

**CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AMONG THE MUSLIM SOCIETY: A CASE
STUDY IN KUALA LUMPUR AREA**

Asrimah binti Asmad

KOLEJ UNIVERSITI ISLAM MALAYSIA

**CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AMONG THE MUSLIM SOCIETY: A CASE
STUDY IN KUALA LUMPUR AREA**

**ASRIMAH BINTI ASMAD
(Matric No. P010438)**

**Academic project report submitted in partial fulfillment for the
BACHELOR OF DA^CWAH AND ISLAMIC MANAGEMENT**

**Faculty of Leadership and Management
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI ISLAM MALAYSIA
KUALA LUMPUR**

Perpustakaan KUIM



1000012333

March 2004

AUTHOR DECLARATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I hereby declare that the work in this academic project is my own except for quotations and summaries, which has been duly acknowledgement.

Date: 31st March 2004

Signature:



Name:

Asrimah binti Asmad

Matric No:

P010438

Address:

Kampung Sungai Tuhok,
Peti Surat 346,
91309 Semporna Sabah.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 الحمد لله رب العلمين والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم وعلى اله
 وصحبه أجمعين.

Firstly, I am grateful to Allah SWT and peace be upon his Prophet Muhammad SAW. Also I would like to thank my supervisor Dr.Hersi Mohd Hilole for his help and guidance.

Then, my acknowledgement due to the Royal Malaysian Police at Bukit Aman Station especially to DSP Halimah Kawaluddin a Assistant Superintendent of Crime Investigate D9, and also to all staff for giving me an information about statistics and reports of child abuses and neglect cases in Kuala Lumpur.

Besides that, my appreciation is due to the Malaysian Association for the Protection of Children especially to Miss Shahida Musa for giving some information about child abuse and neglect. And, I am gratitude to Dr. Irene Cheah at Department of Paediatrics, Hospital Kuala Lumpur for giving a statistics and report about child abuses and neglect in Kuala Lumpur from 1998-2002.

Finally, my gratitude to my parents, my father Asmad bin Hj. Jalajal and my mother Jahariah binti Ajirul, who are the constant source of inspiration and guidance to me. Besides that, thanks are due to all my friends, Azlinda binti Razlan, Khafifah binti Asri, Anismazini binti M. Zain for giving support and an idea to be complete this project, also in case to be my translators, thank you very much may Allah bless you all.

والسلام

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini adalah tentang penderaan dan pengabaian kanak-kanak di kalangan masyarakat Islam, sekitar Kuala Lumpur dari tahun 1998 hingga tahun 2002. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji penglibatan masyarakat Islam dalam kes-kes penderaan dan pengabaian kanak-kanak, sebab dan kesan jangka panjang akibat daripada berlakunya gejala ini terhadap perkembangan jiwa, mental dan fizikal, serta membincangkan tentang langkah-langkah pencegahan yang lebih berkesan. Untuk memperolehi data, beberapa kaedah kajian telah digunakan seperti temuramah, soalselidik, dan meneliti dokumen yang berkaitan dengan tajuk. Sepanjang kajian, didapati gejala ini berlaku dalam semua budaya, bangsa, agama, pekerjaan dan taraf socioekonomi. Selain daripada itu, kurangnya pemahaman tentang bentuk-bentuk dan sebab-sebab berlakunya penderaan dan pengabaian serta kurangnya penghayatan tentang ajaran Islam di kalangan masyarakat adalah antara factor penyumbang kepada berlakunya gejala ini. Akhir sekali, tanggapan bahawa kekerasan adalah satu cara untuk mendisiplinkan anak-anak di kalangan ibu bapa mesti diperbetulkan.

ABSTRACT

This research is about child abuse and neglect among the Muslim society in Kuala Lumpur, from 1998 until 2002. The research objective is to study the cases about the child abuse and neglect, causes and effect to short and long-term consequences from these symptoms to the mental, emotional, and physical development, and discuss about the steps of effective prevention. The methodology of research like interviews, questionnaire and reviewing relevant document were the tools employed for data gathering purposes. The findings indicate that child abuse and neglect occurs in all cultural, ethnic, religion, and occupational, also socioeconomic groups. Beside that, lack of understanding about types, causes of child abuse and neglect, lack of understanding the Islamic teachings among society is another factors contributing to be these symptoms. Finally, the impression that harsh punishment is the only way to discipline children among the parents should be correction.

ملخص البحث

يهدف هذا البحث إلى بيان حالات الاعتداء والإهمال على الأطفال بين المجتمع الإسلامي في منطقة كوالا لمبور بين عامي ١٩٩٨م إلى ٢٠٠٢م . وقد اعتمدت الباحثة على بعض الإحصائيات الموجودة لدى بعض الهيئات الرسمية، ودرست أسباب حدوثها، وآثارها على الأطفال في الوقت الحاضر وعلى المدى الطويل من الناحية النفسية والعقلية والجسمية مع ذكر بعض التوصيات لعلاج هذه المشكلة. وقد اتبعت الباحثة منهجا وصفيا تحليليا معتمدا على المقابلات وجمع الإحصائيات. وقد تبين من هذه الدراسة أن هذه المشكلة ليست فقط محصورة بين المجتمع الإسلامي بل يعانيتها أيضا المجتمعات الأخرى، أما بين المسلمين فقط يكون من الأسباب عدم فهمهم لنظرة الإسلام إلى تربية الأطفال، وكذلك من أهم الأسباب التشدد وأحيانا الأخطاء في تربية الأطفال وتعليمهم.

CONTENTS	Page
AUTHOR DECLARATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
<i>MULAKHKHAS AL-BAHATH</i>	v
CONTENT PAGE	vi
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF STATUTES	x
GLOSSARY	xi
TRANSLITERATION	xii
ABBREVIATION	xiv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 RESEARCH BACKGROUND	1
1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT	2
1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	3
1.4 SCOPE OF RESEARCH	3
1.5 LITERATURE REVIEW	3
1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	5
1.6.1 Participants	
1.6.2 Research design	
1.6.3 Data collection plans	
1.6.4 Result of the Data	
1.6.5 Limitation	
1.7 CONCLUSION	7
CHAPTER TWO: DEFINITION	
2.1 DEFINITION OF CHILD AND ABUSING TYPE	8
2.1.1 Definition of Child	
2.1.2 Definition of Child Abuse and Neglect	
2.1.3 Definition of Physical Abuse	
2.1.4 Definition of Sexual Abuse	
2.1.5 Definition of Emotional Abuse	
2.1.6 Definition of Neglect	
2.2 CHILD AND ABUSE PROBLEM FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE	11

