



## Human trafficking in Indonesian migrant workers as an extra-ordinary crime

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### Abstract

Migrant workers are citizens who fight for the right to life to get the right to work that must be fulfilled, guaranteed and protected by the state. Migrant workers struggle to get their rights to be twice as tough as citizens in general. Because migrant workers are often the target of exploitation and crimes of human trafficking. Not a few migrant workers lose more of their rights when trying their luck abroad. The country is in dire need of migrant workers as a source of foreign exchange. The research method used in this article uses an empirical normative approach with qualitative methods. The results state that there is a need for contributions from various kinds, especially the state in providing protection, guarantees, and law enforcement against crimes against Indonesian migrant workers and human trafficking crimes.

**Keywords:** migrant workers, right, human trafficking

### Introduction

Indonesia, despite being a developing country with fewer job opportunities than developed countries in general, continues to send migrant workers to other countries. This is done because Indonesia continues to rely on alternatives to meet state division income and provide employment opportunities for citizens living abroad. However, various regulations of migrant worker protection appear to be insufficient to ensure the fulfilment of the rights of Indonesian migrant workers. Various issues of human rights violations, unnatural deaths, and human trafficking under the guise of sending Indonesian migrant workers are frequently covered in national news outlets. Every year, thousands of Indonesian migrant workers are reported as victims of human trafficking.

Human trafficking under the guise of sending migrant workers is not a new or unusual practice. History has shown that human trafficking with the mode of sending migrant workers in Indonesia cannot be separated from the country's extremely poor and backward economy and education. Human trafficking began during the colonial period with the migration of people from specific locations, either forcibly or voluntarily, through slavery, trade due to debt, or state displacement due to political exile (Munthe, 2015) <sup>[7]</sup>. Many people believe that trying their luck in neighbouring countries will improve their family's financial situation. Unfortunately, many people are so innocent that they are enticed by the lure of irresponsible people to be sent abroad without following the official procedures established by the state.

In 2019, it was discovered that 1,314 migrant workers were duped by the lure of high monthly salaries to work in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Singapore (<https://www.cnnindonesia.com>). According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), more than 43 per cent of Indonesian migrant workers, or up to 4.5 million people, are victims of human trafficking (<https://indonesia.iom.int/id>). According to this data, nearly half of the Indonesian migrant workers who are portrayed as heroes of the country's foreign exchange escape state

protection. Unfortunately, this method of human trafficking by sending migrant workers keeps repeating itself, with an increasing number of victims each year.

The continued sending of migrant workers is motivated by the need for employment opportunities in Indonesia as well as the need for labour in destination countries. This mutualism symbiosis is not necessarily a bad thing. While the availability of job opportunities in Indonesia remains limited, Indonesia needs to optimize its workforce. Not only that, But the growing number of unemployed in Indonesia may also be a factor in the country's continued willingness to send migrant workers abroad. According to Bapennas, the open unemployment rate (TPT) in Indonesia will reach 8.1 to 9.2 percent in 2020, a significant increase from the 2019 position of around 5.28 percent. Bapennas expects TPT to be in the range of 7.7-9.1 percent in 2021. In 2007, 9.1 percent TPT was achieved with 10 million unemployed people (<https://tirto.id>).

In symbiotic mutualism between countries and lax regulations regarding the protection of Indonesian migrant workers, this is unquestionably a very good time for vicious people to trade migrant workers. The estimated profit from human trafficking is quite high, according to data from the International Labor Organization (ILO) <sup>[6]</sup>. According to data from 2014, the figure reaches US\$150.2 billion (approximately Rp 2,200 trillion) per year (<https://mediaindonesia.com>). This fantastic profit can be attributed to human trafficking syndicates because repressive efforts to criminalize human traffickers are minimized by money laundering demands.

Given the conflict between the need to send migrant workers abroad and the large number of migrant workers who are victims of human trafficking, the state must continue to improve regulations and protection for migrant workers from the time they are dispatched until they return to Indonesia. The author focuses the discussion on questions that are interesting to study, such as: What are the state's efforts to carry out preventive and repressive efforts on the abuse of sending migrant workers in Indonesia? What is the solution to preventing and eliminating the crime of human

trafficking?

