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Factors Related to Violence Against Children in Families in Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency in 2022

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ABSTRACT

Background: There have been 3,087 cases of violence against children, including 852 physical violence, 768 psychological, and 1,848 cases of sexual violence. This figure is quite high. In Central Aceh, in 2019, there were 20 cases of violence against children, while in 2020, there were 22 cases of violence against children consisting of physical, sexual, and psychological violence to child neglect. This study aims to determine the factors associated with violence against children in the family of Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency. **Methods:** The research design was analytically observational with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 62 subjects participated in this study, where the subjects were mothers with children aged 6-15 years. Data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate in order to determine the factors that play a role in child abuse. **Results:** There is no relationship between family income (p-value = 0.272 (p > 0.05), there is a relationship between the mother's education (p-value = 0.033 (p < 0.05), and there is no relationship between mother's psychological state (p-value = 0.465 (p > 0.05) with violence against children in the family **Conclusion:** A mother's education is a factor associated with violence against children in the family.

1. Introduction

In the United States, the problem of violence and sexual abuse against children child sexual abuse is a big problem and is known as a hidden domestic tragedy.^{1,2} It is estimated that 25% of adult women have experienced sexual abuse as a child, 40% of the perpetrators of this embarrassing activity are their own parents, such as biological fathers, stepfathers, or adoptive fathers, and 80% of the perpetrators are people who are well known to the victim, such as uncles, older brothers, close friends of parents and neighbors³ In Indonesia, cases of violence against children continue to increase from year to year. There were 3,087 cases of violence against children, including 852 physical violence, 768 psychological, and 1,848 cases of sexual violence.^{4,5} This figure is

quite high.⁶ In Central Aceh in 2019, there were 20 cases of violence against children, while in 2020, there were 22 cases of violence against children consisting of physical, sexual, and psychological violence to child neglect.

Violence, exploitation, and various violations of children's rights are often based on the powerlessness of parents to escape from the economic crush. The pressures of such a hard life have obliterated parents' awareness that they are dealing with the weak and helpless figure of a child. Violence against children is a real form of violation of children's basic rights. These actions adversely affect the growth and development, and survival of children, both in the short and long term. The long-term effect, felt but not visible, is the

psychological development experienced by children.^{7,8} It is feared that children will grow and develop into a generation that prioritizes violence as a way to solve problems.⁴ Violence against children is more common in the child's environment. Parents sometimes unknowingly commit violence against their children under the pretext of disciplining their children. Psychological factors of parents, such as stress and depression, are also quite influential. The violence that befell them is sometimes in physical form, which results in death, while in mental development, it becomes disturbed. Many neighbors and even families are reluctant to report an act of violence that occurs in a house. People still think that it is a family problem, so many perpetrators are free to repeat the violence again and again.⁹⁻¹³ This study aims to determine the factors associated with violence against children in the family of Kebayakan District, Central Aceh Regency.

2. Methods

The study design is an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 62 subjects participated in this study, where the subject was a mother in the Kebayakan sub-district, Central Aceh district, who had children aged 6-15 years. This study was approved by the Health Research Ethics Committee of the Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health, Aceh, Indonesia.

Data collection includes primary data, data directly obtained from respondents by distributing

questionnaires containing closed questions that have been prepared to obtain information related to study variables. Sociodemographic data, mother's education to psychological conditions were asked in direct interviews with the subjects. Family income is categorized as high if the income is above the minimum wage of Aceh Province, which is Rp. 3,160,000. Mother's education is classified as high if higher education or equivalent, it is classified as secondary if it is high school, and it is classified as basic if it is elementary and or junior high school. Meanwhile, the psychological assessment is aimed at evaluating the relationship with the husband, problems with work in the household, and the behavior of the child that irritates the mother. Data analysis was carried out with the help of SPSS version 25 software. Univariate analysis was carried out to describe the distribution of data for each test variable. Then, continued with bivariate analysis to see the relationship between test variables, $p < 0.05$.

3. Results

Table 1 shows the tabulation of variable data in this study. Family income does not show an insignificant relationship with violence against children in the family. Likewise, the psychological state of the mother showed an insignificant relationship with violence against children in the family. Mother's education shows a significant relationship with violence against children in the family.

Table 1. Data tabulation of study variables.

Variable	Violence against children		p-value*
	Ever (frequency(%))	Never (frequency(%))	
Family income:			0,272
High	18(78,3)	5(21,7)	
Low	35(89,7)	4(10,3)	
Mother's education:			0,033
Higher	11(73,3)	4(26,7)	
Secondary	18(78,3)	5(21,7)	
Elementary	24(100)	0(0)	
Circumstances of maternal psychology:			0,465
Good	20(80)	5(20)	
Poor	33(89,2)	4(10,8)	

*Fisher exact-test, $p < 0.05$.

4. Discussion

Childhood is a fundamental stage in life that shapes and shapes a person's personality. Innovation versus guilt occurs during the preschool years, as children develop their social worlds and learn to behave with a view to meeting challenges. Behaviors that are usually shown by children at this stage include sleep disturbances, nutritional problems, toilet problems, urinary incontinence, development of gender identity, mood swings, egoism, and stubbornness. This characteristic mainly arises because changes in the abilities of children aged 3-6 years can cause changes in behavior and violence against children in parents. Research shows that violence against children is more common in mothers than in fathers and that child abuse and neglect can be prevented. Therefore, many social, communication, and personal programs have been recommended and developed to prevent child abuse, including parent education programs and communication programs proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO) for preschool children. This program is used as a primary strategy to prevent abuse of vulnerable children and treat especially children with behavior problems rather than healthy ones.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

Parents can play an important role in empowering their own children to protect themselves either by supporting their child's participation in school-based programs or by discussing this topic at home. In addition, parents are the preferred source of sexual health education for adolescents; they play an important role in the formation of their children's values, attitudes, and beliefs about identity, intimacy, and relationships. Furthermore, parents (especially mothers) prefer to be the main sex educators for their children. Mothers play a key role in the sexual socialization of their children, especially their daughters, and discuss sexual issues more often with their daughters than with their sons.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

The importance of mothers as sex educators is very important in Indonesia because mothers are responsible for educating their daughters about sexual health. Similarly, girls in Indonesia are more likely to discuss sexual issues with their mothers. Indonesian

young women turn to their mothers for health information, especially advice on all aspects of sexual health.^{19,20}

5. Conclusion

A mother's education is an important factor related to child violence in the family. The higher the education of the mother, the lower the potential for child violence in the family.

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