

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION PROGRAM OF CHILD LABOUR IN FOOT WEAR INDUSTRY AT BANDUNG CITY

Yuyun Yuningsih¹, Sumardani²

¹Social Work Department of Universitas Pasundan
Bandung, West Java, Indonesia
yyuningsih27@gmail.com

²Social Work Department of Universitas Pasundan
Bandung, West Java, Indonesia
sumardani@unpas.ac.id

Abstract

Child labour is a crucial issue related to the fulfilling of their human right, initially they worked for the parent's interest as one of external factor values and social environment has a strong effect to the child's decision entering hazardous work. Empowerment approach is chosen to address these problems based on the assumption that child labour has no an adequate capacity to work and take a risk during work there. The tasks of child labourers were 1) cutting leather and sewing, 2) grinding and gluing a sole to the upper part of the shoe, and 3) selecting, cleaning, packing and storing. Indonesian government declared that child labour in footwear to be hazardous work and address the problem through the implementation of mitigation program for child labour based on community initiatives in order to obtain their social function. The study used qualitative approach method and result showed that aid program from agency, government institution, and private party supported prevention, rehabilitation and empowerment of child labour in Bandung. They also participated in the effort to abolish child labor. The recommendation stated that the implementation need to improve the coordination comprehensively.

Key Words: *Mitigation Program, Child, Labour, Foot Wear Industry, Empowerment.*

1. Introduction

The existence of child labour is one of the social problems which always occurs from time to time. Childhood is a process of growth and development of both physical and mental, therefore children are supposed to be excluded from behavior and activity that disrupt their development. Therefore, the right of a child who works need to be guaranteed such as right to obtain health care, education, right to play and to grow up properly as a child.

In the context of child welfare policy about addressing child labour, it is implied that the problem of child labour is in the change of behavior from all parties. There should be requirements in the process which base the effort of addressing the emergence and

growth of child labour in industry and households industry. Therefore, what can be done are (1) a coordinated and a planned effort from institution network of policy practitioner; (2) supports from the interest groups of child care on the effort of social protection of child labor; (3) needs to sustain the effort of social protection of child labour; (4) goals to arrange the instruments of social protection for child labour which are a guide in implementing social protection program comprehensively; (5) sustention of protection program objectives in detail which are the achievement of child's right in life survival and growing properly in physical, mental and social as well as intellect; (6) targets of social protection policy which are child labour, parent and businessman to solve the problem related to the effort to protect child as child labour.

Beside, dealing with child labour could be done through empowerment approach based on the assumption that child labour are problematic when there is no capacity to organize herself (self-organization) and defend her rights and interests. Programs related to welfare, aid support, rule-making, and direct service to society, in essence are perceived as human action aimed to help a group of people who are less fortune, to gain social function, particularly to child labour.

On the other side, although Indonesia government has ratified some conventions of United Nations and International Labor Organization (ILO) about abolishment of child labour, but some of them are not yet implemented. Indonesia also experienced difficulty in conducting a policy related to the prohibition of child labour. With this condition, the realization of social protection for child in Indonesia is still hard (Asmorowati, 2008).

Such condition is followed and influenced by the economic condition of society which is in poverty and economic crisis that lead the child to enter into the labor force. It is viewed as normal that a child from poor family is perceived as having economic function to help the parents earning money. But, involving children in economic activity or work to afford for living both in formal and non-formal sectors in early age is harmful to the children's development. Child labourin fact experienced numbers of physical, social and psychological disruptions (Tjandraningsih and White, 1992).

This research aimed at collecting data about the implementation of social protection program for child labourin informal sector and the practices that have been given. The protection given from law, policy and other aspects are not able to protect the child from vulnerability and exploitation of various parties. Thereof, this study will formulate a model to address the existence of child labour that is an integral and comprehensive child protection which involves various stakeholders.

1.1 Research Objective

- a. To analyze the mitigation program implementation for child labour in a preventive effort conducted by various stakeholders.
- b. To analyze the mitigation program implementation for child labour in a rehabilitative effort conducted by various stakeholders.
- c. To analyze the mitigation program implementation for child labour in an empowerment effort conducted by various stakeholders.

1.2 Conceptual Framework

Human right for children is a part of human rights included in the Constitution of 1945 of Republic of Indonesia and in the convention of UN on the rights of the child. In the declaration of human rights, UN stated that in childhood, a child has a right to obtain nurturance and special aid, argued that for a child to attain justice is not only to gain civil rights but also social-economic rights which are effective so that the children are not exposed to exploitation and harmful conditions (Koesparmono, 2009)

Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international convention about human rights that embodies civil and political rights, economic rights, and socio-culture rights. In general, Convention on the Rights of the Child is categorized as follow; *first*, assertion the rights of a child; *second*, child protection by the state; *third*, the role of various parties (government, society and private sector) in assuring the reverence of the rights of the child. The stipulations regarding the rights of the child in Convention on the Rights of the Child are classified into:

1) Survival Right

This includes the rights to preserve and survive in life, right to obtain better standard of life and care. As a consequence, according to Convention on the Rights of the Child, the state should guarantee survival right and development of the child. Besides, the state must guarantee the right of better health care as good as possible, and to carry out health

care service and medical, particularly health care primer treatment (Article 24).

