

STRATEGY TO BREAK THE CHAIN OF VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION CHILDREN THROUGH LABOR

ABSTRACT

This study aims to gain insight into the experiences of children who are victims of violence and exploitation from their parents. This research was conducted in Gowa Regency, Somba Opu Sub-District, Romang Polong Village. The constructivism research method because of its advantages allows researchers to reveal the process of violence and exploitation by parents against their children that occurs repeatedly. Data was collected by means of in-depth interviews and selective open analysis. The determination of the informants in this study used a purposive sampling technique, in which the researchers selected 6 informants based on various reasons. Supporting informants on the subject of this study, girls who are victims of violence and exploitation are divided into 2, namely, the category of children (age 7-10 years), youth (age 11-14 years). The results of the study show: (i) Providing parenting education for children (ii) Building good communication between parents and children (iv) Returning children who have dropped out of school by collaborating with the Education Office, DP3A, Social Service, and the Regional Planning and Development Agency, Polres (v) Parents are given special training related to how to improve the family's economy (vi) Providing assistance evenly and gradually.

Keywords: Violence, Exploitation, Girls

1. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women has become a topic of concern worldwide. Currently, children are getting less attention from their parents so that it has a bad impact on their future (Meivy, 2016). Girls who are neglected in the child welfare system about interventions for children who are victims of violence (Erin, 2021). Exposure is so high that the most vulnerable children are involved in the public child welfare system with estimates hovering around 50% (Carlson, (1990); English, (1998); Beeman, Hagemester, & Edleson, (2001); Haight et al., 2002), and pose a significant threat to achieving family immortality (Schechter, & Edleson, (1999). Exponential has been witnessed in sexual violence against women around the world (Naveed et al., 2023). ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) states that the Southeast Asian region is the target of a network of syndicates for sexual exploitation and child sex trafficking (Alit, 2016). Everyone will experience suffering in different forms and characteristics (Sri, 2016). Do not understand the world of children which makes life hard so that it interferes psychologically with children (Ariani et al., 2022).

The National Commission on Violence Against Women recorded 338,496 cases in 2021. This figure has increased by around 50% from the 2020 report which totaled 226,062 cases (Komnans Perempuan, 2021). Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, as

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many as 25,050 women became victims of violence in Indonesia throughout 2022. This number increased by 15.2% from the previous year of 21,753 cases (PPPA, 2022).

The high number of cases of violence and exploitation has reached an alarming point. DP3A Gowa (2021) concludes violence against women with various kinds of problems, violence against children both physically and psychologically, neglect, threats, abuse, exploitation, and pimps. The high number of cases of violence against women continues to increase every year, making stakeholders formulate strategies in various ways so that violence against women occurs repeatedly to this day.

Denzin (2000) states that constructivism sees empirical reality as constructive, so that it is different from positivism and post-positivism, constructivism is almost the antithesis of the notion that places observation and objectivism as a way to find a reality or knowledge so that this understanding rejects positivism and post-positivism and states must be replaced by constructivism. Ontologically, this understanding is relativistic and believes that reality exists in the form of various kinds of mental construction based on social experience, is local and specific and depends on the person doing it so it cannot be generalized. Berger (1994) stated that in understanding Bergerian social construction theory through externalization, society is a human product; through objectification, society becomes a reality sui generis, unique; and through internalization, humans are a product of society, there is a process of pulling out (externalization) so that it is as if things were outside (objectivation), and furthermore there is a process of pulling back in (internalization) so that what is outside seems to be inside.

