Handling of Human Trafficking in the Modern Era in Indonesia

Difta Anggraeni Syawal Li Idul Fitri
Salahuddin
Syamsulrizal
M. Syaprin Zahidi

Abstrak

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa yaitu dengan menggambarkan dan ikut bagaimana cara penanganan human *trafficking* di era modern yang terjadi saat ini. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *systematic literature review (SLR),* dimana artikel-artikel tersebut dianalisis menggunakan 161 artikel ilmiah yang bersumber dari artikel sebelumnya. Adapun tujuan dari metode ini yaitu untuk mencari suatu permasalahan pada isu yang diteliti. Studi ini mencoba mengkaji upaya suatu negara dalam memberantas perdagangan manusia. Pada penelitian ini bagaimana cara menangani kasus perdagangan yang terjadi, karena maraknya teknologi yang berkembang sehingga menimbulkan semakin meningkatnya kasus perdagangan manusia. Di era modern, yang bisa dilakukan adalah membentuk komunitas atau tim untuk mencari atau memantau aktivitas perdagangan manusia di media sosial. Selain itu, perlunya kesadaran terhadap lingkungan sekitar juga menjadikan kewaspadaan akan terjadinya perdagangan manusia.Dengan upaya kerjasama dengan lembaga NGO seperti *International Organization for Migration* (IOM) berharap dapat meminimalisir kasus perdagangan manusia yang terjadi di indonesia.

Kata kunci: perdagangan manusia, kesadaran, era/teknologi modern, penanggulangan perdagangan manusia, kerjasama

Abstract

This article aims to analyze, namely by describing and participating in how to handle human traffic in the modern era that is happening today. The research method used in this research is a systematic literature review (SLR), where the articles are analyzed using 161 scientific articles sourced from previous articles. The purpose of this method is to look for a problem on the issue being studied. This study tries to examine a country's efforts to eradicate human trafficking. In this study, how to deal with trafficking cases that occur, because of the rise of developing technology, which has led to increasing cases of human trafficking. In the modern era, what can be done is to form a community or team

to search for or monitor human trafficking activities on social media. In addition, the need for awareness of the surrounding environment also raises awareness of human trafficking. With collaborative efforts with NGO institutions such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) we hope to minimize cases of human trafficking that occur in Indonesia.

Keywords: human trafficking, awareness, modern era/technology, countering human trafficking, cooperation

Introduction

Human trafficking is not a new phenomenon in many countries, even in many big countries there is still a lot of human trafficking going on. Human trafficking is an important topic for all countries with a trading scope around the world. The most common victims of human trafficking are women and children who are often trafficked. Usually forms of human trafficking are not only prostitution but also forced labour, slavery, and the illegal harvesting of human organs, but also kidnapping and exploitation.

Trafficking in persons is one of the most illegal and fastest growing forms of trafficking in the world, potentially surpassing or surpassing the trade in illegal drugs such as narcotics, which could make it the world's largest criminal activity. In today's technological era, Many describe the problem of trafficking or slavery which increases the risk of crime and victimization of women and children. One of them is the Internet which contributed to the emergence of free trade, namely the existence of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, etc. which have an appeal about free trade .(Milivojevic, Moore, dan Segrave 2020).

social media has been designated as a platform for detecting trafficking and identifying and rescuing victims of prostitution. Governments are increasingly using social media to warn potential victims of the dangers of human trafficking and exploitation that befell them through their mobility projects.

Previous studies have explained the development of resources in the technological age by teaching how to use technology to combat and eradicate human trafficking. Yagci Sokat, K (2020) explains how the transportation industry will also play a role in cases of

human trafficking, which, like human traffickers, also really need transportation to move their victims from one place to another to make it safer.

The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) in America assists, monitors, and combats human trafficking. Various legislative efforts in the field of transportation have been carried out to eradicate human trafficking which is carried out in various modalities. Usdot is also expanding funding for anti-trafficking that is usually obtained through grants and awards (Yagci Sokat 2022). Not only is America trying to deal with human trafficking cases, Indonesia is also making efforts to deal with human trafficking cases. By collaborating between non-governmental organizations by providing knowledge to the general public, we hope to minimize this case. Where can you conduct studies on the importance of having ethics and being careful in using social media and provide knowledge of what human trafficking is and how to have awareness of the surrounding environment. Another study conducted by (Giddens, Petter, dan Fullilove 2021) shows that information technology, along with the times, has seen more and more cases of human trafficking, such as monitoring online advertisements which mention online advertisements for female companion services as evidence of human trafficking. Humans are facilitated by applications and supported by the internet.

Therefore, this study focuses on reviewing papers with the approach of systematic literature review (SLR) which uses scientific articles sourced from previous article data. The systematic literature review method (SLR) is a scientific method that has advantages and disadvantages in understanding research problems based on previous research. The focus of this research study leads to efforts to answer the research question, namely "what can be done in tackling human trafficking in the current modern / technological era".

