

THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN EARLY CHILDREN

La Jeti¹, Edison², Manan³

¹Early Childhood Study Program, Muhammadiyah Buton University, Baubau, Indonesia

²Counseling Guidance Study Program Muhammadiyah Buton University, Baubau, Indonesia

³Basic Education Study Program Muhammadiyah Buton University, Baubau, Indonesia

Corresponding email: lajeti469@gmail.com

Received: November,30, 2023 Revised: Desember,04, 2023 Accepted: December,15, 2023

Abstract The Role of Parents in Prevention of Violence in Early Childhood (Case Study in Peropa Village, South Kaledupa District. This study aims to determine the role of parents in preventing violence in early childhood with 5 parents as respondents. The method used is a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques using observation, interviews and documentation. Based on the results of research on children, information was obtained that the role of parents in preventing violence in early childhood has been well played through everyday life. During this research, the researcher saw that 5 parents, there were still some parents who had not implemented their role according to the indicators, where the indicators were 1) modelling was the first example or model for children. 2) mentoring is the ability of parents to establish or build relationships and interactions with children. 3) organizing is the provision of rules given by parents in the family. 4) teaching is parents as teachers (instructors) for their children regarding the principles of life.

Keywords: Parents; Violence; Early childhood

INTRODUCTION

In Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, it is stated that every child has the right to protection by parents, family, society and the state. Children's rights are human rights and for their interests, children's rights are recognized and protected by law, even from the time they are in the womb they have the right to live and improve their standard of living. Every child has the right to obtain legal protection from all forms of physical or mental violence, neglect, ill-treatment, Child trafficking and exploitation. In addition, children also have the right to have their education fulfilled according to their interests and talents, fulfill their health, social and emotional needs and receive affection from an early age.

Early childhood according to NAEYC (National Association for The Education of Young Children), which says that adolescents are children who are in the age range 0-8 years, which incorporates school programs in the focus of child care, family day care homes. , teaching both private and public preschools, kindergartens, and elementary schools (NAEYC, 1992). (Almeida et al., 2021) The family realm is the initial education for each individual because that is where education is first given by parents, whose position is as teacher or prosecutor. Parents as teachers or mentors, parents as teachers, parents as role models. The three parts in family life cannot be separated or distinguished, but are still global or total in the words of modern psychology.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in Article 1 paragraph 14 states that youth development is a coaching aimed at children from birth up to the age of six which is carried out through educative improvement arrangements. to assist development and improvement. earnestly and

earnestly with the aim that children have status to enter high school (Republic of Indonesia, 2003).

According to WHO, cruelty is the actual use of force and power, harm or activity against oneself, an individual or a group (society) that results or is likely to lead to swelling or injury, death, mental damage, formative problems, or difficulties with freedom. Article 1 point 15a of the Law on Amendments to the Child Protection Act states that cruelty is any demonstration against a child that results in physical, mental, sexual or ongoing despair, or has the potential to neglect, including the danger of taking advantage of pressure or difficulty in breaking the law. (Mathews et al., 2017) Cruelty is an illegal way of behaving or wrongful treatment. Cruelty can be characterized as demonstrations that cause injury or death to others and actually hurt others. Brutality that causes harm is illegal cruelty. As a result, brutality can be seen as wrong.

Demonstrations of savagery towards children, ranging from neglecting children to assaulting and killing children, especially in the family environment, have several characteristics according to several experts. (Lee & Kim, 2018) describes cruelty to children into four groups, classifying child abuse into: actual abuse, mental brutality, sexual abuse, and social abuse. (social viciousness) .

(Hasibuan, 2019) Child protection has basically been mandated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection UU Amendment to the Child Protection Act) which states that child security is all forms of movement to guarantee and protect their children and children. privileges so they are safe. can live, develop, create, and participate ideally in accordance with human respect, and find security from brutality and separation.

