

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Buku

- Archer, Clive. (2001). *International Organizations 3rd edition*. Routledge. London and New York.
- Barkin, J. S. (2006). *International Organization: Theories and Institutions*. USA, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Brooks, A. (2019). *Clothing poverty: The hidden world of fast fashion and second-hand clothes*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Mixed Methods Procedures*. In Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches.
- Hoskins, T. E. (2014). *Stitched Up: The Anti-Capitalist Book of Fashion*. Pluto Press.
- Moh. Nazir. 2014. *Metode Penelitian*. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia
- Perwita, Anak Agung Banyu. Yani, Yanyan Mochamad (2005). *Pengantar Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya. Bandung.
- Rahman, S. (2021). *The Bangladesh garment industry and the global supply chain: choices and constraints of management*. Routledge.

Jurnal

- Ahad, M. A., Parry, Y. K., Willis, E., Ullah, S., & Ankers, M. (2023). Maltreatment of child labourers in Bangladesh: Prevalence and characteristics of perpetrators. *Heliyon*, 9(9).
- Apriliani, Tri. (2016). Hubungan Kerja Dalam Industri *Fast fashion*: Analisis Isi Terhadap Fenomena Eksploitasi (Studi Kasus Film *The True Cost* dan Nike Sweatshops). *Informasi Kajian Ilmu Komunikasi*.
- Apsari, R. D., Yuniati, S., & Indriastuti, S. (2022). Penerapan Konvensi ILO pada Industri Garmen Bangladesh (Studi Kasus: Diskriminasi Pekerja Garmen Perempuan). *Electronical Journal of Social and Political Sciences (E-SOSPOL)*, 9(3), 168-183.
- Asy'ari, M. F., & Amalia, Y. T. (2022). Sisi Gelap Multinational Corporation (MNC) *Fast fashion*: Implikasi Terhadap Keamanan Lingkungan. *Jurnal Multidisiplin West Science*, 1(02), 164-180.

- Banu, N., Bhuiyan, S., & Sabhlok, S. (1998). Child labour in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Technical Cooperation*, 83-95.
- Basirulla, M. D., & Tasnim, F. (2023). Nature of Human Rights Violation on Female Garments Workers in Bangladesh. *Khazanah Hukum*, 5(1), 1-17.
- Bhardwaj, V., & Fairhurst, A. (2010). *Fast fashion: response to changes in the fashion industry. The International Review of Retail, Distribution and Consumer Research*, 165–173.
- Febrilly, V., & Siscawati, M. (2023). Eksploitasi Perempuan Buruh Oleh Industri Garmen: Fenomena Global Tren Pakaian Mode Cepat (*Fast fashion*). *Media Komunikasi Universitas Hindu Indonesia*. 34-49.
- Hoffmann, S. (1970). International Organization and the International System. *International Organization*, 389–413.
- Jani, S. A., & Jatmika, S. (2023). Impact of *Fast fashion* in Bangladesh: An Analysis of the Role of the UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 9(12), 592-605.
- Kenner, J., & Peake, K. (2017). The Bangladesh Sustainability Compact: an effective exercise of global experimentalist EU governance?. *Cambridge Yearbook of European Legal Studies*, 19, 86-115.
- Ma'sumah, I. & Kusumawardhana, I. (2020). Lesser States and Multinational Companies: Studi Kasus Terhadap Implikasi Keberadaan Perusahaan H&M di Industri *Fast fashion* Bangladesh. *Jurnal Sosio Dialektika*, 5(1)
- Parveen, I., & Dey, S. (2009). Gender discrimination in the construction industry of Bangladesh. *International Journal of Green Economics*, 3(2), 223-233.
- Paul-Majumder, Pratima and Anwara Begum. 2000. "The Gender Imbalances in the Export Oriented Garment Industry in Bangladesh". *Policy Research Report on Gender and Development*. Working Paper Series No. 12
- Rahim, M. M. (2013). Legal regulation of 'decent work': evidence from two big industries in Bangladesh. *Australian Journal of Asian Law*.
- Sikdar, M. M. H., Sarkar, M. S. K., & Sadeka, S. (2014). Socio-economic conditions of the female garment workers in the capital city of Bangladesh. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 4(3), 173-179.
- Stanwick, P., & Stanwick, S. (2015). The garment industry in Bangladesh: A human rights challenge. *Journal of Business & Economic Policy*, 40-44.

