

## Implementation of the Prevention of Human Trafficking Policy based on Stakeholders Synergy (Study at the Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Malang)

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### Abstract

*Social policy is a form of public policy which is a government decision made to respond to issues of a public nature, namely overcoming social problems or meeting the needs of the public at large. Social policy is also a provision designed collectively to prevent social problems (preventive function), overcome social problems (curative function) and promote welfare (development function) as a form of state obligation in fulfilling the rights of its citizens. In other terms, social policy can be said to be a social aspect, that is, something related to the field of social welfare. Social policies are the principles, procedures and procedures of existing laws, which serve as administrative and regulatory guidelines for institutions that affect public welfare.*

*By using a qualitative approach with a descriptive type, the research conducted at the Malang Regency Social Service found that there were various stakeholders involved in various preventive, rehabilitative and prosecution efforts against the perpetrators of the crime of human trafficking. But the results have not been optimal due to several main things, including the absence of a Regional Regulation that explicitly discusses anti-human trafficking. In addition, the commitment of local governments to human resource development, especially targeting vulnerable socio-economic groups to become victims of the criminal act of trafficking in persons, is still not maximal.*

**Keyword:** social Policy, Human Trafficking, stakeholders Synergy.

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### 1. INTRODUCTON

Social policy is a form of public policy which is a government decision made to respond to issues of a public nature, namely overcoming social problems or meeting the needs of the public at large. Social policy is also a provision designed collectively to prevent social problems (preventive function), overcome social problems (curative function) and promote welfare (development function) as a form of state obligation in fulfilling the rights of its citizens. In other terms, social policy can be said to be a social aspect, that is, something related to the field of social welfare. Social policies are the principles, procedures and procedures of existing laws, which serve as administrative and regulatory guidelines for institutions that affect public welfare.

Other public policies. In general, public policy is broader than social policy. Transportation, road, clean water, defense and security policies are some examples of public policies. Meanwhile, policies regarding social security, such as social assistance and social insurance which are generally provided for the poor or vulnerable groups, are examples of social policies. Each country has a different categorization of public policies and social policies. In the UK for example, policies regarding clean water are included in social policies. In China, social policy includes providing food and clothing to underprivileged people. Meanwhile in the Netherlands, cultural activities are an important part of social policy (Spicker, 1995). As discussed in more detail in another author's book, Public Policy Analysis: A Practical Guide to Studying Social Problems and Policies (Suharto, 2006), social policy is actually a welfare policy, namely a government policy that specifically involves service programs. disadvantaged groups, namely Social

Welfare Service Officials (PPKS), such as poor families, neglected children, child laborers, HIV / AIDS victims, drug abusers and other vulnerable groups, both economically and psychosocial to victims of human trafficking.

Human trafficking is a crime related to human rights violations (HAM). This action is related to human rights to get a prosperous life as a human being. This act of human trafficking has violated the treatment of humans as merchandise that can be traded. United Nations. Human Trafficking has been discussed at an international forum meeting and concluded as a global problem. From these results the United Nations (United Nations) finally formed the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to deal with the problem of Human Trafficking as well as the problem of illegal immigrant smuggling (Smuggling). Human trafficking is not the same as smuggling. If in Human Trafficking there is usually fraud so that the trafficking victim or trafficked human does not get anything but in smuggling, the smuggled person usually asks for a fee from the smuggler.

Victims of trafficking occur in slavery which is very detrimental to the victim of trafficking when they come to their destination, but those who are smuggled only come to their destination for free. And usually Trafficker's victims are people who are very easy to persuade by the traffickers (trafficking suspects). These traffickers often cheat, seduce, intimidate, threaten, use illegal drugs to kidnap victims in committing these crimes. The main factors of human trafficking are: (1) poverty; (2) a large population and (3) a social system that places men as power holders and dominates in the role of political leadership, moral authority, social rights and property control or also known as Patriarchy.