Topographically Peropa Village is in the management area of South Kaledupa District with a coastline of 3.2 Km, with an area of \pm 18 square Km. This city is 8 km from the capital city of South Kaledupa Regency, especially Langge. Before being designated as a city, at first Peropa Village was just a city and was still important to Tampara Village. However, along with the development and improvement of the local area, in 2006, the city (current Peropa Village) was expanded into a city with the division of the area into three, namely Dusun Latonto, Hamlet Tongasa, and Hamlet Kawae-wae.

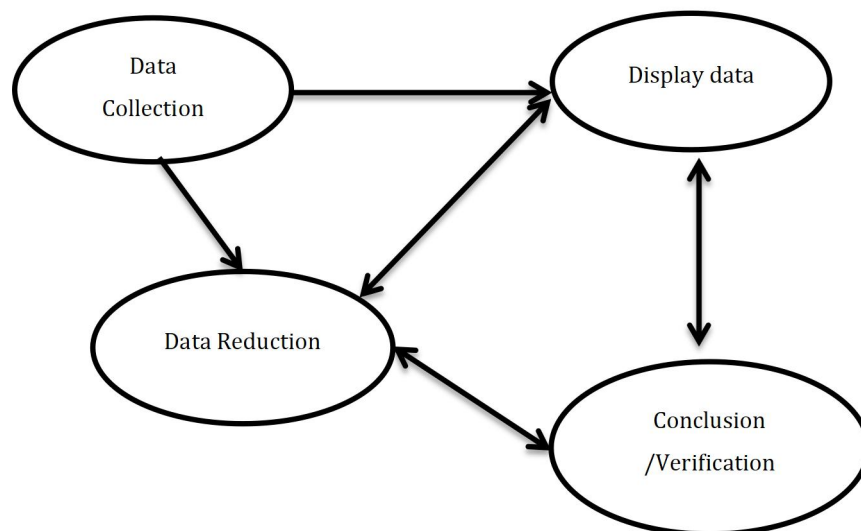
Peropa Village, Kaledupa Selatan District, the duty of a guard in preventing savagery in youth has been well played out through everyday life. Likewise, many people feel that the cruelties committed against their children are within reasonable limits and are done to make children more focused and obedient. Brutality in youth is any real and serious form of sexual demonstration and savagery against children, which actually affects children, which is perpetrated by close people such as family, and the general climate and people who it is not clear which side effect brought about moral decay. This study is centered around counteracting sexual cruelty that exists in Peropa Village District. The purpose of this research was getting the information parent action in protecting the children from violence.

METHOD

The type of research that will be used is descriptive qualitative research that studies existing problems and applicable work procedures. Then, at that time, Taylor (Moleong, 2010) characterized the subjective system as a method of examination that produces stunning information as words composed or verbally expressed from the individual and

the behavior being observed. This approach addresses the ground and the individual comprehensively (the whole) so for this situation it makes no sense to limit the individuals or associations to factors or speculations, but seeing them as features of the whole is important. This qualitative technical study aims to explain what is happening At the moment. In this study researchers tried to find information about the role of parents in preventing violence in early childhood. The location that will be used in this study is in Peropa Village, Kaledupa Selatan District, while the sample that will be used in this study is parents who have children aged 5-6 years with a total of 7 respondents.

Analysis of the data used is descriptive analytical method, which describes the data collected in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. Data that comes from scripts, interviews, field notes, then described so that it can provide clarity on reality or reality. Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out before entering the field, while in the field and after finishing in the field. According to Miles and Huberman's version of data analysis, there are three flow of activities, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification.



Picture 1. Data Analyze Miles and Huberman

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of this research was. The attitude of parents in providing the first example/modelling for children is maximized, seen from parents doing learning such as giving examples of procedures for dressing and using the correct bathroom, flushing the toilet after using it, giving examples of procedures for caring for the body, explaining examples of cleaning the genitals or genital area, and explain examples of how to decorate according to the sex of the child.

