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UNDERGROUND ECONOMY: THE SHADOW EFFECT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Siti Amelia

Faculty of Economic and Bussines, Mulawarman University, Indonesia
amelnofal@yahoo.co.id

Siti Maria

Faculty of Economic and Bussines, Mulawarman University, Indonesia
siti.maria@feb.unmul.ac.id

Juliansyah Roy

Faculty of Economic and Bussines, Mulawarman University, Indonesia
juliansyah.roy@feb.unmul.ac.id

Dio Caisar Darma

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Samarinda, Indonesia
dio.cessar@yahoo.com

Tommy Pusriadi

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Samarinda, Indonesia
kahalaIndonesia@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of the study is to analyze the causes and disadvantages of human trafficking, knowing the obstacles faced in the prevention and handling of human trafficking in Indonesia. The research is based on qualitative methods with a descriptive approach (semi-structure interview, observation and documentation) in 5 regions of Indonesia. The research findings state that these workers and Indonesia suffered losses, because they were carried out illegally and

there was an underground economy. The causes of human trafficking are caused by economic, social, cultural and legal factors. Meanwhile, various obstacles faced by the Government of Indonesia, namely: funding, not all government agencies that deal with the problem, understand the procedures, and unclear restitution policies.

Keywords

Underground Economy, Human Trafficking

1. Introduction

Human trafficking has become a leading issue in international relations and has been widely discussed in international forums and is understood as a global problem, also a national issue in the context of crimes that need to be watched out for. The increasing number of cases of human trafficking in Indonesia are very worrying for the mentality of the next generation. If this continues, of course it will become a deterioration for the Indonesian people which have been covered by the danger of criminal acts of trafficking cases. This can also lead to the worse image of the nation before the world. The number of cases of human trafficking in Indonesia can clearly be seen in the following graph which shows an increase in the period from 2011 to 2015.

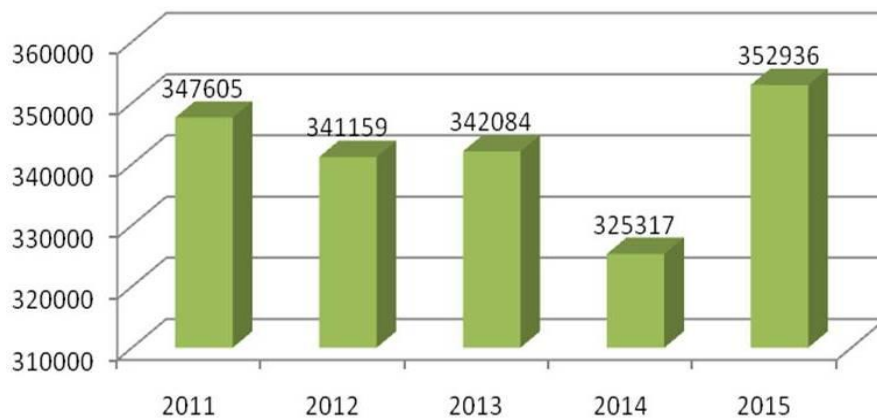


Figure 1: *Crime of Human Trafficking in Indonesia 2011-2015*

Source: Indonesian National Police Headquarters, 2017

Based on the above graph can be seen in 2011, the number of criminal acts of human trafficking amounted to 347,605 people and increased in 2015 amounted to 352,936 people. Although in 2012 to 2014 the number of criminal acts of human trafficking decreased from 341,159 people to 325,317 people. However, it was seen that in 2015 there was a significant

increase in the number of criminal acts of human trafficking. It is worrying that cases of crimes against human trafficking in Indonesia are increasingly prevalent.

Schneider & Enste (2002), for example, stated that trafficking in drugs, prostitution, gambling, smuggling, piracy and fraud could be categorized as underground economy activities. Based on these categories, then they try to estimate the value of underground economy activities in developing countries. The result is estimated to reach 35-44% of official GDP.

Estimates about the underground economy in Indonesia have also been conveyed by a number of economists. Underground economy in Indonesia is estimated to reach 40% of GDP. Estimates of around 30-40%, which come from business activities that do not pay taxes, corruption, or businesses clandestinely or in the informal sector so that they are not recorded as one of the GDP contributors (Gunadi, 2004). The indicators used in these estimates are the growth of electricity consumption faster than economic growth, the growth of the cement industry, and the absence of a social revolution despite the official figure of unemployment of around 40 million people.