Most of this trafficking occurs in women, they will be sold and made into commercial sex workers. Initially these women were promised good jobs and given opportunities to study abroad. however, these women are forced to become sex workers and enter the world of pornography. According to the United Nations, human trafficking is the third largest company in the world which has generated USD 9.5 million. Human trafficking (human trafficking) is also one of the illegal companies that are very profitable and closely related to money laundering, document falsification, trafficking of illegal drugs and drugs and of course smuggling. According to Harkristuti Harkriswono, the forms of human trafficking (human trafficking) are as follows: (1) sending TKI with falsified documents; (2) placement of workers in the country for sexual exploitation; (3) time-limited marriage which finally received financial compensation; (4) mail order bride; (5) infant adoption without a legal process; (6) recruitment of children into workers with low wages. Recently, on 29/10/19, it was found that 48 women who came from cities in Indonesia had become victims of trafficking, but currently the victims are still safe in the Trauma Center shelter belonging to the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs. These trafficking victims are suspected to be trafficked to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates by 6 traffickers, the traffickers' mode is to entice the victims to work as domestic servants in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates with a salary of Rp. 5 million / month. For the actions of the Traffickers, they received national penalties under Law No. 21 of 2007 Article 4 in conjunction with Article 10, concerning the eradication of the criminal act of human trafficking. And Law No. 18 of 2017 concerning the protection of migrant workers.

In this Southeast Asian region, the act of human trafficking (human trafficking), almost 70% of the victims are underage women. This is stated in the UN report in UNODC. The efforts of the Indonesian Government in reducing cases of human trafficking (Human trafficking) is to protect victims of trafficking, local and foreign citizens who are found to be victims of prostitution to be returned to their home countries. The Indonesian government and NGOs and international organizations are more aware of not being easily swallowed up by Traffickers' persuasion. There are several international conventions that regulate human

trafficking as follows: 1) International Convention for The Suppression of White Slave Traffic, 1921. 2) International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children (International Convention to Eliminate Trafficking of Women and Children), 1921. 3) International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women of Full Age 1933. And 4) Convention on the Elimination of All Form of Discrimination Against Women, CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) in 1979. The solution that must be taken by the government to reduce cases of human trafficking is to reduce sex tourism. Detain potential victims. Cooperate with countries of transit and destination, seize funds to support anti-trafficking programs, provide protection to victims and combat child trafficking. Therefore, this research focuses on how the social policies to combat human trafficking in Malang Regency and how the challenges and dynamics faced during the realization of these social policies, especially through various programs run by the Social Service and several related Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD).

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in Chapter I, General Provisions, Article 1, in this Law what is meant by: 1A. Trafficking in persons is the act of recruitment, transportation, shelter, delivery, transfer, or acceptance of a person with threats of violence, use of force, kidnapping, imprisonment, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable position, debt bondage or payment or benefits, so as to obtain the consent of the person who has control over the other person, whether done in within the state or between countries, for the purpose of exploitation or causing people to be exploited. (B) The victim is someone who has suffered psychological, mental, physical, sexual, economic and / or social suffering as a result of the criminal act of trafficking in persons. (C) Everyone is an individual or corporation that commits the crime of trafficking in persons. (D) Child is someone who has not reached the age of 18 (eighteen) years, including children who are still in the womb. (E) Corporation is an organized group of people and / or assets, either a legal entity or a non-legal entity. (F) Exploitation is an act with or without the consent of the victim which includes but is not limited to prostitution, forced labor or service, slavery or slavery-like practices, oppression, exploitation, physical, sexual, reproductive organs, or illegally removing or transplanting. organs and / or body tissues or utilizing one's energy or abilities by other parties to gain material or immaterial benefits. (G) Sexual exploitation is all forms of exploitation of the sexual organs of the victim or other organs of the victim for profit, including but not limited to all activities of prostitution and sexual immorality. 2H. Recruitment is an act that includes inviting, collecting, bringing or separating someone from their family or community. (I) Delivery is the act of dispatching or anchoring a person from one place to another. (J) Violence is any act against the law, with or without using physical and psychological means that causes danger to one's life, body, or causes the deprivation of one's liberty. (K) The threat of violence is any act against the law in the form of words, writings, pictures, symbols, or body movements, either with or without the use of means that create fear or restrict a person's essential freedom. (L) Restitution is the payment of compensation charged to the perpetrator based on a court decision which is legally binding for material and / or immaterial losses suffered by the victim or his heirs. (M) Rehabilitation is recovery from disturbances in physical, psychological and social conditions so that they can re-carry out their roles properly both in the family and in the community. (N) Debt bondage is an act of placing a person in the status or condition of guaranteeing or being forced to guarantee himself or his family or people who are responsible for him or his personal services as a form of debt repayment.

