

# The Society's Perspective of Human Trafficking

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# The Society's Perspective of Human Trafficking

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## ABSTRACT

Human trafficking has been a great concern in Indonesia and around the world, because the impact is devastating for the individual, the family, and later on the society as well. Meanwhile, human trafficking keeps happening because of the vulnerability of the victims, related to the social and economic backgrounds. The aim of this research is to identify society's perspective on human trafficking and its scope. Our intention is to identify the possible means to decrease the number, and perhaps that will be suitable in other societies as well. This study used the survey method in a number of sub-districts in several districts in East Java, Indonesia, namely Gempol (Pasuruan), Karang Binangun (Lamongan), Papar (Kediri), Nglegok (Blitar), and Donomulyo (Malang). The subjects in this study were representatives of community leaders, village staff, and community organizations, such as PKK cadres, working groups, teachers, youth and *dasa wisma*, culminating in as many as 141 participants. The data were obtained through questionnaires and focus group discussions (FGD). FGD questionnaires and guidance were based on issues relating to the research objectives, i.e.: identifying human trafficking based on society's perspectives. The data were analyzed using a descriptive analysis of survey results reported in tabulation and percentages. This study showed that in general, most of the society members who participated in this study had good knowledge about human trafficking. They gained insight from a variety of sources and more from television. This showed that the government and private sectors in Indonesia had considerable concern for this phenomenon. However, the number of human trafficking cases in Indonesia has not decreased. There are still some people who do not know the details about human trafficking, for example about the actions to be taken when seeing or experiencing this scenario. If people know about the insights and knowledge of human trafficking, they can have the ability to detect the existence of human trafficking problems in their surroundings, thereby reducing the level of society's vulnerability to the case. We propose that the number of human trafficking may be decreased by the participation of both the government and the society together, by detecting the signs by the society, close relatives, and close friends of the vulnerable individuals.

**Keywords:** human trafficking, society's perspective, social control, human trafficking detection

## Introduction

Indonesia is an active country for trafficking in male, female, and child migrant workers, as well as contributing high numbers to undocumented migrant workers in the Southeast Asian region. Trafficking in Indonesia also accounts for the large number of victims from Java, West Kalimantan, Lampung, North Sumatra and South Sumatra<sup>1</sup>. The 2013 data released by Migrant Care<sup>1</sup> shows the existence of the type of exploitation in human trafficking cases in Indonesia, as seen in Table 1.

Meanwhile, according to International Organization Migration (IOM), from 2005 to 2017, there were 8876 trafficking victims who were referred to IOM. A total of 1155 victims, or 15% of them, were children. Of these, 52% were

**TABLE 1**  
TYPE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING EXPLOITATION IN INDONESIA

Types of exploitation	Victims	Sectors	Total
Worker exploitation	Women and men	Plantation	4.6%
		Construction	2.1%
	Women and children	Factory	2.4%
		Domestic workers	56.2%
Sexual exploitation	Women and children	Waiters	2.4%
		Sex industry	16%

Source: Migrant Care<sup>1</sup>

traded across the country and 47% were traded domestically. From the data, IOM mapped the victims' origins.

The first sequence is the West Kalimantan province followed by West Java, East Nusa Tenggara, East Java, Central Java and the last was West Nusa Tenggara<sup>2</sup>. The Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI) of East Java noted that in the past year there have been 60 children trafficking victims in East Java. They were employed as migrant workers, and most of them were treated unfavorably by their employers<sup>3</sup>. Rosenberg<sup>4</sup> states that East Java is one of the pockets of human trafficking cases in Indonesia. East Java is a sender, recipient and transit area for trade. As one of the largest areas in Indonesia to send migrant workers, especially female migrant workers, many forms of trade are found in East Java. The capital of the province, Surabaya, is known as a destination for sex workers. Also reported were a number of child trafficking cases for child labor, as beggars, food and beverage sellers in kiosks, and others. As a transit area for domestic and international trade, women and girls transit in Surabaya to obtain letters --such as ID cards and passports-- and wait in PJTKI shelters to be sent abroad as housemaids, entertainers, waiters/restaurant clerks, factory workers, and plantation workers. Many of these migrants were later trafficked into sex work, plunged into debt bondage and forced labor abroad, in Surabaya, or in other areas, such as Irian Jaya.