2) Social Protection Right

Protection to disabled child to obtain education, care, and special train; (2) the right of the child of minority group and indigenous people in society. Protection from exploitation including protection from disruption of private life and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's health; (3) protection from the illicit use of psychotropic substances and narcotic drugs and from the sexual abuse, prostitution, and pornography (sexual exploitation); (4) protection from the sale, the abduction and traffic in children (human trafficking); (5) protection from law process for the child who is charged because violating the law.

3) Development Right

The right related to the development of the child. This include formal and non-formal education, right to achieve proper living standard for the development of physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social of the child. The right of the child on education is stipulated in Article 28 which stated: (1) State make primary education compulsory and available free to all, (2) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education and make them accessible to every child, (3) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children, (4) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates, (5) The right to participate that is the right to express opinion freely in all matters such as the right to gain information and to express it, the right to associate with friend and so on.

Child labourareterm which is usually subjected to debate and hasn't reached an agreement. The concept is used to change the term child labor. This term also has connotation with exploitation of children's force, which is paid with minimum salary and which oftenignores their personal and psychological development, security, health care, education, and future (Tjandraningsih, 2002: 3). From the standard established by

ILO in the context of elimination of child labor, child labor is activity or work which is heavy and harmful that is carried out by the child, comprised thedeprivation of the right of health care and education of the child, done in relatively long period and embodied the violation of the law (illegal).

Child labourare more vulnerable to accident and injury related to the job compared to adults, and for instance girls in general are more vulnerable than boys, and the level of injury of the children and teenagers are two times higher than adult labour(ILO/IPEK, PekerjaAnak, 2004). Children who work are deprived from their social rights.Hence, it can be said that the job for child has taken her opportunity to enjoy the education and play as a child in general. Child who works is losing her opportunity to obtain skills. Furthermore, it generates social inability because she couldn't interact with other children, which in turn prevent her potential to grow as a child.

Manpower agency of Bandung in partnership with ILO-IPEK (2006) has identified that factors which animated the emergence of children who are forced to work in early age are:

- 1) The implementations of poverty eradication from government arestill weak and there is not enough social security for poor children and family.
- 2) There are no choices for families who face economic crisis and therefore are forced to send their children to work to survive in life; and
- 3) Tradition in society that views children must carry out the duty of a family by working in younger age.

There is no concept agreed by all experts about the social protection and social security. Various concept of social protection pointed also to the various methods of social protection. The diversity is influenced by social, economy, and political conditions of a country including its intellectual group in defining social protection concept from the perspective of its respective field of studies. The following are some of many definitions used by various institutions and countries.

Social protection is all form of policies and public interactions done to respond various risks, vulnerability and sufferings both in physical and economy as well as social, particularly experienced by those who are in need (Suharto, 2009). Agenda of social protection as proposed by Devereux (2002) is a conceptual framework which is still new, and is a tool of analysis, empirical, evidence, and national policy process, important institution and famous term of development study. Social protection paradigm is a set of assumptions, norms and policy practices which is a policy transfer and learning process, which apply growth paradigm.

Program the government has planned related to child labour, is an important action for social welfare that aimed at assuring the realization of child welfare, especially the fulfilment of her need. The program comprised the preventive, rehabilitative and empowerment efforts.

Preventive effort to child labour could be done by: *first*, to change the perception of society about child labour, that child who works and whose development and growth is disrupted and deprived from her right for education, cannot be justified. *Second*, to conduct continual education to eliminate child labour, with first focus given to the kind of work that is hazardous, in this case it is required and an advocacy to abolish child labour. *Third*, to legalize and implement the rule of law which is in line with international convention, especially Convention on The Right of Child and ILO Convention about child. *Forth*, to give law protection and provide proper service to children who work in informal sector such as landfills. *Fifth*, to ensure the children who work, attain primary education during 9 years, skills education through alternative education forms according to their needs (Huraerah, 2006: 76).

Otherwise, empowerment approach, derived from the recognition of the rights of child and in favor of effort to reinforce child labour so she understands and is capable of defending her rights. One of the causes child works or become child labour is the factor of incapability of the family and society to address social and economic problems. Thereof, in resolving the problem of child labour, it is required to conduct

various empowerment efforts of family and society to prevent the emergence child labour. The empowerment could be done through various program of economic, social and culture empowerment.

Ecology or environment effect are greater than the individual capacity, '*many proponents are showing that environments count a great deal more than we thought, perhaps even more than individual capacity*'. In the objective of child social protection, it is acknowledged that the problem dealt by child cannot be separated from condition and situation of her environment (Angar, 2012). In general, child development related closely to the environment and other issues such as poverty, unemployment, and social isolation (Zastrow and Kirst Ashman, 2004: 7). With ecological approach, it can be mapped that each of individual development in every level in a community, from the child as individual until she is in elderly age, is as a part of community influenced by her surroundings. All the ecology have its functions and rules in its parts to affect the individual life.

