

The Role of Immigration in Prevention Against Criminal Acts of Trade Human in Indonesia

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Abstract

No existence technology supporter at the door enter borders, limitations in supervision document travel, and lack of Work The same with institution related and neighboring countries in prevent mobility perpetrators and victims of TPPO Purpose from study This is for describe, explain, analyze, and develop function immigration in prevent human trafficking crime in Indonesia. Research legal normative This use approach qualitative. Regulation legislation, literature research (books and works). Scientific is source identified and inventoried research. Research results show that although strong laws that prevent TPPO are already in place is in Indonesia, its implementation in the field Still need fixed. There is an improvement enforcement law, coordination and technology more supervision well, especially in border areas.

Keywords: Role of Immigration, Criminal Acts of Trafficking People, TPPO, Efforts Prevention

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Introduction

Action Criminal Next Human Trafficking called TPPO is one of type crime cross-border and is a complex and highly regarded issue worldwide. TPPO includes exploitation of people, especially women and children, such as coercion, fraud, threats, or abuse power. Exploitation sexual, work forced, slavery, to organ harvesting is the most frequent crimes associated with TPPO. Organization international organizations, such as the UN, recognize TPPO as one of the type crime the most serious transnational in today's era.

TPPO often influenced by economics, social, and politics throughout the world. A person prone to become a victim of trafficking man especially because poverty, unemployment, low education, and gender inequality. On the other hand, globalization and progress technology also helps syndicate human trafficking continues operating, good through recruitment of victims online or money laundering from action criminal they. According to report *Global Trafficking in Persons* from *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)*, hundreds thousands of people were trafficked every year. Most of the victims came from from developing countries brought to developed countries for exploited.

As a country of origin, transit, or objective human trafficking, Indonesia itself own risk tall against TPPO. This is Because the amount islands and vast borders. The modus operandi used TPPO perpetrators are very diverse, starting from from wedding fake, adoption illegal, until promise work with wages high abroad. The victims are usually experience work force, exploitation sexual, or even organ trade without road go out.

For combating TPPO, various organizations and countries have Work same at level international. One of them is the Palermo Protocol. The Palermo Protocol is agreement international which provides device law for stop, suppress, and punish trading humans, especially purposeful women and children for prevent, stop and take action firm trading human. For handle this problem, Indonesia issued Law no. 21 of 2007 in fact specific explain about Eradication Action Criminal Human Trafficking (TPPO). In Law no. 21 of 2007 exists article 2 which regulates about the state's obligation to prevent and eradicate act criminal human trafficking, both domestically and abroad.

Then there is article 3 which states that everyone involved in human trafficking can charged criminal in accordance with applicable provisions. Furthermore, article 6 regulates that anyone who takes advantage of others to objective exploitation sexual, work force, or exploitation other can punished and article 10 states types actions that can be categorized as act criminal human trafficking, including recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or reception somebody with objective exploitation. Thus although, efforts eradication of TPPO is still hampered by problems like enforcement weak law, lack of coordination between

institutions, and low awareness society. TPPO has impact systemic in society and the state, including loss social, economic and reputation international. Therefore, prevention and eradication of TPPO must be become priority main at level national and global.

Latest data show trend worrying case about Action Criminal Human Trafficking (TPPO) in Indonesia. Throughout in 2024, there were 698 recorded cases of TPPO that had been resolved. handled, especially from West Nusa Tenggara (171 cases), East Java (139 cases), and Aceh (68 cases). These victims part big man adults, but there were also children and elderly victims. Malaysia is objective Indonesia is the main destination for human trafficking, followed by Syria and Oman.

Islands and North Kalimantan, which have track strategic to neighboring countries, is door enter the main TPPO in Indonesia. For prevent matter this happened, the government has apply method integrated for education, coordination of victim data, and formation group assignment at level area. The number of victims continues to increase increasing, however, shows that effort this need expanded and more efficient.