Research Methods

This analysis uses the method of systematic literature review (SLR) which is used to identify, review or evaluate available research on topics of interest to discuss. The researcher works by using data information which is then analyzed using a systematic,
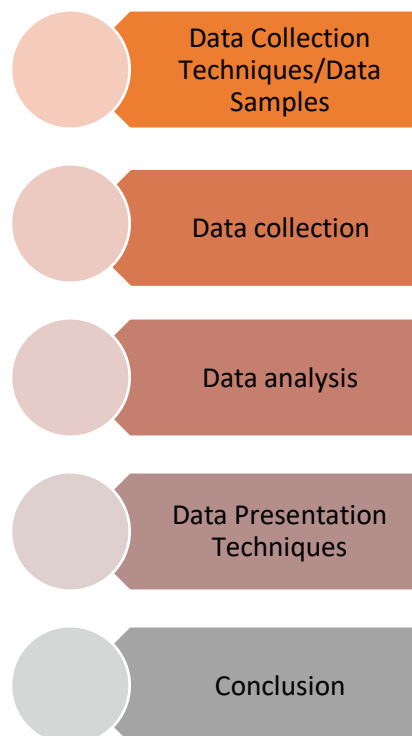
factual, and accurate description of the facts that appear or what is obtained by analyzing the existing facts with the previous article source database.

In this study, observations were also made through previous articles on how to minimize victims of human trafficking and in addition to what impact the human trafficking case has caused. The existence of this research method will make it easier to see what opportunities can minimize human trafficking cases.

The stages of implementing this research started from selecting the theme of human trafficking which would then be taken using data collection techniques obtained from the Scopus application, namely what is called a sample, then data collection was carried out and then analyzed to make it more in-depth. in-depth explanation stage, which will then be presented in the data presentation technique. and finally there will be a conclusion or also called a final decision obtained from the elaboration of the case study above in this chapter.

Figure 1.1 Research Methods

Technology Makes The Development Of Human Trafficking In The Modern Era

In this digital era, the issue of human trafficking is now increasingly widespread and difficult to control. Various efforts have been made by countries to cooperate both internationally, regionally and bilaterally. The movement's efforts were made to minimize cases of human trafficking that are happening at this time. Cooperation efforts between countries can be in the form of defense and many more. That way the movements carried out must master information technology/social media is very necessary. The existence of technology causes human trafficking to expand and its reach extends throughout the world. Millions of people sell for sex and are forced to perform sexual acts through violence, deception, and coercion.

In this day and age there are many ways to carry out human trafficking that can make someone a sex worker. What's more, the technological era creates new tensions in human trafficking which is used to sexually exploit children and women which are considered to violate human rights. The picture of human trafficking is already framed in information technology as it is today, where technological connections create narratives that create new tensions in the context of human trafficking (Milivojevic et al. 2020). In the era of information technology, attempts at human trafficking can take the form of advertisements that often appear on platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and others. Apart from social media, trafficking victims are also trafficked as sex workers in nightclubs such as in California and Las Vegas, United States of America. From the appearance of advertisements on social media, usually they will be used as sex workers in night clubs.

And not even more so in the United States, which is more precisely in California and Las Vegas which are sex tourism sites as well as gambling places where usually the worker comes from a model of advertisements on social media, now the American state has started to make regulations that will reduce sex tourism in these areas. Thinkers about human trafficking are starting to realize how big the problem is, therefore the United States government created a project on the role of transportation in overcoming this problem, which aims to initiate public awareness initiatives about transportation and

managing human trafficking. (Yagci Sokat 2022). Resilience Intervention for Sexual Exploitation (RISE) is a program in the United States which is a program to assist women, gender nonconforming, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation and child trafficking in collaboration with the MDT Multidisciplinary Treatment Team focused on gender-based trauma, broad outreach and engagement efforts, and intensive case management (Whaling et al. 2020).

It is not only the United States that is trying to deal with human trafficking cases, but also other countries, including Indonesia. The efforts of the Indonesian state in dealing with this case are by cooperating with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) by forming a counter trafficking unit (CTU). With this collaboration, we hope to minimize victims of human trafficking cases that occur from advertising on social media. Therefore, there are also several ways that can be tried to overcome human trafficking above, namely: providing knowledge to the public how important this problem is by conducting counseling and outreach to the community, then informing others about this problem and how to solve it, because people those who don't know this will never realize that this can happen in our environment, and the last thing is to play an active role in overcoming it by reporting something. To the authorities if something unexpected happens. Apart from that, it also directs young children when playing social media to be careful what if the ad moves them to do it under the pretext of curiosity.

Discussion of Results of Efforts to Handle Human Trafficking Cases

Every creature created by God is a precious creature where every living creature has the right to speak, the right to assemble, the right to choose a religion, the right to freedom of expression, the right to equality, the right to access the law. and the right to be free from acts of slavery and freedom from acts of torture. These rights are inherent in humans from birth and human rights apply anytime, anywhere, and to anyone so that these human rights are universal. In addition to human rights, they also have obligations, namely the obligation to comply with applicable laws and regulations, the obligation to comply with the norms that apply in society, the obligation to respect and tolerate each

other, the obligation to respect the right to life or human rights by not harm or threaten the life of another person.