The problem of child who become a labour in various workplace could also be explained in this ecology perspective. The perspective incorporates all elements from parents, situation in family, peers group and community and environment and other issues and the values, give effect to the life of the child.

The foundation of thought of human development in ecology theory can be divided as follow:

1. *Microsystem*. This points to the situation where individual related to individual setting which connected with where the child grows and develops. In this micro system, this direct interaction is done with people who are close to the children including families, friends, schools and neighborhoods
2. *Mesosystem*. This points to the relation between one or more microsystems or relation of some contexts. For instance, relation between house environment and school, house and place of worship, school, house environment with workplace. Children could experience hard time developing positive interaction

because their parents do not relate to them or reject them. For instance, such stagnant relation expand to their teacher because experiences from the family as well as from school or with their friends. Therefore, this medium system also has effect toward the interaction in the microsystem of a child.

3. *Ecosystem*. This system consists of social setting where individual doesn't participate actively, but decision made by society will have impact to the people who directly interact with it. For instance, providing facility for a child in the house or in the school also influence the behavior of a child.
4. *Macrosystem*. This is the system that influence indirectly to the individual development of a child such as ideology of a nation, culture, sub-culture or social class in society (Bronfenbrenner, 1990)

2. Research Method

This method used qualitative and chosen by researcher because the problem of the research is a social and dynamic problem, so it needs deep exploration about the mitigation of child labour from the aspect of implementation of program mitigation for child labour. Besides, qualitative research is a research that observe and understand attitudes, views, feelings and behaviors of individual or group as the object of research. Therefore, this qualitative research aimed at understanding the phenomena about the implementation of program mitigation of child labour that conducted by various government and non-government institutions related to the existence of child labour.

This research aimed at studying and understanding implementation of social protection policy for child labour. Child labour who work in sector of informal industry, has a very poor quality of condition. Besides, this study also explores facts or phenomena, independent phenomena as well as those related to others regarding to child labour. In fact, many children labour in industries and companies, big or small, did not receive proper social protection.

The informant in this research is all parties that involved in the implementation of mitigation of child labour in informal

industry. Therefore, subject of this study is done in informal industry (stakeholder) that connects directly or indirectly to the existence of child labour. These stakeholder are the government institution that related to the child protection, local agency that related to the existence of child labour, civil society organization (LSM), related to child labour and child protection institution, child labour in various industry and company of informal sector.

3. Result and Discussion

Social condition of child labour in general is children who do work regularly for their parents, people or for themselves that consumed an amount of time, by being paid or unpaid (Suyanto, 2003: 3). It is very difficult to observe the number of childrenlabour in informal sector, they are exist but no parties admitted their existence, whether it local governments or companies that hired them.

This term for that is *Hidden Population*. But, to be noted that number of childrenlabour that is recorded in BPS survey doesn't reflect the whole children labour. Children who work in a very early age, under 12 years old often called as child labour. Their amounts are not easy to estimate because it is not enlisted in the statistic of labor force and often is not reported (Irwanto, 1996: 2). Similar to adult labour, children who work or childrenlabour also involve almost in all field where the adult people also work. BPS and ILO (2009) in reporting the existence of childrenlabour in Indonesia 2009, mentioned characteristic of work consists of type of work, wage system and number of working hour also work status and workplace into the characteristic of work.

Implementation of social protection program of society is an attempt to guarantee the realization of family welfare. This related to the life of family and its whole member that independent economically and harmonious. They could have social function properly according to the condition and situation in their living environment. To actualize this, it requires social protection to the whole family member including the children and those who are less fortune who become children labour.

Social protection is a base or foundation to the realization of child labour and can assure the future life of the child. Social protection aimed at giving support to poor family and assistance to deal with any disruptions. The most beneficial social protection program in combating child labour according to the recommendation of ILO number 202 in 2012 about the foundation of the basic of social protection are health care and income assurance, combined with education access and other important services, could prevent child labour. Social protection basic program is designed as social protection program of 'sensitive child' and particularly sensitive child labour, to maximize the impact for child labour (ILO, 2014).

In an effort to create basic social protection for child labour in the third world conference (2013) about child labour in Brasilia, international society adopted Brasilia Declaration, which emphasized the need of proper work for adult people, compulsory learning and education with high quality for all children, and social protection that reach all society, especially groups of vulnerable children.

Indonesia as the member country which has agreed upon the result of declaration, has committed to give basic social protection to 'sensitive child' particularly child labour. This reflects that all society in the world and in Indonesia have a concern on the child labour condition with international society consensus. The effort of child labour mitigation should be generated from child perspective and must be adapted with sociological and psychological reality of the child. Any solutions should bring greater positive impact to the child and not the reversed. Therefore, many efforts of social protection implementation have been carried out by government organization and non-government organization to protect and empower child labour.