CHAPTER THREE: TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, SIGNS, CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES	
- Physical abuse	
- Sexual abuse	
- Emotional abuse	
- Neglect	17
3.1 Signs of Child Abuse and Neglect	20
3.1.1 Children’s Physical sign	
3.1.2 Children’s Behavioral signs	
3.2 Causes and Risk Factors of Child Abuse and Neglect	22
3.2.1 Individual characteristics	
3.2.2 Presence of a “special” Child	
3.2.3 Family	
3.2.4 Environmental of societal factor	
3.3 Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect	27
3.3.1 Children	
3.3.2 Community/Society	
3.3.3 Country	
3.3.4 Muslim	
CHAPTER FOUR: ABUSING, NEGLECTING AND THE LEGAL	
4.1 Act of Children 2001	31
4.1.1 The Basic Provisions	
4.1.2 What means for ‘harmed’ and ‘abusing’?	
4.1.3 Protection procedure for children that need protection	
4.1.4 Mandatory reporting	
4.1.5 Offences related to the children	
4.1.6 Act of protector	
CHAPTER FIVE: ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS	
5.1 Statistical Analysis	46
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
6.1 Conclusions	52
6.2 Recommendations	53
BIBLIOGRAPHY	59
APPENDICES	62

LIST OF TABLES	Page
Table 1: Child Abuse and Neglect cases according to the state of Malaysia.	46
Table 2: Child abuse and neglect according to the age group of child.	48
Table 3: Child abuse and neglect cases according to the ethnic of child.	49
Table 4: Types of Child Abuse and Neglect.	50

LIST OF FIGURES	Page
Figure 1: Child Abuse and Neglect cases.	48
Figure 2: The age group of Child Abuse and Neglect cases.	48
Figure 3: Child Abuse and Neglect cases according to the Ethnic.	49
Figure 4: Types of Child Abuse and Neglect cases.	50

LIST OF STATUTES**Page**

Child Protection Act 1991	3, 4, 9,10, 31, 33, 37,41, 43,54
Act of Children 2001	31, 33, 34, 40, 41,42
Act of Juvenile Court 1947	31
Act Of Woman and Girls 1973	31
Act of Police 1967	33
Act of Medical 1971	33

GLOSSARY

Allah	The name of God, who is the Divine Majesty.
Al-Qur'an	The Holy book revealed by Allah S.W.T. to Prophet Muhammad S.A.W.
Hadith	The saying and teaching of Prophet S.A.W., it is the second sources of information.
Islam	A word meaning 'literally submission' to the will of God. Islam is the name of one of the word's great monotheistic.
Muslim	The believer of Islam.
Surah	The chapter of the Al-Qur'an. The number preceding colon denotes the chapter number while numbers after the colon denotes the verse number.
Ummah	The name of community as identified by its ideology law, religion and group consciousness.

ARABIC WORDS transliteration SYSTEM
transliteration TABLE

1. ALPHABET

Arabic	Latin	Example	<u>Transliteration</u>
ء	,	فأر	fa'r
ب	b	برد	burd
ت	t	تلّ	tall
ث	th	ثوب	thawb
ج	j	جدار	jidār
ح	h	حليب	halīb
خ	kh	خادم	khādim
د	d	ديك	dīk
ذ	dh	ذهب	dhahab
ر	r	رفيق	rafīq
ز	z	زميل	zamīl
س	s	سلام	salām
ش	sh	شعب	sha ^c b
ص	s	صخر	sakhr
ض	d	ضيق	dayq
ط	t	طالب	tālib
ظ	z	ظالم	zālim
ع	c	عقل	^c aql
غ	gh	غلام	ghulām
ف	f	فيل	fīl
ق	q	قلب	qalb
ك	k	كلام	kalām
ل	l	لبّ	lubb
م	m	مال	māl
ن	n	نجم	najm
هـ	h	هول	hawl
و	w	ورق	waraq
ي	y	يتمّ	yamm

2. Short Vowel

Arabic	Latin	Example	Transliteration
_____	a	كَتَبَ	kataba
_____	i	عَلِمَ	°alima
_____	u	غُلِبَ	ghuliba

3. Long Vowel

Arabic	Latin	Example	Transliteration
ى، ا	a	عالم، فتى	°alim, fata
ي	i	عليم، داعي	°alim, da°i
و	u	علوم، أدعو	°ulum, Ad°u

4. Diphthong

Arabic	Latin	Example	Transliteration
و	aw	نوم	nawm
ي	ay	ليل	layl
يَّ	iy	شافعي	shafi°yy (ending)
وَّ	uw	علو	°ulum (ending)

5. Exemptions

- 5.1 Arabic letter ء (hamzah) found at the beginning of a word is transliterated to the letter “ a ” and not to’.

Example: أكبر transliterated to: akhbar (not ’akbar).

- 5.2 Arabic letter ة (ta’ marbutah) found in a word without ال (al), which is coupled with another word that contains, ال (al) at the beginning of it is transliterated to the letter “ t ”.

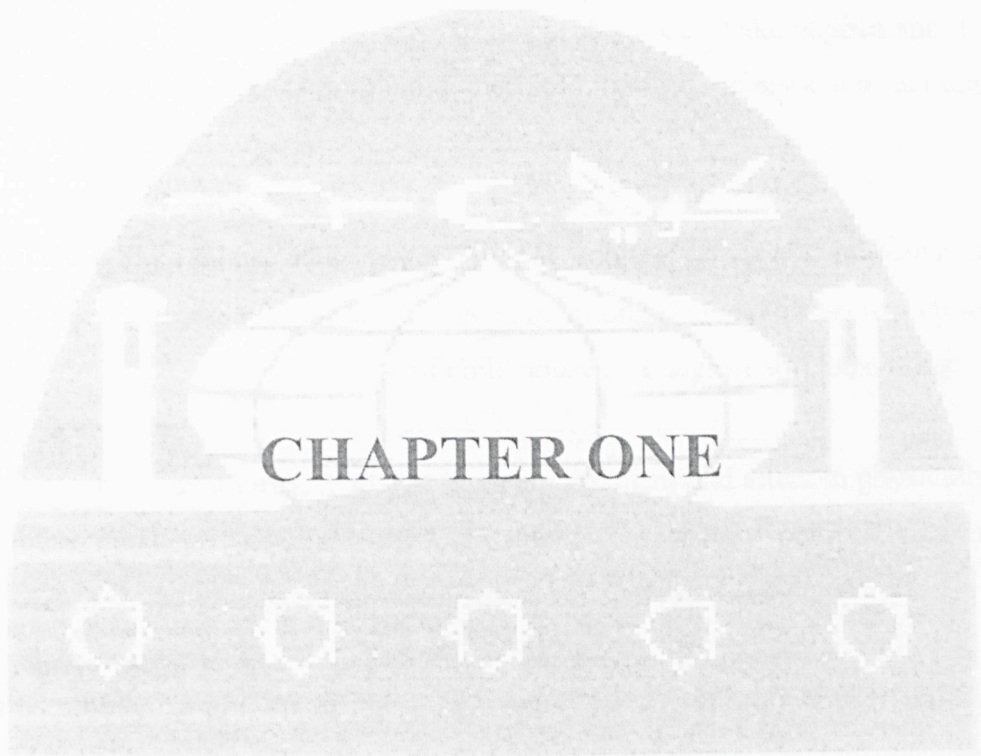
Example: مكتبة الإمام transliterated to: maktabat al-imām

However if the Arabic letter ة (ta’ marbutah) found in a word with ال (al), in a single word or in the last word in a sentence, it is transliterated to the letter “ h ”.

