
The Relationship Between Parents' Gender and Children Violence

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Abstract. Parents occupy an important position for children growth and development process. Aside from being an educator, parents also being protectors of children from children violence. However, they sometimes become perpetrators of children violence to their because of discipline. This study aims to determine the relationship of parents' gender and children violence behavior. This research is a correlation study and it is located on Indragiri Hilir Regency, Riau Province. The sampling technique was quota random sampling with 62 people. The parents' education level is grouped through the data obtained from the identity of male and female. Violent behavior is measured using a Likert scale that contains physical, psychological, sexual, and social abuse of children. The results of this study there is a significant relationship between the level of parents' education and children violence. It described with a value of $F = 0.2832$ and a probability of $\text{sig } t = 0.020$.

Keywords: Parents' Gender, Children Violence

1. Introduction

Child protection is an issue of international concern. Each country ratifies the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) into the Acts (Acts) of their respective countries. Child protection law in Indonesia is the 1945 Constitution Article 28 B verse 2 states "Every child has the right to survival, growth and development and is entitled to be protected from violence and discrimination". It means that every child from birth has the right to live, grow, develop and protected from violence and discrimination. As stated in UNICEF (2013) that children have various rights and be fulfilled by various parties such as parents, teachers and government. In conclusion, all parties are expected to cooperate in giving protection due to fulfillment of children's rights.

In general, child protection is about caring that doesn't harm the rights and it enable to protect children violence, mistreatment and exploitation. According to Law No. 34 of 2014 child protection revealed all activities are able to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination. As a result children need protection to grow and develop as human life.

According to M. Nasir Jamil (2013) there are four principles of child protection, for instance: (1) the principle of non-discrimination, (2) the principle of interest for children, (3) the principle of right to life, survival and development, (4) the principle of respect for children's opinion. Seeing the principle of protection above refers to the demands that must be conducted by parents in caring their children.

Caring for children refers to care given by parents. Fathers and mothers have each roles and responsibilities to stimulate growth, development and build children' personalities. If both parents play a good figure, the children will know it directly. In addition, children will grow according to their gender roles. It is strongly believed that parenting is not only focused on mother but also fathers' responsibility.

The differences of gender between fathers and mothers provide different caring for children. These different characteristics have the same opportunity to make mistakes in caring for children. The mistakes made by parents can cause acts of violence. So that children's rights and needs become unfulfilled and it can violate the principle of protection.

The intensity in interacting affects parenting of children. Mother who tends to be more intense in interacting is not impossible to open opportunities to commit children violence. Father is less intense in interacting and communicate with children because of father's routine in earning money outside of their house.

As long as they are being parents and the children has the right stated in Law No. 34 of 2014 in Chapter III article 13 which states that: "Every child during caring for parents, guardians, or any other party responsible for caring, is entitled to be protected from treatment: discrimination, exploitation, neglect, cruelty and injustice. However, some children are not free from violence committed by their closest people or strangers they have just met. For example, when children make mistakes, parents will get angry, pinch and hit them. Violence committed by parents are sometimes influenced by economic and social problems. In general, children often become victims. Eventhough the problems faced by parents are not related to children' mistakes.

Violence to children can be interpreted as physically and sexual violence, emotional abuse, or neglect of children. Rianawati (2015) conveyed the definition of child abuse in the form of an action taken by someone (a person in authority) that can cause pain, suffering, physical, psychological and social to someone (identical to a weak person). On the other hand, violence can be physical, emotional, sexual and neglecting children. The violence are usually carried out by people who are in a higher position than children. They are parents, seniors, neighbors, family members, teachers, guardians and other adults in the child's environment.

Suharto in Abu Huraerah (2012) grouped the violence on children; they are physcal abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, and social abuse.

a. Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is physical aggression given to the children by an adult. It can involve punching, hitting, kicking, pushing, slapping, burning, bruising, pulling ears or hair, stabbing, choking or shaking a child.

b. Psychological Abuse

Psychological abuse is the most difficult to define. It refers to nicknames, ridicule, degradation, destruction of property, torture or destruction of pets, excessive criticism, inappropriate or excessive demands, termination of communication, and bullying or insults.

c. Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse is a violation of children that is carried out by an adult or the teenager in order to get sexual stimulation. Children sexual abuse include asking for or pressuring a child to engage in sexual activity (regardless of the effect), indecent exposure of the genitals to the children, displaying pornography to the children, actual sexual contact with the children, physical contact with the genitals of the child, viewing the device of the sex without physical contact, or using a child to produce child pornography.

d. **Social Abuse**

Social abuse includes neglect and exploitation of children. Child neglect is the attitude of parents who do not pay attention to the child's growth and development process. It is a permissive parenting and negligence in supervising children.

2. Methodology

2.1 Types of Research

It is a survey research that takes samples directly from the population. The population of this study is parents in Indragiri Hilir Regency who have children. The sampling technique in this study is quota random sampling. The number of samples was determined by a quota of 62 people, where the number of 62 people taken at random could represent the population. Gender data obtained from the identity of the research subjects. And the measurement of violent behavior is carried out using a Likert scale in the form of 30 items of statements about children violence.

