

Criminological Study on Criminal Activities Human Trafficking in the Nusa Tenggara Timur Region (NTT), Indonesia

Vinita Susanti*, Meidi Kosandi, Nur Imam Subono and Evida Kartini

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Indonesia

Abstract: The rise of trafficking of women and children in the Nusa Tenggara Timur region, Indonesia. Research method, descriptive qualitative, consisting of primary data obtained through field studies using interview techniques, secondary data from literature. The results research of criminological on human trafficking are transnational crimes that have come to the attention of countries in the world. This crime is caused by the factors of poverty, low education, difficult employment opportunities, culture in society. According to human trafficking data from 2012 to 2016 there were 643 cases, consisting of 263 cases of labor, 310 cases of sexual abuse, 65 cases of default and 5 cases of selling babies. And as many as 754 victims, consisting of 418 adult women, 218 girls, 115 adult men and 3 boys. This prevention must begin with the inculcation of moral values and character in children, where this task is carried out by families such as parents at home and teachers at school. The Indonesian National Police as a guardian of security and order in society can make efforts to instill awareness about the dangers of crime in human trafficking.

Keywords: Human trafficking, transnational crime, poverty, education, Nusa Tenggara Timur.

1. INTRODUCTION

The rise of human trafficking is still a tragedy that haunts Indonesia. In general, victims of human trafficking are women and children. Based on data from the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI) as many as 29 women became victims of human trafficking to China during the 2016-2019. Plus, the National Police HQ) processed 1,200 people who were victims of trafficking to Middle Eastern countries. In fact, the government has imposed a moratorium since 2015 that prohibits domestic workers from working in Middle Eastern countries¹

Indonesia is a country that is a country of origin for trafficking in persons abroad with destinations in Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, and the Middle East. Indonesia is also a destination country for trafficking in persons originating from China, Thailand, Hong Kong, Uzbekistan, the Netherlands, Poland, Venezuela, Spain, and Ukraine for the purpose of sexual exploitation. According to the Palermo Protocol in paragraph three, the definition of transaction activity includes recruitment, sending, transferring, collecting or accepting people, carried out under threat, or using force or other forms of coercion

such as kidnapping, trickery or deception, abuse of power, abuse of position vulnerable, using the giving or receiving of payments (profits) so that conscious consent is obtained from the person holding control over others for exploitation purposes. Exploitation includes at least prostitution (exploitation of prostitution) of others, or other actions such as forced labor or services, slavery or slavery-like practices, servitude, or organ harvesting. In the case of child trafficking, the meaning of children is those who are less than 18 years old.²

According to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPIA), revealed that throughout 2018, 329 people were questioned as victims of child trafficking. A total of 65 cases of these, including victims of human trafficking, 93 victims of prostitution, 80 cases of sexual violence, and 91 cases of exploitation of workers. Until mid-2019, the commission was declared to have occurred 15 cases, in five cases of victims of trafficking in persons, one victim of prostitution, five victims of sexy violence, and four victims of exploitation of child labor³

Reporting from the official Instagram of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, the crime of trafficking in persons includes: recruitment, transportation, reception, transfer, transfer or acceptance of someone, carried out with threats, the use of power, forms of coercion such as kidnapping or fraud, misuse of vulnerable positions, using the giving or receiving of

Address correspondence to this author at the Department of Criminology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia, Campus Universitas Indonesia Depok, Depok City, West Java, Indonesia; Tel: +62217271574; Fax: +622178849012; E-mail: vinita.susanti@ui.ac.id, and unas.fh.bambangsr@gmail.com

¹Exploring the rise of Human Trafficking (2019) <https://m.watuyutink.com/topik/humaniora/Menelisik-The-Rise-of-Trade>. Accessed April 20, 2020, 01:35 AM

²Responding to Human Trafficking (2017) Kompas.com

³Exploring the rise of Human Trafficking, *Op.Cit.*

payments (profits) so that conscious consent is obtained from the person holding control over others for exploitation purposes. Exploitation includes prostitution, forced labor, slavery, and organ harvesting. Over time, the perpetrators made various ways to be able to take advantage of children and women, such as the adoption of counterfeit, deception-based tricks, to offer direct victims to be recruited⁴.