To deal with the problem of human trafficking the Indonesian government formed in 2009 to form an Integrated Service Center for the Protection of Women and Children. One of the legal bases for establishing the organization is Government Regulation Number 9 of 2008 concerning Procedures and Integrated Service Mechanisms for Witnesses or Victims of Trafficking in Persons. A number of Provinces and Districts/Cities in Indonesia have formed a protection organization with the aim of providing services to women and children who are victims of acts of violence including trafficking in persons as well as preventive measures or prevention of the occurrence of trafficking crimes. The rampant illegal and undetected Indonesian human trafficking through government regulations has resulted in the loss of several parties, both from the government and the community. One of the disadvantages is the economy, both from taxes, other countries' unrecorded income streams. The principles in the research are as follows:

- Analyze the causes and disadvantages of human trafficking in Indonesia.
- To find out the obstacles faced in the prevention and handling of human trafficking in Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Underground Economy

Smith (1994) in Faal (2003), for example, defines the underground economy as an activity to produce goods and services on the basis of market prices, both legal and illegal, but these activities are not recorded, or are not reported in statistics which escape official GDP calculations. Feige (1990) classified the underground economy into four groups, as follows:

- The illegal economy, is an illegal economic activity that includes income generated by economic activities that violate or contravene regulations (laws), such as: buying and selling stolen goods, piracy, smuggling, gambling and transactions drug and narcotics transactions.
- The unreported economy, is unreported income, especially to the tax authorities with the intention of avoiding the obligation to pay taxes.
- The unrecorded economy, is income that should be recorded in government statistics but not recorded. As a result there is a difference between the amount of income or expenditure recorded in the accounting system and the actual value of income and expenditure.
- The informal economy, is income obtained by economic actors informally. Economic actors in this sector may not have official permission from the authorities, do not have work agreements, or financial loans.

The classification of underground economy activities according to Smith (1994) in Faal (2003) as follows:

Table 1: *Classification of Underground Economy Activities*

Activity	Type of Transaction	
	Monetary Transactions	Non-monetary transactions
Illegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade in theft • Industry and sales of illegal drugs • Gambling • Prostitution • Money laundering • Smuggling • Darkness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barter drugs • Theft to be used alone • Production of illegal drugs for self-use
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreported income • Wages, salaries and assets from unreported work from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreported income • Wages, salaries and assets from unreported work from legal goods

	legal goods and services • Payment below the invoice • Discounts for employees • Benefits	and services • Payment below the invoice • Discounts for employees • Benefits
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The previous underground economy grouping by Feige was in line with the definition put forward by Tanzi (2002), that underground economy is income derived from economic activities that are not reported and/or not registered with the tax authorities with the intention of avoiding taxes (such as the unreported economy in the definition according to Feige). According to Tanzi, the tax burden was a contributing factor to the underground economy. There are several approach methods that can be used to calculate the estimation of underground economy. Among these methods there are three approaches that are most often used, namely: direct approach, indirect approach, and approach to model formation (Samuda, 2016).

2.2 Human Trafficking

Sapardjaja (2002) defines trafficking or trade as a term for the act of trafficking in persons. The terminology of the term trafficking is a new issue in Indonesia. Until now there has been no exact translation in Indonesian and can clearly distinguish from trade. Even though the use of equations is not right, the term trade is used to translate the term trafficking. Meanwhile, Ibrahim (2013) explains that trafficking in a simple sense is a form of modern trade which not only seizes human rights as victims, but also makes them vulnerable to abuse or physical torture, and forced labor. This can cause psychological trauma, even disability, or death.

The Government of Indonesia ratified Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the eradication of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (Article 1, Number 1) mentioning the definition of trafficking as an act of recruiting, transporting, sending, transferring or receiving someone with the threat of violence, the use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable position, debt bondage or giving payments or benefits, so as to obtain approval from the person who controls the other person, both within the state and between countries, for the purpose of exploiting, or causing people exploited.

