

The Determinant of Human Trafficking Victim of Woman and Children

Kurniati Abidin and Suriani Nur

STAIN Watampone, Kantor Bupati Bone, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyze the determinants of human trafficking victims, especially women and children and other forms of human trafficking experienced by the victim. The approach used is qualitative case study on five informants taken purposively. Data were obtained through interviews and then analyzed componential. The results showed that poverty or economic factors are detrimental to human trafficking victims. In addition, education and lack of skills possessed and environmental influences. Forms of human trafficking in the form of fraud by brokers to recruit and promises to be the female workers abroad as waitresses, maids, factory workers and tutors with a high income as well as the form of human trafficking plated adopted as a child, turned into a maid without in salary, shopkeepers and finally turned into a forced marriage.

Key words: Determinant, victim, human trafficking, woman, children, qualitative

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is a complex social phenomenon which involves women and children as the main victims. In Indonesia, human trafficking, especially women and children who lately more rampant not only for the limited purpose of prostitution coercion or the sex trade but also includes other forms of exploitation, forced labor and slavery-like practices in some parts of the informal sector including domestic and wife order. Such actions are contrary to human dignity and violate human rights.

According to Winarno (2014), there are at least eight reasons why the crime of human trafficking is contrary to human rights, namely.

The act of human trafficking is a form of human rights violations. Treated human beings like dead things that can traded in exchange for money is an act that considered to be degrading to human dignity. Putting human beings as a commodity trading for the sake of economic gains is an act that included serious violations of the basic rights of human beings, one of which the right to freedom.

The means used by the perpetrator to search for victims of human trafficking are also a form of self-harm to the efforts and the spirit of human rights protection. The perpetrator of the crime of human trafficking often use coercion and violence in recruiting someone into submission to his will. Everyone should have the right of self-determination and free from various pressures, actions and situations that threaten the safety of her physical and mental.

Acts of exploitation experienced by victims of human trafficking crime is an act that violates human rights. The

victims exploited in different ways to in human and not reasonable. Some employed as laborers without compensation, rough treatment and workload inappropriate and sexually exploited. More fatal victims of human trafficking used as donor organs by force and certainly illegal. Various actions are part of a series of crimes, human trafficking is an act which is contrary to the principles of human rights and should not allowed kept running.

Human trafficking is a crime that is not directly visible impact on the security of the state but in the end these crimes have implications for the sustainability of a country's security. Human trafficking is a serious threat to the safety of the color of the state, especially the poor who are often the main target of the perpetrators of human trafficking. Community groups threatened the security of her life because when they are not vigilant and not tempted by the sweet promises of the perpetrators of human trafficking, then it is possible they will become victims of human trafficking.

Human trafficking also show that the inflows and outflows that not detected by the government. There are many colors of the country forced to leave their home country without their recorded and also foreign nationals who enter the territory of a country and settle in it without official documents or illegal. With the number of people who are not recorded or illegal potentially destabilizing social order. Shows that human trafficking is a threat to social stability in a country.

Human trafficking generally initiated by transnational criminal organizations that will give birth to a real threat to the state. When a country's national territory infiltrated by criminal networks of human trafficking which means

that there is a gap in the defense and security system of the country. This gap which will utilized by sendikat human trafficking and did not rule out the possibility that this gap will also exploited by criminal organizations more engaged in criminal different as for example, drug trafficking or the illegal arms trade that would interfere with the performance of the state in maintaining and protecting citizens.

Human trafficking is also potentially trigger additional problems as a side effect of the crime. Especially health problems, the influx of foreigners without detected potentially lead to disease outbreaks within the country, especially during this trip are victims of human trafficking are not treated humanely awake that causes no physical health.

One form of exploitation of victims of human trafficking is the most common sexual exploitations where this form of exploitation is common knowledge if it is not done in a healthy way, it will cause the spread of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS has the potential to take a number of victims.

The phenomenon of human trafficking is not new. Since, the days of the Dutch East Indies that this is happening against the background of political and socioeconomic different. Human trafficking, especially women and children experiencing a boom since the decade 1970-1980 as the government's new order to set the policy to send workers abroad. It based on the consideration of economic and political, namely the public interest to work abroad is quite high as an alternative source of income that is profitable, market share abroad is promising, the number of bids and opportunities from other countries (mainly Malaysia, East Central and newly industrialized countries) is fairly high, job availability in the country is quite low as well as to reduce the social problems of other recent namely the increasing urbanization, crime, prostitution and so forth (Hamzah, 2013).