There were several components to analyze the result of implementation according to the rules related to social protection for child labor (Chambers (2000). First, feasibility study of rules based on law in the context of child protection was very important one. The result showed that the implementation of child

labor protection act did not meet requirements yet. The condition of child labor still need improvement toward their well being, this barrier comes from inappropriate beneficiaries, inadequate of the labour's capacity in implementation phase and fund that supported those program.

Secondly, in the implementation of social protection of child labor in the Cibaduyut region is related to how many laws and regulations can reduce the number of child labor. Implementation of social protection is how many child laborers have been protected by their social rights. Since the number of child laborers can not be accurately identified, the implementation of this side of social protection is also difficult to know the outcome.

Third, the implementation of social protection for child labor in Bandung City can also be analyzed from existing condition of child labor itself. If conditions change better, so they can continue the school then the implementation of the policy has a positive impact. Conversely, when child labor conditions were the same and even worse over time, it can be said that the implementation of social protection against child labor is unsuccessful.

To understand the feasibility of regulation that is implemented, some other factors need to be analyzed. Chambers (2000: 142). An implementation of social protection policy for child labour in Cibaduyut can be compared with expected target from implementation of the social protection.

3.1 Preventive Program

This is an early effort of mitigation before the problem happens or occurs again. This effort aimed at preventing the child to enter into labor force and child who successfully drawn from labor force will not become child labour so that the child gained her rights as a child particularly rights to obtain education or training as preparation to enter labor force in the future. This preventive efforts can be done through socialization which is an effort to disseminate information about substance of child labour, purposed to increase knowledge, awareness and mobilize society to prevent

and address the child labour, accumulate power and resources also social capital from various parties to prevent the child labour.

Through formal education, the individual personality can be formed and could be measured from the development of aspect of affective, cognitive and psychomotor. Alwisol (2010; 283), this preventive program is aimed at drawing child labour who already worked to go back to school. The form of direct service to child labour and child who is in worst work is through the program of improving access of education. The interest group that carried out direct activity is Education Local Agency that undertaken education program such as:

Tabel. 1. Form of Service

No	Strategy	Form of Service
1	Withdrawal through formal education.	Scholarship, AnakAsuh, Open Junior High School (SMP Terbuka), etc.
2	Withdrawal through non-formal education.	A, B, and C. Package
3	Withdrawal through life skills.	

Source: Result of Research, 2015

Furthermore, in Article 34 of Nation Education System regulation mentioned that government (in central and local region) guarantee a free compulsory education at least in primary education program in Article 12D (1) mentioned that student has right to receive education fund for those whose parents have not enough money to pay for. One of preventive efforts is to conduct program of compulsory primary education effectively and consequently.

Mechanism of the program are through: (1) socialization, (2) collecting the participant through LSM or an appointed PKBM institution, (3) distribution of participant into the center of society activities for informal education (cake course, beauty course, sewing course, mechanic course, computer course) and recommendation for participant to join non-formal education (A, B and C package) done in the afternoon after formal school lesson (in the morning), for those in and under 18 years old. The target of the program in general is to support government program in 2022 of Indonesia free of child labour, and target program implementation

for members of participant is not limited and conducted once in a year at the same time with national exam, with target: A child who withdrawn from school since 2 years, and a child from poor family. Source of fund is from APBN, the mechanism: from APBN to Province Agency APBD Tingkat 1 for non-formal education and APBD Tingkat II Mayor/ Regent for informal education (entrepreneurship).

From the results of field research for the withdrawal of child labor through formal education conducted through the program Scholarship, Foster Children, Junior Open, but the response of parents and children of primary school age has not succeeded in reducing the dropout rate, the results showed there are still child laborers who did not finish primary school. While the withdrawal of child labor through non-formal education for child labor is implemented by the Government of Bandung through Disdik in cooperation with partners, namely the non-governmental organization PKBM Muhamadiyah implementing in-formal and non-formal education program, in the form of packet A, package B, package C and courses for child laborers, with a view to strengthening social protection in the form of off-school education, so that child laborers have the opportunity to attend school to a higher level; in addition to in-formal programs, PKBM Muhamadiyah also carries out formal education for child laborers who are still in school, with the primary aim of the program being to prevent children from reentering the workforce in the footwear sector.

Most of children who became children labour in Cibaduyut are still enter primary school (SD) and junior high school (SMP). The program is synergized with the program of central government such as school operational assistance (BOS), scholarship for poor people (BSM), program for poor family (PKH), and etc. But those aids are received only by some poor people in Cibaduyut, and not the whole groups in there including the child labour who is the informant of this research particularly for BSM and PKH, but BOS has been received by the poor people

equally. Form of social assistance which the scheme is to provide assistance to improve child education in general, including child labour.