### Research Methods

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand what phenomena the research subject experiences, such as behaviour, and how to describe it in the form of words and language. In a unique natural setting and using a variety of natural methods. Information was collected from two sources: primary and secondary. The author uses two sources of information. Complete, objective, and accountable data collection procedures through systematic and consistent observations, interviews, and documentation. In this study, data analysis was carried out by organizing the information collected from interviews, field notes, and analytic documents.

### Results and Discussion

#### The phenomenon of trafficking in Indonesian migrant workers

Trafficking can be classified as a crime against humanity or an extraordinary crime on par with terrorism. This is an action that is carried out systematically and has a broad impact. Person trafficking, like terrorism, is considered a crime against humanity. Person trafficking is a heinous violation of human rights that disregards a person's right to live freely, not be tortured, and to have a private life. Religion, the right not to be enslaved, and the freedom from fear are all aspects of the human mind and conscience. The sex industry, as one of the users of human trafficking, causes venereal disease and HIV/AIDS, in addition to high human, social, and economic costs.

Prostituted children are denied the opportunity to receive an education and reach their full development potential, thereby destroying vital human resources for nation-building. The motive for human trafficking can be seen in the presence of incomplete or falsified immigration documents confiscated by agents or employers, where the victims are treated as illegal migrants and threatened with punishment. They essentially require special protection and services as a result of the physical, social, and psychological trauma they experience as a result of physical violence, sexual harassment, and extortion.

Person trafficking has brought in many less qualified migrants, causing a variety of social problems in society, and victims frequently lose their rights and fall into inhumane lives (Hamzah, 2013) <sup>[3]</sup>. Crimes are committed solely for smuggling victims, with no regard for the humanitarian implications or the impact on other countries. The perpetrators are only interested in material gains, while the victims have already sold their rights and dignity as human beings to other parties.

The form of the sale of the victim's human rights can be seen upon arrival in the destination country and after being placed in the workplace, which generally occurs in the form of the employer withholding documents. This is done to prevent victims or migrant workers from fleeing. As a result, many migrant workers, despite being subjected to violence, do not receive a salary and remain at the employer's location because their documents are withheld. Furthermore, there is a lack of understanding among migrant workers regarding the contents of the work contract, so they frequently perform work that exceeds their contractual obligations (Haris, 2005) <sup>[4]</sup>.

The actions of the perpetrators against the migrant workers in the above conditions fall into the category of trafficking or the crime of trafficking in persons. As the terminology, Trafficking is defined as a crime that can be anatomized with terrorism considering that trafficking and terrorism are crimes and violence that have very deep consequences for victims. Violence is perpetrated by individuals or groups that have a specific purpose, even though there are principal differences at the level of objectives. Trafficking aims to exploit humans (modern slavery) with the ultimate goal of obtaining the maximum profit, while terrorism aims to oppose something that is not under the principles of the perpetrators of terrorism with the aim of political interests. Workers' rights are violated in this situation, including their right to live as human beings, so that whatever motive is used against them, if it harms their dignity as humans, this behaviour is classified as human trafficking. So, what exactly is human trafficking?

The United Nations Protocol defines human trafficking as "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons through the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having power over another for exploitation." Human prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or organ harvesting are all examples of exploitation (Daniah; Apriani, 2017) <sup>[2]</sup>. Trafficking as a heinous crime against humanity is extremely difficult to eradicate. One of the main reasons is that the crime of trafficking is carried out by organized crime, which includes organized and transnational-based crime organizations and that this crime is carried out neatly and in structure. This transnational crime did not emerge out of anywhere, but was carried out in stages and with the participation of numerous parties. A criminal organization first grows in a specific area or country with a relatively small operational area before crossing national borders. Furthermore, some factors encourage the expansion of the increasingly prevalent transnational crime organizations. With the slogan of universal human rights, the international community has attempted to combat human trafficking on a large scale, both between countries and between international institutions. Including integrated efforts in dealing with victims of human trafficking and law enforcement by acting as a deterrent to traffickers (Hamzah, 2013) <sup>[3]</sup>.

