

7. Stakeholders' Misbehavior Conduct in HIVAIDS

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Stakeholders' Misbehavior Conduct in HIV/AIDS Mitigations in the Era of Indonesian Decentralization and Democracy

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ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia continues to increase in many areas leading to a disaster although various programs of prevention and control have been conducted by the government together with other stakeholders. The objective of this study is to provide information for the stakeholders on the roles of local authorities, politicians, local businessmen in the era of decentralization and democracy on mitigation and prevention of HIV/AIDS spreading. The study is descriptive qualitative research where the data was derived from performance of NGO when caring HIV/AIDS, commission of AIDS prevention as well as behavior of local authorities and politician in Kalimantan Selatan province during the period of 2010-2015. The misconduct of authorities is reflected in rent-seeking behavior hidden in the shadow of democratic system where policies issued by the local authorities is not for public needs in the prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS as it considered unfavorable for the benefit of the local authorities. Moving to democratic system and decentralization not automatically facilitates the policy in HIV/AIDS mitigation but ironically it gives birth to a mentally corrupted and rent seeking leaders.

Keywords: *Misbehavior, Prevention and Mitigations, HIV/AIDS*

INTRODUCTION

The growth of HIV-AIDS case in Indonesia continues exponentially in the last 10 years despite various programs of prevention, control and mitigations of HIV-AIDS have been implemented. In Kalimantan Selatan province, the last 5 years has witnessed the extremely ironical and heartbreaking increase of nearly 400%. This leads to question; what's wrong with the policy in prevention, control and mitigations of HIV-AIDS during this period ?, or whether the policy has been simply a preamble and superficial?, or perhaps HIV-AIDS patients in Indonesia are exploited simply as commercial projects by various parties?

Decentralization era in Indonesia is expected to make society more prosperous and healthier but on the contrary it makes people helpless as elected local authorities behave as kings or queens whose power is unlimited and sadly this could not be separated from

governmental system reflected in the direct election of local authorities. Within Indonesian setting, this system requires the candidate to provide a huge amount of financial capital disbursed to constituents, political parties, current local authorities and other sub-system in the model to make the candidates eligible to enter the arena. Therefore, if a person is elected as local, regional authorities and also council member – due to lengthy and costly process - usually they behave arrogant like a king and adhere to rent-seeking behaviour in terms of corruption, collusion, and nepotism that permeates into various aspects of life directly felt by the public as a result of a democratic system under the name of decentralization. Rent-seeking behavior is to facilitate economic activities for one own benefit by using the resources or capital that should be the public's right.¹ Furthermore, rent-seeking behavior is quick and instant way to gain an economic advantage, without having to work hard.² Rent-seeking

of the elections in parliament and president, the deployment and increasing cases of HIV-AIDS in Indonesia will continue to spread tremendously and it is flourished by the behavior of regional and local authorities, politicians, bureaucracy and the owners of capital that are corrupted, economic predatory and rent-seeker.

Ethical Clearance: This study approved and received ethical clearance from the Committee of Public Health Research Ethics of Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia. In this study we followed the guidelines from the Committee of Public Health Research Ethics of Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia for ethical clearance and informed consent. The informed consent included the research tittle, purpose, participants' right, confidentiality and signature.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict interests.

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