preventing sexual violence based on education (D3) which was not identified amounted to 100.0%. The percentage of knowledge of parents of children with special needs about preventing sexual violence based on education (S1 / D4) in the high category amounted to 48.1%, while in the low category amounted to 25.9%, and those not identified amounted to 25.9%. Then it can be seen that the knowledge of parents of children with special needs about preventing sexual violence in the low category amounted to 20.0%, while those who were not identified amounted to 80.0%.

The results of the descriptive analysis above can be concluded that the knowledge of parents of children with special needs about preventing sexual violence based on S1 / D4 education has the highest percentage while based on elementary school education has the lowest percentage.

#### **4. Discussion**

Based on the results of the study, it shows that parents with S1 / D4 education have a high percentage category compared to parents with elementary school education who have a low percentage category. This is because parents with elementary school educational backgrounds have very little information, they do not find out information about preventing sexual violence through newspapers or social media, related to the problem of lack of interest in reading. If you read more, then from ignorance you will know (Hadi et al, 2023). Then their ability in social skills, as well as problem solving. Parents with the latest education D3 and S2 have good knowledge about sexual violence in children (Kusuma et al., 2021). Parents who have good education about child sexual abuse are in the higher education range (Purnamasari & Herfanda, 2019).

This is in line with the government program in accordance with legislation number 47 of 2008 concerning compulsory education. Compulsory education serves to expand and equalize opportunities to obtain quality education for every Indonesian citizen (State institutions of the republic of Indonesia, 2008). Compulsory education aims to provide a minimum education for Indonesian citizens to be able to develop their potential to live independently in society or continue their education to a higher level. Wajardikdas 12 years is a continuation program of wajardikdas 9 years, functioning to increase the intelligence of the nation's children (state institutions of the republic of Indonesia, 2008).

Because 9 years of compulsory education is still considered insufficient to support education and knowledge, so that the higher the education, the greater the opportunity to be better able to play a role as economic actors or industrial sectors (state institutions of the republic of Indonesia, 2008). Improving the quality and competitiveness of human resources is also expected to produce the next generation of healthy, intelligent, adaptive, innovative, skilled, and characterized nations (Sofyan & Sanusi, 2023). Information about sex should be obtained from parents, teachers, or based on the correct source of information (Solikhah RN, 2014). So that parents are required to read more and

find out about the prevention of sexual violence that occurs in children, especially children with special needs.

## 5. Summary

Based on the results of the analysis described in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there is an overview of the level of knowledge of preventing sexual violence among parents of children with special needs in Aceh. In other words, the higher the educational background, the better the level of knowledge of preventing sexual violence in parents of children with special needs. Conversely, the lower the level of parental knowledge regarding the prevention of sexual violence in children with special needs. This shows that parents with a low educational background are unable to understand, teach, and apply the prevention of sexual violence to children. Conversely, parents with a high educational background are able to understand, teach and apply the prevention of sexual violence in children.

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