The definition of trafficking in persons (trafficking) has a different meaning for each person. Trafficking in persons includes a complex array of issues and sensitive issues that are interpreted differently

by each person, depending on their personal or organizational point of view. Legal experts provide some understanding by conducting studies based on disciplinary studies. The opinions of several legal experts regarding trafficking in persons are as follows: (a) According to Rebecca Surtees and Martha Wijaya, the crime of trafficking in persons is a "criminal syndicate", which is an association of a number of people formed to carry out criminal activities. From the above definition, a criminal syndicate must have committed an act of more than one person and have committed a criminal act in its implementation. The activities of the trafficking syndicate for women and children are carried out in an organized manner. According to Farhana in his book entitled *Aspects of the Law of Trafficking in Persons in Indonesia*, the understanding in an organized manner is as follows: 3a. Donald Cressey: Organized crime is a crime that entrusts its administration to a person who, in establishing a small division of labor, includes an appraiser, collector and coercive person. b. Michael Maltz: Organized crime is a crime committed by more than one person who is loyal to his association to carry out crimes. The scope of this crime includes cruelty, theft, monopoly corruption, economy, fraud and casualties. c. Frank Hagan: Organized crime is a group of people who start their criminal activities by engaging in violations of the law to seek illegal profit with illegal power and result in their activities of extortion and financial fraud. Michael O. P. Dunbar Gives the definition of trafficking in persons in a narrower context, namely, in relation to trafficking in women. According to her, the concept of trafficking in women is not only limited to forced prostitution. 4 c. Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women All efforts or actions related to recruiting, buying, selling, transferring, sending, or receiving someone using deception or pressure, including the use of threats of violence or abuse power or bondage with the aim of placing or detaining the person, whether paid or not, for unwanted work (domestic sexual or reproductive) in forced labor or in conditions of slavery, in an environment other than the place where the person lived at the time of the fraud, pressure or debt bondage the first time.

The definition of trafficking in persons according to the UN Protocol is: a) Recruitment, sending, transferring, holding or receiving of a person, with threats or use of force or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, lying or abuse of power or vulnerable position or giving or receiving payment or obtain the advantage in order to obtain the consent of someone who has power over another, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at the very least, exploitation to prostitute other people or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or service, slavery or slavery-like practices, servitude or organ harvesting. B) Consent of trafficking victims to the intended exploitation. set out in sub-paragraph (a) is irrelevant if one of the methods contained in sub-paragraph (a) is used c) The recruitment, transfer, transfer, holding or reception of a child for the purpose of exploitation is considered trafficking in persons even if this activity does not involve any of the methods stated in sub-paragraph (a). d) A child is anyone who is under 18 years of age. e) Purpose or intent, for purposes of exploitation. Exploitation includes at least the exploitation of prostitution from other people or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, servitude and organ harvesting.<sup>6</sup> Expanding the definition of trafficking as quoted from Wijers and Lap-Chew, namely: Trafficking as the movement of people, especially women and children , with or without the consent of the person concerned, in a country or abroad, for all forms of exploitative labor, not only prostitution and slavery under the guise of marriage.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

This field research emphasizes more on a qualitative approach with descriptive research type. Formally, the research location is in the Government of Malang Regency, especially in the Social Service of Malang Regency, East Java Province, which is the leading sector in the process of overcoming or preventing cases of human trafficking. In qualitative research, it does not use the term population, but by Spradley it is called a social situation which consists of three elements, namely: place, actors and activity that interact synergistically. Furthermore, qualitative research departs from certain cases and in certain social situations where the results of the study will not be applied to the population, but are transferred to other places in social situations that have similarities to the social situation in the cases studied. The sample in qualitative research is not respondents, but as resource persons, informants or research subjects. Next, the determination of research subjects will be carried out purposively, that is, selected with certain considerations and objectives in accordance with the principle of nonprobability sampling. For example, certain subjects are considered to know the most and have the authority to explain some of the questions in this research or can be termed key persons - either in the Malang Regency Social Service or victims or even human traffickers in Malang Regency.