3.2 Rehabilitation Program

Implementation of social protection in rehabilitation effort consist of indicators such as: returning the children who had been hired, to their parents and to their social environment; providing learning opportunity and facility for the child who is in the school age according to her level education; providing knowledge and skills which is productive according to her potential and interest; recovering the psychological health of child. It revealed that rehabilitation effort for child labour, have been conducted through various social integration program where child could gather with her family through education, skill training for child labour based on interest and talent, potential also family economic empowerment to fulfill their needs, the rights of the child could be met.

Hence, it is revealed that rehabilitation effort for child labour, has been implemented through various social reintegration program where the child could gather with the family again through the attempt of education, training skill for child labour according to the interest and potential also economic empowerment of family to fulfill the needs of the child, so that her right can be met. Since 2004, Bandung Labor Agency has been partnering with the interest group to carry out Baseline Survey to understand the situation and condition of child labour. With the basic data, the action to eliminate child labour according to Presidential Decree Number 59, 2002 is conducted. The policy is in the form of RAN PBTA. Whereas the implementation is executed by Action Committee of Child Labour Mitigation (*Komite Aksi Penanggulangan Anak*) that is stipulated in the Governor Decree Number 43, 2004 of Bandung through Mayor Decree Number 560/Kep./2004 with "Cibaduyut free of child labour" as the target.

To carry out the program, Labor Agency synergized the social protection program for child labour with PKH program, which is the

program to reduce child labour PPA-PKH executed by Labor Agency. This program is carried out through supporting program which is a systematic process of supporting and facilitating the child labour to re-enter education so she is able to develop her resource and potential for a better life. This program is from Manpower Ministry that involves Religion Affairs Ministry, Education Ministry, Social Ministry, Health Ministry, private party and LSM.

The mechanism of verification and validation of PPA-PKH program data in the regions is determined by the central policy. In the process of verification, the Central Committee has worked with the National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction (TNP2K). Policies undertaken by the Center are adhered to by local PPA-PKH program implementers as submitted by assistants / Eriva that the implementation of data verification and validation of PPA-PKH program participants is through recruitment mechanism as determined by TNP2K Center. The target of the PPA-PKH program is to return the working children and drop out to school again. Implementation of activities for 1 month in shelter.

Based on the results of interviews with PPA-PKH assistants for the implementation of the program in 2013 in Cibaduyut followed by 20 child laborers working in the footwear industry, in general, children who have attended the PPA-PKH program continue to pursue school package, following skills courses, and some of them are willing to pursue formal education but a few months later some of them leave the formal school. In the implementation of the program PPA-PKH Social Service Manpower and Transmigration Bandung as a leading sector field of labor protection must work hard to prevent these children back to work. Of course it is not easy to motivate children who are already accustomed to this work and also has long left this school bench to be willing to go back to continue his education.

It is necessary for the active participation of all parties in implementing social protection prioritizing children's rights. In addition, to be able to implement social protection needs to be supported by funds from sustainable

government, awareness of all components related to the implementation of social protection. Social protection through PPA-PKH for child labour was less successful in its implementation because the children who became a labour in the central industry of shoes of Cibaduyut was not enlisted in PKH program. This is because most of them have no evident of their identity, both family card (KK) and the address. Therefore, the families of the parents from child labour were not enlisted in the list of Social Ministry. This is the part of the system weaknesses of population data collection.

3.3 Empowerment Program

One of the causes a goes to work or becomes a child labour is incapacity factor of family also society to deal with various problem of social and economy. Poverty, low level of education, low level of society awareness, and information access which is very limited are the factors that cause the incapacity (Tjandraningsih, 2002: 3). To address this problem, it requires various action of family and society empowerment to prevent the child labour through economic, social and cultural empowerment.

The objective is to improve the well-being of poor family, build communication between communities to empower the capacity to address child labour problem and increase the participation of society in the issue. The activities of family and society economic empowerment are: 1) Skill training according to potential, interest and capacity of the society; entrepreneurship training and providing venture capital aid and supporting the venture; social empowerment is conducted to strengthen social bound and reinforce collective values also improve society awareness about the rights of the child.

The program is also carried out by Child's Right Advocacy Institution (LAHA). The purpose of this institution are: (1) to withdraw the children from their work and return them to the parents (ideal right of the parents to send children to school) (2) to withdraw them from most hazardous work for children, and send them to a standardized work where the local agencies can watch

them rather than going back to their parents who have no capacity of nurturing (3) to give access to education. The target of LAHA is to reduce as much as possible the child labour and give access to education, to reach West Java free of child labour in 2020. Program target are child labour in informal sector, child in the street, child labour in household sector. Funding source of program cooperation: ILO, Save the Children and UNICEF. LAHA is government partner in giving social protection for child labour and advocating the rights of child.