According to field research, the implementation of prevention of human trafficking is not going well. Prevention in the form of socialization is limited and incomplete, and it has not reached underdeveloped and remote villages. Similarly, it has not included the small people of the countryside. As a result, the goal of preventing human trafficking in rural communities, where people are vulnerable to becoming victims due to a lack of understanding, is being overlooked (Riyadi, 2017) <sup>[9]</sup>. Poverty is also a major factor in the occurrence of trade in Indonesian workers as a result of the process of sending Indonesian workers abroad (ILO, 2004) <sup>[6]</sup>.

Migrant workers are essentially citizens who fight for the right to life to obtain the right to work, which the state must fulfil, guarantee, and protect. When it comes to fighting for rights, migrant workers face twice the challenges that citizens face in general. This is because migrant workers are

frequently easy targets for exploitation and other forms of human trafficking. When attempting to make a living abroad, many migrant workers lose more of their rights. The country desperately needs migrant workers as a source of foreign currency. As a result, it is appropriate for the state to have a comprehensive response framework that includes the prevention of human trafficking, protection of trafficked persons, and the imposition of penalties on human traffickers (Hidayati, 2012) <sup>[5]</sup>.

### **The state's responsibility for the protection of migrant workers**

Indonesia is a sending, receiving, and transiting country for victims of human trafficking, whether carried out by individual traffickers or corporations involving the state, directly or indirectly. This situation is very concerning, given that the number of victims of human trafficking is increasing over time, much like an iceberg phenomenon that appears only at its peak, but at the grassroots, it is becoming stronger and deeper into the joints of people's lives. Victims are helpless, and traffickers are free to roam, while the state is powerless to prevent the spread of trafficking or human trafficking (Hamzah, 2013) <sup>[3]</sup>.

Currently, the state has several legal instruments in place to govern migrant workers in Indonesia. These legal instruments include Law No. 39 of 2004 on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, which has been replaced by Law No. 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI), Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking, and several other laws that are expected to be fully implemented.

According to the cases that have occurred in Indonesia, the majority of the potential victims or victims are migrant workers/labourers who have known and understood the intentions and objectives of the brokers/sponsors/liaisons (traffickers) who assist them from the start. However, because potential victims/victims want to be migrant workers/labourers, they use these services for a variety of reasons. The commonly accepted and reasonable explanation is that brokers/sponsors/liaisons (traffickers) intend to assist in the administrative process and the requirements that must be met, particularly for those who will work abroad, but potential victims/victims are not notified during this process. The actual cost of accommodation and administration, as well as the amount of the fee, are communicated when leaving or arriving at the destination so that the potential victim/victim has no choice but to agree.

Even a small number of potential victims or victims are unaware of their rights and responsibilities. They only signed the offered letters as administrative letters, not knowing the contents of the signed letters and agreements. The most concerning aspect in some of these cases is exploitation, particularly sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation is most common in women and children. With the allure of working in a salon or restaurant, they arrive at their destination and are confronted with a decision. There are several modes in the case of the criminal act of human trafficking, and there is currently no official data on the size and level because they are carried out covertly and are difficult to identify and document, so the accuracy of the data between reality and facts varies. Furthermore, the data obtained are generally based on the findings of

investigations and print media reports, whereas the data obtained from the apparatus and the government is less than the facts that occur because not all cases are legally resolved (Nuraeny, 2015) <sup>[8]</sup>.

Indonesia has ratified the ILO Convention Number 88 concerning the Manpower Placement Service Agency and established a labour placement agency, namely the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BNP2TKI) which is regulated in Article 94 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law Number 39 the Year 2004 concerning the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad, which is then specifically regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2006 concerning the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers.

The National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BNP2TKI) is a separate institution that reports directly to the President of the Republic of Indonesia and is not affiliated with any other state institution. BNP2TKI is responsible for implementing policies aimed at maximizing the placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) by prioritizing aspects of protection of the dignity, safety, and health of Indonesian Migrant Workers from the pre-placement period while working in the country of placement, and returning to their homeland in the area of origin. Migrant Workers From Indonesia (TKI). In a coordinated and integrated manner and have the duty and carry out placements based on a written agreement between the Government and the Government of the country using Indonesian Migrant Workers or Users with legal entities in the country of placement destination. In addition, this institution provides services, coordinates, and supervises documents; final departure briefing (PAP); problem-solving; sources of financing; departure to return; improving the quality of prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers; information; the quality of implementing the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers; and improving the welfare of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families.