What actually is human trafficking? The definition of human trafficking commonly used in research on human trafficking comes from the UN Protocol of 2000 to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking against Humans, especially women and children and Supplement of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)<sup>4</sup>. The definition is as follows: a.) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring 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; b.) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used; c.) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article; d.) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

Considering the human trafficking experienced by many women, Wijers & Lap-Chew<sup>5</sup> defines trafficking of women as forcible transfer of women abroad for the purpose of prostitution. A number of earlier conventions on trafficking focused only on this aspect. Trafficking, then, is defined as the movement of human beings --especially

women and children--, with or without the consent of the person concerned, within a country or abroad, in all forms of exploitative labor, not only prostitution and servile marriage, so the definition is extended to include more issues and types of violence<sup>4</sup>. Interestingly, Wijers & Lap-Chew<sup>5</sup> then gave a specific definition of trafficking in women. This is seen as a logical consequence of more women trafficking cases. Those are: a.) Trafficking in Women: All acts involved in the recruitment and/or transportation of a woman within and across borders for work or services by means of violence or threat of violence, abuse of authority or dominant position, debt bondage, deception or other forms of coercion. b.) Forced Labour and Slavery-like Practices: The extraction of work or services from any woman or the appropriation of the legal identity and or physical person of any woman by means of violence, abuse of authority or dominant position, debt bondage, deception or other forms of coercion.

Human trafficking is very systematic and involves many parties. A summary of how human trafficking works is as seen in Table 2. Trafficking is usually triggered, preceded, or caused by other crimes, such as human smuggling, rape, falsification of documents, prostitution, pornography, slavery, sexual exploitation, sex tourism, or the practice of employing minors. Trafficking in general is also understood as a crime and offenses related to the recruitment, transferal or buying and selling of persons, including the sale and purchase of bodies, under various exploitative conditions throughout the world<sup>6</sup>. Human trafficking vulnerable groups are adults and children, men and women, who are generally vulnerable. The vulnerability stems from the individual condition of: poor families from rural or urban slums; those with limited education and knowledge; those with serious economic, political and social problems; family members experiencing economic crisis; drop-outs; victims of physical, psychological, sexual violence; are job seekers (including migrant workers); women and street children; kidnap victims; divorce widows due to early marriage; those who are under pressure from their parents or the neighborhood to work; and sex workers who think that working overseas promises more income<sup>7</sup>.

**TABLE 2**

THE FRAMEWORK OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Processes	Methods	Aims
Recruitment	Threat	Exploitation
Delivery	Coercion	Prostitution
Moving	Kidnapping	Pornography
Shelter	Fraud	Extreme violence/exploitation
Reception	Lie	Forced labor/work with unfair wages
	Fraud	Slavery and other similar practices
	Abuse of power	

Courtesy: Women and child trafficking in Indonesia<sup>4</sup>

Yakusho<sup>8</sup> describes several factors that cause human trafficking, including poverty, lack of knowledge and information about the threat of trafficking, conflict and war

in one area, and the practice of human exploitation and smuggling. Research conducted by Herdiana et al.<sup>9–10</sup> on the identification of trafficking factors in high risk areas in East Java showed that human trafficking causes include: family poverty, low knowledge of trafficking, loss of family function, low quality of human resources making it difficult to obtain decent work, high cases of domestic violence, rampant early marriage phenomenon, juvenile delinquency and environmental factors that are not conducive to society that causes the society to be very risky.

