

Policy on Reducing Child Labor as the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Errika Putri Anggriani

Cite this article as:

Anggriani, E. P. (2020). Policy on Reducing Child Labor as the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. *Unnes Law Journal*, 6(1), 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ulj.v6i1.8222>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	2
Introduction	3
Method	7
Implementation Policy on Reducing Child Labor in the Context of Supporting the Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (PBPTA) in Pemalang District	8
a. Preparation (Pre-Shelter)	9
b. Implementation at Shelter	11
c. Post Shelter	14
Obstacles in Implementation Policy on Reducing Child Labor in the Context of Supporting the Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (PBPTA) in Pemalang District	15
a. Obstacles in Implementation In the implementation of PPA-PKH Policy as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (PBPTA) in Pemalang District	15
b. Efforts to overcome Constraints in Implementation In the implementation of PPA-PKH Policy as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (PBPTA) in Pemalang District	15
Conclusion	16
References	17

Policy on Reducing Child Labor as the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Errika Putri Anggriani

ABSTRACT. The issue of child labor is increasingly complex because many children are working at school age. Child labor is very vulnerable to exploitation, dangerous work, moral and psychological, and hampered access to education. So the government issued a policy of Reducing Child Labor in the Framework of Supporting the Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Children (PBPTA) with the aim that children can be returned to the education unit and Pemalang Regency is one of the districts that runs the PPA program -PKH. Issues examined: (1)Implementation PPA-PKH Policy As PBPTA Efforts in Pemalang District (2) Constraints and efforts to overcome obstacles in the Implementation PPA-PKH policy as an effort for PBPTA in Pemalang Regency. This research uses a sociological juridical approach. Research result(1) Implementation PPA-PKH policy in Pemalang Regency has been running in accordance with the objectives, with the formation of shelters through 3 stages, namely pre shelters, shelters, and post shelters and received school recommendations (2) Efforts to overcome obstacles in implementation PPA-PKH policy in Pemalang Regency, which includes data on prospective beneficiaries, is only 10% valid, so the effort to do additional data. The obstacles of the shelter din's companion are their efforts to take a psychological approach and change the way of learning. Lack of coordination between related agencies so that their efforts to coordinate and joint commitments between related agencies and propose scholarship programs for child beneficiaries. Suggestions given by researchers that prospective beneficiary data should be updated every year, provide socialization attended by beneficiary families about the importance of education for the development of the family economy, improved coordination between related agencies, the existence of certainty that children get scholarships or BSM for education.

KEYWORDS. Child Labor; Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Policy on Reducing Child Labor as the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Errika Putri Anggriani*

Introduction

Children as creatures of God Almighty who have human rights from birth, these rights will always exist when the child is growing up to death, so that no human being or any other party will take and deprive these rights of human beings or take away these rights. ensure the growth and development of children in terms of mental and spiritual and social, children are also entitled to protection and acts of power against discrimination. Child protection can also be interpreted as all efforts aimed at preventing, rehabilitating, and empowering children who have experienced child abuse, exploitation and neglect, in order to ensure the survival and development of children naturally, physically, mentally, and social.²

* Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia. Corresponding email: putri_errika@yahoo.com. This research actually developed from my undergraduate thesis at Faculty of Law Universitas Negeri Semarang. I would like to thank to Mr Tri Sulistiyono SH MH who constantly give me a lot of invaluable comments, suggestions, and inputs for my research.

² Maidin Gultom, *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia*, Bandung, PT Refika Aditama, 2013, pp. 56-60. Furthermore, it is also emphasized that The problem of child labor or child labor is regulated in ps.1 of Law No.25 of 1997 concerning Manpower (Manpower Act), which at the same time sets the age limit for children who are allowed to work is 15 years, both for boys and for children women. But responding to the question whether the regulation is adequate and the extent of its implementation is far from easy, because until now the problem of child labor is still controversial in the issue of child protection in general. That said, the problem of child labor is a classic problem in terms of child protection. There are three approaches in looking at the problem of child labor, namely abolition,

