

Non Sexual Violence in Children Age

(Case Study in DKI Jakarta Year 2016)

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Abstract

This study aims to examine cases of nonsexual violence in Jakarta. The focus of research is nonsexual violence in early childhood in DKI Jakarta. This research uses the qualitative approach with method case study. Techniques of collecting data were using interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis was done using Miles and Hubberman models. The results showed that non-sexual violence forms of physical violence, verbal and emotional abuse of children did occur. The cause of violence in children is only caused by some problems, but because the behavior of the perpetrator dominates the victim until the victim is still a child unable to avoid violence that resulted in one of the victims died. The trigger of violence in children other than family disharmony, the background of economic conditions and online games is the cause of violent incidents in children. Efforts to prevent non-child sexual violence, the child should be entitled to be protected from all forms of violence.

Keywords: Non-Sexual Violence, Early Childhood, Case Study.

Background

One of the complex problems occurring in almost every major city in the world is the development of behavior that is considered asocial and contrary to the norms of fairness. [1] One of the asocial and criminal cases occurring in DKI Jakarta is the increasing violence against women and children. Data obtained from P2TP2A & Jakarta (Center for Integrated Empowerment of Women and Children) since 2006-2012 shows, 7,726 are cases of violence 30% is a case of violence against children. Given the cases of violence against children in Jakarta in 2012 doubled compared to 2010 with an increasingly different modus operandi. [2] This fact shows that cases of violence reported every year continue to increase. 62% of television and other media have built and created violent behavior. [3] The results of the study of John R. Lutzker and Maxine R. Newman conducted in 50 US states, indicate an increase in child abuse, it reflects the existence of disturbances dimensions of public health. Research also shows that child abuse and neglect are the most significant problems that occur in society. [4]

Some cases of violence against children, where the first case of violence experienced by grade 2 students of

the initials R who committed violence to one school friend NAA to cause NAA died.

The second case experienced by a boy with the initials MS which is still 8 months old. Based on reports obtained from the National Commission for Child Protection, MS got violent acts committed by his biological father [5]. Reports said there was a bruise in the face of MS, there are scars due to bites, burned ears, and genitals blister.

This is reinforced by the description of nonsexual violence in the family with indications of physical strength used, among others, using moderate physical strength, using extreme physical strength, exacerbated by verbal threats (Stennac et al. (1998) causing injuries and other hazards. his mother asked about the condition of MS to his father, the father said that the injuries due *kuntilanak* suction and mother reported this to the police because the mother traumatized because the father had to violence to brother MS to cause the brother cannot talk. Experienced MS performed at home while his mother was working singing on the streets because both parents of MS have divorced.

Based on the background of the problem and the research focus that has described, the research problems to studied in depth in this research are:

1. What is the form of non-sexual violence that causes the child to persecuted and there is a dead victim?

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2. Why does non-sexual violence result in abused children and deaths?
3. How are the efforts to prevent non-sexual victim violence in children causing child abuse and death?

Physical violence according to Strang, Prince Robertson and Bromfield in Slee, Campbell, and Spears are all injuries suffered by children not caused by accidents. [6] Physical violence is generally easier to recognize. Physical violence includes slapping, kicking, punching/punching, choking, pushing, biting, banging, threatening with sharp objects and so on. [7]

According to research [8], Frederick in Cattana suggests the impact of violence on children described as a child who has a destructive and very aggressive nature compared with children his age. A study of child abuse by Tulane University, USA, describes the fact that three-year-olds who often experience physical abuse from their parents will behave more aggressively when the child turns five. Aggressive behavior will increase in line with the more frequent violence experienced (Melindacare, 2012). Children also experience psychological and health development disorders. Research results in Canada show data, physical violence impact on the victim, the risk of cancer in adulthood. Experts from the University of Toronto, Canada concluded 49 percent of cancer-infected adults mostly physically abused. Physical violence was not only caused by psychological trauma but also affect his health. Children victims of physical violence are at risk of developing cancer in adulthood (Unesa, 2012).

Another negative impact according to Megawangi is: [9] (1) to blunt the conscience which resulted in the inhibition of moral development. Children experience emotional abuse because they often see parental quarrels often show fear and often show regressions due to distress, for example, difficulty sleeping, diarrhea, bed wetting, headache, and enuresis. For example, a sense of inferior to interact with the community, lack of confidence, too self-blame and more easily do violence to peers and damage the goods when angry.

Based on the descriptions from the experts it can be concluded that the impact of child abuse experienced as a child does not only immediately affect immediately after the event occurs, but will also affect after the adult child both in the field of work that he chooses and the violent behavior that will continue to be passed on to the generation next.

Methodology

- 1) Research methods

The approach used in this research is qualitative approach with case study method.

- 2) Place and time of research

The place of study was conducted in Jakarta from March 2016 until June 2017.

