



Jurnal Pertahanan

Media Informasi tentang Kajian dan Strategi Pertahanan yang Mengedepankan *Identity*, *Nationalism* dan *Integrity*
e-ISSN: 2549-9459

<http://jurnal.idu.ac.id/index.php/DefenseJournal>



THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDONESIA (CASE STUDY 2014-2019)

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Article Info

Article history:

Received 30 November 2020

Revised 28 December 2020

Accepted 28 December 2020

Keywords:

Human Security,
Human Trafficking,
National Role Conception,
Role Theory

Abstract

Based on the fluctuating trend of human trafficking cases which is considered as still high in number, the Government of Indonesia should take serious action in combating these issues in Indonesia to protect the human rights of Indonesian citizens. The human security issue and actions taken by the Government of Indonesia will be the fundamental objective of this research. The theoretical framework used to analyze the issue in this study is the theory of Human Security, Role Theory, and the concept of Human Trafficking. To analyze the data, this study will use qualitative methods. The results show that the government has succeeded in managing several steps that are useful to increase awareness in cooperation and coordination between state institutions. The government has also kept the cooperation well with several foreign states and external parties to eradicate human trafficking not only in Indonesia but also in the international sphere.

DOI:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.33172/jp.v6i3.1063>

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INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is threatening human security and is seen as a non-traditional issue. Today's threats are no longer only about military confrontation, nuclear proliferation, and/or territorial disputes. The "Palermo Protocol" or the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children have given an international definition of human trafficking and defined a comprehensive law enforcement regimen (Beaulieu, 2010). Article 3(a) of the

Palermo Protocol defines human trafficking as:

...the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of

sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Human security as defined by the Human Development Report is having some aspects, which one of those aspects is the aspect of safety for such chronic threats as hunger, disease, and repression, with protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of human daily life (UN Development Programme, 1994). Human Security consists of two key dimensions, which are freedom from want and freedom from fear. These keys dimensions could threaten some aspects, which are economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, up to the political sectors 1. In this case, human trafficking threatens the personal and community sectors of the victims therefore this issue is a threat to human security.

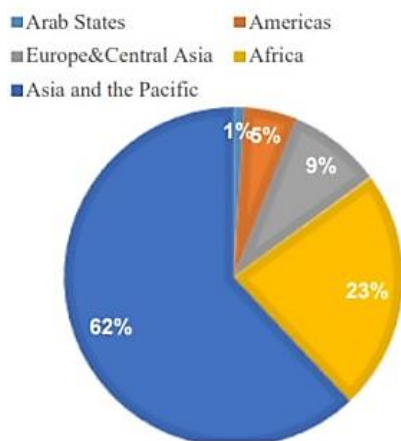


Figure 1. Regional Distribution of Modern Slavery 2017 (%)

Source: IOM, 2017

Globally, it is estimated that up to 40.3 million people in 2016 were victims of modern slavery. Meanwhile, the regional sector is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. The lowest modern slavery was in the Arab States (1%); followed by the Americas (5%), Europe, and Central Asia (9%). The highest rate of modern slavery was in Africa (23%) and Asia and the Pacific (62%).

Human trafficking is one form of modern slavery that still exists, an issue that

always catches the attention of many countries and nations. Most of the time, human trafficking and human slavery issues are related to the activities of Transnational Organized Crime (TOC). The concept of human slavery was first defined by the League of Nations 1926 in a Convention as “-the status or conditions of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.” The concept of trafficking meanwhile is a younger concept written in the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime in 2000. Act, Means, and Purpose are the three distinct elements that specify an act is considered as the crime of human trafficking (UN Development Programme, 1994).

