

## **THE PROBLEM OF MINOR WORKING CHILDREN IN HELPING TO FULFILL FAMILY NEEDS IN GAMPONG ALUE SEUTUI JEUNIEB DISTRICT BIREUEN DISTRICT**

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### **Abstract**

This research is entitled "The Problem of Underage Working Children in Helping to Meet Family Needs in Gampong Alue Seutui, Jeunieb District, Bireuen Regency". The aim of this research is to find out what factors influence underage children working and what impact this has on children who work. This research uses qualitative research and uses observation, interview and documentation techniques. From the research results, researchers obtained data that the factors that cause children to have to work in Gampong Alue Seutui are based on several factors including economic factors, cultural factors, parental factors, and their own will. The family has the main view of dealing with all children who work, but the family is unable to deal with children who work because considering economic limitations, the child has to step in to meet the needs for survival. The Alue Seutui community always plays an active role in providing protection for children, however, with the very weak economic situation in the community, it is very difficult to prevent children from working. With the phenomenon of child labor like this, the government must make economic improvements for the welfare of the people, so that it is hoped that the poverty rate will decrease, which will then be followed by an increase in the quality of education in society.

**Keywords :** Problem, Minors, Meeting Family Needs

### **INTRODUCTION**

Children are the next generation of the nation, they are potential successors to the nation's leaders, the heavy burden of this nation is on their shoulders. If we dream of a pleasant future, of course our children now should also have pleasure in accordance with their capacities as children. For example, having a suitable place to play, education, health insurance, etc. for them, as an embodiment of our sense of responsibility for the survival of the nation (Ananim, 1990).

At first glance, the reasons why children at an early age are involved in productive activities and are sometimes even forced to drop out of school are mostly due to economic factors. You can imagine because of economic factors. You can imagine a family whose economic life is always mediocre or even lacking, of course it is natural

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that the children are then forced to be involved in earning money just like their father and mother. Within the family, a person is often considered to have a dual meaning or role in the family and society. On the one hand, children are considered the successors of the family and society, which means they must receive adequate facilities for their development in life. However, on the other hand, children are considered to have potential economic assets that can be optimized as one of the supporting pillars of the family economy (Hardius Usman and Nachorowi Djajal Nachorowi, 2004).

The problem of working children is an illustration of how complex and complicated children's problems are. Apart from all these things, appreciation, respect and protection of Human Rights (HAM) is glorified throughout the world. Since the beginning of the declaration of human rights, various forms of universal regulations have been issued in order to support efforts to protect human rights in the world. Protection efforts are also followed by law enforcement for the consistent implementation of human rights. If we talk about the issue of children working, then the area of human rights that is directly related is children's rights. Both internationally and in Indonesia, issues surrounding children's lives are a major concern for society and the government. Many ideal situations that can actually solve social problems also show incompetence. The problem of children being involved in the world of work even though the child's age is not yet considered suitable as a worker, they take part in economic activities whether they earn wages or not, is not something new in Indonesia, including in Aceh. This kind of condition is increasing over time and is clearly visible both because of family economic factors or poverty and because of environmental conditions that influence it.

In Indonesia there are several laws and regulations regarding children which regulate children, for example, No. 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile criminal justice system, Law No. 4 concerning Child Welfare, Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection based on article 1 point 1, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, namely: "A child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb." Meanwhile, based on article 1 paragraph (3) of Law Number. 11 of 2012 concerning the criminal justice system for children who are 12 (twelve) years old, but not yet 18 (eighteen) years old who are suspected of committing a crime.

