



To Assess the Parents Reported Causes of Physically Abuse Children the Age Group of 6 to 12 Years

**Savita Pohekar^{1*}, Ranjana Sharma², Ruchira Ankar², Arti Raut²,
Vaishali Tembhare² and Samruddhi Gujar²**

¹*Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), India.*

²*Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, India.*

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Child maltreatment and neglect are considered important issues in the US. However, parental-child violence is not studied enough to provide a comprehensive understanding of the underlying causes.

Aim: To determine the parent's reported causes of actual children who are abusing the age bracket of 6 to 12 years.

Methods and Materials: The descriptive survey study design was used with a quantitative research approach conducted in a selected community area of Wardha town. The sample size was 200 parents with children aged 6 to 12. Pre-tested and validated structured questionnaires were used. The data gathered was registered into the Microsoft Excel sheet. The statistical analysis ended up being done SPSS. The frequencies and percentages of categorical variables had been provided.

Results: The parents reported causes for physical abuse among children of 6 to 12 years were seen into 4 categories, once in a week, sometimes, twice in a week, and never respectively. 37.5% of the parents reported twice in a week and 62.5% of them never reported causes.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: savitaak15@gmail.com;

The mean score of parents who reported causes of physically abuse children in the age group of 6 to 12 years was 44.58 ± 4.66 and the range of the score was 32 to 56. Demographic variables such as age in years, gender, monthly income, education, area of residence, and relationship with parents were statistically associated with their reported causes.

Conclusion: Community-based methods, such as house visits, are incredibly efficient in changing the behavior of parents at risk of misuse. Targeted programs for moms with mental disorders and substance abuse are also shown to be effective in stopping emotional abuse [1].

Keywords: Physically abuse; children; parents reported causes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Actual abuse is considered the most extensively examined type of childhood abuse and is historically wrongly associated with neglect and some punishment this is certainly mental. Mental abuse is a complex youth maltreatment subtype; therefore, maybe the substantiation price this is certainly the least expensive of all childhood maltreatment subtypes (Kairys and Johnson, 2002). While neglect is the most common maltreatment that is typical, it is underreported. [2,3].

Estimates of the bodily punishment of young ones produced from populace-based surveys range considerably. A 1995 survey inside the United States requested dad and mom how they disciplined their kids. A price that is predicted of punishment of forty-nine according to one thousand kids became got using this review once the after behaviors had been covered: hitting the child by having an item, other than at the bottom; throwing the kid; beating the child; and perilous the little one by| having a knife or gun [4].

Research shows that the costs for several countries are not any decrease, and perhaps truly much better than the estimates of actual punishment in the United States. The results which are following and others round the arena, have emerged lately. {In a move-sectional review of youngsters in Egypt, 37% mentioned being beaten or tangled up via their mom and dad and 26% stated physical accidents inclusive of fractures, not enough focus, or incapacity this is certainly permanent to be crushed or tangled up [5].

Into the latest looks at in the Republic of Korea, it had puzzled mom and dad about their behavior toward their young ones. Two-thirds of the dad and mom| reported whipping their children and 45% verified all of them. That they had struck, kicked, or overwhelmed [6].

A survey of people in Romania unearthed that 4.6% of youngsters talked about suffering extortionate and regular misuse that is inclusive of being hit with a product, being burned, or being disadvantaged in meals. Almost 1/2 of Romanian moms and dads admitted to beating their young ones “regularly” and 16% to beating their youths with things [7].

In Ethiopia, 21% of urban schoolchildren and 64% of outlying school kids pointed out bruises or swellings on their bodies due to parental punishment [8].

Much more similar information arises from the World Studies of misuse inside the Family Environment (World SAFE) venture, a pass-countrywide observance this is certainly collaborative. Investigators from Chile, Egypt, Asia, as well as the Philippines administered a center this is certainly commonplace to population-based complete samples of moms in every one of us to determine comparable event prices for harsh and extra moderate sorts of infant places. Specifically, the scientists measured the frequency of parental actions being topic without labeling the harsh places as abusive, utilizing the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale [9].

Other statistics to decide to change and protecting factors had been additionally mechanically collected in that research.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A descriptive review design ended up being found in this study. The study was conducted from 7th January 2021 to 20th January 2021 and the setting was a community area at Wardha City. By using the purposive sampling technique, 200 parents were having children in the age group of 6 to 12 years.