Human trafficking is a crime that violates not only public safety but also individual rights. Therefore, in an effort to reduce human trafficking, the government must work together with the police, child protection agencies and the community to jointly fight human trafficking syndicates. Human trafficking can threaten the physical and mental health of victims of human trafficking which can eventually lead to the death of the victim. Human trafficking is a global crime that threatens society, nation and state, norms and violates human rights. These human trafficking networks cannot be separated from national boundaries which are increasingly easy to traverse, because they have transnational networks that are neatly structured and highly confidential in every country within them.

The development of technology, especially information and communication technology, which can now also be used to access social media, is one of the factors in the increasing traffic of human trafficking which will increase day by day. Currently, social media users have become a lifestyle for the global community, both women, men, parents and children can access social media. In today's lifestyle, humans tend to like to waste money and spend time just having fun. Technological systems in the world are also developing very rapidly and making communication technology or what is called social media very popular. With the increasing number of social media users. It cannot be denied, access to this technology greatly facilitates human life in carrying out their daily activities, such as communicating with other people from long distances to overseas, the work being done becomes more effective and efficient, making it easier for small businesses. and medium enterprises to open a business. food business. and also has other benefits such as making it easier to store important data or files in it more easily. Social media apart from having a good impact, it also has negative impacts, such as keeping us away from the people around us because of internet addiction, besides that humans are easily exposed to hoax news, and there are lots of pornographic videos appearing on the internet.

The current handling of human trafficking is still not optimal, because human trafficking is still rife and is still widely spread through social media, print media and electronic media. Examples of social media are various applications such as YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, Snapchat and other applications which are very easily contaminated with bad things, in the form of videos or adult advertisements in them. While examples of print media can be in the form of newspapers, magazines, brochures, posters and others. At the same time, electronic media as an example of human trafficking is also found in advertisements broadcast on television programs. Human trafficking that occurs most often is women and children, usually they are employed for prostitution, pornography, begging and domestic help. Trafficking in women and children is a real violation of human rights, either openly or covertly.

In addition, the factor causing human trafficking is poverty that occurs among low-income people and poor people who are easily persuaded. The urgency of financial problems is the main reason why many women and children fall into the arena of human trafficking, because they come from poor groups, therefore, the most common victims of human trafficking are the poor. Economic problems make people look for easy and fast solutions to find all their needs so they can live everyday. The availability of jobs that are no longer in accordance with population growth and economic growth, makes many people unemployed. Another reason is that the community lacks an opportunity to obtain adequate education and access to adequate information about human trafficking. In fighting human trafficking, training is also needed for various activities in the general public, especially people who are vulnerable to becoming victims of free trade (Davy 2016).

In discussing the results this time, namely the discussion of the results of efforts to overcome human trafficking cases, namely through the verification stage obtained from scientific journals which are then processed using the VOSViewers application by making concept maps based on color grouping. This color-based grouping aims to make it easier to identify available themes and make it easier for researchers to continue the research stages in the next direction. The results of the identification of the concept in the image will show clusters in it. Analyzing this in the VOSView application will bring up

network, overlay, and density visualizations as an illustration of the results obtained in the discussion of human trafficking.
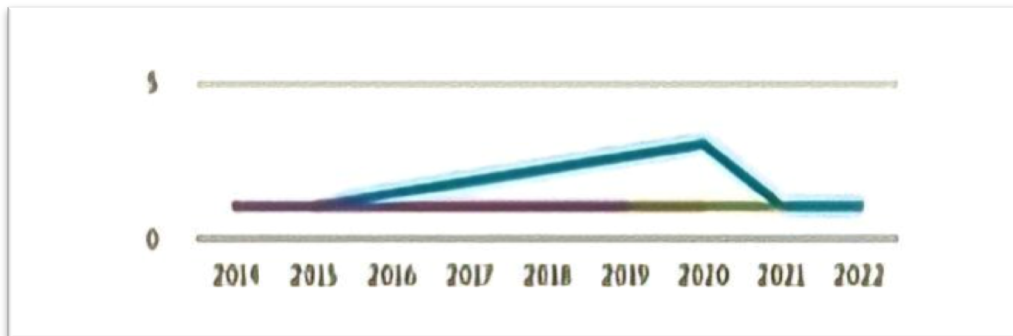
Figure 1.2 Year visualization

