

INDONESIA'S EFFORTS IN IMPLEMENTING THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME ON AGEING THROUGH AGE-FRIENDLY CITY ON 2030

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Abstract

The issue of increasement the number of significant elderly in most countries encourages stakeholders to initiate joint agreements or commitments at the international level related to ageing issues. Many international regimes purposed to fulfill, protect and respect the rights of the elderly. The 2002 Madrid Declaration and WHO ageing documents served as guidelines for Indonesia to design a national strategy on ageing. Age-friendly city is a concept that formed to create a conducive environment for the elderly. This paper will describe Indonesia's efforts in implementing an international regime on ageing through age-friendly city in 2030 as a manifestation of the fulfillment, protection and respect for the rights to the elderly in Indonesia.

Keywords: efforts in implementing, the international regime on ageing

1. INTRODUCTION

The elderly is someone who has got sixty years old of his age, it's according to UU number 13 year 1998. Globally, elderlies polulation growing faster than the youngers. The increase of elderly precentages inversely with the children precentage that tend to decrease every year. It could be the proof of the success of Keluarga Berencana (KB) program that has been implemented since 1970. After the implementation of KG, there is the changes of perception to the people about the numbers of standard children that caused significantly the decline of birthrate. By this thing, the developing program of health services by the government involved to contribute for the better health of the people, proven by increasing the numbers of life expectancy. (BPS, 2018:3)

The world population today stays on the era of ageing population with the people over the age of 60 more than 7 percent of population. Beside this growth, the numbers of elderly is getting higher and contribute to the growth of overall population gets to 962.000.000 people in 2017, it's double than 1980 with 382.000.000 people all the world. This number is predicted to increase in 2050 to achieve 2,1 billion all the world. (BPS, 2018:3)

The projection from UN also said that the elderly percentage in Indonesia will achieve 25 percent in 2050 or about 74 million of elderly. The people ageing seems like the result of the success for some programs that has been proposed as like improving nutrition, health, housing estate, KB, pure water and sanitation to significantly prevent the children dead. The percentage of elderly will always grow time by the time. United Nation also predicted in 2030 the numbers of elderly will grow more than children under 10 years (1,41 billion per 1,35 billion). Event, the projection in 2050 indicates that elderly over 60 ages will be more than children and Youngers less than 10-24 year for about 22 million people or 6,88 percent from the whole population. (BPS, 2018:5)

In 2018 there were 9,27 percent or about 24,49 million elderly from the whole populations. This number is higher than the last year before that got only 8,97 percent or about 23,4 million elderly in Indonesia. This improvement is predicted to always happen for the next couple years, even though the number and the composition of people actually very dynamic and depend on three processes of demography that unpredictable for sure is that the birth, death, and migration. These changes also will effect to the shift of people age structure and will influence several lines of state life. (BPS, 2018:3)

The problem of ageing not only becomes the health and social problems that burdened by the elderly himself, but also becomes the state responsibility to be able to put the elderly in conducive situation, service, honor, and protect the fulfill right of elderly because somehow people over ages is also a part of citizens that should be protected by the government at all.

Therefore, the cooperation and collaboration are needed to solve the problem of ageing, because this problem is not the domestic problem but it is the international problem since the people demography is also international problem. Some international meetings were held in order to get the alternative policy for states to get similar policy together in the problem of elderly including Indonesia. This article is focus to discuss about Indonesians effort in implementing the international regime about ageing through the program “Kota Ramah Lanjut Usia” 2030.

2. METHODS

2.1. International Regime

Regime, Stephen D. Krasner (1982:186) said “sets of implicit or explicit principles, norms, rules, and decision making procedures around which actors’ expectations converge in a given area of international relations”. Based on this definition clearly said that regime encompasses several principles, norms, rules, and procedure of decision-making process, explicitly or implicitly that stays in the middle of international system. Principle is the faith on some fact, cause and effect. Norm is the standard of behavior that encompasses right and responsibility. Rule is the specific determination in some act. The procedure of decision-making proses is the practice in making and implementing our choices.

As Krasnes said, Haas also defined regime as several rules that control, including norm, rule, and procedure which regulate the behavior and control the effect of that behavior. Regime should be understood as not temporary, and could not be changed based on constellation of interest and power. This aspect distinguishes the regime with agreement. Agreement is more ad-hoc and could be changed at time. The regime becomes the facilitator in formulating the agreement and fixed (Krasner, 1982:187).