The parents were informed and explained the goal of the research. The written informed

consent dully signed individually by them was acquired The inclusion criteria were Parents having children in the age group of 6 to 12 years, Parents who were willing to participate in the study, Parents who were available at the time of the study, and Parents who can understand and write English and Marathi. Parents having mentally challenged children were excluded from the study. Demographic variables were collected in terms of Age, Gender, Education, Religion, Monthly Income, Area of Residence, Occupation, and Relationship with parents. The interview technique was process 200samples was planned

to gather demographic information and the self-reported causes of physically abuse children in the age group of 6 to 12 years in a structured questionnaire format each sample require meantime 30 minutes to complete the structured questionnaire. As collected, the responses were arranged in tabular form to conduct statistical analyses which are mentioned in the following sections.

The steps of methodology including statistical analysis are described in [Table/Fig. 1] as follows:

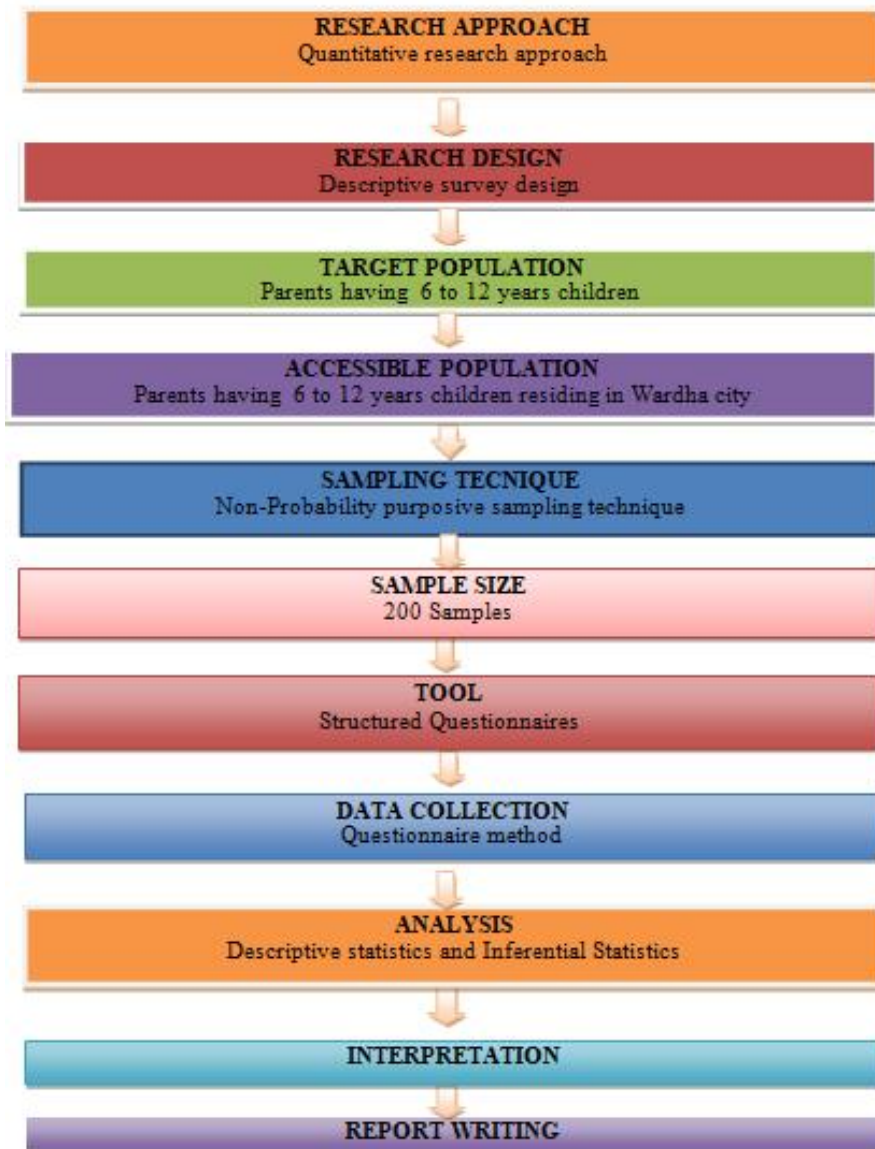


Fig. 1. Schematic presentation of descriptive survey design for the present study

2.1 Statistical Analysis

The collected data were coded, tabulated, and analyzed by using descriptive statistics (mean percentage, standard deviation) and inferential statistics. The significant difference between pre and post-test readings was tested by using the Student's unpaired t-test, associated of knowledge with demographic variables was done by one way ANOVA test and Pearson's Correlation Coefficient.