The phenomenon of human trafficking no longer limited to the boundaries of the state but transnational. With the increasingly widespread phenomenon of human trafficking in many countries including Indonesia, this makes the government take immediate steps to draw up legislation that is the embodiment of Indonesia's commitment to implement the UN Protocol of 2000 on preventing, combating and punishing the crime of human trafficking, especially women and children, the government of Indonesia on April 19, 2007 validate the Act No. 21 years 2007 on combating trafficking in persons. In Article 1 of this law which meant by human trafficking are: the act of recruitment, transportation, harboring, transportation, transfer or receipt of persons

by threat of violence use of force, abduction, confinement, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, debt bondage or giving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, whether committed within the country or between countries, for the purpose of exploitation or cause people to be exploited.

While there has been a law that regulates the crime of human trafficking but nonetheless an increase in cases of human trafficking each year in Indonesia. This is clearly evident from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) state that the vulnerable period March 2005 to December 2014, the number of human trafficking that occurred in Indonesia reached 6651 people. Of these, Indonesia occupies the first position with the number of 6.651 or about 92.46% with details of the number of 950 children of victims are women, 4,888 women, men are still 166 children and adult males totaling 647 people. This data shows an overview and interesting to study how the victims of human trafficking in Indonesia is ranked top. But that does not mean the numbers that will be examined but why women and children are victims of human trafficking (Denny, 2015).

In the case of human trafficking, especially women and children trafficked to work with a relatively long working hours and prone to physical violence, mental and sexual. They have no support or minimal protection from outsiders. Their health is also threatened by sexual infections, trade alcohol and drugs.

Mines and Janvry (1982) states that the economic factor is the reason migrants want to get out of the country and other countries to seek a better livelihood and jobs that are not available in their home country.

This reinforced by the opinion that the urgency of Hatta economic problems are the main cause of many victims fall into the circle of human trafficking. Economic problems make people find a way out that is easy and fast to meet his every need, job creation and economic growth (Hatta, 2012).

According to Valentina R. and Ellin that in the perspective of feminist causes women and children vulnerable to become victims of human trafficking is strengthening patriarchal ideology in society and state. This ideological view the position of women and girls as objects, rather than subjects patriarchy so they get a second or a subordinate position in which women and children have no bargaining power against the wishes of her parents.

Human trafficking cases spread to the local level as it did in Bone regency. It based on data from one of the NGOs in Bone District is LPP Bone reported that cases of human trafficking is a real presence, especially women

workers. Bone regency is one of suppliers of women workers out of the country but not a few of them experienced a case of human trafficking as: deceived by recruiters labor, sexual abuse, being treated unfairly by employers/foremen even local security forces.

Women workers start early departure has experienced discrimination. At the time of recruitment, they required still single and if they were not single, they have to make a statement not married or creating false documents while the single requirement for male workers is not charged.

From the description above background investigated through this research that will address the determinants of victims of human trafficking, especially women and children and other forms of human trafficking experienced by the victim.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research method: This study conducted in Bone regency. Bone regency chosen as the study site because in Bone regency there are many women workers were sent as maids and treated unfairly in the destination country.

The research approach used is qualitative. A qualitative approach by is studying objects in their natural context that seeks to understand, interpret, phenomena in terms of the meaning attached to humans (researchers) to him.

In addition to using a qualitative approach used case study. According to boundedness and patterns of behavior of the system is the key to understanding a case. Of course, understand and explore the phenomenon of human trafficking researchers will conduct intensive and detailed research in order to obtain more accurate data.

The data collected in this study, include primary data obtained in the field by using the technique of in-depth interviews with five victims of human trafficking, especially women who have returned to Bone and also an interview with one of the NGOs in Bone who have helped victims of human trafficking and data secondary that support data obtained from the study documents collected through library research.

The data analyzed componentially. Componential analysis technique used in qualitative analysis to analyze the elements that have relationships that contrast with each other in the domains that determined to analyzed in more detail (Burhan, 2011). In this study, the elements that considered to have a contrasting relationship will sorted by researchers and will look for the terms that can host them.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Determinant victim of human trafficking: Determinants victims of human trafficking, especially women and children through in-depth interviews with all five informants obtained that the determinant of this relates to their beginnings abroad to find work. From in-depth interviews with all five informants said that their original intention to go abroad is to improve the economy of the family but the reality on the ground other than expected, they become victims of human trafficking. According to informants likely they will not become victims of human trafficking if it had stayed in the village.