The role of BNP2TKI is also emphasized in Presidential Instruction No. 6/2006 on the Reform Policy for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. In the implementation of labour migration, other state agencies are also related to BNP2TKI, namely:

1. The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration which has the main role in formulating policies for placement and protection abroad;
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs through diplomatic offices abroad has to assist when the migration process is carried out in the destination country;
3. The Ministry of Social Affairs has the task of assisting in the event of trafficking and/or deportation of TKI from abroad;
4. The Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs is responsible for coordinating the work of various government agencies related to the reform of the placement and protection of TKI as well as the improvement of financial services for TKI. According to Presidential Instruction No. 6/2006, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs is responsible for establishing two supporting work units to make it easier for agents to handle specific problems in their coordination;
5. The Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare is

- responsible for coordinating the services of TKI with problems abroad, for example in cases of deportation;
6. The Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs together with the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs has the task of coordinating and supervising the implementation of Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2006 following their respective areas of responsibility and reporting on their implementation regularly;
  7. The Ministry of Health takes care of medical examinations before the departure of all TKI abroad and health services for TKI who are sick and become victims of violence and trafficking in persons;
  8. The Ministry of Communications takes care of the journey of TKI from the airport or port of departure to arrival, from the village to the country of destination and back to the country of origin;
  9. The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for and regulates government identity documents, particularly in regions, sub-districts, and villages.
  10. The Directorate General of Immigration under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights takes care of providing passports for Indonesian citizens, including TKI and the regional offices of the directorate take care of the process of making them;
  11. The Indonesian National Police is involved in managing the migration of Indonesian labour migrants at the village and sub-district levels. The police enforce legal arrangements and implement legal regulations, in particular taking legal action such as arresting or imposing sanctions for violators of migrant workers' migration regulations;
  12. The State Ministry for State-Owned Enterprises has the authority to provide services and create a special section to accommodate TKI at the airport;
  13. The Ministry of Finance is tasked with ensuring efficient handling of the entry of TKI's baggage. In collaboration with the President Director of various banks, the Ministry of Finance will also assist in providing credit facilities for prospective workers;
  14. Bank Indonesia; and
  15. The Ministry of Women and Children Empowerment is responsible for coordinating and leading a special work unit for handling trafficking in persons.

The aforementioned organizations work together to create a culture of Indonesian labour migration. In addition to the agencies mentioned in Law No. 39 of 2004 concerning the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, it is stated that the implementation of this migration is the responsibility of the central, provincial, district/city governments to representatives of the Indonesian Government abroad. But, ironically, many officials from the aforementioned agencies are involved in trafficking syndicates for Indonesian migrant workers (<https://www.beritasatu.com>).

### **Using money laundering laws to combat human trafficking**

Efforts to eradicate criminal acts of human trafficking can be carried out by ensnaring the perpetrators with money laundering laws. This can be done with a pattern of financial analysis or by following the flow of money circulation. Therefore, the financial analysis seeks to see the

transactions and financial conditions of the actors to answer several main questions. Among them are; what transactions were made and what vouchers or transaction slips were used? Who does the transaction? In whose name is the transaction made? Why is the transaction made? Where and when is the transaction made? How does the transaction occur?

The follow the money approach can be done by tracking backwards to find out the source of funds. Likewise, forward tracking to find out who is the counterparty of the transaction, who receives or who enjoys the results of the transaction.

Tracking can be done as much as possible, according to the need to look for indications of a criminal act committed by someone. Likewise, by analyzing the flow of funds and transactions, it will be able to reveal the forms of criminal acts and the perpetrators. Combating and eradicating criminal acts of trafficking in persons through law enforcement in the field of money laundering must be carried out seriously. The policies taken are not enough if they are only fragmentary, partial and repressive, but must use an integrated/integral strategic approach.

