



Save the Children

National Data Collection and Research with Indonesian Children



Save the Children





Save the Children

What Children Say: Comparative research on Physical and Emotional Punishment of Children

- 12 Step process
- Scientific research on physical and emotional punishment of children
- 8 different countries in SEAP
- Involved < 3000 children and <1000 adults



- Sought information on children's knowledge, experiences and views, using appropriate methods through which they could express themselves easily and without being harmed.
- Was part of Save the Children SEAP's overall strategic intervention to promote the abolition of corporal punishment of children in the region.



- Info on violence against children in the region was unreliable
- There was over-reliance on single research tools such as questionnaires
- Research often used methods inappropriate for children



- The research approach was one that depended on local expertise rather than the traditional research model of outside researchers working with local research assistants
- The process used was rooted in local knowledge and expertise – including that of children – building capacity in both data collection and analysis



Figure 1: The 12-Step process

Step 12 Use information	Level 5 Implementation
Step 11 Research report	Level 4 Analysis and writing
Step 10 Analysis	
Step 9 Second data collection	Level 3 Data collection
Step 8 First analysis	
Step 7 First data collection	
Step 6 Research plan	Level 2 Protocol design
Step 5 Research tools	
Step 4 Detailed research questions	
Step 3 Collect, review and analyse secondary data	Level 1 Preparation
Step 2 Define research aims and main research questions	
Step 1 Identify stakeholders and the research team	

Source: Ennew and Plateau, 2004



The immediate goals of the research were:

- Produce national and regionally-comparable information that would form the basis of direct programme intervention and advocacy work at field level
- Contribute to the United Nations Secretary General's Global Study on Violence Against Children



Save the Children

- Build regional capacity in child research, in particular for research on the physical and emotional punishment of children
- Maximize on capacity-building and research opportunities



The long term goals were:

- To establish good practice for regional comparative research with children, in particular research with vulnerable groups and/or sensitive issues
- To identify cultural practices of peaceful conflict resolution, which can form the basis for working towards a culture of peace and non violence for children and in society as a whole

What happened in Indonesia:

- All three teams conducted stakeholder meetings that included both children and adults, explored the concept of a child and the meaning of punishment as well as the types of, reasons for and alternatives to physical and emotional punishment



- Working in groups, they considered a number of questions about physical and emotional punishment, including meaning, type and effects.
- Researchers reported that children participating in the stakeholder meeting seemed to feel comfortable about expressing their views and had clear opinions about physical and emotional punishment



- Adults in the same stakeholder meeting identified a wide range of typical punishments. They recognised the difference between physical and emotional punishment, observing that emotional punishment is very damaging to a child's sense of confidence.
- They voiced a strong belief that punishment is both necessary and effective in managing children's behaviour and helping them become responsible adults, but were aware that excessive, inappropriate or unfair punishment is resented and counterproductive.



Methods used:

- Body mapping
- Drawing and discussion
- Ranking drawing
- Diary or recall

Diary data collected by researchers from West Timor, indicated that almost every child had been hit, slapped, punched or kicked in the previous week.



Table 13: Percentages of children depicting direct assaults in the three research areas of Indonesia, using Regional Protocol group body map tool (N = 147)

	Pinching	Beating with implement	Kicking or being stamped on	Hitting with knuckles on back of head	Slapping using the hand (all parts of the body)
North Maluku (N=62)	27	39	2	11	11
Maluku (N=24)	70	8	66	0	4
West Timor (N=61)	100	100	83	91	100
Total (N=147)	65	59	50	43	43



- Group drawings of punishment at home and at school in all three Indonesian locations, showed considerable physical punishment being received at home, with parents most commonly hitting (with and without an implement), pinching and kicking. Children reported receiving serious levels of physical punishment at school, with some children receiving multiple punishment.