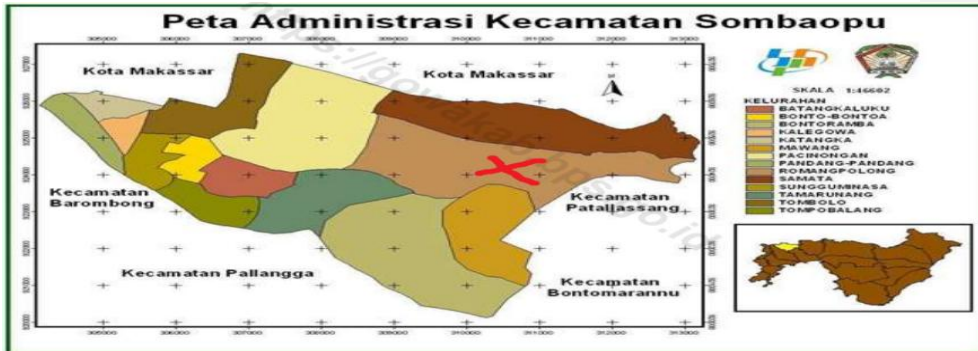
The purpose of this research is to present the processes of internalization, objectivation and externalization that occur in actors who are involved in a cycle of violence and exploitation of women. After the introduction, we will reveal the methods, results, discussion and close with conclusions.

2. METHODS

This research was conducted in Gowa Regency, Somba Opu Sub-District, Romangpolong Village. Gowa Regency is located at 119.37730 to 120.03170 East Longitude, and 5.08293428620 to 5.5773054370 South Latitude. The administrative area of Gowa Regency consists of 18 sub-districts and 167 villages/wards with an area of approximately 1,883.33 square kilometers or equal to 3.01 percent of the total area of South Sulawesi Province (Central Bureau of Statistics of Gowa, 2022).

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This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. Cresswell (1998) states that as the name implies, case study research is research that places something or object under study as a "case". The reason for choosing the research location was because of the high rate of violence and exploitation of women every year which occurs repeatedly, then based on the survey the researchers conducted there were many underage children, especially women, who were employed on the basis of both verbal, physical and psychological violence which then used a case study approach (spot case). Determination of informants in this study using a purposive sampling technique. The subjects of this study were: girls who were victims of violence and exploitation were divided into 2 categories, namely, the categories of children (age 7-10 years), adolescents (age 11-14 years) totaling 6 people and those who experienced violence and exploitation. The research instrument is a tool used in collecting data, which is the main instrument in this study is the researcher himself (human instrument). As the main instrument in this study, the researcher started from the early stages of the research to the results using observation, interviews, and document review. Data collection techniques are very important in research because their main goal is to obtain specific and accurate data. The data collection techniques used in this study are as follows: observation, interviews, and documentation. The data validation technique used to test the credibility of the data in this study is a member check.

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4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Violence and exploitation of women that occurs repeatedly with various kinds, namely physical, psychological, and verbal violence. This violence and exploitation was carried out by parents towards their children in the case of selling mobile crackers which targeted wages. If the wages did not match, then they would be beaten.

3.1 Exploitation of Children through Labor

Being a child laborer is a requirement, and selling crackers around is a demand that is forced into their daily obligations. They are underage children who are forced to work by their parents with the target of wages. If the wages do not match, they will be beaten. There are those who take part time after school immediately rush to sell and there are also those who purely sell crackers from morning to night.

3.1.1 N (11 Years)

My profit is a thousand per piece, taking part time to help support the family after school. Demands from parents to younger siblings make selling compulsive, the lure of wages given by Mother makes her feel happy so that her shopping for snacks is immediately fulfilled, and this goes on continuously.

3.1.2 A (10 Years)

Selling crackers is an obligation from parents, where there is a demand to spend selling in a day, it is not easy and it is not easy to go through all this, be grateful if you get 20,000 of which the proceeds can be used to buy tempeh and fish. His father's yelling and hitting made him worse off when he was tired of selling and this was not just a day, but every day like this.

3.1.3 A (11 Years)

After coming home from school, he immediately sells 5 or 7 pcs of crackers which he brings with a profit of 2000/pcs, if someone else is 7000/pcs then I am 9000/pcs, then the proceeds are given to Mother. Anger and yelling are daily food for me which sometimes doesn't meet the target. In order to help the family's economy, I make this job my duty as a child even though it's every day.

3.1.4 A (8 Years)

Selling crackers is something that must be done, this is a demand from parents that must be carried out because if you don't get angry and hit.