In this case, researchers are interested in studying and researching the social problems that exist in Bireuen today, especially in the Alue Seitui gampong district. Jeunieb District. Bireuen is where the majority of children work as minors, aged 12-15 years who work for economic and environmental reasons. The village community is used to things like this, their children are employed and their children's rights are definitely not fulfilled. The main factor in this problem is the low economic level of the community and it has become a culture in Gampong Alue Seutui District. Jeunieb District. Bireuen underage children are employed. In Gampong Alue Seutui, boys and girls are employed with elementary school and junior high school education. The work that children do is the same as the work of adults in general, the work that children are involved in varies

greatly, this is in accordance with the environmental conditions in the area, for example, working in the rice fields helps farmers to earn wages, and in the gardens helps farmers. palm oil planters such as:

1. Cutting palm trees or cleaning palm trees,
2. Collecting rice during the rice harvest season,
3. Plowing the fields,
4. Climb areca nut every day to earn wages,
5. Become a construction worker.

The number of children employed as minors is 9 people, of the 9 children there are 3 children who really want to work themselves, apart from the 3 children, the rest are ordered by their parents to work to meet their needs. The problem with the situation of these children is that there are those who don't go to school to work because they don't have pocket money to go to school, there are some children who go to school first after school and then work to make ends meet and there are also children who don't go to school but by working they can make ends meet. desire to go to school. The reason these children prioritize work is because there are several factors, such as not having parents or one of their parents not being there, but their intention to go to school is very big and they want to feel what their friends feel. Because if they wait for the pocket money given by their parents, the children will not have enough to fulfill this right. Because their parents only get 60 per day which is only enough for their daily needs.

The institutions that handle the problem of underage working children are the Social Service, the Community and Gampong Empowerment Service, Women and Family Planning, Bireuen Regency (DPMGPKB), one of the functions of the existence of the Social Service and the Community and Gampong Empowerment Service, Women and Family Planning, Bireuen Regency. includes activities to respond to children's cases and provide services for children's problems. Seeing the widespread problem of underage children being employed, which is very worrying in Bireuen Regency at the moment, it is deemed necessary to have special handling from the Government and related agencies that deal with the problem of underage children being employed, especially for underage children, such as the Social Service and (DPMGPKB).

However, the efforts of the Social Service and Community and Gampong Empowerment, Women and Family Planning Services in Bireuen Regency in dealing with the problem of underage working children and the law enforcement process are still not optimal, this can be seen in the field that there are still many children like those in Gampong Alue Seutui Jeunieb District, Bireuen Regency, even though various regulations regarding the Government are quite clear "that every child has the right to social services from parents, family, community, Aceh Government and/or Regency/City Government for normal growth and development". So, based on the description above, the author is interested in writing a scientific paper with the title: "The Problem of Underage Working Children in Helping to Fulfill the Family in Gampong Alue Seutui, Jeunieb District, Bireuen Regency.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. General Description of Research Locations

#### 1. Profile of Gampong Alue Seutui

Gampong Alue Seutui is a Gampong in Jeunieb District, Bireuen District, which is a gampong which is a distance of  $\pm 6$  Km from the city which is located in Jeunieb District, Bireuen Regency. Gampong Alue Seutui was founded in 1956. Gampong Alue Seutui has the population is very small with 66 Family Cards (KK) and 44 houses.

**Table 4.1**  
**Number of Population According to Jurung/Hamlet**

No	Hamlet	Number of families	Gender		Number of Souls
			Man	Woman	
1	Tengoh Hamlet	29	59	47	106
2	Tgk Disaba Hamlet	11	26	31	57
3	Alue Kambuk Hamlet	14	35	36	71
4	Cot Jungkat Hamlet	12	21	23	44
<b>Total</b>		66	141	137	278

*Data Source: Gampong Alue Seuti Government 2022-2023*

**Table 4.2**  
**Number of Population According to Compulsory School Age 9 Years**

No	Hamlet	School Level	Amount	
			School	No school
1	Tengoh Hamlet	Elementary School/Equivalent	20	10
		SLTP/Equivalent	17	16
2	Tgk Disaba Hamlet	Elementary School/Equivalent	6	2
		SLTP/Equivalent	5	3
3	Alue Kambuk Hamlet	Elementary School/Equivalent	8	4
		SLTP/Equivalent	3	4
4	Cot Jungkat Hamlet	Elementary School/Equivalent	4	3
		SLTP/Equivalent	2	3
Total			65	45

