

INDONESIA

CHLD ABUSE & CHILD PROTECTION

Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes 'all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. (World Health Organization, 2005)

Law No. 23 (2002) established the rights of every child to protection and rehabilitation from sexual exploitation and created the Indonesian Commission for Child Protection (KPAI).

LAWS OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NO.23, 2002 ON CHILD PROTECTION

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<https://cyrilla.org/es/entity/pbzlxt86bpc/text-search?searchTerm=telegraph%20act&file=1588772362138ss8zyb93zzk.pdf&page=2>

Law No. 35 of 2014 amends several provisions in Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. The amended Law provides heavier criminal sanctions for sexual abuse against children. A child is defined as a person who has not completed 18 years of age.

GLOBAL STUDY ON SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM COUNTRY-SPECIFIC REPORT INDONESIA 2016

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<https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/child-protection>

INDONESIA CHILD PROTECTION

AUTHOR: UNICEF

NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS FOR CHILDREN

Ministry of Women Empowerment & Child protection

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment (MWE) is the government ministry responsible for promoting women's empowerment and child protection in Indonesia.

Indonesia National Laws on Child Rights

[Law on Child Protection \(No. 23/2002\).](#)

[The Republic of Indonesia Law Number 21 Year 2007 on Combating of Trafficking in Person.](#)

NATIONAL STANDARD OF CARE OF CHILDREN WELFARE

AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS,2011

CHILD LABOUR / CHILD TRAFFICKING - FOR LABOUR / FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

The International Labor Organization states that not all work done by children should be classified as child labor that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as *helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays*. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

The term “child labor” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
- interferes with their schooling by:
 - depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 - obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
 - Requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

LABOR PRACTICES FOR TACKLING CHILD LABOR: A GUIDE FOR COMPANIES AND SUPPLY CHAINS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

https://paaclaIndonesia.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/JARAK_ALP_2024_EN_Rev_v05_WEB.pdf

PAACLA Indonesia

CHILD LABOR PROTECTION IN INDONESIA: ITS LEGAL ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR

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PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ON CHILDREN IN INDONESIA TOURISM

AUTHOR: MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CREATIVE ECONOMY

CHILD MARRIAGE

Child marriage has adverse effects for the child and for society as a whole. According to UNICEF, Child marriage is defined as *a marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18 and refers to both formal marriages and informal unions in which children under the age of 18 live with an unmarried partner*. Child marriage denies a girl of her childhood. (UNICEF, 2012)

In Indonesia, the legal marriage age has been raised to 19 years for both genders, aiming to combat child marriage and promote gender equality.

<https://setkab.go.id/en/govt-raises-minimum-age-of-marriage-to-19-y-o/>

AUTHOR: SMERU RESEARCH INSTITUTE

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN ACT NO. 11 OF 2012 ON THE JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDONESIA

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Justice for Children: Exploring Juvenile Criminal Law in Indonesia

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/385702791_Justice_for_Children_Exploring_Juvenile_Criminal_Law_in_Indonesia

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- West Science Law and Human Rights 2(04):367-378

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<https://ijssrr.com/journal/article/view/2731>

EDUCATION

In Indonesia, twelve years of school education are compulsory for all citizens. This includes six years at the elementary level, three years each at the middle and high school levels. Islamic, Christian, Hindu, Buddhist, and Confucian schools are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

ACT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 20, YEAR 2003 ON NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

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SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN

The enactment of Regulation Number 8 of 2016 of Indonesia deals with persons with disabilities

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 8 OF 2016 ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

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The Rule of Law for the Right to Inclusive Education in Indonesia

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348366876_The_Rule_of_Law_for_the_Right_to_Inclusive_Education_in_Indonesia

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LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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