The province of East Nusa Tenggara or NTT, including the third poorest province, after the provinces of Papua and West Papua, the number of poor people in NTT reached 22.01 percent or 1,150,080 people from around 5.2 million residents of this province. Poverty data released on July 17, 2017, places NTT as the region with the third-highest poverty rate in Indonesia. Poverty is one of the contributors to human trafficking cases in NTT. According to Nurul Qoiriah from IOM, as reported by Tempo, from the number of 7,193 victims of human trafficking crimes in NTT in 2014, 78% were caught in human trafficking due to poverty and were unable to compete in the domestic labor market due to inadequate education and skills. The problem of human trafficking is closely related to relations between countries because it can occur at home and abroad. The United Nations records every year 700 thousand to 4 million women and children are victims of human trafficking. In 2016, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that 100,000 women and children were trafficked every year for sexual exploitation, domestic work, forced marriage, and child labor. The President of Indonesia stated that the NTT province was an emergency area for human trafficking that needed special handling⁵.

The problem of the researcher, Why is the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia, consisting of 33 provinces, has made regulations to prevent the crime of trafficking in persons, Law Number 21 the Year 2007 concerning human trafficking. But is the rampant trafficking of women and children in the East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT) province? How can you overcome the rampant trade in women and children in the NTT Province?

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach to obtaining data. Beginning with a desk review of

previous studies relating to human trafficking, then conducting in-depth interviews using interview guidelines. Interviews were conducted with police detainees, prosecutors, and correctional institutions. The research lasted for a year, starting from the making of the proposal to the research report. The subject of this research is the perpetrators of human trafficking crimes. Organized crime is one of the main objects in criminological research,

3. CRIMINOLOGY LITERATURE REVIEW OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING CRIMES

Criminology studies crime as a social phenomenon, with its main characteristic pattern of adverse actions, criminology does not rely on the presence or absence of legal formulations that prohibit such actions. Haskell and Yablonski, in their definition, emphasized the definition of criminology in their research content by saying that criminology, in particular, is a scientific discipline about perpetrators of crimes and acts of crime which includes: 1) the nature of the level of crime; 2) The cause of crime and crime; 3) Development of criminal law and criminal justice systems; 4) The characteristics of the perpetrators of crime; 5) Fostering perpetrators of crime; 6) Criminal patterns and 7) Impact of crime on social change. The elements that exist in criminology are crime, perpetrators of crime, victims of crime, and social reactions to crime, perpetrators or victims of crime. Human trafficking is a form of crime discussed in criminology.⁶

Human trafficking is included in the category of transnational crime because the crime is committed in more than one country and involves organized criminal groups in several countries. ASEAN through the Plan of Action for Combat Transnational Crimes ASEAN PACTC identifies forms of transnational crime into 8 forms of crime, namely: a) Illegal trafficking of drugs trafficking; b) Human trafficking; c) Sea Piracy; d) Arms smuggling; e) Money laundering; f) Terrorism; g) International Economic Crime, and h) Cyber Crime. Crime is said to be transnational if it fulfills one or more countries: 1) Crimes are committed in more than one country; 2) Crimes are committed in one country, but an important part of planning, direction or control occurs in another country; 3) Crimes are committed in one country, but involve an organized group of

⁴Human Trafficking is Still Very Crowded in Indonesia. (2018) .https://cewekbanget.grid.id/read/06876276/ trade \ -human-still-san accessed April 22, 2020: 08:37 AM

⁵Republic of Indonesia National Police of The Nusa Tenggara Timur Region (2017)

⁶Muhammad Mustofa, "Criminology", Study of Sociology of Crime, Deviant Behavior and Legal Violations, Second Edition, (2010), West Java, Bekasi: Sari Ilmu Pratama (SIP), p. 15

criminals who are involved in criminal activities in more than one country; 4) Crimes are committed in one country but have a considerable effect in another.

While the definition of human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, or acceptance of people, by creating or using force in the forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, abuse of power from a position of vulnerability, giving or receiving payment or profit to reach agreement from someone who has power over others, for the purpose of exploitation including, exploitation to other people or forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or organ harvesting. Problems related to human trafficking are moral issues, criminal problems, migration issues, human rights issues, public order issues, and employment issues.

