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 <https://doi.org/10.55463/issn.1674-2974.50.12.8>

Children as Victims of Human Trafficking: A Review of Law Enforcement Problematics and Victim Protection

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Received: September 10, 2023 / Revised: October 8, 2023 / Accepted: November 4, 2023 / Published: December 29, 2023

Abstract: This research uses a qualitative approach that compiles several findings in the field according to the behavior of the local community. Data collection techniques involve in-depth interviews directly with respondents to obtain a large amount of information. Documentation studies archives, official records, which focus on research. The results of the research have shown that law enforcement is effective against child trafficking in Indonesia. The government has tried to eradicate human trafficking among children. Legal protection for victims of human trafficking has been regulated in Law No. 13 of 2006 in conjunction with Law No. 31 of 2014 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims and Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning Prevention of Human Trafficking. In accordance with Government Regulation No. 7 Regarding Compensation and Restitution in the Form of Assistance to Witnesses and Victims, regulations on the rights of children who are victims of human trafficking include restitution and compensation. Obstacles in law enforcement include society's lazy culture, educational, and poverty factors.

Keywords: child, victim, human trafficking, law enforcement.

作为人口贩运受害者的儿童：执法问题和受害者保护回顾

摘要：这项研究采用定性方法，根据当地社区的行为汇总了该领域的多项发现。数据收集技术涉及直接与受访者进行深入访谈以获得大量信息。文献研究档案、官方记录，侧重于研究。研究结果表明，印度尼西亚的执法部门有效打击拐卖儿童行为。政府一直在努力消除儿童人口贩卖现象。2006 年第 13 号法律、2014 年关于保护证人和受害者的第 31 号法律以及 2007 年关于预防人口贩运的第 21 号法律对人口贩运受害者的法律保护作出了规定。根据《关于向证人和受害人提供赔偿和恢复原状的第 7 号政府条例》，关于人口贩运受害者儿童权利的规定包括恢复原状和补偿。执法的障碍包括社会的懒惰文化、教育和贫困因素。

关键词：儿童、受害者、人口贩运、执法。

1. Introduction

Indonesia is in danger of human trafficking [1]. Based on Fig. 1, human trafficking cases in Indonesia

increase every year.



Fig. 1 Human trafficking report data for Indonesia (Liputan6.com)

Since 2019, there has been an increase in the number of reported human trafficking victims, from 226 in 2019 to 422 victims in 2020 and 683 in 2021 [2]. Meanwhile, during the January-October 2022 period, 401 human trafficking victims were reported. Then, in early to mid-2023, 757 cases of human trafficking were reported. According to the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA), Bintang Puspayoga, of all reported victims of human trafficking, the largest percentage occurred among children (50.97 percent). Women constituted 46.14 percent, and men constituted 2.89 percent.

Human trafficking is a form of denial of humans' position as human beings who are essentially subject to law [3]. Cases of human trafficking cause humanity to lose its dignity as human beings. In their actions, human trafficking criminals will use deception, coercion, cheating, and abuse of power to attract victims with the aim of exploitation. The network of human trafficking is so extensive and complex that it poses a threat to citizens, the nation, and the state, especially respect for human rights. Human trafficking is intended to find victims who will be sexually exploited and even have their organs removed.

Developed countries are always recipients of suppliers on the scale of peripheral and developing countries. Developed countries need many workers with low wages, whereas other countries need jobs [4]. Thus, the two countries depend on each other, and irresponsible individuals take advantage of this incident so that human trafficking occurs more frequently, one of which is in Indonesia. Human trafficking cannot be completely eradicated because the Indonesians are still living in poverty, unemployment, and low levels of education, which are the reasons why they fall into the trap of human trafficking.

A trap that claims the most victims is Indonesian migrant workers (PMIs). Illegal Indonesian migrant workers are the largest contributor to human trafficking cases. In the case study in Lombok, illegal PMIs were obtained through brokers or agents who ultimately exploited them [5]. Illegal PMIs become victims of human trafficking without legal protection from the state because the state is reluctant to cooperate and report their situation. PMIs who go abroad without

going through legal procedures can have problems with human trafficking because many of the perpetrators of human trafficking crimes come from their own families.

The definition of human trafficking is contained in Article 3 Letter A of the Palermo Protocol, which is defined as "recruitment, sending to a place, transfer, harboring and carried out through threats, abuse, and even coercion with the aim of exploitation [6]. Through the Cross-Sector Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR), Indonesian representatives requested and put forward proposals to take action and resolve human trafficking using a human rights approach. Internationally, the position of human rights has been recognized, but its implementation is hampered. Facts on the ground, seeing that human rights violations often occur at the local level, if at the local level, the government's capacity is established to perform obligations regarding human rights, it will be much more effective in breaking the chain of human rights violations.