Table 33: West Timor stakeholder children's ideas about alternative punishments

Misdemeanour	Actual punishment	Alternative punishment suggestion
Spending too long playing	Beating	Give us sufficient time to play
Fighting with other children		Ask us to draw or to write a short paragraph with the topic- 'What are friends for?'
Not attending class		Give us homework such as copying a friend's notes from the lesson not attended
Coming late to school		Give up time to explain the reason why we came late, don't immediately punish us by hitting
Not doing homework	Kneeling	Explain the homework again because we have not understood it
	Hit on the hand with an electrical antenna	Revise the question of the homework, because we found it too complicated



Save the Children

Misdemeanour	Actual punishment	Alternative punishment suggestion
Not doing homework	Kneeling in front of the class	More homework Rewrite both question and answer
Coming late to school	Cleaning the toilet	Copying out: I will not be bad mannered again Lead the morning flag-raising ceremony for a week. Cleaning the classroom for a week
Not attending the flag ceremony	Salute the flag for a long time in the sun	Take part as an organizer at the morning flag-raising
Making too much noise in class	Slapping	Sit in the teacher's chair Re-do class work
Fighting with friends	Hit and forbidden to play together Ear tweaked	Give advice and pray together Working together in a learning group Sing a song and collect used bottles
Running away from the classroom	Walking on knees	Take responsible as class captain Teacher talk to parents Clean the school yard
Running away from home		Get less money for snacks Take the lead in family prayers
Sleeping in class	Hit with thrown piece of chalk	Sing a song Teacher get them to wash their faces
Breaking a plate	Ear tweaked Sworn at	Give good advice



Save the Children

Safe School: A Child Facilitated Research in Maluku

- Schools should be safe places for children where they feel comfortable and enjoy their learning experiences
- Reality for many children is that school is a frightening place where they do not feel safe and their learning experience is neither exciting or pleasant



- Many schools in Maluku are poorly maintained, under-resourced with limited access to basic teaching aids
- Violence is frequently used in the classroom, both by teachers against children and between children themselves
- Children are seldom afforded the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes related to their schooling



Save the Children

The objectives were:

- To promote knowledge for the realisation of a safe school – positive interaction between teachers and students, respect for each other, acceptance of differences.
- To develop children's confidence – in communicating their opinions, expressing themselves using various media
- To improve the facilities of schools and encourage teachers to facilitate active learning techniques.



Save the Children

- 4 schools took part
- 32 child researchers
- Chosen using peer selection
- Equal number of boys and girls
- Aged 8-12 years
- Further 24 students in each school participated in research activities.



- Selected children were given a workshop about child rights and the child protection law, a second workshop gave the children an understanding about what research is, its purpose, different approaches, methods, tools and ethical considerations. Following this the research was then facilitated by the children themselves.



- The results were then analysed and no significant differences were found between children's main concerns at all the schools or between gender and grade.
- The results.....



The issues most often mentioned were:

- The poor physical condition of schools
- Fear of painful or degrading punishment by teachers
- Violent behaviour of some of their peers
- Other disturbing behaviour of their peers – insults, mockery
- Stealing of personal belongings
- Noisy classrooms
- Dirty smelly toilets
- Fearful beliefs about haunted places



Save the Children

Many children also said that they liked being in school because:

- They can meet their friends
- Meet kind teachers
- Help one another
- Learn new knowledge



- Findings published through series of events including radio drama
- Advocacy events at each school
- Findings used in School Improvement Plan which is required to be developed each year
- Ensured children's views were part of future planning processes



Save the Children

The research showed that children can make definite suggestions to improve conditions in their schools when they have the opportunity and when they believe that their ideas will be heard and valued.



Save the Children

Child led research in Maluku and West Kalimantan

- Save the Children and Ministry of Social Affairs supported child-led research by 60 children in 6 institutions across two provinces
- Goal - Ensuring children in institutional care are able to express their views, share their experiences and recommendations



- Over 250,000 children live in Panti Asuhan
- Estimated 7000 institutions, the government owns or runs less than 40
- No accurate data on how many institutions, how many children or which children are being cared for.
- Majority of institutions are privately run and owned, particularly by faith based organisations
- No standards of care or supervision



- Children from each of the three institutions in each area were brought together with a team of facilitators for a workshop to help children identify what issues they would like to research and how
- In Maluku the workshop consisted of boys and girls aged 11-18 they came from a Christian privately based institution, a Islamic private institution and a very traditional Islamic institution

During the workshop the children intensively discussed issues that mattered to them most, these included:

- Relations in the institutions
- Challenges at school
- Apprehensions about the future



- Following the workshop the children went back to their institutions to conduct the research with their peers.
- They met together again in November to discuss their findings and decide how they want to disseminate their recommendations and take their work forward.



Save the Children

- The research is currently being written up and the children's plans for presenting and raising the awareness of their work is now being developed with the children



Save the Children



Terima Kasih
Thank You