As norms and rules, regime mostly called as global governance. Although it has different names, but both are similar substantively, because global governance encompass; “all the institutions, regimes, processes, partnerships, and networks that contribute to collective action and problem solving at the international level. This definition subsumes formal and informal arrangements as well as the role of non-state actors in transnational settings. Regional cooperation may also be regarded as an element of global governance insofar as it contributes to broader efforts (ISS,2010:1).”

This scope is confirmed by commission on global governance tyo define global governance as “the sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs”. United Nation defined as “the traditions, institutions and processes that determine how power is exercised, how citizens acquire a voice and how decisions are made on issues of public concern” (Winarno, 2011:263).

2.2. Constructivism Perspective

At least there are two relevant key arguments of constructivism for International Relation studies: first, belief that structures unifying human more decided by shared ideas from the material power. That belief represents ideals perspective used to dominate international relation discipline especially before World War II; second, belief that identity and interest actor more decided by share ideas of the nature. Means that, the action from actor was not decided by motif around it (structure of social, politic, economic, culture and others). So that perspective represents the structuralism in constructivism theory (Hermawan, 2007: 20-21)

In other hand, constructivism belief that social world was not given, social world was not out there, where the law can be found through science research and explained by science theory, as like what behaviorism and positivism said. But the social world is inter subjective territory. (Jackson & Sorensen, 2005:307)

Constructivism in social structure which explained by Alexander Wendt (1992), consist of three component: 1) common knowledge, 2) Material resources, 3) practice. Common resources is a knowledge dimension that constructed by the interaction among many actors. It is inter subjective and very dynamic. Common knowledge finally becomes variable that manage, control and become reference for other actors in action. Folker Wrote "Constructivism shows that even our most enduring institutions are based on collective understanding". In other side, material resources is empiric fact that out of the collective knowledge. Third is the practice or actor behavior that is actually variable influenced by knowledge construction that they created by themselves collectively and dynamically. (Pramono & Pramono, 2010:15)

It is different with the main perspective like realism, liberalism or structuralism which gave the strong emphasizes toward the actor and the role of relation among them. Constructivism saw at variety dimension as argument construction as the impact of interaction among actors, like discourse, opinion, issue, value, identity, norm, culture and other things. Constructivism belief that any kind of construction for the collective argument is the product of various interactions from the actors in empiric aspect. The building of argument is very dynamic and becomes the variable that implicate to the way how the actors see themselves and all around them. In this context, actors decide their identities and interests and finally the actions in international relation. (Pramono & Pramono, 2010:15-16)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The Service to the Elderly as the state responsibility

The health development strategy in Indonesia refers to scope and quality that aimed. The definition of health refers to government policy in UU RI No. 36 Year 2009 about the health that the good condition consist of physique, mental, spiritual and social that probably make every person to live productively in social and economic. This definition taken from World Health Organization (WHO) since 1980 until 1998 who said "Health is a state of Physical, Mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" (Heerjan, 1987:5). Since 1999 until 2002, WHO expand the health definition including the category of developing state that involve actively in the proses and the way of health development, appreciate international commitment in Alma Ata meeting in 1978. It is Primary Health Care (PHC). The approach is to achieve "health for every one in 2000 (Health for All by The 2000 Year-HFA).

By the numbers of elderly which always grow, it should be the challenge for us to get prepare the elderly to be health and independent and not to be burden of society and state but to be the asset of potential human resources. The elderly health care should put the promote and

preventive a head with the support of curative service and qualified rehabilitative in the health facilities.

According to the article from the department of health RI, until 2017 there were 14 government hospitals in 12 provinces that had the geriatric service with the team. In other hand, there were 3.645 medical center (37%) that had held the elderly health service, and had got 80.353 smaller medical center (Posyandu). The national elderly day is the one of the care and reward to the elderly.

The rule and law that influence directly to the elderly in Indonesia is in UU Number 13 year 1998 about the wellbeing of elderly, and government regulation number 43 year 2004 about the effort of implementation to increase social wellbeing of elderly, and government regulation number 60 year 2008 about handbook to format the commission of elderly and society empowerment in elderly treatment.

According to UU No.13 Year 1998 about the wellbeing of the elderly, as the reward to elderly, government build KOMNAS Lansia (Komisi Nasional Perlindungan Penduduk Lanjut Usia), and format the program of elderly national movement under coordinator of Menko Kesra. Komnas Lansia was established based on Keppres Number 52 2004 and worked as effort coordinator of social wellbeing improvement for the elderly in Indonesia.

