

Optimization of The Village Roles in Countermeasure to Criminal Acts of Human Trafficking

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Abstract. This research is based on the criminal acts of human trafficking phenomenon through the Indonesian migrant workers delivery initially impersonating the recruitment activities by the scalpers in the village level in number of ways. The evidences show the poor village authorities regarding the issue at hand and relating to its people working abroad. This research aims to analyze Law No 18 of 2017 mandating the village government to actively participate in protecting the Indonesian especially the criminal acts of human trafficking cases. This is doctrinal legal research; employing the law approach in the sense of law in the book applying the statute approach. This research demonstrates the argument of Law No. 18 of 2017 legalization which is to provide the village authorization setting to extend migrant workers protection before, during, and after completion of their work. To implement the Article 42 pertaining to village's duties and responsibilities, its government can arrange the village regulation about PMI. It is clearly stated in Law No 6 of 2014 about Village. It is subsequently beneficial in a way that the village, as the main key of worker distribution, actively participates in criminal acts of human trafficking anticipation impersonating the Indonesian migrant workers delivery and simultaneously provides the Indonesian migrant workers protection.

1 Introduction and literature review

The development goal of a country is to increase the community welfare. However, in the process of such equitable development implementation, many marginal people are still found. It illustrates a large number of people are not yet benefited from the development outcomes living in poverty with limited employment opportunities. [1]

The science and technology developments facilitate the human traffic. It brings both positive and negative effect in the form of the emergence of various criminal acts including

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the human trafficking. One of the modus operandi is to delivery and placement of Indonesia migrant workers. It can be seen from the scope, characteristics, and modus operandi of the perpetrators, this can be considered as the organized crime.

Working is a basic human right that must be respected, esteemed, and guaranteed as mandated in UUD 1945. The State obliges to guarantee rights, opportunities, and provides a shield cover for every citizen without discrimination to job opportunities and a decent income, both inside and outside of the country with the expertise, skills, talents, interests, and abilities. Therefore, Indonesian migrant workers must be protected from human trafficking, slavery and forced labour, victims of violence, arbitrariness, a crime against the dignity and human rights, as well as other treatment violating human rights. [2]

The good side of human traffic is that it is able to resolve unemployment problems in the country and improve the welfare of society, while the downsides are the inevitable inhumane treatments against Indonesian migrant workers. These labors might have risks even before, during or after work or when returning to Indonesia especially when they do not follow the official procedure, it can be positioning them into worst conditions. The indication of high criminal acts of human trafficking can be seen from the data collected by the Indonesian Crisis Centre through the complaint system, which has received reports from the 4,761 migrant workers in some countries, including 56 confirmed cases of human trafficking, and 1,928 cases are indicated as human trafficking. [3]

Villages as the first departure of Indonesian migrant workers are expected to play a role in tackling the crime. The problems have actually arisen within the village as the unofficial middlemen repeatedly persuade local residents to work abroad with any ways; data falsification of documents including IDs, Birth Certificates, and Passports. In addition, the officials are excluded in the recruitment process often leading them to be unable to keep track of all the data of the citizens working abroad.

To protect Indonesian migrant workers, Government has stipulated the Law No 18 of 2017 about the protection against Indonesian migrant workers. In its consideration, it is stated that the placement and protection of Indonesian migrant workers should be integrated among government agencies, both central and regional by involving all communities. [3] This law concerns on the regulation of the Indonesian migrant workers protection which should be held by the central and regional Government, starting before, during and after working. Private parties's role is to manage the placement of Indonesian migrant workers. As for the protections for the Indonesian prospective migrant workers and the Indonesian migrant workers are: [4]

- a. Ensure the fulfillment and enforcement of human rights as an Indonesian citizen and Indonesian migrant workers; and
- b. Ensure the legal, economic, and social protection of Indonesian migrant workers and their families.

The state's commitment to provide protection and respect to human rights of Indonesian migrant workers is demonstrated in the enforcement of the State's role in both central and regional levels. The State's involvement in this issue will minimize the exploitative actions conducted by private parties for highest possible profit purposes. [5] Several articles in Law No 18 of 2017 clearly divides the Central, the regional of the province, the city and village governments' roles, from Article 39 to 42.