3. RESULTS

The Table no.1.This shows that the Majority of the parents 34.0 % samples were from the age group of above 26-30years having 68 children's,

26.5% of samples were from the age group of 36-40 yrs years having 53 children's, 22.5% samples were from age group of 31-35 years having 45 children's, 17.0% samples were from the age group of 21-25 yrs having 34 children. The majority of the 61.0% samples were females and the remaining 39% samples were males. 46.5% were having higher secondary education, the Majority of the 64.5% were Hindu, Majority of the 41.0, were having income 20000-25000 Rs. The majority of the participants are females hence as an occupation 52.0 % were house wives, Child's relationships with parents 60% were mothers and 40% were the father. As per area of residence, 50% were residing in urban and rural respectively.

Table 1. Showing frequency distribution of socio-demographic Variables of parents n=200

Demographic Variables	No of children	Percentage (%)
Age in years		
21-25 yrs	34	17.0
26-30 yrs	68	34.0
31-35 yrs	45	22.5
36-40 yrs	53	26.5
Gender		
Male	78	39.0
Female	122	61.0
Educational Level		
Primary	18	9.0
Secondary	44	22.0
Higher Secondary	93	46.5
Graduates	45	22.5
Religion		
Hindu	129	64.5
Muslim	3	1.5
Buddhist	65	32.5
Other	3	1.5
Monthly Income(Rs)		
5000-10000 Rs	13	6.5
10000-15000 Rs	29	14.5
15000-20000 Rs	76	38.0
20000-25000 Rs	82	41.0
Area of Residence		
Rural	100	50
Urban	100	50
Occupation		
Housewife	104	52.0
Laborer	14	7.0
Farmer	18	9.0
Other	64	32.0
Relationship with parents		
Mother	120	60
Father	80	40

Table 2. Assessment of parents reported causes of physically abuse children in the age group of 6 to 12 years n=200

Level of parents reported causes	Percentage score	Level of parents reported causes No of children	Percentage
Once a week	0-25%	0	0.0
Sometimes	26-50%	0	0.0
Twice in the week	51-75%	75	37.5
Never	76-100%	125	62.5
Mean±SD		44.58 ±4.66	
Mean %		79.60±8.33	
Range		32 to 56	

The above Table 2 shows that the frequency and percentage-wise distribution of physically abuse children of age 6 to 12 years according to a level of parents reported causes. The levels of parents reported causes were seen into 4 categories, once in a week, sometimes, twice in a week, and never respectively.

37.5% of the parents reported twice in a week and 62.5% of them never reported causes.

The mean score of parents who reported causes of physically abuse children in the age group of 6 to 12 years was 44.58 ± 4.66 and the range of the score was 32 to 56.

The above Table 3 shows that age in years, gender, monthly income, education, area of residence, and relationship with parents are statistically associated as the calculated 'p-value was less than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05, whereas demographic variable religion, illustrate that calculated 'P-value was more than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Thus, there was no significant association with religion.

4. DISCUSSION

The study was conducted to assess the parent's reported causes of physically abuse children in the age group of 6 to 12 years. Despite the extremely high rate of occurrence and increased prevalence of child-parent violence (PPV) is arguably the least investigated form of family violence. It was aimed at identifying the causes of physical abuse reported by the parents were children between 6 and 12 years of age.

The average score was 0.0% once a week, whereas it was 2 times a week 37.5% and never 62.5%. Mean±SD was 44.58 ±4.66 and Mean % was 79.60±8.3.

Estimates of physical abuse of youngsters derived from population-based surveys vary appreciably.

A 1995 survey within the United States requested mothers and fathers how they disciplined their children

