

The Role of the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children's Empowerment in Addressing Human Trafficking

Gustika Sandra¹, Andi Arfyan Priatama Amar¹, Mukhawas Rasyid¹

¹Andi Sudirman University

Received: April 15, 2024

Received in Revised: May 7, 2024

Accepted: May 28, 2024

Abstract

Human trafficking is an important issue in modern times that is oppressive to exploit people (individuals or groups). The widespread impact and impact of these dangers make the subject of human trafficking an extraordinary form of crime. A role can also be defined as a collection of specific actions resulting from a specific position. Transformation actions in order to produce equality between women and men. One way to encourage women to become independent human beings is by raising awareness and supporting their potential. The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection has a role and duty as a forum for protecting their rights, preventing and reducing acts of violence that often occur in communities where the majority of victims are women and early childhood. As for the legal principle applied with the principle of utility, the principle of justice, the principle of balance, to create a sense of security and protect the interests of the community, but also to restore the balance of public order, the premise of legal certainty provides legal protection to victims of crime. This effort also requires the participation of all government, private, and non-governmental organizations. international bodies, social organizations, individuals, including the media. The latest effort by the Women's Empowerment Agency to minimize human trafficking is one way to implement the method by providing training to village leaders on management procedures. One of the main objectives of these vetted administrations is to prevent the widespread use of identity fraud in the administration of migrant workers' needs.

Keywords: Empowerment, Human Trafficking, Women and Children

Introduction

Human trafficking is a huge problem for the world as well as for Indonesian citizens. Many cases of human trafficking are handled in Indonesia. Perpetrators use different methods. Human trafficking is an important issue in modern times that is oppressive to exploit people (individuals or groups). The widespread impact and impact of these dangers make the subject of human trafficking an extraordinary form of crime. On the other hand, human trafficking includes any acts involving the smuggling/sale or transfer of persons either domestically or internationally through threats, coercion, kidnapping, fraud, or other forms of forced labor, such as forced prostitution, domestic servitude, domestic work, or other forms of slavery. Trafficking in persons is defined as the crime against persons by transporting, recruiting, protecting, transferring, and obtaining them through violence, coercion, and other dangerous activities using the intent to exploit them. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), an agency under the United Nations, is one of the agencies that focuses on handling information related to human trafficking and smuggling of illegal immigrants. Moving a person to a country that is not a citizen of his or her country to receive cash or other material benefits is known as immigrant smuggling. The issue of human trafficking in Indonesia has received attention both at the domestic and world levels. Indonesia has recently gained international attention for its role as a country of origin for human trafficking. There are

several factors that cause Indonesia to be included in the category of Tia countries: Currently Indonesia is included in the category of "Human Trafficking". This timeframe does not meet the minimum requirements for deletion. There is no important step in doing so. There are no laws governing trafficking. And finally, Indonesia's economic downturn is almost impossible to control. There is no protection against trafficking crimes, no protection against crimes that occur abroad, occur in foreign territory, or the length of investigation or prosecution. Although preventive measures such as training on "human trafficking" have not been implemented, there are some guidelines or guidelines on "human trafficking" from a legal point of view, but they are not very strong in terms of law enforcement. Women and children are more likely to be victims of trafficking.

Women and children are two examples that come to mind; they should have been fairly compensated, yet they were exploited for some reason. And children have rights, which is the embodiment of God Almighty has willed, because rights and obligations must be respected, along with their rights to live, grow, develop in line with their obligations and beliefs. Therefore, all types of use and exploitation of non-human resources that harm basic rights must be immediately eradicated without exception. In the context of human trafficking, the position of women and children is considered stable, behaving both outwardly and inwardly. In fact, they become very unhappy when they fail to receive meaningful support. With the increasing number of trafficking cases, P2TP2A (Center for Integrated Services for Women and Children Protection) was established by the government in 2009. This fact also has an impact on P2TP2A. In light of the increase in trafficking cases, in 2009, the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Protection (P2TP2A) was established by the government. The fact that women and children are the main victims of human trafficking is also another inspiration for the establishment of P2TP2A. Procedures and Mechanisms for Integrated Services for Witnesses and/or Victims of Trafficking Year 2008, Government Regulation No. 9, provides the legal basis for the establishment of P2TP2A. P2TP2A that seeks to help women and children victims of violence, including victims of human trafficking, has been established in several provinces, districts, and cities in Indonesia. It also takes prophylactic or preventive measures against trafficking violations.

