

Artikel 7. Wh

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Risk of Children Violence Abuses Based on Social And Demographic Factors in The Slum Areas

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Abstract

Nowadays more violent issues experienced by children in physical, verbal, emotional, and sexual abuses. Some factors identified as the sources of the violent issues including family dysfunction, economic factors, and misperceptions about the children. It is due to family economic pressures and disadvantageous social economic condition of the family or parent. The study used a qualitative approach with analytical descriptive technique in analysing the data. Results indicate that that residents especially women and children who live in the slum or densely populated area were subject to violent treatments on physical, psychological / emotional, and verbal abuses. These will lead to the constraints of education access services and school drop out to the children. In conclusion, there is a model of linkage between the risks of children abuses, social and demographic factors of the slum areas.

Keywords: *Children violence, Social factors, demograph*

Introduction

Every child has the right to survive, to grow and to develop and to be entitled to protection from all forms of violence. The world of children is a world that children can enjoy without violence, without fear so that children are able to express and actualize themselves positively in various forms.

Currently rife found violent against children either physically, sexually, emotionally abusive, or neglect of children. Some factors that could be the cause of violence against children are family violence, family dysfunction, economic factors, and wrong perception of how to educate children

If in a family there is violence involving the father, mother and other relatives, then it is quite possible that a child cannot escape the violence either. Children are often subjected to anger and other abusive behaviors from parents. A condition that shows the parent's roles are not working properly. A father who is dysfunction cannot afford to become a family leader and

dysfunction. A mother who cannot act as a guiding and caring person at risk of childbearing violence behavior. Inability to play a role as a parent often brings a child into a chaotic family condition, and becomes the target of anger and other violence from his family.

Children who see firsthand the events of family violence may experience mental, physical, and emotional disorders (Bair-Merritt, Blackstone & Feudtner, 2006). family violence (KDRT) cases that occur in families involving children directly or indirectly can cause problems both in the short and long term. In the short term like; damage the family structure, threats to the safety of the child's life, the emergence of mental disorders and at risk to the child's education. While in the long run, the potential for children to engage in violent behavior and harassment in the future, both as perpetrators and victims.

Violence against children can also arise because of economic problems. Economic pressures are so severe that parents become stressful and vent their children. There are still many parents in this country that may not have enough knowledge before marriage in educating children.

It also has the wrong perception in educating children. There are some people who think that pinching the body to slap the child's cheek is something that may even need to be done in educating children to obey. This is actually a big mistake in educating children and at the same time the inability of parents to communicate something good and not to their children.

The experience of children witnessing and experiencing family violence is often found to be the originator of future psychological problems for children, such as; neglect and abuse physically and psychologically in children (McGuigan & Pratt, 2001); external behavioral problems, as well as various risky behaviors such as smoking, drug abuse and risky sexual behavior (Kitzmann, Gaylord, Holt, & Kenny, 2003; Skopp, McDonald, Jouriles, & Rosenfield, 2007). These problems are particularly vulnerable to new problems when children are mature, easy to become depressed, to be domesticated and to have traumatic traits that affect their social relationships with others (Robinson, 2007).

A child in childhood often gets abuse or treatment from a parent, then when he grows up, potentially becomes a parent candidate who also commonly acts of violence (which he deems normal because he often experiences it from his parents first) to his children.

Based on data from the Ministry of Women and Children's Empowerment of 2010, there are around 25 million Indonesian children have experienced various forms of violence. The average violence is caused by the economic pressure of the family, so the parents take the burden of life to the child. The Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Children Protection has issued the regulation, Number 2 of 2010. The densely populated areas, slum, and remote villages are perceived as the potential areas where women and children experience violent issues. Almost 90

percent of parent and children who live in these areas had such problems (<http://regional.kompas.com/read/2014/10/13>).

