

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF HIV AIDS CHILDREN IN JAYAPURA CITY INFENTED YEAR 2015

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ABSTRACT

Globally, HIV / AIDS has decreased. All this is due to the intervention that led to changes in patterns of communication, condom use, prevention of Mother-Child transmission, circumcision and other prevention campaigns. New HIV infections have decreased in the last decade. In 2013, the global HIV infections reached 2.3 million, decreased by 33% since 2001. Since the first discovery of HIV infection from 1987 to December 2013, HIV spread in 368 of 497 districts / cities in all provinces over Indonesia. Bali is the first province where the discovery of HIV / AIDS infection founded.

In Papua, especially the city of Jayapura experiencing such things has increasingly numbers, many HIV / AIDS cases are found. Since 1992 HIV / AIDS cases are found in Merauke Papua (then Irian Jaya) until today, there are many members of the public who have an understanding less true of HIV / AIDS.

Result showed that children Age 0-4 years as many as 29.345 children, aged 5-9 years as many as 27.466 children aged 10-14 years and as many as 24.332 the number of children in the city of Jayapura as many as 81.143 children in the city of Jayapura. The social life of children infected with HIV / AIDS A kid infected with HIV / AIDS, contributed to all level of shame to the family that because the parents do not provide the opportunity for a kid to come out play premises n children the same age as HIV-infected children to be one source of the fear of new infections in the family.

The lives of HIV-infected children increasingly violated if the child is entrusted to the families of others yag still have a relationship virgin with parents who has died. This makes the child does not calm living in a family environment that nurtures plus family don't pay attention to both the health and education

The lives of HIV-infected children increasingly violated at puberty in dating / looking for a life partner. Pristage school children has declined due to the broadcaster's disease so that children experience psychological distress. Children who have less attention orphan status of their immediate family.

Keywords: *HIV-infented children, Jayapura, Social condition*

A. INTRODUCTION

HIV / AIDS is a crucial issue faced in various parts of the country, including specifically more in Indonesia and Papua, because like an iceberg phenomenon that could believe never revealed it.

In Papua, especially the city of Jayapura experiencing such things has increasingly numbers, many HIV /

AIDS cases are found. According to the Executive Director of the Indonesian Family Planning Association (IPPA) Papua, HIV / AIDS is the case in Papua various factors, but most cause is sexual intercourse. In addition, the use of needles for drug abuse and illicit drugs also contributes as a factor in the spread of HIV / AIDS can not be underestimated.

The problem that arises, public ignorance about HIV / AIDS led to a discriminatory treatment of PLWHA (People Living with HIV / AIDS) who live around people with HIV / AIDS.

Since 1992 HIV / AIDS cases are found in Merauke Papua (then Irian Jaya) until today, there are many members of the public who have an understanding less true of HIV / AIDS. (Health Service of Papua Province, 2012), so stigmatasi to PLWHA received less humane treatment.

Negative stigma on people living with HIV, admittedly still a separate obstacle to efforts to combat HIV / AIDS because then a lot of a lot of people are embarrassed to check into the clinic VCT (Voluntary Counseling Test).

Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, until September 2015, showed that children and Adolescents infected with HIV / AIDS amounted to 28 060 people (15, 2%). A total of 2089 people (3%) of whom had AIDS. The transmission of the highest for sex and other behaviors through suntukan and drugs. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015).

The main task of a parent for a child is to educate, nurture, provide nutrition and providing social services, so that children become the next generation and future leaders of the nation. And the first primary key for parents to children is to provide and ensure the future of children better for the continuation of generations of man. (Slamet Santoso, 2010).

Jayapura city is the capital of Papua province, that every moment occurred mobility of new residents coming from various regions, both of which are in the district of Papua province, or from outside the province of Papua, to come up with a variety of interests alive. It is also the cause of HIV / AIDS in the city of Jayapura.

Based on the data recorded in the General Hospital of the city of Jayapura 2014, children infected with HIV / AIDS consisting of 25 children from the age of 0-4 years as many as 7 children; As many as 14 children 5-7 years and 10-14 years as many as four children (Hospital Jayapura 2014). In December 2015 children affected by HIV / AIDS who have meninggal as many as 6 people and are still in the care of as many as 19 people. (Hospital Jayapura, 2015).