Internationally, arrangements for the protection of victims of trafficking are regulated in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppression and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplement to the United Nations Convention Against the Transnational Organization Crime defines trafficking in persons as recruitment, sending, transfer, shelter or acceptance of someone , with threats or use of violence or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, lying, or

misuse of power or vulnerable positions or giving or receiving payments or obtaining profits in order to obtain approval from someone who has power over others, 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 practices similar to slavery, servitude or organ harvesting (Ismail, 2016).

Harkrisnowo (2003) describes the forms of trafficking in persons in Indonesia, as follows:

- Work abroad and as domestic workers.
- Employed at night clubs or other similar places (including karaoke guides).
- Made as a model, artist, singer, or prostitute in the pornography industry.
- Forcibly employed as a drug seller.
- Marriage contract.
- Exploitation of children to be used as beggars.
- Trafficking in infants, which includes: kidnapping babies, abduction of pregnant women, borrowing money from parents of infants that cannot be returned, so that they have to change with their babies.
- Practice disguising as a doctor in the hospital.
- Fraud with the status of offering light work, with high salary offers.
- Fraud under the guise of job offers for women who turned out to be forced to become prostitutes.
- Abduction of a baby or pregnant woman who has economic limitations for childbirth, by offering assistance with labor costs. During childbirth, the mother's baby is forcibly taken by the trafficker.
- Children are forced to work as adults with time exceeding ability limits, without regard to safety, health, and not getting a salary.

3. Research Methods

3.1 Research Design

This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because their research is carried out in

natural conditions. The study was conducted as an approach to elaborate and simplify the process of extracting information during the research.

Determination of research locations is not limited by geographical area but based on the position of the parties involved or related parties that are relevant to this study. These parties are the Women's Empowerment Agency, Child Protection and Provincial Family Planning, administrators of the Indonesian Center for Protection of Women and Children Protection Services, and victims of trafficking in persons, which are more focused on women who are victims.

The objects chosen in this study were the Women's Empowerment Agency, Child Protection and Family Planning and victims of human trafficking in 5 provinces, namely: West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java and East Borneo. This research will be conducted from September to December 2018.

3.2 Data Type

The types of data needed in this study are classified into two parts, the following is the description:

- Primary data, is data collected based on the direct interaction of collectors and data sources (Wibisono, 2003). Primary data in this study were obtained from the results of data collection from the object of research through interviews.
- Secondary data, is data obtained and stored by other people which is usually past or historical data. Soeratno & Arsyad (1998) that there are various kinds of secondary sources, including personal letters, diaries, minutes of meetings, to official documents of various government agencies. Secondary data in this study are in the form of documentation and archives relating to the role of the Integrated Service Center for the Protection of Women and Children in preventing the human trafficking in Indonesia.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are the most important step in research, because the main purpose of the research is to obtain data. Without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher will not get data that meets the established data standards (Sugiyono, 2007). Following are the three stages of data collection techniques in this study:

- Interviews, conducted by semi-structure interviews where information is gathered through questions contained in interview guides and also questions that arise spontaneously during the interview. In the interview process, questions and answers are

taken and the results are recorded or recorded with a voice recorder. The parties who were the speakers in this study consisted of: Integrated Service Center for the Protection of Women and Children (East Borneo, West Java, Yogyakarta, Central Java and East Java), Trafficking Victims at the Trauma Recovery Center, Social Protection Houses, Women of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

- Observation, is to visit and meet directly with these speakers who are the objects in this study.
- Documentation, by taking pictures and / or relevant documents needed in data analysis and drawing conclusions.

3.4 Analysis Model

This analysis technique follows a qualitative descriptive analysis approach using the model of Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2008). Therefore, analysis of research data includes:

- Data reduction, which summarizes, selects the main things and focuses on important things from a number of field data has been obtained and looks for the pattern.
- Data display, which displays data that has been reduced which is already organized and easy to understand. The data in this study are presented in the form of descriptions of words from interviews and images with the aim of maintaining data originality.
- Conclusion drawing, which is the accumulation of initial conclusions accompanied by valid and consistent (credible) evidence, so that the conclusions generated in this study are directed at answering all the formulation of the problem.