National Commission for Child Protection called the complaint of violation of the rights of the child continues to increase. This is based on data collected by Data and Information Center of 2010-2015. Secretary General of Children Protection said that the number of complaints in 2010 was 2,046, of which 42 percent were sexual crimes. In 2011 to 2,467 cases which are 52 percent were sexual crimes. While in 2012, there are 2,637 complaints that are 62 percent of sexual violence. The year 2013 became 2,676 cases, of which 54 percent were dominated by sexual crimes. Then in 2014 as many as 2737 cases.

Cases of child abuse in Surabaya continue to increase. Based on the report of the Child Protection Agency (LPA) of East Java, the increase in violence against children in Surabaya is significant. Java LPA data details, in 2013, the number of cases of violence against children in East Java reached 563 events. While in 2014, increased to 723 cases. The 70 percents occur in Surabaya,

Residents who live in slums or densely populated are vulnerable to violence against children. Low economic levels make the pressure felt so high. What's more, the higher levels of consumer society make one more stressful, more difficult to get emotional. When the condition occurs in the elderly, then the child is often the target of anger or emotional outburst. Parents often do not know that the action is a form of family violence (KDRT). Violence, especially in children, ranges from telling harsh words, beatings, not feeding, squeezing out for begging and others.

One corner of the slum location in Surabaya, precisely on the banks of Kalimas River in Surabaya also found these things. Most of the inhabitants are scavengers, beggars, pedicab drivers, with non-permanent residences. Therefore this research is focused on that location. The study aims to describe the type of violence in children, as well as to analyze the social and demographic factors that trigger the occurrence of cases of violence in children in the environment Kalimas Surabaya.

METHOD

The research was conducted by using qualitative method, with purposive sampling with 10 samples. Sampling purposively purposed to get the data obtained in accordance with the purpose or problem of research in a population. (Nursalam: 2008).

Data obtained through the results of documentation, observation and in-depth interviews in the field conducted for 4 months that are from April to July. The observed variables were measured using a rating scale, to quantitatively quantify the risk of child abuse. Rating scale is a data collection tool used in observation to explain, classify, assess individuals or situations used in observation to explain, classify, and assess individuals or situations

TABLE 2 TYPES OF MOST ACKNOWLEDGED RISK OF ACCEPTANCE OF CHILDREN

Type of Violence	Risk of Violence			
	1	2	3	4
Emotional				√
Physical				√
Verbal				√
Sexual		√		

Table 2 shows that the most common types of risk of violence children receive are emotional, physical, and verbal abuse. And the risk of sexual violence occurs but on a lower scale.

Table3. Religion release related to knowledge/ experience of religious people.

Parents knowledge/ experience	Risk of Violence			
	1	2	3	4
Do not Have Knowledge / Experience				√
Little Have Knowledge / Experience			√	
Simply Have Knowledge / Experience		√		
Many Have Knowledge / Experience	√			

Table 3 shows that children who have parents with a background with no knowledge / religious experience are at greater risk. Conversely children whose parents have sufficient knowledge or practice of religion or have a higher risk of experiencing less violent acts. The results of this table can be interpreted that spiritual values can be a factor that can control violent behavior in children.

Table 4. Risk of violence in Children related to the early ages.

Age of First Parent Married	Risk of Violence In Children			
	1	2	3	4

10 – 15 years				√
16 – 20 years				√
21 – 25 years			√	
26 - 30 years			√	

Table 4 shows that children with a background of married parents at an early age are at greater risk of experiencing violence in care. This happens because parents are not mentally ready and there is no knowledge of good and proper parenting.

DISCUSSION

Understanding Violence

Violence means torture, or mistreatment on the use of physical force/ power, threats or actions against individuals or groups of people or communities. These may in bruising, death, psychological harm, development or deprivation of human rights (Suyanto, 2010). The beginning of the term acts of violence in children or children abuse are known from the medical area.

