CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The last of few years, news in electronic media like television and radio or print media like Journal and periodical, lift on violence of the children. The number of children abused in the world is increasing every year. Child abuse can be defined any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm. The effects of child abuse on victims are devastating and life-long, and its effects on our society are pervasive. Child abuse is not just an individual or familial problem, but it is also social problem.

Violence involves a lack of respect for the victim (Landsdown: 417). The form of physical violence, strike a child use tool and not using the tool. Children receive psychological violence rant, accused and humiliation. Social violence in the form of lack of child care from parents, children are not given the cost of living, the child does not get the cost of education of the parents. Tthe impact of violence against children in the form of cuts, bruises, bumps, shyness meet other people, exiled from the family environment, and Loosening of the relationship between violent offenders with child victims of violence.

Any recent act or failure to act on the part of parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation, or an act or failurento act which present an imminent risk of serious harm. (Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act: 2010).

Physical abuse is nonaccidental physical injury, from minor bruises to severe fracture or death caused of punching, beating, kicking, shaking, throwing, sabbing, choking, bitting (with a hand, stick, strap or other object), burning, or otherwise harming a child from parent, caregiver, or other person, who has responsibility for the child. The rights of children to have their voices heard effectively.child protection is used to denote the review that children can not protect themselves (Littlechild: 405).

Neglect or failure of a parent, guardian or other caregiver to provide a child's basic needs. The neglect like physical (e.g., failure to provide necessary food or shelter, or lack of appropriate supervision), Medical (e.g., failure to provide necessary medical or mental health treatment), Educational (e.g., failure to educate a child or attend to special education needs), Emotional (e.g., inattention to a child's emotional needs, failure to provide psychological care, or permitting the child to use alcohol or other drugs). The recognition of children's rights was also shaped by the disaggregation of the patriarchal family (Hallett: 389). In order to prevent violation, to really assess the damage done, to know if help is indicated and what help would be appropriate, the voice of the child should be heard (Delfos: 14).

The children who are often get the neglect and abuse have risk of experiency cognitive delay and emotional difficulties. Neglect is causing of trauma that affects nervous system and immune system development. The children that higher risk for health problem as adult. (https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/long_term_consequences.cfm)

The data of children from 30 provinces in Indonesia the number of cases of violation of children's rights that collected by KPAI (National Commision for Child Protection).

Year	Number of Cases
2006	13.447.921
2007	40.398.625

Source: www.kpai.go

During the period of January – June 2008 as many as 12.726 children are victim of sexual violence from the people closest to them such as the biological parent or step or adopt, teachers, uncles, grandfathers, and neighbors.

Every month, there are 30 cases lodged by victims of violence to counseling agencies Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation. As much as 60% are victims of mild violence include verbal abuse, while the remaining 40% experienced physical violence to sexual abuse.

Case series not only have been published in Indonesia, but also many countries. They are important for guiding local action on child abuse, and raising awareness and concern among the public and professionals. Case

series can reveal similarities between the experiences in different countries and suggest new hypotheses. However, they are not particularly helpful in assessing the relative importance of possible risk or protective factors in different cultural contexts.

Estimates of physical abuse of children derived from population-based surveys vary considerably. A 1995 survey in the United States asked parents how they disciplined their children. An estimated rate of physical abuse of 49 per 1000 children was obtained from this survey when the following behaviours were included: hitting the child with an object, other than on the buttocks; kicking the child; beating the child; and threatening the child with a knife or gun. Available research suggests that the rates for many other countries are no lower, and may be indeed higher than the estimates of physical abuse in the United States. The following findings, among others around the world, have emerged recently:

Egypt		Republic of Korea		Romania		Ethiopia	
Kind of abuse	Percent	Kind of abuse	Percent.	Kind of abuse	Percent.	Kind of abuse	Percent.
Beaten/ tied up	37%	Hit, kicked, beaten	45%	Physical abuse	46%	bruises and swelling on the bodies (urban school)	21%
Physical Injuries	26%			beating with object	16%	bruises and swelling on the bodies (rural school)	64%

Source: World Report on Violence and Health (http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/global_campaign/en/chap3.pdf)

Data that are more comparable come from the World Studies of Abuse in the Family Environment (WorldSAFE) project, a cross-national collaborative study. Investigators from Chile, Egypt, India and the Philippines administered a common core protocol to population-based samples of mothers in each country to establish comparable incidence rates for harsh and more moderate forms of child discipline. Specifically, the researchers measured the frequency of parental discipline behaviours, without labelling harsh discipline as abusive, using the Parent–Child Conflict Tactics Scale. (CHAPTER 3 Child abuse and neglect by parents and other caregivers page: 62).