Temporary that, in the Medan area, based on information Serdang Bedagai Police and Immigration Office embankment Siantar succeed to reveal case act criminal human trafficking (TPPO) and smuggling human (TPPM). Case This involving syndicate in operation with method exploit worker Indonesian migrants in general illegal to abroad. Two suspect main has secured and now currently undergoing legal process. This Operation a part from effort together between Serdang Bedagai Police and Immigration Office embankment Siantar for eradicate act criminal human trafficking and smuggling humans are increasingly rampant. The party in charge keep going develop investigation use to reveal network the more perpetrators wide.

Then according to information from the Yogyakarta Immigration Office, working the same with Police Station West Progo and BP3MI (Protection Agency) Worker Indonesian Migrants), succeeded to reveal case Action Criminal Human Trafficking (TPPO). Government succeed prevent departure power Indonesian work in general illegal to abroad, especially to a country that is not in accordance procedure, during operation said. Success this show how importance work the same with various institution for to fight human trafficking and protecting worker Indonesian migrants. This step is part from effort for to uphold law and protect right basic humans, and for prevent exploitation more carry on towards the workers vulnerable migrants.

Furthermore, based on report from office Immigration Ngurah Rai, two people have set as suspect in case Action Criminal Human Trafficking (TPPO) by the Police Republic of Indonesia, as shown in article this. WS (37), AS (24), and IP (23). After the police succeed to reveal networks involved in activity said, the suspect the arrested. This Case is part from effort

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enforcement law to trading humans are increasingly get attention in Indonesia. Efforts This aiming for stop crime transnational detrimental many people, including victims of trafficking humans who often trapped in condition exploitation.

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with more of the 17,000 islands between two continents (Asia and Australia) and two oceans (Indian and Pacific). Because of its location on the route trading international, that become center then cross humans and activities illegal like human trafficking. Indonesia borders direct with many countries, both through sea such as Malaysia, the Philippines, and Timor Leste, as well as through land such as on the Kalimantan-Malaysia border. This is allowing TPPO perpetrators use Indonesia as a transit point, origin, or exploitation.

border areas are also often no supervised, especially in areas remote and difficult reachable. Syndicate trading man often use route illegal land and sea this for smuggling victims to destination countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, or even to the Middle East. Indonesia is very vulnerable against TPPO because the amount harbor small and current migration workers. For stop chain trading humans in strategic areas this, is required improvement supervision and work The same between countries, especially in the ASEAN region.

Indonesia as a sovereign state has an interest in establishing a national immigration legal instrument which is a very important attribute in upholding the legal sovereignty and territorial territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The national immigration legal instrument is Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration.

Indonesia has the authority to determine who may enter the territory of Indonesia, whether on land, sea, or air. Immigration as an institution that monitors the traffic of people entering and leaving the territory of Indonesia establishes *a selective policy* , only foreigners will enter the territory of Indonesia and prevent the entry of illegal migrants who have the potential to cause international crimes.

Directorate General Immigration responsible answer strategic for stop act criminal human trafficking (TPPO) with supervise mobility perpetrators and victims, both domestically and abroad. Immigration responsible answer at level domestic for ensure that document journey like passport and visa no used in a way illegal or fake by syndicate trading human. Officer immigration keep an eye on people coming in and out from Indonesia, especially through harbor small and path no official which is often used for smuggling.

Besides supervision, Immigration also supports effort education public with give information to candidate worker migrant about risk human trafficking and its importance comply procedure official. Although own lots duties, Directorate General Immigration play role

important in stop chain trading humans in Indonesia. However, the problem like lack source power and incompatibility between institution still need handled.

Effort prevention and treatment act criminal Human trafficking (TPPO) in Indonesia is complicated by various problem main. One of the obstacle the biggest is lack of supervision to document travel, such as passports and visas. Many TPPO perpetrators use document false or utilize weakness in system verification for transporting victims, especially worker migrants, to abroad through track official or illegal.

Besides that, obstacle main is lack of coordination between institution. Although various institutions, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs, Police, Directorate General Immigration, and government area, work the same for handling TPPO often no work the same with good. This is hinder Handling cases, victim protection, and integrated data creation for supervision trading man.