4. Research Findings

4.1 Causes and Disadvantages of Indonesian Human Trafficking

Based on the data obtained from the trial, related to the crime of trafficking in persons, the regions are classified into three, namely: the area of origin, the transit area, and the destination area. In Indonesia there are at least 8 provinces with the most cases of human trafficking, namely: West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Java, Central Java, West Borneo, DKI Jakarta, East Java, and Tanjung Pinang. Transit areas like Lampung. Meanwhile, destination areas, such as: Batam, Borneo or areas close to the border.

Some victims of human trafficking interviewed thought that one of the triggers for their involvement in trafficking crimes was family economic problems. Thus, they want to work anything as long as they can get money. Actually this is a classic problem and they know the risks that will be faced, but the drive to change a better standard of living is greater than the threat they will face. In addition, often they are influenced and given a lot of money and decent livelihood by recruiters who turn out to be traffickers. Simply put, traffickers are perpetrators of crimes against human trafficking.

Based on the results of an investigation with one of the victims of human trafficking with the initials "MN" originating from Batang District (Central Java), it is known that the concerned was tempted by the seduction of a sponsoring agent who invited and recruited him to work in Malaysia. His last education was graduating from elementary school. Because he wanted to live a better and more prosperous life, he was tempted because he was promised to work at a Spa with a salary of 30 million per month. However, there is something odd at the stage before departure. His identity was falsified by the recruiter and the costs were borne by the recruiter. However, the reality after arriving in Malaysia which was his departure through Batam, he was employed at a karaoke and spa place. In one day, he gives sexual services to his guests. Within a day, he averages 3-7 guests. "MN" becomes a sex worker and lives in the workplace. While working, he never got a salary. The cost of eating and daily necessities is the money itself which is obtained from the tips of giving his guests. He worked for 4 months before he was arrested by the Malaysian police. "MN" was repatriated in Indonesia, delivered by officers of the Indonesian Embassy in Malaysia and then arrived at the Recovery and Trauma Center owned by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia to obtain psychosocial protection and recovery.

The cause or motive for the occurrence of a crime is a chain that cannot be separated. Besides because it is indeed an inadequate economic factor, there are other factors that cause people to commit crimes or be forced to become victims of a crime. Because the family economy is not well established, so someone can drop out of school. With the provision of inadequate education because of school disconnection and coupled with the desire to improve living standards, then he fell victim to human trafficking crime.

Another victim investigated by researchers was the initials "GE". He was born in 2000 and comes from Kendal (East Java). Become a victim of human trafficking at the age of 15 years or the age of a child. In January 2015, "RG" was called by "MJ" who had a distant relative

relationship with him to offer a job. He was offered work in a salon in Malaysia with a salary of 5 million per month. He was interested in the offer. Actually my father scolded him, but "MJ" contacted "RG" to run away and immediately make a passport. At that time he was asked by traffickers to carry a family card and diploma, but it turned out that the trafficker had faked all his identities, such as family cards, population identity and birth certificates, all of which were for the purpose of making a passport. The age of "GM" is estimated at 6 years. Before his departure to Malaysia, he was placed in Jakarta. A week later, he was dispatched to Malaysia which was sent by a recruiter. At the airport, he was told to sign an agreement, but was not allowed to read the contents of the agreement. "GM" was also asked to lie to the airport clerk that his departure for a trip to Malaysia. Arriving in Malaysia, he was picked up by a boss who was often called Papa. Apparently, he worked forced to serve men (sex). The woman was paid 60 RM per guest, but would receive payment if she had served 100 people. After 10 days later, "RG" and some of his friends fled to the Indonesian Embassy. The next day, he was dispatched to Jakarta by airplane to be taken to the recovery house of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

Another cause that can cause someone to fall victim to the crime of trafficking in persons is the condition of families who are disharmony or come from a broken home family. This is inevitable to be a disaster for a child who is in need of love, direction, and guidance for the right life that can actually be obtained from the integrity of the household of both parents. With the breakdown of the parents' household, children will tend to be unstable and have no grip in the process of finding identity. With the absence of such a handle, children will tend to make wrong decisions that can sacrifice their life and future. "MN" and "RG" are victims of criminal acts of trafficking in persons from families whose parents are divorced.

