TENAGA KERJA ANAK DAN FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHINYA

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Abstract

Employment problem today is still an important issue in every country in the world . Particularly in Indonesia, this indicates a complex phenomenon, it demonstrates a relatively high unemployment rate and also the entry of child labor in the labor market. This raises its own problems. The entry of the child in the labor market due to factors besides poverty on the one hand , on the other hand also the demand of cheap labor by industry are relatively high. Even the International Labour Organisation (ILO) reveals children aged 5-7 years are still many who are employed in hazardous work. Sectors that employ children in hazardous places, including mining ,quarrying, agriculture, fishing, domestic service, and the service industry. In Indonesia, the Central Bureau of Statistics data collection showed that 1.7 children are working. Inclusion of children as child labor is actually illegal , because it can be categorized as exploitation of children for economic activity in school age and has a potential cheap wages . Child labor is a term for employing young children under the age of 14 years old (Act 23 of 2002). This exploitation can have implications for the development of the child's personality , their safety , health , and their future prospects. Children who work in general do not have time to enjoy a play or go to school like other children , which is a time period of play that must be passed normally and without disruption (working). In this regard , this study aims to examine the relationship of reciprocal causality between poverty levels , income , fertility , the dropout rate with the number of workers in Indonesia in 2001-2010. To view this relationship can be used Vector Auto Regression (VAR) and Grenger analysis . The results showed variable levels of poverty have a reciprocal causal relationship with the amount of child labor. Similarly, the dropout rate variables have a reciprocal causal relationship with a variable number of child labor , which means the higher the dropout rate of children will increase the amount of child labor and vice versa . While the fertility variables did not show any relationship with the amount of child labor , while variables income per capita in line (has reciprocal causality) with the amount of child labor.

Keywords: child labor, poverty, income, fertility, school drop out rates, Grenger analysis.

1. PENDAHULUAN

1.1. Latar Belakang

Buruh anak atau lazim dikenal dengan istilah pekerja anak merupakan salah satu fenomena yang meluas di negara yang berkembang termasuk di Indonesia. Anak-anak yang berusia kurang dari 14 tahun harus terpaksa bekerja karena masalah ketidakmampuan ekonomi yang dialami keluarga mereka, faktor budaya atau faktor lainnya. Fenomena pekerja anak yang telah