2.2 Validity Dan Reliability

Before conducting research, the research instrument must be tested for validity and reliability so that the measurement results are in accordance with the research objectives. Validity and reliability tests were carried out by testing instruments on 35 subjects. The results of a trial of children violence that have been carried out, there are five items that are not valid with criteria r table 0.334. And there are only 36 items left. From the 41 items, there are five items that are invalid. From 41 items obtained item-total correlation coefficients ranged from 0, 181 to 0.767 with an alpha reliability coefficient of 0.934.

2.3 Data Analysis Technique

In accordance with the research objectives, the data has been collected is then continued by tabulating data in tabular form appropriate to the research needs in order that it can be analyzed. Data collected in the form of quantitative data. The data analysis technique used in this study is a statistical technique with chi square correlation analysis.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Parents' Gender

A total of 62 samples of this study were from Indragiri Hilir, in Riau Province. The data of parents' gender obtained from the subject's identity are in Table 1.

Table 1. Parents' Gender

Gender	Total	Percentage
Male	26	41,94%
Female	36	58,06%
Total	62	100

Table 1 shows the gender distribution of parents in Indragiri Hilir Regency, Riau Province, where there were 26 or 41.94% of parents who were male and 36 or 58.06% of parents were female. The chart of parents can be seen below.

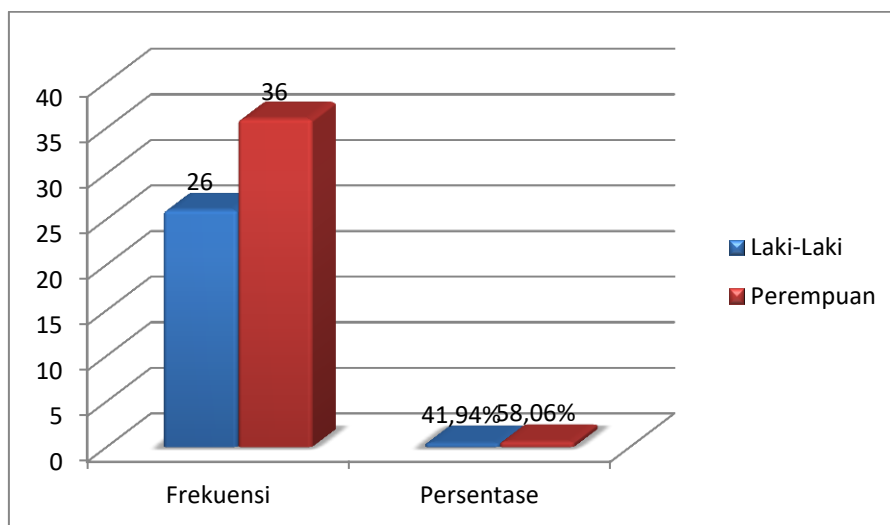


Figure 1. Distribution of Parents' Gender

3.2 Form of Children Violence

The description of forms of children violence based on data obtained from the location can be seen in Table 2:

Table 2. The Percentage of Children Violence Rate Based on Indicators

Forms of Abuse	Obtained Score	Ideal Score	Percentage	Criteria
Physical Abuse	999	2790	35,81%	Very Low
Psychological Abuse	1363	3100	43,97%	Low
Sexual Abuse	733	2170	33,78%	Very Low
Social Abuse	1341	2480	54,07%	Low
Rata-rata	4436	10540	42,09%	Low

The average of violence behavior is in the low category. It shows the abuse of children still occurs at home. The highest percentage of social abuse behavior obtained the percentage of 54.07%; the second is psychological abuse obtained the percentage of 43.97%; the third is physical abuse obtained the percentage of 35.81% and the fourth is sexual abuse obtained the percentage of 33.78%. The graphs of the forms of violence obtained by children at home are as follows

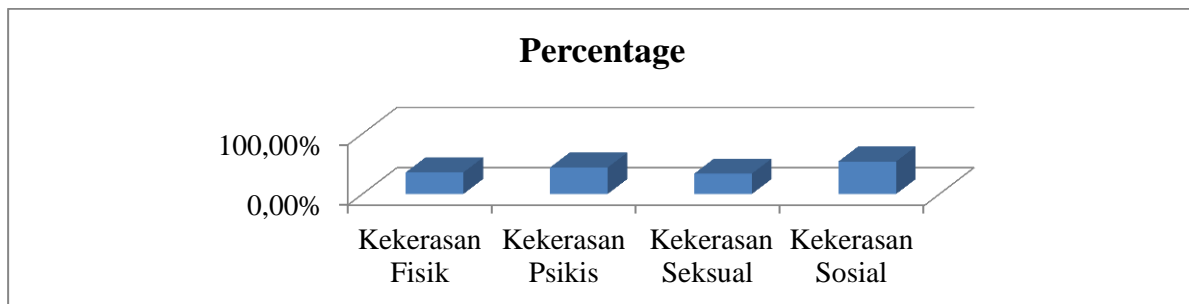


Figure 2. The Percentage of Children Violence

3.3 Bivariat Analysis

To find out the relationship between parents' gender and children violence, a contingency test was performed. The results of data analysis can be seen in the table 3:

Table 3. The Test Result of The Relationship between Parents' Gender and Children Violence

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.383 ^a	1	.020		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.218	1	.040		
Likelihood Ratio	5.396	1	.020		
Fisher's Exact Test				.033	.020
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.297	1	.021		
N of Valid Cases	62				

Table 4. Contingency Test

		Value	Asymptotic Standardized Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.283			.020
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.295	.123	2.389	.020 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.295	.123	2.389	.020 ^c
N of Valid Cases		62			

Based on table 3 and table 4, it is known that the value of $F = 0.283$ and the probability value $\text{sig } t = 0.020$. Because $p < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parents' gender and children violent. Based on a research that has been carried out, the results obtained there is a significant relationship between parents' gender and violent behavior at home. The highest forms of violence received by children are social abuse with a percentage of 54.07%, then psychological abuse

with a percentage of 4.97%, physical abuse with a percentage of 35.81% and sexual abuse with a percentage of 33.78%. Based on the data, it can be illustrated that children are inseparable from forms of violence even if they are at home. It is in accordance with the statement of Nurussofa Surti Dewi (2017) determines that most children have experienced violence both at home and in their surrounding. Furthermore Panji Shandi Praditama (2016) in his research explained that children violence often occurs in the family environment. This study provides an illustration that the possible causes of violence that occurs in children' life is experinced on family members, both father and mother.

The forms of violence are physical, psychological, sexual and social abuse. Forms of physical violence are punching, hitting, kicking, pushing, slapping, burning, making bruises, pulling ears or hair, stabbing, making choking or shaking a child. And forms of psychological violence are nicknames, derogation, destruction of property, torture or destruction of pets, excessive criticism, inappropriate or excessive demands, termination of communication, and bullying or insults. As for the forms of sexual violence include indecent exposure from genitals to children, displaying pornography to children, actual sexual contact with children, physical contact with children's genitals, viewing children's genitals without physical contact, or using children to produce child pornography. Furthermore the form of social abuse on children is the attitude of parents who do not pay attention to the children' growth and development process.

Based on research conducted by Yanuar Farida Wismayanti (2019) children violence is caused by lack of education. Becoming taboo of sex education for Indonesian is a gap for children to get sexual abuse. Sexual violence was further investigated by Christoph Liel (2019), his research led to the factors of sexual violence with the research subject being fathers in Germany. This study illustrates that six factors are the cause of children sexual violence. However, it cannot prove that the father is the main perpetrator of the harassment. But mothers also have same oppurtunity in doing children sexual violence.

The gender of the parents shows a significant relationship with violent behavior to children. The gender distribution of parents consisted of 26 or 41.94% male and 36 or 58.06% female. It is same with the statement stated in the research by Rebeka D. Radja (2016) that the violence experienced by each child is related to parents' gender. It means that father and mother have the same opportunity to commit the violence.

Based on the data analysis result obtained the results of the chi square test with a value of $F = 0.283$ and a probability of $\text{sig } t = 0.020$. Moreover, there is a very significant relationship between gender and forms of violent behavior to children. The results of this study are also consistent with the results of the research of Rebeka D. Radja (2016). The study illustrates that gender is associated with children violence. In this study, the tendency to commit violence to children is relatively low. Based on the results of data processing on crosstab, 14 male parents and 9 female parents were at a very low level of violence, 12 male parents and 27 female parents were at the in low level of violence. It described that female parents or who are often called mothers have a higher tendency to commit the children abuse due to the intensity of parents meeting and doing activities with children. In fact, most of fathers in Indragiri Hilir in work outside of their house in order to make a living. The condition makes the intensity to meet children lower than mothers. As a result, mother is more dominant in committing children violence.

It is similar to Martinez (2014), he determines that fathers have a lower percentage of violence comparing to mothers during the parenting process at home. Father is less likely to abuse children. It is related to fathers' role in earning money to fullfil their family needs. In addition, fathers are encouraged to more focus on working outside rather than taking care children at home. On the

contrary, the mother has an important role in caring for children at home throughout the day. Therefore, a lot of interaction allows the mother to commit physical violence even though they want to make their children to be more discipline.

The dominance of mothers in committing the violence compared to fathers in this study is still at a low level. Even though mothers are more dominant in committing violence than fathers, in fact the violence committed is at a low level. It is concluded that the violence on children in Indragiri Hilir is in the low category.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parents' gender and children violence. Therefore the community must be given education about the implementation of child protection in order that children violence can be reduced. The government must also complete the compulsory education program to the community. Because of an adequate education for everyone, it is able to improve their knowledge in various ways, including in recognizing children's rights that should be given by parents during caring them at home. Otherwise, the provision of good education for parents, the children violence will decrease. It is certainly useful for children in the process of growth and development. If all parents implement this, it will produce quality children as the next generation of national ideals.

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