Example: المكتبة الأهلية transliterated to: al-maktabah al-ahliyyah
قلعة qal°ah
دار وهبة dār wahbah

ABBREVIATIONS

A.S.	ʿalayh al-salām
comp.	compiler/compiled by
CRC	Convention on the Right of the Child
def.	definition
ed.	editor/edition/edited by
HKL	Hospital Kuala Lumpur
JKM	Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
KUIM	Kolej Universiti Islam Malaysia
MAPC	Malaysian Association for the Protection of Children
n.a	no author/no artist
n.pb.	no published
n.pl.	no place
narr.	narrated by
p.	page
perf.	performers
pp.	pages
R.A.	radiya Allah ʿanhu/ʿanhā/ʿanhum
S.A.W	salla Allah ʿalyh wa sallam
S.W.T	subhānahu wataʿālā
SCAN	Suspect Child Abuse and Neglect Team
trans.	translator/translated by
vers.	version
vol.	volume
writ.	written by



CHAPTER ONE

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH

This research is about the child abuse and neglect among the Muslim society in Kuala Lumpur. A research will come out the important point include why and how this occurrence is happen? What the sources of this problem can make happen and the effect from abuse and neglect problem to our child, family, society and to our country development.

The issue of child abuse and neglect in our society nowadays is being serious problem. Even in legal system, law has been mentioning the act to protect child from this symptom, but until now the case of child abuse and neglect still happening.

This symptom is like a virus; it attacks the host organism and alters in physically. The child abuse bursts out of the family and infects our society with callousness and cynicism, anger and violence, and crime, drugs and disease.

Why this problem is still occurring in our society? There is probability the majorities of abusing parents or child abusers are mentally ill or lack in understanding the Islamic teaching? There is true, the older children are more likely to be abused as compared to younger children?

Whether in most cases of child abuse, the abusers are normally strangers or very closely with the children? Or may be, there are more of causes to contributing factor in occurring this problem.

On legal purposes, a child is defined as an individual less than 18 years of age (child Act 2001). Abuse and neglect are generally defined as any situation in which a child is

not considered safe because of inadequate protection. That may expose the child to hazardous conditions, or to caretakers: who intentionally inflict injury on the children.

The issue of child abuse and neglect among the Muslim are still happen in our country and being very seriously problem nowadays. Most of parents commonly believe that harsh forms of punishment are necessary to discipline children. Consequently, outsiders often ignored incidences of cruelty to children so as not to interfere in a family's personal affairs. The specific categories of abuse and neglect have been identified as:

- Sexual abuse
- Physical abuse
- Emotional or verbal abuse
- Child neglect

The complex nature of child abuse and neglect has been identified to three risk factors:

- Characteristics of adult with potential for abuse or neglect
- Presence of a "*special*" child
- Family and environmental stresses

Beside that, causes of social, economic, educational, racial, religious and occupational backgrounds also being the serious factors contributing to abuse and neglect of children.

The effects of child abuse and neglect can be serious effect on children and can shape their later life experiences. The children also can display emotional and behavioral disturbances such as withdrawal, low self-esteem, nightmares, self-blame and aggression towards peers, family members and property.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The issue of child abuse and neglect among the Muslim society nowadays, this issue being raised is whether the child is cannot want to hear the advice from their parent's

or whether the parents more emphasize the material than their child welfare, or more emphasize the high rank or more individualistic.

The last issues whether the Islamic teaching is lacking to understanding by our society or the Child Act 2001 lacking to understanding by our society.

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this research are to know the statistic of age characteristic of child abuse among the Muslim society in Kuala Lumpur. Secondly, to know who is involved in this problem: parent, sibling, servant, child minder and/or others.

Beside that, this research will come out the factors contributing to child abuse and neglect. Next, the research objective is to identify the sources of problem and consequences of child abuse and neglect.

1.4 SCOPE OF RESEARCH

This research will be specific year on 1998 until 2002 and will be research the report about the child abuse and neglect around Kuala Lumpur area, among the Islamic society. The writer will study this case from Malaysian Association for Protection of Children, Department of Paediatrics, Hospital Kuala Lumpur and Criminal Investigated Department D9; Police Department of Bukit Aman.

Then, the writer will also convey the questionnaires to the public, to see their action when they face off with this situation and their recommendations about what they experiences and feeling about this issue.

1.5 LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the book 'interaction between parents and children', by Laura Stafford and Cherie L. Bayer (1993), their said the lay theories of parents an as important in a pragmatic sense as formal theories resulting from tussles live such issues a in a

scientific sense. The writer's begin with the essential issue in the study of human behavior, that of the nature of the child.

The perspective and children cultural inventions: belief about the nature development and socialization of children constructed and sustained in the service of a society's belief about human nature, the social order and the cosmos. (Borstelmann: 1983, p.1) the writer's has highlighted the implications of family systems for child consequences. Despite the number of generalizations offered more systemic research at best.

The second book is Health, Safety, and Nutrition for the Young Child. By Lynn R. Marotz, Jeanettia Rush, Marie Cross: n.d. They conclude that each state has to develop its own legal definition of what constitutes abuse and neglect. In general, resulting laws are designed to encompass any situation in which a child is not likely to be safe from abuse and neglect. The major purpose of child abuse laws is to protect children and strengthen the family as unit. Most states require teachers and child care personnel to report suspected incidences of child abuse or neglect to a designated agency.

The third book is child abuse: the solutions recoding to Islamic way, by Atikah Ghazali and Fauziah Mohammad (1998). They're said the children are the reward from Allah. Why the people want to hurt them? The people must love them very much. They must give more attentions for their children as well as possible. Don't make them as the victim of the child abuse.

The cases of child abuse and neglect in our society nowadays, being more anxiety problem. Refer to the Executive Secretary of Malaysian Association for the Protection of Children (MAPC), Miss Shahida Musa said that 65% of child abuse and neglect was reported include Malay society. Beside that, she also mentions that 80% abusive those very close with the child. A parent is majority being abusive to their children.

