



## Psychological Violence on Early Age Children Reviewed from Family Type in Welahan Village, Jepara Regency

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15294/belia.v8i1.29394>

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### History Article

Submitted 19 April 2019

Revised 13 May 2019

Accepted 4 June 2019

### Keywords

Physic Violence against Early Childhood, Family Type; Extended Family; Nuclear Family

### Abstract

This study aims to determine differences in psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type. The violence that often occurs in early childhood is psychological violence. The perpetrators of violence against children are usually the closest people to the child, namely the family. In the child's environment, children only know their families in 2 types of families; they are the nuclear family and extended family. This causes the forms of psychological violence against early childhood between the type of the nuclear family and large family to have differences. The formulation of the problem in this study is that there are differences in psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type. The hypothesis of this study is that there are differences in psychological violence against early childhood living together with nuclear families and early childhood living together with extended families. This research is quantitative comparative research with research subjects of children aged 4-6 years. This research is conducted at TK (Kindergarten) Nurul Ulum and TK Sunan Muria in Welahan Village, Jepara Regency with 96 respondents. Data collection techniques in this study use the Psychic Hardness Scale for Early Childhood, with analysis using the Independent Sample t-Test method. The results of the study calculations using the Independent Sample t-Test get the value of  $t_{count} < t_{table}$  ( $-12.7786 < 1.985$ ) and the value of  $sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05$  ( $0.00 < 0.05$ ), so there are differences in psychological violence towards early childhood in terms of family type. Based on the results of the study, psychological violence against early childhood who are living together with the nuclear family is higher compared to early childhood who lived with extended families.

### How to Cite

Saputri, E. Y., & Astuti, H. P. (2019). Psychological Violence on Early Age Children Reviewed from Family Type in Welahan Village, Jepara Regency. *Early Childhood Education Papers*, 8(1), 1-6.

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## INTRODUCTION

This article discusses the differences in the level of psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type. The article is divided into three main parts. The first part presents the context and review of previous studies on psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type. The second part contains the methodological aspects of the study which are the main material of this paper. The third part presents the results of the study and discussion.

The cases of violence against early childhood are still prevalent in Indonesia. Almost in every region in Indonesia, there are cases of violence against children. Cases of violence against children not only take place in large urban areas but can also take place in small urban areas such as the countryside. Increasing violence to children can worry all parties. Many people think that cases of violence against children are non-serious events. So much violence against children, but the events that were followed up were only a small number.

Cases of violence against children that often occur in the field are cases of psychological violence. Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence explains that psychological violence is an act that causes fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of expertise in acting, feeling of not having the strength or feeling weak, and suffering from severe psychology. Psychic violence behavior described by Patterson is in the form of a form of dishonesty done by parents such as rebuking, cursing, and not giving positive reinforcement to children (Nindya & Margaretha, 2012).

Sinclair (1998) classifies forms of psychological violence against children in the form of threats and terror, verbal, coercive, emotional, control, abuse and neglect (Maknun, 2017). Whereas Maknun (2017) classify forms of psychological violence in children in the form of indifference, humiliation, isolation, rejection, and terror. Chairperson of the National Commission for Children, Sirait said cases of violence against children can occur in the closest environment of children, namely at home, school, educational institutions and the social environment of children. Families become the most places as perpetrators of violence because families are the first social environment that can have a huge influence on the growth and development of children (Ferdianto, 2016).

Ayuningtyas (2013) argues that the notion of family is a group of people bound by descen-

dants and understands and feels standing as an essential, essential, tasty and desirable combination in strengthening the family together to glorify each member. The types of families used in Indonesia are of two types, namely the nuclear family and the extended family. Bohannan explained that the nuclear family consists of fathers, mothers, siblings. If there are other family members, then it is not a nuclear family, while the extended family, in general, is a group of individuals not including the nuclear family, such as grandparents, uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews, or other family members in one house (Dhamayanti, 2006).

The forms of psychological violence against children carried out by parents can be caused by several factors. Lestari (2012) states that violence against children is triggered by a divorce, economic factors, negligence, lack of political will, experiences of past children who are victims of violence, and witnesses of violence perpetrated by other children (Handayani & Sari, 2016). Lestari (2017) states that a family is an environment that shows the smallest arrangement of an environment that gives a very strong influence in shaping a child's personality. If children often get cases of violence from their parents or family, then the child can later become a perpetrator of violence because the child's personality has been formed since he was a child. Later children will imitate the actions of their parents (Lestari, 2017).