Many people, especially those who live in the area isolated and group vulnerable, no realize risk become a victim of TPPO. Ignorance This exploited by syndicates trading man with offer work false or promise a better life both abroad. This is show that call will awareness national and local required for increase education public in a way overall.

In article This will discuss problem main issues faced Directorate General Immigration in his efforts for stop act criminal human trafficking (TPPO). Limitations in supervision document travel, lack of technology supporter at the door enter borders, and the lack of Work The same with institution related and neighboring countries in prevent mobility perpetrators and victims of TPPO are a number of from the problem.

Formulation Problem

Based on the background results that have been described, a research formulation can be formulated, namely:

1. What is the role of immigration in preventing the crime of human trafficking?
2. What factors that cause the occurrence act criminal human trafficking in Indonesia?

Study This expected can strengthen prevention policies and strategies act criminal human trafficking (TPPO) in Indonesia. Research this is also expected can help find weaknesses and problems that hinder supervision and prevention moment. This with analyze function strategic Directorate General Immigration, as well as can give information based on data and facts for help build policies that address TPPO that are more innovative and efficient at the level national and also international.

Method Study

Study This aiming for describe, explain, analyze, and develop role immigration in do prevention to human trafficking crime in Indonesia. Research this is study legal normative use

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method qualitative. Source research collected with identify and inventory in the form of regulation legislation, literature research (books, works and scientific), and sources information other relevant with TPPO problem. Data analysis techniques in study This use logic think mixture that is the process that appears in think mixture, such as abstractions, values, principles, concepts and norms used for solve problem.

Results and Discussion

1. The Role of Immigration in Preventing Human Trafficking

Based on results analysis legal normative see function Directorate General Immigration from instrument the law that governs function immigration, such as:

- a. Constitution Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration arrange policy selective for in and out from Indonesia. For prevent human trafficking, documents journey like passport and visa verified.
- b. Constitution Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of TPPO: Affirming not quite enough answer apparatus government, including immigration, for find and handle TPPO cases through supervision borders and identification of victims who cross.

As the analysis shows, implementation second Constitution This Still face challenge technical. Some problem This including lack source Power man for supervision and deficiencies tool technology for find document fake. Analysis policy show that Directorate General Immigration do border surveillance through track official and unofficial official. Although Thus, research normative find that:

- a. There are many harbor small or track illegal in Indonesia which is less supervised.
- b. Many cases smuggling man happen Because lack of enforcement law on the border, especially in the areas border sea like Batam, Tanjung Pinang, and North Kalimantan.

Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2014 concerning Work Procedures and Implementation Supervision Immigration arrange supervision this, but implementation in the field need collaboration cross institutions and support technology. Analysis results legal normative show that Directorate General Immigration do Lots Matter for prevent Action Criminal Human Trafficking (TPPO). One of the for example is Constitution Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration and Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of TPPO, which stipulates policy selective for people who enter or leaving Indonesia which must verify document they.

Second Constitution the Still face a number of problem technical moment implemented. One of them is lack power work required for supervise thousands harbor small and path illegally spread throughout Indonesia. Limitations source Power the technology required for identify use

document fake by syndicate trading man is problem additional. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2014 stipulates that Directorate General Immigration must increase supervision cross borders, especially in conflict-prone areas like Batam, Tanjung Pinang, and North Kalimantan. However, the collaboration cross institutions and investments in technology Supporter Still less, which causes prevention of TPPO on the route No official become weaker.

Other roles performed immigration in do effort prevention against TPPO, namely active do socialization and education related to TPPO and TPPM. One of efforts that have been made done office Medan Immigration in effort prevention against TPPO, namely with with make a “Book” Guidelines Prevention of TPPO and “TPPM”. Then, the Directorate General Immigration make task force pimasa (officer immigration mentor village) which will explain and educate people in the village village related to TPPO and TPPM, especially through track distribution Worker Non- Procedural Migrant Workers (PMI)

Then, biometric technologies such as facial recognition and fingerprints can help detect people using fake documents. However, the study shows that these technologies are still used very limitedly in Indonesia's remote border areas. In a study on immigration policy, it was found that human trafficking syndicates often go to small ports in Sumatra and Kalimantan. The study emphasizes that local community participation in surveillance can help find and report suspicious activities on these routes.