When viewed in the perspective of the process, these factors can form the basis of the formulation of the existence of individuals, families, or societies that are vulnerable to the threat of trafficking. Indonesia's economically unfavorable condition makes people have a high orientation around financial life. This is what encourages the society, especially from the bottom, to do anything to meet the needs of life. They are at great risk to social conditions like human trafficking. The psychic urge to live worthily in any way will weaken them. The imagination of establishment, especially if it is experienced by teenagers and children, makes them less able to realize the dangers behind human trafficking cases. Thus, it is important to understand the conditions of the society, especially for children and adolescents, as these are individuals vulnerable to trafficking. They need reinforcement on the psychosocial aspect in order to avoid the case of human trafficking. Psychosocial aspects that are important to be strengthened, in addition to themselves as individuals, are the role of the family and school, which are expected to be protective factors for them to be resilient to the present conditions in order to resist the persuasion of others who will plunge them into the case of human trafficking. The family is one of the important entities to be returned to its proper function, one of which is to protect children from the negative effects of human trafficking. Among the poor, family orientation is directed more toward financial functions. This is what makes parents more permissive in whatever is done by their children. Based on the results of interviews with some PKK cadres in the Malang district, it was found that teenagers in their area had a free life because the parents worked as overseas workers. Those teenagers become less supervised. They are vulnerable to promiscuity and the possibility of having free sex. Teenagers who have started to recognize free sex will usually easily become victims of trafficking, as they have already had the experience.

Kennedy et al.<sup>11</sup> reported that adolescence is the most high-risk period of sexual victimization or sexuality victimization. Among young women, sexual victimization has associations with poor mental health, such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and common distress. In addition, problems in behavior, early sexual activity with peers, and the sexual temptations of couples also have associations with sexual victimization. Levels of depression and symptoms of post-traumatic disorder are significantly higher in women who fall into human trafficking and become sex workers than those who do not fall into sex work<sup>12–13</sup>.

In addition, while still at school, the adolescents had already begun thinking about undergoing the same work with their parents, to become female migrant workers abroad. In an interview with a teacher of a vocational school at Subdistrict Kepanjen, Malang Regency, we found that in 2012 there were 5 students who resigned due to pregnancy out of wedlock. They had relationships with adults not from their own region. In addition, many young female students have ideals to follow their mothers to become female laborers in Hong Kong and Malaysia. Since the government establishes a minimum age of 21 years for the citizens who will become migrant workers, the number of adolescents who graduate from school to become migrant workers has been under control. In some cases, age restrictions pose a threat, that they are vulnerable to trafficking cases and force themselves to be illegal migrant workers due to insufficient age.

Therefore, efforts to reduce the risk of trafficking in some districts in East Java that are vulnerable to human trafficking are important. As one of the pockets of human trafficking cases in East Java, we selected several districts to be the target of this study. One of the keys to preventing and suppressing human trafficking is to combat it in its source. This means reducing the weakness of individuals and the society in vulnerable areas of trafficking. One effort to reduce the level of vulnerability is by improving the society's ability to detect, report, and search for human trafficking efforts. Therefore, an important first step is to see what the people's perspective on human trafficking is and its scope.

## Methods

This article is the result of research by a survey method that has been done in several sub-districts in East Java, Indonesia, the sub-districts Gempol (Pasuruan), Karang Binangun (Lamongan), Papar (Kediri), Nglegok (Blitar), and Donomulyo (Malang). Survey research is a study that takes samples from one population and uses questionnaires as a primary data collecting instrument<sup>14</sup>. Data analysis used in this research was descriptive analysis of the survey results that are presented as tabulation and percentage. Subjects in this study were representatives of community leaders, village staff, community organisations such as PKK cadres, working groups, teachers, youths and *dasa wisma*—clusters of 10 households. The subjects in this study totaled as many as 141 individuals with details seen in Table 3.

