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Legal Protection Against The Exploitation of Child Labor in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the causes and impacts of exploitation of child labour in Indonesia, protection and legal sanctions for perpetrators of exploitation of child labour in Indonesia. This normative juridical research uses a statutory, conceptual and case approach. The analysis technique uses prescriptive analysis with logic and legal reasoning. The results of the study indicate that the cause of child labour exploitation is poverty; low education of parents and children; social environment; and culture. The impacts of child labour exploitation include: a) not having time to play b) children's growth and development, poor physical and mental health of children c) low self-esteem; d) Vulnerable to discriminatory treatment and work accidents; e) vulnerable to acts of violence, exploitation and abuse. Legal protection for exploited children is carried out by 1) disseminating relevant laws and regulations; 2) monitoring, reporting, and providing witnesses, and; 3) involvement of companies, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, and the community. Sanctions against the exploitation of child labour are a form of government concern for the protection of children's rights which aim to achieve justice, legal certainty and benefit for children. The provisions for these sanctions are regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection.

Keywords: Child labour, Exploitation, Legal protection,

ABSTRAK

Tulisan ini membahas tentang penyebab dan dampak eksploitasi pekerja anak di Indonesia, perlindungan dan sanksi hukum bagi pelaku eksploitasi pekerja anak di Indonesia. Penelitian yuridis normatif ini menggunakan pendekatan perundang-undangan, konseptual dan kasus. Teknik analisis menggunakan analisis preskriptif dengan logika dan penalaran hukum. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyebab eksploitasi pekerja anak adalah kemiskinan; rendahnya pendidikan orang tua dan anak; lingkungan sosial; dan budaya. Dampak eksploitasi pekerja anak antara lain: a) tidak memiliki waktu bermain b) tumbuh kembang anak, kesehatan fisik dan mental anak yang buruk c) rendahnya harga diri; d) Rentan terhadap perlakuan diskriminatif dan kecelakaan kerja; e) rentan terhadap tindakan

kekerasan, eksploitasi dan penyalahgunaan. Perlindungan hukum terhadap anak yang tereksplotasi dilakukan dengan 1) sosialisasi peraturan perundang-undangan terkait; 2) pemantauan, pelaporan, dan penyediaan saksi, dan; 3) keterlibatan perusahaan, serikat pekerja, lembaga swadaya masyarakat, dan masyarakat. Sanksi terhadap eksploitasi pekerja anak merupakan bentuk kepedulian pemerintah terhadap perlindungan hak-hak anak yang bertujuan untuk mewujudkan keadilan, kepastian hukum dan kemanfaatan bagi anak. Ketentuan sanksi tersebut diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perlindungan Anak.

Kata kunci: *Pekerja anak, Eksploitasi, Perlindungan hukum,*

Introduction

Children are a gift given by God Almighty, who must always maintain their dignity and rights as human beings that must be upheld. Children are the nation's next generation of hope for the future. Therefore, the role of the state in the legal protection of children is very important. This is as mandated by Article 28B of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that the state guarantees every child to live, grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination. This means that legal protection is the right of all children without exception, both boys and girls, without exception.

Children are the next generation of the nation who are expected to be able to build a better country in the future. However, as the most vulnerable and weak social being; ironically. In fact, children are often placed in the most disadvantaged, such as not having the right to speak and they are often victims of violence. Though, international recognition of children's rights is carried out by United Nations through the Convention on the Rights of The Child (CRC) in 1989. The Convention states that the child is the holder of the basic rights of freedom and as the party receiving special protection. CRC states that a child's right is born from the awareness that a child can actually be said to be vulnerable, dependent, innocent, and have special needs.

Seeing the urgency of this convention, Indonesia immediately responded by ratifying the CRC in 1990 which was included in the Presidential Decree No. 36/1990 dated August 25 1990, and declared valid in Indonesia since 5 October 1990.

