



**PHYSICAL VIOLENCE OF PARENTS IN CHILDREN AGE SCHOOL**

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**ABSTRACT**

Physical violence often occurs in children, especially school-age children. School-age children are able to complete their developmental tasks if parents are able to educate children well, especially in disciplining children, but many parents choose ways to discipline children with physical violence. Physical violence by parents is able to influence the behavior and development of children, but the form of physical violence committed by parents have not been described in detail. Research aims to find out the picture of physical violence of parents in school-age children. This research is quantitative research with descriptive method. The study was conducted in the city of Kendal, Central Java, Indonesia. The study was conducted on 1313 school-age children. Data collection using total sampling techniques. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Data were analyzed univariately in the form of frequency distributions. Research results show shows that the majority of respondents were 10 years old and majority of respondents were male. Parents' physical violence in school children is shown by hitting the child with hands or sharp objects, although parents will calm the child when the child whines to ask for something.

**Keywords:** physical violence, parent, children age school

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**INTRODUCTION**

At present, physical violence often occurs in children, especially school-age children. School-age children are children aged 6 to 12 years who are deemed responsible for their own behavior in dealing with others. School-age is the period in which children gain the basics of knowledge in achieving success to adapt to skills at a later stage of development (Wong, 2009). School-age children are able to complete their developmental tasks if parents are able to educate children well, especially in disciplining children, but many parents choose ways to discipline children with physical violence. Parents assume that physical violence is a natural thing, especially in children who lack discipline (Bagong, 2013). The number of violence against children in Indonesia tends to increase every year, reaching 3,700 cases or an average of 15 cases every day, where around 70% of perpetrators of violence against children are committed by their own parents (KPAI, 2015). According to the Kendal Women's Empowerment and Family Planning Agency (BPPKB)

(2015), the number of children violence in Kendal Regency in Central Java continues to increase every year, namely 84 cases of violence affecting children and in 2016 there were 27 cases of violence, this shows that parents are not aware of the actions taken have an impact on violence against children (Dyah, 2016).

Physical violence is an act of violence in the form of physical actions such as hitting, pinching, twisting, slapping, kicking, burning, biting, cutting, punching or even flushing with hot water. Physical violence that occurs in children can affect the development of the child both physically and psychologically (Hetherington, 2006). PH and Anggraeni's research (2018) shows the results that there is an effect of health education on the psychosocial development of school-age children with verbal and physical violence. The results of this study indicate that physical abuse by parents affects the psychosocial development of school-age children. Hidayat's research (2004) shows that there is a relationship between the physical violent behavior of the mother with the aggressive behavior of the child, where the higher the physical violence the behavior of the mother to her child, the higher the aggressive behavior of the child.

The results of interviews with elementary school children obtained data that 6 out of 8 children said that they had experienced physical violence from their parents such as being pinched, tweaked and beaten with their hands. The reason parents do physical violence is triggered because the child is considered undisciplined in doing homework from the teacher, not taking a nap, and does not want to eat. Based on this phenomenon and previous studies it can be concluded that physical violence by parents is able to influence the behavior and development of children, but the form of physical violence committed by parents have not been described in detail, so this research needs to be done that aims to find out the picture of physical violence of parents in school-age children through quantitative research.

## **METHOD**

This research is quantitative research with descriptive method. The study was conducted in the city of Kendal, Central Java, Indonesia. The study was conducted on 1313 school-age children who occupy grades 4, 5, and 6 public elementary schools that have experienced physical violence from their parents in the last 3 months. Data collection using total sampling techniques. The research instrument used a questionnaire consisting of the characteristics of respondents including age and gender and 8 statements related to physical violence that had been committed by parents in school-age children. Data were analyzed univariately in the form of frequency distributions.

## **RESULTS**

The results of the study are presented in the following table.

Table 1.  
School-age children (n=1313)

Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max
10,39	10	1,12	8	12

Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents were 10 years old.

Table 2.

Gender of school-age children (n=1313)

Gender	f	%
Male	687	52,3
Female	626	47,7

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents were male.

Table 3.

Parental physical violence in school-age children (n=1320)

Statement	Yes		No	
	f	%	f	%
My parents pinch me when I'm naughty	667	50,8	646	49,2
My parents like to hit me with my hands	955	72,7	358	29,3
My parents will calm me down when I whine to ask for something	146	11,1	1167	88,9
My parents hurt me with dangerous objects such as irons, belts and cigarette sticks	774	58,9	539	41,1
My parents are not easily emotional	549	41,8	764	58,2
My parents will immediately hit me if I don't obey	408	30,1	905	68,9
My parents will lock me up if I make a mistake	494	37,6	819	62,6
My parents will reduce my allowance if I'm naughty	493	37,4	493	62,6

Table 3 shows that the majority of physical violence perpetrated by parents in school-age children are in the form of hitting children with their hands.

