



# Child Abuse in Terms of Parents Perspective

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## ABOUT THE STUDY

Child abuse (CA) is a serious problem and difficult to detect. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), CA is responsible for the deaths of 950,000 children under the age of 18 each year. As many cultures as some CA among indoor parents. This study aims to determine the cultural perception of child abuse in relation to Indonesian parents. A qualitative study using focus group discussions was conducted on 31 intentionally selected parents. Discussions focused on CA definitions, classification and frequency, CA levels (mild, moderate, severe), and differences in violence and discipline. Focus group discussions were divided into three groups: education, elementary and junior high school, high school, and bachelor's degree. The focus group discussion process was recorded, posted, and analyzed using explicit qualitative content analysis. Findings All Indonesian cultures recognize that CA is a form of parental emotion that causes physical and mental injuries to children.

Most parents shape their child's behavior through discipline. Corporal punishment, such as beatings, is used as a disciplinary action in almost every country. The standards of parenting practices are still a problem, but authorities need to analyze this practice to determine if it causes emotional and / or physical harm to the child, and if so. Practices should be punished. Participants were found to believe that physical abuse occurred when they were beaten, such as beating, kicking, beating, throwing, and ear

picking. Sumatrans said shaking children is acceptable and means showing affection. Participants believed that psychological abuse included yelling and taunting for no reason. Frightening a child is consistently considered abuse, and some say it can be some form of violence, while others do not. People in the cultures of Papua, Kupan, Betawi and Palembang agreed that loud voices do not necessarily mean violence. It is a cultural custom and is intended to be harmless.

Participants rated various types of violence as mild, moderate, or severe. These terms included mild to moderate physical abuse, such as B. Pinch, tap on hands or feet, or tap on objects. Psychological abuse such as abuse and bullying. Sexual abuse such as touching or hugging sensitive areas. Abuse was considered serious if the abuse left a scar, if the child needed to be hospitalized and evaluated, or if the abuse included gender. Serious psychological abuse included a cry of inappropriate language. The use of high-pitched voices was non-violent, as this practice depends on the culture and perceptions of each parent. Discipline and violence are so similar that some duplication was found between them. According to participants, the difference between violence and discipline is based on where the punch lands. For example, hitting a child against the head or face can be considered violence. The difference between violence and discipline depends on the goal. Discipline does not mean harming children, but it does mean ensuring a better future by educating them to develop their behavior and personality. Discipline means working with love.

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