Cultural Perceptions of Child Abuse in Terms of Parents Perspective a Qualitative Study in Indonesia

Reizkiana Feva Kosmah Dewi

Universitas Padjadjaran

Meita Dhamayanti (✉ meita.dhamayanti@unpad.ac.id)

Universitas Padjadjaran <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9661-0708>

Sri Endah Rahayuningsih

Universitas Padjadjaran

Kuswandewi Mutyara

Universitas Padjadjaran

Nita Arisanti

Universitas Padjadjaran

Viramitha Kusnandi Rusmil

Universitas Padjadjaran

Nanan Sekarwana

Universitas Padjadjaran

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Abstract

Background Child abuse (CA) is a serious problem and difficult to detect. According to World Health Organization (WHO), CA is responsible on 950,000 deaths in children aged below 18 every year. As many cultures as various of CA among parents inside. This research aims to determine the cultural perceptions of child abuse in terms of parents in Indonesia. Method A qualitative study using focus group discussions was conducted to thirty one parents that selected purposively. The discussion centered about CA definition, classification, and frequency, level of CA (mild, moderate, and severe), the difference between violence and discipline. The focus group discussions divided in to 3 groups level education, Elementary/Junior high school, senior high school, and bachelor's degree. The process of focus group discussion were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using manifest qualitative content analysis. Results Every cultures in Indonesia perceived that CA is a form of parents' emotion which lead to injure children physically and mentally. Indonesian cultures were not familiar with neglect and exploitation. Participants' opinion regarding level of violence can be categorized as severe if leaving wounds, need to be hospitalized, and visumed. The parents assumed as CA if occurred more than twice and/or leaving marks. The discipline's usually purpose is not to mistreat, but for goods, character building, and educating the children. Conclusions Cultural perceptions of parents about CA is a form of parents' emotion which lead to injure children physically and mentally. The community and health workers should be aware to decrease morbidity and mortality of CA

Backgrounds

Child abuse (CA) is a serious problem and difficult to detect. Early detection and intervention is important to resolve maltreatment in children which if left untreated can damage their development [1–4]. Aproximately 4.3 percent of children younger than 18 years in the United States were reported as victims of maltreatment. More than 3 million cases of CA are reported each year with 1 million cases later being substantiated, and more than 1.400 children die [5]. In the East Asia and Pacific region estimated that violence against children is widespread across the region, with 17–35% prevalence for both boys and girls [6]. A meta-analysis of case findings of child abuse and neglect based on self-report, 127/1000 sexual abuse, 226/1000 physical abuse, 363/1000 emotional abuse [7].

According to Child Protection Commission of Indonesia (KPAI) from 2011 to 2015 CA increased. Based on Indonesian national survey 2012 showed that 91% children suffered from child abuse in family, 87.6% in school, and 17.9% in the community. West Java is one of province in Indonesia with high prevalence of CA. Therefore, West Java Government in 2016 declared “Jabar Tolak Kekerasan” or “West Java Refuses Violence”. Some districts in West Java with high violence are Sumedang, Cirebon, Bandung and Purwakarta District [8–10]. Bandung city is the second ranks after Jakarta city based on KPAI data 2011–2016, which is 4605 cases [11].

Child abuse is a significant problem may impact people from every cultures [12, 13]. There are various cultures and ethnic groups in the world. Indonesia has a lot of various ethnic groups, including: Aceh,

Batak, Padang, Palembang, Sunda, Java (Central Java, East Java), Madura, Bali, Bugis, et cetera. Ethnic groups are a culture with a distinctive style. Ethnic groups are a group of people who are bound by awareness and identity of “cultural unity”, whereas these are often (but not always) reinforced by the unity of language. The seven elements which are the main contents of each culture can be found in all nations of the world, namely: language, knowledge systems, social organizations, systems of living and technology, livelihood systems, religious systems and arts. Unity of culture is not something that is determined by outsiders, but by citizens of the culture concerned[14]. Culture will influence a violence. The perceptions towards the violence are very subjective, based on cultures, depends on the people’s beliefs, perspectives, values, or norms [15, 16]. Culture came from Sanskrit, *bhudhayah*, which is the plural form of *budhi* which means budi (mind) or akal (sense) in Bahasa Indonesia. Culture is defines as the whole system of ideas submission, action, and human’s creation in human’s life which came from the human itself by learning [14, 17, 18]. Cultures will contribute in defining basic principle of nurturing and caring for children [19, 20].