On 1974, there are 85 cases of abusive was reported and it's increase from year to year. These numbers oblige government to legislate the Child Protection Act, 1991. Child Protection Act, 1991 was be perform on 1 Mac 1992 is equipped and give

awareness to parents and society about the important to protect the children as the mission. Beside that, this act mention about the penalty should be giving to abusive parent or caretaker their child. This act protects the child from several types of abuse, neglect and so on (Malaysian Association for the Protection of Children, 2003).

According to (<http://www.childabuse.com>, 23 January 2003), in the United States a child is abused every 10 seconds. At least three children under the age of five are victims of abuse everyday. Child abuse occurs in all cultural, ethnic, occupational, and socioeconomic groups. Child abuse is largely a multi generational problem, that is hurtful patterns and behaviors are passed on from parents, to their children, to their children's children, serving as the catalyst in our community's vicious cycle of abuse.

The view that childhood sexual abuse constitutes trauma in the lives of victims is now commonly accepted (Breer, 1987; Cunningham & MacFarlane, 1991; James, 1989; Johnston, 1998; van der Kolk et al., 1996). Trauma here refers to overwhelming, uncontrollable experiences that create in victim's feelings of helplessness, vulnerability, loss of safety, and loss of control. The traumatizing event may be a single occurrence or a series of interactions, which in totality, is traumatic.

Traumatic experiences can skew expectations about the world, the safety and security of interpersonal life and the child's sense of personal integrity. Successful emotional and cognitive processing of the experience simply cannot take place when the child remains subject to, and internalizes, the comments, manner and attitudes of an abuser in denial.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.6.1 Participants

There are two categories in participant. Firstly, this researcher will be participant the researcher to public around Kuala Lumpur. Normally, the researcher survey around 50 people.

Secondly, the researcher doing is interview with the person whose involve indirectly with the body welfare to get specific information about the child abuse and neglect among the Islamic society.

1.6.2 Research design

The purpose research designs of study a descriptive because the research about this topic has already done before event in different way. The time horizon is short term research, because the time is short for proposal less than fourth month.

1.6.3 Data collection plans

By the way, the researcher is collecting data as a student with to asking and gives questionnaire for the public to get the information and their feedback about this issue.

Beside that, the writer knows what kind of information that she need. And the second method is to find the information with interview the people that related with child abuse and neglect.

The interview could be face to face with people that related with child abuse and neglect. Beside that, for collecting data also, the writer talking an article I Thesis, book and article from magazine and newspaper.

1.6.4 Result of the Data

After get the data and result of report from the certain sources, from respondent or public, the researcher edit all data and information about the research is related with child abuse and neglect both questionnaire and interview.

After that, the researcher analysis of the data used Microsoft Excel. In Excel, the researcher makes a schedule for easy and for more understand about the data is a related.

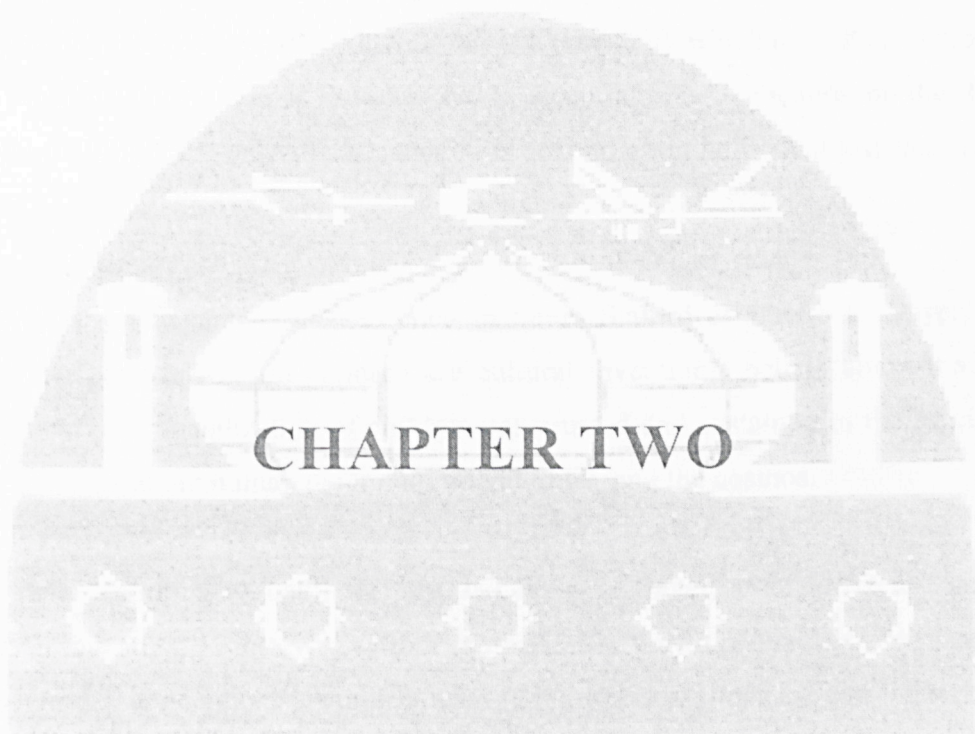
1.6.5 Limitation

During the researcher doing, there is problem and barrier for make to research proposal in this topic (child abuse among the Muslim society in Kuala Lumpur), is the

information related to this topic is difficult in specific year to get especially article from journal.

1.7 CONCLUSION

Child abuse and neglect among The Muslim Society in Kuala Lumpur: A Case Study is a research study that the writer will do as the thesis project. Trough the paper project, we will recognize who is the child? What is the child abuse and neglect? What are causes and consequences from this problem? And to know, about the statistic of child abuse and neglect in Kuala Lumpur, especially Muslim. The writer also will be discussing about the legal system regarding to the child protection act. The writer will pare one by one concerning these issues. Nevertheless, we as an adult must pay more attention to our children even they not ours. Don't do the bad things for them and never neglect them even once. Well, the children like a white piece of this and we must judicious to firm them to be a good child and teach them to do the deed.



CHAPTER TWO

CHAPTER TWO

CHILD AND ABUSING TYPE

2.1 DEFINITION OF CHILD AND ABUSING TYPE

2.1.1 Definition of Child

Child meaning is boy or woman which small still (normally which not yet aged more than 7 or 8 year (Dewan Bahasa & Pustaka: 2000). According to Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC): 2001, on Article 1, a child is defined as an individual less than 18 years of age.

Referred to Borstlemann (1983; as cited in Laura Staford & Cherie L. Bayer, 1993), defined that perspectives on children are cultural inventions: beliefs about the nature, development, and socialization of children constructed and sustained in the service of a society's beliefs about human nature, the social order, and the cosmos.