Indonesia national program was written in national strategy with vision, mission, goal, and the long-term program. Indonesia national program connected with ageing had vision "Terwujudnya Kehidupan Lanjut Usia yang Sehat, Aktif, Produktif dan Mandiri tahun 2025". The national strategy of ageing 2015-2019 is one document of plan which is needed in facing several problems of ageing in Indonesia and to formulate and fix several alternative solutions (Santika, 2016:18)

National strategy of ageing 2015-2019 basically addressing to create Indonesia wellbeing of elderly through 4 strategies, they are : 1) strengthening institution of strategy actor for ageing, including the effort of empowering and establishing institution in national, provinces, cities, villages and the cooperation between government and society and international cooperation, 2) improving social protection, unconditional income, and individual capacity, pension cost, social assurance for elderly, poverty levels of elderly, family economic support and community for elderly, income per capita, an access to work, and education, 3) improving health qualities, improvement the life expectancy at 60 years old of age, health condition, health environment, psychological health, 4) protection, fulfill, honor to the elderly including actualization of right and responsibility (Santika, 2016: 18)

The existence of UU number 13 year 1998 about wellbeing of elderly is not the only law product as the constitution to manage the elderly, but there are constitutions or hierarchy under it that directly or indirectly related with the wellbeing problem of elderly, as like UU number 36 year 2009 about health, UU number 13 year 2003 about employment, UU number 39 year 1999 about human right. Generally the matter that was set in UU number 13 year 2003, these include the following: (Santika, 2013:31)

1. The government duties and responsibilities to realize social wellbeing of the elderly in society life, nation and country. The effort to improve social wellbeing of the elderly is implemented through services below: Religion and spiritual mentality, Health, Job opportunity, Education and training, The easy use of the facility, and public tools and infrastructure, The easy in service and legal assistance, Social protection, Social help.
2. The effort of social being to elderly is implemented by government and society

The establish of Komnas Lansia followed by several district commissions in provinces, cities and others. Today there are 32 Komda Province and about 150 Komda District. In socialization of

ageing global policy and negotiation, Komnas Lansia had translated several international agreement in ageing or three strategic documents created by WHO that bring the states to the development of human resources and infrastructure infestation elderly friendly. There are three strategic documents related with program: 1) the aktif ageing 2) primer service health, 3) elderly friendly city or global. (Abikusno, 2013:25)

The document of primer service health for elderly friendly is that focus on main aspects can support primer service health of elderly friendly. The main aspects are: 1). Medical center of elderly, 2) Accessibility and convenience of health service for elderly, 3). The good communication from the officer with the empathy, 4) Management and reference system toward the second and tarsier (to give the possibilities to improve telemedicine for health service in borderland and primitive. (Abikusno, 2013:26)

The document of elderly friendly city of global is a movement of several cities in every country in the world that support elderly friendly. The focus of this program is to infrastructure that brings to elderly friendly in the house or other area around the house. The city of elderly friendly consists of: 1). Housing estate of elderly, 2). Public facility near by housing to help active ageing 3). Transportation and infrastructure for elderly friendly, 4). Public facility of amusement park for elderly, 5). Special discount for transportation, foods, and any others pay for elderly (Abikusno, 2013:26)

In 2002, WHO created the age friendly cities guideline to response two demography phenomena, first is ageing phenomena that improve the number of elderly people and second is phenomena of high numbers of urbanization in globally. This issue became the social, economic and political important issue in developing state like Indonesia, to realize that the impact of ageing is unlimited in not only health or economic sector but also other sectors that should be recognized in analyzing of poverty, town planning, job vacancy, and wellbeing (Hermawati, 2015:5)

Check list the handbook of WHO related with elderly is encompass 8 dimensions : 1) building and outdoor space, 2) transportation, 3) housing, 4) social participation, 5) respect and social inclusion, 6) civil participation and employment, 7) communication and information, 8) community support and health service. (Hermawati, 2015:5)

Check list of 8 dimensions for elderly friendly made by WHO is very comprehensive to pay attention to all aspect of environment that support someone life, so when some place can fulfill those indicators, it could create a beautiful place not only for elderly but also for other vulnerable group like children, disable and woman. The example is freeway sidewalk to improve the mobility and independently disable for young or old, pregnant and children. (Hermawati, 2015:5)

3.2. City of elderly friendly as Indonesian effort to implement international regime.

Since declaration of ageing in a big meeting of ageing in Madrid 2002 (Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing/MIPAA 2002) attended by 1577 countries including Indonesia happened the change of paradigm about ageing from the daycare development in 1982 to be active ageing. MIPAA declaration consists of 3 pillars : 1) the elderly participation in developing country, 2) the improve of health service quality and social, 3) the supported environment for elderly or active ageing.

