

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

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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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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