Data Source: Gampong Alue Seuti Government 2022-2023

**Table 4.3**  
**Number According to Education Level**

No	School Level	Jumlah			
		Tengoh Hamlet	Tgk Disaba Hamlet	Alue Kambuk Hamlet	Cot Jugkat Hamlet
1	Not yet in school	9	3	4	3
2	Ages 7 - 45 Years Never Schooled	23	3	5	7
3	Went to elementary school but didn't finish	12	2	6	3
4	Finished elementary school	20	6	8	4
5	Finished middle school	17	5	3	2
6	Finished high school	10	2	1	3
7	Completed Diploma 1 (D1)	-	-	-	-
8	Completed Diploma 3(D-3)	-	2	-	
9	Completed Diploma 4(D-4)	-	-	-	-
10	Completed Level 1 (S-1)	-	2	-	-
11	Completed Level 2 (S-1)	-	-	-	-
12	Completed Level 3 (S-3)	-	-	-	-

Data Source: Gampong Alue Seuti Government 2022-2023

**Table 4.4**  
**Number of Children and Number of Children Working in Gampong Alue Seutui**

No	Hamlet name	Number of Children Under 18 Years	Number of Child Laborers (Percentage)
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1	Teungoh Hamlet	20	15 (75%)
2	Tgk Disaba Hamlet	11	7 (63%)
3	Alue Kambuk Hamlet	7	4 (57%)
4	Cot Jungkat Hamlet	8	4 (50%)
<b>Total</b>		46	30 (65%)

*Data Source: Gampong Alue Seuti Government 2022-2023*

From the table above it can be seen that in Teungoh Hamlet there are a large number of underage children working, because in this hamlet most of the family income is low or insufficient. Many residents of Teungoh Hamlet work as farm laborers, construction workers, repairmen and so on. Therefore, many children join their parents' profession to increase their pocket money. In this research, the author will describe a study conducted in Alue Seutui village regarding the problem of children working underage. Why does it have to be Alue Seutui gampong, namely because among the gampongs in Jeunieb sub-district, where there are twenty gampongs, in Alue Seutui gampong there are many children involved as underage workers. The emergence of child labor in the gampong is a socio-economic problem that is quite worrying because ideally at the age of 15 they should only gain knowledge and not be burdened with work to earn a living.

Based on research results, around 65% of children actively work in Gampong Alue Seutui, Jeunieb District, under the age of 17 years. From the results of observations, it shows that the large number of underage children who come from underprivileged families and do not receive a proper education causes the children to work. Children seem to prefer to help their parents to meet their living needs. Apart from that, not all children do not receive education, some of them choose to remain in school.

## **B. Research Result**

Based on the results of research conducted in Gampong Alue Seutui, Jeunieb District, Bireuen Regency from 6 May 2023 to 23 October 2023, the research results obtained were as follows:

### **a. Factors that influence minors to work.**

#### **1. Economic Factors**

Based on information obtained from interviews with community leaders, it is stated that the majority of children who work in the informal sector are actually the reason why children work because they are forced to earn additional income to help finance the family's needs, especially to meet the family's daily living needs. This information was also obtained from one of the children (I) who worked for the reason of helping his family's economy.

Based on the information above, it can be understood that the child workers in

Gampong Alue Seutui come from families who are not or are economically disadvantaged. For the majority of children who work, their parents have small and uncertain incomes, and such conditions force children to work without choosing and sorting out the types and risks of work, with the important hope of being able to earn additional income to help their parents, or at least to help meet his own needs, and if possible also help his family.

Then, the consequences of children working will lead to unmet educational needs. In fact, children's educational needs are very important in relation to the development of children's character in the future (Abdul Hakim G. Nusantara, 1986). The same information was also conveyed by (H) (15 years old, dropped out of school).

Still in the same statement, apart from being a farm laborer and palm oil worker, Haikal also works in whatever way he can to earn enough money for his daily life. In this case, Haikal made the decision to help his family in the hope of reducing the economic burden on his family. This information shows that the family economic factor can provide opportunities for a child to work, even without orders from their parents.