The legal protection of children is increasingly interesting and relevant in the context of exploited child labour. According to data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in 2018, there were 329 cases of trafficking and exploitation, which included 91 cases of children as victims of child labour exploitation, 80 cases of victims of child commercial sex exploitation (ESKA), 93 cases of victims of prostitution and 65 cases of trafficking victims. According to the Criminal Investigation Agency data, cases of exploitation of child labour in the 2016 period were 30 cases, increasing in 2017 to 91 cases and 2018 to 39 cases. (Ramadani et al., 2019). At a press conference that was held virtually, the Head of KPAI said that: "the situation of child labour in the last 5 years has not shown a significant decline. The National Labor Force Survey shows that, as of August 2020, the number of working children is 2,176. 389 children, where this number increased compared to August 2019 as many as 1,633,020 children (<https://satudata.kemnaker.go.id/infografik>). Based on research by Hermanus, et al (2021), approximately 90% of tobacco production in Indonesia, namely East Java, Central Java, and West Nusa Tenggara, employs children aged 8-17 years. These children experience nausea, vomiting, headaches, and others. Iryani & Priyarsono (2013) research on "Exploitation of Working Children in Indonesia" also shows that 3.27 million children are working in Indonesia or 8.80% of all children aged 10-17 years.

Although internationally there are many the convention regulates the protection of children's rights and ratified by many countries, human rights violations humans in children are still rampant happening in the world. One of the problems that should receive special attention is the issue of child labour. Child labor which should receive special attention is the issue of child labour. Child labor is a term for employing children is brought to the public. The term child labor is a term to employ children under age. The term child labor has connotation of child exploitation underage for

their power. This issue have been gobsmacked because so much working children all over the world at school age. In fact the issue, Child labor is not just a child issue run a job with earn wages, but stick once with exploitation, work dangerous, late access education and hinder physical, psychological and social development child. Even in certain cases, child labor has entered as qualifications of children working in most intolerable situation.

One form of child labor found in Indonesia are become workers in the agricultural sector. International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated more than 1.5 million children 10-17 years old working on the farm Indonesia every year. Department United States of America (DOL) workforce reported more than 60% child labor aged 10-14 years in Indonesia are involved in the agricultural sector, including fisheries, as well as in rubber production, palm oil and tobacco. according to Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, about 400,000 children throughout Indonesia are involved in child labor in the fisheries sector and Agriculture. According to the ILO, East Java and Central Java is a province with largest child laborers in the agricultural sector This fact is not linear with the guarantee of children's constitutional rights, and even contradicts various laws and regulations that have regulated the protection of children, especially child labour. For example, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights; Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower.

Based on the above conditions, this paper aims to explore and analyze the causes and impacts of child labour exploitation in Indonesia; legal protection of child labour in Indonesia, legal sanctions against perpetrators of exploitation of child labour in Indonesia.

Research Method

This normative juridical research uses a statute, conceptual and case approach. The data is based on primary legal materials in the form of various laws and regulations related to research and secondary legal materials in the form of complementary books and journals. Data collection techniques with the inventory, classifying and systematizing primary and secondary legal materials that are relevant to this legal research. The analysis technique uses prescriptive analysis with logic and legal reasoning.

Finding and Discussion

Causes and Effects of Child Labor Exploitation

Exploitation is the use for one's benefit, exploitation, extortion of others which is an act that is not commendable. The exploitation of child labour is carried out to use children as workers to obtain profits in carrying out work. The use of children as workers can be categorized as acts of child slavery because children are only used in any way for economic gain. Exploitation refers to the use of children for the benefit of others, gratification or profit which often results in injustice, cruelty, and treatment that harms children. Exploitation is a criminal act against a child that can endanger the child's physical and mental health, education and moral or socio-emotional development of the child. Child exploitation activities include manipulation, abuse, victimization of children, pressure or bad treatment.

The government has already make various efforts in this child protection thing, with issued various forms decisions and policies in overcome the problems faced a child. Then concern the next government is realized with the establishment of the Act No. 23 of 2002 concerning Protection Child. Government policy, in Law Number 23 Years 2002 on Child Protection explained that child protection are all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights in order to live, grow, develop, and participate, as well as optimally in accordance with human dignity, and get protection from violence and discrimination.