Besides advocating, LAHA also providing understanding and socialization to the businessmen and owner of car or bike shop to place child to undemanding job that obliged the owner to develop talent and interest of the child, and to fulfill the preconditions of safe and healthy condition for her, this avoiding the child from a work that jeopardize her health and physic. It revealed that the owners were having difficulty in adopting the preconditions of health and safety protection in work for child labour because most of the owners hold the household industries, most of whom are household labour who involve their children in the work. The duty to develop talent and interest of the child and to meet the safety standard for child labour, have been realized by the businessmen in Cibaduyut, because it is highly needed and an expectation for the businessmen, child labour and the network of child care institution. LAHA as a part of ILO program executor in 2006-2009 was implemented in Cibaduyut. It has initiated program that established creativity studio for child to facilitate place for playing and recreation for children labour after they had worked. This studio is intended to develop children's talent, sharpen their capacity and explore their potential. But, according to the observation, the existence of the studio had not been maintained sustainably.

Social protection is one of the efforts of social welfare as the real form or intervention of comprehensive social protection, which comprised many aspects. This would be impossible if it counted in one aspect only, because this relates to other aspects of child labour problem. Therefore, according to Ferguson (2012:24), social protection for

child labour must be done using various or multi-dimension approach. This approach viewed many aspects that influence a child to become a child labour. To carry out social protection comprehensively means to discover the solution for the background of child labour that is so complex.

This model is intended to the challenging task of promoting communities and states that are free of violence against child labour. In the perspective of social welfare science this model function to improve the capacity of society, family, state, and child in addressing and eliminating the child labour problem. This model also open the opportunity for child labour to regain her social function that is to enjoy the childhood through playing and obtaining education and skill in school. As has been stated in the previous sub-chapter, there are obstacles in conducting social protection for child labour. Social protection for child labour in Cibaduyut informal industry center had been implemented by ILO from 2003 until 2009. But there is no continuity in it. This shown that the program was temporary and without support from the related agency. This is a classic problem that can be found also in other programs in Indonesia. The problem of fund or budget, coordination, responsibility and other problems lead to the unsustainability of the social protection program for child labour in Cibaduyut. Reisdian, R. Dkk. (2010) stated the same matter, it demands active role from all parties to implement social protection that prioritize the rights of the child. Besides, the sustainable fund from the government with full awareness from all components that related to the implementation, is also required.

With these conditions, it doesn't mean that social protection program for child labour couldn't be done or be continued. Those obstacles need to be resolved, so the social protection for children labour could be carried out in order to assure their future and the next generation. Therefore, this needs a holistic or integral social protection or a comprehensive social protection have been implemented in Cibaduyut industry center, but are still done in the respective focus areas, it should have been coordinated and to synergize respective programs into an

integrated one. According to the observation, the effort of government to mitigate or reduce child labour is still weak. Bearing in mind that this problem is complex and involving many parties, then it needs to be resolved in an integrated way. In addition to that, the issue of child labour in shoes sector nowadays doesn't become the priority of many local governments including Bandung municipality.

Nevertheless, this study is trying to address the issue by using ecology theory. In this system theory, it can be explained that a problem relates to each other factors. According to Rothery (2008) factors which influence growth and development of the child labour are her play group, friends in school, parents, society and social environment. They don't only influence the child labour as individual but also their existence reciprocally.

The factors affecting the growth and development of child labor are the playing groups, school friends, parents, communities, and the social environment. These factors not only affect the individual, the child laborers themselves, these factors also influence reciprocally to the existence of child labor (Rothery, 2008)

The growth and development of a child is also influenced by the social environment. The social environment ranging from family, neighbors, community, schools, places of worship, and the social structure of the larger community Child laborers have an ecological system as mentioned above. Therefore, to intervene on the social environment of child labor. One social environment is the owners of stalls that exist in the central industrial area of footwear Cibaduyut. Social protection is one of social welfare efforts from the side of social welfare can be called as a real manifestation or intervention of social protection as a whole, covering many aspects. Doing social protection against child labor can not be done only emphasizes one particular aspect. This is related to the issue of child labor fearing various aspects. Therefore, in accordance with Ferguson's opinion (2012: 24), social protection of child labor must be done using various approaches or called multi dimension

approach. Such an approach, not only depends on the aspect of the child alone, but other aspects that become the driver or the cause of the entry of a child into a labour. The extremely complex background of child labor must be looked for when dealing with comprehensive social protection (Branfenbrenner, 1990),

A multi-faceted approach is a model of social protection approaches, especially to child laborers with the intention to the challenging task of promoting communities and states that are free of violence against child labour. A comprehensive social protection approach to child labor in the perspective of social welfare or social work is used to improve the capacity of the community, the family, the state, and the child itself in addressing the issue of child labor. It is intended as an action to alleviate the problem of child labor from the worst job valley for the growth and development of children. In addition, such an approach can provide opportunities for child labor to function socially again as children in general are enjoying the beauty of childhood by playing and studying or education in school as well as the necessary skills.)

