
HUMAN SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDONESIA: HUMAN TRAFFICKING ISSUE IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA

WANDI ABBAS

International Relations Department, West Sulawesi University, Indonesia

Email : wandiabbas13@gmail.com

Paper ID : 46-1-2-20180601

ABSTRACT

The main focus of the human security concept is understanding the security in the broad dimension that is concerned to socio-economic, health and environmental conditions which threaten the physical security of individual. Human rights, the human basic values, has been regulated in international law. Human trafficking is a basic issue of both concepts. Human trafficking has violated and flattened the values of human security concepts as well as human rights that have become a common precept. On the issue of human trafficking, human security and human rights are phenomena which prove that human existence becomes the main concern of the completion. This paper is a qualitative method, explaining the issue by literature review and interview as well as research refers to various national and international instruments relating to human trafficking. This study argued that in Indonesia, particularly in East Nusa Tenggara, it is vulnerable to human trafficking practices that have an impact on individual insecurity and human rights violations. The rise of human trafficking cases proves that the existence of individual security needs to be considered. East Nusa Tenggara is one of the most vulnerable areas of human trafficking in Indonesia, this mainly due to the economic, educational and other sectors. Financial needs that became the main thing in life in the community became their main cause trapped in the case of human trafficking. In addition, the lack of public understanding about human trafficking is the reason to become victims. The role of the government as an obliging and responsible actor to protect the citizens is not significant, one of which socialization to various regions of human trafficking has not been maximal, which is only done at the government level. Furthermore, the response to the victimized community has not been maximally handling.

Keywords: Human Trafficking issue, Human Security, Human Rights Issue, East Nusa Tenggara, Security in Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is a form of modern era, for commercial-purpose such as sexual exploitation or forced labor. Historically, slavery was exist but involved both suppliers

and buyers and the objects used. The victims or slaves generally come from low-income society who lack of formal education. For economic reasons, many families with early-age daughters are urged to accept the offer

to work abroad. The goal is to support their economic without understanding the consequences.

Human trafficking issues in Indonesia are complicated. This is because vulnerable position of women and poverty so that is easily sold by people closest to them, such as uncles, aunts, neighbors, village heads and even their own husbands to sell them for money. UNICEF explains that poverty, social acceptance of child labor, early marriage and low education for girls is one of the root causes of human trafficking that needs to be addressed. (UNICEF, 2010). The practice of human trafficking takes place in various ways, taking a job recruitment as an example. In fact, the job seekers aren't give any job but sold and supplied to hotels as commercial sex workers. Generally, the objects of human trafficking are women. This practice is done by promising group of people to be employed in a company abroad, while in fact they are to be sold.

Human trafficking cases impact the human security and human rights, since individuals naturally have rights. The Declaration on Human Rights has been ratified by various countries including Indonesia. It becomes the basis of the responsibility and state of international world in saving, protecting and implementing the rules. In addition, some international instruments related to human trafficking issues are *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, *United Nations Protocol to Suppress, Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children*

supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and SAARC Convention on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This is qualitative research, explore the problems gained through literature review and interviews. It process the data that related to the theme of research from various books, media and from previous research in the form of journals. In addition to further strengthening the analysis, in research refers to various national and international instruments relating to human trafficking such as law and declaration.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Human trafficking issue becomes a serious problem faced by Southeast Asian countries especially Indonesia as the country with the largest population. The number of trafficking has been increasing throughout the year, with some sources putting Southeast Asia as one of the highest "human exporting" areas to trade. In Southeast Asia it is estimated that 200-400 thousand people are trafficked each year (Janis, 2009). In addition, criminal networks that sell human have operated across national borders, are now growing and organized as technological advances make the issue of human trafficking a serious transnational crime. According to Shelley, some of the factors that make Southeast Asia one of the centers of human trafficking activity are prolonged conflict in the region, poverty, high corruption rate,

geographical factor and cultural factor (Shelly, 2010).

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that about 800,000 people are trafficked annually by ignoring international borders, and more of these trafficking crimes occur within a country (UNOD, 2006). Indonesia is one of the countries in Southeast Asia that supplies trafficking victims in which Malaysia is generally a major destination for trafficking. This is because geographic factor, the same culture and language as well as promising economic income. In addition, the lack of information technology and weak role and state control of the government are supporting factors of this issue.

True human trafficking takes place between provinces in Indonesia, especially from rural to urban areas that are equally distributed abroad. More than two thirds of provinces in Indonesia are destinations for human trafficking internally (UNICEF, 2010). Indonesia is a labor supplier country especially to Malaysia. Unfortunately, most of migration to Malaysia is illegal and is loaded with problems such as being the object of trafficking for prostitution and forced labor. It often happens that the practice of trafficking people from Indonesia to neighboring countries using the mode of delivery of Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI).

