THE ROLE OF NEW GENERATION IN PREVENTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SIDRAP REGENCY IN INDONESIA

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Abstract— This paper explores the role of new generation in preventing human trafficking in Sidrap Regency in Indonesia. New generation plays a significant role in detecting, preventing and combating human trafficking. The aim of research is to analyses the role of new generation to combat human trafficking. This research conducted in Sidrap Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The method of research is qualitative approach such as Focus Group Discussion and library research as secondary sources. For analysis and discussion, the regent of Sidrap offers strategies to students as new generation to combatting human trafficking through education, advocacy, or practice. Through this initiative, students have opportunity to enhance knowledge about prevention, intervention, policy, and advocacy associated with human trafficking, as well as learn about concrete ways to become a part of team's efforts to eradicate human trafficking and modern day slavery.

Keywords— Focus Group Discussion, Human Trafficking, New Generation, Modern Day Slavery, Sidrap Regency.

I. INTRODUCTION

New generation plays a significant role in the everyday lives of human beings. There are many definitions about trafficking in person. This paper focuses definition of the United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol. This definition adopted the 160 UN Member States that have ratified the Protocol. The definition of human trafficking according to the United Nations as follows: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (United Nations. 2000).

The statement above highlights: 1) an action (recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or reception of persons); 2) trough means of (threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victims); and 3) goals (for exploitation or the purpose of exploitation, which includes exploiting the prostitution of others, other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or similar practices, and the removal or organs). Trafficking occurs if there is one element from each of the above.



Figure 1. Detected Victims of Trafficking in Persons, by Age And Gender in 2011, UNODC, 2016.

The figure above shows the data from The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in November 2014, found victims from 152 nationalities in 124 countries. Therefore, the trafficking of human beings existed for centuries. Nationally or regionally, trafficking can occur or from continent to continent. For example when the Indonesian consulate general in Johor Bahru, Malaysia said that there were 13 Indonesian citizens who were being trafficked from the Indonesian cities of Kudus, Sumedang, Malang, Subang and Cianjur (Jakarta Post,2015). Human trafficking touches all country including Indonesia. The case above shows Malaysia is one of destination for victims from Indonesia. Many people from Indonesia are trafficked to Malaysia. Due to the fact that Indonesia is the origin of victim of human trafficking and Malaysia is

the destination of victim of human trafficking, trafficking within the same region including Southeast Asia seems to be the most common trafficking flow.

II. AIM OF RESEARCH

The aim of research is to analyses the role of new generation to combat human trafficking. New generation has an important role in detecting, preventing and combating human trafficking in their area because children are exploited in forced labor in rural fishing, mining and agriculture and also for sex trafficking.

III. METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research conducted in Sidrap Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Sidrap or Sidenreng Rappang Regency is a regency of South Sulawesi Province in Indonesia.



Figure 2. Sidrap Regency, Statistics Indonesia of Sidenreng Rappang Regency, 2016

The method of research is qualitative approach such as Focus Group Discussion and library research as secondary sources. There are several ways to begin to address the data challenge. These include increasing and diversifying of information and considering sources that already exist such as law enforcement data and victim service provider data; bearing in mind that this may present issues of definitional variation across sources and possible double counting which can impact the level of accuracy.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Cross-border trafficking and transit to destination in Indonesia is a big problem. Therefore, trafficking in women and children is a matter of great concern for the Indonesian government. Rahmatia Yunus, et.al. in their result of research said that Indonesian Government specially Jeneponto Regency has done several strategies in combating human trafficking in his area through education sector such as promoting school-to-school cooperation and facilitating the exchange of experiences and lesions learned to tackle human trafficking (Yunus, 2016:894-895). Calvo in her thesis said that "The secondgeneration will group up having to deal with the side effects of living with a survivor of trauma, thereby raising the question: how likely are children of traffic victims to develop psychological disorders of their own?" (Calvo,2014:5). In raising awareness and increasing knowledge for this global strategy, we have to ensure everybody takes on responsibility for this fight. By encouraging and facilitating cooperation and coordination, this research aims to create synergies among the new generation activities of Senior High School in Sidrap Regency.

The regent of Sidrap offers strategies to students as new generation to combating human trafficking through education, advocacy, or practice. Through this initiative, students have opportunity to enhance knowledge about prevention, intervention, policy, and advocacy associated with human trafficking, as well as learn about concrete ways to become a part of team's efforts to eradicate human trafficking and modern day slavery.

The government gives scholarship to student to conduct several actions in preventing human trafficking such as conducting photography exhibition with the title "Human Trafficking: Images of Vulnerability" in their schools every year. The photos provide a snapshot of the worldwide problem of human trafficking. These pictures became a symbol of a dramatic representation of a crime of human trafficking. Art is a powerful advocacy tool to motivate people specially students as new generation to take action in detecting, preventing and combating human trafficking in Indonesia especially in their area.

Student is a lead agency fighting human trafficking as a crime and the guardian of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT). UN GIFT was conceived in order to combine forces and coordinate the global fight on human trafficking on the basis of the Protocol to Prevent, suppress and Punish Trafficking in person, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking,2008:1). Therefore, researcher works with local government to fight this modern form of slavery by raising student's awareness, engaging students in preventive activities and enhancing the capacity and skills of students.

Students with local government establishes non-governmental organizations who serve trafficking victims can be useful source of information on human trafficking victims, particularly those victims who do not come of the attention of law enforcement. As a result, they can collect standard data completely. They also ask to Jakarta as central of government to increase in the number of documented Indonesian workers travelling abroad. This case is important because undocumented workers are at a higher risk of becoming trafficking victims than documented workers. Workers whose the legal documents travel by sea primarily from Batam, Riau Islands to Singapore, from South Sulawesi and Kalimantan to

Malaysia, where they remain or transit to a third country.

CONCLUSION

In order to increase our knowledge of how, where and why trafficking takes place, we need a strategy not only from government but also students as new generation, in particular in promoting human trafficking in their area. The analysis above tries to describe the activities of students to collaborate with local government and researcher in detecting, preventing and combating human trafficking in Indonesia especially in Sidrap regency.

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