



**FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE & POLICY STUDIES
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BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE

**PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON THE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO
CHILD NEGLECT IN SERDANG AND SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR**

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ABSTRACT

Child neglect is defined as any egregious action or inaction by a parent or other caregiver that deprives a child of essential, developmentally appropriate needs and, as a result, causes, or substantially has the potential to cause, physical or mental harm. The majority of neglected children are younger, and more girls than boys are affected. In cases of physical neglect, children may experience long-term physical illnesses as well as mental repercussions that can last far into adulthood. Hence, the purpose of the study was to examine the factors contributing to child neglect in Serdang and Shah Alam, Selangor. Three hypotheses were conducted, which included three factors: poverty, children with disabilities and substance abuse that that contribute to child neglect in Serdang and Shah Alam, Selangor. 100 residents in Serdang and Shah Alam chosen to complete the questionnaire during this study. Subsequently, a quantitative survey was used to achieve the objective of the study. The findings reflect a strong connection between all variables.

ABSTRAK

Pengabaian kanak-kanak ditakrifkan sebagai sebarang tindakan atau ketiadaan tindakan yang mengerikan oleh ibu bapa atau penjaga lain yang menghalang kanak-kanak daripada keperluan yang penting dan bersesuaian dengan perkembangan dan, akibatnya, menyebabkan, atau secara besarnya berpotensi menyebabkan, kecederaan fizikal atau mental. Majoriti kanak-kanak yang diabaikan adalah lebih muda, dan lebih ramai kanak-kanak perempuan daripada kanak-kanak lelaki terjejas. Dalam kes pengabaian fizikal, kanak-kanak mungkin mengalami penyakit fizikal jangka panjang serta kesan mental yang boleh berlarutan sehingga dewasa. Justeru, tujuan kajian adalah untuk mengkaji faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada pengabaian kanak-kanak di Serdang dan Shah Alam, Selangor. Tiga hipotesis telah dijalankan, termasuk tiga faktor: kemiskinan, kanak-kanak kurang upaya dan penyalahgunaan bahan yang menyumbang kepada pengabaian kanak-kanak di Serdang dan Shah Alam, Selangor. Seramai 100 orang penduduk di Serdang dan Shah Alam dipilih untuk melengkapkan soal selidik semasa kajian ini dijalankan. Seterusnya, tinjauan kuantitatif telah digunakan untuk mencapai objektif kajian. Penemuan mencerminkan hubungan yang kuat antara semua pembolehubah.

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