## DISCUSSION

The results showed that the majority of school-age children in the study sample were 10 years old, with the lowest age being 8 years and the highest being 12 years. This is because at the stage of determining the sample, researchers have established criteria for inclusion of children, namely primary school children grade 4.5, and 6. The weighted sample selection is based on the opinion of Keliat, Daulima, Farida (2011) that school-age children have the ability to produce work, able to interact and excel in learning according to one's own abilities. Another opinion was obtained from the research of Ridha (2014) that school-age children begin to leave their parents' homes in a limited time to continue school or seek knowledge through the educational process so that they are able to compete competitively. Hidayat (2011) argues that children aged 6 to 12 years are the stages where children begin to be diligent and inferior shown by an attitude that always tries to achieve something they want or achieve their achievements, so that if the child's expectations are not achieved it is likely that children will feel inferior.

The sample selection in the study is in accordance with the opinion of Keliat (2015) that school-age children have normal psychosocial development, including being able to

complete the assigned tasks (school or home). have a sense of competition (competition), have close friends, like to group with peers, play a role in group activities, begin to understand the value of currencies and units, able to complete simple household tasks such as making a bed, sweeping; have a certain hobby, for example, riding a bicycle, reading storybooks, drawing; there is no sign of a scar of persecution

Sani (2013) believes that school-age children have mature physical growth, so that the child's motor development is able to be well-coordinated and in line with their needs. According to Witherington in Budiman (2008), that children aged 6-9 years, at this stage the child seeks to increasingly want to know who he is by comparing himself with peers. If the process is without guidance from parents, children will tend to be difficult to adapt to their environment. Based on the results of research and some previous studies it can be concluded that the age of 10 years who experience physical violence is caused because at that age children begin to try to get to know and compare themselves with their peers and parents assume the child is not disciplined so that physical violence is carried out by parents so that children become disciplined.

The results showed that the majority of respondents were male as many as 687 children (52.3%). The results of this study are in line with the opinion of Yulita (2014) that boys receive physical punishment more often than girls and gender affects parents in providing physical punishment. Researchers assume this might be because boys tend to be more naughty, have a higher emotional nature than girls. Based on the results of previous studies and studies concluded that male sex was more often subjected to physical violence from parents than women.

The results showed that the majority of children stated that the child's parents pinched the child if the child was naughty. The results of the study concur with Thoman (2016) that the most common physical violence done by parents is to pinch or tweak the child. Ways of violence carried out by parents in educating children are reasonable according to parents because it can make children become naughty and obedient to parents.

The results showed that the majority of children stated that their parents liked to hit children with their hands. The results of this study are in line with the research of Huda (2008) that physical violence by parents by hitting and pinching children. The results showed that the majority of children stated that when children whine for something, their parents immediately calm them down. The results of this study are in line with research by Zakiyah (2017) that children rarely ask for something without whining, so parents will immediately fulfill their children's wishes. The results of this study are in accordance with Hasan's (2011) opinion that parents should continue to accompany children when children experience emotional outbursts so that children will feel calmer and if possible then hold and hug the child.

The results showed that the majority of children stated that the majority of children had been injured due to physical violence through dangerous objects such as irons, belts, and cigarette bars. The results of this study differ from the opinion of Shia (2016) that

punishment or physical violence on children is the last alternative and has limitations including, a) not allowed to hit on the face, b) showing anger, c) hitting in a very angry state, d) being too hard and rude, e) hitting with hard objects so that the marks.

The results showed that the majority of children said no to unfavorable statements, namely "My parents are not easily emotional". This means that the majority of children claim that their parents get angry easily. The results of this study are comparable to studies conducted in Saudi Arabia and Canada which have examined the most violence is physical violence. This result is inversely proportional to research conducted in the United States and India. The most common type of child abuse is neglect and the least is emotional violence. This might be due to cultural differences and parenting patterns in each country. According to WHO in 2014, around 23% of children around the world experienced physical violence (Radja et al, 2016)

The results showed that the majority of children stated that their parents did not immediately hit them if they did not comply. The results of this study are in line with the study of Zakiyah (2017) that parents do not directly hit children when children do not obey the commands of parents. The results of this study differ from the study of Radja et al (2016) that the majority of children experience physical violence (97.5%), with the most type of treatment being beaten. These results are also comparable to studies in Saudi Arabia and Canada which examine the most violence is physical violence. This result is inversely proportional to research conducted in the United States and India.

The results showed that the majority of children stated that their parents would not lock them up if they were wrong. The results of this study differ from the opinion of Gudang Health (2016) that physical violence in children can cause children to be aggressive because parents behave unfavorably towards children so that children will try to fight against parents, children can confine themselves because by confining themselves children feel safe from parental violence and the impact is the child will be difficult to get along with, difficult to communicate, even close themselves to, low self-esteem, trauma because children tend to have a strong memory of what is done by parents, stress so that the child has difficulty sleeping and has an impact on achievement failure and lack of concentration

The results showed that the majority of children stated that parents did not reduce their allowance when they were naughty. This shows that parents do not provide punishment when children are naughty. This can be caused by parental experience and knowledge related to the unknown effects of physical violence. The results of this study differ from the research of Huda (2008) that one of the factors that cause physical violence is poverty. This agrees with Suyanto (2010) that the other factors causing physical violence are the experience of parents, parents whose past is educated by violence, it will tend to violence against their children, therefore parents' knowledge must be good in educating children so there is no confusion will occur in children.

## CONCLUSION

Parents' physical violence in school children is shown by hitting the child with hands or sharp objects, although parents will calm the child when the child whines to ask for something.

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