Methods

This research is descriptive where this research was conducted to describe or describe clearly the problem of human trafficking in Bone Regency which was then handled by the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) Bone Regency. In this study the author uses a type of empirical research in accordance with the events that the author encounters in the field.

The population in this study is all parties involved in human trafficking that occurs in Bone Regency and then followed up by the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A, which has authority in human trafficking in Bone district. The sample of this study was 2 people, namely: (a) Informant 1: Head of UPT women's empowerment and child protection (P2TP2A); (b) Informer 2: staff of the women's empowerment and child protection office

Results and Discussion

Overview of the Role of the Women's Integrated Service Center and Child Protection in Addressing Human Trafficking in Bone Regency

From the respondents held on Monday to coincide with August 7, 2023, namely Informant 1 as the Head of UPT PPA Bone Regency revealed that:

"The role of P2TP2A in Bone Regency towards Human Trafficking is from the prevention stage to socialization and cooperation with district/city friends (P2TP2A); receive applications for rehabilitation, temporary proceedings, which are then handed over to the competent authorities; protection of interests in the police, health services, social services, labor market institutions; as well as reintegration (back) to the area of origin," (Informant 1, 48 years old, interview 2023).

Then the researcher asked the question: "why are there no trafficking cases in Bone district? Informant 1 replied:

"No trafficking has been reported in Bone District, nor have we received any reports related to trafficking." (informant 1)

Based on these answers, the researchers concluded that, although communities did not report trafficking cases in the district, they did not exist. Therefore, the response of the Bone District P2TP2A officer is understandable, if there is no report then it is considered that there are no cases of trafficking. There were not a single report related to human trafficking crimes in Bone County. Therefore, all authorities must collect data more effectively.

Factors Influencing the Prevention and Prevention of Human Trafficking in Bone District

Based on what is meant in the Widya Pranata Journal Vol.3 Number 1 February 2020 states that, One of the weaknesses of handling trafficking cases in Indonesia is that not all government agencies that handle trafficking crimes understand how to handle them properly. For example: There are people who think that if the victim is brought back to his starting point, then he is safe. Although in reality this is not the case. If not reported to the police for full investigation, this reintegration will have little impact on the prevention and treatment of trafficking. There are misunderstandings in state institutions.

Based on what is meant in the Widya Pranata Journal Vol.3 Number 1 February 2020 states that It is said that what is meant by "restitution" is a fixed payment of compensation by the perpetrator to the victim or his heirs for material and/or non-financial losses caused by Law Number 35 of 2014 based on a final decision.

"The crime of exterminating people. The regulation provides for trafficking victims' compensation, but only monetary compensation. (Informant 1)

Then what about intangible losses such as loss of self-esteem, trauma, depression, and so on?

"Until now, the government has not been able to formulate rules for calculating intangible losses." (informant 2)

This problem can indirectly benefit traffickers (criminals) who only need to pay compensation in the form of material losses. This may be due to the lack of prevention and treatment of human trafficking crimes in Indonesia.

By Role of P2TP2A

Based on what is meant in the Widya Pranata Journal Vol.3 Number 1 February 2020 states that noting that some people specifically emphasize the role of P2TP2A which takes on the role of other stakeholders. For some communities, the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) only functions as a halfway house, receiving complaints and carrying out preventive measures (such as searches). At the central level, for

rehabilitation, the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Affairs, while repatriation from abroad is the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Health affairs are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and actually apply at the provincial and district / city levels. The Women and Children Empowerment Service Center (P2TP2A) must play a role in preventive activities by receiving ad hoc complaints; Social Services carry out rehabilitation; Health services implement psychotherapy procedures; Employment services ensure that victims can find work to live their lives; and the police have a role in handling cases and trials. In fact, each province established task forces to address trafficking offenses, but there were still overlapping key tasks and functions.