Given that perpetrators of the criminal act of human trafficking and the crime of money laundering use the financial system as a pattern of their actions, good and effective cooperation between various parties, namely law enforcement officers and financial service providers, is required so that they can be used as tools to pursue the proceeds of their crimes.

Financial analysis is possible in the presence of Know Your Service User Principles and a reporting system for indications of suspicious transactions. Both of these systems can be used to prove the existence of money laundering crimes that have been committed so that the perpetrators of the crime can be identified and the predicate crime can be identified.

Money laundering can be viewed as an outside threat to banks. In this case, the best way for banks to protect themselves from these threats is to try to understand and get to know each customer as much as possible, including what activities customers engage in related to their account activities. This method will be the primary safeguard for banks, preventing them from being used by criminals disguised as customers to carry out money laundering activities. This concept underpins the financial system's principle of recognizing service users.

### **Efforts to prevent human trafficking**

Efforts to prevent criminal acts of trafficking in persons or trafficking can be carried out in a variety of ways, including: first, mapping criminal acts of trafficking in persons in Indonesia for both domestic and foreign purposes; second, improving public education, particularly alternative education for girls, including educational infrastructure; and third, implementing anti-trafficking policies; third, increasing public knowledge by providing the widest possible information regarding the criminal act of trafficking in persons and all aspects related to it; Fourth, efforts should be made to ensure accessibility for families, especially women and children, to obtain education, training, income generation, and social services. These methods are ideal and good. Only the commitment to implementation and real implementation is a shared responsibility.

These efforts also require the involvement of the entire government, private sector, NGOs, international agencies, community organizations, individuals including the mass media. As a form of implementation of these methods, the step that has been taken by the Office of Women's Empowerment to minimize the practice of trafficking is to conduct training for village heads on an administrative order. One of the main objectives of the orderly administration is to anticipate the practice of identity falsification, which is increasingly prevalent in terms of managing the requirements of TKI. In this case, there are many forms of activities that can touch society in general, including the women in it who are vulnerable to trafficking. If the community as a whole does not have adequate knowledge about this issue, it is extremely vulnerable to becoming a victim of the crime of human trafficking. As a result, mass socialization is required to disseminate information about what and how trafficking practices should be avoided. This socialization effort is part of an educational program designed to empower prospective job seekers. They must gain a thorough understanding of where job opportunities exist and what the implications are?

The prospective TKI will feel safe with the education (training) because there are no costs to worry about. In general, the criminal act of human trafficking stems from the irresponsible actions of some parties (TKI brokers) who recruit prospective TKI with certain lures. Of course, prospective migrant workers from rural areas who are experiencing economic difficulties readily accept the offer. Usually, they believe that the most important thing is to get a job. When they are unable to find work due to financial constraints, they accept jobs at random. They are less concerned with the long-term impact and consequences.

The next step in preventing human trafficking is to eliminate poverty, gender inequality, limited job opportunities, and increase consumerism. These issues require immediate attention and resolution. Furthermore, efforts to prevent and eradicate criminal acts of human trafficking necessitate strict law enforcement. Without law enforcement, prevention and abolition of the criminal act of human trafficking will be futile. Because perpetrators of human trafficking will have more freedom to carry out their actions.

In Indonesia, the increase in criminal cases of human trafficking has not been matched by strict law enforcement. This is because less than 1% of cases are filed and resolved in court. In contrast, Law Number 21 of 2007 established criminal penalties of up to 15 years in prison and fines of hundreds of millions of rupiah.

All cases of human trafficking are expected to be prosecuted legally, with the perpetrators receiving the harshest punishment. Given the severity of the crimes committed, a prison term of 15 years is sufficient to deter, as is a sentence of 5 (five) years. This is done in the hope that the perpetrators of the crime of human trafficking, whether caught or not, will be deterred from repeating the illegal act.

### **Islamic approaches to human trafficking cases**

The crime of trafficking in persons, both real and covert, is a form of human slavery in the modern era. Because the victim loses some or all of his human rights as a human being. The right to freely determine the choice of work, and the right to be respected as a human being.

