

EARLY CHILDHOOD PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

Isabella Hasiana

*Teacher Education - Early Childhood Education,
PGRI Adi Buana University Surabaya
isabella@unipasby.ac.id*

Abstract

The child is a gift that must be treated and protected. A child certainly needs special care, not only physical and psychological protection but also by law. The recent reality, violence against children is increasingly prevalent. It is usually done by the closest person of the child. Violence occurring within the family environment occupies the largest share in cases of violence affecting children in the age range 3-6 years. Of course the impact of violence experienced by children not only physically, but also psychologically. Violence is defined as behavior that can cause the state of feeling or body (physical) to be uncomfortable. If this is missed by the attention of educators, parents and observers of children, the impact will be sustained until the child reaches adulthood. But in reality, families, especially parents, do not function properly, so children who should be protected and treated become displaced and even isolated. Surely this has a psychological impact is quite heavy. The psychological impact that arises, among other things, children who are often scolded by their parents, especially if followed by torture, tend to replicate the behavior (coping mechanism), such as bulimia nervosa (spewing food back), dietary divergence, fear of fat (anorexia) addicted to alcohol and drugs, and have a tendency to commit suicide.

Keywords: Child, Early Childhood, Violence, Impact Psychological

INTRODUCTION

Violence can happen to everyone, especially to the weakest and most powerless member of society, the child. The facts show that children are the group most vulnerable to all forms of physical, psychological, and sexual abuse. Violence against children can occur in all places such as at home and within families, communities, educational institutions, government institutions, public service venues, and workplaces. (Kemendikbud, 2015).

Based on publications conducted by the mass media, both print and electronic that child violence occurs in all parts of Indonesia. As recently happened, a 15-month-old infant must die in the hands of his biological mother, or another case in Bekasi city, a 1.5-year-old toddler also died of being molested by a biological mother.

Violence against children not only affects the present, but also affects the future. Violence that occurs in children is like a phenomenon of icebergs. It looks a bit on the surface but is actually very widespread. Violence experienced by the child certainly not only affect the physical, but also psychological impact, which certainly affects other aspects such as relationships with others, cognitive, and so forth.

The experience for children to witness and experience domestic violence is a traumatic event. This is because the violence is usually done by the people closest to the child's environment. Families that should provide a sense of security, instead display and provide violence that creates fear and anger in the child. Children who experience and witness domestic violence may experience physical, mental and emotional disturbance (Margaretha, 2013).

According to WHO, violence against children is an act of mistreatment or mistreatment of a child in the form of physical, emotional, sexual harassment, neglect of care and exploitation for commercial purposes that may or may not harm health, survival, dignity or development.

According to Law no. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection in article 13, where the article mentions child abuse is any form of injury and physical, mental and sexual harm including insults including: neglect and ill-treatment, exploitation including sexual exploitation, and trafficking of sale- buy a child.

Child abuse is also called child abuse, which is all forms of violence against children committed by those who should be responsible for the child or those with authority over the child,

who should be reliable, such as parents, close relatives and teachers.

The term violence is generally used to describe behavior, either overt or covert, and either offensive or defensive, with the use of force to others (Santoso, 2002). Further specific violence against children defined by the American Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is any action or set of guardian or negligent acts by parents or other carers generated may be harmful, or potentially harmful, or pose a dangerous threat to the child.

Abolition of domestic violence is basically included in Law no. Law No. 23 of 2004 article 1, paragraph 1, "domestic violence is any act against a person, especially against women resulting in physical, sexual, psychological, and / or neglect of suffering or suffering, including threats of committing, coercing or deprivation of liberty unlawfully within the scope of the household

"(<https://www.futuready.com/artikel/family/dampak-kdrt-bagi-anak/>).

KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission) notes that violations of the rights of children are increasing in the period 2010-2015. Described in table 1:

Table 1. Cases of violations on children

Year	Cases
2010	2.046
2011	2.467
2013	2.676
2014	2.737
2015	2.898

Source : <http://www.kpai.go.id/berita/8194/>

Cases of violence experienced by children, when viewed from the side of perpetrators of violence, then equal to 61.4% done by parents. Next offenders are neighbors (6.7%), family (3.88%), teachers (3%).

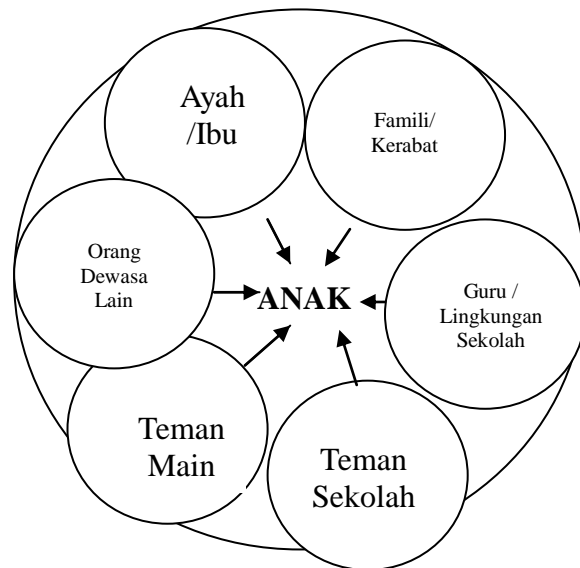


Figure 1 Potential Social Environment Violence Against Children (Suradi, 2013)

Violence data each year has increased. This of course needs to get special attention especially for the government. Cases of violence that occur in children too diverse. May be physical, mentally depressed, sexual violence, pedophilia, abandoned baby, abortion, underage marriage, underage employment, trafficking, children employed as prostitutes, and divorce cases. All cases of objects in children will have an impact on the development and personality of children both physically, psychically and the future of children later.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) means that corporal punishment is a punishment that uses physical force and is intended to cause pain or discomfort in children, even if it is mild. Behavior of punching (including slapping) a child by hand or tool, kicking, throwing, pinching, biting, pulling hair, punching, forcing a child to practice an uncomfortable position (such as standing one foot in front of a class) is a form of physical abuse committed to a child. In addition to corporal punishment, there are also various forms of psychological punishment that can make the feelings of the child hurt and feel humiliated, namely harassing, insulting, ridiculing, fearing, threatening, laughing at students, giving messages that show power, limitations, intimidation and other forms .

Physical or psychological punishment done to a child can have a serious impact on the child's physical and mental health, including: the child may suffer physical injury, disability, even death. It also can slow the development of social skills, create depression, anxiety, increase aggressive behavior and can make children become less empathetic and care about others (Kemendikbud, 2015).

In general, factors causing the occurrence of domestic violence can be classified into two factors, namely external factors and internal factors. External factors are factors that come from outside the self-perpetrators of violence. For example, due to prolonged economic difficulties that can cause violent behavior that appears. While the internal factors are factors that originate in the personality of the self-perpetrator itself that causes it very easy to be affected in the act of violence, even though the problem is trivial (Mardiyati in <https://jurnalainpontianak.or.id/index.php/raheema/article/download/166/129>).

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Definition of Child Violence

Patricia (Mutiah in <http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/28168/4/Diana%20Mutiah-PSI.pdf>) defines as an omission of actions or deeds by a parent or carers for a child which results in disruption physical, emotional, and child development.

The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) defines acts of violence against children as all forms of speech, attitudes and actions that can cause pain, psychological disturbance, economic and social neglect of parents or other adults (Mutiah in <http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/28168/4/Diana%20Mutiah-PSI.pdf>)

In line with what was stated in the preceding paragraph on the definition of child abuse, Baker (in Anggadewi, 2007) also said that violence against children is a repeated, physical and emotional abuse of children is a physically repetitive act of wounding and emotional to dependent children, through the urge of desire, uncontrolled body punishment. In addition, Vander (in Anggadewi, 2007) also points out that violence against children is defined as physical assault or harm to a child and is usually done precisely by parents or from other adults.