Human trafficking is a crime against an individual that involves individual exploitation that continues to occur, which can be started from the initial place, transit, and the final destination of victims of crime. Crime is a pattern of behavior committed by an individual, or group of individuals (whether or not structured), or an organization (formal or informal) that harms society (materially, physically, and psychologically). Some of these adverse behaviors, through a political process by the legislative body, can be formulated legally as a violation of the law (criminal) and the perpetrators are given criminal sanctions. With regard to human trafficking cases, which are intended by the perpetrators, anyone who commits a crime of trafficking in persons, helps others to commit trafficking in persons, or knowingly benefits from trafficking will be subject to criminal penalties. Companies, groups or individuals, whoever they are, can become traffickers.

When explored further, the characteristics of the actors are: 1) Carrying out activities in an organized manner; 2) Is a legal or illegal company; 3) Involving corrupt bureaucracy; 4) Utilizing exploitative busy; 5) Has a national and international network; 6) Is a business activity of services and illegal goods because there is a meeting between demand and supply. Impact in general, which is positive is that socioeconomic status increases, self-esteem increases, there is pride. While the negative effects, generally traded, cheated, exposed to cases of mixed marriages, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, HIV AIDS, infant trafficking.

Monitor the development of trafficking in the world. Both the data related to the victim, also the development of legal channels for the case. The report

also compares the growth of cases in the country and how the country organizes the prevention of trafficking. This report also sees how the country. Deal with and eliminate trafficking in the country. And how the country meets the minimum standards in eliminating trafficking in the country based on the TVPA (Trafficking Victims Protection Act). From this standard then the country is divided into several parts. Tier 1 for countries whose governments are able to meet the minimum TVPA standards. Tier 2 for countries that do not meet minimum standards, but show significant efforts in meeting the TVPA standard. Tier 3 for countries that do not show efforts to meet the TVPA minimum ⁷standard. Of these three groups, Indonesia is included in the second group for three years in a row.

A simple description of how a person is said to be a criminal offense of trafficking in persons with 3 (three) main elements, namely: process, method, and purpose. First, the perpetrators usually move victims far from their communities by recruiting, transporting, sending, moving, or receiving them (Process). Then the perpetrators use threats, violence, kidnappings, confinement, counterfeiting, abuse of power / vulnerable positions, or debt bondage to gain control over the victims so that they can force them (the way). In the end, the offender exploits or causes the victim to be exploited for the financial benefit of the perpetrator. Exploitation here can be in the form of any treatment that is not in accordance with the wishes of the victim and the victim suffers because of such treatment as working as a prostitute, forced labor/slavery, or working like slavery, including the removal of organs (Objectives). Details can be seen in the following table.

Monitor the development of trafficking in the world. Both the data are related to the victim, also the development of legal channels for the case. The report also compares the growth of cases in the country and how the country organizes the prevention of trafficking. This report also sees how the country. Deal with and eliminate trafficking in the country. And how the country meets the minimum standards in eliminating trafficking in the country based on the TVPA (Trafficking Victims Protection Act). From this standard then the country is divided into several parts. Tier 1 for countries whose governments are able to meet the minimum TVPA standards. Tier 2 for countries that do not meet minimum standards, but show significant efforts in

⁷Trafficking in Persons Report 2018 (2018), Departement of State United States of America.

Table 1: Overview of the Elements of Trafficking

PROCESS		DO IT		PURPOSE
Recruitment or Transportation or Shelter or Shipping or Transfer or Acceptance of a person	and	Threats of violence or The use of violence or Abduction or Deposition or Counterfeiting or Fraud or Power abuse or Vulnerable position or Debt bondage or Paying or Benefits	and	Exploitation or Result in exploited people including but not limited to prostitution or Forced labor or Slavery or Bullying or Extortion or Sexual violence or Illegal organ transplantation.

meeting the TVPA standard. Tier 3 for countries that do not show efforts to meet the TVPA minimum standard. Of these three groups, Indonesia is included in the second group for three years in a row.⁸

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Human Trafficking In Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT)

In 2014 and 2015, NTT was the highest province in the case of human trafficking. The National Project Coordinator International for Migration (IOM) counted at least 7,193 people were victims of human trafficking (2014). Throughout 2016, there have been at least 61 cases with 92 victims. While the number of suspects is 70 people. This article is a continuation of the results of the research 'Analysis of human trafficking crime in three provinces in Indonesia: West Java, West Kalimantan, and East Nusa Tenggara. While the focus in this paper is the perpetrators of human trafficking crimes, in criminological studies in the East Nusa Tenggara region, Indonesia.