According to data from the Walk Free Foundation, Indonesia ranks 8th out of 167 countries that practice modern slavery [7]. The perpetrator exploited victims physically and sexually so that they were treated harshly and received no wages. It is essential to have legal policies, especially in terms of tackling and enforcing laws related to human trafficking cases. This is intended so that the law operates in harmony with functions and expectations; without power, the law is just wishful thinking. However, power without law is tyrannical.

Even now, Indonesia is still a breeding ground for human trafficking, especially since most of the victims are children [8]. Factors that cause human trafficking in Indonesia include poverty, low education, and changes in world globalization. Obstacles in legal protection for victims of human trafficking crimes Even though the government has issued Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking, it is unfortunate that this law cannot be implemented effectively because there are several obstacles, namely non-juridical factors, which include economic, poverty, low education, social, and cultural factors.

Like today, white slavery involved the movement of victims over long distances across continents and oceans [9]. These victims were often deceived about their future in their destination countries. Therefore, the authors conducted this in-depth study.

Based on this background, the formulation of the problem that is discussed in this research is how human trafficking law is enforced toward children in Indonesia and how children are protected as victims of human trafficking in Indonesia. This study uses a descriptive normative research method with a qualitative approach [10]. The research approach used is the statue approach. The data collection method used was studying literature and primary legal materials, namely

PTPPO Law No. 21 of 2007, Law No. 13 of 2006, and PP No. 3 of 2002 Concerning Compensation, Restitution, and Rehabilitation for Victims of Serious Human Rights Violations. This study also uses secondary legal materials to strengthen the analysis, namely books, journals, doctrines, and tertiary legal materials consisting of the KBBI and other relevant legal materials.

2. Research Method

The legal research method uses a qualitative approach [11], which is used to solve legal problems, both for academic and legal practice purposes.

2.1. Research Type

This study is normative and empirical legal research.

a. Normative legal research is discovering legal rules, principles, and doctrine to answer the legal issues studied.

b. Empirical legal research obtains primary data directly from respondents.

Meanwhile, the research approach used is a statutory and normative legal approach in empirical legal research.

a. The legislative approach is to review all laws and regulations related to the legal issue handled.

b. The qualitative approach analyzes research findings that describe the data provided by respondents in writing and oral communication and the behavior studied as a whole.

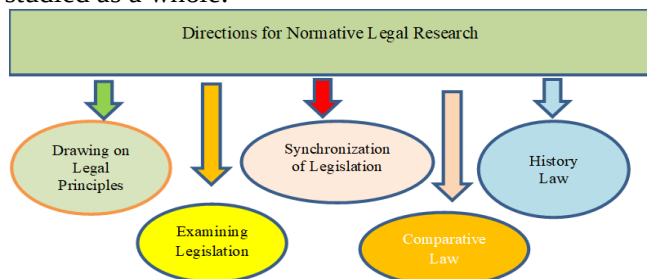


Fig. 2 Normative legal research (The author)

2.2. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection technique used individually and in stages [12] is as follows:

a. Interviews with direct questions and answers from respondents as sources of data and information. This technique is often used in empirical legal research. Researchers obtain information directly from respondents as sources.

b. Document study is data collection using documents in the form of archives, notes, or tables in the place used for research, where these documents can provide an overview related to the legal issues studied.

2.3. Data Analysis

The data in this research were analyzed by reviewing the findings on the problems studied. The data analysis used in this research determines the

characteristics described by the researcher in the analysis to be able to describe a picture of the object being studied in accordance with the rules in the results of the research. By analyzing the findings researched thoroughly. Then, the data obtained from respondents orally regarding the behavior researched is normative in its entirety, as desired.

3. Discussion

3.1. Law Enforcement of Human Trafficking against Children in Indonesia

The perpetrators of child and women trafficking can be differentiated into three elements [13]. The distinction is made on the basis of their respective roles in trading actions:

a. Parties who play a role at the initiation of trading;

b. Parties who provide or sell trafficked persons;

c. The party whose role is at the end of the trafficking chain as the recipient/purchaser of the trafficked person or the party that detains the victim from being forced to work and benefits from that work.