The attitude given by parents in mentoring children has been well implemented, such as parents supervising the appropriateness of viewing on television, cellphones, or on social media that is seen by children, forbidding/reprimanding children when children urinate in the yard or in any place, teaching children may not undress in front of the opposite sex, provide closed bathrooms and bedrooms, and provide clothing according to gender. The attitude given by parents in organizing to children has been carried out by parents, but there are still many parents who have not done it such as setting a time to

urinate before going to bed, forbidding children from not allowing other people to touch vital parts of the child's body, implementing rules to always defecate small water in the toilet.

Attitudes given by parents in teaching children, parents have carried out their roles such as parents showing parts that may be touched or which cannot be touched, conveying images of bathroom symbols, introducing pregnancy using simple language according to the child's developmental stage, conveying names and the functions of other organs that have different genders, provide knowledge that one should not undress in front of the opposite sex or in front of many people, and direct confidence with their gender.

Parents are the first people who teach education to their children, from toddlers, children to adults. However, there are also parents who can no longer guide their children in learning because they are already at school and there are teachers teaching, or because they are busy. Well, this is where an evaluation must be carried out, where parents cannot be separated from guiding their children in learning even though the children are already in school and there are teachers who teach while at school, but parents must still guide children's learning and monitor children's daily activities. Teachers are indeed the parents of both children when they are at school and the teacher will teach and guide the children when they are at school, other than that it is the responsibility of the parents at home. Well, this is where the important role of parents in children's education.

1. The Role of Parents as Modelling in Children

Based on research results what has been done is obtained that parental roles are related modeling in giving sex education from an early age from parents to models or the first example for children with provide examples of procedures dress properly, give examples of procedures for dressing that cover the genitals. the role of parents related to deep modeling providing sex education ever since 9 early seen from parents set an example of love body to children with provide examples of procedures to take care of the body. Furthermore Parents also provide examples clean the genitals or genital area, and explained examples of how to decorate according to child's gender. All parents which is the subject of this research has done its part. (Isnaningsih & Rochman, 2019) Parents is one the object of cultivating religious values behavior morals for early childhood. Planting Such behavior can be stimulated by method of habituation and exemplary of the people around are like family. Role the dominant family gives influence on children's behavior is the mother. But the problem will be different when a mother has a job. Mother who has a job will have the intensity of time for the child is less than mothers who do not work. Temporary provision of parental knowledge to be an example or educating children one of them is religious activities, because in activities the parents would be equipped with knowledge about how to educate children.

Associated parental roles modeling in giving early sex education shown by parents give an example in protect yourself from violence sexual like giving an example to scream as loud as possible if someone else is touching vital parts of the child's body, set an example for children say "No" when asked go by someone else to a deserted place and set an example to run looking for help or assistance from other people if the child feels threatened. Those things are deep this research has not been conducted by all parents. Based on the results of the examination that has been completed, it is known that the guardian's duties are related to demonstrating to children by instilling exemplary attitudes from start in

everyday life, especially fun, legal ways of behaving, respect for guardians. . This is in accordance with what was expressed (Mathews et al., 2017) that family is the first and most important teacher in a child's life, because children get education from their parents in an interesting way and become the foundation for the formation of children's lives in the future. The research conducted (Ottisova et al., 2018) concluded that child with the impact of trafficking problem has psychological stress. Parents need to be aware of potential indicators of trafficking and be able to respond safely and appropriately to suspicions and disclosures of abuse in order to effectively safeguard this vulnerable. This is also according to research (Mezgebu et al., 2020) that child development. influenced by a good relationship between guardians and children in the family. In this way, guardians must do their job as a good example or model for children by training children to behave politely from the start. A friendly way of behaving contains virtues that can be used as rules in everyday behavior.