Study additionally also emphasizes importance Work same regional in prevent TPPO. Research this also emphasizes ASEAN's role in assist member countries share data for track pattern trading man cross Limits. Research it also proposes strengthening collaboration international, relevant with findings studies this. Speaking about problem work the same between institutions in Indonesia, such as police, immigration, and government area, in prevent TPPO. They find that one of problem main in effort work the same for prevent trading man is lack protocol standard.

This Study not only find problem with implementation Constitution immigration and eradication of TPPO, but also provide data -based advice for increase surveillance on the track not official and more lots Wwork the same cross institution. This Study offer method new that focuses on improving ability officers in the field, pushing public local, and optimize technology biometrics. This made with integrate results study previously. Research this also shows importance work same regional, especially through ASEAN, as a comprehensive strategy for to fight trading man cross country.

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2. Factors Causing Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia

Method legal normative show that reason the main TPPO is imperfection implementation standard existing laws, which include:

- a. Poverty and level low education force people to accept offer Work without verify legitimacy agent recruitment, which is often violate Constitution Number 39 of 2004 concerning Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad.
- b. No existence coordination Inter-Institutional. Directorate General Immigration, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Police No can be integrating data, which results in handling case become slow and not efficient.
- c. Lack of enforcement law on the border: Although there are clear rules, such as the TPPO Eradication Law, its implementation in the field not enough effective Because harbor small and path mouse no own lots supervision.

Directorate General Immigration and Ministry of Manpower Work the Same for educate public about danger trading human. Regulation different executors arrange effort this, such as:

- a. Regulation Government Number 4 of 2021 concerning Placement Worker Migrant set that worker migrant must follow track official when they go to abroad for look for work.
- b. In accordance with obligation Constitution Child Protection, placing women and children below TPPO risk.

Based on results analysis research, shows that reason The main TPPO is imperfection implementation standard relevant laws. Although There is sufficient regulation comprehensive, trade man still happened because poverty, poor education, lack of coordination organization, and lack of supervision border. Although Constitution Number 39 of 2004 concerning Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad and the Law Eradication of TPPO has given framework clear law, its implementation at the level field own a number of limitations, especially on the track illegal like harbor small or track less mice supervised.

Indonesian government has emitted various regulation for preventing and handling TPPO, one of which is is **Regulation President Number 19 of 2023** about **Plan National Action for Prevention and Handling Action Criminal Human Trafficking (RAN PPTPPO) 2020-2024**. Presidential Decree This arrange activity systematic and planned carried out by ministries/institutions for preventing and addressing TPPO. Strong and consistent policies are essential, including implementation protection power work, especially in the informal sector, and alignment with standard international like Palermo Protocol for protect victims, especially children and women.

Studies previously find that the people in the area remote often not own access to information about legal work. Study others also found that coordination between institution like

Immigration, Ministry of Manpower, and Police often hampered by lack of integrated data system. This conditions slow down the identification process TPPO perpetrators and victims, which results in handling case that is not efficient.

With merge evaluation weakness in implementation existing regulations with approach based on empowerment society, this research offer perspective new. This Research not only identify problem technical like coordination cross institutions and shortcomings technology, but also emphasize the importance of educational strategies group-focused law vulnerable, especially in border and rural areas. Research this also suggests development integrated data system between institution as method creative for increase efficiency handling of TPPO.

This study adds a new dimension to the research on TIP, particularly in the context of monitoring and protecting the rights of migrant workers and other vulnerable groups. This comprehensive approach makes an important contribution to improving national strategies to pretend tip.

Conclusion

Based on results research that has been analyzed show that although already there are strong laws that prevent TPPO in Indonesia, their implementation in the field still need fixed. This including enforcement more laws good, better coordination good, and technology more supervision well, especially in border areas. In the future, collaboration between Directorate General Immigration, officer's enforcer law, and society are very important for reduce amount TPPO cases.

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