Violence In Children

Violence against children are all forms of physical or emotional pain treatment, sexual abuse, trafficking, neglect, commercial exploitation including commercial sexual exploitation of children resulting in real or potential injury / harm to the health of the child, child survival, child development or the dignity of the child, which is done in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

Forms of violence against children are classified in four types: emotional abuse, verbal abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse.

a. Physical Violence

Physical abuse, occurs when the parent / caregiver and child protector hit the child (when the child actually needs attention). This violence will be remembered by the child if the physical abuse lasts for a certain period. Physical violence includes pinching, punching, slapping, slapping, lit cigarettes, burning or other physical abuse of a child that can harm a child.

b. Psychological / Emotional Violence (psychologist / emotional abuse).

Emotional abuse occurs when the parent / caregiver and child protector after knowing the child is calling attention, ignoring the child. Parents let children get wet or hungry because mothers are too busy or do not want to be disturbed at that time. Emotional violence can also be a

neglect / neglect where children do not get their rights such as getting education, health, compassion and including children who are deliberately exploited for work. ³ The child will remember all emotional abuse if the emotional violence is consistent. Parents who are emotionally cruel to their children would continue to do the same throughout their lives. Emotional violence is abandoned, isolated, exploited, and abandoned.

c. Verbal abuse (verbal abuse)

Usually in the form of verbal behaviour in which the perpetrator performs a communication pattern that contains contempt, or words that harass the child. The perpetrator usually performs a mental act of abuse, blame, labelling, throwing harsh words (gross), or also scapegoating.

d. Sexual Assault (sexual abuse)

Sexual abuse involves ⁵ coercion of sexual intercourse committed against a person who resides within the scope of the family (such as wives, fathers, children, relatives, and domestic workers). Furthermore, it is explained that sexual abuse is any act of coercion of sexual intercourse, coercion of sexual intercourse in an unnatural and / or disliked manner, coercion of sexual intercourse with others for a specific commercial purpose or purpose. Another behaviour that is also categorized as sexual harassment is to deliberately see the child's sexual organs with bad intentions, invite children to see pornographic shows, and touch the child's sexual organs.

Social and Demographic Factors

The urban poor is a tangible form of social inequalities in the equitable distribution of development outcomes. Urban poverty produces complex problems, such as low education, quality of life, health status, child exploitation, and family violence (KDRT). From the poverty problem, women and children are the most vulnerable people affected by the position those who are often considered weak in the family structure.

The respondents of this research are mostly low educated (not graduated from elementary school) and some even do not attend school. Others do not finish primary school, junior high school, and only one high school person. The low level of respondent education is closely related to the poverty level and the low awareness of the importance of education. The average respondent's job is scavengers (garbage, fish, onions), porters, street vendors, parking attendants and unemployed. The daily work of the respondent does not provide sufficient income to meet daily needs. So what happens some respondents tell children to share the burden of the family's economic needs, by joining work. So the work undertaken by children is almost not far from the

work done by his parents, namely scavengers, buskers, beggars, motorcycle taxi drivers in the rainy season and pedicab drivers on the rise of jembatan merah.

This type of work is not fixed, informal, and not time-bound, causing the intensity of meeting children more than 15 hours / day, especially with children who are no longer in school (drop out). But although the intensity of meeting or communicating with parents and children is high, but not necessarily build a positive relationship between parents and children. This is because parental care and parenting are wrong with the child. The child is often positioned as the wrong party, must always be obedient, weak, and the parent assumes the right to do anything on including exploiting children to make money.

Violent child-rearing behavior also can not be separated from the understanding and practice of low parental religion. All respondents are Muslim, from Javanese and Madurese tribes. However, although they are Moslems, most of the respondents have not performed Islamic religious duties such as praying 5 times. Respondents who perform their duty as a Muslim are less than half, and the average of the Madurese. They reside in the densely populated rural hamlet not far from the Kalimas River of the Jembatan Merah. While respondents who live on the bridge Kalimas Jembatan Merah in the form of tents from tarpaulins that can be dismantled pairs, most of the Java Tribe and a small part of Madura, almost never / very rarely do prayers 5 times. In addition to the place that is not supportive, the lack of awareness to follow the religious command becomes the main factor of low knowledge and practice of religious duties of parents.