The findings obtained from in-depth interviews, two informants obtained them abroad determinants of economic factors. They became migrant workers overseas to help the family economy. Poverty wrapped around his life demanding their job search. However, lack of education and lack of mastery of skills possessed, making them unable to do much in choosing a job. The easiest job for poor women with low educational background and the absence of any expertise, making them accept any opportunity offered without really understand the work they will do and what risks they will face later on in the future.

In a very difficult position here informant be the injured party. Lack of education possessed by the informants as well as their desire to obtain decent employment and easy (read: domestic work they often do at home) with a high income, it makes informant interested in working abroad with a strong desire and intention in the heart to help the family economy, causing them to do anything to be able to retrieve a the job.

Poverty experienced by most people have an impact on women and children which resulted compelled or forced to find an economic resource anything and anywhere. This fact proves that their help needed by his family, although the help was not much value but it at least help to reduce slightly the burden borne by parents. In connection with the value of the child, the results of this study are consistent with Singarimbun (1995) said that it appeared the value of children is the most important economic assistance, either in the old days as well as in the present.

As early as possible they required to participate in economic activities with the primary motivation so that the family can survive. As proposed by Harbinson in his theory of the survival strategies of households that the poor in cities and in rural communities in transition they will take advantage of the resources available when economic conditions change. One of the attempts are often made in adapting to change it is to utilize the

available labor in the family. If the female labor available, especially housewives have not solved the economic problems facing households, the children are not adults were included in the economic activity to maintain the viability of the household. Various phenomena indicating that the type of work that children do not only limited to the work environment they live right but also often do paid jobs in other places which are usually fixed to the big cities (Effendi, 1995).

This means that the participation of women homemakers in economic activities to earn a living solely to assist and ease the burden of the family heads to meet their family needs. However, the children for their participation in economic activity evident and there is the element of compulsion due to parents sending their children to quit school and encourage them to seek employment. Parents do not understand the importance of education for their children in the future, so that the children forced to follow the wishes of their parents and do not continue their education like other children. This associated with low levels of education which owned by the parents of informants.

Poverty is essential to assess the context of the determinants of women and children become migrant workers abroad which causes victims of human trafficking. Nonetheless, it also rests on the assumption that rational economic calculations is the main motivation behind this issue. Consideration of the high costs due to lost opportunities to earn income go to school because the main driving factors.

Poverty becomes a compelling reason to allow women and children looking for a job. This condition used by agents and brokers recruit and take action on human trafficking, especially women and children from poor families in the village. Parents informants also used his power to send children and allow his son to work abroad as domestic servants, shop assistants and restaurant workers, factory workers in order to get a lot of money.

Other findings obtained from in-depth interviews with informants is a low level of education. Lack of education and lack of skills possessed by the informant making it difficult for them to find work to support themselves and their families. On the one hand, the minds of informants there some kind of work that requires little skill and does not require extensive education so the condition used by informants to work abroad through illegal channels. With its low education results in less informants understand and know about official documents such as passports should possess before venturing overseas. They also lack an understanding of the employment contract so that they easily fooled. Initially informant promise to work as a housemaid with a certain salary by agents or brokers but the salary is obtained not in accordance with promised. An informant owned although education is

quite good but the lack of mastery of a foreign language he has so easily fooled anyway. Agreement before leaving for Saudi Arabia will be the official and undocumented workers who set off with the official labor export but upon arrival at the location of the workplace, the employer violated the employment contract signed. In the employment contract the informant as a tutor for school children. However, the fact informants have double duty. The informant also worked as a baby sister and also keep the three children with a monthly salary did not give. Their specific reasons which the employer so it does not give a monthly salary. However, according to the informant that reason it only made-up reasons. According to the informant a desire to avail itself in order to keep working in place and that the informant did not find other jobs that might be a bit better if the informant got it.

From in-depth interviews with key informants other victims of human trafficking obtained determinant is the influence of the environment. The social environment gave effect to someone, especially to a child's development. Obtained from informants that the neighbors have been successful in Malaysia. Almost every month she sends money home to support his family. When his friends returned to the village, informants invited to seek employment in Malaysia rather than just working in the ward care of the fields whose income does not amount to much. According to her, in Malaysia many jobs and high salaries of their home was willing to work hard. This makes informant interested in working in the country of Malaysia. However, when the informant would to Malaysia falsified documents by brokers so it has a lot of loopholes to get further fraud and ranges threatened by brokers or employers who are cooperating so that women workers are in power.

When the whole determinant of victims of human trafficking, especially women and children above associated with the liberal feminism opinion that why women in a state of retarded or lagging, the liberal feminism assume that it by their own mistakes. In other words if the system is providing equal opportunities to men and women then if women are not able to compete and lost, one to blame is the women themselves (Fakih, 2010).