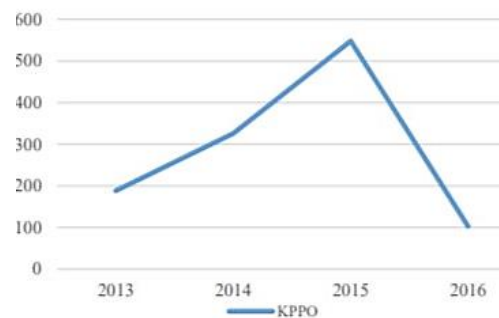


Figure 2. Case of Trafficking Persons in Indonesia 2013-2016

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2017

Figure 2 shows the number of cases of trafficking in persons in Indonesia (TIP) from 2013 to 2016. The trend of TIP increased in 2015 but drastically decreased by 2016. The practices of internal trafficking across provinces and islands still exist where women and children are being trafficked as domestic servants or sex workers (Ompusunggu, 2017). Since 2013, starting from 188 cases, according to the report from Indonesia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs the number of cases in Indonesia were doubled to 326 cases in 2014; 548 cases in 2015 (Ompusunggu, 2017). The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights reported that the case of human trafficking has decreased to 103 cases in 2016.

Based on the report from the U.S.

Department of State (2019), young men and women also cannot feel safe because there are school staffs that cooperated with smugglers and traffickers to sell students as forced labor with fraudulent study hours, internship opportunities, or school vacations.

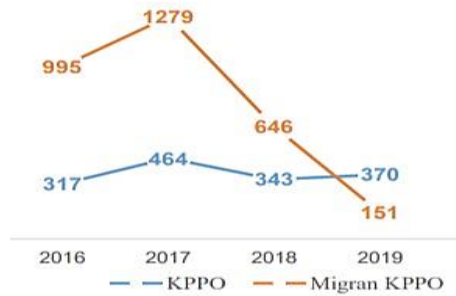


Figure 3. Victims of trafficking in persons in Indonesia 2016-2019

Source: Ministry of Social Services, 2019

Figure 3 shows that the trend of human trafficking is decreasing since 2017. The victims of human trafficking in Indonesia from 2016 to 2019 mostly are women and children. They are part of the vulnerable 3, Victims of the Crime of Human Trafficking or *Korban Pidana Perdagangan Orang* (KPPO), a group of people in the societal system in Indonesia who have been constantly oppressed and discriminated. The amount of human trafficking in Indonesia based on the data from the Ministry of Social Services (Reviani, 2019) from 2016 to 2019 is fluctuating as shown in Figure 3. In 2017, the number of victims of human trafficking increased from 317 to 464 people and decreased to 343 people in 2018. In 2019, 370 victims of human trafficking were handled by the ministry. The migrant victims on the other hand decreased from 1279 people in 2017 to 151 people in 2019.

The case of human trafficking in Indonesia from 2013 to 2019 is fluctuating but relatively decreased. Data from the Indonesian National Police shown in Figure 4. It describes the increasing trend of human trafficking cases, which is having the same trend as the chart in Figure 2. Human trafficking violates human rights

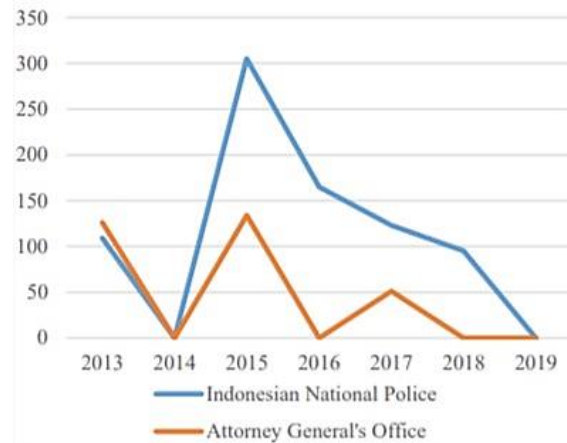


Figure 4. Case of Human Trafficking 2013-2019

Source: U.S. Embassy & Consulates in Indonesia, 2014-2019

and threatens human security. Barry Buzan has five security sectors, and one of them is the ‘Societal Security’, which discusses the society’s ability to reproduce their traditional patterns, which leads to an acceptable condition for evolution. This human-centered level of security is about the various threats and vulnerabilities, which later will affect the patterns of communal identity and culture. A threat to human security also means a threat to the whole nation and state. The state is obliged to protect its whole nation from any threats and dangers. That is why the case of human trafficking has pushed states to construct legal barriers to avoid the case being increased.