Types of cases handled by BP3 TKI Kupang are: 1) Departing without family permission; 2) Pain, mental depression; 3) passed away; 4) Salaries are not paid, not paid in full, fraud, shipping difficulties; 5) Disconnect from communication with families in Indonesia; 6) Escape from the employer, agency, and PPTKIS; 7) Experienced violence, torture; 8) unilateral layoffs; 9) Demanding insurance compensation; 10) Request to be returned from the country of placement; 11) Overstayer, bring the child; 12) Failed to leave, incomplete, illegal, unfit, resigned documents; 13)

Pregnant migrant workers; 14) Accidents; 15) Work does not match PK; 16) Fighting; 17) Deportation and; 18) Trafficking in persons. While the Indonesian Police Headquarters in 2016, noted the current conditions of trafficking in persons, the majority of women and children are a type of slavery in the modern era, this is a phenomenon that is quite common in NTT,

- 1) According to the Indonesian National Police in 2016 noted that in 2012 - 2016 there were 643 TPPO cases with provinces:
 - a. 263 cases are a matter of labor exploitation,
 - b. 310 cases of sexual exploitation
 - c. 65 cases work not according to agreement and
 - d. 5 cases of baby sales.
- 2) 754 victims;
 - a. 418 adult women
 - b. 218 girls
 - c. 115 adult males and
 - d. 3 boys

Diana Aman is a trafficker with victim Yufrinda Selan. Diana was arrested in Tanjung Balai North Sumatra after previously escaping after her postponement request to become a city prisoner was granted by the prosecutor before the verdict. Tanjung Balai on Friday 31 August 2018.⁹

Victim Yufrinda Selan is known to have died after the family was contacted by a party claiming to be

⁸www.irgsc.org., 2017.

⁹From various media sources: tempo.com; sindonews.com, jawapos.com, bbc.com; Lintasntt.com, 2018.

BP3TKI via cell phone. The victim is known to have committed suicide by hanging himself at his employer's home in Malaysia. A few days after the call, the body arrived in his hometown. The victim is known to have disappeared for almost 10 months beforehand. In addition, the identities of victims who were falsified were also found. The name of the victim was falsified to be Melinda Sapay along with her address of residence, as well as the year of birth which was changed to 1994 from the original 1997. The victim was also suspected of having experienced violence before finally ending his life. The family does not know if the victim is working in Malaysia. The victim is known to have disappeared from home in September 2015. The victim was found to leave for Malaysia in September based on the information in the passport¹⁰.

The decision session is carried out in two different times. The trial of 8 perpetrators was held on 30/5 namely:

- 1) Diana Aman, Yufrinda's sender to Malaysia
- 2) Yusak, Diana's men Safe pick the victim in Surabaya
- 3) Rahmawati, Diana Aman's men pick up victims in Surabaya
- 4) Yasmin, takes the victim to the Martha Kaligula shelter
- 5) Tony Poh, Manager of victim documents.
- 6) Steven, Managing victim documents.
- 7) Komanudin, Member of the network in Medan
- 8) Sella, a member of the network in Surabaya

Whereas the trial of 7 other perpetrators was conducted on 24/5 namely:

- 1) Moses Bani, former employee of the Kupang immigration office.
- 2) Eduard Leneng, boss for the Kupang network
- 3) Marce Tefa, shelter administrator in Pekanbaru
- 4) Martha Kaligula, a member of the Kupang network

- 5) Niko Lake, Driver Eduard Leneng is in charge of managing passports and all migrant worker documents
- 6) Hammerhead Dawat, Driver Eduard Leneng is tasked with taking care of the passport and all TKI documents
- 7) Putri Novita, head of the recruitment agency branch in Kupang.