Beside that, according to Laura Staford & Cherie L. Bayer; 1993, there are important commonalities among most views from pre-scientific views of Plato and Aristotle, and the modern-day conceptions stemming from Judeo-Christian doctrine and the writings of John Locke and Rousseau:

- 1) Children are the future of the society.
- 2) Early childhood experience is related to adult character.
- 3) Caregivers' behavior related to socialization goals.
- 4) Discipline of children and expression of affection are both recognized as important parental behaviors.

2.1.2 Definition of Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse and neglect forms a worldwide medical and social problem. The meaning of child abuse is any mistreatment of a child that result in harm or injury and that has no “reasonable” explanation. Defining child neglect in legal or social term can in no way give an accurate picture of the neglected child.

According to Hally, Polansky, and Polansky (1980; as cited in Chnthia Crosson, 1990), child neglect may be defined as a condition in which a caretaker responsible for the child either deliberately or by extraordinary inattentiveness permits the child to experience available present suffering and/or fails to provide one or more of the ingredients generally deemed essential for developing a person’s physical, intellectual, and emotional capacities.

2.1.3 Definition of Physical Abuse

According to Child Protection Act 1991: A child is injured from physical the angle if have injury which *substansil* and can be to see on the any division body the children effect hardness to the body the children and there are among others, *laserasi*, *kontusi*, scar, broken or injury bone other, *dislokasi*, sprained, break *viskus*, wound burned-out blister, lost or change consciousness or function physiology or abort hair or tooth.

Physical abuse also definable as occurs when parents or adult deliberately inflict injuries on a child, or knowingly and not prevent them or when a child is physically injury ranging from punching, kicking, biting, stabbing, choking, burning, throwing, hitting or otherwise bringing harm to the child (Asst.Prof. Farah Nini Dusuki; 2003).

2.1.4 Definition of Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse occurs when an adult force a child to take part in several activities consists of sexual molestation and exploitation, using the child to satisfy his/her own sexual desire as a motive (Asst.Prof. Farah Nini Dusuki: 2003).

A children oppression from the angle sex if he has participated, whether as participant or observer, in the any activity which nature sex for meaning any material, photograph, recording, film videotape or performance which nature pornography obscene, or contribute or for meaning exploitation sex by any man to satisfy sexual desire that man or others (Child Protection Act; 1991).

2.1.5 Definition of Emotional Abuse

Child Protection Act 1991, defining a children be injured from the angle emotion if have disturbance which *substansil* or can be to see on mental the function or emotion the children be to evidence with, among others like disturbance of mental or behaviour, include anxiety, morose, alone, or development slow.

Emotional abuse is when parent continuously fail to show their child love or affection, or when they threaten, taunt or shout at a child, causing him/her to lose confidence and self-esteem and to become nervous or withdrawn. Emotional abuse consists of actions that damage a child's emotional, social, or intellectual functioning (Asst.Prof. Farah Nini Dusuki: 2003).

2.1.6 Definition of Neglect

Neglect is definition as by allow one children without hold preparation for surveillance and reasonable breeding for the children, like do not prepare adequate food, clothing, education, warmth and medical care, according to Child Protection Act; 1991. Emotional neglect consists of a failed provision of nurturance, and emotional support required for a child's normal development.

Neglect can divide into three categories: physical neglect, educational neglect, and emotional neglect (DePanfilis and Salus, 1992; Black and Dubowitz, 1999; as cited in Chnthia Crosson, 1990). Zuravin and Taylor (1987, as cited in Pecora et al., 2001 and Chnthia Crosson, 1990) broke neglect into eight separate parental omissions:

1. Physical health care, failing to provide or delaying the provision of it
2. Mental health care, failure or delay in obtaining
3. Supervision, inadequate supervision both in and out of the home (includes truancy and depends on age of child)
4. Substitute childcare, abandons child or does not return within 48 hours to substitute care provider without notifying provider.
5. Housing hazards does not protect child from hazards such as dangerous substances or objects
6. Household sanitation does not insure that child is protected from spoiled foods, garbage, or human excrement, including malfunctioning toilets
7. Personal hygiene, does not keep the child's person and clothes clean and free from dirt and excrement
8. Nutrition, failure to provide regular and ample meals and failure to protect child from spoiled products or a diet, which could cause physical health problems

2.2 CHILD AND ABUSE PROBLEM FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

According to the Kamus Dewan Bahasa & Pustaka the phrase of “children” can be define as a small child in age more than 7 years and above. Children are the most precious thing in ways of perpetuates the heritage of nation, culture and religion for a country. Without this minority of group, a country cannot develop rapidly as what we saw today. Children also the most hoped that would lead the world in the future. Either bad or not the future of our country are influenced by the ways of how we teach and lead our child.

Child is one of most trustee that giving to us by the Allah. Allah says in the holy Quran:

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ...

“Allah commands you as regards your children’s (inheritance)...”

(Al-Qur’an. An-Nisa’ 11: 124)

For that, it was the responsibility for the parents to teach and take care of their child very well. Realize or not, until today there is so many cases regarding to the abusing of children have been reported from year a year. The questionable here, why parents are still using the terrorism in educate their children while every body knows that children are the most precious gift from Allah.

Why there is still out there are number of people, which still cannot realize the benefit from this but further not appreciate their born and welfare? Further more, the child also was assumed as a black ship for the family.

A child was a small and weak person who is unavailable to face any responsibility and pressure of life. Therefore, why must they be the victim for the abusing and violence? There is still need to be remembering that this child also a human such that they and confirmedly us also have the same feels and also can determine the good or not.

In fact, the children are small and cannot thinking such us, but they actually know and realize to what been happen around them but they still small physically and weak, then they just can to release the sadness and hurt with crying and laugh.

Do we think and realize that during the birth of a baby, he or she can laughing, crying, breathing, and moving perfectly, then why not Allah give them the strong to speak?

There are so many miracles out there regarding to the ability of a baby talk after born such as the story of Prophet Isa A.S. the born of Prophet Isa without a father was getting a great curse from the people on that time. But, with the ultimate power from Allah the Prophet of Isa can speak in front of his tribe and state that he was the prophet that sends to then world by Allah to lead them to the true ways of life.

So in that ways Allah show His ultimate power to people for always pious ant obey all of His says. Allah make all this to remind people for take an advantage and lesson for not

dare to think that the child was a small people and weak and make the victim of abusing and violence.

Islam religion itself also gets focus on the responsibility of parent to give a full attention, love, and educate and protect the welfare of their children from be the victim of abusing. Allah said in the Holy Qur'an:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ وَأَهْلِيكُمْ نَارًا...

“O you who believe! Ward off from yourselves and your families a Fire (Hell)...”