Slavery is strictly forbidden under Islamic law. When Islam

arrived, one of the missions of da'wah was to abolish slavery on Earth. Islam provides a solution to the problem of slavery by including slaves (riqab) and people in debt as parties entitled to zakat. Because the majority of victims of human trafficking come from impoverished families and are of low socioeconomic status. As a result, victims of human trafficking are essentially entitled to zakat. To address the issue of human trafficking practically, the Islamic solution of zakat must be transformed. Although not in the sense of giving zakat directly to victims of human trafficking, this solution can certainly be useful for the prevention and eradication of human trafficking in general. The solution in question is to use zakat as a supporter of programs to eradicate criminal acts of human trafficking by alleviating poverty among potential victims.

### **Non-governmental organizations and community organizations' contribution to preventing human trafficking**

Aside from religion, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community organizations (ormas) play an important role in preventing and eradicating the crime of human trafficking. If the function of religion is to provide interpretations with important values, then the function of NGOs and mass organizations is to act as practitioners in solving the problem of human trafficking, in this case, NGOs as government partners. The primary mission of non-governmental organizations and mass organizations is to empower and defend victims of human trafficking.

However, because NGOs and mass organizations have yet to reach the wider community, it is necessary to involve community elements such as political parties. At the National Ulama Conference held by the NU Executive Board in Surabaya on July 28-31, 2006, Nahdatul Ulama (NU) issued a fatwa on the crime of human trafficking.

The Nahdatul Ulama Executive Board (PBNU) has issued two fatwas on this subject. The first prohibits exploitation during the recruitment, transportation, harbouring, transfer, transfer, or receipt of persons through threats, use of force, abduction, confinement, fraud, deception, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, debt bondage, or giving payments or benefits to obtain the consent of others; Second, it obligates every political party, government, religious leaders, and community to prevent and protect human trafficking. The NU fatwa is strategic because it is accompanied by recommendations from the PBNU and all autonomous bodies and institutions from the centre to the regions, all of which expressly states that a joint movement against human trafficking will be carried out (trafficking) (Widiastuti, 2010).

Prevention contributions in the form of research have been made by a group of researchers from the Eurasian Researcher and Scholar Institute (ERS Institute) which incidentally is a collection of doctoral students from Indonesia in Russia. An article entitled "Why Should Sending Indonesian Women Domestic Workers Abroad Be Stopped?" discussed the need to stop sending Indonesian workers, especially Indonesian female workers. Because this in various aspects of the field is very detrimental to the image of Indonesia in the eyes of the world. In addition to causing legal, political, social and cultural dilemmas that are prolonged. Meanwhile, in the economic aspect, Indonesian female workers are only a tool of foreign exchange which is not very profitable (Buana; Yunus; Indrayanto; Wijayanti;

Zahrotunnimah, 2020).

Contributions from various groups are needed in the prevention and eradication of the crime of human trafficking. In addition to the awareness of potential victims not to fall into this crime. Because after all, if there are no potential victims, the perpetrators will not have the opportunity to commit their crimes.

### Conclusions

From the description of the discussion above, the author can conclude several things as a result of the conclusion of the discussion above, namely:

First; The crime of human trafficking is an extraordinary crime or an extraordinary crime that must be dealt with extraordinarily. Not only is the government involved in this matter, but so are various groups, including religious communities, community organizations, and citizens themselves.

Second, human trafficking is a type of crime in which people are trafficked to entice them with the promise of decent work abroad. The reality is that victims who work abroad do not even receive the salary to which they are entitled, or have their salary reduced for reasons such as departure financing, visas, transportation, and so on, causing workers to work without being paid. Another reality can be seen in the victims who were dispatched but whose work in the field did not meet expectations, and who even got a job as a sex worker. Because it exploits a person's body for personal gain, working as a sex worker is a real form of human trafficking. Third, there is a need to improve the role of the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BNP2TKI) as a state institution reporting to the president in preventing and eliminating human trafficking. Preventive measures can include pre-departure education and education for prospective Indonesian workers abroad. Furthermore, it strictly monitors companies that send TKI abroad.

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