2 Objective of the study

This study is not only bound to the criminal issues and condemnations, but also the background triggering such criminal acts, based on observations on some types of crime such as trafficking with delivery and placement of Indonesian migrant workers modes. The

occurrence of crimes as the root of the problem thus became a factor which impedes tackling the crime. Considering that villages are the strategic position as the first stage of Indonesian migrant workers recruitment, they should be able to carry out the tasks and duties mandated by article 42 of Act No. 18 of 2017. Therefore, it is crucial to examine the optimization of the role of the village in an effort to combat trafficking acts in law No.18Year 2017.

3 Discussion

3.1 Prevention Human Trafficking from The Perspective of Law No. 17 of 2018

Preventions mean the power of all the efforts made by any person or Government agencies or private entities aimed at security, mastery and life prosperity by complying with the existing human rights principles. [6] The effort or policy to countermeasure crimes cover the criminal policy field. This is inseparable from a broader one, namely social policy encompassing policies to increase social welfare and defend the society. The crime prevention policy is done by using the means of criminal law, then the policy of the criminal law in particular on judicial policy should emphasize and lead to the achievement of the objectives namely social welfare and social defence.[6] Generally, the crime prevention efforts refer to two points: penal (criminal law) and non-penal(outside of the criminal law).

To overcome criminal acts committed mostly in the placement of the Indonesian migrant workers and to provide better protection towards them, the decentralization of Indonesian migrant workers service is set in the Act No. 18 of 2017 about the Indonesian migrant workers protection is crucial. Although the era of decentralization and regional autonomy have implemented, the evidence remains centralistic still. The local government has not significantly involved in the protection mechanism of Indonesian migrant workers. Law No. 17 of 2017 demonstrates one-stop integrated services at the provincial, regency, even the village level. Therefore, the local government participation must be taken in Indonesian migrant workers protection. [7]

The criminal act of human trafficking is normally initiated with the placement method not complying with the procedures and violates the regulations Indonesian migrant workers placement. The private recruitment agency (PPTKIS) starts their activity in the village where the prospective Indonesian migrant workers are taken from. So far, the candidates are recruited directly from their houses, transferred to a big city and accommodated in shelters then transported abroad without any documents or records from the village. There are three stages of the potential occurrence of how the act of human trafficking frequently take place i.e. a) pre-working including the recruitment process, b) the transportation and placement of Indonesian migrant workers and c) the exploitation stage.[8]

Law No.18 of 2017 explicitly specifies the criminalization of some activities of the Indonesian Migrant Workers placement associating with criminal acts of human trafficking;

1. Article 66: Individuals are prohibited from placing Indonesian Migrant Workers with no age requirements;
2. Article 67: Individuals are prohibited from placing Indonesian migrant workers candidates at a) the position and the type of work different from the working contract harming the candidates as stipulated in Article 19 paragraph (2); or b) work but against the legislation;
3. Article 68: Individuals are prohibited from carrying out the placement that does not meet Indonesian migrant workers requirement;
4. Article 69: Individuals are prohibited from carrying out the placement of the Indonesian migrant workers

5. Article 70: a) Any officials are prohibited to send out Indonesian migrant workers with below requirement standard of the document completeness referred in Article 13 and place the Indonesian migrant worker on work against the contract agreed upon and signed by Indonesian migrant workers; b) put the Indonesian migrant worker on work against the expertise, skills, talents, interests, and abilities; c) divert or hand over SIP3MI to other parties;

Criminal acts in the placement Indonesian migrant workers in Law No. 18 of 2017 are qualified as crimes with the threat of a maximum imprisonment of 10 Years and or a fine of at most 15,000,000,000 (fifteen billion) as regulated from Article 79 to 86. Corporations are threatened with a principal penalty, i.e. a criminal fine with the maximum criminal provision plus 1/3 (one third) of each criminal penalty. Furthermore, corporations can be subject to additional penalties in the form of license revocation.