There are several regulations governing children because it is motivated that every child has the right to grow and develop so that parents are forbidden to neglect and exploit children in their social environment, for example forcing children to carry out economic activities or work in order to make money that crosses their normal limits as a child. so that it can be subject to legal sanctions including companies that employ. Even though there is a law that regulates it turns out that in reality there are still many children who do not get the right to grow and develop like children in general. Even today the issue of child labor is very high, where the government is demanded to solve the problem, because there are many assumptions where child labor is cheap labor that is profitable for investment. An increase in the number of child laborers in the Central Java region is one of them in Pemalang Regency. Pemalang Regency has several industrial zones because the large number of industries in Pemalang Regency has caused several social problems, where crime rates are high, population density and other social problems. Where the menial and odd jobs turned out that many children were taken to be employed, of course with low wages and guaranteed minimal work protection. Pemalang Regency has several industrial estates due to the large number of industries in Pemalang Regency which causes several social problems, where the crime rate is high, the population density and other social problems. Where the menial and odd jobs turned out that many children were taken to be employed, of course with low wages and

protection, and empowerment. The abolition approach bases its thinking on that every child must not work in any condition, because children have the broadest rights to go to school and play and develop themselves optimally. While the protection approach bases its thinking on guarantees for civil rights namely that as human beings and as citizens each child has the right to work. And the empowerment approach is actually a continuation of the protection approach, which seeks empowerment of child workers so that they can understand and be able to fight for their rights. Basically, the ILO is supported by several countries, including Indonesia, which continuously seek an abolition or elimination approach to all forms of child labor. *See also* Bagong Suyanto, *Masalah Sosial Anak*, Jakarta, Kencana, 2010, pp. 54-67; Netty Endrawati, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Pekerja Anak Di Sektor Informal (Studi Kasus di Kota Kediri)." *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 12(2), 2012, 270-283; Robi Rizkianto, Istiqlaliyah Muflikhati, & Neti Hernawati. "Nilai Ekonomi Anak, Motivasi, dan Self-Esteem Pekerja Anak." *Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga & Konsumen* 6(3), 2013, 172-179; Rini Fitriani, "Peranan Penyelenggara Perlindungan Anak dalam Melindungi dan Memenuhi Hak-Hak Anak." *Jurnal Hukum Samudra Keadilan* 11(2), 2016, 250-358; Rika Putri Subekti, "Urgensi Ratifikasi Konvensi Internasional Labor Organization: Perspektif Perlindungan Pekerja Anak Pada Sektor Rumah Tangga." *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana (Udayana Master Law Journal)* 7(1), 2018, 24-36; Soo-Haeng Cho, et al. "Combating child labor: Incentives and information disclosure in global supply chains." *Manufacturing & Service Operations Management* 21(3), 2019, 692-711; Christelle Dumas, "Productivity Shocks and Child Labor: The Role of Credit and Agricultural Labor Markets." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 68(3), 2020, 763-812.

POLICY OF REDUCING CHILD LABOR

guaranteed minimal work protection. Pematang Regency has several industrial estates due to the large number of industries in Pematang Regency which causes several social problems, where the crime rate is high, the population density and other social problems. Where the menial and odd jobs turned out that many children were taken to be employed, of course with low wages and guaranteed minimal work protection.

This is regulated in more detail in the Manpower Act, which is concerning works that are prohibited from involving children. The prohibition on employing children is contained in Article 74 of Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, namely the prohibition of employing and involving children in the worst forms of work. It is also regulated in Law No. 1 of 2000 concerning Ratification of the ILO Convention No.182 Concerning The Prohibition and Immediate action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (ILO Convention No. 182 concerning Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor) where the government is obliged to prevention efforts of children who work outside of work relations.³

The ILO estimates show that there are more boys than economically active girls, but the situation of girls requires special attention because of the nature of their work and the conditions in which they work. Many of them have to be demanded to work outside of their normal reasoning and abilities as children to meet their needs and because of conditions that force them to do so. Protection of child labor is also manifested in the form of restrictions on the forms of work prohibited from working by children, this can be seen in Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. however the situation of girls requires special attention because of the nature of their work and the

³ ILO Convention No. 182 concerning Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. See also Constance Thomas, "Freedom from child labour: a fundamental right." In *Research Handbook on Labour, Business and Human Rights Law*. Edward Elgar Publishing, Camberley UK, 2019, pp. 117-120; Zeynep Şişli, & Stephanie A. Limoncelli. "Child brides or child labor in a worst form?." *Journal of Labor and Society* 22(2), 2019, pp. 313-324; Tri Sulistiyono, Ridwan Arifin, Benny Sumardiana, & Diandra Preluido Ramada, "Legal Protection to Child Labour: The Effectiveness of National Criminal Law and International Law Instrument (A Case Study of Indonesia and China)". *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law*, 18(4), 2019, pp. 45-52; Edward van Daalen & Karl Hanson. "The ILO's shifts in child labour policy: regulation and abolition." *International Development Policy/ Revue Internationale de Politique de Développement* 11(11), 2019, pp. 133-150; Puente Aba & Luz María. "Defining Child Trafficking for Labor Exploitation, Forced Child Labor, and Child Labor." In *The Palgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking*, London UK, Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, pp. 339-351.