(Al-Qur'an At-Tahrim 66: 881)

Hadith of Rasulullah S.A.W:

كل مولود يولد على الفطرة فأبوه يهودانه أو ينصرانه أو يمجسانه

(Narrated by Al-Bukhari)

According to this Hadith, Rasulullah S.A.W assume that the baby was a white cotton, and the ways of how we decorate he or she are in our own responsibility as the parent to decide for it. If we done mistake in decorate them, then there is no continuance of our heritage, nation and religion. It is mean that every newborn child is pure from the evil doing so; their parents have played a vital role to shape their characteristic.

Then, in another Hadith Rasulullah S.A.W said that:

ما نحل والد ولده أفضل من أدب حسن

(Narrated by Al-Tirmizi)

أدبوا أولادكم على ثلاث خصال: حب نبيكم وحب آل بيته وتلاوة القرآن

(Hadith)

When we refer to these Hadith, Islam stressed that Islamic teaching is a must in children development. Rasulullah S.A.W is a good role model in teaching his children with good value base on Islamic behaviour.

If they were made in a bad ways, therefore the community and country will loss the peace ness and there will be a generation in a bad culture in the future. Further, we will be the community that loss either in world or eternity.

Before it happen, Allah has remind us in His Holy Qur'an:

هَذَا فَوْجٌ مُّقْتَحِمٌ مَّعَكُمْ لَا مَرْحَبًا بِهِمْ إِنَّهُمْ صَالُوا النَّارِ . قَالُوا بَلْ أَنْتُمْ لَا مَرْحَبًا بِكُمْ أَنْتُمْ
 قَدَّمْتُمُوهُ لَنَا فَبئْسَ الْقَرَارُ . قَالُوا رَبَّنَا مَنْ قَدَّمَ لَنَا هَذَا فَزِدْهُ عَذَابًا ضِعْفًا فِي النَّارِ . وَقَالُوا مَا لَنَا
 لَا نَرَى رِجَالًا كُنَّا نَعُدُّهُمْ مِّنَ الْأَشْرَارِ . أَتَّخَذْنَاَهُمْ سِخْرِيًّا أَمْ زَاغَتْ عَنْهُمْ الْأَبْصَارُ . إِنَّ ذَلِكَ
 لَحَقٌّ تَخَاصُمُ أَهْلِ النَّارِ .

“This is a troop entering with you (in Hell), no welcome for them! Verily, they shall burn in the Fire!” (59) “(The followers of the misleaders will say): “Nay, you (too)! No welcome for you! It is you (misleaders) who brought this upon us (because you misled us in the world), so evil is this place to stay in!” (60)

“They will say: “Our Lord! Whoever brought this upon us, add to him a double torment in the Fire!” (61) “And they will say: “What is matter with us that we see not men whom we used to count among the bad ones?” (62)

“Did we take them as an object of mockery, or have (our) eyes failed to perceive them?” (63) “Verily, that is the very truth, --- the mutual dispute of the people of the Fire!” (64)

(Al-Qur'an Sad 59-64: 706)

قُتِلَ أَصْحَابُ الْأُخْدُودِ . النَّارِ ذَاتِ الْوُقُودِ . إِذْ هُمْ عَلَيْهَا قُعُودٌ . وَهُمْ عَلَىٰ مَا يَفْعَلُونَ
 بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ شُهُودٌ . وَمَا نَقَمُوا مِنْهُمْ إِلَّا أَن يُؤْمِنُوا بِاللَّهِ الْعَزِيزِ الْحَمِيدِ .

“Cursed were the people of the ditch (the story of the Boy and the King). Fire supplied (abundantly) with fuel. When they sat by it (fire)”.

“And they witnessed what they were doing against the believers (i.e burning them)”.

“They had nothing against them, except that they believed in Allah, the All Mighty, and Worthy of all praise!”

(Al-Qur'an, Al-Buruj 4-8: 943-944)

From this verses, concisely show to us that we also will involve in the hell if we neglect our responsibility in educate and lead our child. That is the consequences from abusing that we have done to the children in world and even we are release from the world penalty but we still cannot escape from the reciprocation at the eternity world. Islam more emphasis on both the respect and the obligations a child owes to his parents. There are several Qur'anic verses contain general injunctions to be kind to one's parents.

وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا إِمَّا يَبُلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أُفٌ وَلَا تَنْهَرُهُمَا وَقُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا . وَانخَفِضْ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ الذُّلِّ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ وَقُلْ رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا .

"Your Lord has decreed that you worship no one but Him and be good to your parents. Whether one or both of them reach old age at your side, do not say to them a rough word nor repulse them, but address them with respectful speech, and, out of compassion, lower to them the wing of humility and say, "My Lord, have mercy upon them, as they cared for me in childhood."

(Al-Qur'an, Surah Al-Isra': 23-24)

وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ حُسْنًا وَإِنْ جَاهَدَاكَ لِتُشْرِكَ بِي مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمٌ فَلَا تُطِعْهُمَا إِلَيَّ مَرْجِعُكُمْ فَأُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ .

"And We have enjoined on man goodness to his parents. But if they strive to make you associate with Me anything of which you have no knowledge, do not obey them. To Me is the (final) return, whereupon I shall inform you of what you used to do.

(Al-Qur'an, Surah Al-Ankabut: 8)

وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ حَمَلَتْهُ أُمُّهُ وَهْنًا عَلَىٰ وَهْنٍ وَفَصَّالَهُ فِي عَامَيْنِ أَنِ اشْكُرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ إِلَيَّ الْمَصِيرُ .

"And We have enjoined man concerning his parents: his mother bore him in weakness upon weakness, and his weaning is in two years, in order that you may be thankful to Me and to your parents. To Me is the (final) return."