### *Procedures and ethical issues*

This study was a preliminary study to examine the concept of human trafficking from the perspective of vulnerable human trafficking communities. The authors requested permission from the village apparatus to invite the cadres, community leaders and related representatives to become respondents in the study. At the initial meeting with the respondents, the authors requested the respondents to fill out informed consent as a form of their willing-

**TABLE 3**  
DATA COLLECTION SITES AND NUMBER OF RESEARCH RESPONDENTS

No	Data collection sites	Number of respondents
1	Gempol (Pasuruan)	18
2	Karangbinangun (Lamongan)	39
3	Papar (Kediri)	27
4	Nglegok (Blitar)	27
5	Donomulyo (Malang)	30
	Total	141

ness in this study. The authors also explained the benefits they would earn and the efforts that would be taken in minimizing inconveniences during the data retrieval process. After that, the respondents were asked to fill out a questionnaire and to ask if there was a question/s that was not understood. Respondents who did not understand were accompanied individually to fill the according questions in. The authors maintained the confidentiality of data usage and all questionnaires were anonymous and no personally identifiable information appeared in the study. On completion of the questionnaires, the researchers collected data through the focus group discussion (FGD) in casual ways.

*Instrument description*

This research data was obtained through questionnaire filling and focus group discussion (FGD). FGD questionnaires and guides were based on issues relating to research objectives in order to find out about human trafficking based societal perspectives. The type of questioning was semi-open, where the answer was carefully arranged, but the respondents may add if there is a personal answer not in the questionnaire<sup>14</sup>. There were several points to be ques-

tioned: (1) knowledge of human trafficking; (2) knowledge of the terms of human trafficking (in Indonesian); (3) sources of knowledge about human trafficking; (4) an understanding of human trafficking; (5) an understanding of what happens in human trafficking; (6) classification of human trafficking cases; (7) human trafficking targets; (8) action when finding human trafficking cases; (9) action when experiencing human trafficking.

**Results**

The results showed that most of the respondents (93.62%) already knew the term human trafficking, and even understood that each region has a vulnerability to the case. Here's an example of a respondent's response to the issue:

*'... There must be. I think that trafficking ... can happen anywhere in any social life. Especially, if you look at these conditions, the target is the villagers. Why? It is because of social influence, economic influence, the influence of science also ... '(HTW170714)*

The term human trafficking in ordinary Indonesian language is known as "perdagangan manusia" or the trade of human beings. Most respondents (91.49%) also understood it well (Table 4).

The largest source of information (65.24%) on human trafficking is television (Table 5), which is packaged in soap operas and news events. Meanwhile, knowledge derived from socialization or counseling is only (22.7%) of the total. This indicates that the extension has not been widely accessed by the society. One of the affecting factors according to the society is inappropriate timing, because counseling was provided when most of the people were working outside.

**TABLE 4**  
KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING TERMS

Sub aspects	Gempol Pasuruan	Kr.Binangun Lamongan	Papar Kediri	Nglegok Blitar	Donomulyo Malang	Total	%	
Knowing	17	36	27	26	23	129	91.49%	
Not knowing	1	3	0	1	7	12	8.51%	
						Total	141	100%

**TABLE 5**  
SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Sub aspects	Gempol Pasuruan	Kr.Binangun Lamongan	Papar Kediri	Nglegok Blitar	Donomulyo Malang	Total	%	
Television	17	29	18	24	4	92	65.24	
Socialization / counseling	0	4	5	3	20	32	22.7	
Newspapers	0	3	1	0	0	4	2.84	
Others	1	1	1	0	3	6	4.25	
Social media	0	2	2	0	3	7	4.97	
						Total	141	100%

**TABLE 6**  
UNDERSTANDING OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Sub aspects	Gempol Pasuruan	Kr.Binangun Lamongan	Papar Kediri	Nglegok Blitar	Donomulyo Malang	Total	%
Prostitution	10	17	19	0	12	58	41.13
Domestic workers	2	13	3	6	9	33	23.40
Migrant workers	1	1	3	0	6	11	7.80
Narcotics	1	1	0	2	1	5	3.55
Beggars	3	2	1	1	1	8	5.67
Street children	1	4	1	3	1	10	7.1
Not knowing	0	1	0	15	0	16	11.35
					Total	141	100%

The form of human trafficking that was most understood by the society is prostitution or sex trafficking (41.13%) (Table 6). Sex trafficking is the most popular form in East Java besides labor trafficking (7.80%). Meanwhile, 11.35% of the society still does not know about the form of this human trafficking.