Women and children as informant errors here is that they given the opportunity to compete out to public, no longer stay at home to take care of domestic chores. However, they did not use its capacity to think and act rationally prior to taking any action abroad. They were not aware that they must prepare early for their provisions that are not easily fooled in the country. At least they must have explicit permission, mastering a foreign language a little bit the place where they will be

addressed. Poverty or economic factors, environmental influences, lack of education and skills possessed no means a reason to justify to seek work abroad to earn money. Much can be done to get an adequate income in the village itself by optimizing their own potential and utilization of natural resources that are around. One step can be done is planting vegetables or other crops on the field and then the results sold to get income. Natural resources around can be maximized by increasing the resale value so as to increase income as well.

Forms of human trafficking: From informants' narrative, it obtained forms of human trafficking that had happened to him in the form of fraud from brokers who want to take advantage of it. Perpetrators of human trafficking impersonate any person who wants to help to recruit and send workers independently, either individually or in groups. The brokers have different ways to be able to convince his victims. Modus operandi they use by the lure of promised employment to the informant as waitresses, maids, factory workers and tutors. Surely this is all with the promise of much bigger income than working in the village.

Before leaving, the informant told by brokers that they create ID and a deposit of IDR 500,000. They promise to arrive at Nunukan then created documents or official papers. However, after a week there, they made on the grounds foreman will guarantee there.

Poor education and their desire in the hearts of informants very strong wish to get a job abroad, making them accept the rules offered pander to him. They work closely with the authorities to change the year of his birth as well as their marital status. They married converted into a virgin in order to follow the rules set by brokers. They do not know the consequences they face later.

Upon arrival in the destination country they realize the various problems encountered. Among them they should not wander anywhere because they do not have official documents. Therefore they do not dare to go far. When there is a check in the workplace by the police, the foreman gives the code in order for them to hide. Usually they ran into the woods and even had also informants and friends co-workers jumped into the sea to take a dip into the water. Police consider them as 'illegals' because they do not have documents and official papers and if they were caught they would be beaten. Besides the promise to earn much larger than the work in the village was not realized. Other forms of human trafficking obtained from interviews with informants is a fraud committed by his own family. The name of 'amure' (uncle) a woman on whom the lure will improve their standard of living in Malaysia. In the early promise that their daughters aged 13 and older will be adopted, sent to school

and be a citizen of Malaysia by using the word 'amure' as a form of abuse of authority and power. Her aunt who lived in Malaysia promised to replace his identity with the name of his son who had died henceforth be a citizen of Malaysia.

Promises were given to the family in the village do not match the reality on arrival in Malaysia. On arrival informants treated like a housemaid. Informants do all the work at her aunt's house ranging from cooking, washing and cleaning the house without the slightest in salary. Appointments are used to going to school was not realized anyway.

Besides as a maid at her aunt's house, the informant also told to work as shopkeepers. He must keep the shop from morning till afternoon. Even then, coming home from his workplace but he did not immediately break the informant must do household chores.

The suffering experienced by the informant felt when he was married to a citizen of the Philippines. In informant mind his life will change once married later. After getting married later she could live happily with her future husband have children have a lot of money and can send money to his family in the village. But the reality of life more miserable her husband was so rude and sometimes beaten and hit her.

This case is an abuse of authority and power as the family handed children aged 13 years to serve as a foster child in Malaysia with a school reason. The fact is they hired the children as a housekeeper, keeping the shop and then mated.

Form of human trafficking that occurred on informant shaped layered. Initially the form of human trafficking in the form of adoption of a child, turned into a housekeeper who was not on the payroll, then transformed into a shop keeper and the final form of marriage.

The findings in the field of other forms of human trafficking shows the same state as the explanation that forms human trafficking of women can be seen on the identity of the victim is tricked with promises of light work and high wages, employed without remuneration, employed with working hours without break, raped by the employer or his family, prostituted in brothels, kept in a separate enclosure, forbidden communication, impregnated and then his son sold, modeled on shooting films or pornographic magazines, tortured, insulted with words that hurt to be killed, made the bride and then exploited energy to domestic work or prostitution public.

CONCLUSION

Determinants of victims of human trafficking especially women and children in Bone regency is poverty or economic factors, lack of education and lack of skills

possessed job seekers as well as the influence of the environment. Form of human trafficking that occurs in the form of fraud by brokers to recruit and promises to be the female workers abroad as waitresses, maids, factory workers and tutors with a high income as well as the form of human trafficking plated to adopted as a child, change a servant who is not on the payroll, shopkeepers and finally turned into a forced marriage.

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