According to data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in 2018, there were 329 cases of trafficking and exploitation, which included 91 cases of children as victims of child labour exploitation, 80 cases of victims of child commercial sex exploitation (ESKA), 93 cases of victims of prostitution and 65 cases of trafficking victims. According to the Criminal Investigation Agency data, cases of exploitation of child labour in the 2016 period were 30 cases, increasing in 2017 to 91 cases and 2018 to 39 cases. (Ramadani et al., 2019). At a virtual press conference, the Head of KPAI said that the situation of child labour in the last 5 years has not shown a significant decline. The National Labor Force Survey shows that, as of August 2020, the number of working children is 2,176,389 children, where this number increased compared to August 2019 as many as 1,633,020 children. (<https://satudata.kemnaker.go.id/infografik>). Based on the research of Hermanus, et al (2021) approximately 90% of tobacco production in Indonesia, namely East Java, Central Java, and West Nusa Tenggara employs children aged 8-17 years. These children experience nausea, vomiting and headaches.

In 2020, the issue of exploitation of child labour is increasingly significant and complex due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. During the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia at the beginning of 2020, various health protocol policies were born to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19, one of which required children to learn from home (BDR). On the other hand, the family uses this condition as an opportunity for children to be employed to increase family income. It is not an easy thing to go through, children become a vulnerable group who then live life as child labour until they are included in the worst forms of child labour (PBTA). Based on research by the International Labor Organization (ILO), the impacts and risks for children during the pandemic are predicted to have resulted in years of setbacks. One is that it may see an increase in child labour for the first time in 20 years. The pandemic has not only reversed the successful withdrawal of child labour that has been carried out so far, now even millions of children are at risk of experiencing child labour exploitation again.

The causes of the exploitation of child labour in Indonesia are very complex. According to various studies conducted in various regions in Indonesia, the causes of exploitation of child labour include: 1) Poverty; 2) certain parties who have the heart to exploit child labour; 3) psychosocial and; 4) culture (Jannah, M, 2017). Another study conducted on child labour in the Traditional Gold Mine of Kelian Dalam Village in Tering District stated that the causes of child labour exploitation, among others: 1) poverty, where the erratic income of mining workers causes parents to be forced to make their children as workers to help meet the economic needs of the family; 2) environmental influences, where almost all children aged 7-17 years have been involved in people's gold mining activities; 3) children's income earned from working in gold mines; 4) low parental education so that children in this area also do not go to school (Sulastri, D, 2016). Research in Makassar City also shows that the exploitation of child labour is caused by factors of poverty and the social environment (Saleh, S., Akhir, M., & Sisma, B. 2018). Subsequent research suggests that the causes of child labour exploitation include: 1) poverty; 2) low education and; 3) community stigma (Sabila, H. S., 2020). Research on street children in the city of Surabaya also shows that the exploitation of street children is caused by economic factors, so their parents employ children to work on the streets (Nihayah and Legowo, 2016). The results of these studies can be concluded that the main cause of child labour exploitation is parental poverty, which is supported by other causes, including low education of parents and children; children's social environment; culture and income earned by children while working.

The exploitation of child labour can cause various disorders to children, both physically and mentally. In particular, the impact of children working in each sector is different, for example, the impact of children working in the mining sector is very different from the impact of children working in the sales, production and trafficking of drugs. In addition to the specific impact, child labour also has a general impact, namely: a) Not having free time to play b) Disruption of the child's growth and development process c) Disruption of children's physical and mental health d) Feeling of inferiority in

relationships e) Vulnerability to discriminatory treatment f) Vulnerable to work accidents g) Vulnerable to acts of violence, exploitation and abuse. Child labour is also vulnerable to creating a poor generation (from child labourers who also give birth to child labour). In addition, the future of children becomes bleak because of low education or even uneducated. Children are also unable to compete with other parties in the era of globalization (Sulastri, 2016).