Ecology approach perspective is perspective that corresponds to do intervention in social work in addressing social issue particularly child labour, because this model directed all focus to a system. All elements or factor in the system attempt to sustain its existence. Child labour are a system where the factors are sustaining each other. Therefore, if one factor could not be able to function, the mitigation of child labour would not be effective.

First, social protection for child labour through approaching her family. The issue of child labour couldn't be separated from the family. Poverty in family is the main cause of child labour. One of concepts in family about child is that she possess a high economic value. To become a labour means a child possess high economic value. By working, a child will increase the earnings of family. Hence, based on system approach, to liberate a child from being a labour, what must be intervened is her family. In this case, empowerment to the family needs to be undertaken, so that the social protection for

child labour could be implemented. Muhidin (2003) proposed that important primary need for child is the harmonious relations between child and parents. Care and affection are the needs that should be met.

Second, social protection could be done by intervening child's peer-group (Susilo, 2008). The condition of family that cause a child to be a labour. Therefore to reduce the number of children labour or to return them to their family, the parents need to be empowered. This means that if the parents could meet the needs of the child through economic productive activity, automatically child would be drawn from work and sent into school. The condition of family poverty that becomes a trap of a child enters the world of work or becomes child labor. Therefore, to suppress children into child labor or returning child labor in their family environment, then what is needed is to empower their parents (Darwin, 2009). Even though a child's friends gives little effect to her in following her group, obviously it doesn't affect significantly to cause a child entering into labor force. Social protection of child labor can be done by approaching the environment of the child or peer-group (Susilo, 2008). Although little influence of peers from child labor can affect a person following his group, this effect is very small or insignificant in influencing a playmate can invite his / her friends to enter the workforce.

Third, implementation of social protection for child labour could be done in school. Because it can influence the growth and development of personality, behavior and thoughts of child labour. Thereof, to decrease the involvement of a child in shoes sector industry center in Cibaduyut could be done through social relations in school. School has major role to make the children happy in joining the learning process rather than in working. School could continually motivate them to be comfortable in joining the learning process.

Fourth, the children labour. Social protection is given according to conditions and needs of the children labour. They hold a low level education and usually hold a primary education only. To liberate them from the work is to improve their education. For instance ILO has created open school as an

aid. But technical hindrances which are responsibility and funding suppressed the program. Hence, to give social protection for the child labour, it is an obligation to provide education service such as giving the education in secondary until university level. Education is the entry-point to transform child labour to become better. It is a primary needs for children labour and children of Indonesia in general. It can break the vicious circle of child labour issue. An attempt to abolish child labour might encounter certain obstacles, therefore providing education is an obligation.

Fifth, social protection for child labour is given by intervening the community or society. According to Branfenbrenner (1990), growth and development of a child is influenced by her social environment from family, neighbor, community, school, worship place and greater social structure of society. As mentioned before, child labour have an ecological system. One of the social environment is the stalls owners in the area of shoes industry center in Cibaduyut. They shouldn't have involved the child in the venture. But, in fact, the stalls which produced the shoes for instance is the part of third-party sub-contract of big company. This condition required the use of cheap labor, therefore they hire the child as a labour. Social protection for child labour could be done by making them conscious of not hiring children in their business. For instance, to conduct the protection, labor agency could make socialization about prohibition to hire child labour in the stalls.

4. Conclusion

Implementation of social protection from each related institution is still separated that some government institutions or stakeholders don't shoulder the responsibility for the issue related to child labour. This issue should be viewed from other aspects, hence, to fulfill the right of the child labour, the issue must be analyzed comprehensively and involve many parties. Viewing the child labour from each case perspective, it would be more difficult to do social protection for the child labour particularly related to the right of the child. The child who works is one unity with her parents and environments. Social protection

for child labouris undertaken by conducting social protection for parents and her environments.

It preconditions collectivity and cohesiveness among each related institution to undertake social protection comprehensively. Hence, the ecology system needs to hold comprehensive characteristics which means giving both service and prevention, rehabilitation, also mitigation for child labour in form of empowerment for child who experienced violence, exploitation, mistreatment, and abandonment. Implementation of social protection as an effort of mitigation child labour, need to involve many institutions and stakeholders of child care using ecology principle.

Theoretically, social protection done for the child labour needs its own program. This related to the child labour whose existence don't appear (*hidden population*) but their numbers are amount. In order to eliminate child labour from poverty it prerequisites multi-pillar social protection. This is not only social protection from various model directly to the child labourproblem, but also protection for the right of child and conducted comprehensively which involve various stakeholder. Implementation of protection for child labourseemed to be half-hearted. This means the child labour which are in large numbers become the cause of the less successful in conducting and implementing the development. Besides, many parties ignore the existence of child labour. This cause the practice of social protection for the child labour doesn't run according to the planned program. Central until local government (Bandung) need to begin creating agenda of formulation of social protection implementation for child labour as one of its priority scale (then established it) by prioritizing the right of the child. This will guarantee the effort of protection implementation for the child, particularly child who works in area of shoes industry center of Cibaduyut.