The complexity of social issues is also related to several demographic-related factors. The average age of respondents is 20 to 45 years. The average married first time at the age of 18 years. There are even respondents who married the first time at the age of 12 years. So what happened in the young age, 26 years, there are respondents who have had 5 children. The average respondent has 2 or more children. And most of the status is a biological child. There was one respondent who picked up a child from his own relative.

The number of cases of marriage at an early age (child) in the study site is triggered by many things, including hereditary habits, low levels of education, promiscuity, and poverty. For the poor, marrying a child at an early age means taking responsibility for the child to be handed over to someone else. Marriage at an early age (children) often give birth parents who are not ready in childcare, both economically and mentally. And consequently often the new problems, especially if the emergence of dysfunction in the family such as unmarried relationship of husband and wife, husband leave or do neglect of child and wife etc.

Risk of Violence In Children

Referring to forms of violence against children¹ Terry E. Lawson (in Huraerah, 2007), who defined the definition of child abuse³, identified four kinds of abuse, namely physical abuse, emotional violence abuse), verbal abuse (verbal abuse, and sexual abuse), found that physical violence, psychological / emotional violence and verbal abuse dominate the form of violence, while sexual violence by parents against children not found. But found sexual harassment behavior that is done fellow child's age.

A form of physical violence received by a child and carried out by his or her parents such as being beaten by hand, beaten with blunt objects (sandals, water baths, wood), pinched, twisted, slapped, lit by cigarettes. One child who often experience physical violence is Yanti (7 Years). This little girl lives in one of the parking lot, on the banks of Kalimas River Red Bridge with mother, grandmother, cousin, uncle, aunt, and 5 brother 12 years old, 10 years, 5 years, 4 years and 2 years. Forms of physical violence received by Yanti in addition to being pinched, beaten with empty hands, Yanti also been thrown sandals or bags containing ice cubes causing her forehead to bump. No only physical violence, Yanti and her five siblings also often received verbal and emotional abuse from her mother. The emotional and verbal abuse that Yanti and her siblings often receive is a curse with dirty and abusive words, like asu (dog), lonthe (prostitute), bongko (dead). Hard and rough character Endang (32 years), Yanti's mother, can not be separated from her role as a single parent, with a load of 6 child, and left behind by her husband. The heavy burden of living as a single parent, not knowing and carrying out religious teachings, never attending school, and past experiences as victims of violent behavior from her parents, makes this mother of 6 children very temperamental and rude to her children.

"...ati kulo kesel Bunda..kadang nggih jengkel nek anak dituturi mboten nurut-nurut. Mangkane sing medal omongan elek. Jengkel kulo. Dikandani apik-apik gak nurut, nggih kepekso nggangge omongan kasar, kadang nggih kulo gepuk nggangge tangan, nopo mawon sing teng cedak kulo, mben kapok. Tapi jane kulo nggih ngesakno.. "(" ... Sometimes I am annoyed if I was advised not to nurut-nurut .. Hence that came out harsh words mother Mother annoyed me .. Advised well not kurut, ya forced to use rough words, sometimes I hit hands or objects that are near me, let kapok. But sometimes also pity .. ") (Interview Endang, Mrs. Yanti, June 8, 2017)

While the forms of emotional violence that occur include neglected, isolated, exploited, omission. Child neglect by parents does not provide adequate food, some children have to feed themselves by working, when sick children are not given / not taken to the clinic / hospital / doctor, and parents tend to ignore / let the condition of a sick child while waiting helping hand from others. This condition occurs if a child named Rian. This child suffered serious injuries in the earlobe. In addition to severe korengan in the earlobe, Rian's ear also issued a yellow liquid (congek) that gives off unpleasant smell. This condition makes Rian a play material for playmates

and also shunned because of the unpleasant odor that comes out of his ears. Although his condition is fairly severe, Rian has never been taken for treatment by his parents. As revealed by Linda, Rian's mother follows,

" Mboten enten sing ngeter dateng Puskesmas Bunda..Niki adik'e Rian taksih alit-alit. Kulo repot momong, nggih pados arto kangge nedo. "(No one escorted to puskesmas Bunda..It's her sister Rian is still small, I bother to take care of children also make money). (Interview with Linda, Mrs. Rian, June 1, 2017).