IOM and anti-trafficking NGOs estimate that 43% - 50% or about 3 - 4.5 million Indonesian workers are victims of trafficking. IOM and the Indonesian government also identified 3,840 trafficking victims, 90% of whom were women and 56% exploited as

domestic workers. In 2012 IOM also released data indicating that 82% are traded abroad and the rest in Indonesia. This fact shows that Indonesia is one of the sending countries, destination countries, and the world transit country of human trafficking. In fact, the *United Nations Children's Fund* (UNICEF) estimates that 100,000 women and children are trafficked each year for commercial sex exploitation in Indonesia and abroad (IOM, 2013).

Human Trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)

Human trafficking cases in NTT are increasing every year. This is evidenced by the increasing number of illegal workers and victims of human trafficking each year with Malaysia as the main destination country. Until 2014, the number of illegal workers as many as 7193 people (Rapper.com, 2016) with the number of victims trafficking died in 2014 as many as 21 people (Victory News, 2016), then the number of illegal workers in 2015 as many as 941 people (Tempo, 2017) with the number of trafficking victims died as many as 28 people (Victory News, 2016). In 2016, the number of illegal workers is 1,259 people (Tempo, 2017) with the number of trafficking victims died is 35 people (Victory News, 2016). While in 2017 the number of trafficking victims died experienced 21 people (Kompas, 2017). Several prominent cases, such as the case of North Central Timorese migrant DolfinaAbuk, YufridaSelan from South Central Timor and Damaris Neonufa from South Central Timor, eastern southeast province (Rappler.com, 2016)

In the case of human trafficking crimes, individuals serve as a physically and psychologically exploited economic commodity. Looking further, the reasons individuals trapped in human trafficking crimes generally have classic reasons, namely the fulfillment of the necessities of life or income need. Most of the victims are weak economies who have no bargaining position in life. Finding a job is a difficult thing, even less earning a decent living in order to survive on the social conditions in community (Winarno, 2014).

The weak role and control of government are other factor of this issue. It should be understood that the state is a sovereign jurisdiction and is committed to ensuring the welfare of its citizens. Countries in this context are governments that should be at the forefront of making social and economic policies to overcome poverty and providing legal protection to communities from trafficking crimes (Winarno, 2014). Lack of information and technology make individuals who are generally victimized by trafficking crimes are not understanding the procedures of being a worker abroad from administration, requirements and so on. In addition, the influence of various irresponsible parties, especially the perpetrators of trafficking crimes to invite and promise more income to victims so that victims are easier to trade is the next factor.

From the above cases certainly resulted in a threat to human security for trafficking victims. In particular, human trafficking deals with the crime and injury to human rights. This criminal act is contrary to various human

rights principles contained in various international agreements, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Conventions on Civil and Political Rights, and the ASEAN Charter. First, human trafficking is included as a form of human rights violation. Treating humans as inanimate objects can be exchanged with some money in the process of buying and selling. Second, the ways in which traffickers are used to capture victims is also a form of injury to the effort and spirit of human rights protection. Perpetrators often use coercive means of violence in forcing one to submit to his will. Third, the act of exploitation experienced by victims of human trafficking is an act of break the principle of human rights. Victims are usually exploited in a variety of ways that are unnecessary and unnatural. Some are forcibly employed into labor by means of rewards, exploitation by being employed as sex workers to the sale of victim's organs.

Fourth, human trafficking is a crime that manages not directly visible impact on state security, but in the end this issue also has the influence of the sustainability of a country because human trafficking threatens the safety of citizens. Fifth, human trafficking also means a human outflow that is undetected by the government. There are so many citizens who are forced to leave their country without being recorded. Sixth, human trafficking is generally initiated by transnational crime organizations that also pose a threat to the state. Seventh, human trafficking also has the potential to trigger the emergence of

additional problems, especially on health problems such as the spread of HIV / AIDS.

Chronological Case of Dolvina Abuk (Human Trafficking Victims in Malaysia 2016) Dolfina Abuk, Kotafoun Village, Bokoki Anleu Sub-district, North East Central District, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. Dolvina Departure to Malaysia December 19, 2013 and work in Malaysia with contract work since 2013 and ending March 8, 2016. After the contract date of March 9, 2016 returned by the Agency (unknown agency) March 9th-29th march 2016 unknown where. on April 7, 2016 was found dead unbeknown due to death and on 7th April was escorted to hospital / Hospital Teungku Ampuang, autopsy without family recommendation. April 8, 2017 The body was sent and the 9th of July arrived in Kupang East Nusa Tenggara accepted by Dolfina condition whose body is full of pieces, stitches from neck to vital tool, front neck circumference, head up and back of head.

Source: pustvant.wordpress.com/2016/08/06/bmi-hongkong-the-the-governmental-rial. Access on February 16, 2018.