Based on the definition presented, it can be concluded that violence against children is a mistreatment of children where the treatment not only cause physical injury but also can cause psychological wounds.

Forms of Violence In Children

Forms of violence that occur in children can be classified into 4 kinds, namely: (1). Physical violence, is when the child is physically abused and there is injury or injury to the child's body part due to the violence. And this violence is done deliberately. Physical violence in children may include, among other things, torture, beatings, and child abuse, with or without the use of certain objects, which inflicts physical harm even to death in children. This hardness can also be wounded, scuffed or bruised due to touch with a blunt object, such as bite marks, pinch, stroke with a belt, or rattan. In addition it can also be burns due to gasoline, a touch of hot objects (heat irons), doused by hot water even until cigarette.

This case of physical abuse is usually done under the pretext of disciplining a child. However, the way in which to discipline children by violence is certainly not appropriate; (2) Psychic violence, is a situation of feelings of insecurity and discomfort experienced by children. Psychic violence can include the decline of self-esteem and the dignity of the victim by insulting, abusing, mocking, being forced to do something unwelcome, yelling, scolding, rebuked, threatened, forced to work unsuited to his age, forced to sing, forced to become a maid household, even forced to serve the lust; (3) Sexual Violence occurs when a child is tortured or sexually abused and also engages or takes part or sees sexual activity for the purpose of pornography, bodily movements, films, or something to exploit sex where a person satisfies his sexual desires to others; (4) Social Violence Includes Child Abandonment and Child Exploitation is the attitude and treatment of parents who do not pay proper attention to the process of child development. For example children are ostracized, alienated from family, or not provided with proper education and health care. While the exploitation of children is a discriminatory attitude or ill-treatment of children by family or community. Forms of neglect that occur, the parents lack the attention and affection that children need, not paying attention to the needs of eating, playing, feeling safe, health, protection (home) and education, ignoring children, not talking, etc. (Sururin in <http://>

/repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/34575/1/Sururin-FITK)

Causes Of Violence In Children

There are various factors that cause the occurrence of violence in children, namely: (1). The child has a physical disability, mental retardation, behavioral disorder, autism, innocent children, temperament, child's ignorance of his rights, children who are too dependent on adults to make children easily tricked by others; (2). Family poverty can also be a cause of violence against children. The condition of unemployed parents, inadequate income in meeting household needs becomes the trigger for violence; (3). Families who are not intact because of a divorce or a family without a father and mother are unable to meet the needs of the household; (4). Psychologically immature families to be parents and children born outside marriage; (5). Severe illness or mental disorder in one or both parents, for example, is unable to care for and nurture children because of emotional and depression; (6). Parents who have a history of abandonment; (7). Poor social environment conditions, slum settlements, displacement of children's playgrounds, indifference to exploitation measures, views of child's values are too low, etc.

Early Childhood Psychological Impacts of Domestic Violence

The phenomenon that occurs in the field, that violence against children reported is always associated with physical violence. Though physical violence and emotional violence experienced by children also bring the same result, that is damaging the development of children in the future.

The impact is felt physically and psychologically. The perceived impact also brings on a prolonged trauma so the child can not enjoy his childhood safely, comfortably and prosperously even though he has got the right help. Trauma experienced is often also carried into adulthood.

Physically, violence against children can cause injuries such as bruises, scratches, and burns to brain damage, permanent disability and even death (Anggadewi, 2007). Psychological effects can last a lifetime such as low self-esteem, inability to connect with peers, reduced attention periods, and learning disabilities.

The case of violence experienced during the developmental stage of a child can be a

potential hazard because the events experienced by the child are a personal experience (Hurlock in Anggadewi, 2007).