Figure 1.2 visualizes the results of analysis of research data obtained from 2014 to 2022. From the explanation above it can be classified that case study research on trafficking in persons from the beginning of 2014 to 2020 has experienced a significant increase in the discussion of human trafficking. However, from the end of 2020 to 2021 there will be a decline and in 2022 there will be no discussion of human trafficking.
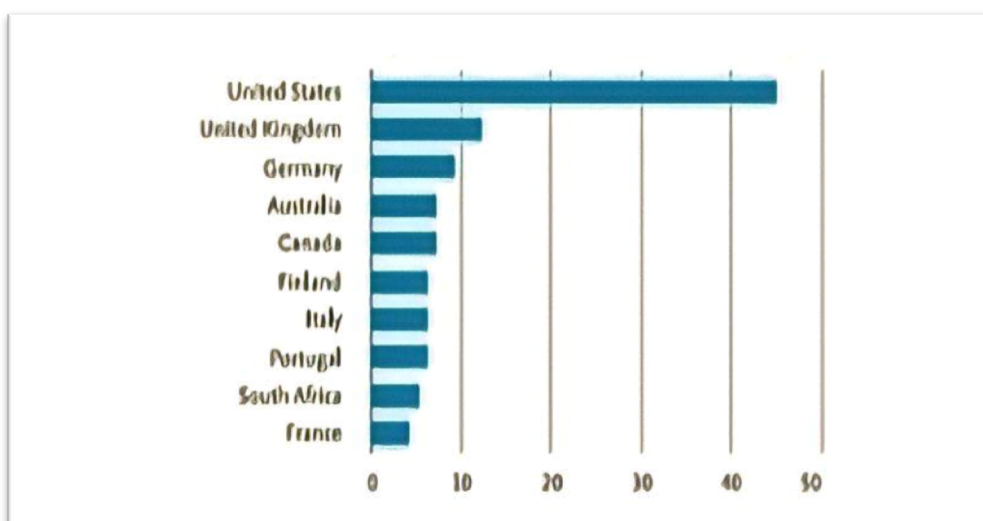
Figure 1.3 Country Visualization

Figure 1.3 shows the level of countries dealing with trafficking. At the top is occupied by the United States, second by the United Kingdom, and followed by Germany, Australia, Canada, Poland, Italy, Portugal and other countries that fall into the ten categories of analysis of human trafficking. The United States as the top ranking in discussing human trafficking has more than 40 writing gaps and is followed by the United Kingdom which has more than 10 writings. Meanwhile, Germany, Australia and Canada are ranked lowest after Great Britain which has less than 10 case study articles.

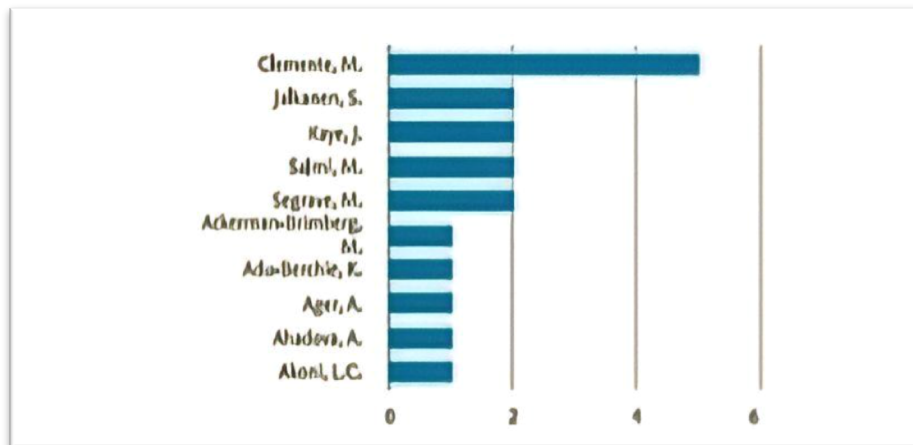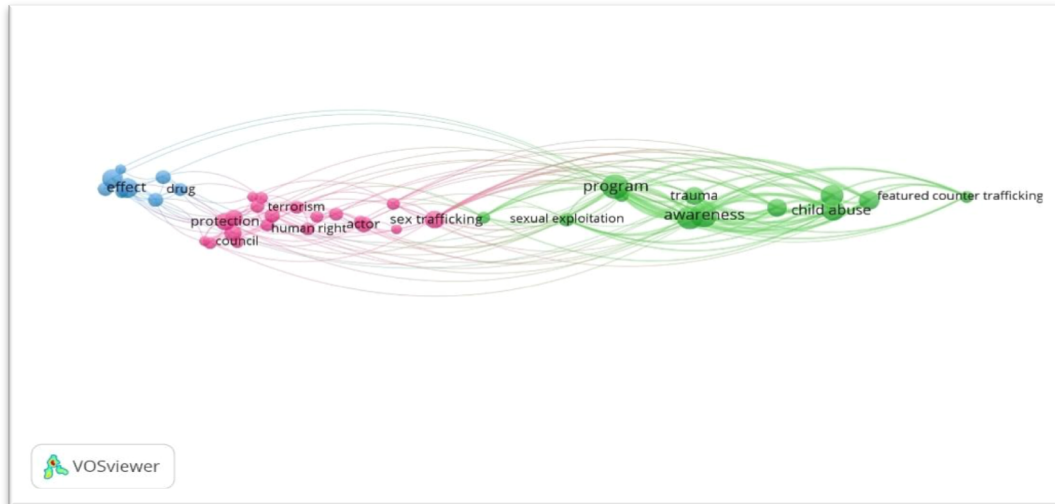**Figure 1.4** Author Visualization

Figure 1.4, shows the writings written by the author relating to human trafficking. Clemente, M. As a writer who has more than 4 works, namely 5. And followed by 3 writers, namely: jalkanen, S., Kaye, J., and Salmi, M. Who has 2 writings on human case studies of human trafficking. And under these three people are Segrave, M. Adu-Barchi, K., Ager, A., Ahadova, A., and Akoni, LC who have 1 paper.