Cultural diversity in the world, such as in Ecuador, mothers believe that female baby are given breast milk shorter time than male, other example when baby get fever or diarrhea, or excessive crying would not go to the doctor, just hold back and the head into the water.[21] In Indonesia tradional culture name “ngayun budak” in Ciciinde village, Karawang, West Java. at the age of 7 days a baby is swinging that may cause hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy [22]. Those cultural action is one process of child care but give bad influence behaviour and emotional problems in children [23].

Cultural practices must be reassessed if they are irrelevant [21]. Several cultures in Indonesia are expected to enforce discipline without violence. Violence and discipline are overlap if performed incorrectly. Punishment could lead to physical and/or emotional abuse, if performed with anger or desperation not to support children to behave. Most parents build children’s behaviour through discipline. Physical punishment, such as hitting, is used as a form of discipline method in almost every country [24–26].The standard of parenting practice is still a dilemma, but the authorities should analyse this practice if this leads to emotional and/or physical disadvantage in children which then should be punished.[21]

The effort to detect CA is not an easy thing. There are several questionnaires about CA, such as ICAST which includes ICAST–C (ISPCAN child abuse screening tool Children’s version) is used in pilot project in children aged between 12–17 years old in 4 countries and translated into 6 languages. The ICAST-C questionnaires are able to screen and detect early CA, has already translated to Bahasa Indonesia and the validity and reliability have been measured [27, 28]. However, ICAST-C do not provide violence frequency and degree of severity (which influenced from various Indonesia cultural diversity). This is expected can contribute in reporting system and management of child abuse in Indonesia. The aim of this study was to define the cultural perceptions of child abuse among parents in Indonesia. This research is expected to be able to identify cultures that often become obstacles, so that people and health workers become more aware so that the morbidity and mortality due to CA can be avoided.

Methods

Study design

The study design is qualitative. Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures; collecting data in the participants' setting; analysing the data inductively, building from particulars to generate themes; and making interpretations of the meaning of data.[29] This research employing focus group discussions (FGDs) technique and qualitative content analysis (QCA) was chosen for its potential to enable identification and exploration of cultural perceptions of child abuse among parents in Indonesia. The term FGDs refers to a method of data collection that people of similar backgrounds to discuss a research topic [30, 31].

Study setting

This study was performed from December 2018 to April 2019 in Pamekaran village, Soreang Sub-District, Bandung District., West Java Province, Indonesia Subject study was 31 who were collected purposively, and divided into 3 groups based on education level, such as parents with last education in elementary/junior high school, senior high school, and parents with bachelor's degree or equals, that are Java (Central Java and East Java), Sundanese, Betawi, Batak, Padang, Palembang, Riau, Bangka, Lampung, Madura, Bali, Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua. Each group analysed in different time and before this, we obtained the permission from surrounding authorities including Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik (Kesbangpol) or National and Political Unity Agency of West Java, Bandung District Health Office.

Study sample and data collection

Participants

Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) was performed on 31 parents from 3 different level of education groups, such as group 1: 9 parents graduated from junior high school with, group 2: 11 parents graduated from senior high school, group 3: 11 parents graduated from college. Participants aged between 29–57 years old, with 27 (87%) parents aged below 50 years old. Participant were 22 (71%) female and male 9 (21%). The number of children in family were 1–7 children. Majority (90.4%) participants have more than one sibling. The characteristics of FGDs participants as showed in Table 1.

Participants (parents) were originating from various ethnic groups (Table 1) Majority of the participants were Moslem, (77.4%). 28 participants (90.4%) grow up with biological parents.