The description of the case of 'Diana Aman', shows the role of each perpetrator. Diana Aman (44 years), her last education is high school, is one of the perpetrators of human trafficking crimes. Affected by Law No. 21 of 2007, with a length of sentence of 9 years. His role, as a representative of the Malaysian Agent, was his duty to pay the last recruitment officer, Eduard Lending, if a TKW was leaving for Malaysia. The following is a picture of the process of flight paths outside the NTT region.

Meanwhile, TPPO Data accumulation of 3 years NTT POLDA (2014-2016) mentioned the number of LP 158 cases; The number of victims is 405 women (children 83, 322 adults) and 148 victims (children 3, adults 145); Of 156 TPPO police reports handled by NTT POLDA, 19 cases were investigated; 57 cases were investigated, 37 cases were P19, 66 cases were P21, and 17 cases were SP3. From January to March 2017, there were 3 TPPO cases in which there were 3 victims, consisting of 1 girl and 2 adult women. The three cases are still being investigated by investigators at the NTT Regional Police. The NTT Regional Police handles TPPO cases, such as: recruitment of prospective migrant worker underage / without parental consent; Falsification of documents; The victim was secured at the time of leaving through Kupang Eltari Airport; The repatriation of problematic Indonesian Workers who have been sent overseas; The return of migrant workers does not get a salary; The repatriation of the bodies of migrant workers with a full body stitching condition (last 2 cases - 2017).

Based on interviews with government agencies that deal directly with trafficking victims (for example the NTT Regional Police, BP3TKI, P2TP2A, Kupang City Social Affairs Office, Prosecutors) as well as from a number of NGOs (APIK, Rumah Perempuan and JEPIT) said the perpetrators came from various backgrounds. Starting from one's own family (parents, siblings or other close relatives (such as uncle / aunt), friends, field officers, RT, RW or village / kelurahan

¹⁰ Ibid



Picture 1: Departure Paths Outside the NTT Region.

Source: NTT POLDA, 2018.

level government officials, district and provincial government officials, law enforcement officers, PJTKI personnel and their networks. Each actor has their respective roles and a network of human trafficking crime. Mapping conducted by Anti Child Trafficking (2017) and the Regional Police, 2017, maps, based on information from informants:

4.2. Factors Causing Human Trafficking in NTT

The trafficking case in NTT that occurred in NTT Province was due to various factors, both internal factors (children and their families), as well as external factors (government attention through policies and handling of human trafficking crime. Based on information from informants from Government, DPRD, Police, DPRD and NGOs as well as secondary data obtained, factors causing cases of trafficked children or child migration include:

a. Economic Factors

Poverty; most NTT people live below the poverty line so they have the desire to find a decent life by finding work abroad, both legal and illegal. Family encouragement; human trafficking occurs because of family encouragement. Generally, children are trafficked or migrated with the aim of meeting family

needs. In general, families whose children are trafficked or migrated to other areas to work are in poor condition, so parents are willing to recruit their children into labor outside their area in order to earn money and meet their needs, even though their child ages are inadequate (under the age of 18).

There was a statement from Informant 4, about skills in educating children. Children are trained in housework and patriarchal culture, showing the poverty profile in their area. "Yes woman. You are a girl But if you can't work it makes me embarrassed. Later people say mama can't be educated". Like that. So we have had the skills to do household things from childhood, One. Secondly, in our patriarchal culture we must obey. Father said what, shut up. Mama says what, shut up. So we are capable of working, we are obedient, we meet with poverty, so there is a profile.

Informant 9 explains about poverty, people will do anything to get money: "but indeed, poverty makes people want to hit anything. Demons alone need money, especially humans. Then when people are having a hard time, for example, you come to me, give me money, and then invite you. Finally people here are delicious. Finally, I joined you. Give 1 million Give 2 million, give rice. They think this is a good person.