The results of the interview that the author conducted on Monday, August 7, 2023, according to Informant1 as the Head of the Integrated Service Unit (UPT PPA) revealed that:

The Integrated Service Center for Women and Children (P2TP2A) of Bone District faced community reluctance to report problems and community reluctance to report problems consciously" (informant 1)

"The problem is that they (the community) do not want to report to us. It's a big deal, they just report it. 'If it's still normal, they don't want to report. /worry.'" (Informant 1.48 years old)

Based on this, the investigator understands that it is better to prevent problems from becoming big when handling cases than to handle them after problems or cases develop. The role of the community in the implementation of prevention, both in prevention and in preventing problems / events from getting worse, is needed to assist the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children (P2TP2A) in carrying out its duties.

Measures Taken by the Government to Eradicate Human Trafficking

Taking preventive measures One of the measures that can prevent trafficking in persons is as follows: (a) offer missionary work, counseling and training Information or seminars on human trafficking to the public to increase basic knowledge about what to watch out for and watch out for. (b) Information on social media, such as the distribution of brochures related to human trafficking in schools and public places. Print books or cartoons about human trafficking and then distribute them to school children, prospective migrant workers so that they can work legally and safely abroad.

Perform Repressive actions

Communities have a role to play in preventing and treating victims of trafficking crimes. Community participation is conducted by informing about trafficking crimes and/or reporting them to law enforcement agencies or officials, or by participating in the treatment of trafficking victims.

Religious Leaders Appealed to the public to prevent trafficking in persons through socialization on the sidelines of religious events as well as letters of appeal for prevention of cases in all religious institutions as well as letters of appeal for prevention of trafficking in persons (trafficking) in all religious institutions

Based on the theoretical understanding described above, a person can be considered to have a role if he has fulfilled his rights and obligations in society in accordance with his social status, according to Soerjono Soekanto (2002). Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that a role is the behavior of a person who has rights and obligations that must be fulfilled in accordance with his position and the regulations that apply in the society (organization) he adheres to. The role in question in this case emphasizes the elements of rights, obligations, and responsibilities.

According to Soekanto (2006), a person can be considered to have a role if he fulfills his rights and obligations in society in accordance with his social status. Based on the theoretical understanding above, it can be concluded that the role is a person's behavior as a right and obligation that must be fulfilled by someone (Maryani et al., 2021). Based on this theoretical understanding, a person can be considered to have a role if he has fulfilled his rights and obligations in society in accordance with his social status. Role is defined as the behavior of a person who has rights and obligations that must be fulfilled in accordance with his position in the society (organization) he adheres to, based on the theoretical understanding above. It emphasizes aspects of rights, obligations, and obligations. Roles are considered ideal and normative. The Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office of Bone Regency is closer to its normative role in terms of its duties and responsibilities (Salam et al., 2022). At the same time, the ideal role is the role expected of those who fulfill the role. Basically

Women's Empowerment and Child Protection or Empowerment is a concept derived from the evolution of the mind of Western society and culture, especially Europe, is the origin of the term empowerment (Priyono & Pranaka, 1996). "Empowerment" comes from the word "power", which means power or ability. Therefore, empowerment can be defined as a process that leads to empowerment; acquisition of authority, power, or skill; or the transfer of power or skill from those who have power to those who have power or lack power.

According to Widiastuti (2010) Trafficking in persons or trafficking in persons can be prevented in many ways, especially by mapping trafficking crimes in Indonesia both domestically and abroad. Second, improving community education, especially alternative education for girls, including education infrastructure. Third, increase public awareness by providing as much information as possible about trafficking in persons and all aspects related to it. Fourth, efforts should be made to ensure access to education, income and social services for families, particularly women and children. These methods seem ideal, the only question is how to apply them.