Economic problems are the causes that are often considered by some to be the main cause of the crime of trafficking in persons, it turns out that it must also be examined more deeply. Makin goes here, in the era of globalization that allows everyone to live a better life, there are many motives that cause people to commit crimes and / or get involved in criminal cases including falling victim. This also applies to criminal trafficking in persons. In line with the results of the interview with Ms. Maimun who served as Chair of the Ministry of Social Affairs Republic of Indonesia Center for Trauma Recovery and Trauma Houses, can be seen in the following quote:

“Not only economic factors are the cause. For example, my child goes to college and has a boyfriend. My child doesn't need money. His girlfriend has another mode. My child is sold, but actually not because his girlfriend has no money or is in trouble. There are other factors, which are following the persuasion of his friends”.

From the excerpt from the interview described above, it can be seen that the mode of selling people is not only due to economic factors or people needing money, but there are other factors that can be a mode of becoming traffickers or perpetrators of criminal acts of trafficking. Furthermore, regarding the mode and causes, Ms. Maimun explained it as can be seen in the following interview excerpt:

“To identify the cause because of economic factors that can be seen from the side of the victim and the perpetrator. If the perpetrators of the purpose are money, but from the victim's side it is not necessarily money. It could be because he was forced and kidnapped”.

From the interview excerpt, it can be seen that to identify the motive for people to become perpetrators of trafficking in persons or fall prey to victims is to see it from two sides, namely from the side of the perpetrator and from the victim's side. The perpetrator may be because of the pressure from economic factors, but from the side of the victim can be caused by other factors, such as being forced and kidnapped.

In addition to economic factors, families who are harmonized, forced, and kidnapped, the occurrence of people becoming victims of criminal acts of trafficking is an encouragement to get legitimacy of good social status from others. This is based on the interviews of researchers with victims of human trafficking with the initials "SV" originating from Pontianak, West Borneo. She is a woman who in 16 years old (born in 2001). At first, he and his parents were visited by an agent who brought 3 people who were Chinese citizens who were looking for a partner to marry. At first the agent was identified by his family. The following is the excerpt of the interview:

“I was recognized by the family to the agent. He brought foreigners from China. The goal is to find a wife in Indonesia. He said, if there are expensive and difficult people there. So, he came to my house to meet them and there were 3 people. I was told to choose one of them. But my parents said they were not old enough. Less than 17 years old. Agent says it's okay. All of that can be arranged and made by residents identity and passport. I was fake to be 21 years old”.

Apparently, the motive of parents "SV" dare to let go of their children to fall prey to the crime of trafficking in persons is not due to family economic inequality, but precisely because it is influenced by neighbors and relatives who are married to outsiders. That way, then from there

they (parents) can get a lot of money, can build a large house, all of which are in order to get recognition or legitimacy of social status in the eyes of the community. Related to this, in the lives of Indonesians in general, there are some Indonesians who will justify any means to get as much wealth as possible in order to gain recognition and honor in the eyes of others. Some want to be called rich, established, and even have abundant assets, but the method used is a method that is not justified by religion, culture and religion. "SV" was aware that the actions of his parents were not good, but he had to follow his parents' words.

Another victim interviewed was "RI". He is a girl born in 2003. He is from Cirebon (West Java). His mother had died a few years ago, and his father had remarried. He and his brother have not been noticed anymore. "RI" stopped going to school in grade 2 of junior high school. He want to be sold by her sister. The following is the excerpt of the interview:

"I want to be sold with my sister. She forced to follow his orders. Continue to be brought to people who want to buy from Cirebon to Jakarta".

From the interview quote, it can be seen that a transaction has taken place, but based on the statement of "RI", the money has not been submitted. To note that until the discussion of this research was completed, the case was still investigated by the authorities. Related to traffickers, right now it has been directed to the closest person. The case that plunged "SV" and "RI" was a victim of the crime of trafficking in persons because of their parents and siblings, in line with the statement expressed by one of the East Java Provincial Service Center Staff in the following interview:

"Now the traffickers are already pointing to the closest person. Family, theh parents can also be a trafficker. So selling their children is called trafcking too".

Meanwhile, it relates to other modes that plunge people into victims of human trafficking, such as wanting to pursue people's legitimacy for the social status and lifestyle of hedon and luxury, in line with the opinion of the Integrated Service Center for Women Empowerment and the Protection of "Odah Etam" East Borneo Province , which can be seen in the following quote:

"The case of human trafficking occurs not only because of economic factors, but due to a luxurious and hedonic lifestyle. They justify any means to make money. Tend to use instant ways".