Researchers also interviewed (A) (14 years old) who worked to help his parents. This child is still carrying out his education, but helps his parents when they come home from school, and if there are no other activities or completing school assignments, the activity that Amad does is helping his parents by working as a rice plow. The rice fields belong to the local community. When holidays (A) work from morning to evening such as Sundays and national holidays (red dates). Amad stated that he did not mind working to help his parents because apart from being a habit, he also couldn't just watch his parents work alone.

From the results of observations that researchers have made, it is clear that (A) is one of the workers whose daily life helps his parents work as plows in the fields. Here the researchers saw that many children had to step in to help the family economy, whether they were asked to or without being asked by the parents of child workers in Alue Seutui village. In general, children of Amad's age should still be in the learning and playing stage without having to think about economics, which should not be the responsibility of children his age.

## 2. Cultural Factors (Habits)

A child becoming a worker simply to help his family earn a living is a form of sensitivity and devotion to a child in looking at his family's problems. The more sacrifices a child gives to his parents, the greater the reward he gets. This kind of thing is still believed to be the truth by certain people or village communities. This also creates encouragement for children who will automatically be aware and willing to do their work happily, namely by getting labels as good children, diligent, pious, filial to their parents, and so on.

In relation to these cultural factors, apart from the pressure of poverty, there are other factors that encourage children in rural areas to tend or be forced to be involved in productive activities, namely cultural factors or community culture or also known as traditional factors, which view that children Children who are accustomed to working

from an early age are part of the socialization process to train children to be independent and are a form of filial piety towards their parents. This tradition is almost common in all rural areas, especially in Gampong Alue Seutui. The habit of parents teaching how to grow crops and harvest is an effort by parents to prepare their children to become adults and have a household.

### 3. Parental Factors

Apart from economic factors, one of the causes of children working is the family factor, because the family is the first community that forms children both mentally and personally, in fact the family is the main place for children to obtain their basic rights as children. The most dominant family factor in determining whether a child can work or not is parental orders, because parents are the first people to have direct contact with the child.

Based on the results of interviews with respondent parents, although it is difficult to estimate how large a proportion of parents do not agree that their children should work, several parents interviewed at the research location preferred the reason that a child's fate is in God's hands. Parents are like representing all the interests, rights, obligations and responsibilities of their children, so that in the end it is the parents who have to determine what their underage children should and should not do.

### 4. Own Will (Independence)

Considering that several respondents stated that the reason they work is to increase their independence, no longer depend on their parents in terms of fulfilling their needs, apart from being able to buy what they want. This factor may include what Bagong Suyanto said, that the reason a child works is caused by the attractiveness factor offered by the owner of the business or production activity. It was further said that by working, it has been proven that children can have an income and even have the autonomy to manage the money they earn independently (Bagong Suyanto, 2013). Netty Endrawati (2011) added, although this money is usually not fully used by the child, because most of it is given to their parents, they at least feel they have the right to the money they earn.

In Alue Seutui village there are 20 children who carry out activities as unskilled laborers on oil palm plantations, plowing rice fields, apart from that, there are also some children who work as truck drivers, construction workers and Honda repair shops. The activities carried out by children aim to live independently, to help ease the family's economy, due to dropping out of school and apart from that, the results of their hard work are used as their daily pocket money.

Regarding the problem of children working in Alue Seutui gampong, generally their education is still well conditioned, in the sense that the majority of children still want to go to school, then the children's parents also consider it necessary to fulfill their children's educational needs. This is as stated by the Head of Alue Seutui Village, where the level of awareness of parents in meeting their children's educational needs is still high, and is a concern for the community in general.