This study wants to highlight that the human trafficking issue has violated human rights in Indonesia. There are suppressions placed on someone that threatens the victim’s human security, and the activities of suppression in human trafficking is a real form of suppression of freedom. Moreover, human trafficking is carried out as a crime not only by a domestic organized group of people but has formed into a transnational organized crime.

The main objects of human trafficking are the group of women and children because they are the most vulnerable and are structurally discriminated against. Women and children often have difficulties

defending themselves and need special protections (Icelandic Human Rights Centre, 2019). The associated practices of human trafficking such as child labor, sexual exploitation, forced labor, and forced marriage are targeting those people from the vulnerable groups; and are counts as a violation of basic human rights and strongly opposed by the International Human Rights Law (OHCHR, 2017).

Following the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (ILO, 1945), “Subsequent thereto, to form a government of the state of Indonesia which shall protect all the people of Indonesia...” – and the ongoing human trafficking cases nowadays, the Government of Indonesia should take a specific policy regarding this issue.

This study is significant because the problem of human trafficking also violating human rights. Based on the figures shown above, the trend of human trafficking cases in Indonesia is fluctuating. This study needs to be done to examine the response of the Indonesian government toward human trafficking in Indonesia. Based on the fluctuating number of human trafficking cases from 2014 to the latest 2019, the Government of Indonesia should take serious action in combating this issue in Indonesia to protect the human rights of Indonesian citizens.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method, which will be explained through descriptive writings. Data collected for this research are taken from books and various secondary data available on the internet such as Indonesian Ministries’ websites, international instruments, treaties, and protocols referring to human trafficking issues. This study collects data from many published resources such as (a) various publications of both national and foreign governments or international bodies and its sub-organizations; (b) research reports developed by research scholars and universities; (c) books from various

authors, theses, newspapers; (d) websites; and (e) public data in records and or statistical data, historical documents, and other published sources available (Mohajan, 2018). Several theories and concepts are used in this study, namely the human security theory, the role theory, and the human trafficking concept.

Theory of Human Security

The theory of human security appears as a challenge to the notion of traditional security that was merely focused on the protection that could be provided only by technical and military capabilities or even proxy wars, to the whole new concepts that led to open cooperation, comprehension, societal, collective, international and human security the parts where traditional security has failed to cover. Barry Buzan whose analysis is dominated by neorealism and social constructivism concepts as in his book *People, States, and Fear*, given three levels and five sectors as fundamentals of security (Fox & Buzan, 1985).

The three levels are individual, states, and international systems. The sectors of security according to Buzan in his work “New Patterns of Global Security in the Twenty-First Century” are Political, Military, Economic, Societal, and Environmental (Buzan, 1991). Buzan indicated security to be a relative concept. It is not a concept where security is always about an approach to the national security problem. Former literature (i.e the traditional realist and idealist school of international relations) attempts to use the concepts of power and peace to analyze security. Those two approaches, Buzan stated, are dominating and leading the way we react to national security problem for centuries.

As a developing country with the largest population within ASEAN member states, Indonesia is one of the main targets of human trafficking. According to the Global Report (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2016), the majority of human trafficking victims are women and children

because they are seen as the most vulnerable groups. Women and children tend to be trafficked in marriage schemes and sexual prostitution where men and boys are trafficked as forced labor.