This effort requires the participation of all government, private, and non-governmental organizations. international bodies, social organizations, individuals, including the media. The latest effort by the Women's Empowerment Agency to minimize human trafficking is one way to implement the method by providing training to village leaders on management procedures (Lagon, 2015). One of the main objectives of these vetted administrations is to prevent the widespread use of identity fraud in the administration of migrant workers' needs. In this regard, there are many ways of acting that can have an impact on society in general, including women who are vulnerable to trafficking. People are usually very vulnerable to becoming victims of human trafficking if they do not have enough information about it. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct mass socialization activities on what and how to pay attention to trafficking practices. This goal is part of a training program that can be empowering. They should be fully informed about the location of the job offer and what the impact will be. Thanks to this education (training), prospective migrant workers feel safe because their living expenses are not paid. In general, the criminal practice of trafficking stems from the irresponsible actions of some parties (TKI brokers) who recruit migrant workers with certain incentives (Situngkir, 2022). Of course, prospective migrant workers in rural areas who have financial limitations also accept this offer. They usually think that the most important thing is to get a job. When they face financial problems, they take odd jobs. They pay less attention to the impact. Poverty, gender inequality, limited employment opportunities, and increased consumption should be eliminated as the next step in combating human trafficking crimes (Cameron et al., 2023). These factors require immediate attention. In addition, efforts to prevent and eradicate smuggling crimes require strong law enforcement. Without law enforcement, the prevention and eradication of trafficking crimes is pointless (Rijken et al., 2021). Because those who commit trafficking

crimes have greater freedom of action. Indonesia both at home and abroad. Improve public education, especially alternative education for girls, including educational infrastructure so that they can find out about government or country rules and policies if there are found discrepancies then it is easily reported so that there is no misappropriation due to women's power and powerlessness and seeks to increase public awareness by providing as much information as possible about trafficking crimes and all aspects related to it to ensure that families, especially women and children, have access to education, livelihoods and social services (Stromquist, 2022).

According to Kari M. (Priyono & Pranaka, 1996), women's empowerment has always been seen as a process of awareness and capacity building for more participation, power, and supervision in decision making. Transformation actions in order to produce equality between women and men. One way to encourage women to become independent human beings is by raising awareness and supporting their potential. The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection has a role and duty as a forum for protecting their rights, preventing and reducing acts of violence that often occur in communities where the majority of victims are women and early childhood (Swastha et al., 2022). Preventing and treating victims and perpetrators is the responsibility of all parties: men, women, neighbors, religious/community leaders, educational/religious institutions, businesses and government. Collaboration between the Women's Crisis Management Center and the community, business world and the country is absolutely necessary. Current efforts to prevent and deal with victims and perpetrators have not been successful. The situation of women with disabilities is even worse. In particular, flexible forms of support are needed to support victims to remain independent, healthy and dignified. provide and strengthen) according to the needs and abilities of the victim. (Wismayanti et al., 2021) In the regions, the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection serves as a representative of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia. However, the overall policy is left to local governments due to decentralization or autonomy policies.

Human trafficking is all buying and selling activities related to In accordance with the Law on the Elimination of Trafficking in Persons Number 21 of 2017, trafficking in persons is defined as recruitment, transportation, concealment, delivery, transfer, or receipt by threat of violence (Anastasia et al., 2024). violence, kidnapping, imprisonment, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerability, payment of debts, or offers of payment or benefits to obtain the consent of others controlled, whether at home or abroad, for the purpose of exploitation or as a result of the exploitation of the people

In the above understanding, there are several things that characterize the definition of human trafficking, namely: (a) People are recruited and moved between regions and countries; (b) Some benefit from the use of women and children to work as economic or sexual exploitative labor, such as migrant workers, prostitution, manual or industrial work, forced marriage, or other types of work.

Victims of women and children are used and exploited financially and sexually by some through violence, threats, fraud, or kidnapping. In this case, it also includes some victims who have expressed their consent; In this case, certain situations that result in the consent of the victims are considered as examples. Because of the urgent economic needs, there is strong pressure, and so on.

