

# Neglecting and Violence Toward Children in Orphanage in East Java Province

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**Abstract:** This study has purpose to discuss about types of neglecting and violence toward children who live in orphanage and how they develop survival mechanism to the neglecting and violence that they have gotten. This research will be done in five cities/towns, they are Surabaya, Malang, Nganjuk, Madiun, and Probolinggo. There are one hundred neglecting children respondents in each city/town. In-depth interview will be done to some sources to get more information. The result of this study shows that all of the children in orphanage are not neglected because almost all of the facilities are completed even though some of orphanage do not maximize in providing. However, the facilities are almost completed, but they still get bad treatment especially in physical violence such as hitting, kicking, and pulling ears. Another violence is in psychological side such as swearing in bad words, threatening, exploitation, and forcing to work. Violencers are border of orphanage, companion, senior, and friend of the same age. The children of that orphanage only be quiet and try not to break the rule, even they ignore the violencers. Orphanage is the place to give the orphans feel safe, but in the reality it cannot fully happen. Based on this situation, there must be socialization about rights and protection for children rights.

## 1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

There is not exact data about the number of neglected children in Indonesia, but approximately there are millions of neglected children who do not get social services (Suyanto, 2012). In 2017, the number of neglected children are predicted to be increasing because the poverty spreads in some areas.

Some of neglected children especially orphans usually live in some orphanages. The boarders of orphanage look after the orphans. The neglected children who live in orphanage not only need a protection and basic stuff but also the guaranty and opportunity to grow up well. Although there are a lot of people who give their sympathy and care to this children, but they are still usually placed as the wrong side. Because of this, they are being the victim of exploitation children by some people who want to get benefit from their life, neglecting them or taking their rights.

Kementrian Sosial and UNICEF (2015) did some researches in six provinces to get a comprehensive

overview about the caring quality toward orphans in orphanage named Panti Sosial Asuhan Anak (PSAA) in Indonesia. There are some main finding of the research. First, orphanage has more function as an institution that provides education access for children rather than being the last alternative in caring children who cannot be taken care by their parents or family. Second, children who usually live in orphanage still have parent. They are sent to orphanage in case to get higher education. Third, for educational purpose, the children have to stay in orphanage for a little bit longer at least until the graduate from senior high school. They also have to join coaching rather than get caring which is should gotten by them. Fourth, orphanage boarder does not have enough knowledge about children condition that should be cared in orphanage and how to take care of them.

Meanwhile, other research that has been done by Kementrian Sosial and UNICEF (2015) to sixty children from six orphanages in West Kalimantan and Maluku shows the daily life of them inside and outside the orphanage. Children commonly worry about their condition after they graduate from senior high school. It is because of less support that they

get when they are in orphanage, further relationship with family, and losing of hometown friend even orphanage neighbourhood when they leave orphanage. Those effects make the children confuse and worry. (Jufri, 2011)

The existence of orphanage in some cities or towns in East Java are hypothesized to have the same problem with other common orphanage. Physically, treatment and threatening that have to be faced by children are not so dramatic when we hear or see the violence toward children such as seeing a girl victim of raping, physically violence victim, or violencing until death. Although the physical appearance is not much, but neglected children get a lot of social and psychological threatening. In individually stage, children who are usually neglected will grow as an inferior person, having lack of confidence, or oppositely such as aggressive and naughty to get attention from people around. They even commit to do criminality because they are not looked after by the right person and surrounded by wrong association.

This study has purpose to discuss some types of neglecting and violence that has been gotten by children who live in orphanage. Another purpose is having strategy about survival mechanism that has to be developed by children who live in orphanage to do the strategy when they get neglecting and violence.

## 2 METHODS

The purposes of this study are to discuss some types of neglecting and violence that has been gotten by children who live in orphanage and get strategy about survival mechanism that has to be developed by children who live in orphanage to do the strategy when they get neglecting and violence. It is categorized as descriptive study.

This study is approached in five areas, they are Surabaya, Malang, Nganjuk, Madiun, and Probolinggo. Researcher chooses those five cities and towns because they have a lot of orphanages. In each city or town, the researcher selects one hundred children who live in orphanage in the purposive way. There are five hundred children in total.