Role Theory

Holsti identified seventeen basic national role conceptions (Holsti, 1970) for every state has its unique character. Holsti also came out with four concepts to help analyze foreign policy more simply. There are:

- a. Role performance, which stresses the attitudes, decisions, and implementation of actions taken by the governments;
- b. The states' national role conceptions or
- c. The role prescriptions arising from the external environment. Action always take place within
- d. A position, which is a system of role prescriptions (Holsti, 1970).

There are four independent variables in the study of roles which are the role expectations, role demands, audience effects, and role location (Thies, 2009). Role expectations focus on beliefs, norms, and preferences of an individual's performance in any social positions (Sarbin and Allen, 1968:497; Stryker and Statham, 1985:330-331; Biddle, 1986:69) and this role is equivalent to Holsti's studies of role conceptions. Role demands, on the other hand, stress on the action taken in particular situations (Sarbin and Allen, 1986:510-514).

The national role conception held by the Republic of Indonesia is reflected in its foreign policy which free and active and the Indonesian Constitution. As for the case of human trafficking, it can be seen that the main goal for the Government of Indonesia is to maintain peace between nations and states. It is now connected to the role performance in which therefore Indonesia actively agrees, signing, and ratifies many international legal frameworks or conventions and conferences that against the practice of human trafficking.

The concept of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking, trafficking in persons, and modern slavery are the international legal definition found in the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (UN, 2000), which requires states to criminalize human trafficking, to take steps to prevent and prosecute traffickers and to protect victims. Human trafficking is any term focusing on the process of bringing a person into a situation that exploited themselves done by other person or groups for the sake of their interests (ILO, 2017).

Human trafficking is a Transnational Crime managed by the Organized Criminal Group. The Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001) by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) defining an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for some time and acting in concert to commit one or more serious crimes or offenses established under this Convention, to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefits.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Human trafficking in the past decades is at the center of international attention and up until today is considered a vital issue for the international governments and organizations' political agenda. With the existence of a very complex and aggressive human trafficking system in almost every state globally, human trafficking has seized so much profit by abusively taking control over people (Santos, et al., 2011). Men, women, and children are trafficked both at the domestic level and within countries by hundreds of human traffickers' networks as stated in the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons by the UNODC 2012. The definition of human trafficking by the Palermo Protocol (2000) is structured around three major elements which are Act,

Means, and Purpose. Some fundamental international legal frameworks to combat human trafficking issues besides the Palermo Protocol are The 1949 Trafficking Convention, CEDAW Convention, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol, the Organized Crime Convention, and the Trafficking Protocol.

Human Trafficking in Indonesia 2014-2019

The human trafficking issue in Indonesia according to the UNDP's seven components for human security has violated several components, which are personal security and community security. Human trafficking also taking away the freedom from fear and freedom from want of the victims. Poverty is a common cause of human trafficking issue around the globe, but the argument about cultural or historical background which discriminates women and children, the practice of socio-cultural segregations, and practices of sex trading since the colonial era are also strong arguments on why human trafficking remains (Bertone, 1999).

The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report provided by the Government of the United States. The U.S. Department of Justice in the TIP Report (2002, pg.10) stated that Indonesia is 1) A source country by the trafficked persons, mainly women, and children, 2) Generally, the victims from Indonesia are exploited as sex workers and servitude, 3) Indonesian victims are usually trafficked to Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia, Brunei, Australia, South Korea, Japan, and Persian Gulf Countries, and 4) The Government of Indonesia is not fully cooperated in eradicating human trafficking in Indonesia.

The forms of human trafficking operations in Indonesia are described into several main points by (Harkrisnowo, 2007) as follows:

a. Sending Indonesian labor abroad without official documents or with falsified official documents because of various legal activities such as 'cultural

mission'.

- b. Domestic employment placement for sexual exploitation.
- c. The implementation of time-limited marriage for the legalization of periodic sexual relations to gain financial compensation.
- d. Inter-country marriages by ordering the bride (bride mail orders) without acknowledgment of the bride.
- e. Recruitment of children to become factory workers with minimum wages and hazardous working placement, which threaten their physical, mental, and moral health.
- f. Adoption of children or babies without any appropriate legal processes (due process of law).

