



## Research

# Healthy life behavior and risky behavior in child labor in Pandang Village, Makassar

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### ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of child labor often appears in the midst of urban communities, namely around 2.1 million child workers, including the children of street vendors. This study aims to determine the Healthy Lifestyle and Risky Behavior of Child Labor (Street vendor) in Pandang Village, Panakukang District, Makassar City. The type of research used is quantitative with a descriptive-observational approach. The population in this study were all child workers who worked as hawkers in Pandang Village, Panakkukang District, Makassar City. The sample in this study amounted to 37 respondents. The data were analyzed using Validity, and Reliability Test. The results showed that the eating and drinking behavior of street vendors based on knowledge was 78%, attitude was 59%, and for actions was 70%, for personal hygiene behavior, the level of knowledge was 78%, attitude was 54%, and action was 59%. , Then for risky behavior, the level of knowledge is 62%, attitude is 59%, and action is 59%. It is expected that child workers (hawkers) do not work excessively or more than 4 hours per day, and pay more attention to their health and education conditions.

## 1. Introduction

The term child labor can have connotations of exploiting young children for their labor, with little pay or consideration for their personal development, safety, health and future prospects (Cahya 2013). The use of children as workers is now considered by rich countries as a violation of human rights and prohibits it, but poor countries may still allow their children to work because families often depend on their children's work to survive and sometimes it is the only source of family income (Wahyuni 2014).

Data from the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2012 showed that 168 million child workers worldwide were engaged in hazardous forms of work. This work directly endangers the

health, safety and moral development of children (International Labour Organization 2013). Quoted from the CNN Indonesia website, the Director General of the International Labour Organization (ILO) stated that "until 2017 there were at least 151.6 million working children worldwide and almost half of them, around 72.5 million were involved in hazardous work" (CNN Indonesia 2018).

Based on the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) in August 2015, child workers aged 15-17 years in Indonesia had a total of 1.65 million people with 313,908 men and 212,994 women (Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia 2016). According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) the number of people aged 15 years and over by type of activity during the past week and age group in South Sulawesi Province amounted to 521,854 people in the 15-19 age group and in Makassar city itself amounted to 48,431 people in the 15-19 age group (South Sulawesi Central Bureau of Statistics 2016).

According to the recapitulation of data on Persons with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) in Makassar City, Manggala sub-district is the sub-district that has the highest number of street children working on the streets, namely 240 children out of a total of 855 children spread across 14 sub-districts in Makassar City. The second and third highest totals are in Panakkukang and Tallo sub-districts with 124 and 120 street children respectively. (Data PMKS Makassar City 2015).

Research conducted on Tangail Sadar upazila in Tangail district in Bangladesh showed that 41.1% of respondents experienced sexual harassment, 23.55% were tortured by senior coworkers and 35.25% were physically attacked. There were 42.4% respondents working 5-8 hours and 30.5% above 8 hours per day. Child labor was found to be associated with a number of poor health outcomes, including but not limited to poor growth, malnutrition, higher incidence of infectious diseases and specific diseases, behavioral and emotional disorders. (Kamruzzaman 2015).

## 2. Method

This study uses a type of quantitative research with a descriptive approach. This study is intended to provide an overview of healthy living behaviors and risk behaviors in child workers (hawkers). The research was conducted in Pandang Village, Panakukang District, Makassar City in November 2021. Informants were obtained through interviews, questionnaires, documentation and literature using an observation sheet (checklist).

Determination of informants was done by purposive sampling method. These informants include: 1) Child laborers (hawkers) who carry out activities selling tissues, newspapers, and so on in Pandang Village, Makassar City. 2) Have an age under 18 years. 3) Willing to be a respondent. Frequency distribution of child laborers (hawkers) based on general characteristics of the study, namely age, gender, length of work, and education.