The case that occurred in a 13 (thirteen) year old child named Ayu came from a village area located in the Garut Mountains of West Java. He often helps his parents grow tobacco. Ayu is a junior high school (SMP) student. He goes to the fields in the morning before school, in the afternoon, on weekends and holidays. He told Human Rights Watch that the reason he didn't go to school was to work in the tobacco fields. Since starting to work in the tobacco field, he has experienced symptoms of nicotine poisoning such as vomiting, nausea, and headaches. This happened because Ayu came into contact with tobacco plants too often and did not use safe protection when planting or harvesting tobacco.

The case illustrates that child labourers have a high potential for adverse health and safety risks when working in the tobacco field. Including the risk of acute nicotine poisoning due to direct contact with tobacco plants and leaves, toxic pesticides, and other chemicals. Child labourers are aware of the health risks at work, however, lax regulations and poor law enforcement in Indonesia, especially in the small-scale agricultural sector, have put children at dangerous health risks. The Indonesian government should immediately ban children -children perform work directly related to tobacco, and the company should improve due diligence procedures from a human rights perspective to identify and end harmful practices of child labour in tobacco farming.

Legal Protection Against Child Labour Exploitation in Indonesia

Legal protection for the Indonesian people is a form of implementation of the recognition, protection and certainty of one's rights as a citizen-based on Pancasila and

the 1945 Constitution. As regulated in Article 28 D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, that: "Everyone has the right to recognition, guarantees, protection and fair legal certainty and equal recognition before the law". This means that legal protection is the right of everyone without exception, including children. Child protection is an effort that provides conditions in which every child can carry out his rights and obligations (Kalangie, 2012). According to Article 1 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection states that child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally by human dignity and protection from violence and discrimination. Child protection substantially and principally contains the concept of the legal protection of children's rights and as part of human rights, which aims to create and realize the best life for children.

Constitutionally, child protection is regulated in Article 28 B Paragraph (2), where every child has the right to survive, grow and develop and is entitled to protection from violence and discrimination. This means that every child has the right to obtain legal protection from the state. Child protection can be divided into two (2), among others: 1) juridical child protection, including protection in the field of public law and the field of civil law and; 2) non-juridical child protection, including social protection, health, and education.

Exploited child labour also gets legal protection through Law Number 13 of 2013 concerning Manpower; Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection; Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons and various international conventions on the rights of children.

According to Law Number 13 of 2013 concerning Manpower, as well as in the Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number KEP. 235/MEN/2003 concerning types of work that endanger the health, safety or morals of children. The worst forms of work are begging, sex workers, abuse of narcotics, alcohol,

psychotropics and other addictive substances, child slavery, etc. that cause violence both physically and mentally to endanger the safety and morals of children. (Yuniarti, 2013) To eliminate the worst forms of child labour, the government formed the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (KAN-PBTPA) which was stipulated through Presidential Decree Number 12 2001 which involved various parties, including the police as its members. KAN is in charge of preparing the action program and monitoring its implementation. In 2002, KAN succeeded in compiling the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (RAN-PBTPA) which was stipulated through Presidential Decree No. 59/2002 which included a work program to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. RAN-PBTPA explains that children working on plantations are among the worst forms of child labour. The facts show that many employers and other agencies violate the rights of child labour. Children are forced to work or maybe employed regardless of the minimum age limit or conditions for a child to be employed. This results in children not being able to fulfil some of their needs, including the need to play, socialize with peers and the need to obtain the education, resulting in the exploitation of child labour.

Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower has specifically regulated child labour, namely: a which reads: "every child has the right to obtain protection from Abuse in political activities, involvement in disputes, social unrest, events containing elements of violence, Involvement in war, and sexual crimes. Children have rights that must be fulfilled as legal protection and the full fulfilment of children's rights. (Dian Mirsa, 2019) Therefore, the state is obliged to protect the legal rights of minors from all forms of exploitation that can harm both physically and mentally. child psychology. Article 68 states that: "Companies are prohibited from employing children", in principle children may not work. Although Indonesia has regulations of Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection which aims to protect children's rights such as the right to live, grow, develop and obtain a proper education. However, there are still many underage

children who are victims of worker exploitation, so the problem of exploitation of underage children is very significant in Indonesia. Therefore, the role of law enforcers in Indonesia is very important in providing legal protection for minors who are victims of worker exploitation.