## **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS**

Malang Regency is a district in East Java Province, Indonesia. Malang Regency is the second largest district in East Java after Banyuwangi Regency and is the district with the largest population in East Java. Most of Malang Regency is an area of highlands and mountains with cool air. The western and northwestern parts are mountains, with the peaks of Mount Arjuno (3,339 m) and Mount Kawi (2,651 m). In these mountains there are the Brantas River springs, the second longest river on the island of Java and the longest in East Java. Malang Regency has agricultural potential with a cool climate. The northern and eastern regions are widely used for apple cultivation. The mountainous area in the west is widely planted with vegetables and is one of the main vegetable producers in East Java. The southern area is widely used for planting sugarcane and horticulture, such as barking and watermelon. Apart from tea plantations, Malang Regency also has the potential for coffee and cocoa plantations (the mountainous area of Tirtoyudo District). Many teak forests are found in the southern part which is a limestone mountain area.





**Picture 1 Malang District Map**

Source: Web Pemkab Malang (2020)

Furthermore, in carrying out government activities in Malang Regency, the Regional Head is assisted by the existence of the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) which is divided into various fields, one of which is the Social Service. Based on the main tasks and functions of the Malang Regency Social Service to achieve the goals and objectives and excellent service both among agencies and to the community, the Malang Regency Social Service groups the workload according to the educational strata and scientific interest of each existing human resource. Skills in communication and the ability to provide direction related to programs from the Social Service itself. Based on the latest data for human resources in our department, a total of 61 people consist of 20 structural officers, 1 head of UPT Loka Bina Karya and 39 staff.

- **Social Rehabilitation Sector, Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Malang**

The Social Rehabilitation sector itself consists of the Social Rehabilitation Section for Children and the Elderly, the Social Rehabilitation Section for Persons with Disabilities, the Social Rehabilitation Section for the Social Tuna and Trafficking Victims who are under and responsible to the Head of the Social Rehabilitation Division.

**Duty:**

- a) Implementing technical policies, facilitation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of social rehabilitation of children outside of institutions and / or institutions, social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities outside of institutions and / or institutions, social rehabilitation of social disabilities and victims of trafficking outside of institutions and / or institutions, social rehabilitation for the elderly outside of homes and / or institutions, social services for people with Human Immuno Deficiency Virus

- / Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (HIV / AIDS), social services for victims of abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances (Drugs) and people with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA); and
- b) Carry out other tasks assigned by the Head of Services in accordance with his / her field of work.

**Function:**

- a) Implementation of technical policies, facilitation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of children's social rehabilitation, as well as adoption of children outside of institutions and / or institutions;
- b) Implementing technical policies, facilitation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities outside of institutions and / or institutions;
- c) Implementing technical policies, facilitating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the social rehabilitation of the social disabled and victims of trafficking outside of institutions and / or institutions;
- d) Implementing technical policies, facilitation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of social rehabilitation for elderly outside of institutions and / or institutions;
- e) PLHIV social services to be coordinated and reported to the Provincial Government;
- f) Social Services for Drug Abuse Victims and PLWHA to be coordinated and reported to the Provincial Government;
- g) Implementing norms, standards, procedures and criteria in the field of social rehabilitation outside the institutions and / or institutions; and
- h) Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of service delivery and social rehabilitation.

