Policy Networks Model and Efforts to Reduce of Childs Abuse of Indonesia

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Abstract: The poverty remains a major social problem of the Indonesian now. The poverty has become a major cause emergence of mistreatment against children or child’s abuse. The evidence suggests that the social problems of children are becoming increasingly severe. Though children’s are the future generation of this country. This indicates that the state did not succeed in fulfilling the basic rights of its citizens, so that is categorized as a class deserves a failed state. Although many models of policy and social services for children conducted by the government, but the results have not be effective. There are still many obstacles and hurdles systemic. That’s why, now required a reform or policy changes to against a variety of policy strategies and models of the social services, which proved unsuccessful. Policy changes must be made by applying a policy network approach to strategy of policy network in assessing and addressing social problematically of the children, especially the impact of the launch of abuse against children or child abuse.

Keywords: Child’s abuse, failed state, policy networks model

1. Introduction

The social problems are referred to as child maltreatment is a derivative of the main problems faced by the country. The main problem is and being experienced by Indonesia today is the low quality of Indonesian human life. This is shown by the low Human Development Index (HDI) when compared to other countries. HDI rank of Indonesia as shunted by the Human Development Report (HDR) [1] is that the HDI this country still ranks 108 out of 169 countries in the world. One of the actual conditions is an indicator that the quality of Indonesian human through these alerts is the issue of poverty is still a crucial issue. The number of poor people in Indonesia from year to year always showed a high rate, both absolute and relative terms, both in rural and urban areas. Poverty has a negative impact is spread (multipliers effects) against the social order as a whole. Many studies show that poverty is the outcome of other social problems. For example, the problem of street children, abuse of children (child’s abuse), domestic violence, rundown houses, crime, drink alcohol, ignorance, and unemployment all related to the problem of poverty.

One of the social policy issues that continue to be crucial in this country and need to be addressed in a comprehensive manner is called a kind of social problems with abuse of children or Perlakuan Salah Terhadap Anak (PSTA) or “child’s abuse”. Attention to the institutional state “child protection” lasted just about a decade, precisely when the promulgation of Law No. 23 of 2002 on the Protection of Children. Affirmed in the law, that the state must ensure the welfare of each of its citizens, including the protection of children’s rights that are part of human rights, because the child is the mandate and the gift of God Almighty, who in her inherent dignity and worth as a human completely.

Why should the state or government institution responsible for child protection issues? The answer of course because children are budding, the potential, and the younger generation successor to the ideals of the struggle of the nation, has a strategic role and has special characteristics and properties that ensure the continued existence of the nation and the state in the future. So that the child should receive the widest possible opportunity to grow and develop optimally, both physically, mentally and socially, and noble, necessary protective measures and for the welfare of children by providing a guarantee of fulfillment of their rights and their treatment without discrimination.