## 3. Results & Discussion

Based on Table 1 shows that in the outlook of child laborers who have the highest age aged 10-13 years, namely 22 respondents (59%) and the lowest frequency of respondents aged 14-17 years as many as 6 people (16%), the highest gender is male as many as 25 respondents (67%), and the lowest is female as many as 12 respondents (33%), the highest length of work is 25 Respondents (67%) namely  $\leq 8$  hours / day and the lowest length of work  $> 8$  hours / day as many as 12 respondents

(33%), and the highest education is not in school as many as 16 people (43%) and the lowest is junior high school as many as 7 people (19%).

**Table 1.** *Respondent characteristics*

Characteristic	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	25	67%
Female	12	33%
Age		
6-9 Years	9	24%
10-13 Years	22	59%
14-17 Years	6	16%
Education		
No Schooling	16	43%
Elementary School	14	38%
Junior High School	7	19%
Working Hours		
≤ 8 Hours/Day	25	67%
> 8 Hours/Day	12	33%

Based on Table 2 shows that the knowledge of Eating and Drinking Behavior in Child Workers (Hawkers) in Pandang Village, Panakukang District, Makassar City, the highest has knowledge in the sufficient category as many as 29 respondents (78%) and the lowest has knowledge in the insufficient category of 8 respondents (22%). Table 2 shows that the attitude of Eating and Drinking Behavior in Child Workers (Hawkers) in Pandang Village, Panakukang Subdistrict, Makassar City has the highest attitude in the insufficient category of 22 respondents (59%). and the lowest has an attitude in the sufficient category of 15 respondents (41%). And Based on Table 2 shows that the actions related to Eating and Drinking in Child Workers (Hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City the highest had an action with the category less by 26 respondents (70%) and the lowest had an action with the category enough as many as 11 respondents (30%).

Based on Table 2 shows that the knowledge of Personal Hygiene Behavior of Child Workers (Hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City has the highest knowledge in the good category as many as 29 respondents (78%) and the lowest knowledge in the bad category as many as 8 respondents (22%). Based on Table 2 shows that the attitude of Personal Hygiene Behavior in Child Workers (Hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City the highest had an attitude in the bad category of 20 respondents (54%). and the lowest had an attitude in the good category as many as 17 respondents (46%). And based on Table 2 shows that the actions of Personal Hygiene Behavior in Child Workers (Hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City the highest had actions in the poor category of 22 respondents (59%). and the lowest had actions in the good category as many as 15 respondents (41%).

**Table 2.** Respondents' knowledge, attitudes and actions

Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Knowledge of Eating and Drinking Behavior		
Adequate	29	78%
Inadequate	8	22%
Knowledge of Personal Hygiene Behavior		
Good	29	78%
Poor	8	22%
Knowledge of Risky Behavior		
Adequate	23	62%
Inadequate	14	38%
Attitude Toward Eating and Drinking Behavior		
Adequate	15	41%
Inadequate	22	59%
Attitude Toward Personal Hygiene Behavior		
Good	17	46%
Poor	20	54%
Attitude Toward Risky Behavior		
Adequate	15	41%
Inadequate	22	59%
Practice of Eating and Drinking Behavior		
Adequate	11	30%
Inadequate	26	70%
Practice of Personal Hygiene Behavior		
Good	15	41%
Poor	22	59%
Practice of Risky Behavior		
Adequate	14	38%
Inadequate	23	62%

Based on Table 3 Personal Hygiene Behavior in Child Workers (Hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City, the highest had knowledge in the moderate category as many as 23 respondents (62%) and the lowest had knowledge in the poor category of 14 respondents (38%). Based on the results of the study, the distribution of respondents based on the attitude of risky behavior showed that the attitude of risky behavior on. Child Workers (Hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City the highest had an attitude with a poor category of 22 respondents (54%). and the lowest had an attitude with a sufficient category of 15 respondents (46%). And based on the results of the study, the distribution of respondents based on risky behavior actions showed that the action of risky behavior in child workers (hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City had the highest action with the category less by 23 respondents (62%). and the lowest had action with the category enough as many as 14 respondents (38%).