Focus group discussion

Sample perceptions were obtained using FGDs method [30]. Inclusion criteria were literate, fluent in Bahasa Indonesia, willing to be a respondent, parents level of education were elementary/junior high school, senior high school, and parents with bachelor's degree or equals in Soreang, Bandung District. Exclusion criteria were parents not well communicate and not cooperative. We have obtained the informed consent from all study participant.

This study variable was cultural adaptation from ICAST-C in Bahasa Indonesia version [32]. FGDs implementation by using open ended questions to encourage subject for explaining their answers. Facilitators were directing a discussion by the questions guidelines. FGD was performed in 60 minutes duration. Facilitator FGDs consisted of 3 people, including discussion guide (facilitator-moderator), note taker, and observer. The moderator played a role as a guide, listener, observer, and data analyser, which had experiences in similar group discussion. In this study the moderators were Public Health Master science team of Faculty of Medicine Universitas Padjajaran. Facilitator team provides FGDs questions guidelines according to the problems or topic that were going to be discussed. Note taker recorded the process and discussion result. Researcher was here as observer who didn't affect the answers given by subjects during FGDs [30].

Analysis

Data tabulation using Microsoft Excel to convert data into information. Data processing steps were: *transcription* by writing interview results into narration which were tailored as similar as possible with the real condition; *editing* by rechecking data validity; *coding* by giving codes onto materials or information obtained (numeral data) from data in sentences or alphabet according to what we needed; *data entry* by inputting coded data to computer program based on similarity category or uniformity of information; *cleaning* by rechecking the codes, theme organization, and data interpretation. Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA) was used to analysed the transcription [29, 31]. The process of analysis is conceived in Table 2.

Ethical Concideration

The study topic of cultural perceptions is a sensitive nature. The participants received an oral explanation of the objectives and procedures of the study to obtain informed voluntary participation. Considering the study participants are directly related to human, some ethics are explained and fully informed of the potential risks and benefits of their participation. The study obtained ethical clearance from the Research Ethics Committee of Universitas Padjajaran, register number: 0318091294.

Results

After the data were analyzed, five key categories in the cultural perceptions of child abuse among parents in Indonesia were identified: 1) Definition of child abuse, 2) Classification of child abuse, 3) The frequency so that it can be categorized as child abuse, 4) Level of child abuse (mild, moderate, and severe), 5) The difference between violence and discipline.

Definition of Child Abuse

The perceptions of CA according to FGDs were violence happened because of parents' unstable emotion, causing children to be physically and mentally injured. Researchers showed several FGDs result from participants to clarify the definition of CA.

Therefore, violence is ... parents' unstable emotion. (P9, male, Bangka)

Violence ... injuring ... children's physics and mental ... (A5, male, Palembang)

Classifications of Child Abuse (CA)

Physical Abuse

... hitting, kicking, stepping on, and 'God forbid', hopefully keep away from punching, until bleed. (P3, male, Madura)

... if you just pinch it into physical violence, get beaten too... (A11, male, East Nusa Tenggara)

... tweaking ears if done too hard could also mean physical violence. (A4, female, Sundanese)

... those who came from Sumatra maybe able to accept, and have been a tradition... to raise a child ... this means love (P9, male, Bangka)

We found that participants' opinion about physical abuse was when there were beatings, including hitting, kicking, stepping on, punching, throwing things, and tweaking. Sumatrans' mentioned that swinging their children are accepted and means showing love and affection.

Emotional Abuse

... emotional abuse is when the violence occur without a reason... (P1, male, Sundanese)

... including their mental abuse because we make them scared... (A3, male, Sulawesi)

Making the children scared, I think we do that as a reminder only... (P3, female, Madura)

... while being scolded is also actually a mental violence... (K5, female, Sundanese)

This is the characteristic of people came from Medan, Papua, Kupang. Our high pitch voice doesn't mean emotional abuse, but if we do something with the physics, that is violence. (A10, male, Papua)

Participants' opinions regarding emotional abuse were including yelling, scolding without any reasons. Making the children scared is inconsistent since some said this can be included as violence, but some don't. The culture of Papua, Kupang, Betawi, Palembang agrees that a loud voice is not violence, it is a habit and not intended to hurt.