Impacts experienced by children, among others; (1). Form mental as a victim. Children who become victims of violence in general have experienced it since he was little so that the mental as a victim has already formed in the subconscious. Thus, it could be in him embedded that he deserves such a thing. If the child has that mindset, the child will continue to be trapped in the victim cycle without being able to break the chain during his lifetime. So what happens, if he gets the same treatment throughout his life, he does not dare to fight even rebellious because he feels that he deserves it, (2). Violent. As a result of the violence experienced not only become victims, but children who also become victims of violence can also turn into perpetrators of violence.

Violent acts in children will cause emotional and behavioral problems in children. For example, the sense of inferior to interact with the community, lack of confidence, too self-blame and easier to violence to peers and damage the goods when angry.

As has been stated in the previous paragraph that violence experienced by children also causes trauma. This traumatis arises because of excessive fear and threatened conditions experienced by the child. Violence in children during growth leads to changes in the organization of brain function, so that in the future the child is more susceptible to stress. Child abuse also affects the child's ability to think and solve problems. Where this situation will be permanently attached until the child grows up. Physical injuries suffered from violence in children certainly can not be avoided. Not even a few cases that lead to child death.

According to Indira Ch Sunito (Mardiyati <https://jurnaliainpontianak.or.id/index.php/raheema/article/download/166/129>) trauma in children begins with excessive fear in a state. Parents who often behave violently in punishing children will increase the trauma of fear that is hard to eliminate in the child's psyche, even into his adult life. This trauma will form a weak personality and cowardly nature in children, even down to adulthood.

In a psychological perspective, violence against children can affect psychological well-being permanently and can cause damage to the child's emotions. The damage is manifested in

problems such as recurring nightmares, anxiety, fear and high aggression, feelings of shame and guilt, sudden phobias, psychosomatic complaints, depression symptoms, prolonged feelings and withdrawal (Anggadewi, 2007).

The psychological trauma experienced on childhood tends to be carried on to adulthood, especially if the trauma is not recognized by the social environment and is not healed. As a result, when the child grows up and experiences an event that reminds him of the trauma he experienced, it will reappear and cause a disturbance or problem in his life.

In some cases, violence also causes psychiatric disorders such as depression, excessive anxiety, or dissociative disorders, as well as an increased risk of suicide. Moore (in Anggadewi, 2007) provides details of the psychological impacts arising from physical violence in several categories: negative, aggressive and easily frustrated, passive and apathetic, lacking his own personality and only parenting, self-respect, difficulty build relationships with other individuals until there is a tremendous feeling of hatred against himself.

Some of the psychological effects that have been revealed in the preceding paragraph show that in a violent family life will not make the child feel comfortable. Conversely, the violence that arise can cause a negative impact on children, especially in terms of psychological. Children who are raised with violence at home will learn that violence is a solution to every problem with the excuse to train and teach about discipline.

In addition, children who experience domestic violence have the potential to develop delinquent behavior and can affect their personalities, such as low self-esteem, poor relationship with friends, and behavioral barriers. In other words, it can be explained that the family is indeed the first foundation for children who are very influential in psychological development. When a child lacks the love and concern of the family especially the parents so that he gets acts of physical violence in the family, then the child will grow with emotional feelings, unease, and even become vulnerable to psychological problems.

Therefore, should the child get sufficient protection and affection in the family and be kept away from violence so that children will not experience difficulties or disruptions at the stage of development and able to become a quality next generation.

CONCLUSION

The increasing number of cases of violence against children that emerged so that this becomes a separate phenomenon in modern society. Children are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of domestic violence. While the ability to protect yourself is very limited. Violence in children can happen anytime, anywhere, and done by anyone, be it family members, school parties, or others.

The phenomenon of child abuse is like a layer of iceberg in the sea. However, few were reported. This happens because the perpetrators of acts of violence on children mostly committed people or close family, not even a little act of violence was done by parents.

Seeing the psychological impact caused by this violence, in the handling of violence is necessary participation of government, society and individuals.

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