Based on observations conducted in Welahan Village, researchers often see parents yelling at children when children do not obey their parents, saying rudely to children when children do not carry out their parents' orders, scolding children when children make mistakes, forcing children when they do not obey their parents' wishes, scaring children with scary things, limiting children's activities, limiting children's friends when children want to play with anyone without looking at rich and poor, discriminating children with others when there are children who are smarter than their children, berating children, does not give attention to children, does not listen when children talk, does not respond when children invite to talk, and others. Even though parents know that this action is wrong, not all parents know that the act is a threat to the child and violates the law (Latiana & Faizah, 2017).

The second observation was carried out in Brondongan and Ngecop Sabetan hamlets because in the hamlet many residents worked as housewives. The main factors that cause violence against children are the low economic conditions of parents, low education of parents, social envi-

ronment, and psychological (Harianti & Siregar, 2014). Early childhood in the neighborhood are those who live with nuclear families and extended families, but most early childhood lives with nuclear families.

Actions of psychological violence against children in the nuclear family can be in the form of threats, saying rude to children, yelling at children, forcing children, scolding children, neglecting children, discriminating children with other people, and others. This is often seen when children do not want to follow orders from parents. While the act of psychological violence against children in large families can be mocking children, calling the child's name is not in accordance with the child's name, scaring the child, distancing the child from the playmate, saying rude to the child, scolding the child, comparing children with their friends, and others.

Children who get violence from parents and other family members can have an adverse effect on children. Exposure to violence in children can cause various problems in the short and long term (Margaretha et al., 2013). Soetjiningsih mentions the short-term effects that children will experience when a child gets physical violence can lead to death, fractures or injuries, and different physical growth from peers (Fadilah, 2018). Meanwhile Soetjiningsih also mentioned that the long-term effects that can be experienced by children who are victims of violence are feelings of shame or self-blame, anxiety or depression, loss of interest in school, post-traumatic stress, such as constantly thinking about traumatic events, and can also grow as a child who isolates himself from the surrounding environment (Fadilah, 2018).

The impact of psychological violence cannot be seen by the eye, but the impact caused by psychological violence will affect the unsafe and comfortable situation of the victim. In addition, the more severe impact is that the victim will feel inferior, insecure, feeling worthless, and weak in making decisions.

The existence of this research is expected to be able to provide benefits to readers to find out the differences in levels of psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type and able to add insight to readers about forms of psychological violence against early childhood so that this study is expected to reduce the level of psychological violence done by parents towards children in a family environment.

## METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach

research method. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling, which is sampling techniques with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2015). These considerations are carried out using a method of categorization which includes the sample of early childhood aged 4-6 years, domiciled in Desa Welahan, and living together with nuclear families and extended families. The study sample consisted of 96 children. The method of data collection in this study uses a scale of psychological violence against early childhood taken from a combination of Sinclair's theory and the theory of Azevedo and Viviane with a number of 30 valid items that have previously been tested. This research uses descriptive data analysis method, normality test, homogeneity test and hypothesis test with a different test or Independent Sample t-Test..

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data from the descriptive analysis showed that early childhood children are treated with psychological violence in the nuclear family with a low category of 0 children (0%), a moderate category of 21 children (39%), and a high category of 33 children (61%). In extended families, early childhood who get treatment of psychological violence with a low category of 15 children (36%), moderate category as many as 27 children (64%), and a high category of 0 children (0%).

Based on the descriptive analysis data, the normality test can be carried out using SPSS 16.0 program. Normality Test is used to find out whether the data obtained is normally distributed or not normal.

From the respondent's data in the table above, the results of the normality test on psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type can be seen in the Kolmogorov-Smirnova column showing the significance value for data on psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type 0.117 in large families and 0.200 to the nuclear family. In the significance column, the significance value of the data for the criteria for psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type has a significance value of  $> 0.05$ . This shows that data on psychological violence against early childhood lives with nuclear families and extended families having a normal distribution.

After the normality test found that the results of the data are normally distributed then the researcher conducted the next hypothesis test, namely the homogeneity test using the SPSS 16.0 program. Homogeneity tests are carried out

**Table 1.** The Result of Descriptive Analysis

The Value of Psychic Violence	Category of Psychic Violence against the ECD	Nuclear Family		Extended Family	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
36-58	low	0	0%	15	36%
59-81	moderate	21	39%	27	64%
82-104	High	33	61%	0	0%
Jumlah		54	100%	42	100%

**Table 2.** The Result of Normality Test

	Family type	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>	
		Statistic	Sig.
Psychic Violence	Extended Family	.122	.117
	Nuclear Family	.105	.200

to meet the pre-conditions in the analysis of the different tests (Independent Sample t-Test). Homogeneity test is used to determine whether the data obtained is homogeneous or not. Underlying assumptions in the One-Way ANOVA test.