Indonesia as the country who signed this declaration has the responsibility to take ratification in the law that deal together through the applied policy nationally until other district. From other international agreement, MIPAA 2002 is agreement to be one of the basic standard in creating action planning in ageing in some Indonesian national strategy that has the vision “terwujudnya kehidupan lanjut usia yang sehat, aktif, produktif dan mandiri tahun 2025”. To implementation of this vision, Indonesia try to create city elderly friendly in 2030 in 14 cities as the

implementation from the Madrid declaration sign that based on WHO rule about city elderly friendly in global. The cities are : Jakarta, Medan, Surabaya, Bandung, Semarang, Makassar, Mataram, Yogyakarta, Denpasar, Balikpapan, Payakumbuh, Depok, Surakarta dan Malang.

According to definition, international regime is the set of rules used to manage those involved, encompass principle, value, norm, and decision making procedure to control behavior from those involved. The Madrid declaration became the basic history for states to commit in signing together in handling ageing problem. In the deal of Madrid, states have the responsibility to manage deeper in fulfilling, protecting, and servicing to the right of elderly in a kind of rule that implemented together by the ruler. This service become the responsibility for all states involved in that declaration, because however, elderly is one of citizen that should be protected by the government.

While, in supporting the implementation of fulfill and service to the right of elderly in all states, WHO as international organization which has legitimacy to the health problem, give a help in implementation of the guidance and the technics rule for implementing and establishing the global city elderly friendly. This guidance will be the basic rule for establishing the city elderly friendly to all countries, including Indonesia. For expectation, in 2030 there are chosen 14 cities can be the city elderly friendly according to Indonesian national strategic plan in implementing global agreement about ageing.

So based on the explanation, it has been clear that Madrid declaration is together agreement among countries in the world content with the norm and value about ageing problem, while WHO is the permanent international organization and not temporary that has the set of rules to be obeyed by the members. According to the concept of international regime above, we can say that WHO as the part of United Nation in this case we can call as global governance, is regime with the rules to be able to control the members in one obligation and has the decision making procedure for the member states.

Pillars written in Madrid declaration is the participation of elderly in developing, servicing health and social also the environment that support them. Those three pillars consist of value and social norm about guarantee for the elderly right is the responsibility that should be fulfilled by government as a proof of state obligation to improve and protect the right of citizen. Elderly will not be excuse for all countries to serve and treat the elderly well as the citizen. Using perspective of constructivism, the writer will explain about Indonesian effort to implement the city elderly friendly as product of nation policy based on value and norm that believed.

In the perspective of constructivism, there are value and norm that believed together as shared ideas. This belief is set by states interaction in the world related with the discourse, issue, other persuasive ideas established by awareness on the values that agreed together as the truth or untruth. Both Value and norm will be guidance for states to behave in the interaction with others. Beside this, value and norm will also be basic of state to set the policy. In other word, value and norm decide the identity of the actors in this case Indonesia. Madrid declaration is a big agenda that meet states in the world. In this big agenda, the shared ideas happen and refer to value and norm and principle that believed by each state. The interaction happened among states could force each state to deal with this value and norm as collective meanings. These shared ideas could set the identity for the state involved and become support to declare value and norm with the guarantee of the elderly right protection. The shared ideas can influence and decide the action of the actors or states involved, that's way the national interest will not be taken from himself, but from the general truth so called the protection toward elderly right.

As the actor that has identity uphold the right of elderly, Indonesia has the interest to implement the protection toward elderly right through national strategy about ageing. This interest

wants to be implemented by Indonesia is that achieving the vision in 2025 “terwujudnya kehidupan lanjut usia yang sehat, aktif, produktif dan mandiri tahun 2025”.

In order to achieve the vision, practically Indonesia establish city elderly friendly in 2030. This program taken from WHO as material resource the document of global city of elderly friendly as one of movement in some cities in every state all the world that support the city elderly friendly. The program of city elderly friendly encompass the environment role science of social that should be fulfilled to fulfill indicators that required to support someone life not only elderly but also all people in all age. Then, it could create the save condition, comfort, peace to all ages, especially elderly to stay in positive life and supported by all element of society

4. CONCLUSION

The explanation could be pointed over that Indonesia create the policy in order to implement the city elderly friendly 2030 as the effort to implement value and norm that believed together in Madrid declaration related with ageing, especially in fulfilling and protecting the right of elderly. Technically, Indonesia stay on WHO rule as international regime and implement it in the strategic document of the global city elderly friendly as platform to be obligation of states in the world to implement.

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