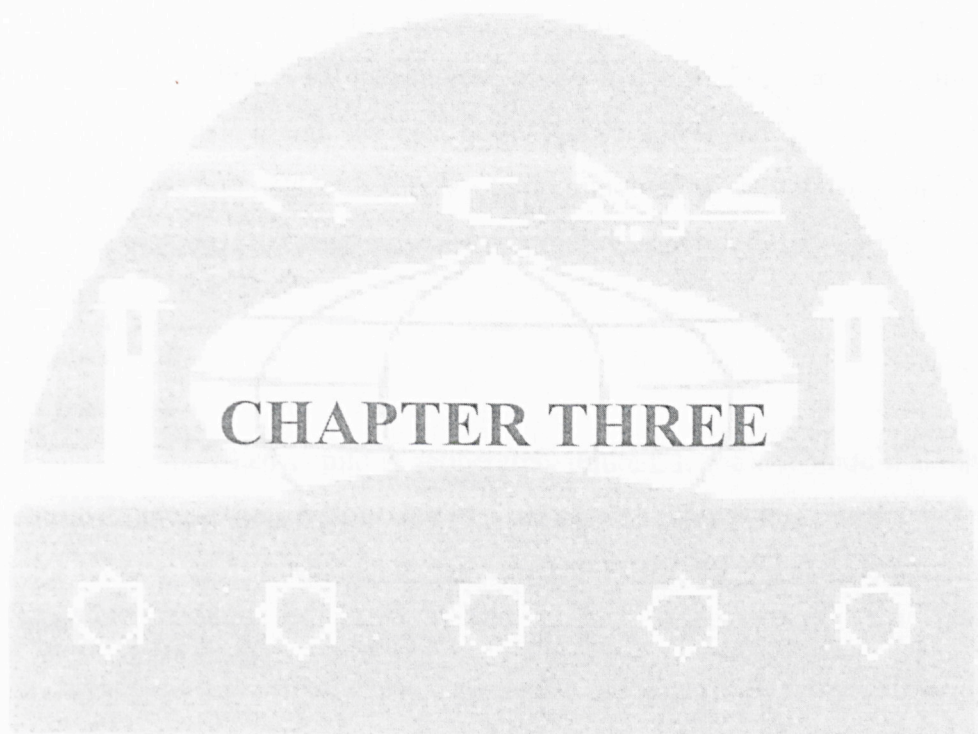
(Al-Qur'an, Surah Al-Luqman: 14)

وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ إِحْسَانًا حَمَلَتْهُ أُمُّهُ كُرْهًا وَوَضَعَتْهُ كُرْهًا وَحَمْلُهُ وَفِصَالُهُ ثَلَاثُونَ شَهْرًا
 حَتَّىٰ إِذَا بَلَغَ أَشُدَّهُ وَبَلَغَ أَرْبَعِينَ سَنَةً قَالَ رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ
 وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَصْلِحْ لِي فِي ذُرِّيَّتِي إِنِّي تُبْتُ إِلَيْكَ وَإِنِّي مِنَ
 الْمُسْلِمِينَ .

"And We have enjoined on man goodness to his parents. His mother carried him in pain and gave birth to him in pain, and his carrying and his weaning (comprise) thirty months; until, when he attains his full strength and reaches (the age of) forty years, he says, "My Lord, inspire me to be thankful for the favor which You have bestowed upon me and upon my parents, and that I may do righteous deeds pleasing to You, and make sound for me my descendants. Truly, have I turned to You, and, truly, I am among the Muslims. "

(Al-Qur'an, 46:15)

These verses make it very clear that we must honor our parents, respect and do our best for them. This is required regardless of whether they are Muslim or not. Allah acquire to the Muslim so that they live in harmony with their family lovingly. Allah also acquired them live in Islamic environment as acquisition as in Islam. Islam is very claim that a good children is coming from good parents so shape your family as well as possible based on Prophet's behaviour as mentioned in Al-Qur'an and Hadith.



CHAPTER THREE

CHAPTER THREE

THE TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, SIGNS, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Capable individuals intent on providing a safe provide the vast majority of childcare, secure, and healthy place for children there are occasional incidents of child abuse and neglect in childcare facilities. Parents and caregivers may also discover that a child has been abused by a spouse, friend, stranger, or another caregiver and is in need of special services. Child abuse and neglect involves a hurt child, but the web of cause and effect is imperfectly understood. Four categories are commonly used to classify the types of child abuse and neglect:

-Physical Abuse

Physical abuse occurs when a child is deliberately injured. It could include shaking a baby or hitting, hurting, beating, burning or scalding a child or young person, and marred with marks. Objects or fists are used to harm the child. Usually, the child is hurt on a regular basis.

Most physical abuse of children happens in the home by a parent or career that is angry, loses control or uses excessive physical punishment. Physical abuse is always dangerous to children and can lead to serious injury. Babies and infants are especially vulnerable as they are so little and a physical blow has a greater impact on them.

Indicators to watch for:

- Child is excessively passive, overly compliant, apathetic, withdrawn or fearful, aggressive, destructive, or physically violent
- Child attempts to hide injuries, wears excessive layers of clothing, is frequently absent from school

- Child is frightened of going home, and wary of physical contact with adults
- Adolescent exhibits depression, self-mutilation, suicide attempts, substance abuse, or sleep or eating disorders
- Injury types include bruises, abrasions, lacerations, bite marks, burns, head injuries, Shaken Infant Syndrome, internal injuries, and fractures.

-Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse occurs when an adult, or someone bigger than the child, uses his or her authority or power over the child, or takes advantage of the child's trust and respect, to involve the child in sexual activity. Sexual Abuse involves sexual behavior that is not age appropriate or adult sexual behavior with a child that goes beyond the child's comprehension.

Child sexual abuse doesn't just mean sexual intercourse. It can also involve a range of sexual activities such as touching a child on their breasts or penis, masturbating in front of children, flashing or oral sex. The offender often uses tricks, bribes, threats, guilt and sometimes physical force to make the child take part and to stop the child from telling anyone about it.

Indicators to watch for:

- Child wears torn, stained or bloody underclothing
- Child has sexually transmitted diseases; genital discharge or infection
- Child experiences physical trauma to the anal/genital area
- Child has difficulty in walking or sitting due to genital or anal pain
- Child exhibits detailed and age-inappropriate understanding of sexual behavior
- Child exhibits inappropriate, unusual, or aggressive sexual behavior with peers or toys
- Child compulsively and indiscreetly masturbates
- Child has excessive curiosity about sexual matters or genitalia (self and others)
- Child is unusually seductive with classmates, teachers, and other adults

- Child has excessive concern about homosexuality (especially by boys)
- Child is frightened of parents/caretaker or of going home

-Emotional Abuse

It's the most difficult type to define, yet often the most destructive. Emotional abuse is when adults deprive a child of love, affection and attention, or when an adult continually speaks to a child in a negative or hurtful way that makes them feel worthless.

It involves continual belittling and berating of the child and tearing down self-esteem. Emotional abuse hurts because it generally happens over a long time and is inflicted by someone who is important to the child.

Children see themselves as others see them. If someone continually tells the child that they are hopeless or unlovable, then the children begins to see them in this way and can develop emotional problems. Emotional abuse is often a component of physical or sexual abuse.

Indicators to watch for:

- Child is withdrawn, depressed, and apathetic
- Child clings and forms indiscriminate attachments
- Child suffers from lack of sleep, speech or eating disorders
- Child suffers from bed-wetting or fecal soiling
- Child experiences substance abuse problems
- Child exhibits little or no verbal communication with others

-Neglect

Neglect happens when a parent or caretaker fails to provide basic needs for child or adults don't meet the emotional, educational, safety or health issues are dangerous or unhealthy for the child, including a house with broken glass strewn about, fire hazards, filthy living conditions of a child. This can cause serious and long-term damage.