These conditions give an idea that the city of Jayapura HIV / AIDS has penetrated in children. If not pursued the prevention and mitigation from the beginning, it will be bad for the younger generation developing city of Jayapura at a later date.

It's because less touching of information among the public, through socialization, especially groups of people who are not yet aware of the importance of testing for HIV / AIDS from an early age, and other factors which still is the trigger of HIV / AIDS are female sex workers who are not controlled (Sex covering) , Men at high risk, transgender / same-sex couples as a key HIV / AIDS.

Stigma happens for children infected with VIH / AIDS also felt for children with HIV / AIDS in the city of Jayapura, especially those whose parents had died or one of his parents had died. This makes the children are discriminated against, even not served well, in health as well as further education.

This is also a major factor in how the issue raised in a study to find a better solution, for children in the city of Jayapura infected with VIH / AIDS.

Based on preliminary description above, then that becomes the problem in this research is how the social life of children who infected by HIV / AIDS in the city of Jayapura.

B.METODOLOGI STUDY

This research uses descriptive research method with qualitative approach. This method was chosen because it has a high level of confidence, low cost and a period not too long. Data collection, with regard to the respondents, as well as institutional providers of HIV / AIDS through interview, observation, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). This study involves data collection personality, institutional, either in the form of criticism, and the attitude of the respondent.

The phases were carried out in the data collection phase include meetings with respondents, phase meeting with leaders of the institution organizing HIV / AIDS, the phase of data analysis and conclusion phase.

C. STUDY OF THEORETICAL

In talking about the problem of HIV / AIDS in children infected with HIV / AIDS, then proclaimed theory is a theory of social interaction neighbor. Gilin and Gilin in (Hendro, 2010), social interaction adala relationships that occur between individuals and individu, individuals and groups and groups. The relationship is intended is to understand the various problems experienced by every person who will share information about themselves and their environment.

Furthermore Hendro 2010 showed that the benefits of social interaction is to allow others to understand the problems we experienced and reverse. This has led to all the problems can find a way out, so that each individual or group who experience social problems, will be able to avoid the problem that a burden on his life and can find the right solution.

D. GET ASSESSMENT

1. The Government and Non Government Institutions in the Health Service in the city of Jayapura.

Institutions that serve the public health, including service HIV / AIDS, among others:

a. Government agencies.

- 1). Regional General Hospital Jayapura (Type B / Educational Hospital)
- 2). Abepura District General Hospital (Type B / Teaching Hospital)

b. Non-Government Institutions

- 1). Navy Hospital
- 2). Hospital Bahyangkara
- 3) Army Hospital "Marten Indey"
- 4) Dian Harapan Hospital "Catholic Foundation"

Hospital as a Non-Government and Government agencies that serve the healthcare community in Papua Special Autonomy everything got funding from the local government of Papua, to serve the

People of Papua. It is specifically because of the sheer number of Papuans with HIV / AIDS has been increasing, while the number of occupation of Papua native is currently only approximately 2.8 million people. For that we need affirmative action in all areas of health and development, so that the health and welfare of the people of Papua and Papua increasing number of people and the growing and increasingly large population followed by wealthy level should be improved further.

2. Institution of Non Government ((Foundation for Community formation / group Care)

- 1). YKPM (KIE, Assistance, Advocacy, Counseling, Shelter, Clinic)
- 2). YPPM Abepura (KIE, Assistance, Advocacy, Counseling)
- 3). YHI Papua (KIE, Assistance, Advocacy, Counseling)
- 4). Hospice Surya (Shelter, Assistance)
- 5). Jayapura Support Group (Counseling, Mentoring, Home layover)

The foundation to five highly provide great support in the prevention of HIV / AIDS. However, financial constraints became inhibition in conducting activities in the community. Although restrict funds experienced, but fighting Institute / Foundation contributed significantly and help giving association regions in the prevention and HIV / AIDS to the public.