Sexual Abuse

... sexual abuse means touching sensitive parts ... (A4, female, Sundanese)

... touching ... the private parts ... if boys experienced this, ... this could be described as sexual abuse. (P6, female, Betawi)

Participants' opinion regarding sexual abuse was including holding sensitive area such as private area and having sex. Sexual harassment can occur even if the child does not understand.

Neglecting

It's the parents' obligation to fulfil what the children need... However, if we can't afford then we can't force ourselves, this way it's not violence... (A9, female, Lampung)

Participants' opinion regarding neglect was including if parents couldn't afford what the children needs. However, this is in accordance to the economic condition, can't be forced.

Exploitation

Work is not for earning money, just only help at home. If we ask them to work outside ... this way, that's means we are abusing our children ... (A4, female, Betawi)

Exploitation means ask the children to work for economic needs, but asking/helping parents at home voluntarily for educating purpose so that the children can be independent, such as cleaning the house, washing the dishes, ironing or sweeping the floor are allowed, these are the way parents to teach children to be discipline and these don't mean violence.

The Frequency of This Kind of Behaviour Until Can be Described as Violence

Yes, once is enough if the children didn't do anything wrong. If the children didn't listen probably could beat them twice.. However, beating doesn't mean until it left any marks, just only as reminder. If we can see the marks, this already can be described as violence.. (A9, female, Lampung)

There were several perceptions regarding the frequency, so that we could describe these as violence. Parents did not describe them as violence if only happened for 1–2 times on the hand and foot, didn't leave any marks and performed only to remind.

Level of Child Abuse (mild, moderate, and severe)

... pinching is still mild for me. (P9, male, Bangka)

... mild one ... from hand, fo... (P4, male, Palembang)

The mild one is touching "poking"... this is already a violence if touching the unnatural area. (P6, male, Palembang)

... violence usually happens only to scold the kid ... moderate abuse usually happens by tweaking, pinching ... severe abuse means hitting with things or something that leaving bruises..." (K1, female, Betawi)

The most severe abuse is related to "having sex" ... holding only is still mild ... hugging is moderate... (A8, female, Central Java)

... if they touch some part of the body and the owner doesn't allow this is already mild... touching private parts is moderate, and the severe one happens when impregnate and don't want to be responsible and killing the victim ... (A4, male, Sundanese)

... visum examination means severe abuse. (A11, male, East Nusa Tenggara)

... the severe one is when they shout inappropriate words ... ask once twice and don't want to do something and the words come out... (A3, male, Sulawesi)

... in Sumatera ... Palembang people talks ... harshly, with high pitch ... just according to each person's perspectives. (A5, male, Palembang)

Betawi people character is mostly hard, that's why when calling the children, it's normal to shout, I know that... (A1, female, Betawi)

Participants' opinion regarding the type of violence may categorized as mild, moderate, severe. These terminologies were including mild-moderate such as physical abuse: pinching, tweaking, hitting the hand, foot parts, hitting with things, in emotional abuse: scolding, bullying, while sexual abuse: touching sensitive parts and hugging. Severe abuse if leaving wounds, need to be hospitalized, and examined, including having sex in sexual abuse. Severe emotional abuse was including shouting inappropriate words. High pitched voice was not violence, this is just according to the cultures and the perceptions of each parents.

The Difference Between Violence and Discipline

... hitting on the head and face are violence, but if performed on the hand foot or body... this is love... (P4, male, Palembang)

...hard to ask them to pray so that we could hit their soles of the feet and also tweaking their ears but not injuring... and beating their soles using stick.. (A4, female, Sundanese)

...pinching... sometimes hitting the thigh.. but the objective was not to maltreat the children, but only to educate them so that they would be reticent and for character building. (P3, female, Madura)

Discipline and violence are quite similar so that we found some overlap. According to participants' opinion about the difference between violence and discipline were based on the location on which the hitting happened, if it hit the head and face area this can be included as violence. The difference between violence and discipline are depending on the objective, not to violate, but for a better future, educate the children so that they can reticent and for character building. Discipline is when the activity is performed out of love.