*'... generally young. One of my neighbors was 20 years old. She was offered a job in Tuban area to become a stall waiter. I did not know who offered, but it turned out she in Surabaya became a prostitute. Now she's home again, her body is skinny. Now she opens a shop in front of his house, selling drinks. There is also a husband who told his wife to be a prostitute because they have no income. ...'* (YB170714)

The understanding respondents had about what may happen in human trafficking was quite diverse. The existence of human buying and selling activities itself is the most widely understood subject (18.44%) in addition to violence/torture/ill-treatment (18.44%) (Table 7). Human

trafficking is also understood as human buying and selling activities (17.73%), coercion (12.76%) and prostitution (12.06%). Even some respondents were able to explain how the condition occurred to the victim who had seen it.

*'... There were people coming, brokers, offering jobs in the villages. The average poor villagers were offered what they wanted, so they were interested. Many men were also offered jobs abroad, but what also often happens when they did go there is that it turns out to be a lie. As in Malaysia, they said they were official agents, but they were illegal. That's what happens often. But it rarely happened to children or women in my village. The targets were those who were under the age they should be, graduating from high school, junior high school or dropping out of school. Their ages were not feasible yet they said that the conditions can be simplified ....'* (HTW170714)

Most of the respondents understood that human trafficking is a case of law and human rights (50.36) (Table 8).

**TABLE 7**  
UNDERSTANDING OF EVENTS OCCURRING IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Sub aspects	Gempol Pasuruan	Kr.Binangun Lamongan	Papar Kediri	Nglegok Blitar	Donomulyo Malang	Total	%
Violence/torture/ill-treatment	6	6	1	5	8	26	18.44
Fraud	0	3	0	0	1	4	2.84
Abuses	1	1	1	1	1	5	3.55
Human Rights Violations	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.71
Coercion	1	7	0	7	3	18	12.76
Murder	0	0	8	0	0	8	5.67
Human trafficking	5	8	0	7	5	25	17.73
Prostitution	3	8	0	0	6	17	12.06
Beggar	0	1	0	1	2	4	2.84
Migrant workers	0	1	1	1	2	5	3.55
Sexual harassment	2	2	1	4	2	11	7.80
Free sex	0	2	6	0	0	8	5.67
Do not know	0	0	8	1	0	9	6.38
					Total	141	100

**TABLE 8**  
CATEGORIZATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES

Sub aspects	Gempol Pasuruan	Kr.Binangun Lamongan	Papar Kediri	Nglegok Blitar	Donomulyo Malang	Total	%
Law	2	2	12	0	11	27	19.15
Human rights	7	12	6	0	11	36	25.53
Law and human rights	9	23	7	24	8	71	50.36
Not knowing	0	2	2	3	0	7	4.96
					Total	141	100

**TABLE 9**  
TARGET OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Sub aspects	Gempol Pasuruan	Kr.Binangun Lamongan	Papar Kediri	Nglegok Blitar	Donomulyo Malang	Total	%
Women	4	10	3	9	5	31	21.99
Children	10	18	10	5	7	50	35.46
Adults	0	1	7	5	5	18	12.76
Adolescence	4	10	7	8	13	42	29.79
					Total	141	100

All respondents agreed that this case is a serious case and must be addressed as much as possible at the village level.

The targets of human trafficking understood by the respondents were commonly children (35.46%) and adolescents (29.79%) (Table 9). Here is the opinion of one respondent about it.

*'... generally young. One of my neighbors was 20 years old. She was offered a job in Tuban area to become a stall waiter. I did not know who offered, but it turned out she in Surabaya became a prostitute. Now she's home again, her is body skinny. Now she opens a shop in front of his house, selling drinks. There is also a husband who told his wife to be a prostitute because they have no income. ...'* (YB170714)

The most vulnerable people in human trafficking have economic/poverty problems (40.42%), unemployment

(20.57%), are migrant workers (20.57) and have low education (13.47) (Table 10).