Adolescents or underage children are currently the most victims of human trafficking crimes, especially in the world of prostitution. The underage children, in this case, were involved because there were collectors who were suppliers in the child prostitution business using various promised methods [14]. This is, of course, very ironic, and it is a matter of concern to eradicate this act. The government has tried to eradicate or at least reduce human trafficking among children, but in reality, this is not an easy task. The obstacles faced include:

a. Law enforcement plays a big role in tackling the problem of human trafficking, especially among underage children. The legal instruments that Indonesia has are very limited. Apart from low wages, the knowledge and skills possessed by law enforcement officers and institutions in dealing with existing problems. Legal authorities in Indonesia move slowly and are even reluctant to respond to reports of human trafficking. Moral values that have become dilapidated tend to make it difficult to uphold justice. Another obstacle is that people are reluctant to make complaints.

b. *Condition of community cultural views*: The low level of public education makes it appear that they do not care about human trafficking. Quite a few parents give their children to brokers to improve their family's economy. In another aspect, the community understands that the problem of human trafficking is transnational, where recruitment involves residents, military personnel, and various parties. This indifference has become a fertilizer for human trafficking in Indonesia and cannot simply be eradicated.

The poverty factor is also a major problem in human trafficking in Indonesia. Poor families are often

faced with difficult choices until they choose to let their children work in the hope of improving the family's economy [15]. This makes collectors supplying children recruit these children. Unfortunately, some parents let their children work in brothels because they feel they have no other choice. Apart from limited job opportunities in the country, a factor in the large number of victims of human trafficking is the desire to work abroad. The lack of equitable development and limited employment opportunities in Indonesia triggered the movement of people to other countries to become PMIs. However, because legal protection for PMI is very weak, many Indonesian citizens have become victims of human trafficking, and these PMIs receive harsh inhuman treatment.

While dealing with human trafficking in the Indonesian legal area, various efforts have been made, but we always encounter obstacles during the handling process, namely that not all human trafficking syndicates are given strict action [16]. This is because the process of disclosing criminal acts often encounters obstacles. Human trafficking often occurs among women and children with the aim of social exploitation. Another cause is that the criminal network of human trafficking is very well organized and neat and crosses national borders (transnational). Tracking patterns and perpetrators is very difficult because the perpetrators' domiciles also change. The neat and widespread criminal network of human trafficking makes it difficult for law enforcement officials to arrest and legally process at its roots. Until now, many criminal cases of human trafficking have been filed, and the legal process has not been continued because it is difficult to arrest the perpetrators, and there is a lack of evidence.

This can be understood because as a crime related to trafficking in women and children, the perpetrators of the crime are the owners of the largest capital and may be able to bribe law enforcers. Juridically, the appropriate step in resolving this criminal act is through efforts to enforce the law and provide appropriate sanctions for the perpetrators. In this regard, there is a policy that regulates the eradication of human trafficking, namely Law No. 21 of 2007.

The problem of child trafficking is complex and difficult to overcome by law because child trafficking is a crime with various modes, generally well organized [17]. Apart from that, this crime goes abroad, so it is difficult for law enforcers to resolve this problem. All the articles outlined in the law do not make perpetrators afraid but create new modes of child trafficking. The perpetrators of child trafficking crimes usually use various methods such as kidnapping, falsifying identities, and enticing jobs. The leader of this crime cannot yet be revealed by law, so the law is deemed ineffective in tackling the problem of child trafficking.

3.2. Protection of Children as Victims of Human Trafficking in Indonesia

Giving children the right to protection is essentially a manifestation of their right to life, the right to live free from slavery as free children. Universal and global human rights [18] apply to everyone regardless of race, religion, or gender so that every citizen must uphold these norms. To provide legal protection for children, namely by preventing and eradicating child trafficking, it is necessary to continue to maintain the quality of its sustainability. Protection for children should be at a sufficient level because every child has the same position before Indonesian law.

The existence of this regulation implies the state's desire to provide protection and security for future generations of the nation who are the successors in advancing the nation and provides evidence of the government's attention to protecting children's rights and guaranteeing and protecting children's future [19]. However, the reality is that there are still many cases of children becoming victims of human trafficking in Indonesia.

The law provides a sense of justice, benefit, and legal certainty. Providing justice for victims of criminal acts is not only a regional issue but also a global issue. Victims of crime have so far only been instruments in determining decisions and imposing penalties on perpetrators and have not paid attention to what the victims of crime feel [20]. Many legal umbrellas for victims of criminal acts are contained in Law No. 13 of 2006 in conjunction with Law No. 31 of 2014 Concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Legal protection exists not only in statutory regulations but also in theories put forward by several experts.

Victim legal protection is divided into two types: indirect and direct. Indirect protection can only be experienced emotionally, namely satisfaction after the victim receives what they want. Direct protection can be truly felt, for example, by providing material and non-material items [21], compensation or restitution, and exemption from living and education expenses. Protection in a non-material form can be achieved by eliminating threats from news that lower human self-esteem.