(http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/global_campaign/en/chap3.pdf).

One of the literary form of memoirs which displays the phenomenon of violations of children's rights is a trilogy of Dave Pelzer. The first memoir entitled A Child Called "It"(1995). It is Pelzer's first book. This memoir describe his life growing up with child abuse (Ford: 85). This story is about a young boy who is starved, beaten, and tortured by his mother. Despite this terrible beginning he manages to turn his life around. David uses his faith, a positive attitude, and determination to survive his mother's abuse.

The second is The Lost Boy (1997), Imagine a young boy who has never had a loving home. His only possesions are the old, torn clothes he carries in a paper bag. The only world he knows is one of isolation and fear. Although others had rescued this boy from his abusive alcoholic mother, his real hurt is just begining -- he has no place to call home. This is Dave Pelzer's long-awaited sequel to A Child Called "It". In The Lost Boy, he answers questions and reveals new adventures through the compelling story of his life as an adolescent. Now considered an F-Child (Foster Child), Dave is moved in and out of five different homes. He suffers shame and experiences resentment from those who feel that all foster kids are trouble and unworthy of being loved just because they are not part of a "real" family. Tears, laughter, devastation and hope create the journey of this little lost boy who searches desperately for just one thing -- the love of a family.

The third is The Man Named Dave (2001), it is the last of trilogy by Dave Pelzer. Pelzer includes just enough flashback and summary material that the reader new to his work has a complete grasp of the scope of his mother's abuse and his experiences in foster care. It describes Pelzer's more recent experiences and affords readers access to a more mature, gradually ripening adult perspective during Pelzer's agonizing struggle to confront the demons of his past and conquer them. A man named Dave is an autobiography of the conclusions of the two previous books; "A Child Called It" and "The Lost Boy". This book focuses on the life of Dave Pelzer as an adult, his dream of becoming a firefighter navy, mid-aircraft refueler, until

finally, a speaker and writer. His experience as being part of the navy did tek escape from telling. This can be seen in some parts of this book.

The present researcher is interesting to analyze Daves memoir, because this is a true story from childhood to adulthood, this memoir told about Dave's struggle for survival in the cruelty of his mother and make the researcher dissolved in the story. Dave endeavor to get better even though he lived in foster homes and has passion in realizing the ideals goals.

Based on the background above, the researcher proposes to conduct a research entitled *"Violation of Children's Rights in Dave Pelzer's Trilogy : A Child Called "It", The Lost Boy, and A Man Named Dave.*

B. Limitation of the Study

The writer would like to limit the problem being investigated in this study. The writer focuses on analyzing the violation of Children's rights based on Children's Rights Convention by UNICEF.

C. Problem Statement

The problem statements of the study are as follow:

1. What are the Indicators of Violation of Children's Rights Reflected in Dave Pelzer's Trilogy ?

2. How is the violation of children's rights reflected in Dave Pelzer's Trilogy?

3. Why did Dave Pelzer write the memoir ?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To identify what the indicators of violation of Children's Rights reflected in Dave Pelzer's Trilogy.

2. To describe how the violation of children's rights reflected in Dave Pelzer's trilogy.

3. To reveal why Dave Pelzer wrote the memoir.

E. Benefit of the Study

There are two kinds of benefit which can be gained from the study are as follow:

1. Theoretical Benefit

To contribute the scientific development, especially for literary study in Dave Pelzer's Trilogy : *A child Called It, The Lost Boy, and A Man Named Dave*. It is expected that we have a clear view on how The Children's Rights Conventional by UNICEF is applied analysis on the novel.

2. Practical Benefit

To deep understanding the violation of children's rights in Dave Pelzer's Trilogy. This study is expected to help the other researchers who research the trilogy of Dave Pelzer.

F. Thesis Organization

Research paper organization is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction which consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, object of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization. The second chapter of this study is underlying theory which consists of previous study, theoretical review, and theoretical framework. The third chapter is research method which consists of type of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data. The fourth chapter is research finding and discussion, and the last chapter is conclusion and suggestion.