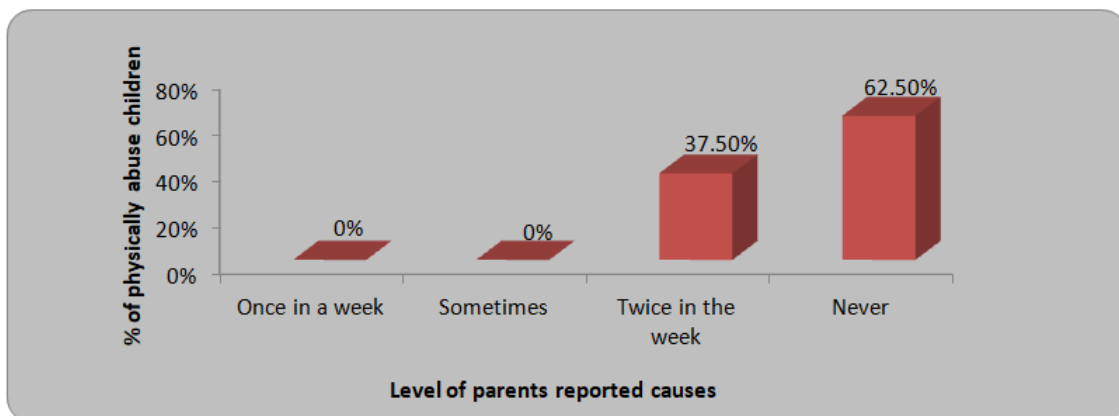


Fig 2. Assessment of parents reported causes of physically abuse children in the age group of 6 to 12 years

Table 3. Association of parents reported causes of physically abuse children of 6 to 12 years with their demographic variables n=200

Age in years	No. of physically abuse children	Mean parents reported causes score	F-value	p-value
21-25 yrs	34	48.94±6.69	17.21	0.0001
26-30 yrs	68	44.64±4.43		S,p<0.05
31-35 yrs	45	42.55±2.89		
36-40 yrs	53	43.41±2.24		
Gender				
Male	78	43.62±3.61	2.33	0.021
Female	122	45.18±5.14		S,p<0.05
Educational level				
Primary	18	45.66±5.80	2.74	0.044
Secondary	44	45.13±5.56		S,p<0.05
Higher	93	44.92±4.67		
Secondary Graduates	45	42.88±2.31		
Religion				
Hindu	129	44.65±4.72	1.20	0.31
Muslim	3	42.33±0.57		NS,p>0.05
Bouddha	65	44.33±4.47		
Other	3	49±7.54		
Monthly family income(Rs)				
5000-10000 Rs	13	47.76±6.01	8.12	0.0001
10000-15000 Rs	29	43.55±3.64		S,p<0.05
15000-20000 Rs	76	45.97±5.91		
20000-25000 Rs	82	43.14±2.28		
Area of residence				
Rural	100	46.19±5.78	5.18	0.0001
Urban	100	42.97±2.23		S,p<0.05
Occupation				
Housewife	104	45.70±5.29	6.02	0.001
Laborer	14	45.71±5.82		S,p<0.05
Farmer	18	43.27±3.78		
Other	64	42.87±2.49		
Relationship with parents				
Mother	120	45.25±5.25	2.52	0.012
Father	80	43.57±3.38		S,p<0.05

An estimated charge of physical abuse of forty-nine per a thousand children became gained from this survey. When the subsequent behaviors were blanketed: hitting the child with an object, apart from at the buttocks; Kicking the child; beating the child; threatening the kid with a knife or gun [10].

Vulnerability to child abuse – whether physical, sexual, or through neglect – depends in part on a child's age [11].

Fatal cases of physical abuse are found largely among young infants [12].

Increasing interest is being given to intimate partner violence and it courting to baby abuse.

Data from research in countries as geographically and culturally distinct as China, Colombia, Egypt,

India, Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, and America have all located a robust dating between these two forms of violence [13].

In a current examination in India, the prevalence of home violence inside the domestic doubled the danger of child abuse [14].

4.1 Types of Abuse

'Child abuse or maltreatment includes all kinds of physical and ill-treatment that is emotional sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, or commercial or other exploitation that result in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development, or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust, or power.'

4.1.1 Manifestations of child abuse and neglect

Injuries inflicted by a caregiver on a child can take forms that are many serious damage or death in abused children is most often the consequence of a head injury or injury to the internal organs. Head trauma as a result of abuse is the cause that is common in young children, with children in the first 2 years of life being the most vulnerable. Because force applied to the body passes through the skin, patterns of injury to the skin can provide clear signs of abuse. The skeletal manifestations of abuse include multiple fractures at different stages of healing, fractures of bones that are very rarely broken under normal circumstances, and characteristic fractures of the ribs and long bones.

The battered child: One of the syndromes of child abuse is the "battered child". This term is generally applied to children showing repeated and devastating injury to the skin, skeletal system, or nervous system. It includes children with multiple fractures of different ages, head trauma, and severe visceral trauma, with evidence of repeated infliction. Fortunately, though the cases are tragic, this pattern is rare.

Neglect: There exist many manifestations of child neglect, including non-compliance with health care recommendations, failure to seek appropriate health care, deprivation of food resulting in hunger, and the failure of a child physically to thrive. Other causes for concern include the exposure of children to drugs and protection that is inadequate environmental dangers. In addition, abandonment, inadequate supervision, poor hygiene, and being deprived of education have all been considered as evidence of neglect.