Neglect also can happen when parents' own needs take priority over the extremely important needs of their child, such as food, clothing or medical treatment. It can also occur when a parent or caretaker fails to keep the child safe and well.

Emotional care by a parent or caretaker is really important to a child's healthy growth and development and to their ability to form strong emotional bonds.

Indicators to watch for:

- Child is always sleepy or hungry
- Child is always dirty, demonstrates poor personal hygiene, or is inadequately dressed for weather conditions
- Child is depressed, withdrawn, or exhibits anti-social behavior
- Home has evidence of poor supervision
- Conditions of the home are unsanitary, lacks heating or plumbing, fire hazards or other unsafe home conditions exist, and sleeping arrangements are cold, dirty, or otherwise inadequate
- Nutritional quality of food in home is poor: meals are not prepared, children snack when hungry, and refrigerator or cupboards contain spoiled food.

3.1 The Signs of Child Abuse and Neglect

Abuse and neglect may show up in physical or behavioral signs, some of which are listed here. In many instances there appears to be an unusual pattern or location of physical injuries that suggests abuse. Some of the signs listed may indicate problems that do not involve abuse or neglect.

3.1.1 Children's Physical Signs:

- Bruises, welts or broken bones
- Burns
- Missing hair

- Poor hygiene
- Injuries or redness around the genitals
- Injuries at different stages of healing
- Injury or medical condition that hasn't been properly treated
- Slowed physical development

3.1.2 Children's Behavioral Signs:

- Poor grades
- Lack of concentration
- Frequent tardiness or absence from school
- Difficulty making and keeping friends
- Unhappiness, depression
- Withdrawal from others
- Acts of anger, aggression
- Destruction of property
- Hurting themselves or others
- Low self-esteem
- Problems with expressing feelings
- Fatigue
- Constant attention seeking
- Speech problems
- Sleeping problems
- Reluctance to go home
- Hunger, begging for food, stealing
- Unusual fears
- Unusual knowledge of sex

3.2 Causes and Risk Factors of Child Abuse and Neglect

There are several causes of child abuse. Abusive adults came from all level of social, economic, educational, racial, religious and occupational backgrounds were abused themselves as children.

They live in rural areas as well as small towns and large cities. Some parents often lack effective parenting techniques and have unrealistic expectations for their children. Some abusive parents believe they have "difficult" children, meaning that they are demanding.

Hyperactive, or in some cases mentally or physically challenged. It has also been proven that abusive parents are often living in social isolation, and often lack social support systems. It is also a common misconception that child abuse and neglect are committed by people who are uneducated, alcoholics, or have low income.

The complex nature of child abuse and neglect has been identified to four risk factors:

- 1) Individual characteristics of adults with potential for abuse and neglect children
- 2) Presence of a "special" child
- 3) Family
- 4) Environmental of society factors

3.2.1 Individual characteristics of adults with potential for abuse and neglect children

Most abusers are members of the child's family - if not a parent, then a close relative (such as an uncle or an older brother or sister), or a member of the household and a number of factors can contribute to their abuse of children. Pressures on the family, both internal and external, can take a toll. More is known about the personalities and traits of the abusive adult than perhaps any other aspect of child abuse and neglect. Many abusive adults have been abused as children and personal history of substance abuse.

They also lack of parenting skills were they ignorance of ways to manage a child's behavior and of normal child development may further contribute to child abuse. Consequently, they believe that harsh punishment is the only way to discipline their children because this is the method with which they are most familiar.

The other factors that increase the risk of child abuse and neglect include emotional immaturity of the parents in the case of teenage parents, low self-esteem, poor coping skills, often related to age but also occurring in older parents.

Social isolation of the parents from family and friends and the resulting lack of support that their absence implies, and have emotional problems experienced by either one or both parents, poor control over their emotions and have a low tolerance for stress or have a great deal of stress in their lives, that in case of financial problems, illness, single parenthood and the many burdens and hardships of parenting that must be borne without the help of a partner also contributing factors to child abuse and neglect.

Abusive adults may believe that fear and embarrassment are the way to make sure children obey and believe that too much praise or attention will spoil a child. They also don't understand the children's needs or abilities and criticizes children who can't meet their high expectations and suffers from depression.

Alcohol and other drug use by parents is often a contributor to child abuse. By reducing inhibitions, alcohol consumption often allows anger to explode in a parent who is confronted by his or her child's misbehavior. Some drugs, such as amphetamines, can increase agitation and thus can contribute to an abusive situation in the home.

Children who are abused are sometimes those with learning or behavioral problems - conditions that themselves place more stress on and create more conflict within the family.

Possible contributing factors to abuse and neglect by someone abusing alcohol and drugs include:

- The drinking parent "losing control" and using alcohol as an excuse.
- The non-drinking parent taking his or her resentment of the drinking parent out on the child.
- Either parent having unrealistic ideas about what to expect from a child at a certain age.
- Alcohol lowers a person's inhibitions and so they may take risks and make decisions that could harm someone. The use of alcohol is often linked with incidents of child sexual abuse.
- Caretakers who drink may neglect their child because they are too involved with alcohol to be aware of the child. A non-drinking parent may be too burdened by his or her spouse's demands to care for the child.

3.2.2 Presence of a "special" child

Many abusive and neglectful adult singles out one child whom they consider to be different in some way from their expectations. These differences may be real or only imagined, but the adult is convinced that they actually exist. Qualities that are frequently cited by abusive adults include a child who is:

- Prematurely
- Unintelligent
- Disobedient or uncooperative
- Physically unattractive
- Handicapped
- Hyperactive
- Fussy
- Clumsy
- Frequently ill
- Very timid or weak

- Resembles someone the adult dislikes

Most of children under three years of age and handicapped children are frequent victims of abuse. However, abuse incidents are also very high among children born out of wedlock, from unwanted or unplanned pregnancies, and stepchildren.

3.2.3 Family

All families face conflict and crises from time to time. However, some families are able to cope and control with stressful events better than others. Stress is usually the precipitating factor in the case of abusive or neglectful families. That is a conflict is sufficient to push them to abuse or neglect as a caretaker.

The wide range of family stresses that can lead to loss of control when they occur in combination with the following examples illustrate of other factors:

- Divorce or other marital problems
- Financial pressures
- Loss of a job
- Clogged sink
- Flat tire
- Lost keys
- Illness, injury or death
- Moving
- Birth of another child

Poverty is the most frequently and persistently noted risk factor for child abuse. Families who live in poverty are subject to constant stress. Poverty is often accompanied by the stress of unemployment and inadequate housing. In addition, there may be other problems such as mental illness and substance abuse.