2. The Role of Parents as Mentoring in Children

Based on research results what has been done is obtained 10 that parental roles are related mentoring in giving early sex education shown by parents provide process mentoring relationship or interaction. This is done in a way monitor children while playing with the opposite sex, teach children not to undress in front of the opponent type and deliver to child who can accompany him to the bathroom. Of these things yet optimized by all parents.

Based on research results what has been done is obtained that parental roles are related with deep mentoring providing sex education ever since early seen from parents provide facilities for children namely providing a bathroom closed, providing rooms closed bed for children, and provide appropriate clothing with the sex of the child. 3. The Role of Parents related to Organizing in Providing Sex Education Early on in Children Aged 5 – 6 Year a. Parent Organizing Process in Managing Children Based on research results what has been done is obtained that parental roles are related organizing in giving early sex education through parental process in terms of governing children like setting BAK time before going to bed, forbid the child to don't allow anyone else touching vital parts of the body, and apply rules to children so that you always urinate in the toilet. This has not been done by all parents. As for which mostly not done by parents is implementing rules for children so that always in the closet

Based on the results of the examination that has been carried out, it was found that the guardian's duties related to guidance in providing sex schools from the start must be seen from the guardian providing guidance during the time spent to further develop the child's basic abilities by examining the practicality of watching TV or YouTube that children watch , denies or criticizes children when children urinate in the yard and see children changing clothes where they should. For this situation the guardians watch the child change clothes in perfect position, especially in the room, not the single parent who finishes it.

This is appropriate (Fasina, 2011) concluded that guardians provide management to be one of the feasible methods for carrying it out. In the family, guardians in expanding supervision are shown by the collaboration that exists between guardians and children, where the task of looking after, raising and educating children.

3. The Role of Parents as Organizing

Based on research results what has been done is obtained that parental roles are related organizing in giving early sex education through inner parent process group like separate children's bedrooms according to gender, instill that parents who can sleep with child must according to gender, and teaches the ethics of asking permission enter the parent's room. Things this has not been done by most parents. Then in terms of teaching ethics request permission to enter the room parent to child there is no one parents also teach things.

Judging from the results of the exploration that has been carried out, it appears that the guardian's duties are related to coordination in providing sex schooling from the beginning through the parent cycle to managing the child, for example setting bedtime, before hitting the hay, restricting children from allowing others to touch important body parts, and implementing rules for children to constantly urinate in the toilet. Some saints have done this. What most guardians do is enforce rules so that their children continue to urinate in the toilet. This is in accordance with what was revealed by (Fuertes et al., 2018) that the preparation of latrines aims to prepare children to have the option of defecating non-stop in a predetermined place and then train children to clean their own feces and wear their jeans. once again. This is done as a form of preparation to protect real children, bearing in mind that sometimes obscene behavior does occur from those closest to them such as family members, cousins, uncles, caregivers, and others. As expressed by (Escalante-Barrios et al., 2020) that preparing latrines is an ethical activity that is first owned by children and is very persuasive for the moral improvement of children afterwards.

4. The Role of Parents as Teaching

Education in the family has a very decisive role in achieving the quality of human resources. In the educational process there are many important components and complement each other, One of the most important components in education is the teacher. Educators are responsible for helping develop children's potential spiritual, intellectual, physical, moral, and other life skills. In its implementation, parents have a role as a routine executor to direct habits and mindsets children and also activities at home that support children's academic development at school, one of them is accompanying children to learn independently at home. (Roza et al., 2019) Lessons given by PAUD teachers in implementing child protection very important because the formation of personality and the right knowledge can reduce cases of child deviation caused by the child's ignorance. Institution PAUD is a means of socialization provided by PAUD teachers and institutions protection of children to parents and society. Hence the quality improvement teacher professionalism will establish cooperation and optimize the teacher's role in implementation of child protection.

