**ABSTRACT**

 This research entitled “The Social Role of Child Labor in Lead Mining at Sukamandi Village, Belitung Timur Region”. Child labour referred to the employment of children in lead mining that deprived children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and children who worked as miners deprived as mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. The aims of this research as followed:

1. To get a whole description regarding the social role of child labor in lead mining at Sukamandi Village, Belitung Timur Region.
2. To gain the data and facts regarding child labor in lead mining contribution to the development of social work knowledge.

 The research method employed a qualitative approached which relied largely on the interpretative and critical approaches to social work science. The data gathering used a documenting real events, recording what informant said (with words, gestures, and tone), observing specific behaviors, studying written documents, and participant observation. In this research, the number of informant were 4 neglected elderly who lived in poverty.

 Research finding showed that the there are four categories of child labour activities namely: 1) Social relationship, 2)Time management, 3) Social support, 4) Hope. Component of interactions were 1) Time management, 2) Family support, and 3) Social relationship. Social expectation andd social norms showed components: 1) Hope, 2) Persistent, 3) Social relationship, 4) Devoted to parents, 5) Worship, 6) Authonomy and 7) Time management. Value component consisted of two categories as followed: 1) Feeling and 2) Need for safety.

**Keywords: Social role, child labour, lead mining, interactions, social expectations, value.**