- Stanwick, P., & Stanwick, S. (2015). The garment industry in Bangladesh: A human rights challenge. *Journal of Business & Economic Policy*, 2(4), 40-44.
- Tambun, H. P., & Pakpahan, S. (2015). Peran ILO (International Labour Organization) dalam Menangani Kecelakaan Kerja pada Industri Garmen di Bangladesh Studi Kasus Tragedi Rana Plaza Tahun 2013. *Doctoral dissertation, Riau University*.
- Tambun, H., & Pakpahan, S. (2015). Peran ILO (International Labour Organization) dalam Menangani Kecelakaan Kerja pada Industri Garmen di Bangladesh Studi Kasus Tragedi Rana Plaza Tahun 2013. Riau University.
- UDDIN, M., Islam, M. Z., & Uddin, M. S. (2022). The implementation of the core international labour rights regime in Bangladesh garments industries and its challenges. *Journal of Asian and African Social Science and Humanities*, 8(3), 42-54.
- Velarde, E. L. A. (2023). ANÁLISIS DE LA LOGÍSTICA Y ÉXITO DE INDITEX. *Hatun Yachay Wasi*, 2(2), 110-124.
- Witarka, M., Rosyidin, M., & Paramasatya, S. (2022). Dibalik Model Kerja *Fast fashion*: Pengaruh Inditex Terhadap Eksploitasi Buruh Garmen di Bangladesh. *Journal of International Relations*, 419-426.

Laporan

- ACD, 2020. *A Survey Report on the Garment Workers of Bangladesh 2020*
- Alliance, Asia Floor Wage (2018). Gender Based Violence in the H&M Garment Supply Chain: Workers Voices From the Global Supply Chain, A Report to the ILO 2018.
- Alliance, Asia Floor Wage (2018). Gender Based Violence in the H&M Garment Supply Chain: Workers Voices From the Global Supply Chain, A Report to the ILO 2018.
- Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association, "RMG Industry: Trade Information", 2018.
- Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association, "RMG Industry: Trade Information", 2018.
- Better Work* Bangladesh. (2019b). "Strategy Report Phase II (2018- 2021)." <https://betterwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/BW-AplifyingImpact-Bangladesh.pdf>

European Commission, 2018. *Implementation of the Bangladesh Compact – Technical Status Report*. September 2018.

ILO (2006). Bangladesh Labour Act. <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/352/%20Handbook%20on%20the%20Bangladesh%20Labour%20Act%202006.pdf>

Website

Agung Prasetyo. (2016). "Pengertian Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif". <https://www.linguistikid.com/2016/09/pengertian-penelitian-deskriptif-kualitatif.html> diakses pada tanggal 14 April 2024.

Better Work Bangladesh. (n.d). "Training Programme." Accessed from <https://betterwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Training-Programme-Nov-2019.pdf>. diakses pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2024.

Better Work. (n.d). "The Program." Accessed from *Better Work*: <https://betterwork.org/about-us/the-programme/> diakses pada tanggal 8 September 2024.

BGMEA. (n.d). "Why Bangladesh." Accessed from <https://www.bgmea.com.bd/>

Bhuiyan, M. a. U. (2018). Analysing the draft Bangladesh Labour (Amendment) Act 2018. *The Daily Star*. <https://www.thedailystar.net/law-our-rights/law-analysis/news/analysing-the-draft-bangladesh-labour-amendment-act-2018-1638034> diakses pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2024.

BKMEA. (n.d). "BKMEA at a Glance." <https://new.bkmea.com/>. diakses pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2024.

Boulton, A. (2006). "ILO Conventions on Gender Equality in the World of Work." International Labour Organization. Retrieved from https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/gro ups/public/@asia/@ro-bangkok/@ilo-jakarta/documents/publication/w cms_122045.pdf diakses pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2024.

CCC (n.d.). *Workers are dying for a living wage*. Ekō. <https://actions.eko.org/a/gap-living-wagehttps://cleanclothes.org/news/2014/01/23/public-eye-awards-2014-gap-receives-award-of-shamet> diakses pada tanggal 8 September 2024.