Based on research results what has been done is obtained that parental roles are related teaching in giving early sex education through delivery of knowledge sex education that is with name the genitals child in real terms like a "penis" for boys and "vagina" for children female, show the part touchable or not may be touched, and conveyed about the two symbol images bathroom. In this research only those roles some parents do only but there are those who haven't completely done by parent is to mention the name child's genitals with the term Actually. This research supported by the research (Choudhry et al.,

2018) that teaching seksual abuse to child with introducing the genital is giving positive impact to child understunding.

Based on research results what has been done is obtained that parental roles are related teaching in giving early sex education through teach sex education by using language as simple as introducing regarding pregnancy use simple and appropriate language with child development, convey the name organs and their respective functions, as well as describe sex education through the media visual. Those things haven't given by all parents. As for those who haven't at all six parents in this research is describe sex education through visual media. Based on research results what has been done is obtained that parental roles are related teaching in giving early sex education through guiding children's moral values in sex education namely with guide children to respect others who have that gender different, provide knowledge that you can't open your skirt mother, and directs the child to be confident with kind sex has not been done by all parents in the study This. (Rachmi et al., 2016) concluded that parents had to fulfill the child's right and protected the from abuse of parent.

From the results of directed exploration, it was found that the guardian's work relates to performance in providing sex training from the start through conveying sexual information, especially by referring to the child's genitals with native terms, for example, "penis" for young men and "vagina" for young women. Who can be contacted or who cannot be contacted, and conveys about two pictures of restrooms. In this review, this work has just been completed by a specific guardian, but what the guardian does not in any way is to refer to the child's original personal name. (Solehati et al., 2022) Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there are three topics of information needs for the prevention of ASF that are needed by parents, so that they can be used as an evidence base in determining appropriate interventions in increasing information on prevention of ASF for parents. Information must be adapted to changing times, such as through various social media applications, such as Instagram, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp (WA), Line, WebEx, and YouTube.

Educational activities in the family are listed in Law Number 20 (Indonesia, 2003) part six of article 27 paragraph (1), (2), (3) which reads: (1) activity Informal education carried out by the family and the environment is shaped independent learning activities, (2) educational outcomes referred to in paragraph (1) recognized as formal and non-formal education after participants students pass exams in accordance with national education standards, (3) provisions regarding the recognition of the results of informal education as in paragraph (2) is regulated further with government regulations.

This is in accordance with the assertion (Santrock, 2007) that genitalia is anything that makes individuals ashamed to open it in front of other people. This is in accordance with research (Hurlock, 1978) that guardians conveying information about sex instructions can be started from simple things, for example when giving orientation, men and women, in terms of sex training given directly to each one. Young people, it is believed that children will avoid sexual (Tampubolon et al., 2019) The knowledge competency in question is that parents have a proper understanding of the importance of providing sexual education and how to provide it. The attitude competency in question is that parents are supportive and open with the implementation of sexual education in their respective homes.

CONCLUSION

This research could be concluded that basically the people on the coast of Buton Islands do not fully have knowledge about the implementation of early childhood education. Parents who have students only know that early childhood education is education before entering elementary school and does not require parents to enroll their children in Kindergarten. On other hand Parents' lack of understanding of their role in early childhood education participation in learning programs, establishing good communication, collaboration and home learning assistance. It is the main task for teachers to involve the parents to improve the quality in schools program early education. Based on the results of the research and discussion, this research Could be concluded that the role of parents in preventing violence in early childhood in Peropa Village, Kaledupa Selatan District such as modeling, mentoring, organizing and teaching parents has carried out their role in accordance with the indicators, but there are still some parents who have not carried out their role properly.