3.2 The role of the village in Combating the Human Trafficking Crime

As to protect Indonesian migrant workers, the village has important responsibilities as set forth in Article 42, Law 18 of 2017: receiving and providing information as well as requesting work from institutions conducting the state affairs in the field of employment; verifying data and recording Indonesian migrant worker candidates; facilitating the administration requirement; monitoring the departure and return of Indonesian migrant workers; and empowering prospective Indonesian migrant workers and their families.

The above regulation is very important as the legal umbrella for the village to perform a wider range of activities regarding the Indonesian migrant worker recruitment and placement. Through this setting, villages can formulate a set of policies in order to provide protection for its communities before, during and after working.

Regarding the village's authority in making regulations in 1945 Constitution and various legislative provisions in Indonesia, it has been stipulated that the legal authority to make and determine a legal product is carried out by the executive and legislative institutions, from the central up to the district and city levels, including the village level.[9] With the autonomy, villages have the authority to regulate themselves and make regulations. Village regulations are initiated and issued by the government and communities in order to manage the development and implementation of village governance for community benefits. Village regulations are important for village development.[10] Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning about Villages provides broader authority. Therefore, in terms of regulating the community interest and providing economic prosperity to people, the village government can make regulations at lower level. In order to provide the best service and overcome the crime of human trafficking with the mode of sending and placing Indonesian migrant workers, the village government can establish village regulations which particularly emphasize the Indonesian migrant worker safe migration and protection and their family members. Regarding to the type, preparation of the mechanism of the village regulation is regulated in the provisions of article 69 of the Village Law.

The material of village regulations has been regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 29 of 2006 pertaining to Formation Guidelines and Mechanisms for drafting the Village Regulations in Article 4 Paragraph (1) stipulating that the charge material is the whole material to support the organization of village government, construction of the village, and empowerment of the community, as well as further elaboration of the higher legislation.[12] In essence, its formulation is not carried out solely to fulfil the tasks of the village head and BPD, but to resolve problems and provide benefits to villagers. The village regulation, as one of the legal instrument governing the community, must have the authority to gain respect from the community. [12]

By adhering some rules mentioned above, to protect the citizens from trafficking in persons, village government can take the initiative to form the regulation. This is one of the first preventive efforts in tackling crimes to minimize the occurrence of crime. It is fully apprehensible when preventive efforts should be prioritized done by anyone without special expertise and disadvantaged economic. Through its regulation, this preventive action can be fully carried out by the village and its community.

In village regulation creation process, however, numerous challenges come from structural and functional institutions or by village regulations procedure and process. They are: [12]

- a. The established system in drafting village regulations has not been yet to provide spacious, secure, and adequate rooms for community participation.
- b. There has not been any political awareness from the village government (as the process prerequisite participation) to involve the community in the process of preparing the role of the village.
- c. There has been a flourishing culture of an absence in participation so the participation often seen as resistance expression.
- d. The community has a low capacity to participate.
- e. The financial problems as in the implementation of participation could not be separated from funding.

Furthermore, participation requires human resources quality because the community participation is substantial. Without active community participation, the space open cannot be utilized to the fullest. Amitai Etzioni (1968) defines active community as those who can determine themselves and commit and access to the information.

4 Conclusion

Law No. 18 of 2017 about protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, Law No. 17 of 2017, Law No. 6 of 2014 about broader village authorization, in terms of regulating the interests of the local community as well as to provide economic prosperity. In line with Law No. 6 of 2014 and Law No. 18 of 2017, one important thing to set is the decentralized services of Indonesian migrant workers, as well as presenting one-stop integrated services at the provincial and regency levels, even the village. Further, Law No. 18 of 2017 explicitly regulates the duties and responsibilities of a village, in section 42 of Law No. 18 of 2017. Through the regulations, the village can formulate a range of policies in order to provide protection for its citizens starting before, during and after working as Indonesian migrant workers. With the existence of autonomy, a village has the authority to make village policies and the village government can make the regulations. For this reason, Village Government can arrange the lower level of village regulations specifically set on safe migration and protection against Indonesian migrant workers and their family members. Those are preventive efforts to combat criminal acts of trafficking in persons.

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