CCC. (2023). Bangladesh Minimum Wage. <https://cleanclothes.org/campaigns/bmwc> diakses pada tanggal 9 Oktober 2024.

- CEICdata.com. (2018). Bangladesh tingkat pengangguran. <https://www.ceicdata.com/id/indicator/bangladesh/unemployment-rate> diakses pada tanggal 9 Mei 2024.
- Davis & Lu. (2020). Minimum Wage Level for Garment Workers in the World (Updated in December 2020). Dalam <https://shenglufashion.com/2020/12/04/minimum-wage-level-for-garment-workers-in-the-world-updated-in-december-2020/> diakses pada tanggal 8 September 2024.
- Deccan Herald, “Sweatshops: Textile Industry’s Dark Side,” <https://www.deccanherald.com>. diakses pada tanggal 14 April 2024.
- Faisal, M. (2018, Juni 8). Nasib Buruh H&M tidak Secerach Produknya. Diambil kembali dari Tirto.id: <https://tirto.id/nasib-buruh-hampm-tak-secerach-produknya-cLRS> diakses pada tanggal 14 April 2024.
- Fitinline. (2019). Kenali Perbedaan *Fast fashion* dan Slow Fashion Dalam Industri Mode .Dalam <https://fitinline.com/article/read/kenali-perbedaan-fast-fashion-danslow-fashion-dalam-ndustri-mode/> diakses pada tanggal 9 Mei 2024.
- ILO (2024). *Improving Working Conditions in the Ready-Made Garment Sector in Bangladesh (RMG Programme) - Phase I*. International Labour Organization. <https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/improving-working-conditions-ready-made-garment-sector-bangladesh-rmg> diakses pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2024.
- ILO (n.d). History of ILO <https://www.ilo.org/about-ilo/history-ilo> diakses pada tanggal 8 September 2024.
- ILO (n.d). *Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy* (MNE Declaration). International Labour Organization. <https://www.ilo.org/ilo-department-sustainable-enterprises-productivity-and-just-transition/areas-work/tripartite-declaration-principles-concerning-multinational-enterprises-and> diakses pada tanggal 8 September 2024.
- Improving working conditions in the Ready-Made Garment Sector in Bangladesh - Phase II. (2024). <https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/improving-working-conditions-ready-made-garment-sector-bangladesh-phase-ii> diakses pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2024.
- Improving working conditions in the Ready-Made Garment Sector Programme in Bangladesh (2017-2023). (2024). <https://www.ilo.org/resource/improving->

[working-conditions-ready-made-garment-sector-programme-bangladesh#main-content](https://www.ilo.org/resource/improving-working-conditions-ready-made-garment-sector-programme-bangladesh#main-content) diakses pada tanggal 25 April 2024.

Improving working conditions in the Ready-Made Garment Sector Programme in Bangladesh (2017-2023). (2024). <https://www.ilo.org/resource/improving-working-conditions-ready-made-garment-sector-programme-bangladesh#main-content> diakses pada tanggal 25 April 2024.

Jusuf, W. (2017, Juki 8). Di Balik Maut Tekstil Bangladesh. Diambil kembali dari Tirto.id: <https://tirto.id/di-balik-maut-tekstil-bangladesh-cr9d>

Laporan Strategi *Better Work* Bangladesh: Tahap II (2018-2021) - Pekerjaan yang Lebih Baik. <https://betterwork.org/id/reports-and-publications/better-work-bangladesh-strategy-report-phase-ii-2018-2021/> diakses pada tanggal 25 April 2024.

T. N. (2023). How are the world's biggest fashion brands exploiting millions in Bangladesh? dari <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m2y9PVZGTEE> diakses pada tanggal 14 April 2024.

Vogue Buisness, 2024. *A heightened atmosphere of fear: Bangladeshi garment workers' fight for fair pay isn't over.* <https://www.voguebusiness.com/story/sustainability/a-heightened-atmosphere-of-fear-bangladeshi-garment-workers-fight-for-fair-pay-isnt-over> diakses pada tanggal 9 Oktober 2024.