Table 2: Actors and their Actions

No	Actor Categories	Action
1	Parents	Allow (and sometimes even force) children to be recruited as workers by recruiters (PL) after being rewarded with some money or promises. Follow customs (customs) such as the servitude system, or forced marriage.
2	Siblings Other close relatives	Supporting PL offers, some even offer or propose children to be recruited, or become direct agents of trafficking children including migration
3	Friend	Offer work, cheat with the aim of sexual exploitation
4	Field Officers (recruiters) both from PJTK and independently	Acting as a recruiter of prospective workers by luring the victim with a large salary or with betel money to the victim's parents. Recruiting children to be employed by deception (the lure of work and salary) Persuading parents (with betel money or the promise of a decent job) Trapping parents with debts and debts Influencing community leaders, local government officials to streamline their efforts Manipulating data of children who were recruited
5	Person of the Airport Officer	Passing workers from NTT who will leave the area, although not equipped with official documents without reporting to the police
6	Government officials at the lower level (RT, RW or Village / Kelurahan Government) Persons Dispenduk	Sign a permit issued by parents of prospective workers in their area. Does not prevent children from being recruited and employed outside the area Provide a certificate (to get an ID card) by falsifying data Assist in making false identities for victims, namely KTP, KK, and Birth Certificate.
7	Government Officials at the Regency and Provincial Level	The trial examines the application documents for KTP, or Job Seekers (Yellow Cards), and PJTKI requirements. There are indications of cooperation with PJTKI
8	Oknum Disnakertrans	Mewawancara dan memverifikasi data korban serta memberikan rekomendasi untuk pembuatan paspor pada CTKI kepada calon korban.
9	Immigration Officers	Check and verify records submitted by naker then issue a passport.
10	Law Enforcement Officials	Do not seriously follow up on reports of cases of trafficking in persons There are indications of protecting the perpetrator
11.	PJTKI and its network Person of BP3TKI Officer	Recruitment of workers without regard to legal procedures from the Manpower and BP3TKI Issued a letter of introduction for the departure of the naker to be sent to the head office. Falsification of identity (Age, Name and Address)

Source: ACT 2017 & NTT Regional Police, 2018.

**Picture 2:** Map of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT).

Source: BPS NTT, 2017.

Even though they also don't know that it is also a debt trap. For example, you already gave it to me, but you calculated how much I spent. So that later I will cut it. Do not know whether there is research or not, actually if you want to go abroad, how much does it cost. So, for example, you asked me to change 10 million, were you given the details, for example, if you buy a bag so, don't miss it, mark up. Well, finally my piece there for 6 months surpassed what I spent for me "(18/08 / '17).

Parents / families easily allow their children or families to go to become migrant workers, both legal and illegal (can get betel nut money, sugar coffee money) and also tempted by the lure of going to get a big salary. Knowledge and understanding of parents and also children who are minimal (due to the low level of education) is related to the age of the child who is allowed to work, how to get a job, work situation outside the area (including abroad), and skills to get a job. This is used by labor recruiters in the field (both individually and individually) to deceive or entice them to work outside their area. Especially if they are given stories about people who work outside the area can get a lot of money and meet their needs. Parents or children only know that working outside the area (or abroad) can get money, but do not know that the process is illegal, do not know what kind of work and skills that must be possessed to work in the workplace in question. Parents actually encourage or approve of their children to be recruited and made workers outside their area in order to get money and meet their needs.

b. Education Factors

The low level of education also affects the community's ignorance of the dangers of trafficking. The quality of education is still considered inadequate. Informant 4 tells: "especially education, because of this. Already our education here is not ... the facility is severe. That, just talking about facilities. Not yet quality in education. That's just quality. Not yet an educational model ". He gave an example (because he is also a lecturer), college students are not seeking knowledge but only looking for degrees. While high school graduates can't work right away, they have to go to college first. On the other hand, vocational high school graduates who are taught skills do not look for work.

Gender still influences in certain areas, especially in villages, where in terms of education, it is still ahead of boys who go to school, compared to girls. Informant 4 said: "... parents will make a boy's choice. OK, there have been many changes, but still, it's still quite thick,

there are still children, who live with me at home, their father doesn't want him to go to college, his father wants him, because he is a woman ". He further explained: "Yes, because of land ownership. Girls use surnames..ss. mar .. the woman will get married and will use the male clan ". What is meant by using the surname is her husband's surname. Women will leave the family, enter the family of men. Land ownership, home ownership, ownership goes to men. This is the reason why many people choose, it is better to send their children to school.

c. Job Factor

NTT people tend to choose to go to work abroad due to reduced employment opportunities in NTT. The increasingly difficult economy and lack of jobs resulted in people competing to find work outside the NTT region, as well as being easily persuaded by human traffickers who promised to provide jobs.