Protection for victims of criminal acts is a manifestation of human rights inherent in anyone from birth by implementing preventive and repressive legal protection intended to protect the entire population. Even though these rights are contained in the law, their implementation requires a process, and many obstacles are encountered [22]. The legal protection applied to Indonesian positive law is legal protection in the abstract. Meanwhile, in concreto, legal protection is more focused on the perpetrator's responsibility toward the victim, for example, compensating for losses from actions that have been carried out.

For example, special treatment is required for

human trafficking victims who are pregnant or suffering from severe psychological stress [23]. Therefore, treatment through an integrated service center is the best way considering the many problems faced by a female trafficking victim. However, law enforcement officials have not maximized the handling of trafficking victims through the Integrated Service Center specifically for women and children; therefore, for trafficking cases, they still use case examination procedures similar to ordinary criminal case examinations. In fact, in trafficking cases, victims need a more intense assistance because they are usually in a depressed psychological condition and are still experiencing trauma. In practice, there are many obstacles in accompanying trafficking victims and their families.

Law No. 21 of 2007 [13] as a regulation regarding the prevention and eradication of child trafficking is a hope of life for every victim of child trafficking, as a child victim's right in accordance with the regulations. Articles 43–45 explain the rights of every child trafficking victim.

Child victims' legal protection comprises the following [24]:

- a. Providing their rights in accordance with applicable regulations and legislation;
- b. Children who are victims are entitled to receive compensation for all losses, impacts, and suffering;
- c. The right to obtain legal advice and assistance;
- d. Children have the right to refuse to receive compensation if it is not in accordance with the intended purpose;
- e. Child victims receive protection rights and assistance if their safety is threatened;
- f. The right to receive assistance and compensation if they die, which will be given to the heirs;
- g. The right to refuse to give testimony if there are obstacles or their life is threatened;
- h. The right to receive rehabilitation both mentally and physically in accordance with the regulations.

Thus, protection for victims of human trafficking, apart from imprisoning the perpetrators, is also realized in the form of legally fulfilling the rights of the victims [25]. These rights include the following:

- a. To obtain restitution;
- b. To maintain the victim's identity;
- c. To receive reintegration and social and health rehabilitation.

Any restitution is regulated in the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Law Concerning Victim Protection, Government Regulation No. 7 Regarding Providing and Receiving Compensation in the Form of Restitution and Assistance to Victims, Human Trafficking Law, and other regulations [26]. As codification of material criminal law, the current Criminal Code does not specifically regulate the rights

of victims. It pays more attention to the suspect than to the victim's position.

There are two ways to compensate for damages in the Criminal Procedure Code: (1) filing a lawsuit after the criminal case has been decided [27]; (2) combining the application for compensation and the main case. In the complaint consideration stage, the application for restitution may not be fulfilled due to the legal process being not in line with applicable policies or the victim's or family's low knowledge regarding the victim's right to restitution if, in this case, the victim applies for restitution and completes all the proper procedures.

4. Conclusion

The government has tried to eradicate or at least reduce the crime of human trafficking among children by law enforcement, but this is not an easy task. The obstacles faced include law enforcement, the condition of the community's cultural views, and poverty factors. Providing protection to children who are victims of human trafficking has been regulated in legislation, namely Law Number 13 of 2006 in conjunction with Law Number 31 of 2014 Concerning Providing Protection to Victims, the regulations of Law Number 21 of 2007 Concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Human Trafficking Crimes, and Government Regulation No. 7 Regarding Providing Compensation and Restitution Assistance to Victims. In accordance with regulations governing the rights of victims of criminal acts of human trafficking, these rights must be fulfilled.

5. Recommendations

a. Prosecutors and other law enforcers should provide legal protection to citizens who are victims of human trafficking so that it can be resolved and eradicated at its roots as quickly as possible.

b. Companies engaged in recruiting workers abroad must fulfill all the requirements set by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and never use illegal practices because they are crimes that must be eradicated.

c. Victims of child trafficking should learn about the regulations and rights of citizens to understand the rules and laws so that they do not become victims of crimes from illegal labor companies.

6. Impacts

a. Law enforcement impacts legal protection for victims of child trafficking, which can be eradicated in Indonesian jurisdiction.

b. Recruiting workers abroad who meet the requirements set by law and legislation will reduce illegal practices and child trafficking crimes.

Children who know the rules and rights of citizens and understand the rules and regulations impact companies' not recruiting workers illegally; therefore,

the company completes all the requirements according to the regulations.

Acknowledgment

We would like to sincerely thank the University Research Institute, which has encouraged us to perform independent research so that we can complete this research. We also thank the reviewers of the journal and external reviewers who have helped improve this manuscript so that it is published.

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