Abandonment also occurs in the form of children left behind by their parents. And most of what happens is father figure leaves his son and his wife, to remarry another woman. So what happens, children are often exploited to work to support the economic needs of families by working on the streets as street singers, scavengers, beggars, motorbikes umbrellas in the rainy season, and pedicab drivers on the ramp of Jembatan Merah Surabaya.

The neglect of this child has an impact on the education of children in the research location. Most of the respondent's children who live in the huts of Kalimas River tents dropped out (did not want to go to school). Lack of awareness and participation of parents to continue to encourage the sustainability of their children's education has become one of the factors that many children drop out of school in this region. Children are more likely to be exploited for money. In addition to meeting the needs of families, children are also given the burden of obligation to participate in paying the debt of parents to renternir.

Related education, although many children in this region who dropped out of school, but still leaving children who are still consistent continue their education.

From intensive observations and interviews conducted by researchers, children who are consistent in school even though they have to work / earn money are those whose parents have attended school (did not finish primary school, junior high school, or high school) and live in very simple boarding houses . Parents of children who have been educated on average have more awareness and willingness to encourage their children to stay in school. This is as revealed by Mrs. Nur (35 Years Old), mother of Roni, Rizki, Putri, and Berta.

" Pengin anak kulo pinter Bundaa..kersane uripe mboten soro kados kulo. Dados tukang parkir, kerjo serabutan. Mangkane kados nopo mawon kondisine kudu sekolah. Jane nggih mesakke, ningali lare-lare nderek pados arto "(Want my son smile Bunda .Lo life is not as difficult as me.Being a parking attendant, work whatever.Similar like what the conditions must be school.It really pity to see children work to earn money). (Interview Ibu Nur, Mother of Roni, Rizki, Putri, and Berta, June 5, 2017).

Verbal abuse comes along with the physical and emotional abuse that the child receives. Abusive, child's low self-esteem, inappropriate epithets, negative stigma in the child come along when the child experiences physical or emotional abuse.

From the level of education parents greatly affect how they do parenting in children. Parents who have attended school, even though they did not finish primary school, junior high school, tend to have a better parenting pattern than parents who are not in school. When children make mistakes or take unauthorized action, parents are more inclined to advise children rather than physical violence that hurt children. The physical violence they are forced to do is pinch the child.

While the sexual violence of parents in children is not found. However, cases of sexual violence in the form of impolite behavior that leads to sexual behavior is actually done a group of children on peers. The perpetrators of this sexual harassment are a group of boys aged 7-12 years old on a girl, call it 13-year-old Upik. A group of these boys deliberately exposed the skirt of the Upik who was sleeping soundly in the corner of a warehouse on the banks of Kalimas River Bridges Surabaya. Another form of negative behavior that leads to sexual behavior is when found by an 11-year-old boy, call it with the initials Mamat who spoke plainly about adult sexual activity. Negative / distorted behavior in minors found could be because the Mamat had seen sexual activity performed by an adult where he lived. Mamat, Upik, and groups of boys who sexually harassed are groups of children whose parents live in tents made of tarpaulins in the Kalimas River Blast in Jembatan merah of the Surabaya.

CONCLUSION

Parents who have low education / no schooling, no / less in understanding / experience of religion and married at an early age (children) have a greater risk in engaging in violent behavior in children. In addition to these three main points observed, several social and demographic factors that contributed to the risks of child abuse were family conflict (KDRT) and economic burden.

The greatest types of risk of violence occur are verbal, physical, and emotional abuse. Violence / sexual abuse has also occurred, but the risk is smaller than verbal, physical, and emotional abuse.

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