The definition of children in Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower states that: "Children are every person under the age of 18 years". Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection states that: "A child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb. In the convention on the rights of the child states that: "for this convention, a child means every human being under the age of eighteen years unless, according to the law applicable to children, maturity is reached earlier. So that under any circumstances and for any reason children under the age of 18 years must be entitled to full child rights without exception. Then the so-called minors are people who have not reached the age of 18 years. So it can be concluded that the exploitation of underage child labour is the use of children who have not reached 18 years of age who are employed for their benefit, exploitation, extortion of others, which are unacceptable behaviour.

The exploitation of child labour is a type of economic exploitation. This has been explained in Article 6 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. What is meant by "economic exploitation" is an act with or without the consent of a child who is a victim which includes but is not limited to prostitution, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, oppression, extortion, use of physical, sexual, reproductive organs, or unlawfully transferring or transplanting organs and/or body tissues or exploiting the power or ability of children by other parties to obtain material benefits.

Children have the right to legal protection, this has been regulated in Article 15 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection which states that: "every child has the right to obtain protection from abuse in political activities, involvement in disputes, involvement in social unrest, involvement in events that contain elements of violence, involvement in war, sexual crimes.

Children have rights that must be fulfilled as legal protection and the full fulfilment of children's rights. (Dian Mirsa, 2019) Therefore, the state is obliged to protect the legal rights of minors from all forms of exploitation that can harm both physically and mentally. child psychology. Special legal protection for minor victims of work exploitation is regulated in Article 66 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection which states that: special forms of protection for children who are economically and/or sexually exploited are carried out through 1) dissemination and/or socializing the provisions of laws and regulations relating to the protection of economically and/or sexually exploited children; 2) monitoring, reporting, and providing witnesses, and 3) involving various companies, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, and the community in eliminating economic and/or sexual exploitation of children.

The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) as a state institution in charge of supervising has a role in reducing child labour rates. Children as the nation's next-generation must have their rights fulfilled as stated in the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child which includes: the right to play, to get an education, identity, national status, food, access to health, recreation, equality, and play a role in development. . Therefore, children should not work and should not be responsible for the needs and the family economy. However, their situation and background in working and being included in the category of child labour cannot be separated from the role of parents, family and adults/the environment attached to them. Therefore, KPAI collaborates with IOM, the Distance Secretariat and TIP activists and child activists in conducting a child labour survey targeting observations on children, namely the community of children working in the worst forms of labour, consisting of 5 sectors, among others 1) prostituted children; 2) scavenger children; 3) street children; 4) children who work in the agricultural sector and; 5) child domestic workers (Child Protection Commission, 2020).

However, the protection of children cannot only be seen as a political and legislative issues (state obligations). Protection of welfare Children are also part of

parental responsibility and community care. Without community participation, the formal legal approach alone is not effective enough in protecting children. Local communities have an important role in designing child protection policies and programs. Protection action policies and programs children act as institutional tools in protecting children from violence. The state, government, society, family and parents are responsible to the implementation of child protection. This is important because a written law or regulation alone is not enough to guarantee the fulfillment of their rights because in reality there are still many Indonesian children who have not received guarantees that their rights will be fulfilled, including many are victims of violence, exploitation, abuse, discrimination, and inhuman treatment. All these actions are recorded in the subconscious them and carried to the rest of his life.

A social construction that places parents in the right to do anything to their children even though they are not aware of it harming the children, contributing to the rise of violations of children's rights. The case of children working in the informal sector who recognized by parents as a tradition, obviously it will become commonplace when parents employ their children without paying attention to their education. Job roles and interventions social in this case is helpful individuals, community groups who involved in this case and currently facing cases of exploitation and child labor in Indonesia which, still happens often and causes public unrest is caused children who are still underage who is a victim in the case this. Provide help and shed light on this case. With various approaches which is used in this case for make it easier for a social worker in dealing with problems that being faced by the client. The main goal of the intervention a social work to clients is to improve people's social functions (individual, group, community) which is the target of change. When a person's social function is functioning well, it is assumed that the condition prosperity will be easier for client.