Discussion

Definition of Child Abuse (CA)

A research in United States regarding cultural adaptation to prevent CA, but parents perceptions regarding how to educate and treat their children were varied according to the ethnic and demography, the current adaptation and study were limited because of the specific adaptation to the local Latino community [33]. Culture in Indonesia was described based on participant knowledge of violence. Indonesian people are aware and understand the definition of CA. According to FGD, all cultures agree that child abuse case was occurred from the parents' unstable emotion, injuring the children's physics and mental. These are corresponding with CA definition which is all form of activity/treatment which hurt physically, psychically, sexually or by neglecting, causing or can lead to injury or real disadvantage towards the child's health, quality of life, growth and development, or self-esteem [3, 34].

Classification of Child Abuse (CA)

Classification of CA was consisted of physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglecting, and exploitation [3, 4, 34, 35]. Child Abuse classification according World Health Organization (WHO) was consisted of physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and neglecting [36, 37]. Some described CA consist of three types according to the results of the FGDs, which were physical, mental, and sexual abuse [38]. Other FGDs participants, classification CA divided into two main types, which were physical abuse and non-physical abuse or some described as physical abuse and psychological/mental abuse. Cultures in Indonesia were not aware of child neglect and exploitation. In some parts of the world, tradition and cultures were usually contribute in various aspects of violence, which sometimes still considered as acceptable, although sometimes unreasonable and dangerous.

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse was consisted of hitting, kicking, pushing, suffocating, scraping, throwing, pulling hair, poisoning, swaying, swinging, pouring hot water, throwing things. While the participants' opinion regarding the physical abuse was when using hands, including hitting, kicking, stepping on, punching, throwing things, and tweaking. The terminologies of using hands were quite wide, Indonesian cultures are aware of physical abuse. Previous research regarding "ngayunbudak" in Indonesian cultures in Cicinde village, Karawang, West Java. This tradition was a ritual which performed when the baby was 7 days after been born, and this practice is dangerous since it is a risk factor of Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy (JIE) [22]. Shaking is a prevalent form of abuse seen in the majority are less than 9 months old. Most perpetrators of such abuse are male, tend to apply greater force to shake children. Intracranial haemorrhages, retinal haemorrhages and small fractures at the major joints of the child's extremities can result from very rapid shaking of an infant. They can also follow from a combination of shaking and the head hitting a surface [19]. The result from FGDs, Sumatera people mentioned that the tradition to swing the children is allowed to be done, because this is a sign of love.

Emotional Abuse

Participants' opinion regarding emotional abuse was including shouted and scolded without any cause. If parents make the children scared, some agreed to described this as violence, while some didn't. Emotional abuse can include blaming, belittling, degrading, intimidating, terrorising, isolating, or otherwise behaving in a manner that is harmful, can potentially damage the child psychologically or emotionally, threatening, insulting, ridiculing, and confining [36, 37]. The results of the FGDs do not widely know what includes emotional abuse.

Sexual Abuse

Participants' opinion regarding sexual abuse was including holding sensitive parts, such as touching private parts and having sex. Sexual abuse consist of penetration: between mouth, penis, vulva, or anus of the child and another individual and contact: intentional touching directly or through clothing of genitalia, buttocks, or breasts (excluding contact required for normal care) [36, 37]. In principle, all FGDs participants know the type of sexual abuse.

Neglect

Most of various cultures in Indonesia are not familiar with neglect as one of the type of CA, but they were able to explain the examples. Participants' opinion regarding the example of neglect if parents couldn't fulfil children's need, in accordance to economic condition and couldn't be forced. Neglect includes failure to provide adequate food, clothing, or accommodation; not seeking medical attention when needed; allowing a child to miss large amounts of school; and failure to protect a child from violence in the home or neighbourhood or from avoidable hazards [36, 37].