Figure 1.5 Network Visualization

In figure 1.5 related concepts are actors, then in cluster 2 related concepts are awareness, children, and violence against children, and finally cluster 3 namely drugs, effects, and others. Based on the clusters above, will be explained in the table below:

Table 1.1 Cluster items

Clusters	Concept Name	Total
Cluster 1	actors, citizens, Council, counter-trafficking in persons, criminal law, drug trafficking, facts, family, gender, government, people, human rights, modern slavery, ngo, prosecution, protection, security, sex trade, stability, terrorism , trafficked persons , United States of America.	20
Cluster 2	Awareness, children, child abuse, child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, counter-trafficking programs, flagship counter-trafficking programs, innovative counter-trafficking strategies, programs, trafficked children, trauma.	12
Cluster 3	drugs, effects, inflammation, patients, presence, resistance, transport, vitro.	08

Therefore, the existence of the three clusters above can be explained by how the results obtained are as follows:

Image In cluster 1 related to actors, relevant articles can be used as references such as in writing (Whaling et al. 2020). namely the main theme of the response program: Resilience Intervention for Sexual Exploitation (RISE). programs that focus on child trafficking and health problems can be carried out by creating multidisciplinary programs that can help victims of human trafficking, gender nonconforming, and survivors of sexual exploitation. Victims of violence against children experience various negative impacts, which are not only in the form of physical consequences of the violence experienced, such as disabilities, injuries or sexual violence that affect the intimate organs of women and children themselves who are easily exposed to HIV disease from having sex, but also psychological impacts. to the state of his soul, thus making. eternal injury, who find it hard to forget what traumatized them. Then, of course, there is the negative image of the society or environment in which they live, where their self-confidence decreases and they are even marginalized by the surrounding community. This causes life-threatening stress because of the tendency to stress they experience due to intimidation from the environment where they live.
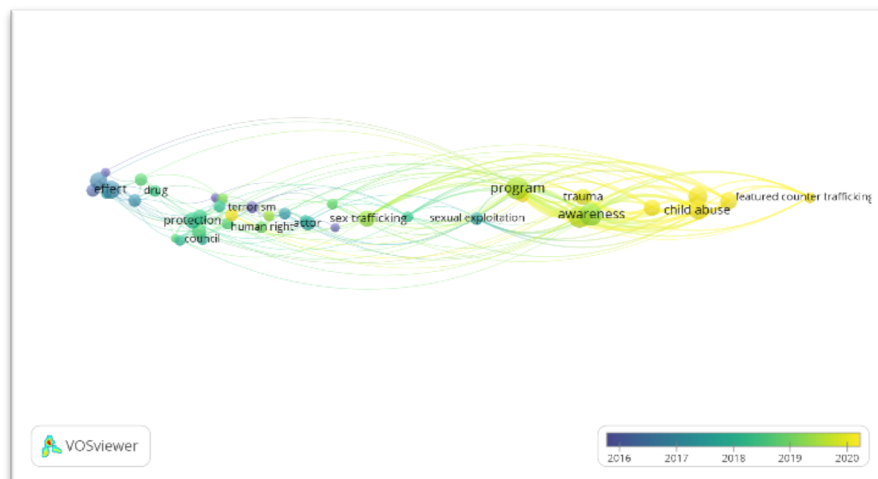
The image in Cluster 2 is also related to the program in cluster 1, namely child abuse, Awareness which has relevance to the journal entitled Child trafficking and the European migration crisis: The role of forensic practices written by (Obertová dan Cattaneo 2018), which explains its relation to actors. This is an attempt to explain the correlation between violence against children and perpetrators where NGO program efforts can overcome or reduce violence that occurs to children and also violence against women. In addition, the government of a country must also play a role in resolving cases of this problem by making laws and regulations relating to human trafficking. As is the case in Indonesia, it already has laws and regulations, namely contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP), article 297 concerning the prohibition of trafficking in women and boys before adulthood and qualifying this act as a crime. Applicable laws or laws are required to provide human rights that have been given by God with the aim of protecting against crime.