REFERENCES

- Almeida, C., Azevedo, J., Gregório, M. J., Barros, R., Severo, M., & Padrão, P. (2021). Parental practices, preferences, skills and attitudes on food consumption of pre-school children: Results from Nutriscience Project. *PloS One*, 16(5), e0251620. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0251620>
- Choudhry, V., Dayal, R., Pillai, D., Kalokhe, A. S., Beier, K., & Patel, V. (2018). Child sexual abuse in India: A systematic review. *PloS One*, 13(10), e0205086. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0205086>
- Escalante-Barrios, E. L., Suarez-Enciso, S. M., Raikes, H., Davis, D., Garcia, A., Gonen, M., Veziroglu-Celik, M., & Hazar, R. G. (2020). Child-parent interactions in American and Turkish families: Examining measurement invariance analysis of child-parent relationship scale. *Plos One*, 15(4), e0230831. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230831>
- Fasina, F. (2011). The Role of Parents in Early Childhood Education: A case Study of Ikeja, Lagos State. *Global Journal of Human Social Science*, 11(2), 43–51. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230831>
- Fuertes, M., Sousa, O., Łockiewicz, M., Nunes, C., & Lino, D. (2018). How different are parents and educators? A comparative study of interactive differences between parents and educators in a collaborative adult-child activity. *Plos One*, 13(11), e0205991. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0205991>
- Hasibuan, L. R. (2019). Hak Restitusi Terhadap Korban Anak Berdasarkan Undang Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak Di Belawan. *Jurnal Hukum Responsif*, 7(2), 30–39.
- Hurlock, E. B. (1978). *Child growth and development*. Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
- Indonesia, P. R. (2003). Undang-undang Republik Indonesia nomor 20 tahun 2003 tentang sistem pendidikan nasional. *Jakarta: Pemerintah Republik Indonesia*.
- Isnainingsih, A., & Rochman, A. (2019). Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 3(1), 173–180. DOI: 10.31004/obsesi.v3i1.157
- Lee, D., & Kim, P. (2018). Isolation and exploitation of minority: Game theoretical analysis. *Plos One*, 13(10), e0205241. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0205241>

- Mathews, B., Yang, C., Lehman, E. B., Mincemoyer, C., Verdiglione, N., & Levi, B. H. (2017). Educating early childhood care and education providers to improve knowledge and attitudes about reporting child maltreatment: A randomized controlled trial. *PloS One*, 12(5), e0177777. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0177777>
- Mezgebu, E., Berhan, E., & Deribe, L. (2020). Predictors of Resilience Among Parents of Children with Cancer: Cross-Sectional Study. *Cancer Management and Research*, 12, 11611. <https://doi.org/10.2147/CMAR.S276599>
- Moleong, L. J. (2010). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (XXVII). Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Ottisova, L., Smith, P., Shetty, H., Stahl, D., Downs, J., & Oram, S. (2018). Psychological consequences of child trafficking: An historical cohort study of trafficked children in contact with secondary mental health services. *PLoS One*, 13(3), e0192321. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192321>
- Rachmi, C. N., Agho, K. E., Li, M., & Baur, L. A. (2018). Stunting, underweight and overweight in children aged 2.0–4.9 years in Indonesia: Prevalence trends and associated risk factors. *PloS One*, 11(5), e0154756. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0154756>
- Roza, D., Nurhafizah, N., & Yaswinda, Y. (2019). Urgensi profesionalisme guru pendidikan anak usia dini dalam penyelenggaraan perlindungan anak. *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 4(1), 277. <https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v4i1.325>
- Santrock, J. W. (2023). Perkembangan anak. Jakarta: Erlangga, 1(2), 3.
- Solehati, T., Septiani, R. F., Muliani, R., Nurhasanah, S. A., Afriani, S. N., Nuraini, S., Fauziah, S., Pratiwi, S. D., Alam, S. P., & Hermayanti, Y. (2022). Intervensi Bagi Orang Tua dalam Mencegah Kekerasan Seksual Anak di Indonesia: Scoping Review. *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 6(3), 2201–2214. <https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v6i3.1914>
- Tampubolon, G. N., Nurani, Y., & Meilani, S. M. (2019). Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 3(2), 527–536. <https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v3i2.243>