Exploitation

Exploitation of a child referred to use of the child in work or other activities for the benefit of others, this includes to child labour and child prostitution. These activities are to the detriment of the child's physical, mental health, education, or spiritual, moral, social, and emotional development [4, 35]. Participants' opinion about exploitation was including asking the children to work to meet the economic needs whatever it is, but asking/helping parents at home voluntarily to educate children to be independent, such as cleaning the house, washing dishes, ironing or sweeping could be done, because this way parents could teach discipline.

The Frequency of This Kind of Behaviour Until Can be Described as Violence

Tools to screen child abuse, the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN)-Child Abuse Screening Tool (ICAST)-for Children (ICAST-C), are not provide the frequency of this type of behaviour as can be described as violence (influenced with Indonesia's huge diversity) [32]. Participants' opinion regarding the frequency of this type of behaviour until can be described as violence when the violence only performed 1–2 times on the hand or foot, not leaving marks and the objective was to remind not for maltreatment, if more than that then can be described as violence.

Level of child abuse (mild, moderate, and severe)

Overall 33.3% Asian-American parents educate their children by doing mild violence, and only 2.2% reported severe violence [24, 25]. Tools to screen child abuse, the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN)-Child Abuse Screening Tool (ICAST)-for Children (ICAST-C), are not provide level fo severity of violence (which also influenced by Indonesia's huge diversity) [32]. Participants' opinion regarding level of violence which can be categorized as mild, moderate, severe, these terminologies were including mild-moderate such as physical abuse: pinching, tweaking, hitting the hand, foot parts, hitting with things, in emotional abuse: scolding, bullying, while sexual abuse: touching sensitive parts and hugging. Severe abuse if leaving wounds, need to be hospitalized, and examined, including having sex in sexual abuse. Severe emotional abuse was including shouting inappropriate words. Participants who came from Palembang, Batak, Betawi, East Nusa Tenggara explained that a high-pitched voice is not violence, because it will be depends on each culture and perception.

The Difference Between Violence and Discipline

Discipline and violence are quite similar so that we found some overlap. However, there were several differences between the two. Positive discipline strategies in children is done to improve self-esteem, improve the ability to behave correctly, and develop a positive relationship. Punishment with physical abuse and/or emotional abuse were usually reflecting anger or despair and not one a good strategy to educate children to have a good behaviour [26]. Children education in every culture in the world which was one kind of child abuse should be analysed directly if this leads to physical or emotional disadvantage, cultural practice should be re-evaluated if found irrelevant [21]. The culture of NTT and Madura still uses the practice of pinching and confining as an act of discipline. The limits of violence and discipline must be clear. According to participants' opinion about the difference between violence and discipline were based on the location on which the hitting happened, if it hit the head and face area this can be included as violence. The difference between violence and discipline are depending on the objective, not to violate, but for a better future, educate the children so that they can reticent and for character building. Discipline is when the activity is performed out of love.

Expectation and Management of Violence

The standard of parenting practice is still a dilemma, but the authorities should analyse this practice if this leads to emotional and/or physical disadvantage in children which then should be punished [21]. Other study results regarding the cultural tradition showed that sexual abuse in children and women found troubles in finding for some help. Community campaign, entertainment program, education, and mass media play a huge role in preventing child and woman abuse [39]. The effort to prevent child abuse has been announced universally and is considered as an important constitution. The effort of prevention was performed in family approach, healthcare approach, treatment approach, constitution and related program, effort in the community, and social approach including program also national constitution and international agreement [3, 19, 40]. The management including prevention, were related to family

approach from religion because no religion support violence, community-based efforts were related to several strategies to prevent violence in children include providing educational television program, then social approach by improving the people and government's awareness. There must be cooperation and communication between the community and the government, with responsive efforts to report to the neighbourhood, neighbourhood chief, village officials, police and to form special form in terms of child abuse

Further study is needed to completely determine the perception of CA from 34 provinces in Indonesia. Further study should measure the cost aspect and reachability of the region. Based on these results we hope family environment, community, Commission for the Protection of Women and Children (KPPA), social services, public health officer, and police to pay more attention, participate in managing also preventing CA.