conditions in which they work. Many of them have to be demanded to work outside of their normal reasoning and abilities as children to meet their needs and because of conditions that force them to do so. Protection of child labor is also manifested in the form of restrictions on the forms of work prohibited from working by children, this can be seen in Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. however the situation of girls requires special attention because of the nature of their work and the conditions in which they work. Many of them have to be demanded to work outside of their normal reasoning and abilities as children to meet their needs and because of conditions that force them to do so. Protection of child labor is also manifested in the form of restrictions on the forms of work prohibited from working by children, this can be seen in Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Protection of child labor is also manifested in the form of restrictions on the forms of work prohibited from working by children, this can be seen in Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Protection of child labor is also manifested in the form of restrictions on the forms of work prohibited from working by children, this can be seen in Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

Although there are already a set of rules that protect child labor, the tendency of the quality of children's problems from year to year experiences a complex development towards the worst forms of exploitative work that endangers the physical, mental, moral, social and intellectual growth and development of children. which can be used as consideration and evaluation for the government on the implementation of policies on the Reduction of Child Labor Programs in the context of Supporting the Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH).⁴

⁴ For more comprehensive comparison, please also see Andhi Nur Rahmadi, "Implementasi Ppa-PKH di Kabupaten Probolinggo 2013." *Publicio: Jurnal Ilmiah Politik, Kebijakan dan Sosial* 1(1), 2019, pp. 29-29; Titik, Dewi Rostyaningsih Djumiarti, & Slamet Santosa, "Social Impact Analysis of Poverty Reduction Program in Education Field at Poverty Reduction of Integrated Service Units (UPTPK) on Sragen Regency." *3rd International Conference on Indonesian Social & Political Enquiries (ICISPE 2018)*. Atlantis Press, 2019, pp. 115-126; Eky Risqiana, *Dampak Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Terhadap Keluarga Miskin di Kabupaten Pekalongan (Studi Kasus Di Kecamatan Wonopringgo)*. Dissertation. Semarang, Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2019; Robertus Raga Djone, & Anne Suryani, "Child workers and inclusive education in Indonesia." *International Education Journal: Comparative Perspectives* 18(1),

POLICY OF REDUCING CHILD LABOR

This research is intended to analyse and examine how is implementation Policy on Reducing Child Labor in Order to Support the Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (PBPTA) in Pemalang District. Besides that, this study also would like to describe and analyze concerning to what obstacles are faced and how to overcome obstacles in implementation Policy on Reducing Child Labor in Order to Support the Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (PBPTA) in Pemalang District?

Method

The method in this study uses the method of sociological juridical analysis with qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification methods⁵. Data sources used are primary

2019, pp. 48-65; Yuyun Yuningsih, Sumardani Sumardani, & Umami Hani. "Social Protections in Health and Education through the Hope Family Program: A Case Study in Wanayasa Village, Wanayasa Sub-District, Purwakarta Regency." *Asian Journal for Poverty Studies (AJPS)* 4(1), 2018, pp. 75-94; Agus Joko Pitoyo, & Abdur Rofi, Determinan Pekerja Anak Indonesia (Analisis Data Sakernas 2017). *Dissertation*, Yogyakarta, Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2019; Kamilah Putri, Mada Apriandi, & Zulkarnain Ibrahim. Kewajiban Pemerintah Indonesia Terkait dengan Penanggulangan Eksploitasi Pekerja Anak Ditinjau dari Hukum Nasional dan Internasional. *Dissertation*, Palembang, Universitas Sriwijaya, 2019; Sherly Ayuna Putri, "Risiko dan Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pekerja Anak Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 Tentang Ketenagakerjaan Dihubungkan dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak." *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum DE JURE: Kajian Ilmiah Hukum* 2(2), 2017, pp. 360-375; Sisca Noviasari, & Zainal Hidayat, "Implementasi Program Pelatihan Ketrampilan untuk Pekerja Anak di Kota Semarang (Studi Tentang Pelaksanaan Peraturan Walikota Semarang Nomor 560.05/0289)." *Journal of Public Policy and Management Review* 6(4), 2017, pp. 204-215.