CONCLUSION

In the case of human trafficking crimes, individuals serve as a physically and psychologically exploited economic commodity. The issue of human trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara has become a challenge faced by the people and government of Indonesia. The increase in human trafficking cases proves that it is greatly vulnerable to individuals. The main victims in the case were

women and children. This is due to several factors, mainly economy and education.

East Nusa Tenggara has become one of the provinces in Indonesia with the most human trafficking cases experienced. This indicates human security in the province is still very vulnerable. In addition, as a country that upholds human rights values, Indonesia is a country that deeply respects the human rights of every society. But in addition, it has been proved that the role and control of the state in solving human trafficking cases is still minimal as in the regulation and management of crossings of citizens to other countries. The vastness of Indonesia's marine territory and weak supervision further complicate the government in combating human trafficking.

REFERENCES

- Barry Buzan, et.al. (1998). *Security: A New Framework for Analysis*. Boulder Colorado;
- Lynne Rienner. Dalamyulius P. Hermawan, (2007). *Transformasi dalam Hubungan Internasional; Aktor, Isudan Metodologi*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu
- Budi Winarno. (2014). *Dinamika Isu-Isu Global Kontemporer*. Yogyakarta: CAPS
- Children Indonesia; Children Trafficking Fact Sheet, (2010), https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/UNICEF_Indonesia_Child_Trafficking_Fact_Sheet_-_July_2010.pdf

- GerdOberleitner. (2005). *Human security: A Challenge to International Law? Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations*: Apr.-June 2005, Vol. 11, No. 2.
- Ghani WalArif. (2016). *Peran International Organization for Migration (IOM) dalam Mengatasi Perdagangan Manusia di Indonesia Tahun 2010-2014* Oleh: JOM FISIP Vol. 3 No. 1 Februari 2016, Universitas Riau.
- Harkrisnowo Harkristuti, (2003), *Laporan Perdagangan Manusia di Indonesia, Draf Tanggal 28 Februari 2003, Sentra HAM UI*
- Keith, Krause and Michael C. Williams. (1996). *Broadening the Agenda of Security Studies: Politics and Methods*, Mershon International Studies Review 40, Oct 1996, no. 2.
- Konrad, Helga, (2002), *Trafficking in Human Beings – The Ugly Face of Europe*, European Conference on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Global Challenge for the 21st Century, Brussels, Belgium, September 2002, 5.
- Kompas.com. (2017). *Dalam 2 Bulan, 21 TKI Asal NTT Meninggal di Malaysia*. Dalam
- <http://regional.kompas.com/read/2017/03/19/07461921/dalam.2.bulan.21.tki.asal.ntt.meninggal.di.malaysiaadaksespada.19.April.2017>.
- Mack, A. Ed. (2005). *Human security Report 2005: War and Peace in the 21st Century*. New York: Human security Centre/Oxford University Press
- Markus Schmid. (2007). *The Concept of Comprehensive Security: A Distinctive Feature of a Shared Security Culture in Europe?* Thesis Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California
- Otto von Feigenblatt. (2009). *ASEAN and Human Security: Challenges and Opportunities*, Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS), Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University.
- Patrick Barron. et.al. (2016). *Understanding Violence in Southeast Asia the Contribution of Violent Incidents Monitoring Systems*. The Asia Foundation
- Pustvant, (2016), *Buruh Migran Indonesia Hongkong Menggugat Pemerintah RI*, <https://pustvant.wordpress.com/2016/08/06/bmi-hongkong-menggugat-pemerintah-ri/>
- Rapper.com. (2016). *Sepanjang 2016, 92 Orang Jadi Korban Trafficking di NTT*. Dalam

<http://www.rappler.com/indonesia/be-rita/156309-92-orang-trafficking-ntt>
Access on 19 April 2017

Rosemarie Stangl. et.al. (2012)
Comprehensive Security Research to Contribute to Critical Infrastructure Protection Contributions to Security Governance in Disaster Risk Reduction, 12th Congress Interpraevent 2012, Grenoble, France Conference Proceedings, dalam http://www.interpraevent.at/pa/lmcms/upload_files/Publikationen/T agungsbeitraege/2012_1_585.pdf.
Access on 19 April 2017
Nations Fact Sheet No. 14, p.218.

Tempo.com. (2017), *Investigasi Majalah Tempo: Perdagangan Manusia ke Malaysia*. Dalam [https:// video .tempo.co/ read/2017/03/20/6219/ investigasi-majalah-tempo-perdagangan -manusia-ke-malaysia](https://video.tempo.co/read/2017/03/20/6219/investigasi-majalah-tempo-perdagangan-manusia-ke-malaysia)
Access on 19 April 2017

Unit Human Security United Nations. (2009). *Human security in Theory and Practice an Overview of the Human Security Concept and the United Nations Trust Fund for Human security*