The images in Cluster 3 are also related to the previous clusters, namely clusters one and two related to programs and violence against children. Cluster 3 is related to a function that still has a correlation with the program cluster with violence against children, namely the program about violence against children has an effect. The program runs on child abuse which affects the mentality of victims of human trafficking and child abuse. Cluster 3-related journals have the theme Leading Counter-Trafficking Program: Trauma Recovery for Sex Trafficking Victims written by (Johnson 2020), namely in his writings about an awareness-raising program for innovative strategies to combat trafficking in persons. Therefore, some appropriate steps to minimize such as human trafficking absolutely need a bilateral or multilateral agreement as a solution. The agreement between the two countries can automatically reduce forms of international crime that cause problems for the global community.
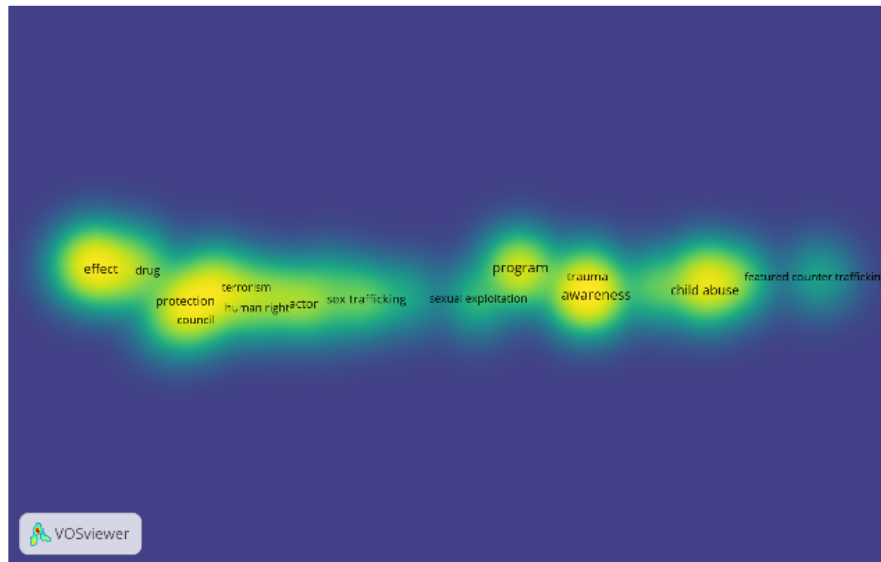
Such as forced labor that happens to children among African children whose parents refer or entrust them to distant relatives for better education, but this can be used by relatives to exploit these children as domestic workers, begging, to be sold to the porn industry. There is also forced labor that is associated with migration, that is, like Asian people, such as Indonesians, Filipinos, Thais, etc., who want to work abroad, they are promised to work by establishing a work contract, but it turns out that they are only being exploited in the country they are going to.

Figure 1.6 Overlay visualization

Figure 1.7 Density Visualization

In Figure 1.7, it is a form of visualization of the level of density of discussion in the study of human trafficking. Figure 6 or also this density is an additional image from the previous image. Traders are now a concern of the international public.

Human trafficking is now a concern of the international community. Human Rights are considered as both causes and consequences of human trafficking. Such violations of human rights include forced labour, sexual and labor exploitation, violence and arbitrary treatment of victims. Smugglers are indeed intelligent at exploiting poverty in society, by manipulating the will and innocence of victims Using threats, intimidation and violence to make victims endure forced slavery, debt bondage and forced marriage or illegally engage in forced prostitution or work in conditions similar to slavery for the sake of traffickers. Victims are no longer treated as human beings like slaves forced to produce cheap goods or provide continuous services. They live in fear and many end up being victims of violence. the factors that cause human trafficking, namely the public's ignorance of what human trafficking is due to the limited education and knowledge they obtain.

Human trafficking is the biggest crime that must be dealt with quickly. This is proven by the fact that almost many countries must have the same problem regarding human trafficking, so that it can be said to be a global disaster. However, there are several efforts that can be made, namely by way of uptake, namely researching anti-trafficking using emotional and logical techniques on victims of human trafficking (Snajdr 2013). sharing efforts that have been written is also what is most needed in dealing with big cases like this. With the development of the times, this can be in the form of social media, namely the application of advertisements contained in user applications such as YouTube, Instagram, Twitter and many more. Not only that, nowadays there are also many tourist attractions, one of which is night tours where many sex workers use this work as a place to make a living for them.

Therefore, eradicating human trafficking is a social policy priority to prevent the crime of trafficking in persons used by sex workers and domestic workers. Human trafficking, as defined by international law, can be carried out for various purposes of exploitation (Cockbain dan Bowers 2019). Through the existence of bilateral or multilateral cooperation agreements that can provide information and solutions regarding this matter, there are several studies on human trafficking that try to exploit the risk factors of poverty, race, and the involvement of juvenile justice. Humans need to articulate various systems that can prevent these factors (Twis 2020). With the increase in international crime, every country must have policies that can minimize the amount of human trafficking.

Eradication of human trafficking can be carried out through policies that reduce human trafficking in three aspects, namely imposing penalties on perpetrators of human trafficking by imposing criminal penalties and also fines because their actions violate the victim's right to freedom. Then, prevention through socialization to the general public, especially people who are more vulnerable to free trade, and finally forms of protection for them. A form of protection can come with laws that regulate free trade, if someone reports it to the authorities, the victim is not afraid when he wants to report something if there is exploitation of free trade to the person concerned, and finally, plays an active role in preventing acts of human trafficking. These efforts do not stop with just cooperating

with the state, but the government must also create a new movement in this era with something that can access technology so that it can track human trafficking.