3.1.5 M (7 years)

This work is mandatory work that must be obeyed as a child. With the target given by the parents, it made him even more active to sell, with his mother encouraging him to send him to school even though he sometimes gets jewel and pinch if it doesn't match the results he sells.

3.1.6 A (14 Years)

Work that is carried out every day to help the family economy. Even though he only went to school up to grade 4 of elementary school, he did not want to stop dreaming even though he had financial constraints. Sometimes their parents scold and encourage them if they don't sell out.

In the absence of firm action from the local government, parents are increasingly convinced that by exploiting their children selling crackers is a safe job to do so that it happens repeatedly. Therefore, a strategy is needed to break the chain of violence and exploitation of children through workers, including:

1. Provide parenting education for children

In this case, to anticipate all forms of violence against children earlier, to expedite this strategy a helping hand from stakeholders is needed so that the number of cases of violence against children can be reduced.

2. Build good communication between parents and children

By building good and smooth communication between parents and children, they will be able to overcome problems that exist in the house, of course by involving local stakeholders.

3. Returning children who dropped out of school

This strategic step can reduce the number of cases of violence against children. This step aims to return children who have dropped out of school to attend school by involving the Department of Education.

4. Parents are given special training on how to improve the family economy

By providing training to affected families at least they are able to reduce the number of cases of violence and exploitation of children, of course by looking at the talents or expertise of the family, for example he is an expert in making fish crackers, so the stakeholder involved in this is the Fisheries Service.

5. Provide assistance evenly and gradually

By involving the Social Service and the Zakat Agency, namely by providing social assistance evenly to affected families. In providing this assistance, of course, it must be accompanied by the right data, because it often happens in the surrounding environment, assistance is not on target, and people who should get assistance do not get it at all.

Table 1. Exploitation of Children through Labor

Sex	age	Jobs	Violence
Female	11	Student, crackers seller	Psychological: accentuation, coercion
Female	10	Student, crackers seller	Verbal: using bad words (stupid) Physical: beat, pull the ear Psychological: accentuation, coercion
Female	11	Student, crackers seller	Psychological: accentuation, coercion
Female	8	Crackers seller	Psychological: accentuation, coercion
Female	7	Crackers seller	Verbal: using bad words (stupid) Physical: pinch, throw Psychological: accentuation, coercion
Female	14	Crackers seller	Verbal: using bad words (stupid) Physical: strikes Psychological: accentuation, coercion

The results of the study show that children who are victims of exploitation by their parents sell crackers with the target of wages, if they do not match then they will be beaten. Violence is in the form of physical, verbal, and psychological. This finding is in line with the results of a study (Elliot, 2023) which states that violence against women is influenced by 4 factors, cultural, legal, geographical, and economic so that it has psychological, economic, health and social impacts.

The welfare of women and children victims of violence who are involved in the child welfare system sees the importance of providing services that support them materially and emotionally (Woochan et al., 2006).

With the concept of social construction from Bergerian regarding three stages, namely internalization, objectivation, and externalization, the forms that make children become workers are coercion and targets from parents at work. There is no firm action from the government such as the police so that parents feel safe in carrying out their actions in making profits for their children. Through internalization, objectivities, and externalization, the researcher concludes that there is a social construction of girls as workers.

4. CONCLUSION

Forms that make children become workers are coercion and targets from parents in working. There is no firm action from the local government such as the police so that parents

feel safe in carrying out their actions in making profits for their children. Through internalization, objectivities, and externalization, the researcher concludes that there is a social construction of girls as workers.

Children are the successors of the nation; children are young shoots who have a strategic role that will bring our beloved country to the gate of a bright future because children are the link of hope. Especially for girls whose upbringing is somewhat different from boys, where girls prioritize feelings over logic (Ariani et al., 2022). Therefore, what children need is safety and well-being, meaning freedom from all the shackles of suffering that grip their small world and what should be meant for playing and learning, not for work. In order for the younger generation to carry out their respective duties and functions, it is necessary to have the widest opportunity to grow and develop both physically, mentally and socially, and to guarantee their future so that what we hope for the younger generation will be optimal (Ariani et al., 2022).

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