5. Bibliography

- Abu Huraerah (2012)
Kekerasan Terhadap Anak. edisi Ketiga.
Bandung: Nuansa Cendekia

- Alwisol. (2010). Psikologi kepribadian. Malang: UMM Press.
- Asnidar. (2006). Studi Tentang Pekerja Anak Pada Industri Konveksi di Kecamatan Medan Danai, Kota Medan. Medan. Retrieved from USU.repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/4620/1/06004063.pdf
- Budhawani, Belinda Wee & Gary N. McLean. (2004). *Should Child Labor Be Eliminated? An HRD Perspective. Human Resource Development Quarterly* (Vol. 15. no.1. Sprig 2004). Wiley Periodicals, Inc.
- Chambers, D. (2000). *Social Policy and Social Program*. Third Edition. Boston, Allyn and Bacon.
- Darwin, Muhajir. 2009. Penghapusan Atau Pemanusiaan Pekerja Anak?. Paper yang disampaikan dalam Semiloka Refleksi Dan Evaluasi Prospek Zona Bebas Pekerja Anak Di Kutai Kartanegara di Hotel Singgasana Tenggarong, Kutai Kartanegara, Kalimantan Timur. Tanggal 20 Juni 2009.
- ILO - IPEC, 2011. Kajian Terhadap Peraturan, Kebijakan, Dan Program Program Penghapusan Pekerja Anak Di Indonesia
- Irwanto. (1997). *Eksplorasi Ekonomi dan Hak- Hak anak*. Bandung; Jurnal Analisis Sosial. Akatiga
- Jumlah Pekerja Anak di Indonesia Masih Tinggi. (n.d.). Jawa Tengah. Retrieved January 20, 2010, from <http://www.disnakertrans-jateng.go.id>
- Koesparmono Irsan. 2009. Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia. Jakarta: Yayasan Bina Bakti
- Lara Ferguson, *Prevention of violence against women and girls*, EGM/PVAWG/2012/BP.1 September 2012. ENGLISH ONLY
- McCauley L, **Angar** WK, Keifer M, et al (2012) Problematik **Ekologi** Kependudukan: Dayadukunglingkungandankepadatan
- Muhidin, Syarif, 2203, *Pengantar Kesejahteraan Sosial*, STKS, Bandung
- Rothery, M. (2008). 'Critical Ecological System Theory'. In Caody, Nick and Petter Lehmann. *Theoretical Prespective for Direct Social Work Practice. A Generalist Eclectic Approach*. New York: Springer Publishing Company.
- Salam. Abdul Quddus, Priyatno Adi Nugroho, Ummi Chololah, Wenny Isnaeni & Yuyun Agus Rini. (2003). *Kondisi dan Situasi Pekerja Anak Pada Beberapa Sektor di Tulungagung dan Probolinggo Jawa Timur*. Jakarta: UNICEF.
- Suharto, Edi.Ph.D.(2005). *Analisis Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
-(2008). *Penerapan Kebijakan Pelayanan Publik Bagi Masyarakat Dengan Kebutuhan Khusus*. www.policy.hu/suharto
-(2009). *Kemiskinan dan Perlindungan Sosial di Indonesia. Menggagas Model Jaminan Sosial Universal Bidang Kesehatan*. Bandung:Alfabeta.
- Suyanto, B. (2003). *Pekerja Anak dan Kelangsungan Pendidikannya*. Surabaya: Airlangga University Press.
- Sulikah Asmorowati, (2008) Efektivitas Kebijakan Perlindungan Pekerja Anak (*Child Labour*) Dengan Fokus Anak Jalanan Di Surabaya. J. Penelit. Din. Sos. Vol. 7, No. 1, April 2008: 31-44. http://journal.unair.ac.id/download-fullpapers-04%20A-4%20%20April%202008%20_31-44_.pdf diunduh 125/5/2016 jam 19.00
- White, B. & Tjandraningsih, I. (2002). *Child Labour in Indonesia*. Bandung: Akatiga.
- Zastrow, Charles (2010). *Social Work and Social Welfare*. Canada: Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning.
- Rangga Reisdian, (2013) "Implementation of mainstreaming children's rights policy in Jombang In Order To Achieve Regency of Eligible Children. This is an implementation of the policy in the interest of ensuring and protection"
- Document:**
Lembaga Advokasi Hak Anak (Laha)
Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang *Perlindungan Anak*.

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No 40
Tahun 2004 Tentang *Penerimaan
Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan*

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No 4
tahun 1979 Tentang: *Kesejahteraan
Anak*

Undang-Undang Dasar Pasal 34 tahun 1945
Tentang: *Pendidikan Nasional*

Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia
Nomor 17 Tahun 2010
Tentang Pengelolaan Dan
Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan

<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C138>

http://www.ilo.org/jakarta/info/public/pr/lang--en/contLang--id/WCMS_122351/index.htm

http://www.ilo.org/jakarta/info/public/pr/lang--en/contLang--id/WCMS_122351/index.htm