Emotional and psychological abuse: Psychological abuse against children has been allotted even less attention globally than physical and abuse that is sexual. Cultural factors appear strongly to influence the non-physical techniques that parent's Corporal punishment. Corporal

punishment of children in the form of hitting, punching, kicking, or beating is socially and legally accepted in most countries. In many, it is a significant phenomenon in schools and other institutions and penal systems for young offenders. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child requires states to protect children from "all forms of physical or violence" that is mental while they are in the care of parents and others, and the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child has underlined that corporal punishment is incompatible with the Convention. In 1979, Sweden became the first country to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children. Since then, at least 10 further states have banned it. Judgments from constitutional or supreme courts condemning punishment that is corporal schools and penal systems have also been handed down including in Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe --- and, in 2000, Israel's Supreme Court declared all corporal punishment unlawful. Ethiopia's 1994 constitution asserts the right of children to be free of corporal punishment in schools and institutions of care. Corporal punishment in schools has also been banned in New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, and Uganda. Nevertheless, surveys indicate that corporal punishment remains legal in at least 60 countries for juvenile offenders, and in at least 65 countries in schools and other institutions. Corporal punishment of children is legally acceptable in the true home in all but 11 countries. Where the practice has not been persistently confronted by legal reform and public education, the few existing prevalence studies suggest that it remains extremely common. Corporal punishment is dangerous for children. Each year and injures and handicaps many more in the short term, it kills thousands of children. A large body of research has shown it to be a significant factor in the development of violent behavior, and it is associated with other problems in childhood and later life in the longer term. [15].

WORLD REPORT ON VIOLENCE AND HEALTH choose to discipline their children – some of which may be regarded by people from other cultural backgrounds as psychologically harmful. Defining abuse that is psychological therefore very difficult.

4.1.2 What can be done to prevent child abuse and neglect

While the prevention of child abuse is almost universally proclaimed to be an important social

policy, surprisingly little work has been done to investigate the effectiveness of preventive interventions [1].

Family support approaches Training in parenting

Many interventions for improving parenting practices and providing family support have been developed. These types of programs generally educate parents on child development and help them improve their skills in managing their children's behavior.

For families in which child abuse has already occurred, the principal aim is to prevent further abuse, as well as other negative outcomes for the child, such as emotional problems or delayed development. While evaluations of programs. WORLD REPORT ON VIOLENCE AND HEALTH on education and training in parenting has shown promising results in reducing youth violence [16].

Home visitation and other family support programs: Home visitation programs bring community resources to families in their homes. This type of intervention has been identified as one of the most promising for preventing many negative outcomes, including youth violence (see Chapter 2) and child abuse.

During the home visits, information, support, and other services to improve the functioning of the family are offered.

Intensive family preservation services: This type of service is designed to keep the grouped family together and to prevent children from being placed in substitute care. Targeted towards families in which child maltreatment has been confirmed [17].

Training for health care professionals: Studies in various countries have highlighted the need for the education that is continuing of care professionals on the detection and reporting of early signs and symptoms of child abuse and neglect [18,19].

Therapeutic approaches: Responses to child abuse and neglect depend on many factors, including the age and level that is developmental of child and the presence of environmental stress factors. A broad range of therapeutic services has been designed for use with individuals for this reason.

Services for victims: A review of treatment programs for physically abused children found

that therapeutic daycare – with an emphasis on improving cognitive and developmental skills – was the most approach that is popular [20].

Interventions to change community attitudes and behavior another approach to prevent child neglect and abuse are to develop coordinated interventions to change community attitudes and behavior.

Prevention and educational campaigns: Widespread prevention and educational campaigns are other approaches to child that is reducing and neglect. These interventions stem from the belief that increasing awareness and understanding of the phenomenon among the general population will result in a lower level of abuse.

5. CONCLUSION

Improving parenting practices and providing family support educate parents on child development and help them improve their skills in managing their children's behavior.

Identifying domestic violence, however, may be a useful for recognizing child abuse is important and educating parents and home visits creates awareness among parents. improving parenting practices and providing family support educate parents on child development and help them improve their skills in managing their children's behavior. This will surely reduce the rate of physical child abuse and neglect. Targeted programs for mothers with affective disorders and substance abuse have also been shown to be useful in preventing psychological maltreatment.

CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondents' written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

ETHICAL APPROVAL

The study was conducted after getting ethical permission.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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