Based on primary data from structured interview, researcher uses questionnaire to get the data. This data shows the neglecting condition and violence toward children in orphanage. Beside this structured interview, there is in-depth interview to some sources for getting data that has been gotten from structured interview.

Beside data that has been gotten from children who live in orphanage, there are some data from Biro Pusat Statistik (Central Bureau of Statistics) and Dinas Sosial Provinsi Jawa Timur (Social Services of East Java Province) to know the number of orphanage spreads.

Data analysis is approached to all data that has been collected, including primary and secondary data. Data from structured interview is processed by using SPSS. Then, it is classified and arranged into frequency table. After that, researcher makes an interpretation by giving a meaning that is appropriate to the theme or discussed problem. Especially for data that is taken from in-depth interview, it will be classified and interpreted to make quantitative data analysis obvious.

## 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Neglecting Children in Orphanage

It can be found from this study that generally in orphanage, children are given meal three times in a day. 78% of children in orphanage say that they can take rice as much as they want but they cannot take side dish as much as they want because it has been allocated for each person. 12% children in orphanage say that they can get rice and side dish as much as they want. 10% of children in orphanage say that they can take rice as much as they want but they cannot take side dish as much as they want. It is admitted by border in orphanage because they have a limit budget, so their food is also limited.

Actually, there are not a lot of orphanages that provide additional food. Based on data, there are 69,8% of orphanages seldom give additional food such as cake, but 30,2% orphanages often give cake as an additional food. 95,5% of children say that they often get milk as the additional food, it is only 4,5% who do not get milk as the additional food. Fruits as healthy unsure of food are often given in 59,2% orphanages, but 40% orphanages seldom give it. Fruits that are given to them based on the harvest season of the fruits. Beside the main dishes, ideally they also get snack twice in a day (Lee and svevo 2009).

Dishes menu should be served consider children taste who live in orphanage (Ramiro et al., 2010). This study finds most of children who live in orphanage never discuss about the menu. 67% seldom, 13% never, and 20% often have discussion but just in the beginning of entering the orphanage. Based on in-depth interview, children who live in

orphanage say that living in orphanage are different from living at home because in orphanage they always eat three times in a day, but not at home because of poverty.

For food needs, children who live in orphanage have to eat high nutrition food in fit portion as long as they live in orphanage every day. The applicable standard is three times meal and twice coffee break (snack) in a day (Pierce and Bozalek, 2009).

It is shown through this study that all children (100%) say that they get minimum 3 clothes and four clothe types of school uniforms. There is a batik clothe and a sport clothe. 95,6% children get sport clothe, 99% children get praying clothe such as *sarung* and *mukena*. 87% children get *sajadah*. 49% of children get batik clothe and the rest of it do not get it.

Beside clothes, there is data that shows all of children in orphanage get their own stationary and tool for school such as book (notebook), pen, pencil, shoes. But no all of the students have guiding book for every subject. 41% children in orphanage have all of the guiding book, 39% of children in orphanage have most of all guiding book, 20% of children in orphanage have a few of it. The boarder of orphanage say that notebook is the important part of learning process provided for children who live in orphanage. The aim is to make the learning process going well. One mission in the orphanage is supporting the education of children who live in. There are some facilities that are supported such as tools for learning, transportation, teaching process, and other facilities for academic purpose (Webster, 2006).

Beside education facilities such as notebook, stationary, and school uniform, there is also other facility that is provided for children in orphanage like non-formal teacher (tutor). According to children, 12% of them say that tutors adequate in teaching, 49,5% of them say that tutors do not adequate in teaching, and 38,5% of them say that there is not any tutor who teaches them, so they are let to learn by themselves.

Based on the data of health facility in orphanage, it shows that just a few of it. 7% of children in orphanage say that they do health check-up every six months. 71% of them say that they seldom do health check-up. 22% of them say that they never do health check-up. Beside doing regularly check-up, children have to be provided an access to get insurance from health program by orphanage where they live. It can be health program that is held by government or society. To make sure that children will get health service, they need to have *Jaminan Pelayanan*

*Kesehatan* (Health Service Guaranty) card, for example joining BPJS. In fact, there are some orphanages that have not provide health access to children who live there. In terms, children have to do health check-up every six months.