*'... Children who drop out because their parents do not have more money to pay for school ...'* (A170714)

*'... Target is children from a low economic background, just graduated from school/dropout, committed by brokers who come to offer jobs to the villages ...'* (HTW170714)

*'... Economic factors, poverty. Yes, poverty. Otherwise, it would not be possible. The main factor is poverty. All their own ...'* (W170714)

*'The perpetrator was the employer. The victim was the female laborer. She was with her friends. She has been gone for years and cannot be traced back because it's been so long in the year '96.'* (N17072014)

**TABLE 10**  
TARGET CONDITIONS THAT ARE VULNERABLE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Sub aspects	Gempol Pasuruan	Kr.Binangun Lamongan	Papar Kediri	Nglegok Blitar	Donomulyo Malang	Total	%
Unemployment	0	11	5	8	5	29	20.57
Economy problems	17	22	13	5	0	57	40.42
Domestic workers	0	2	2	0	1	5	3.55
Migrant workers	0	1	2	12	14	29	20.57
Education	0	2	5	2	10	19	13.47
Everyone	1	1	0	0	0	2	1.42
Not knowing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					Total	141	100

**TABLE 11**  
ACTIONS WHEN FINDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES

Sub aspects	Gempol Pasuruan	Kr.Binangun Lamongan	Papar Kediri	Nglegok Blitar	Donomulyo Malang	Total	%
Reporting to law enforcer	15	22	13	1	6	57	40.42
Giving understanding	2	9	1	0	1	13	9.22
Embracing	1	4	5	14	2	26	18.44
Motivating	0	2	1	0	0	3	2.13
Involve in Preventing	0	2	7	6	0	15	10.64
Not knowing	0	0	0	6	21	27	19.15
					Total	141	100

What is the opinion of the respondents when they see human trafficking cases happening in front of them? Most of them will report it to law enforcers (40.42%) and some respondents choose to provide support to the victims, such as embracing (18.44%), giving understanding (9.22%) and motivating (2.13%) (Table 11).

*'... In my opinion, if a problem like this arises, we should give a personal approach to the victim. If we are panicked, let alone make a report (to law enforcer), the fate of the victims may be more unfortunate. She was not necessarily a trafficking victim. Sometimes we do not know the business of others, because who knows if it is just gossip. Therefore, people need to know a lot about trafficking in order to keep each other safe ...'* (YB170714)

*'... I give motivation to not get involved in trafficking. It's a sin. If you can still go to school, you should go to school. If you have a high school diploma, you should work in the factory. In addition to more salaries, also live better than being involved in trafficking, which may later be affected by HIV/*

*AIDS. If she dies, who cares for her child? It's ok when it's only syphilis, as it is milder than HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS is the most violent disease. It can make people die ....'* (W170714)

The questionnaire also surveyed how respondents experienced their own human trafficking. Most respondents (24.82%) will take action to report to law enforcement along with other responses, such as escape (22.70%), refuse (17.02%), and draw closer to God (12.06%) (Table 12). In the discussion there even came the theme of returning to the family, with a response as follows:

*'Report to the police. The police must also be responsive in addressing any incoming information so that any problems can be solved immediately ....'* (HTW170714)

## Discussion

The case of human trafficking is familiar to most Indonesian people of our sample. However, the number of

**TABLE 12**  
ACTIONS WHEN EXPERIENCING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Sub Aspects	Gempol Pasuruan	Kr.Binangun Lamongan	Papar Kediri	Nglegok Blitar	Donomulyo Malang	Total	%
Coming closer and praying to God	1	3	3	5	5	17	12.06
Escaping	3	1	12	0	16	32	22.70
Reporting to law enforcers	10	12	9	3	1	35	24.82
Asking someone else for help	3	7	2	0	0	12	8.51
Asking for protection of human rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preventing	0	4	0	1	1	6	4.25
Rejecting	0	3	1	18	2	24	17.02
Self defense	0	2	0	0	3	5	3.55
Fighting	1	2	0	0	0	3	2.13
Regretting	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.71
Not knowing	0	4	0	0	2	6	4.25
					Total	141	100