As happened in Indonesia, which has enacted a law to protect its people from human trafficking which has been stipulated in Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, namely trafficking in persons is the act of recruiting, transporting, accommodating, sending, transferring, or accept someone by means of threats of violence, use of force, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or position, debt entrapment or giving payments or benefits, so as to obtain approval from the person who controls the other person, whether done within a country or between countries, for the purpose of exploiting or causing someone to be exploited. (hereinafter referred to as the PTPPO Law) was born as an effort by the government to anticipate the rise of human trafficking. Even though there are so many laws and regulations to eradicate human trafficking crimes, cases of human trafficking still occur frequently to this day.

Apart from that, prevention efforts also carry out bilateral and multilateral cooperation, both with countries and non-states. One of them is that Indonesia cooperates to facilitate the implementation of Indonesian policies and regulations in dealing with cases of human trafficking. Apart from counter measures and cooperation with the police, authorities and local institutions, other cooperation carried out by Indonesia is cooperation with international organizations, one of which is cooperation with the International Organization for Migration, abbreviated as IOM.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), as a non-governmental organization dealing with the problem of human trafficking, continues to be active in the fight against human trafficking. Relations between IOM and the Indonesian government only began in 1999 when Indonesia officially became an observer at IOM Council. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works closely with the Government of Indonesia at both the national and regional levels, including the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (Puspahapsari 2015). In 2003, IOM actively assisted Indonesia by supporting efforts to eradicate human trafficking in

Indonesia. This action will fully support Indonesia in building a sustainable law enforcement program.

To achieve its goals, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) cooperates internationally by prioritizing migration. Human trafficking is a violation of human rights and must be eradicated immediately. The cooperative relationship between the Indonesian government and IOM is thus an integral part of international cooperative relations. Fighting international crime requires cooperation between countries to help each other complete the law enforcement process. The aim of the collaboration carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is to increase public knowledge about the dangers of human trafficking, several awareness activities are carried out through social media and aim to inform the public about what human trafficking is.

The form of mutual cooperation efforts between the Indonesian government in reducing human trafficking in Indonesia is with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) by forming a counter trafficking unit (CTU). In addition, the activities carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) include awareness raising/mass information, capacity building and training, research/data collection, and law enforcement training (IOM counter-trafficking activities). With some of these activities, it is hoped that the efforts that have been made between Indonesia and IOM can reduce human trafficking in Indonesia. In addition to holding an activity, IOM is collaborating with the Indonesian police agency to create a rehabilitation center and shelter for victims of human trafficking. The Keramat Jati Hospital in East Jakarta, Indonesia is a form of business between the Indonesian National Police and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), namely as a place for victims of human trafficking to receive medical and psychological assistance from the counter trafficking unit (CTU) (Puspahapsari 2015).

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) tends to be more responsive when there are victims who need assistance in a case of human trafficking crimes and acts by providing assistance to victims of these crimes, while the National Police is more responsive to reports of cases of human trafficking and acts by carrying out investigation

and investigation of offenders. The different responses are due to the different interests of each party.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the national police benefit from their cooperation. IOM can promote humanity and human rights by providing assistance to migrants, including victims of human trafficking and smuggling. Meanwhile, Polri has the advantage that it can carry out its duties in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 5 of 2010 to realize Indonesia's interests, namely supporting the sovereignty of the Indonesian state by increasing defense and security System (Puspahapsari 2015). so as to gain the trust of other countries. From this collaboration between the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the National Police, the two parties benefited from each other, even though the reaction and focus of the two parties were different. Both sides appear to have been successful in working together to achieve their goal of building the capacity of the Indonesian police to better deal with human rights, including trafficking.

The first mode used by perpetrators of human trafficking crimes, namely, victims who are targeted are invited to work with a salary of more than 10 million. Because we were given information about the salary that would be given if we worked with him, the victim agreed and went with the perpetrator to work that he was aiming for. However, after arriving it turned out that he was only working to serve guests by serving drinks and every day he had to wear short clothes. Meanwhile, the modes on social media are illegal work modes and illegal adoption modes. This mode can be in the form of offers in applications that provide advertising features in them to attract potential victims with very attractive offers.

Indonesia also issued a law on electronic information and transactions (ITE) so that people can be more careful and wiser in using social media. With the issuance of the Electronic Information and Transaction (ITE) Law, it has the benefit of protecting the public and guaranteeing legal certainty and preventing crimes being committed on the internet. In addition, efforts to tackle human trafficking in the tourism sector are taking other steps to tackling human trafficking by increasing the number of jobs in tourism places, because usually the victims of human trafficking are people who do not have a

permanent job. Therefore, with many jobs in tourism places it will reduce human trafficking and increase the country's economic sector. The efforts described above regarding the prevention of human trafficking in which efforts to prevent or eradicate will be meaningless without the support of a clean and trustworthy law enforcement system. Apart from law enforcement, humans must also have self-awareness of the surrounding environment.