The results of the study showed that the knowledge of Eating and Drinking Behavior of Child Workers (Hawkers) in Pandang Village, Panakukang District, Makassar City had the highest knowledge in the sufficient category of 29 respondents (78%) and the lowest knowledge in the insufficient category of 8 respondents (22%). Based on this data, it is known that the knowledge of respondents in the moderate category is due to some respondents taking education in school where they get knowledge related to eating and drinking there.

**Table 3.** *Respondent's behavior*

Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Healthy Living Behavior		
Healthy	10	27%
Unhealthy	27	73%
Risky Behavior		
Risky	15	41%
Not Risky	22	59%

Research conducted by Rahmayani (2018) regarding knowledge of eating and drinking in 30 third grade students of Melati Elementary School showed that respondents had a knowledge score in the good category, namely 23 respondents (76.67%) while in the moderate category, namely 5 respondents (16.67%) and in the bad category as many as 2 respondents (6.67%). This is in line with research conducted by researchers where the knowledge of child workers (hawkers) is in the moderate category as many as 29 respondents (78%) and in the poor category as many as 8 respondents (22%).

The results of the study showed that the attitude of Eating and Drinking Behavior in Child Workers (Hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City had the highest attitude in the insufficient category of 22 respondents (59%). and the lowest had an attitude in the sufficient category of 15 respondents (41%). This is certainly not good because it is inversely proportional between the attitude and knowledge of eating and drinking behavior of child workers (hawkers). Based on the results of this data, it is known that the respondents' attitudes are in the insufficient category due to several factors, one of which is their family's lack of economic factors so that their eating and drinking habits follow their economic situation. This is in accordance with research submitted by Elfri Juri (2015) that the results of interviews with working children, obtained information that working children generally come from families whose parents are unable to meet all the needs of their family members.

Research conducted by Srimulyati (2018) regarding respondents' attitudes related to eating and drinking at SMPN 4 Yogyakarta students showed that the attitude of eating and drinking in the good category was 20 respondents (39.22%), respondents with sufficient attitudes were 30 respondents (58.82%), and attitudes that had a score of less were 1 respondent (1.96%). This is not in line with research conducted by researchers where respondents who have attitudes related to eating and drinking behavior are the highest, namely the poor category as many as 22 respondents (59%) and

the moderate category as many as 15 respondents (41%). This is due to the respondents' low economic factors that affect the respondents' attitudes regarding eating and drinking behavior.

The results of the study showed that the actions related to eating and drinking in child workers (hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City had the highest actions in the poor category of 26 respondents (70%) and the lowest had actions in the sufficient category of 11 respondents (30%). This is an unfavorable action because there are still many respondents who rarely have breakfast and eat nutritious food. Based on the data and field results, it is known that their actions are in the less category because respondents are more often seen eating foods that have less nutrition. Although they have sufficient knowledge, respondents prefer to consume food and drinks that suit their economic conditions. That is what causes their attitudes and actions to be in the insufficient category.

Child workers who have the behavior of eating three times a day are also rare. This is in accordance with research conducted by Ridhwanah, et al (2014) which states that child laborers have an irregular diet due to their activities in earning a living and minimal income causing the inability to buy nutritious food ingredients. The frequency of eating affects the amount of food intake for individuals where it will affect the level of nutritional adequacy (Sukandar 2007). Actions related to eating and drinking behavior of child laborers are indeed in the less category. This is because they often snack carelessly on the street rather than buying nutritious food..

The results of the study showed that knowledge of personal hygiene behavior in child workers (hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City had the highest knowledge in the good category as many as 29 respondents (78%) and the lowest had knowledge in the bad category of 8 respondents (22%). This is certainly very good because knowledge of personal hygiene behavior is very important in maintaining the personal health of child workers. Based on this data, it is known that the respondents' knowledge in the moderate category is due to some respondents' information related to personal hygiene from school and other information media such as books they read and advertisements shown on television.