This study, which was conducted in East Java, found that trafficking victims, especially those who were dragged into the commercial sexual exploitation sector, were seduced by brokers and intermediaries and partly because they were forced to. Most of the women and children who are tricked into trafficking are due to factors of poverty pressure and economic hardship, limited education and skills, and limited job opportunities in their hometowns. Apart from that, the strong patriarchal values that place women and children vulnerable to violation of their rights, unequal relations between men and women, the high tendency for marriage at a young age, victims of violence, are also the causes of trafficking in women. Objectively, the cause of children and women leaving home to becoming victims of trafficking and being involved in the world of prostitution / prostitution, actually it is not only poverty that shackles, but also other factors such as lack of parental attention, some traditional beliefs, consumptive urban life, and various forms of violence. This phenomenon occurs more frequently in the lower classes, so that the low level of income among the poor is a factor in increasing human trafficking. Studies on trafficking of women and children in various districts and cities in East Java found that trafficking of women and children is

carried out in increasingly sophisticated and varied modes, ranging from seduction and fraud, bondage of debt, being made as boyfriends, using gendam 'science', to violent ways. This mode was developed by syndicates, brokers, and people who commit the crime of trafficking women and children. So far, the mode developed by perpetrators or syndicates that trafficking women and children is to become commercial sex workers, but it is becoming increasingly diverse and sophisticated. The common mode used is persuasion and trickery to the victim and his family. In various villages in East Java Province, there are brokers who go around looking for new prey. According to one informant, these brokers sometimes cooperate with local village officials to strengthen and validate their plans and actions to seduce women and children in the eyes of the victims' families.

In a situation where job opportunities in the village are increasingly limited and economic pressures are getting closer, there are not many choices for the poor in the village. This situation is then used by brokers who are experienced and know how to deal with people whose lives are lacking. The offer of a large salary, the temptation of a big city lifestyle that is all sparkling, and a number of tempting lure, is something that is very much expected for women and poor rural families. Working abroad for the promised 2-3 years, and being able to come home with tens of millions and even hundreds of millions of rupiah, attracts poor women, as a result they are trapped in trafficking in women. The conclusion is that the factors causing the increasing cases of trafficking of women and children in East Java, apart from economic factors, also socio-cultural factors such as low education, still strong patriarchal culture, marriage at a young age and victims of violence. Meanwhile, the modes are increasingly varied and sophisticated, ranging from seduction, deception, to using violence. To reduce the increasing number of women and child trafficking victims, the East Java Provincial Government needs to take preventive steps by disseminating information to the public about the Domestic Violence Law, the Child Protection Law, preventing marriage at a young age, protecting and rescuing victims, apart from providing legal assistance, also providing certainty. law that victims of trafficking are not convicted improperly, and prosecution of the perpetrators and officials in the areas involved facilitate trafficking.

Based on data from the East Java Regional Police (Polda), as of July 2019 alone there have been 12 cases handled. This number is more than half of the total 22 cases that occurred during 2018. Meanwhile, in 2017 the data was even more extreme, because the East Java Manpower and Transmigration Service (Disnakertrans) recorded 4,249 victims of human trafficking and this is the highest in Indonesia. As for Malang Regency, data on human trafficking in recent years are as follows:

- 1) A total of 167 victims of human trafficking from Ngantang Subdistrict, Malang Regency, East Java received productive economic business capital assistance (UEP) and job training from the Ministry of Social Affairs. Directly the Minister of Social Affairs Khofifah Indar Parawangsa symbolically handed over it at the Jombok Village Office, Ngantang District Malang, East Java. In 2015 there were 600 women victims of human trafficking in Indonesia who received UEP assistance. They are victims of human trafficking, former



commercial sex workers (CSWs), and former Indonesian workers (TKI) who came from East Java, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), East Nusa Tenggara (NTB) and Lampung Province (18/10/2015) ).