As written by Jamie Davis, Neha Misra, Rebecca Surtees, and Anis Hamim in Trafficking of Woman and Children in Indonesia, factors attributed to human trafficking include (Rosenberg, 2015) poverty, lack of birth registry, girl's education-illiteracy, cultural context, gender-biased policies and laws, and the impact of corruption on trafficking.

Financial crisis or poverty becomes a bridge to even more social problems such as unemployed people, homeless, beggars, which also can lead to the increasing number of criminal cases including human trafficking. According to the data from the Indonesia Investment's website, the number of poverty in Indonesia is still high because it is more than 10 percent of the national population and absolute poverty is more than 25 million of the total citizen of Indonesia.

Most of the victims of human trafficking in Indonesia are forced to work as migrant workers because they are required to fulfill the financial needs of their families. According to the ILO, people are pushed to work as forced labor and being victims of human trafficking because of the lack of education and the high rate of poverty in their origin country (UN News, 2016). The victims of human trafficking who live under the poverty line then choose to

become migrant workers where the majority of them work as domestic servants. Unfortunately, numerous people were deceived and illegally trafficked. This also relates to a low level of education so that the migrant workers cannot see the frauds carried out by the human trafficking agents.

The case number of human trafficking by the Indonesian National Police (INP) from 2015 to 2018 reported that In 2015 INP received 305 cases. The cases decreased to 165 cases in 2016 and to 123 cases in 2017. Unfortunately, the cases of human trafficking in Indonesia inclined to 297 cases in 2018 (U.S. Department of State, 2019).

One human trafficking case in Indonesia is the case of 1,200 human trafficking victims trafficked to the Middle East countries as illegal workers since 2014 revealed in 2019. This was the largest human trafficking case ever in Indonesia dismantled by the Indonesian National Police (Wijaya, 2019). Jingga (not the real name) is a 20 years old girl from Tangerang-Banten who is one victim who was promised a monthly salary of up to 5 million rupiahs. In 2018 she was trafficked to Malaysia, Dubai, Turkey, Sudan, and Syria with no salary and was abused for 3 months in Syria. Jingga escaped with other Lombok workers to the Indonesian Embassy in Syria, unfortunately, the Embassy sent them back to their agent.

Although 1,200 people have suffered as victims since 2014, Jingga's case has only been acknowledged five years later. The police stated that there were no reports submitted to the police or the Indonesian Government. Eight people have become suspects. Most victims came from West Nusa Tenggara and West Java. This human trafficking case is carried out by four different networks that recruit and send workers to Morocco, Syria, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia.

Human trafficking in the fishing industry is also being a major concern for Indonesia. Based on data retrieved from the

Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), the number of victims is rapidly increasing from around 124 fishermen per year from 2012, 2013, and 2014 to 1,222 fisherman and in 2015 and increased to around 1,500 fishermen in 2016. The trend of human trafficking in the Indonesian fishing industry is increasing.

Unfortunately, the writer cannot find data on the victims of human trafficking in the fishing industry in Indonesia from 2017 to 2019. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and International Organization for Migration has published "The Report about Trafficking in Persons, Forced Workers, and Fisheries Crime in the Indonesian Fisheries" in 2016. However, the report does not provide details regarding data on the number of trafficked victims and is not used as a routine annual report. The annual report from each ministry should be able to help as the indicator of the success or failure of the government's efforts in combating this issue.

The victims of human trafficking most likely got physical and non-physical violence. IOM Indonesia and the Australian Institute of Criminology has identified several types of violence received by the Indonesian victims of human trafficking. Female victims were more likely than male victims to experience a range of abuses which are:

- a. psychological abuse (80% and 64%);
- b. physical abuse 549% and 15%);
- c. sexual abuse (13% and 0.5%);
- d. deprivation of food and water (59% and 57%); and be forced to use drugs (3% and 1%).