⁵ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung, PT Rosdakarya, pp.6-10. Furthermore, it is also emphasized that Qualitative research method is a method of research that emphasizes the aspect of in-depth understanding of a problem rather than looking at the problem for generalization research, which uses in-depth analysis techniques, namely examining the problem in case cases, because qualitative methodologies believe that the nature a problem that one will be different from the nature of other problems. According to qualitative research theory, for researchers to be truly qualified, the data collected must be complete, in the form of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data in the form of verbal or words spoken verbally, gestures or behavior carried out by subjects that can be trusted, in this case the research subjects (informants) regarding the variables studied, while secondary data is data obtained from graphic documents (tables, notes, minutes of meetings, etc.), photographs, films, video recordings, objects, etc. that can enrich primary data so that the purpose of qualitative methods is not generalization, but in-depth understanding of a problem. See also Mike McConville, (ed), *Research Methods for Law*. Edinburgh UK, Edinburgh University Press, 2017, pp. 67-70; Robert M. Lawless, Jennifer K. Robbenolt, & Thomas Ulen, *Empirical Methods in Law*. New York, Aspen Publishers, 2010, pp. 115-120.

and secondary data sources with data collection in this study using the method interviews, literature, and observations were then analyzed using triangulation techniques, i.e. data checking techniques that utilize something else outside of this data⁶, the author also uses qualitative data analysis methods that is, efforts made by working with data, organizing data, breaking it down into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching and finding patterns, discovering what is important and what is learned, and deciding what can be told to others.⁷

Implementation Policy on Reducing Child Labor in the Context of Supporting the Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (PBPTA) in Pemalang District

Pemalang Regency is one of the districts that cares about poverty and reducing child labor, because it is aware that children are the next generation to be able to take part in solving social problems in the community. So that proper education should be given to prospective future generations, the opportunity to get an education must be felt the same for all children no exception, namely child labor. This can be seen in the latest education data on child labor in Pemalang District, where on average they only completed primary school.

Table 1
Latest Education on Child Labor in Pemalang District in 2014

No	Last education	Total
1	Not Graduated from Elementary School	13
2	Graduated from elementary school	121
3	Not Graduated Middle School (SMP)	30
4	Graduated from Junior High School	71

⁶ Lexy J. Moleong, *Ibid.*, p.330

⁷ *Ibid.*, p..247

POLICY OF REDUCING CHILD LABOR

5	Not Graduated from High School (SMA)	5
<hr/>		
Total		240

Source: Final Report on the Implementation of the Child Labor Reduction Program in the Context of Supporting the Pemalang District Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) in 2014.

Child labor is a problem for all parties and is multi-sectoral in nature, so the child labor prevention policy is a cross-sectoral policy, and seen from the lack of education pursued by children.⁸ In line with the elimination of child labor and PBPTA, the Pemalang District government applies the PPA-PKH activity program by looking at aspects of child welfare and poverty reduction in Pemalang District. The 2014 Pemalang District PPA-PKH Program was implemented from 22 May to 20 June 2014 by returning 240 (two hundred forty) children to education by involving 24 (twenty four) assistants, 8 (eight) tutors, and Institution Tutor and 4 (four) Shelter Coordinators. There are several stages in the implementation of the PPA-PKH program, which are pre shelter, shelter and post shelter.

a. Preparation (Pre Shelter)

1) Establishment of Institutional Implementation of PPA-PKH Program

So that The implementation of PPA-PKH in Pemalang District in 2014 can run effectively and efficiently, institutionally formed in stages from the Central, Provincial to Regency / City level with implementing membership according to needs and workload. The PPA-PKH Implementation Team was formed in Pemalang District in 2014 based on the Letter of the Directorate General of Labor Supervision Development Number: B.45 / PPK / II / 2014 dated 28 February 2014 concerning Preparation of Child Labor Reduction Activities in the Context of Supporting the Family Hope Program (PPA- PKH) 2014.

⁸ As for comparison, please *see* Zahra Zara Mahasin, Firqotun Naziah, & Ridwan Arifin, "Wage Problems in Indonesia in the Human Rights Perspective (Case of Inappropriate Wages for Pot Workers in Tangerang)". *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 2(1), 2020, pp. 1-14. Muhammad Ramadhan, Dwi Oktafia Ariyanti, & Ridwan Arifin "Optimization of Legal Education for Drugs Abuse Prevention in Tegalrejo District Yogyakarta". *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 1(2), 2020, pp. 193-204; Muhammad Bram Glasmacher, "Political Implications of Law in the Formation of Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Workers Protection in Employment Agreement Specific Time (EAST/PWKT)." *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* 1(3), 2020, 517-530; Ridwan Arifin, "Legal Development and Globalization: Some Contemporary Issues in Indonesia and Global Context", *Journal of Law and Legal Reform*, 1(3), 2020, pp. i-iv.

Facilities and infrastructure are needed in the smooth implementation of the PPA-PKH program. Where the facilities and infrastructure consists of:

a) Shelter Formation

Based on the criteria of the shelter and the survey results of the PPA-PKH Implementation Team, 8 (eight) shelter locations were proposed, each containing 30 child laborers in Pemalang District.