Research conducted by Yuli Fatmawati (2017) on students at SD Negeri 206 Jambi City regarding personal hygiene knowledge of 86 respondents who have good knowledge, namely 67 respondents (78%) and respondents who have poor knowledge as many as 19 respondents (22%). This is in line with research conducted by researchers on child workers (hawkers) where the highest knowledge of personal hygiene behavior is in the sufficient category as many as 29 respondents (78%) and in the poor category as many as 8 respondents (22%). Based on Table 4.9, it shows that the attitude of Personal Hygiene Behavior on Child Workers (Hawkers)

Based on Table 4.9, it shows that the attitude of Personal Hygiene Behavior of Child Workers (Hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City has the highest attitude with a bad category of 20 respondents (54%). and the lowest has an attitude with a good category of 17 respondents (46%). This is certainly not good because it is inversely proportional between the attitude and knowledge of personal hygiene behavior of child workers (hawkers). Based on this data, it is found that the respondents' attitude regarding personal hygiene is less due to their indifferent attitude regarding personal hygiene. Although their knowledge is in the sufficient category, this is inversely proportional to their lack of attitude.

The results of research conducted by Antoni (2015) regarding the analysis of knowledge and attitudes of elementary school students about personal hygiene at State Elementary School NO. 55 Air Pacah Padang in 2015 were obtained. 55 Air Pacah Padang in 2015 found that 54.5% of respondents had a good attitude regarding personal hygiene. The research is not in line with the results of the researchers, namely the less category as many as 20 respondents (54%). This is due to the environment of respondents who belong to a low socio-economic determine the behavior of personal hygiene.

The results of the study of Personal Hygiene Behavior in Child Workers (Hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City had the highest knowledge in the moderate category as many as 23 respondents (62%) and the lowest had knowledge in the poor category of 14 respondents (38%). This is certainly very good because knowledge related to risky behaviors such as smoking, the dangers of consuming alcoholic beverages, the dangers of consuming drugs, and the habit of smoking glue (ngelem) is very important in preventing child workers from behaviors that can damage their bodies and health.

One of the studies conducted by Billy (2018) regarding one of the risky behaviors, namely drugs, where 67 students (90.5%) were obtained who had a good level of knowledge. This is in line with the research that the researchers conducted, where the respondents' knowledge was in the moderate category as many as 23 respondents (62%). According to Notoatmodjo (2003), the environment is one of the factors that influence a person's knowledge. In the environment, a person will gain experience that will affect a person's way of thinking. The difference in the environment experienced by research respondents, in this case child laborers (hawkers) who are on the streets, makes them have sufficient knowledge and also some get knowledge from school.

Based on the results of the study, the distribution of respondents based on the attitude of risky behavior showed that the attitude of risky behavior in child workers (hawkers) in Kel. Pandang, Kec. Panakukang Makassar City had the highest attitude with a category of less than 22 respondents (54%). and the lowest had an attitude with a sufficient category of 15 respondents (46%).

#### **4. Conclusion**

The results of the study prove that the Eating and Drinking Behavior of child workers (hawkers) in Pandang Village, Panakukang District, Makassar City is divided into three categories, namely, sufficient category knowledge of 78%, less category attitude of 59%, and less category action of 70%. Personal Hygiene Behavior of child laborers (hawkers) in Kelurahan Pandang, Panakukang Subdistrict, Makassar City is divided into three, namely, knowledge category is sufficient at 78%, attitude category is less at 54%, and action category is less at 59%. The risky behavior of child workers (hawkers) in Kelurahan Pandang, Panakukang Subdistrict, Makassar City is divided into three categories, namely, knowledge in the moderate category of 62%, attitudes in the poor category of 59%, and actions in the poor category of 59%.

This study suggests the Makassar City government to enforce regulations on the prohibition of child labor. It is expected for parents to pay more attention to their children, not to employ their children who are still in their infancy and even if they have to employ their children because of low economic factors, at least not to let their children work for a long time.

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