Because of limited employment and low levels of education of girls. Informant 4, tells of a situation like this, there is a culture that develops in the community. A girl who returns home, sees her friend returning with money, can build a house in the village, making the other girls dazzle. While children who live, are tempted by the appearance, they do not know, how sad stories at work (exploitation and violence). The story is generally kept only by children who come home from work. Informant 4 explained further: "In the villages people will say, you went far, you don't want to work here? Do not want to work rice fields. Walk all the way out of the country, but come home can be hit That's a taboo story. Therefore, the victims tend to see it as fate. Oh that is my fate ". The story of exploitation is kept by the victim, while what the public sees is success.

While Informant 3, told me with exasperation, if there were children who had become victims, but did not give up, they still went to work. He once took care of the child while still working in an NGO (now an advocate). The child experiences exploitation in his workplace. Individuals / authorized companies that use There are individuals or individuals from companies who use the ignorance of the community to benefit by recruiting and sending migrant workers directly without going through actual procedures.

Departing on their own ability (Lifestyle, Consumerism, Materialism) Prospective migrant workers who will go alone on the grounds that they will travel / meet relatives and then abuse their permission

to live abroad by working. Environmental factors and the development of lifestyle (life style) make young people easily tempted looking for livelihood in other places, this has become one of the factors causing trafficking. ownership of goods) makes children willing to be offered or persuaded to work outside the area, so they can get money. This situation is common in the city of Kupang, where many children are victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, provided they earn money to live a modern or stylish life. Another situation is the events in the environment which show that people returning from work outside the area (especially abroad), can buy a motorbike or build a house and make ends meet. This is a factor that attracts the attention of parents and children so that they are often deceived by unscrupulous recruiters.

d. Crime Knowledge

Parents or families never report when their families leave, but will only report to relevant parties if problems have occurred to victims who are already abroad or sent home due to problems / death. There is still a reluctance of people to report to PPTIS officers, because there is an assumption that there is a mafia, people who support the field officers. The profit from this trade is huge. Informant 3 explains: "... so, ma'am, this is already a mafia because the profit is very large, the same as ... so when you talk about data, it decreases, decreases, but it sends almost every day, not almost from every day every day ". The phenomenon of the past is easy to find a housemaid, baby sitter, currently difficult, because they prefer to work abroad, becoming TKI.

These external factors are found in many regions and are often the entry point for persons trafficking children. The lower level government officials (RT, RW or Village Head), are not strict in preventing children who will go out of their area to work. This is evidenced by the large number of cases that occur with the falsification of identity from the RT, RW, Village Government level up to the City District area. This was further strengthened by the lack of supervision or control related to the issuance of Identity Cards by the Population Office, the recruitment mechanism and issuance of job search cards by relevant SKPDs such as the Manpower and Transmigration Office.

The continued involvement of the police force, both directly and indirectly, which supported the practice of trafficking in persons was a weakness of the police, resulting in weak law enforcement against the crime of

human trafficking. Also still weak coordination and cooperation between the National Police and related agencies related to human trafficking. The limited facilities and infrastructure in an effort to monitor the NTT region are especially those areas that are vulnerable to human trafficking practices, bearing in mind that the NTT region is an archipelago. The absence of appropriate systems and methods in preventing the occurrence of human trafficking (ACT, 2017).

The negative impact of Human Trafficking (Polda, 2017) is divided into 3 categories;

- 1) Physically, experiencing physical disabilities, injuries, sexual harassment, even death.
- 2) Psychologically Traumatic; Most victims of trafficking experience trauma from the effects of violence or unpleasant experiences. Motion restrictions; Control that is carried out by traffickers who exceeds the limit. The influence used by traffickers to instill excessive fear to the victim so that the victim always obeys what the perpetrator ordered. Physical Symptoms; Fatigue and weight loss.
- 3) Traumatic Stress Disorder Mental health disorders, which are caused by traumatic events that last for a long time

4.3. Prevention of Crimes against Trafficking of Women and Children in the East Nusa Tenggara Region

Prevention of the crime of trafficking in persons, that from the start must begin with the inculcation of moral values and character in children, where this task is carried out by families such as parents at home and teachers at school. They can teach children to love and respect others as fellow creatures of God, so that when they grow up they will be able to live more harmoniously with the social environment in which they live. Adequate cultivation of spiritual values is also needed and it is the duty of religious leaders to urge their people not to do things that violate a sense of justice and humanity to others especially if the crime is related to attacks on human dignity and dignity, because not all religions always teaches to do good and live side by side with others in a tolerant and harmonious manner.