Table 2
2014 PPA-PKH Children Participation in Pemalang Regency

No	The name of the shelter	Program Participation				Total
		KPS	PKH	RTSM	JAMKESMAS	
1	Cendrawasih	1	4	10	15	30
2	Merak	14	1	9	6	30
3	Love Bird	8	3	0	19	30
4	Merpati	17	6	2	5	30
5	Perkutut	17	0	0	13	30
6	Gelatik	3	7	13	7	30
7	Cucak Rowo	16	4	6	4	30
8	Rajawali	8	1	5	16	30
	Total	84	26	45	85	240

Note: - KPS : Social Protection Card
 - PKH : Family Hope Program
 - RTSM : Very Poor Household
 - JAMKESMAS : Community Health insurance

Source: Final Report of the Implementation of the Child Labor Reduction Program in the Context of Supporting the Pemalang District Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) in 2014.

b) Recruitment and Assistance Assistance

In the implementation of providing PPA-PKH benefits, assistance is needed, so that the program can run according to the plan and the benefit of PPA-PKH can be enjoyed well for Palang-PKH participants in Pemalang Regency. In accordance with the data obtained by the author, there were 33 registrants in the recruitment of Companions in Pemalang Regency, 10 men and 23 women from Pemalang Regency. Selection of the prospective counterparts was carried out on March 27, 2014. Announcement of

POLICY OF REDUCING CHILD LABOR

the selection results on April 1, 2014 with letter Number: 560/411 / Dinsosnakertrans with the decision of 24 (twenty four) prospective counterparts were accepted and proposed to the Director General of the Republic of Indonesia Manpower and Transmigration Ministry for stipulation.

c) Recruitment and Appointment of Tutors

In PPA-PKH activities a tutor is required to provide education or skills for PPA-PKH participants within 1 (one) month. So when the child laborers leave the shelter, the child laborer already has the provision of education and skills. Recruitment of Tutor candidates was held on 18 May 2014 with 10 candidates for Tutor registration consisting of 4 men and 6 women. The selection results were recruited as many as 8 Tutor candidates.

d) Roles, Duties and Responsibilities

In the implementation of PPA-PKH activities, each party involved is separated and has their respective duties and responsibilities for the smooth implementation of the 2014 PPA-PKH program in Pematang District, which includes the director, person in charge, Secretary, Technical Team (Chair), Technical Team Members and Shelter Coordinator.

e) Proposal and Placement of Food Providers

In preparation for the implementation of the PPA-PKH program, the Team must also prepare food for participants for 1 month. Food providers are determined based on auction announcements namely CV.Hasta and CV. Pearl.

b. Implementation at Shelter

1. Assistance for PPA-PKH Beneficiaries in Shelter

The activities of assisting the beneficiaries of the PPA-PKH program in Pematang District were carried out on Thursday, May 22, 2014 and Friday, June 20, 2014 for 1 (one) month, because this program could not be carelessly implemented but was dependent on certain months where adapted to the acceptance of new students or the start of new teachings. the purpose of mentoring 1 (one) month at the shelter is to prepare children to return to school with the learning needed so that they are ready and able to attend lessons at school later, in accordance with their respective levels of education. At the shelter children are also given provisions in

accordance with the interests and skills that children want, so that children can work as they wish and are very useful for their growth and development.

This is one of the rights of the government and regional governments in providing education services for children, these rights are contained in Article 10 and Article 11 of Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. After the child is given the provision of education by the mentor and tutor for 1 (one) month, the education unit will be connected through the Office of Education. Each child will be placed at their respective level of education. Assistance activities at the shelter are as follows:

a. Opening

b. Learning at the shelter

Learning is carried out by mentors, tutors and assistant tutors and tutors related agencies with a total scheduled 192 hours of time using learning methods in the form of games, discussions, and manual presentations. While the learning materials provided by the mentor and tutor are class organization, child work norms and education, learning skills, social skills, sports and religion, reading, writing and arithmetic skills, introducing learning into education, skills education.

c. Children's Health Conditions

Sometimes in the shelter there are children who experience mild illness, so in the shelter also have to provide medicines that need to be provided for children if they experience health problems at the shelter.

d. Children's Activities.