cases is also increasing and people with certain characteristics are very vulnerable to it. One of these characteristics is people living in the migrant worker base area<sup>15</sup>. A low labor market due to the low level of the economy in rural areas has led to high levels of urbanization, partly because the city is perceived as a place where work is easy to find<sup>16</sup>. Cameron & Newman<sup>17</sup> divides factors that contribute to human trafficking in two, structural and proximate factors. The structural factors in the society that contribute to human trafficking are (1) economic factors, as a result of globalization, poverty, the trend of economic decline, free market, deregulation and migration; (2) Social factors, as a result of social imbalances, gender discrimination and marginalization, unfavorable cultural status, and prostitution; (3) Ideological factors, such as the impact of racism, xenophobia, gender and cultural stereotypes; (4) Geopolitical factors, as a result of war, civil struggle, violent conflict and the base of military operations. The above factors will create a condition of vulnerability for women and children to become victims of trafficking as perceived by the societal sample in this study. Rosenberg<sup>1</sup> and UNICEF<sup>18</sup> have detected that the main causes of trafficking problems in Indonesia are poverty, child labor, lack of birth registration, traditional practices such as early marriage and low levels of education.

Harkrisnowo<sup>16</sup> explains that the Indonesian society is a patriarchal society, as well as in other countries of the world. The patriarchal structure is a community structure in which men hold power, and it is perceived as a structure that derogates women, which manifests both in government policy and in society's behavior. As a simple example, the formulation of the status of wives in marriage law, the tendency to pay women workers less than that of male workers, as well as the tendency to prioritize boys over girls in education, is a reflection of women in subordinate positions as compared to men. Under conditions triggered by such socio-political constructions, the phenomenon of human trafficking has become a form of victimization especially experienced by women and children<sup>16,19</sup>. It is no wonder how the victims of human trafficking are mostly women<sup>15</sup> and children<sup>4,20</sup>. People also have a perception that most of the victims they know are women and children.

The forms of human trafficking that are often encountered are: (a). Sexual prostitution and exploitation, including child sexual exploitation (pedophilia); (b) Being migrant workers, both legal and illegal; (c) Adoption of children; (d) jermal workers; (e) domestic workers; (f) beggars (g) those in the porn industry; (h) drug distribution; (i) organ trade; (j) As a dancer, foreign bride; (k) as well as other forms of exploitation<sup>4,21</sup>. These forms have also been known to the society as being vulnerable to human trafficking. They have the view that the forms of human trafficking are mostly prostitution, domestic workers and migrant workers.

Most human trafficking cases in Indonesia are handled by one of the police professionals<sup>22</sup>. That is why most people know that when they find or experience the case then the first step they do is to report to the police, because

human trafficking is perceived as a criminal act violating the law. Human trafficking is a crime against humanity and is a criminal act<sup>23</sup> and a serious violation of human rights because it not only undermines human rights values, but also degrades humanity<sup>24</sup>. In Indonesia there is an understanding that the forms of exploitative labor in the informal sector, child labour, recruitment for the sex industry, and enslavement under the guise of marriage are in fact forms of trafficking and violations of human rights and individuals involved<sup>21</sup>. The society also understands that the case is not only a violation of the law, but also concerns a violation of human rights. Moreover, Indonesia already has some rules that can be used to combat the crime of human trafficking, namely the Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection<sup>21</sup>. Children are entitled to protection from all parties, including the government.

In the history of crime development, trafficking of women and children included in organized crime<sup>25</sup> has even involved transnational organized crime<sup>21,15</sup>. If the human trafficking crime is already transnational, then the mitigation should also be transnational in the form of comprehensive cooperation between countries (international, regional, bilateral and multilateral), both preventive and repressive. Indonesia itself has a law, The Law No. 21 of 2007 which defines human trafficking as the act of recruitment, transportation, sheltering, transferal or acceptance of persons with threats of violence, the use of violence, abduction, capture, forgery, fraud and abuse of power or vulnerable positions, or benefits, so as to obtain the consent of the person in control of other persons, whether committed within the state or between countries, for the purpose of exploitation or resulting in the exploitation of persons<sup>21</sup>.

