



Physical Violence Against Age Children are Reviewed from The Age of Married Mother

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the differences in physical violence against children after an early age in terms of the age of the mother at marriage. The subjects of this study were children and mothers in the Jatirejo village, Gunungpati District, Semarang City. The number of samples in this study were 30 early childhood. Sampling in this study was using Purposive Sampling techniques. In this study, there was a formulation of the problem that there were differences in physical violence against early childhood in terms of the age of the mother, who married at the age according to the marriage law and married mothers not in accordance with the law marriage law. The data collection method used in this study is a quantitative method, the data in the form of scores are taken using a ratio scale that is the scale of physical violence against early childhood. The analysis technique used is parametric statistics with the help of statistics on the SPSS 20.0 for Windows program. The results of t-test results of the t value are 3.842 and the significance value is 0.001, $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($3.842 > 1.701$) and p value < 0.05 which is ($0.001 < 0.05$). This means that there are differences in the level of physical violence against early childhood in terms of the age of married mothers in respondents who marry not in accordance with the marriage law (young age) higher physical violence than physical violence against early childhood, in respondents married mothers at the age of law-marriage law (ideal age).

How to Cite

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INTRODUCTION

Physical violence against children in terms of the age of married mothers in Jatirejo Village, Gunungpati District, Semarang City. Based on data from the Central Java Province Women's Protection, Child/and Family Planning Empowerment Agency (BP3AKB), recorded cases of physical violence against children in 2011 occurred 1,084 cases, in 2012 there were 1,352 cases, in 2013 there were 1,035 cases, 2014 occurred 1,412 cases, and in 2015 there were 1,385 cases. This article is based on the following points. First, reporting on cases of physical violence is rampant in print and electronic media. cases of physical violence against children are viral news in the community which shows that violence is increasing along with human progress. Sirait (Ferdianto, 2016) said that cases of violence against children can occur in the closest environment of children, namely in homes, schools, educational institutions and the social environment of children.

The second part presents, the type of marriage age which is divided into two parts, namely the age of young marriage and ideal age of marriage. Under the Marriage Law it will be deemed valid under Indonesian law included in Law No. 1 article 7 of 1974 which states that marriage is only permitted if a male is 19 years old and a woman is 16 years old. In the third part, it discusses whether there are differences in the level of physical violence against early childhood in terms of the age of the married woman.

Protection of children from acts of physical violence is very important because violations committed are included in the part of violations of human rights. In addition, violations of children's rights will hinder the survival of children and the development of children because children who experience physical violence will experience a sense of trauma, as well as the risk of physical harm to the acts of physical violence they experience. The violence in the family that is obtained by the child due to the treatment of the mother in the form of physical or mental violence occurs because of the trigger factors of the child who likes to be fussy, (unfulfilled desires), bed-wetting, hard to be told, breaking valuable items.

The trigger factor causes the mother to feel upset and vent her emotions towards children with acts of violence to discipline children. Along with Maknun's research (2017), early marriage means marriage is too young the cause of violence against early childhood. Marriage that is too young is a factor causing parents to produce stress in their married life, not yet having emotional

maturity, so that acts of violence against children cannot be avoided because parents cannot control themselves and vent their emotions on children.

According to Lawson (Huraerah, 2012) physical violence against children is torture, beating, and abuse of children with or without using certain objects, which cause physical injuries, or cause death in children. The shape of the wound can be blisters or bruises due to contact or hardness of blunt objects, such as bite marks, pinches, belts or rattan. Can also be a burn due to hot or patterned gasoline due to cigarette smoking or ironing. The wounds obtained by the child can be seen directly physically so that it is easy to recognize as a result of physical abuse treatment.

Physical violence against children in the family often occurs in early childhood, what is meant by early childhood is children who have a range of 0-6 years. Bawani (Hasyim, 2015) early childhood is a child who is still young, is experiencing an early childhood that is aged between 0 to 6 years in the process of developing emotional abilities, so that later after growing up has intelligence.

Early childhood is a special person, as an individual who is undergoing a process of rapid growth and development and is fundamental to the next life. They have the world and their own characteristics far from adults. Children are always active, dynamic, enthusiastic, and curious about what is seen and heard, as if they have never stopped learning (Sagala, 2015).