The role of the East Nusa Tenggara Police Region, as stipulated in Article 2 of Law 2 of 2002, which states

that the function of the police is in the field of maintaining public order and security, law enforcement, protection, protection and services to the community. The role of the police in efforts to protect the law against victims of human trafficking crimes, one of which is through the prevention and eradication of human trafficking crimes. The police as guardians of security and order in society can make efforts to instill awareness about the dangers of the crime of trafficking in persons. The prevention efforts are as follows:

- 1) Conduct close supervision in other places that are expected to expedite trafficking of women and children such as seaports, airports and land areas such as regional borders.
- 2) Routinely patrolling places that are allegedly prone to trafficking in persons such as nightclubs and lodging.
- 3) Urge labor service providers and entertainment entrepreneurs not to violate existing procedures by providing warning letters through social services.
- 4) Socialization and counseling to all schools to provide guidance on the dangers of HIV when having sex with multiple partners.
- 5) Conduct training, and seminars related to trafficking in persons among law enforcement officials.
- 6) Collaborate with social services every year to collect data accurately in places of localization in the city of Makassar to prevent the presence or absence of new victims of sexually exploited trafficking activities.

5. CONCLUSIONS

With the rampant cases of trafficking of women and children in the East Nusa Tenggara region, it is necessary to overcome the maximum so that this crime can be completely eradicated to its roots and all of it can be done if the entire coordination of the East Nusa

Tenggara regional government, the Center both the legislative body which has the authority to make laws law, the judiciary as the executor of the law and the executive body as well as every level of society participate actively in making efforts to prevent the crime of trafficking of women and children, because bearing in mind the handling of trafficking in persons is complex, where handling it requires comprehensive mapping. Besides that, the seriousness of the local government and the involvement of all levels of society are expected to contribute in a participatory effort to eradicate the crime of trafficking in persons.

Criminological studies of perpetrators of human trafficking crimes in the East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) region, Indonesia, show human trafficking crimes included in one of the transnational crime crimes. Human trafficking is a crime against an individual that involves individual exploitation that continues to occur, which can be started from the initial place, transit, and the final destination of victims of crime. The crime in question is the pattern of behavior committed by an individual, or group of individuals (whether or not structured), or an organization (formal or informal) that harms society (materially, physically and psychologically).

REFERENCES

- Exploring the rise of Human Trafficking (2019) [https://m.watyutink.com/topik/humaniora/Menelisik-The Rise of- Trade](https://m.watyutink.com/topik/humaniora/Menelisik-The-Rise-of-Trade).
- From various media sources (2018): tempo.com; sindonews.com, jawapos.com, bbc.com; Lintasntt.com
- Human Trafficking is Still Very Crowded in Indonesia. (2018) .<https://cewekbanget.grid.id/read/06876276/trade/-human-still-san>
- Mustofa Muhammad, (2010) "Criminology", Study of Sociology of Crime, Deviant Behavior and Legal Violations, Second Edition, (2010), West Java, Bekasi: Sari Ilmu Pratama.
- Pattiwaekkaioa, Maritje Head of BPS NTT, BPS: NTT Province Third Rank of the Poorest in Indonesia, Pos Kupang.Com, January 4, 2017, <http://kupang.tribunnews.com/2017/01/04/bps-provinsi-ntt-peringkat-ketiga-termiskin-di-indonesia>
- Republic of Indonesia National Police of The Nusa Tenggara Timur Region (2017)
- Trafficking in Persons Report 2018 (2018), Departement of State United States of America.
- Responding to Human Trafficking (2017) Kompas.com