**Table 3.** The Result of Homogeneity Test

Variable	Homogeneity (Levene Statistic)	Sig.
Psychic Violence against the ECD	1.091	.299

Based on the results of the homogeneity test Table 3, it can be seen that psychological violence against early childhood has a significance value of 0.299 and a homogeneity value of 1.091. Based on the data from the homogeneity test from the table above it can be concluded that psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type has the same or homogeneous variant because it has a significance of 0.299, which means its significance is  $> 0.05$ .

After the homogeneity test is known to get the results of homogeneous data then the researcher performs a different test using the Independent Sample t-Test using the equal variance assumed.

**Table 4.** The Result of Independent Sample t-test  
Psychic Violence against the ECD

Levene's Test	t-test for Equality of Means	
Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)
.299	-12.786	.000

In the calculation of the Independent Sample t-Test above, it can be seen that the ac-

quisition of the t-count has a negative value (-). The basis of the Independent Sample t-Test using tcount which is negative (-) is as follows:

a. If  $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ , then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected.

b. If  $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ , then  $H_1$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected.

Hypothesis:

$H_0$ : there is no difference in psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type.

$H_1$ : there are differences in psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type.

In the table of Independent Sample t-Test, it can be seen that the results of the  $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$  are  $-12.786 < 1.985$ . Based on these results, it can be concluded that  $H_1$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected, which means that there are differences in psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type.

This difference can also be seen through group statistics generated from the Independent Sample t-Test.

In the statistical results, it can be seen that early childhood living with the nuclear family gets a mean of 85.89; while those who live with extended families obtain a mean of 60.26. Based on the results of the mean, there is a significant difference, which is psychological violence against early childhood living with nuclear families is higher than the treatment of psychological violence against early childhood who live with extended families.

Psychic violence occurs a lot in the family environment because a lot of time is spent by children with family members. When in the home environment, the time for more children together with their nuclear family, so that violence to ear-

**Table 5.** Group statistics

Group Statistics					
	Family Type	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Psychic Violence	Extended family	42	60.26	11.092	1.711
	Nuclear family	54	85.89	8.553	1.164

ly childhood is more common in the nuclear family. This is in accordance with the opinion of Suradi (2013) which states that parents (nuclear family), family and closest people are perpetrators of acts of violence against children whose numbers are quite significant. Violence can also occur if the family does not know the family function psychologically to the child. This is in accordance with family functions according to Yusuf (2009) explaining psychological family functions, namely providing a sense of security for children and other family members, the source of fulfilling physical and psychological needs, sources of love and acceptance, models of behavior patterns for children in socializing in community, providing guidance to children in developing behavior, helping children in solving problems, providing learning guidance to children, stimulators for the development of children's ability to achieve achievements, guidance in developing aspirations, playmates for children if children do not have friends outside the home. Handayani (2016) states that child abuse still exists and is intentionally carried out by different educational and economic backgrounds.

Based on the results of the test, it can be concluded that psychological violence against early childhood living together with the nuclear family is higher than psychological violence against early childhood living together with extended families. This happens because the child has more time with the nuclear family than the extended family. Especially if the parents are already living apart from their parents. They can commit violence to the child if the child makes a mistake or the parents can vent their emotions when they are stressed to their child. There are various kinds of factors that can lead to emotions of parents peaked when stress so that it can lead to acts of violence on children, including the low economic conditions of parents, differences in economic conditions between families, low education of parents, inappropriate parenting, families who not harmonious or broken home, the environment where the child lives is bad, the background of the parents who are victims of small-time violence and the factor of the child's own self.

Factors of the child's self can be in the form

of a child's deviant attitudes or children's aggressiveness. Children's aggressiveness can trigger the emotion of parents when the child's aggressive attitude tends to lead to negative actions. This is in accordance with the research conducted by Fridolina (2015) which states that there are differences in early childhood aggressive behavior in terms of family type. Early childhood aggressiveness behavior that lives with the nuclear family is higher than the behavior of early childhood living with extended families.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study of Psychic Violence on Early Childhood Viewed from Family Type in Welahan Village, Jepara Regency (Study in Nurul Ulum Kindergarten and Sunan Muria Kindergarten), it can be concluded that there are differences in psychological violence against early childhood in terms of family type. Psychological violence against early childhood living with a nuclear family is higher compared to early childhood living in large families. Factors that cause violence against children include low economic conditions of parents, differences in economic conditions between families, low parental education, inappropriate parenting, broken home family, poor children's living environment, background parents who are victims of small-time violence and factors of the child's own self.

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