Early childhood is the next generation of the nation that must be protected and protected from various threats of violence. for that, parents are obliged to protect children from the threat of violence and, play an important role in the family who should be able to educate children with love and tenderness. Education is an effort to build children's personality intelligence for the better. This education aims to build human resources that not only develop in the academic field, but also in children's personality. Early childhood education is the right time to develop character in children (Setyaningrum, 2017). Education holds the task of transforming individuals into true human beings, namely perfect human beings who are able to explore their intelligence to help solve life problems locally (Astuti & Nugroho, 2017).

Family is the first and foremost environment for children who have a huge influence. Parents have a major role in forming a child's personality. The fact that happens in society, that without being aware of all the behavior and personality of parents is good or not imitated by children. Rozak (2013) Families are the first place

children learn to recognize the rules that apply in the family and community environment. Of course, in this learning process, children tend to make mistakes. Starting from the mistakes made, the child will be more aware of actions that are useful and not useful, appropriate or inappropriate. But parents respond to the learning process of this wrong child with violence. For parents, the offending child's actions need to be controlled and punished.

Under the marriage law No. 1 year 1974 article 7 paragraph (1) marriage is an inner bond between a man and woman as a legitimate couple husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and prosperous family based on the One Godhead. In planning a wedding it is necessary to pay attention to the age of marriage, according to the marriage law someone may do a marriage if a man is 19 years old and a woman is 16 years old.

Before doing wedding planning, it is necessary to pay attention to the ideal age limit for the purpose of marriage. The age limit in a marriage is very important because age can affect family quality. Mature age of marriage can affect emotional maturity in women. According to the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN). Getting married means that the age is not medically mature and psychological. BKKBN defines young age as someone 10 to 21 years old. According to Sumayku (2016) stated that young age is classified as the age of young adolescents aged 13-17 years for women and for young men 14-17 years and if young adolescents have stepped on 17-18 years they are commonly called young groups / young people.

Young age marriage occurs because there are several factors that affect, namely, the low level of their education so that it influences the mindset in understanding and understanding the nature and purpose of marriage. In Fadlyana's research (2009), the younger the age of marriage, the lower the level of education achieved by the child. According to a 2006 UNICEF study, it seems that it is also related to the low level of education. Delaying marriage is one way for children to get higher education.

Hypothesis in this study is whether there is a difference in the level of physical violence against early childhood in terms of the age of married mothers. Based on the research that has been done there are differences in the level of physical violence against early childhood in terms of the age of married mothers.

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach, the data in the form of scores taken using a ratio scale that is the scale of physical violence against early childhood. In answering the statement the researcher collected data by interview using a ratio scale. In this way the researcher will find it easier to obtain data on the level of physical violence against early childhood by conducting face to face interviews by asking the children who are respondents to the study. The analysis technique used is the analysis of independent sample t-test with the help of SPSS program statistics. 20 for Windows. Research location in Jatirejo Village, Gunungpati District, Semarang City. The subjects of this study were early childhood in the Jatirejo Village area. The number of samples in this study were 30 children. Sampling using purposive sampling technique.

In using research instruments researchers collect data by means of interviews using a ratio scale. As for the physical hardness ratio scale, there are 13 item statements, with reference to the opinions expressed by Soetjningsih (2004) and Djiwandono (2005) as Table 1. The scale of early childhood knowledge about sexual abuse is based on Soetjningsih (2004) and Djiwandono (2005) as Table 2.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the descriptive analysis show the differences in the level of physical violence against early childhood based on the age of marriage of the mother according to the marriage law and the age of the mother to marry is not in accordance with the marriage law. There were 17 subjects at the level of physical violence against early childhood when married mothers of age according to the marriage law in the lowest category had a percentage value of 85% and 3 subjects that had a moderate category with a percentage of 15%. 7 subjects of the level of physical violence against early childhood in married mothers of age not in accordance with the marriage law in the medium category were having a percentage of 70% and 3 subjects who had a low category with a percentage of 30%. Based on the descriptive analysis data collected, it can be done, the calculation of the normality test using the computer assistance program SPSS version 20, using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov One Sample method. The output results can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Grid Instrument Scale Physical Hardness Ratio for Early Childhood

Variable	Indicator	Statement
Physical Abuse	Pinch	Mother pinches a child
	Hit	Mother hits the child
	Slap	Mother slap the child
	Kick	Mother kicks a child
	Watering water	Mother water the child
	Push	Mother encourages children
	Tweak	Mother picked a child
	Grab	Mother grabs the child
	Slamming	Mother slams the child
	Scratch	Mother scratches the child
	Bite	Mother bites a child
	Slapping	Mother slams the child
	Force-feed	Mother feeds children