In the process, the victims of human trafficking did experience some form of persecution, both physical and psychological violence. Complex problems cause many victims to experience trauma or even post trauma stress disorders<sup>20</sup>. One study found that survivors of human trafficking reported the following anxiety and depression symptoms: nervousness or shakiness inside (91%), terror/panic spells (61%), fearfulness (85%), feeling depressed or very sad (95%), and hopelessness about the future (76%)<sup>26</sup>. In addition, individuals with traumatic histories of physical and/or sexual abuse have also been found to be at increased risk for the development of dissociative disorders<sup>27</sup>.

## Conclusion

This research gives an illustration that in general most of the people who became samples in this research had a good knowledge about human trafficking. They gained insight from a variety of sources and got more from television. This shows that the government and the private sector have a considerable concern for this phenomenon. However, the number of these cases has not yet declined. Evidently, there are still some people who do not know details about human trafficking, for example about the action to be taken when seeing or experiencing this case. The results of this study will contribute to improving so-

cial control in the society. By knowing people's insights and knowledge about human trafficking, people can have the ability to detect the existence of human trafficking problems in their environment. Thus, we propose that the level of community vulnerability to the case may decrease. Human trafficking can be overcome by participation of both the government and the society together.

### Authors' Contribution

All of the authors involved in this research have contributed and participated equally from the design of the

research, the making of the instruments, and the retrieval of the data, to the writing of the manuscripts.

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## **DRUŠTVENA PERSPEKTIVA TRGOVINE LJUDIMA**

### **SAŽETAK**

Trgovina ljudima izaziva veliku zabrinutost u Indoneziji i širom svijeta, jer je njezin utjecaj poguban za pojedinca, obitelj, a kasnije i za društvo u cjelini. Trgovina ljudima se događa zbog ranjivosti žrtava povezane sa socijalnim i ekonomskim okolnostima. Cilj ovog istraživanja je odrediti društvenu perspektivu trgovine ljudima i njezin opseg. Namjera nam je identificirati moguća sredstva za smanjenje broja slučajeva u Indoneziji, u nadi da će to koristiti i drugim društvima. Ova studija koristila je metodu ankete u nizu pod-okruga iz nekoliko okruga u istočnoj Javi, Indoneziji, a oni uključuju Gempol (Pasuruan), Karang Binangun (Lamongan), Papar (Kediri), Nglegok (Blitar) i Donomulyo (Malang). Ispitanici su bili predstavnici čelnika zajednice, seoskog osoblja i društvenih organizacija, poput kadrova PKK, radnih grupa, učitelja, mladih i *dasa wisma*, što je činilo ukupno 141 sudionika. Podaci su dobiveni putem upitnika i rasprava u fokus grupama (FGD). FGD upitnici i smjernice temelje se na pitanjima koja se odnose na ciljeve istraživanja, tj. analiza trgovine ljudima iz perspektive društva. Podaci su analizirani korištenjem deskriptivne analize rezultata ankete u tabelama i postocima. Analiza rezultata je pokazala da općenito većina članova društva koji su sudjelovali u ovoj studiji znaju dosta o trgovini ljudima. Uvid su stekli iz različitih izvora, a najviše putem televizije. To pokazuje da se vlada i privatni sektor u Indoneziji bave ovim fenomenom. Međutim, broj slučajeva trgovine ljudima u Indoneziji se ne smanjuje. Još uvijek postoje neki ljudi koji ne znaju dovoljno o trgovini ljudima, na primjer o radnjama koje treba poduzeti kada vide ili dožive tako nešto. Ako ljudi imaju uvid i znanje o trgovini ljudima, tada mogu i uočiti postojanje ovog problema u svojoj okolini, čime se smanjuje razina ranjivosti društva. Predlažemo da se broj slučajeva trgovine ljudima može smanjiti zajedničkom suradnjom vlade i društva, otkrivanjem znakova trgovine ljudima od strane društva, bliske rodbine i bliskih prijatelja ranjivih pojedinaca.

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