Conclusion

The role of the Women's and Children's Service Center in anti-trafficking activities: from the preventive stage, receiving rehabilitation complaints, temporary processing, which are then

handed over to the authorities; protection of the interests of the police, health services, social services, labor market institutions; and reintegration (back) to the area of origin. No trafficking was reported in Bone County due to community reluctance to report it.

The handling and prevention factors faced by the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service Center (P2TP2A) are internal actors, all institutions empowered to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (trafficking) In terms of external factors: There were no reports of trafficking cases in Bone Regency because the community did not notify the government, in this case, the Empowerment Office.

Suggestion

Suggestions that can be made to strengthen the role of P2TP2A include: the government implements policies that adapt and support trafficking agencies, the government prepares standard operating procedures for handling trafficking victims. All trafficking offices were easy to understand and open to interpretation, and communities played an active role in implementing government preventive measures and did not hesitate to report trafficking.

References

- Anastasia, R., Sinaga, H., & Amaliah, E. (2024). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang Dengan Tujuan Eksploitasi Tenaga Kerja (Studi Putusan No. 20/Pid. Sus/2020/PN. Jkt. Tim). *Causa: Jurnal Hukum dan Kewarganegaraan*, 2(3), 61-70. <https://doi.org/10.3783/causa.v2i3.2068>
- Cameron, E. C., Cunningham, F. J., Hemingway, S. L., Tschida, S. L., & Jacquin, K. M. (2023). Indicators of gender inequality and violence against women predict number of reported human trafficking legal cases across countries. *Journal of human trafficking*, 9(1), 79-93. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2020.1852000>
- Lagon, M. P. (2015). Traits of transformative anti-trafficking partnerships. *Journal of human trafficking*, 1(1), 21-38. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2015.1008883>
- Maryani, Y., Entang, M., & Tukiran, M. (2021). The relationship between work motivation, work discipline and employee performance at the Regional Secretariat of Bogor City. *International Journal of Social and Management Studies*, 2(2), 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.5555/ijosmas.v2i2.14>
- Prijono, O. S., & Pranaka, A. M. W. (1996). Pemberdayaan. *Konsep, Kebijakan dan Implementasi*, CSIS, Jakarta.
- Rijken, C., Khadraoui, L., & Tankink, M. (2021). (Preventing) Secondary Victimization of Trafficking Victims through Law Enforcement Interventions. *Journal of Human Trafficking, Enslavement and Conflict-Related Sexual Violence*, 2(1), 3-25. <https://doi.org/10.7590/266644721X16239186251233>
- Salam, F., Badu, L. W., & Puluhalawa, J. (2022). Legal Protection for Children as Victims of the Crime of Sexual Intercourse. *Estudiante Law Journal*, 4(2), 17-29. <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v4i2.16041>
- Situngkir, I. L. (2022). *Tinjauan Yuridis Seorang Ibu dalam Melakukan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang (Studi Putusan Nomor 1451/Pid. Sus/2021/PN Mdn)* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Medan Area).
- Soekanto, S. (2002). Teori peranan. *Jakarta: bumi aksara*.
- Soekanto, S. (2006). Sosiologi suatu pengantar, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.

- Stromquist, N. P. (2022). Women's Education in the 21st Century. *Comparative education: The dialectic of the global and the local*, 187, 00076-7.
- Swastha, A. A., Danugiri, D., & Meilya, I. R. (2022). Peran Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak (Dp3a) Dalam Pencegahan Tindak Kekerasan Pada Anak Usia Dini di Karawang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 8(16), 71-78.
- Widiastuti, T. W. (2010). Upaya pencegahan tindak pidana perdagangan orang (trafficking). *Wacana Hukum*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.33061/wh.v9i1.308>
- Wismayanti, Y. F., O'Leary, P., Tilbury, C., & Tjoe, Y. (2021). The problematization of child sexual abuse in policy and law: The Indonesian example. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 118, 105157.