From the information above, in general it is clear that children who work in the

field, especially in Gampong Alue Seutui, are not only influenced by the conditions of poor families, or because of orders from their parents, but the children are basically used to and like their work.

b. The Impact This Has on Working Minors

Employing child labor is basically something that violates children's human rights because child labor always has a negative impact on children's physical, emotional and social development. Here's the explanation:

1. Children's Physical Development

Physically, child workers are more vulnerable (easily affected by disease) than adults because they are still physically growing. Working as child laborers can affect their physical health development because the work they do can cause accidents or disease. The impact of accidents on child workers can be in the form of injuries or disabilities due to scratches, cuts, blows, bumps and so on, while conditions that cause disease include working conditions that are very hot or too cold, the workplace is too noisy, inhalation of dust, inhalation of chemicals, chemistry, and others.

Based on observations that researchers have made in Gampong Alue Seutui, children who work as minors can have an impact on their own physical condition, because basically they are still in the process of growing, usually the physical condition of children who work is different from the physical condition of children who don't work. One of the most common physical symptoms in children who work is fatigue and headaches. Apart from that, children who work have stunted growth, such as small/short stature, facial aura like adults because they are too tired from working and so on.

2. Children's Emotional Development

The results of observations carried out by researchers in Gampong Alurduamas found that there were several emotional problems or emotional disturbances which generally often occur in working children, namely anxiety, lying, excessiveness, stubbornness, dependency and shyness. Children who experience emotional disturbances can be classified according to severity or severity. the lightness of the problems experienced.

3. Child Social Development

Child workers who do not have the opportunity to carry out activities such as playing, going to school and socializing with their peers, do not receive the basic education needed to overcome life's problems, do not get the opportunity to interact with other people and participate actively in society and enjoy life fully. It is natural that children will usually grow up to be passive and selfish, which often results in children experiencing problems in interacting/cooperating with other people and they lack self-confidence or feel humiliated. In general, children's social development is a process of learning to adapt themselves to group norms, morals and traditions, merging themselves into one unit that best communicates and works together.

4. The Role of Community Figures in Working Children in Gampong Alue Seutui

The role of community leaders is to foster, build, supervise, protect and solve the problems that exist in the gampong, as well as the problem that the author discusses in this thesis, namely regarding underage child labor in the village of Luluduamas. The role of local community leaders in overcoming child labor is very important in safeguarding the nation's future generations.

A good child is a child who is devoted to his parents. Every child must obey their parents' orders except those that conflict with religious teachings. If parents experience difficulties, then a child should help as much as possible to help lighten the burden on his parents. If parents are economically weak, then children must try to find additional income outside of school hours in good and educational ways. If parents need their children's labor to earn a living, then help the parents as much as possible.

Based on research results, around 65% of children actively work in Gampong Alue Seutui, Jeunieb District, under the age of 17 years. From the results of observations, it shows that the large number of underage children who come from underprivileged families and do not receive a proper education causes the children to work. Children seem to prefer to help their parents to meet their living needs. Apart from that, not all children do not receive education, some of them choose to remain in school.

Efforts to prevent child labor are aimed at children who have the potential to become child labour, namely children from poor families, children who have dropped out of school, school age children and the community.

#### 1) Increasing Public Awareness

Prevention is an initial response effort before a problem occurs or a problem recurs. Prevention efforts aim to prevent children from entering the world of work and children who are successfully withdrawn from the world of work do not return to child labor so that children obtain their rights as children, especially getting education or training as preparation for entering the world of work in the future.

Prevention efforts can be carried out through socialization activities. Socialization to prevent child labor is an effort to disseminate information related to the substance of child labor, aimed at increasing knowledge, awareness and mobilizing the community in efforts to prevent and overcome child labor, gathering strength, resources and social capital from various parties that can be used to prevent child labor. Increasing public awareness can be carried out by local community leaders and counseling carried out by educated presenters (Irwanto, et al, 1995).

#### 2) Increasing Access to Education

One of the causes of child labor is dropping out of school caused by poverty. To prevent children from dropping out of school, especially from poor families and other disadvantaged children, it is necessary to implement prevention programs through programs to increase access to education. As is known, it is hoped that the 9 year compulsory education program that has been determined can be implemented optimally. In accordance with Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (Sisdiknas) has stated that every citizen aged 7–15 years is required to attend

basic education (Sudarsono, et al, 2005).

