The Effect Of Child Abuse By Parents On Adolescent Self Confidence

Handini Saraswati Bakhtiar, Minarni, Arie Gunawan.

Abstract: The family has an important role in efforts to develop a child's personality. Especially parents who are the first mentors for children who are in a relationship and provide deep affection both positively and negatively. However, the family where the most frequent occurrence of violent behavior in children and mostly done by parents. Many parents consider violence to children as natural. They assume violence is part of disciplining children. Often parents do behaviors such as scolding, threatening and even hitting children. The form of behavior is called child abuse. The impact of violence committed by parents, one of which can reduce children's confidence. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of child abuse by parents on adolescent self confidence. The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach, a total sample of 400 adolescents with an age range of 16-18 years. The sampling technique uses proportionate stratified random sampling. Measuring instruments used are child abuse scale and confidence scale. Data analysis using simple regression with the help of JASP 0.9.01 for windows. The results of this study indicate that there is an influence of child abuse by parents on adolescent self confidence. Based on the research results obtained with a negative direction with a regression coefficient of child abuse of -0.298 meaning that if child abuse by parents has increased the confidence tends to decrease. The great influence of child abuse by parents on adolescent self confidence seen from the value of R Square = 0.188 or 18.8%. So that shows that there is an influence of child abuse by parents on adolescent self-confidence.

Index Terms: Child Abuse, Self Confidence, Adolescent.

1. INTRODUCTION

The family has an important role in efforts to develop a child's personality. Especially parents who are the first mentors for children who are in a relationship and provide deep affection both positively and negatively (Yusuf, 2017). However, the family where the most frequent occurrence of violent behavior in children and mostly done by parents. Many parents consider violence to children as natural. They assume violence is part of disciplining children. From year to year the number of violence against children is increasing. Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) mentions an increase in violence against children. Both sexually, physically and non-physically. KPAI said since 2016, the number of cases recorded reached 1000 cases of violence against children. The number has increased due to reports from the National Police and their ranks (KPAI, 2016). Based on the results of the monitoring. KPAI noted that in the seven years since 2011-2017 the number of violence with children being victims was still relatively high. In 2011 there were 10 cases of violence perpetrated by parents against their biological children. In 2012 there were 10 similar cases received by KPAI. While in 2013 there were 173 cases. Then in 2014 there were 158 cases and there were 82 cases in 2015. And 79 cases in 2016. Finally, 49 cases were in 2017 (KPAI, 2018). According to WHO (2003) violence on children (child abuse) as a form of physical or emotional community treatment, which results in injury or real or potential harm to children's health, child survival, child development, or dignity of children committed in the context of responsibility relationships responsibility, trust or power. Often parents do behaviors such as scolding, threatening and even hitting children (Papalia, 2009). The form of behavior is called child abuse. Violence against children can be physical or psychological. Physically the violence is tweaking, slapping, hitting and kicking. Psychologically the violence is like shouting, threatening, criticizing. The impact of violence on children has both physical and psychological effects on the child. The physical effects experienced by children are wounds, bruises, and bumps while the psychological impact of children withdrawing from the surrounding environment and feeling ashamed due to bodily injuries (Anggraeni, 2013). Based on the results of research conducted by Bankole et al (2014) at Iworoko High School, as many as 150 students with 75 male students and 75 female students, it is known that children in Iworoko Ekiti State of Nigeria who experience violence from their parents will have an impact on children's inferiority, both male and female. Adolescents who get abuse from their parents such as being beaten, scolded, scolded and ignored result in low self-esteem of adolescents (Panggabean, 2012). Low self-esteem can reduce one's confidence. In addition, Febriana's (2016) study found that the higher self-esteem a person has, the higher their self-confidence will be. Lautser (2002) argues that self-confidence is an attitude or confidence in one's own abilities so that in his actions he is not too anxious, free to do things according to his wishes and responsibilities for his actions. In addition, individuals are also polite in interacting with others, have a drive for achievement and can recognize their own strengths and weaknesses. In Haryati's study (2014) at SMP Muhammadiyah 3 Ampel in Boyolali Regency, which amounted to 210 students of class VIII with 131 students as the sample of this study, it was found that adolescents who are able to adapt to new environments, can start conversations with others and are not ashamed to get along with their teen friends, have good confidence. If adolescents who have difficulty adapting to the environment and are shy in associating with peers, this indicates a lack of confidence. The confidence in interacting with peers owned by adolescents is