Conclusions

Perceptions of various cultures in Indonesia regarding definitions of Child Abuse (CA) will d be occurred when parents' unstable emotion, injuring the children's physics and mental. If frequency of violence occurred only 1–2 times, part of body only the hand or foot, not leaving a mark, and with no intention was not considered as maltreatment. In term of severe violence when causing bruises, need treatment in the hospital. The differences between violence and discipline are depend on the intention, discipline not to maltreat but for the children's future, educate so that they are reticent and for character building. The culture of Papua, Kupang, Betawi, Palembang agrees that a loud voice is not violence, it is a habit and not intended to hurt. Cultural diversity in Indonesia in principle to know and understand about CA, were associate with family approach from religion, communication and cooperation between communities and the government.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The Medical Research Ethics Commission Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran approved the study with register number 0318091294. All participants were provided with written informed-consents and signed them.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on a reasonable request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Authors' contributions

RFK, MD, and SER contributed to the design of the study and study preparation. RFK, KM, and NS prepared and supported for FGDs. RFK, MD, and SE manuscript editing, revised by NA and VKR. RFK conducted data collection and drafted the manuscript. All authors performed data analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Author details

1. Department of Child Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jl. Pasteur No. 38, Bandung 40161, Indonesia.
2. Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran,Jalan Eykman No. 38, Bandung 40161, Indonesia.

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Tables

Table 1 Characteristics of FGDs participants

Characteristics	Details	Number (%)
Sex	Male	9(29)
	Female	22(71)
Age	≤50 years	27(87)
	>50 years	4(13)
Number of children	>2	21(67,8)
	≤2	10(32,2)
Number of siblings	1	3(9,6)
	≥1	28(90,4)
First child/last child	First child	7(22,6)
	Last child	1((3,2)
Ethnic groups	Palembang	3(9,6)
	Batak	3(9,6)
	Riau	1(3,2)
	Padang	2(6,8)
	Bangka	1(3,2)
	Lampung	2(6,8)
	Betawi	3(9,6)
	Sundanese	3(9,6)
	Java (Central Java)	3(9,6)
	Java (East Java)	3(9,6)
	Madura	1(3,2)
	Bali	1(3,2)
	Sulawesi (Makasar)	1(3,2)
	East Nusa Tenggara	3(9,6)
	Papua	1(3,2)
Religion	Moslem	24(77,4)
	Christian	6(19,4)
	Hindu	1(3,2)
Parenting history	Parents	27(87)

	Mother	1(3,2)
	Brother/Sister	2(6,4)
	Adoptive parents	1(3,2)
Parents education	Not school	9(29)
	Elementary School	1(3,2)
	Junior High School	11(35,5)
	Senior High School	8(26)
	Bachelor's degree	2(6,3)
Occupation	Entrepreneur	19(61,3)
	Labourer	2(6,3)
	Private employees	4(13)
	Housewife	6(19,4)
Income	≤ 1 million rupiah / month	6(19,4)
	≤ 1-2 million rupiah/month	9(29)
	≤ 2-3 million rupiah/month	7(22,6)
	≥ 3 million rupiah/month	9(29)

Table 2 Example of the analytical process in an excerpt of an interview text

Meaning Unit	Condensed MU	Codes	Sub-categories	Category
<i>Yes, if you say violence, it's already violent but not everything becomes violent if it's my view, it's from the emotions of the parents. If parents are emotionally high, it must be violence or in my opinion. If it was hit, all the blows had become violent</i>	<i>Therefore, violence is..parents' unstable emotion</i>	Parents emotional	Parents become emotional	Definition of Child Abuse
<i>Violence in my opinion or words that cause both physical and mental children that cause children to "get hurt" or "offended" both feelings and physical.</i>	<i>Violence..'injuring' ..children's physics and mentally..</i>	Physically and mentally	Make an effort to hurt physically and mentally	