- 2) The Kepanjen District Court (PN), Malang Regency, sentenced Sumarsih (34) to 8 years imprisonment, the defendant in the case of human trafficking or human trafficking. Two human trafficking victims with the initials EST (15) and EEP (14). The two young girls are residents of Tawangargo Village, Karangploso District, Malang Regency. Sumarsih is a resident of Sanga-Sanga District, Kutai Kertanegara Regency, East Kalimantan. The two minors were persuaded by the defendant to become household assistants and babysitters in Kalimantan. This offer did not materialize. What happened was that both of them were even hired as song guides and prostitutes (commercial sex workers) at a cafe located in Kutai Kertanegara Regency, East Kalimantan (24/2/16).
- 3) Two underage girls from Malang Regency, East Java, have become victims of human trafficking. The two girls from Sumbermanjing Wetan, Malang Regency were initially going to be employed as waiters at a cafe in Papua. But in reality they were made a lady companion (LC) or karaoke song guides (8/5/2018).
- 4) Malang Police ranks successfully arrested Tiwi Rahayu alias Reva (32), a resident of Jalan Kelud, Gambiran Village, Maospati District, Magetan Regency. The suspect was arrested at the former Suko brothel, Sumberpucung District, Malang Regency, because of the case of trafficking in minors. The officers also secured one suspect who acted as a recruiter, namely Keysa Amalia (25), a resident of Jalan Purwantoro Barat, Turen Village, Turen District, Malang Regency. The arrest of the two women who were suspected of committing human trafficking, started when TW, the victim's mother, called Menik (15), a resident of Tempursari District, Lumajang Regency, reported to the Sumberpucung Police. According to TW (33), the victim since Thursday (31/10) left the house without saying goodbye. Feeling worried, with the help of relatives, TW tried to find Menik's whereabouts. Not in vain, TW received information that her daughter was in the former Suko brothel (6/11/2019).
- 5) The Class 1 Immigration Office of Malang TPI noted that there were 49 cases of rejection of RI travel documents abroad. Head of TPI Malang Class 1 Immigration Office, Ramdhani, reported the data during the third quarterly report press conference at the Malang Immigration Office Hall, Jalan Raden Panji Suroso, Blimbing, Malang City. Data up to October 1, 2020, there were 49 passports that were rejected or postponed. The rejection or postponement of dozens of passports was carried out because it indicated that the process was not procedural. The 49 passports that we rejected are realistic efforts to prevent the human trafficking process (13/10/2020).

Malang Regency is one of the largest contributors to Indonesian migrant workers (BMI) in the East Java region. Based on Disnaker data, Malang ranks second, after Cimahi. Based on these data, the potential for the crime of human trafficking in Malang Regency is quite high as the data previously described. Based on the results of online interviews and documentation studies from various related sources, the stakeholders of the Social Service in handling human trafficking cases in Malang Regency are as follows:

1) Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A) Malang Regency

DP3A is the most strategic partner for the Malang Regency Social Service in overcoming human trafficking problems. DP3A provides services and assistance as well as prevention of victims of violence against women and children in Malang Regency, and carries out various activities in the form of institutional strengthening, networks, forums, related stakeholders that lead to the prevention of acts of violence against women and children.

2) Malang Regency Education Office

The strategic objectives of the Malang Regency Education Office are formulated based on the level of education services and the management system needed to produce excellent education services, including the following: (a) The availability of quality, equitable, affordable, equitable and equitable early childhood education services in the village and city; (b) The assurance of providing quality, equitable, affordable, equal and relevant basic education services; (c) The availability of quality universal secondary education services, equitable, affordable, equal and relevant and just in every district; (d) The availability of special education services and special education services that are of high quality, affordable, equal and just; (d) Realizing an increase in the quality of students, educators and educational staff; (e) The availability of non-formal education services and community education that are sustainable, equal, quality and relevant to the needs of the community; (f) Realizing support for the sustainability of junior high school to senior high school graduates by developing real support for the construction of varied and creative new educational facilities; (g) The implementation of life skills education which includes personal, social, academic and vocational skills in increasing human resources who are intelligent, productive, have character and environmental insight and understand noble values; (h) The implementation of a system of governance and value governance of apparatus resources that is reliable in providing excellent education services.

3) Health Office, RSUD and Puskesmas

The Health Office with the RSUD and the Puskesmas network in each sub-district have a major role in providing initial medical interventions for victims of trafficking in persons who may experience various problems, not only social and psychological, but also medical.

4) PKK Malang Regency

The Malang Regency Family Welfare and Empowerment Unit which has a network from the national, provincial, regency / city, sub-district to village and sub-district levels plays a central role in major preventive measures in the problem of human trafficking. The

existence of the PKK organization is very familiar to the level of the family in the village which allows the transfer of knowledge about the role of family and society

5) Districts and Villages in Malang Regency

As a government structural network at the sub-district and sub-district / rural levels, the existence of government at that level is quite important because it provides services to the community in the closest scope. Based on the sociological conditions of the community, various government programs will be able to run successfully if the government at the sub-district and sub-district / village level is able to build good communication relationships with the community, especially in this context as a preventive measure in the problem of the crime of human trafficking.