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important because in the process of building relationships with peers, Adolescent will learn to recognize and understand the similarities and differences in their lives. When parents who abuse (child abuse) can have an impact on the development of peer relationships. Children who are mistreated don't have enough to develop peer relationships. They tend to be avoiding interactions with peers. Whereas when a child is successful in achieving a good peer relationship, he will be himself and be more confident without praising himself (Papalia et al, 2008). Therefore, the positive attitude of parents received by children will foster positive thinking and children have high self-confidence. Parents who show concern, acceptance, love and affection, as well as sincere emotional closeness with children will foster self-confidence in children. So that if the attitudes of parents received by children in the form of violence such as hitting, scolding, cursing and ignoring, the confidence owned by children will be low (Bashori, 2017). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of child abuse by parents on adolescent self-confidence.

**RESEARCH METHODS**

The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach and uses two variables, namely child abuse by parents as independent variables and the confidence of the dependent variable. Research subjects used in this study were adolescents in the City of Parepare with a total sample of 400 adolescents with an age range of 16-18 years. The sampling technique uses proportionate stratified random sampling. Measuring instruments used are child abuse scale and confidence scale. Data analysis using simple regression with the help of JASP 0.9.01 for windows. Child abuse scale in this study uses a scale compiled by researchers based on the theory of Papalia, Old & Fieldman (2008) there are four types of child abuse namely physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse and emotional. The scale of child abuse aims to find out the extent to which Adolescent get abusive behavior (child abuse) from their parents. There are 29 valid items and 1 item that fall and alpha reliability coefficient (α) = 0.877. The confidence scale in this study uses a scale compiled by researchers based on several aspects from Afatin and Martaniah (1998). The aspect of self-confidence there are 3 characteristics of self-confidence that is feeling strong about the actions taken, feeling accepted by the group and having a calm attitude. The confidence scale will reveal how high or low the confidence of Adolescent in the city of Parepare. There are 25 valid items and 3 items that fall and the reliability coefficient alpha (α) = 0.804.

**RESULTS**

Based on the results of the analysis obtained that child abuse by parents of adolescent self-confidence in the City of Parepare obtained a significance level of 0.001, meaning $0.001 < 0.05$.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Variabel</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Sig</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Child Abuse By Parents On Adolescent Self Confidence</td>
<td>0.188</td>
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Then the $R^2$ square value of 0.188 is obtained. Based on the $R^2$ square value it is known that the relative contribution given by child abuse variable by parents to adolescent self confidence is 18.8%. This shows that Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted, namely the influence of child abuse by parents on adolescent confidence in the City of Parepare.

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<td>51.947</td>
<td>0.942</td>
<td>55.166</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total CA</td>
<td>-0.298</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>-0.434</td>
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Based on the results of a simple regression coefficient, the constant value is 51.947, meaning that with the presence of child abuse variables by parents, the teenage confidence variable tends to increase. Child abuse regression coefficient value of -0.298 means that if child abuse by parents has increased the confidence tends to decrease. This happens because the value of the regression coefficient is negative, the direction of influence is opposite. Based on the data in Figure 1 shows there are 8 Adolescent (2%) experienced very low child abuse, 131 Adolescent (32.75%) experienced low child abuse, 158 Adolescent (39.5%) experienced moderate child abuse, 70 Adolescent (17, 5%) experienced high child abuse and 33 Adolescent (8.25%) experienced very high child abuse.

**Figure 1. Frequency Scores of Child Abuse Variables by Parents by Category.**

Based on the data in Figure 2 shows 21 adolescents (5.25%) have very low self-confidence, 100 adolescents (25%) have low self-confidence, 173 adolescents (43.25%) have moderate self-confidence, 76 adolescents (19%) have high self-confidence and 30 Adolescent (7.5%) have very high self-confidence.