3. Data Development of Children in the city of Jayapura

Based on data obtained from the "Jayapura in numbers," in 2012 by group of 0- 14 years, namely:

Age 0-4 years as many as 29.345 children, aged 5-9 years as many as 27.466 children aged 10-14 years and as many as 24.332 the number of children in the city of Jayapura as many as 81.143 children in the city of Jayapura.

Based on the number of children in the city of Jayapura as showed above, according to the data

recorded on the Regional General Hospital Jayapura, children infected with HIV / AIDS in Jayapura totally 25 children. This figure does look very small, but when linked with the theory of the iceberg, the figure is already showed that children Jayapura city has been infected with HIV / AIDS and there will be children infected with HIV again, if attention Iceberg theory. Thus, the need to be considerate of all elements of society, and institutions dealing with HIV / AIDS need to work harder to persuade people to always avoid the self deviating sexual behavior to avoid HIV / AIDS.

4. The results of the study based on data documentation in Jayapura District Hospital in 2013 showed that the spread of HIV / AIDS in the city of Jayapura highest child through sexual contact, the second through mother to child during pregnancy and breast-feeding and the third is through needles (drugs).

5. Children infected with HIV / AIDS Jayapura City

Children infected with HIV / AIDS in the city of Jayapura, classified in the category Epidemic Spreads (Generalized Epidemic), which means that HIV has spread in various public, which is characterized by the prevalence of more than 1% in pregnant women. Specifically the data has not been found HIV-infected children because the data obtained is data from the General Hospital of the Papua Province based in the city of Jayapura.

Thus hierarchical Regional General Hospital Papua province, responsible for serving people with HIV / AIDS for the people of Papua as well as children who have HIV / AIDS.

6. Interviews with children infected with HIV / AIDS.

A total of five children who were interviewed, among others:

1. Children whose parents dead told us that I kept by aunt and uncle. But so far less attention for treatment. Even to play with peers not given a chance. The sickness does not have advised the children concerned. This is due to the care of not having work remains the medical care were not have. There is a foundation which helps in the

treatment however, is rarely the child is brought to the treatment.

2. Girls who infected by HIV / AIDS who lives with his mother, like the only child of his mother always pay attention to the child. His father had died. His mother wants order to his HIV status should not be known by his large family. It based on shame on the family by his mother. This made her only lying in his home so experienced psychological pressure against any person who comes into the house.
3. In the Focus Group doing scan, several leaders of institutions of HIV / AIDS and HIV-infected children said that they lived together in the house as usual. But their status resulting in the position that they are not free to mix with the general public and even their own families. There is also the father of the children of HIV-infected foster because his mother had died. His son sociality be involved with peers. But certain friends do not want to approach the child, so that gradually the child is shy and suffered mental depression that resulted in these children rarely left the house. Even following distance education in school and eventually dropped out of school.
4. Some of the children were in the Focus Group Discussion said that never entered the school after learning a sump through her HIV-infected mother during pregnancy so it was never going to school and learning achievement to be down drastically.
5. There are several children in the cream to several cities in Java to avoid the disgrace of the family, but all of them were sent there also died. Their death because of suspected respiratory tract infection that resulted in their death. And there is also the case that repellent by schools new place they are placed, after knowing child is exposed to HIV infection.
6. There are children who took in orphanage, but there is a fear by other friends and there is fear that if the person contact with wounds that later it contracted, so he is shorten in the orphanage and eventually refunded in the family, but eventually the meanings to all world.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data presented, the conclusions of the study are:

1. The social life of children infected with HIV / AIDS A kid infected with HIV / AIDS, contributed to all level of shame to the family that because the parents do not provide the opportunity for a kid to come out play premises n children the same age as HIV-infected children to be one source of the fear of new infections in the family.
2. The lives of HIV-infected children increasingly violated if the child is entrusted to the families of others yag still have a relationship virgin with parents who has died. This makes the child does not calm living in a family environment that nurtures plus family don't pay attention to both the health and education
3. The lives of HIV-infected children increasingly violated at puberty in dating / looking for a life partner.
4. Pristage school children has declined due to the broadcaster's disease so that children experience psychological distress.
5. Children who have less attention orphan status of their immediate family.

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