Table 2. Statement Items in the Question of Physical Violence (Research Instrument)

Statement	0	1	2	3	4
Mother pinches a child					
Mother hits the child					
Mother slap the child					
Mother kicks a child					
Mother water the child					
Mother encourages children					
Mother picked a child					
Mother grabs the child					
Mother slams the child					
Mother scratches the child					
Mother bites a child					
Mother slams the child					
Mother feeds children					

Table 3. The Result of Calculation of the Normality Test

Results	Results Asymp. Sig	Condition	Information
Physical Abuse	0, 227	>0,05	Normal

Based on the Table 3 of results of the normality test it can be said that the data is normally distributed because the value of sig > 0.05. After the normality test was known, the researcher conducted a different test using independent sample t-test by using the help of the SPSS 20 program. The results of the different test output independent sample t-test can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Data Homogeneity Test Calculation Results

Variable	Homogenitas	Sig
Physical Violence Against Age Children Are Reviewed From The Age Of Married Mother	0,080	0,780

Based on the Table 4, it can be seen that the results of the Lavene Statistic homogeneity value are 0.080 with a significance of 0.780, if the significance value is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data is homogeneous. Based on the table above the significance value is 0.780 > 0.05, it can be concluded that data on physical violence against early childhood in terms of the age of the mother at marriage have the same or homogeneous variant, because the value is 0.780 > 0.05.

Based on the test results of the independent sample t-test shows that the value of statistical calculations that have been done, it is obtained that the value of tcount 3.842 and ttable 1.701 obtained from n-2, namely 30-2 = 28 with 30 is the number of respondents. Therefore, the data obtained from the value of t is 3.842 and the significance value is 0.001, tcount > t table (3.842 > 1.701) and p value < 0.05, that is (0.001 < 0.05). This study uses the independent sample t-test test stated that there are differences in the level of physical violence against early childhood in terms of the age of married mothers.

The results obtained showed that the hypothesis was accepted, namely there were differences

Table 5. Results of Independent Sample t-Test Calculation

Class	Mean mean	Df	T _{count}	t _{table}	Sig.	Criteria
Physical violence against children is carried out on married mother (ideal age)	9,1	28	3,842	1,701	0,001	Diference
Physical violence against children is carried out on married mother (young age)	16,5					

rences in the level of physical violence against early childhood in terms of the age of married mothers. The results showed that respondents who were married at the age not according to the marriage law (young age) had a higher level of physical violence experienced by early childhood. Marriage that is too young for mothers is a factor that causes violence against early childhood. This is in line with the results of the study of Mantini et al (2013) suggesting that there is a relationship between the age of marriage and the level of violence against children. Mothers who marry at an early age experience cases of domestic violence more at risk of committing acts of violence against their children.

This means the younger the age of marriage, the higher the level of violence against children. Women who marry at age tend to be able to control themselves so that their emotions are immature. The highest rates of emotional maturity in 24-year old women, the increasing age of a person will cause emotions to be controlled in a mature manner Benokraitis (Khairani, 2008). Young married mothers are not mature in thinking and acting, so they are not caring for children they don't understand the right way to educate children.

In line with Maknum's research (2017), early marriage means getting married too is the cause of violence against early childhood. Marriage that is too young is a factor causing parents to produce stress in their lives, not having emotional maturity, so that cannot control themselves and vent their emotions on children. Emotions that cannot be controlled to encourage mother to take physical violence against children.

Mothers who marry at a young age tend to be unable to educate children, because of a lack of knowledge due to early marriage. Married mothers at an early age tend to commit violence against children because of the mother's ignorance of how to educate children well and lack of knowledge about the impact of violence committed on children in the future. This is in accordance with Indrawan's research (2014) that parental knowledge about the psychological impact on children due to acts of physical violence

against children is in a high category. Parents should not give physical punishment to children, because they can give revenge to children as they grow up. As parents, they should educate children well from an early age.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there are differences in the level of physical violence against early childhood in terms of the age of the mother at marriage. The level of physical violence against early childhood carried out by married respondents at the age of not according to the marriage law (young age) is higher than the respondents who married at the age according to the marriage law (ideal age).

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