Since 2005 IOM Indonesia has identified and helped more or less 3,339 Indonesian trafficked victims. More than 25% of the identified victims are children and 90% are women (Hidayati, 2012). National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI, 2019) recorded 32 child trafficking cases in Indonesia at the beginning of 2018 and most of the victims are being trafficked for sexual exploitation (Bhayangkara, 2018).

The Jakarta Integrated Care Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) has recorded as many as 162 cases in November 2018 and 1.672 cases of violence against women and children since early 2018. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) at that time also highlighted that one of the obstacles in handling human trafficking is because most of the victims are afraid to speak up (The Jakarta Post, 2018).

As a developing country with the largest population within ASEAN member states, Indonesia is one of the main targets of human trafficking. According to the Global Report (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2016), the majority of human trafficking victims are women and children because they are seen as the most vulnerable groups. Women and children tend to be trafficked in marriage schemes and sexual prostitution where men and boys are trafficked as forced labor.

From the conception of security's point of view according to Barry Buzan, there are three levels determined as the fundamentals of security which are individual, states, and the international system. To connecting the concept of security and human trafficking cases that occur in Indonesia, the position of the Indonesian citizens is at the individual level. The Government of Indonesia is at the state level, and the international system is the international bodies or institutions; not only the ones who combating human trafficking issue (the UN and IOM) but as well as the transnational organized crime who leading and keeping the existence of human trafficking issue.

This research is focusing on human security, but there is no way to separate human security and national security. The issue of human trafficking arises as a threat to human security and national security of Indonesia. This problem has become a systemic security problem because there is involvement from the three levels of security provided by Buzan. Individual, states, and international systems have their

role in becoming the victims of the crime, combating the crime, and commit in doing crime of human trafficking in the form of TOCs.

Based on five sectors of security developed by Buzan, the issue of human trafficking is threatening the Economic, and Societal sectors. For the economic sector, as the writer said on the previous page that financial crisis or poverty is become a bridge to even more social problems include human trafficking and not the main cause of trafficking. Other strong factors that pushing trafficking is other vulnerabilities such as migration, domestic violence, or already being in the prostitution chain. For the societal sector, human trafficking is a threat to the identity and the balance of Indonesia. It is strongly linked to the state sovereignty because if the issue and cases of human trafficking remain in Indonesia, the state's strength or state resilience and its political actions will be questioned.

Indonesian Government's Role against Human Trafficking in Indonesia 2014-2019.

The concept of human security these days is not only linked to the security of the state boundaries and military actions but also has a strong correlation with the relationship between a state and its people where a state should protect all citizens and ensure that human rights are upheld fairly. Security is an act from a state to survive and protect their national security which is marked with survival, a certain priority of action, and urgency. This part will connect the lines between securitization and national role conception to the human trafficking issue in Indonesia 2014-2019.

According to Ole Waever, political actors have a very strong position in terms of dealing with issues or threats (Waever, 1995). The Government of Indonesia should protect its national security and its citizens from any threats, which in this research is the threat of human trafficking in Indonesia. Based on previous data and descriptions it

can be said that the issue of human trafficking has a strong urgency to get immediate handling by the Government of Indonesia. Because human trafficking is contextualized as transnational organized crime, Indonesia needs to build cooperation with the external environment which are the international actors. The role of the government's foreign policy will further examine by Holsti's role conceptions.