One of the obstacles in handling cases of trafficking in persons is the "stigma" of wrong thinking towards victims of trafficking in persons which is often considered shameful in society in the community. They think that this act of human trafficking is a mistake they have made themselves, resulting in victims being sometimes reluctant to return to their social life and mingle in society because of the negative stigma attached to the victim. Therefore, the government must try to prevent human trafficking, but what is more important is to guarantee protection for victims of the crime of trafficking in persons and victims must be able to return to their social life after the trial is over without being labeled contemptible, and worthless by the environment around where they live, etc. . Then the victims must continue to carry out medical examinations, both physical and psychological, which are aimed at eliminating the trauma that is in their minds.

Various previous articles have also discussed the risks and programs that can minimize this case. Where the programs issued are specific enough to handle cases of human trafficking like this. Therefore, the efforts that have been described hope to be able to make people aware to participate or have awareness of things like this. If people start to have awareness of the environment around them, then the efforts or programs that have been implemented will have a very large positive impact by reducing human trafficking. The strength of the surrounding community to realize the importance of this problem will greatly assist the government in overcoming the problems that occur.

In addition, we also have to be careful about spreading our data, identities and photos on social media, so that certain parties who have bad intentions don't easily take advantage of us. Therefore, it is important to have ethics in social media, namely, using social media according to our needs, maintaining ethics in interacting with others on

social media, avoiding provocative accounts, finally we must be able to filter the information we get.

Conclusion

In human trafficking that occurs in women and children, the factors that usually cause human trafficking are usually a lack of awareness of the surrounding environment regarding what human trafficking is, and besides that there is a lack of knowledge about boundaries in social media. Another factor too, concerning women who are looking for work to support their families and themselves, so that they accept any job without seeing or thinking about the risks.

The impact on human trafficking is very negative for the victims. This impact can damage the mental and physical victims of the victims of human trafficking. Usually victims are very afraid to leave the house because they judge their surroundings, because of that victims often lock themselves in the house and avoid meeting many people.

Therefore the importance of protection such as government laws can protect victims of human trafficking. Laws can be in the form of protecting children and women, eliminating forced labor and finally ratifying the international labor organization (ILO). In addition, the form of protection in social media also needs to be improved in order to avoid defamation or other negative things. Therefore, social media users must be wise in selecting negative and positive things in using social media, and also the need to maintain privacy so that uploaded photos do not spread on social media.

The advice that can be obtained is to increase awareness of the dangers of the surrounding environment regarding human trafficking by making a training socialization activity regarding the explanation of human trafficking and the impact of human trafficking. These socialization activities can be held at meetings in the village or in schools in the surrounding areas that are lacking in education. In addition to face-to-face meetings, posters and pamphlets can also be posted on the wall for the public to read. And it can also be made through infographics which can then be posted on social media aimed at the general public, so that active users of social media can read about what human trafficking is.

References

Cockbain, E., dan K. Bowers. 2019. "Human Trafficking for Sex, Labour and Domestic Servitude: How Do Key Trafficking Types Compare and What Are Their Predictors?" *Crime, Law and Social Change* 72(1):9–34. doi: 10.1007/s10611-019-09836-7.

Davy, D. 2016. "Anti–Human Trafficking Interventions: How Do We Know If They Are Working?" *American Journal of Evaluation* 37(4):486–504. doi: 10.1177/1098214016630615.

Giddens, L., S. Petter, dan M. H. Fullilove. 2021. "Information Technology as a Resource to Counter Domestic Sex Trafficking in the United States." *Information Systems Journal*. doi: 10.1111/isj.12339.

Johnson, B. C. 2020. "Featured Counter-Trafficking Program: Trauma Recovery for Victims of Sex Trafficking." *Child Abuse and Neglect* 100. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104153.

Milivojevic, S., H. Moore, dan M. Segrave. 2020. "Freeing the Modern Slaves, One Click at a Time: Theorising Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery, and Technology." *Anti-Trafficking Review* 14:16–32. doi: 10.14197/atr.201220142.

Obertová, Z., dan C. Cattaneo. 2018. "Child Trafficking and the European Migration Crisis: The Role of Forensic Practitioners." *Forensic Science International* 282:46–59. doi: 10.1016/j.forsciint.2017.10.036.

Puspahapsari, Adiningrum. 2015. "Implementasi Counter-Trafficking International Organization for Migration (Iom) Dalam Menanggulangi Perdagangan Manusia Di Indonesia Tahun 2007-2013." *Journal of International Relations* 1(3):18–24.

Snajdr, E. 2013. "Beneath the Master Narrative: Human Trafficking, Myths of Sexual Slavery and Ethnographic Realities." *Dialectical Anthropology* 37(2):229–56. doi: 10.1007/s10624-013-9292-3.

Twis, M. K. 2020. "Risk Factor Patterns in Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Relationships." *Journal of Human Trafficking* 6(3):309–26. doi: 10.1080/23322705.2019.1627775.

Whaling, K. M., A. der Sarkissian, J. Sharkey, dan L. C. Akoni. 2020. "Featured Counter-Trafficking Program: Resiliency Interventions for Sexual Exploitation (RISE)." *Child Abuse and Neglect* 100. doi: 10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104139.

Yagci Sokat, K. 2022. "Understanding the Role of Transportation in Combating Human Trafficking in California." *Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives* 15. doi: 10.1016/j.trip.2022.100673.