It is found from this study that most of the neglected children do not have health insurance. 73,7% of neglected children do not have health insurance and 26,3% of children who live in orphanage do not have health insurance too. It means, they cannot get healthy service when they do not have the insurance. Orphanage that has provided health insurance to the children who live in will not get any problem when the children get sick and need an intensive treatment like hospitalized or outpatient that needs a lot of cost. It will be different from other side when children who live in orphanage do not join insurance. Orphanage will get problem by paying a lot of cost for health treatment for children who is suddenly get sick.

Ideally, orphanage will take the best decision when there is child who is sick, but in this study there is a fact that 43,6% orphanage boarder will take care of the children by giving the common medicine in orphanage, 52,7% will take them to Puskesmas (Society health centre in village or small district), and the rest of it (3,7%) will be taken to hospital. Taking to the hospital is usually done when Puskesmas cannot handle the patient. According to children who live in orphanage, they are event just provided by a few common medicine that can be bought in the drugstore such as medicine for influenza, diarrhea, wounds, and cold.

To prevent children in orphanage, get sick, orphanage boarders should promote and provide some facilities that are needed for supporting clean and healthy life in the daily activities. Some things to keep the healthy life are soap, toothbrush, and so on should be provided by orphanage boarders for children who live in (White and Tjandraningsih, 2000a). Some personal needs such as soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, towel, and tampons for girl are also provided by orphanage boarders based on what is found in this study.

Orphanage role in giving children rights especially does not only accommodate and do training to children in orphanage but also provide some facilities that are needed by children. Children who live in orphanage do not only need place for living but also proper basic facilities such as bathroom, clean and health facility, cupboard, study room, including facilities in bedroom.

In this study, it can be found that tools such as cupboard, sport facility, playground, study room,

library, and bathroom are separated between male and female including facilities in bedroom such as bed, wardrobe, desk, mirror, etc. All of the facilities are provided by orphanage, but it is not adequate based on 70% of children statement.

Finding of this study about providing food for children shows almost all of children in orphanage get three times meal in a day. The educational needs are provided well too such as uniform, stationary, book, shoes, and additional money for them. But, health needs are still not provided well because a few of them who have health guaranty card and first aid medicine.

### 3.2 Violence and Survival Mechanism

This study shows that children who live in orphanage get some violences such as swearing in bad words, threatening, exploitation, and forcing to work. It shows that orphanage environment or educational institution that is normatively thought as the safest place for children still cannot give the guaranty. In the other word, violence can happen to children everywhere. They get two kinds of violences, they are physically violence and psychologically violence. The psychologically violences that they get are swears in a bad word, threatened, locked in the close room, etc (Mmari, 2011).

People who do this violence usually have close relationship, even they are people who have responsibility to take care of the children in orphanage. Violencers are border of orphanage, companion, senior, and friend of the same age.

Case of bullying and violence do not only happen in military institution but also in orphanage environment which build close relationship among boarders, companions and children. In the other words, violence can happen everywhere to everyone even in a close relationship (Pierce and Bozalek, 2009).

Children in orphanage who are being victim of violence has strategy to prevent the repetition of violence that they get. Things that they usually do are being quiet and trying not to break the rule, pretending as a good child, etc. It means, they have known the strategy when they get violence (White, and Tjandraningsih, 2000). As people know that neglecting and violence toward children are never exposed in media. It makes people do not know that neglecting and violence also happen in educational institution and orphanage.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that violence still happens toward children, especially physically and psychologically violence. Violencers are border of orphanage, companion, senior, and friend of the same age. Based on this situation, there must be socialization about rights and protection for children rights. This socialization is given to border of orphanage, companion, senior, and children in orphanage.

Survival mechanism that is developed by children as victim of violence are being quiet and trying not to break the rule, even they ignore the violencers. Children do not have power to against them because children depend their life in orphanage. Because of this, it is important to give an explanation about children rights. It is important to be known by children, so they can develop this mechanism as a strategy if neglecting and violence toward children will happen.

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