There are four concepts to analyze foreign policy developed by Holsti (1970) which are national role conceptions, role performance, role prescriptions, and position. The national role conception held by the Republic of Indonesia is reflected in its foreign policy which free and active and the Indonesian Constitution. As for the case of human trafficking, it can be seen that the main goal for the Government of Indonesia is to maintain peace between nations and states. It is now connected to the role performance in which therefore Indonesia actively agrees, signing, and ratifies many international legal frameworks or conventions and conferences that against the practice of human trafficking. This is also an absolute part of the political practices from the government to stabilize the relationships among other states. Role prescriptions themselves can be seen as a demand or expectation given by the international system to a state. In this case, the role prescriptions obtained by Indonesia is how to make all agreements that have been agreed, signed, and ratified by the government can be followed up and carried out to proceed and comes up with a maximum result, the abolishment of human trafficking. Further, Indonesia will get a strategic position in the international sphere in handling human trafficking cases. Legal actions taken by the Government of Indonesia against human trafficking are as follows:

- a. Ratification of the Anti-Trafficking Law NO.21/2007.
- b. Act on Extradition (1979).
- c. Act on Children Protection (2002).

- d. Act on Abolition of Domestic Violence (2004).
- e. Act on Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers Abroad (2004).
- f. Act Concerning Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2006).
- g. Act on Protection of Victim and/or Witness (2006 and amended in 20014).

Indonesia has signed (12 December 2000) and ratifies (on 28 September 2009) the UNTOC which guarded by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) into Law No.5/2009 and the following Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons (United Nations, 2019).

The ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) Indonesia has organized a public dialogue on human trafficking and launched a Pilot Projects in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) in October 2018 in cooperation with other ASEAN member states to eradicate human trafficking in Indonesia (Septriani, 2018). Several activities like education for police and human trafficking activists on legal forms, and training skills for workers especially the prospective migrant workers is the main highlight in the event. Pilot Projects in NTT will include the ASEAN member states to tackle the human trafficking issue and these projects will become a national role model for other provinces in Indonesia (Epa, 2018).

Earlier in March 2018, Indonesia encourages the ASEAN member states to strengthen regional collaboration and cooperation in handling human trafficking, especially in the maritime sector. As a maritime country, Indonesia tries to highlight human trafficking issues in the fishing industry which is labor exploitation to the migrant fishers (International Labour Organization, 2018). Furthermore, the Minister of Manpower states that Indonesia has strengthened the efforts to eradicate human trafficking in the fishing industry by ratifying the ILO's Maritime Labor Convention to Law No.15/2016.

According to the national role conception, there are four variables in the study of roles which are the role expectations, role demands, audience effects, and role location (Thies, 2009). In the case of human trafficking in Indonesia, the role expectation of this issue is coming from the audience which is the Indonesian citizens as the observer. The audience expected the Government of Indonesia to tackle down human trafficking issue in Indonesia. For the role demands which stresses on the action taken, the Government of Indonesia has taken several steps to prevent and eradicate human trafficking domestically. One of them is by the establishment of the National Action Plan for Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation on Children (*Rencana Aksi Nasional Penghapusan Eksploitasi Seksual Komersial Anak*) initiated by the State Minister for Woman Empowerment.

Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human and Cultural Development (Permenko) No. 2/2016 concerning on the National Action Plan (*Rencana Aksi Nasional*) for eradicating the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) in 2015-2019 written that those responsible for the program are (Nugroho, 2018):

- a. The Preventive Sub-Group under the leadership of the Directorial General of Child Education, Early Childhood Education, and Community Education, Ministry of Education and Culture.
- b. The Health Rehabilitation Task Force Subordinate to the Director-General of Disease Prevention and Control, the Ministry of Health.
- c. The Sub-group of Social Rehabilitation Task Force chaired by the Director-General of Social Rehabilitation, Social Repatriation, and Reintegration, Ministry of Social Affairs.
- d. The Task Force Development Sub-Group chaired by the Director-General of Statutory Regulations, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.
- e. Law Enforcement Sub-Task Force chaired by the Head of the Detective

Agency Criminal, Indonesian National Police.

- f. Coordination and Cooperation Task Force chaired by the Director-General of Coaching and Manpower Placement, the Ministry of Labor.