- 3) Subject of research

The subject of the first study was a child who was the perpetrator of physical violence to cause the victim to die; the actor initialized R was an early age of 8 years in grade 2 of a primary school in DKI Jakarta.

- 4) Data and data sources

The data source for this research comes from the primary data source and secondary data source. Primary data sources obtained from structured and unstructured interviews. This primary data obtained from the son of the initials R as the perpetrator of violence who was allegedly experiencing non-sexual violence in DKI Jakarta. While the primary data source in the second case obtained from the victim's mother. Then, the secondary data source is the data to be collected to complement the primary data related to the problem under study. Secondary data sources include official letters, books, newspapers, magazines, social media, photographs and archives sourced from P2TP2A and the National Commission for Child Protection of DKI Jakarta.

- 5) Data analysis

Qualitative data analysis is done through a data reduction process that summarizes, focuses on essential things, looks for themes and patterns and removes unnecessary ones. Then presents the data in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories. Miles and Huberman stated that the presentation of qualitative research data is with narrative text. Finally, withdrawal of conclusions and data verification. [10]

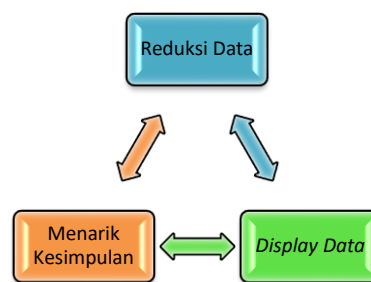


Figure 1 Data Analysis Procedure

Results and Discussion

A form of nonsexual violence experienced by the victim, AR aged 8 years who died in the hands of the perpetrator, his schoolmates with initials RJW aged 8 years. The victim complained to his mother several times to ask for a change of school because the perpetrators often damaged his books, pencils, and writing instruments. KRS as the victim's mother had talked about what the victim suffered to her homeroom teacher but ignored. KRS explains this: The survey results show that physical

violence in the age group is 38.86 percent and 9.53 percent for women. The survey results also show the prevalence of emotional acts of violence in the 18-24 year age group experienced before the age of 18 years in males of 12.28 percent and 4.55 percent in women. The perpetrators of physical violence suffered by children in Indonesia the perpetrators are mostly closest people, including parents and other relatives. For physical violence in the community are Teachers and friends in school or their environment. [11]

The cause of non-sexual violence caused by a trivial problem in which the victim and the perpetrator often mock each other with the name fat, baboon, and cumbersome, the designation addressed to the perpetrator. Instead, the offender named the victim as *cungkring*. This can be seen from the explanation ST (mother perpetrator) following:

The unintentional act of hitting the victim, in this case, is reinforced by research conducted by David Finkelhor, Janis Wolak. JD that peers cause injury generally does a quarter of the attacks on boys but only 50% require treatment. [12] Victims of violence usually get aggressive treatment and are committed by individuals or peers who are stronger than the perpetrators of the violence. [13]

The opinions of William, Jacquelin, Kathleen, Nicola, etc., [14]: Physical violence is that there are many scratches in somebodies resulting from throws, banged into hard objects and hard blows in the ass area. Moreover, confirmed by the results of research Lana Stermac, Alison Davidson and Peter (1995), seven Likert scales in the assessment one of them has a description nonsexual violence committed within the household in the form of physical strength such as bruising or other forms and injuries caused by [15]

The cause of non-sexual violence perpetrator YT aged 32 years against the victim who was 8 months old because the perpetrator was disturbed the rest at that time the victim cried relentlessly.

Conclusion

In general, the results of this study indicate that the form of non-sexual violence in the form of physical violence and verbal violence against children did occur. Physical violence punched until the victim dies. The verbal abuse did in the form of fat *ojek*, baboon, *Bagong*, and *Chungking*. Cause occurrence of violence in children only caused little problems, but because the behavior of the perpetrators to dominate the victim until the victims are still children unable to avoid violence that resulted in either the victim died. The impact of the onslaught of information flows through technological developments that present violent scenes of content, and it is easy for children to access material that contains violent scenes through online sites, as well as learning violent behavior as well as seeing various forms of child abuse, while emotional development is not ready. The child has not been able to understand that the violent behavior only

occurs in cyberspace and should not be done in the daily association with his friends both in school and at home. In the second case, the physical violence experienced by victims is burns (cheeks, thighs, genitals) and ear mites. Prevention efforts of non-sexual violence, suggested by various parties, among others, from the results of focus group discussions (FGD), academics and community leaders. FGD results agreed that the child should have his right to be protected from all forms of violence. From the academics say that the model of family behavior directly or indirectly will be studied and imitated by the child. To avoid increasing the number of violence to children, there needs to be a synergy of various parties from parents, academics, authorized officers, NGOs, KPAI, KOMNAS Protection of Children, and Local Government for parenting activities. Furthermore, community leaders said that increasing family resilience (family resilience) becomes very important to prevent the increasingly violent behavior and victims of violence from children and adolescents today.

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