Based on the results of observations that researchers have made, it can be concluded that one of the ways to overcome underage child labor is to prioritize education. Education is a strong foundation needed to achieve national progress in the future, even more important as a provision in facing a global era filled with very tight competition between nations. Increasing access to education is carried out by the government and regional governments. The Indonesian government has made efforts to equalize education with 9 years of compulsory education.

### 3) Family and Community Empowerment

One of the causes of children doing work or becoming child laborers is the powerlessness of families and communities in facing various social and economic problems. Poverty, low levels of education, low public awareness of the importance of learning methodology, education and very limited access to information are the causes of family and community helplessness. For this reason, in overcoming the problem of child labor, it is necessary to carry out various efforts to empower families and communities in order to prevent the occurrence of child labor.

Family and community empowerment can be carried out through various economic empowerment, social empowerment and cultural empowerment programs. Family and community empowerment activities are aimed at improving the welfare of underprivileged families, building communication between communities in empowering the power to handle child labor problems and increasing community participation in dealing with child labor. The economic empowerment program is expected to be able to empower underprivileged families and communities, so that they can overcome their economic problems. Activities in the context of economic empowerment of families and communities include, among others.

- a. Skills training tailored to the potential, interests and abilities of the community itself.
- b. Entrepreneurship training and providing business capital assistance and business mentoring.

Empowerment Social empowerment is carried out to strengthen community social ties and strengthen shared values and increase community awareness of children's rights. Activities in the context of social empowerment include:

- a. Increase public awareness of the importance of protecting children's rights.
- b. Socialization and understanding of the importance of children's rights.
- c. Building community commitment to provide protection for children's rights.

Cultural empowerment is important to do by reducing or even eliminating cultures that do not support or even hinder efforts to prevent child labor. Cultural empowerment is also directed at building and developing a culture that is in line with and supports efforts to prevent child labor. Cultural empowerment can be implemented through:

- a. Utilization of religious and traditional figures in conveying the message of eliminating child labor;

b. Mental and spiritual guidance;

Taking advantage of religious moments and traditional rituals/ceremonies on a regular basis that prioritize applicable values and norms by conveying the message that the existence of children as child laborers is detrimental to the child's future and is contrary to laws and regulations and humanity. Thus, the welfare of the family and community becomes one of the benchmarks and barometers in development. Therefore, according to the mandate of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2007, family and community empowerment is one of the village and sub-district social institutions and is a partner of government and community organizations. Family and community empowerment is a development movement that grows from below, managed by, from, and for the community towards the realization of a prosperous family and society.

"In the author's view, these efforts should be the basis, especially for Indonesia. Eliminating the problem of child labor cannot be solved in a short time pragmatically. We have to look at various influencing factors, but most importantly we have to stick to the wisdom of placing the best steps for the child. For children who work, we cannot forbid them to immediately leave their jobs as long as we cannot replace the benefits they get from working. "Our rehabilitation efforts are aimed at eliminating the negative impacts of work, for example, if he loses study time because he cannot attend regular education."

## **CONCLUSION**

The cause of the emergence of underage children working in Alue Seutui Village, Jeuneb District, Bireuen Regency is due to the most important reason being economic factors, where a child is forced or forced to help earn a living for the survival of his family, children who help earn a living are seen as obedient children, which means This is seen as a form of a child's devotion to his parents. Apart from that, another cause is the influence of children's habits of working on their own accord.

The results of the research also show that the impact is the physical development of children who are susceptible to disease and pose risks that have an impact on the child's growth. Then it also often has an impact on children's emotions, because child workers often work in a work environment that allows for exploitation, danger, degrading, dignity and isolation and finally the social influence of children, child workers often associate with adults who sometimes often say bad things. harsh words, starting from this problem, children are sometimes influenced by what they see, such as being stubborn and disobedient. The influence of friends greatly influences the character of a child, whether a child's character is good or bad depends on who the child associates with.

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