The purpose of the establishment of the National Action Plan for Eradication of Trafficking in Persons is to improve both coordination and cooperation to combat human trafficking in Indonesia and providing appropriate law enforcement action to suspected traffickers. This National Action Plan also becomes a reference for the Regional Action Plans related to human trafficking. In coordinating the human trafficking case, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) take several actions (*Sekretariat Taskforce Pencegahan dan Penanganan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang*, 2018):

- a. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, Criminal Investigation, and KPPPA service regions, and IOM held a meeting to discuss the human trafficking case in China 3 (three) times in August and September 2018.
- b. Coordinate with the RPTC Bamby Apus in handling human trafficking cases with 32 victims in September 2018.
- c. Accompanied by the KPPA Office and KPI in coordination with the local Regional Police to handle the human trafficking cases in Palu in December 2018.
- d. Coordinate with Wanita Karya assisted by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Dp3A74 West Java and Bekasi in handling human trafficking cases in Bali in January 2019.

Taskforce PPTPPO is an institution tasked to coordinating efforts to prevent human trafficking at the national level which chaired by the Ministry for Human Development and with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (*Sekretariat Taskforce Pencegahan dan Penanganan Tindak*

Pidana Perdagangan Orang, 2018). The task of this institution are:

- a. Coordinating the efforts to prevent the crime of human trafficking;
- b. Carrying out advocacy, outreach, training, and national good cooperation as well as international cooperation;
- c. Monitoring the progress of the implementation of victim protection which includes rehabilitation, return, and social reintegration;
- d. Monitoring the progress of law enforcement; and
- e. Carrying out reporting and evaluation.

There are so many steps and actions taken by the Government of Indonesia. Unfortunately, Indonesia has still not yet reached its goal to completely eradicate human trafficking cases, but Indonesia's efforts have been seen by the fluctuating – but tends to decrease– a trend of numbers of human trafficking cases and victims during the last five years ranging from 2014 to 2019. Indonesia is also able to maintain its position in Tier 2 in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report by the U.S. Embassy and Consulate in Indonesia.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

According to the analysis of the role of the Government of Indonesia in handling the human trafficking issue in Indonesia 2014 to 2019, it can be concluded that:

- a. The trend of human trafficking cases in Indonesia from 2014 to 2019 is still fluctuating but relatively decreasing.
- b. Regarding the shifting threats from military threats to human security threats according to Barry Buzan, which in this research is focusing on the issue of human trafficking, the Government of Indonesia has taken actions and issued policies to tackle human trafficking in Indonesia at the national, regional, and international scale. At the national level, the Government of Indonesia has succeeded in managing several steps that are useful to increase awareness in cooperation and coordination between

state institutions, at the regional and international level the government of Indonesia has cooperated well with several foreign states and external parties to eradicate human trafficking not only in Indonesia but also globally.

- c. The Government of Indonesia is also able to coordinate other governmental institutions to not only give legal punishment to the perpetrators of trafficking but also provide protection, 14 rehabilitation, and training for the victims of human trafficking in Indonesia.

The trend on the decreasing number of human trafficking cases should be maintained and perhaps Indonesia can reach the position of Tier 1 for the next annual assessment by the U.S. Government. As the main obstacle in doing this research is in compiling data from the government agencies and the NGOs, we recommend the Government of Indonesia to develop an accessible system to compile data consist of the annual reports from ministries and other state institutions regarding the number of cases and victims of human trafficking in Indonesia. Currently, especially from 2014 to 2019, the data synchronization tends to differ and there is no official publication of a yearly report on human trafficking. The Government of Indonesia is also expected to further strengthen its national security in this matter by maximizing the national role in protecting the human rights of Indonesian citizens through maximization of the effort against human trafficking so that there are no more human trafficking cases in the national territory or abroad that tend to weaken the national defense system and threaten the citizen's human rights.

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