For 1 (one) month the shelter besides getting guidance of children's learning materials also conducts activities in the form of skills, sports, worship and recreation / entertainment, namely:

- 1) Skills : Manufacture of key chains, folding paper dolls, etc.
- 2) Sports : Gymnastics, Soccer, Badminton, Healthy walking and running.
- 3) Worship : Praying in congregation and reciting the Qur'an, reciting the Qur'an together.
- 4) Recreation / Entertainment : Widuri Beach, Nyamplungsari Beach, and Cempaka

POLICY OF REDUCING CHILD LABOR

Wulung Banyumudal. And there is a recreation together with all the shelters at the Zatoobay Water Boom baths, South Wanarejan Village, Pemalang Regency with a Children's Creative Appearance event at each Shelter.

e. Closing the Shelter

Before the closure, the children participating in the PPA-PKH benefit were examined by health workers from the puskesmas before being returned to their parents. The closing of the shelter was held on Friday, June 20, 2014 at each shelter by the Implementation Team with the presentation of the 2014 PPA-PKH Beneficiary Participation Children, Handover of School Equipment, Handover of Shoes, Sports T-shirts and Training, and Submission of child to parent.

2. Recommendations on Results of 2014 PPA-PKH Assistance in Pemalang District.

Within 1 (one) month of guidance at the shelter, the tutor gives an assessment to each child who receives PPA-PKH benefits. This is done to facilitate the Implementation Team in recommending PPA-PKH beneficiary children to channel education unity according to the level. Recommendations from the assistance are then requested from the relevant agencies, in this case the Department of Youth and Sports Education and the Ministry of Religion of Pemalang Regency to be facilitated get into education.

Table 3
Number of Recommendations for Children Returning to Education in Pemalang District in 2014

No	Educational Level	Public School	Private School	Total
1	Elementary school	12	0	12
2	Islamic Elementary school (MI)	0	0	0
3	Junior High School	66	48	114
4	Islamic Junior High School (MTs)	5	20	25

5	Senior High School/ Vocational School	28	39	67
6	Islamic Senior High School (MA)	1	1	2
7	Islamic Boarding Education	0	1	1
8	Skill Package	4	0	4
9	Skills	6	0	6
10	Drop Out	0	0	9
Total		122	98	240

Source: Final Report of the Implementation of the Child Labor Reduction Program in the Context of Supporting the Pemalang District Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) in 2014.

The recommendations are then submitted by the assistant to the person in charge of the Pemalang Regency PPA-PKH program to be followed up and forwarded to the agency in charge namely the Department of Education, Youth and Sports and the Office of the Ministry of Religion in Pemalang Regency so that children are facilitated to regain education unity. Then given the freedom to 9 children who left and did not continue their education on the grounds of joining parents or going to Jakarta.

c. Post Shelter

After completing or after mentoring at the shelter for 1 (one) month, and the child is returned to the parents, the post-shelter assistance is carried out by visiting the RTSM where the child beneficiary PPA-PKH resides, to find out the condition of the child beneficiary of the PPA-PKH. The companion is obliged to arrange a schedule of home visits by scheduling consultative services and intensive guidance to beneficiaries. In addition, assistance to education is carried out by the mentor, starting enrollment into education according to recommendations until the child is accepted at the school. Then there is also post-shelter mentoring by the Implementation Team and the Shelter Coordinator in the form of mentoring the existence of post-shelter PPA-PKH beneficiary children, receiving reports from companions about the existence of children.

POLICY OF REDUCING CHILD LABOR

Obstacles in Implementation Policy on Reducing Child Labor in the Context of Supporting the Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (PBPTA) in Pemalang District

a. Obstacles in Implementation In the implementation of PPA-PKH Policy as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (PBPTA) in Pemalang District.

Based on research conducted, researchers found various obstacles encountered in the implementation of the PPA-PKH Policy both from the pre-shelter, assistance in the shelter and post-shelter, namely

- 1) Data on child labor of PPA-PKH participants in Pemalang District in 2014 is still not suitable and valid data is only 10% of the data provided after a home visit was made in the data collection of prospective PPA-PKH beneficiaries and there was no support from families.
- 2) Problems that occur during the implementation of assistance in shelters. There are difficulties in managing many children who are accustomed to the road and lack of education and morals.
- 3) Obstacles when Post Mentoring is late and lack of coordination with related institutions that handle education to be facilitated because there are still changes in children's recommendations for education so that they are vulnerable to dropping out in the middle of the road.

b. Efforts to overcome Constraints in Implementation In the implementation of PPA-PKH Policy as an Effort to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (PBPTA) in Pemalang District.

- 1) Efforts to overcome the data constraints of Child Labor participants of PPA-PKH participants in Pemalang District in 2014 were by conducting additional data from RTSM and children dropping out of school and in collaboration with relevant agencies in the latest RTSM community data collection.
- 2) Efforts to overcome obstacles which occurred during the implementation of assistance at the shelter is to do facilitators who

are more pro-active in fostering children in shelters and also take a psychological approach. In terms of providing education, there are certain media for teaching and learning processes such as plain pictures to be colored, because the coloring of images can be evaluated in the direction of children's talents and interests to be facilitated.