6) RT and RW and community leaders

The role of RT, RW and community leaders is quite important in the midst of community life. The relationship between community members and administrators of RT, RW and ordinary community leaders is quite close because of various emotional ties, ranging from family, ethnicity, religion, clan and so on. So that the socialization of the prevention of the crime of human trafficking can be maximized through their non-formal roles.

7) Police station Malang Regency

As one of the official state institutions in the field of security and public order, the existence of a Polres which has a network up to the sub-district level (Polsek) with personnel in charge of service units for women and children has a strategic role in the prevention and prosecution of trafficking offenders. human.

8) Government Law Office

The existence of law enforcement agencies such as courts plays a central role in providing legal certainty, especially in prosecuting traffickers with maximum sentences to provide a deterrent effect.

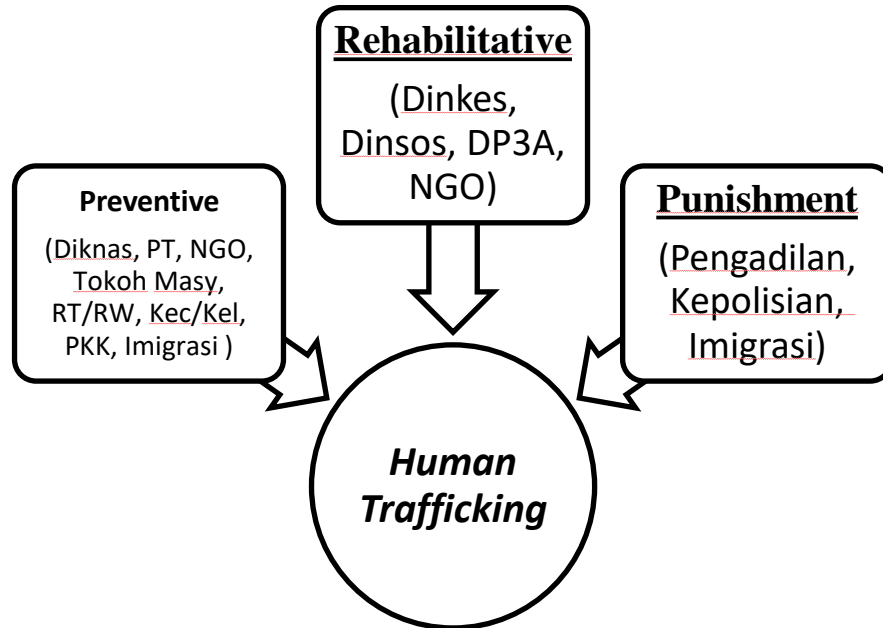
9) NGOs such as Save The Children and LPKP

The existence of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both local, national and even international, such as Save The Children, which is indeed concerned with the issue of protecting children and women, has a productive contribution, not only in various prevention activities, but also in assisting activities, especially for victims of the crime of human trafficking.

10) Higher Education (PT)

The existence of higher education institutions, such as universities and colleges, can be the main strategic partner in socializing the prevention of the crime of trafficking in persons. For example, a collaborative program between the Social Service and various PT tri darma activities, especially research and community service by involving all available resources, including students.

From the results of the data presentation and discussion, an overview of the process of implementing the prevention of human trafficking based on the synergy of stakeholders is shown in the picture below:



**Picture 2 Process of Implementing the Prevention of Human Trafficking**  
*Source:* processed by researchers from the data and information obtained (2020)

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data presentation and discussion above, there are several conclusions that:

- 1) Implementation of policies in the prevention of human trafficking in Malang Regency is still based on Regional Regulations which have not specifically addressed the context of the problem, but are still part of the Malang Regency Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Public Order, especially the Orderly section. Social Article 27, Article 28 and Article 29.
- 2) Synergy of stakeholders is sometimes still based on short-term programs that have not been able to provide certainty about the urgency of protection for community groups who are vulnerable to becoming victims of the criminal act of human trafficking.

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