

Vol. 4, No.2, Juli 2006

KEDUDUKAN DAN HAK-HAK ANAK DALAM PERSPEKTIF AL-QUR'AN

(Sebuah Kajian dengan Metode Tafsir Tematik)

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Abstract

The Qur'an is very appreciative toward children's issues. This can be seen from the number of Qur'anic verses addressing the affairs of children, especially their rights. In the real life, however, parents and governments have not paid adequate attention to the rights of children. This article aims to elaborate the rights of children as they are invoked in the Qur'an. By employing a mudlu'I method of interpreting the Qur'an, it can be concluded that the Qur'an has conceptualized children as follows: 1) they are God's gift whose presence should be gratified; 2) children are a trust (amanat) from God whose rights should be guaranteed; and 3) children are as a test (fitnah) for parents' patience. In order to implement the idea of children as precious gifts who generate happiness and proud (quarrata a'yun), the rights of children should be respected. Some of their basic rights are: 1) to live a good life; 2) to receive breast feeding for up to two years; 3) to adhere to religion; 4) to have education free of violence; 5) to express their opinions.

ANAK DALAM PERSPEKTIF HADIS

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Abstract

The future of a nation, including Indonesia, can be predicted from the current condition of its children. A nation may have a good vision of their future if children are living in a good life, in a good health whether physically or psychologically, and free from any violence. In contrast, if the current condition of children is bad, such as what we find in Indonesia which is among the eight most populous Muslim countries, we may be pessimistic over the future of our nation. Children experiencing violence one after another particularly in Muslim countries intrigues our conscience whether there is something wrong in our understanding over religious texts, hadiths in this context. Hadiths have been taken as a religious source for raising children, for education as well as development of children's future. Presumably incorrect understanding of hadiths on children raising and education has provoked violence on them. This article seeks to present better understanding of several prophetic traditions on children issues, and to promote the messages of the Prophet Muhammad to rectify the quality of children.

HAK ANAK DALAM PERSPEKTIF ISLAM
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Abstract

The children are not miniature of the man. They have own world with all special characteristics. They have numerous potencies. These potencies must be developed with education. Without understanding about them, the parents can not give the best experient. The parents can recognize them with education. Today, there is phenomenon that government and social foundation commit to effort in the direction of humanizing children toward liberating them from transgression and oppression, for example: trafficking, seduction, drug, ets. This article wants to discuss the children's rights for life in Islamic perspektive.

ANAK DALAM ISLAM PERSPEKTIF HISTORIS DAN SOSIOLOGIS
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Abstract

This article focuses on children in Islam within historical and sociological perspectives. Children are the investment of both parent and society. They have to seriously take care of, shape, and develop the children's potentions. Historically, there was discrimination against woman children during the dark ages and, then Islam came and bought the idea of humanity and equality. The concept of humanity and equality places all children equally before God and society, in relation to their functions and roles. In fact, social, economic and cultural repression is the reason for the exploitation and violence against children.

HAMBATAN BUDAYA DALAM KESEHATAN ANAK
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Abstract

This article argues the cultural values have its potention as a hindrance of children health, both psychologically and physically. Cultural value that ha its significant influence in children educational system is the perception and parental values of the parent in front of the children. Almost most of the parents are, generally, expecting their children's "advantage". This expectation made children seen as family's "property". The consequenced is parent love their children with certaint "condition". This conditional love is apparent that made children felt that they are not in love and rejected. In turn it makes the children self-image diminutive and they are less able to love themselves. This

circumstance creates self-defence and searching for love mechanism that had it impact on children mental health, particularly for girls, in which they were still in subordinated position within family and society. Not to say that cultural values too still block the children physical health, mostly girls, even since in the mother's womb. Finally, this article also sees the cultural dimension of children reproduction health.

**ANTARA CHILD PROTECTION DAN CHILD LIBERATION
(Dilema Kebijakan Perlindungan Hak-Hak Anak di Indonesia)**

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Abstract

Determining children's rights and self-determination has been problematic in the discussion of child welfare in Indonesia. Indonesian law regards children's rights as defined solely by the basis of age, regardless of a child's competence. This could be seen from the government policies that mention that children's rights are formulated as protection rights, which has been criticized as being a denial of the autonomy and capacity of the child, in the sense that they are considered incompetent and need to be taken care and protected by adults. However, in some cases the behavior of children from some populations demonstrates that they are more mature than the general population in their age range, so that their rights should not be based solely on the basis of their age without considering their competence and autonomy. Efforts to provide more and better defined legislation on child welfare in Indonesia have been an ongoing struggle for activists and various parties. The child liberationist formulations of children's rights seems to offer the greatest possibility for a child's autonomy in relation to children's rights, which is also a critique of the tendency to underestimate the capacities of children and the general belief in the lack child's competency in society.

**ASAS DAN TUJUAN PERLINDUNGAN ANAK DALAM PASAL 2 DAN 3
UNDANG-UNDANG NO 23 TAHUN 2002: Telaah Perspektif Islam**

WAWAN GUNAWAN ABD. WAHID

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Abstract

People in Indonesia pay more attention to children issues nowadays. The Government has made many efforts to anticipate the problems, primarily by issuing the regulations. The newest regulation issued by the Government is regulation number 23 year 2002 on Children Protection. The regulation, which has 14 chapters and 93 articles, includes many important points and one of them is on the principles and goals of children protection, in article 2 and 3. This article shows that within an Islamic perspective the content of those articles in line with Universal Islamic Norms.