- 3) Efforts in overcoming obstacles when post mentoring at the shelter are more optimizing Cross Sectoral Coordination for agencies related to the PPA-PKH program and there needs to be an understanding and readiness from the Department of Education or schools on the recommendation of implementing PPA-PKH children.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been described in the previous chapter it can be concluded that the form of PPA-PKH program implementation is the formation of shelters through 3 stages namely pre shelters, shelters and post shelters. In Pemalang District there are 8 shelters with each shelter containing 30 children who will be given basic and moral education for 30 days before returning the educational unit. The implementation of the PPA-PKH program policies is quite good and runs in accordance with expectations, which can be seen by the results of children's education recommendations, where 96% of children can be channeled by education but in its implementation there are several obstacles and efforts in dealing with these obstacles, namely data on prospective beneficiaries when home visits are held, only 10% are valid so that their efforts to do additional data from related agencies and are the latest data. Managing children in shelters is an obstacle for facilitators so that their efforts take a psychological approach and change the way of learning. Lack of coordination between related agencies in the follow-up of the provision of facilities for beneficiary children so that their efforts to coordinate and joint commitments between related agencies and propose a scholarship program for beneficiary children according to the PPA-PKH quota in Pemalang District. Managing children in shelters is an obstacle for facilitators so that their efforts take a psychological approach and change the way of learning. Lack of coordination between related agencies in the follow-up of the provision of facilities for

POLICY OF REDUCING CHILD LABOR

beneficiary children so that their efforts to coordinate and joint commitments between related agencies and propose a scholarship program for beneficiary children according to the PPA-PKH quota in Pematang District. Managing children in shelters is an obstacle for facilitators so that their efforts take a psychological approach and change the way of learning. Lack of coordination between related agencies in the follow-up of the provision of facilities for beneficiary children so that their efforts to coordinate and joint commitments between related agencies and propose a scholarship program for beneficiary children according to the PPA-PKH quota in Pematang District.

The suggestion from this study is that prospective beneficiary data must be updated annually, providing socialization attended by beneficiary families about the importance of education for the development of the family economy and the danger that children who are left to work at an immature age are closer to the worst forms of child labor, improved coordination between related agencies, the existence of certainty and more detailed information about the mechanism that children get scholarships or BSM for education will thus eliminate the doubts of families and children.

References

- Aba, P., & María, L. (2020). "Defining Child Trafficking for Labor Exploitation, Forced Child Labor, and Child Labor." In *The Palgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking*. London UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Arifin, R. (2020). Legal Development and Globalization: Some Contemporary Issues in Indonesia and Global Context. *Journal of Law and Legal Reform*, 1(3), i-iv. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jllr.v1i3.38544>.
- Cho, S. H., et al. (2019). Combating child labor: Incentives and information disclosure in global supply chains. *Manufacturing & Service Operations Management* 21(3), 692-711.
- Djone, R. R., & Suryani, A. (2019). Child workers and inclusive education in Indonesia." *International Education Journal: Comparative Perspectives* 18(1), 48-65.
- Djumiarti, T., Rostyaningsih, D., & Santosa, S. (2019). Social Impact Analysis of Poverty Reduction Program in Education Field at Poverty Reduction of Integrated Service Units (UPTPK) on Sragen Regency. *Proceedings 3rd International Conference on Indonesian Social & Political Enquiries (ICISPE 2018)*. Atlantis Press, 115-126.