Legal Sanctions Against the Child Exploitation of Perpetrators in Indonesia

The problem of exploitation of underage child labour is very significant in Indonesia. In Article 68 of Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, it is stated that: "Companies are prohibited from employing children", in principle children should not work. Although Indonesia has regulations of Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection which aims to protect children's rights such as the right to live, grow, develop and obtain a proper education. However, there are still many minors who are victims of worker exploitation.

The Business actors are prohibited from employing children as regulated in Article 68 of Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, it is stated that: "Companies are prohibited from employing children". Regulations in Indonesia are very concerned about the interests of children's rights, so the exploitation of child labour should be followed up firmly. The authorities should give punishment to entrepreneurs who carry out exploitation. Legal sanctions are punishments given to someone who violates the law. In-Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, special protection is regulated for children as victims of all forms of exploitation. Article 20 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection states that: "The state, government, community, family, and parents are obliged and responsible for protection of children's rights." Article 88 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection stipulates sanctions for child exploiters that: "everyone who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 76i, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 200,000. 0000.00 (two hundred million rupiahs)". This is in line with Article 52 paragraph 1 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights which states that: "every child has the right to protection by parents, family, society and the state".

According to Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, it is stated that a special form of protection for economically and/or sexually exploited children is carried out through: (1) Disseminating and/or socializing the provisions of laws and regulations relating to the protection of exploited children. economically and/or

sexually. (2) Monitoring, reporting, and providing witnesses, and, (3) Involvement of various companies, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, and the community in the elimination of economic and/or sexual exploitation of children.

Article 15 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection states that: "every child has the right to obtain protection from Abuse in political activities, involvement in disputes, social unrest, events containing elements of violence, involvement in the war, and crime sexual. Children have rights that must be fulfilled as legal protection and the full fulfilment of children's rights. (Dian Mirsa, 2019) Therefore, the state is obliged to protect the legal rights of minors from all forms of exploitation that can harm both physically and mentally. child psychology.

Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection is one form of protection for children's rights that implements the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This law is a strong legal umbrella to protect children from all forms of exploitation. The application of sanctions against the exploitation of child workers is a form of government concern for the protection of children's rights which aims to achieve justice, legal certainty and social benefits for the community. The provisions of sanctions that have been regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection as a reference for the protection of child victims of exploitation, to create the enforcement of the rule of law by the implementation of equality before the law. The provisions in the regulation expressly stipulate that the perpetrators of child labour exploitation feel the deterrent effect for exploiting child labour. Another effort that can be made by the Government is to withdraw child workers from work that contains elements of exploitation of children. In addition, as a community that cares about acts of exploitation, we can provide education regarding the criteria for exploitation of child labour to children and the community by promoting it through social media, counselling, and other media that can be used as education.

Conclusion

The main cause of child labour exploitation is parental poverty, which is supported by other causes, among others: low education of parents and children; children's social environment; culture and income earned by children while working. The general impacts are: a) Not having free time to play b) Disruption of the child's growth and development process c) Disruption of children's physical and mental health d) Feeling of inferiority in relationships e) Vulnerable to discriminatory treatment f) Vulnerable to work accidents g) Vulnerable against acts of violence, exploitation and abuse. Child labour is also vulnerable to creating a poor generation. In addition, the future of children becomes bleak because of low education or even uneducated. Children are also unable to compete with other parties in the era of globalization

Legal protection for child labour is stipulated in Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower; Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection; Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Trafficking in Persons and various international conventions regarding children's rights. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection is the legal umbrella and basis for legal protection of child victims of child exploitation. This law is a strong legal umbrella to protect children from all forms of exploitation.

Specific forms of protection for exploited children, i.e: (1) Dissemination and/or socialization of the provisions of laws and regulations relating to the protection of economically and/or sexually exploited children. (2) Monitoring, reporting, and providing witnesses, and, (3) Involvement of various companies, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, and the community in eliminating exploitation of children. Sanctions against the exploitation of child workers are a form of government concern for the protection of children's rights which aim to achieve justice, legal certainty and benefit, to create the rule of law by the implementation of equality before the law.

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