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**Explanation**: The coefficient $R$ square value 0.188 and then the standard error is 0.031, the coefficient ratio of 55.166 and the significance level is $< .001$.
DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis results described above, it is found that child abuse by parents has a significant effect on adolescent self-confidence. These results were obtained from the significance test above, which was used to determine the level of significance of the research conducted. Criteria can be determined based on the significance value test (Sig), with provisions if the Sig value <0.05. Based on the table above, the Sig. = 0.001, means 0.00 <0.05. Thus the regression equation model based on research data is significant, or in this case the regression equation model meets the criteria. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of child abuse by parents on adolescent self-confidence. Based on the results of a simple regression coefficient, it is known that the constant value is 51.947, meaning that with the presence of the child abuse variable by parents, the teenage confidence variable tends to increase. Child abuse regression coefficient value of 0.298 means that if child abuse by parents has increased the confidence tends to decrease. This happens because the value of the regression coefficient is negative, the direction of influence is opposite. These results can be interpreted the higher the child abuse by parents the lower Adolescent self-confidence, and vice versa the lower the child abuse by parents, the higher the teen's self-confidence. This is in accordance with the mindset that has been made by researchers, that the higher the child abuse by parents the lower the confidence of adolescents. The great influence of child abuse by parents on adolescent self-confidence seen from the value of R Square = 0.188 or 18.8% which shows a very low degree of influence. This shows that the variable of confidence is influenced by child abuse by 18.8%. The remaining 81.2% is influenced by other variables as stated by Santrock (2003) that what affects the development of self-confidence in adolescence is self-concept, physical appearance, and others. With the acceptance of the hypothesis of this study, showing that child abuse committed by parents affects adolescent self-confidence. The results of these data indicate that adolescents in the City of Parepare who experienced child abuse by their parents in the medium category with a percentage of 39%. This shows that Adolescent in the City of Parepare quite often get rough treatment by their parents. In addition, the results of the study showed that adolescents in the City of Parepare experienced child abuse behavior by parents in the form of physical, neglect and emotional abuse. The physical violence that is often obtained in the form of punches and pinchings. In the form of neglect (neglect) such as being left when ill, is not cared about school and is not given affection. In the form of emotional abuse adolescents are restricted in their relationships. Based on the results of the study showed that the category of confidence owned by adolescents in the City of Parepare in the medium category with a percentage of 43%. This shows the self-confidence of adolescents in the City of Parepare who experience child abuse by parents is classified as being mean sometimes they are confident but not fully confident too. Adolescent in the City of Parepare have low self-esteem in terms of interacting with the environment such as difficulty adapting to new environments and feeling ignored by people around them and their friends and less able to deal with difficult situations. In addition, adolescents in the City of Parepare have good self-confidence in terms of taking responsibility for their actions such as when making mistakes, willing to accept the consequences. Adolescent who get child abuse behavior by their parents will experience uncomfortable situations in the environment. Adolescent will feel inferior and feel not accepted by their own parents. When adolescents have low self-esteem, their self-confidence will also be low. In Febriana’s research (2016), the student of the Faculty of Psychology, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta stated that the higher self-esteem a person has, the higher the self-confidence and vice versa, the lower self-esteem a person has, the lower his self-confidence. The results of this study indicate that the theory put forward by Papalia et al (2008) is true. In his theory he argues that if parents who commit violence (child abuse) can have an impact on children, one of which is the development of peer relationships. Children who are mistreated (child abuse) lack the provision to develop peer relationships. They tend to avoid interactions with peers to reduce conflict and less able to interact with their environment. This indicates the characteristic of low self-confidence. Teenagers who get abuse from their parents such as being beaten, scolded, scolded and ignored or commonly referred to as child abuse, children will feel inferior and become without confidence. This is supported by the results of research conducted by Panggabean (2012) adolescents at X University with an age range of 18 to 21 years with a number of subjects 100 people who experienced behavior being scolded, rejected and ignored from their parents resulting in low self-esteem of adolescents. Low self-esteem can reduce one’s confidence. As for the abuse behavior of parents because parents feel anxious, depressed, or angry and try to control the child but get out of control and end up beating the child (USDHHS in Papalia, 2008). This is supported from the results of Johanna’s research (2014) suggesting that one of the causes of violent parent behavior is anger. Because with a bad temper someone is experiencing stress which can not meet the needs like people in general. In this case the parents feel hopeless and always feel emotions eventually these emotions become a violent behavior that can occur in the family environment or in the environment. Not a few children who experience parents violent behavior. Parents who often abuse behavior have households that tend to be disorganized and experience more stressful events than other families (Reid, Sedlak & Broadhurts in Papalia, 2008). Parents who experience anxiety in educating children or parents who experience households that tend to be less harmonious will vent their anger to children. However, parents do not want to hurt or hurt their children, parents simply cannot distinguish between disciplining children physically and psychologically which eventually later refers to
violence (Santrock, 2007). So that teenagers who get child abuse behavior by parents because children make mistakes and parents who are less able to control anger so that violence occurs. As for parenting patterns in the Bugis tribe there are those who apply authoritarian parenting. Greven (in Santrock, 2007) suggested that one of the characteristics of authoritarian parenting style is physical punishment such as hitting (Greven in Santrock, 2007). The results of research that supports the pattern of parenting in the Bugis tribe by Fitriani (2018) found that the community in Awangawang Environment, Pinrang Regency, South Sulawesi partially used authoritarian parenting. Authoritarian parenting as from the strict rules given to children, parents hold full control of all aspects of their children's lives. In giving any rules all must be obeyed by children, and not hesitate to give punishment to children if children violate these rules. In addition, the results of research from Bakri (2013) found that parents who apply authoritarian parenting to their children are Buginese. The parenting patterns adopted by parents such as children must be submissive and obedient to the wishes of parents. Whatever is done by children is determined by parents. The child has no choice in doing the activities he wants, because everything has been determined by parents. Authoritarian parenting often used by parents should be applied when the child has not entered adolescence. Baumrind (1968) suggests that authoritarian parenting can still be applied to early childhood but is no longer suitable when applied to children who have entered their Adolescent. The authoritarian parenting style that uses power to obey the rules of parents tends to be inappropriate during the adolescent development period because in this case adolescents already have more mature abilities than childhood.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of research that has been done, the researcher can conclude that there is an influence of child abuse by parents on adolescent self-confidence in the City of Parepare. The conclusions of the results of data analysis that have been presented in the previous chapter, namely:

1) Based on the analysis results obtained that child abuse by parents of adolescent self-confidence in the City of Parepare obtained a significance level of 0.001, meaning 0.001 <0.05. This shows that Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted, namely the influence of child abuse by parents on adolescent confidence in the City of Parepare.

2) The child abuse regression coefficient value of -0.298 means that if child abuse by parents has increased the confidence tends to decrease. This happens because the value of the regression coefficient is negative, the direction of influence is opposite.

3) The effect of child abuse by parents on adolescent self-confidence is seen from the value of R Square = 0.188 or 18.8% which shows a very low degree of influence. This shows that the variable of confidence is influenced by child abuse by 18.8%. The remaining 81.2% is influenced by other variables.

4) The level of confidence owned by adolescents in the city of Parepare who experienced child abuse by parents of 400 respondents can be explained that 21 (5.25%) adolescents have very low self-confidence, 100 (25%) adolescents have low self-confidence, 173 (43.25%) adolescents have moderate self-confidence, 76 (19%) adolescents have high self-confidence and 30 (7.5%) adolescents have very high self-confidence. This shows the confidence of adolescents in the City of Parepare who experienced child abuse by parents classified as moderate.

5) The level of child abuse committed by parents of adolescents in the City of Parepare to 400 respondents can be explained that by 8 (2%) adolescents experienced very low child abuse, 131 (32.75%) adolescents experienced low child abuse, 158 (39.5%) Adolescent experienced moderate child abuse, 70 (17.5%) Adolescent experienced high child abuse and 33 (8.25%) Adolescent experienced very high child abuse. This shows that adolescents in the City of Parepare experienced child abuse by parents classified as moderate.

SUGGESTION

Based on research that has been done, the researchers determine the following suggestions:

1. For Adolescents

Researchers hope the results of this study are expected to provide information and explanations regarding child abuse committed by parents of adolescents. This research can be a picture for children about what is violence and forms of violence that can affect adolescent self-confidence, so that they can be aware and anticipate to avoid violence.

2. For Parents

Researchers hope the results of this study are expected to provide information and explanations regarding the influence of parents on adolescent self-confidence. Through this research, parents are expected to be able to understand child abuse itself and understand the impact it causes so that they do not commit violence again.

3. For further researchers

Researchers are aware of several shortcomings that exist in this study. Therefore, for further researchers who will examine related child abuse and self-confidence should pay more attention to factors that are also related to the two variables. In addition, the next researcher can also focus on the type of child abuse as what will be studied as the focus of the research and its types, because there are several types of child abuse such as physical, emotional and negative that can be raised as the context in examining the same variables.

REFERENCES