- Dumas, C. (2020). Productivity Shocks and Child Labor: The Role of Credit and Agricultural Labor Markets. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 68(3), 763-812.
- Endrawati, N. (2012). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Pekerja Anak di Sektor Informal (Studi Kasus di Kota Kediri). *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 12(2), 270-283.
- Fitriani, R. (2016). Peranan Penyelenggara Perlindungan Anak dalam Melindungi dan Memenuhi Hak-Hak Anak. *Jurnal Hukum Samudra Keadilan* 11(2), 250-358.
- Glasmacher, M. B. (2020). Political Implications of Law in the Formation of Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Workers Protection in Employment Agreement Specific Time (EAST/PWKT). *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* 1(3), 517-530.
- Gultom, M. (2013). *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama.
- Lawless, R. M., Robbennolt, J. K., & Ulen, T. (2010). *Empirical Methods in Law*. New York: Aspen Publishers.
- Mahasin, Z. Z., Naziah, F., & Arifin, R. (2020). Wage Problems in Indonesia in the Human Rights Perspective (Case of Inappropriate Wages for Pot Workers in Tangerang). *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education*, 2(1), 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijicle.v2i1.37326>.
- McConville, M. (ed). (2017). *Research Methods for Law*. Edinburgh UK: Edinburgh University Press.
- Moleong, L.J. (2007). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Noviasari, S., & Hidayat, Z. (2017). Implementasi Program Pelatihan Ketrampilan untuk Pekerja Anak di Kota Semarang (Studi Tentang Pelaksanaan Peraturan Walikota Semarang Nomor 560.05/0289). *Journal of Public Policy and Management Review* 6(4), 204-215.
- Pitoyo, A. J., & Rofi, A. (2019). Determinan Pekerja Anak Indonesia (Analisis Data Sakernas 2017). *Dissertation*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Putri, K., Apriandi, M., & Ibrahim, Z. (2019). Kewajiban Pemerintah Indonesia Terkait dengan Penanggulangan Eksploitasi Pekerja Anak Ditinjau dari Hukum Nasional dan Internasional. *Dissertation*. Palembang: Universitas Sriwijaya.
- Putri, S. A. (2017). Risiko dan Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pekerja Anak Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 Tentang Ketenagakerjaan Dihubungkan dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum DE JURE: Kajian Ilmiah Hukum* 2(2), 360-375.

POLICY OF REDUCING CHILD LABOR

- Rahmadi, A. N. (2019). Implementasi PPA-PKH di Kabupaten Probolinggo 2013. *Publicio: Jurnal Ilmiah Politik, Kebijakan dan Sosial* 1(1), 29-29.
- Ramadhan, M., Ariyanti, D. O., & Arifin, R. (2020). Optimization of Legal Education for Drugs Abuse Prevention in Tegalrejo District Yogyakarta. *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services*, 1(2), 193-204. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v1i2.33808>.
- Republic of Indonesia. (1945). The Constitution of Republic of Indonesia [Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945].
- Republic of Indonesia. (2000). Law Number 1 of 2000 concerning Ratification of ILO Convention Number 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for The Worst Forms of Child Labour [Konvensi ILO Nomor 182 Mengenai Pelarangan dan Tindakan Segera Penghapusan Bentuk-Bentuk Pekerjaan Terburuk untuk Anak].
- Republic of Indonesia. (2002). Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection [Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak].
- Republic of Indonesia. (2003). Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower [Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 Tentang Ketenagakerjaan].
- Republic of Indonesia. (2003). Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning National Education System [Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional].
- Republic of Indonesia. (2002). Presidential Decree No. 59/2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor [Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 59 Tahun 2002 Tentang Rencana Aksi Nasional Penghapusan Bentuk-Bentuk Pekerjaan Terburuk untuk Anak].
- Risqiana, E. (2019). Dampak Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Terhadap Keluarga Miskin di Kabupaten Pekalongan (Studi Kasus di Kecamatan Wonopringgo). *Dissertation*. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- Rizkianto, R., Muflikhati, I., & Hernawati, N. (2013). Nilai Ekonomi Anak, Motivasi, dan Self-Esteem Pekerja Anak. *Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga & Konsumen* 6(3), 172-179.
- Sulistiyono, T., R., Sumardiana, B., & Ramada, D. P. (2019). Legal Protection to Child Labour: The Effectiveness of National Criminal Law and International Law Instrument (A Case Study of Indonesia and China). *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law*, 18(4), 45-52.
- Şişli, Z., & Limoncelli, S. A. (2019). Child brides or child labor in a worst form?. *Journal of Labor and Society* 22(2), 313-324.

- Subekti, R. P. (2018). Urgensi Ratifikasi Konvensi International Labor Organization: Perspektif Perlindungan Pekerja Anak Pada Sektor Rumah Tangga. *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana (Udayana Master Law Journal)* 7(1), 24-36.
- Suyanto, B. (2010). *Masalah Sosial Anak*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Thomas, C. (2019). "Freedom from child labour: a fundamental right." In *Research Handbook on Labour, Business and Human Rights Law*. Camberley UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.
- van Daalen, E., & Hanson, K. (2019). The ILO's shifts in child labour policy: regulation and abolition. *International Development Policy Revue Internationale de Politique de Développement* 11(11), 133-150.
- Yuningsih, Y., Sumardani, S., & Hani, U. (2018). Social Protections in Health and Education through the Hope Family Program: A Case Study in Wanayasa Village, Wanayasa Sub-District, Purwakarta Regency. *Asian Journal for Poverty Studies (AJPS)* 4(1), 75-94.