This statement is in line with the theory of individuals who are vulnerable to being victims of the crime of trafficking in persons and violence against women and children, contained in the book Prevention and Treatment of Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Violence Against Women and Children in West Java, one of them is a consumptive lifestyle. The

complete range of individuals who are vulnerable to trafficking, violence against women and children, among others: poor people, people with consumptive lifestyles, people with low education, illiterate people, people dream of high salaries by working outside the region/country without clear information, victims of domestic violence, people who have lost family members, victims of conflict, victims of disasters, and unemployment.

If the victims investigated and interviewed above are still children when they start falling prey to being victims of criminal trafficking, there are also some victims in Indonesia who are married and have children. Some of them, lured by a lot of money which eventually became a female workforce. Most of them go abroad like Malaysia by illegal means and/or use unofficial lines. Three of the several forms of exploitation committed by perpetrators of criminal acts of trafficking in persons are work not in accordance with the promised job, work indefinitely, and salary never paid. That is often experienced by Indonesian female workers who work abroad. Physical, psychological, or sexual violence also adds to the suffering of those whose fate is not as honest as their expectations before departure.

The researcher believes that these causes are a unity that are interconnected with each other and bound by a chain of problems that cannot be separated. Specifically, the role of the factor of poverty in the economic framework for the crime of trafficking in persons cannot be underestimated. More and more here, the population is getting denser, and that should be balanced by the number of jobs that are sufficient so that there is no inequality. It is common knowledge that the explosion of population without government employment will be a big problem. This condition will have severe fatalities which can lead to social ill health. Poverty will be a "fertile fertilizer" which is a crime. Frustrating thoughts of being unemployed and coupled with the increasingly high need for life are vulnerable to making people do evil.

4.2 Constraints in Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking in Indonesia

The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in each region is a representative of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia. However, due to the decentralization or regional autonomy policy, all policies were left to the regional government. Basically, the basis for establishing the agency is the Criminal Code, Child Protection Law Number 23 of 2002 (which has now been renewed into Law Number 35 of 2014, and Law Number 21 of 2007) concerning Eradication of Action Criminal Trade Persons. Nevertheless, the establishment of an Integrated Service Center for Women's

Empowerment and Child Protection, in reality is not simultaneously, both at the Provincial and District/City levels.

The stakeholders referred to in this study are all government agencies that have the authority to prevent and deal with criminal acts of trafficking in persons. The fact is, even though on the one hand there is an effort to make prevention up to the handling stage, most of these cases can be said to be incomplete, but it does not mean resolving the problem, because there are several obstacles faced. The obstacles faced by stakeholders are as follows:

- Funding, as well as the Integrated Service Center for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, other stakeholders also face the same problem. For example, in District/Cities, not all social services have funds for pick-up and return to their home areas. This causes the handling of cases to encounter obstacles. The advice that can be done to solve this problem is to involve the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Regional Government is under the auspices of the Ministry of Home Affairs, therefore it is recommended to make policies specifically for regional heads to encourage and support both from the technical side as well as budgeting special funds for this handling which are adequate.
- One weakness in handling the case in Indonesia is that not all government agencies that handle human trafficking have the correct handling procedures.
- Unclear restitution policy. What is meant by "restitution" is the payment of compensation charged to the perpetrator based on a court decision with permanent legal force for material and/or immaterial losses suffered by the victim or his heir (Law Number 35 of 2014). Indeed, there are rules that regulate restitution for victims of trafficking, but it only regulates material losses. Then, what about immaterial losses, such as loss of self-esteem, trauma, depression, etc? To this day the government has not been able to formulate rules to calculate immaterial losses. This problem can indirectly benefit traffickers who are only charged to pay compensation for material losses. This can be a mistake in the efforts to prevent and deal with human trafficking in Indonesia.
- The absence of operational standards for procedures that specifically regulate services to victims has made each department of administration seem to be running alone and has no guidance in handling cases of trafficking. Another consequence is that when each stakeholder runs alone, the handling of the case cannot be completed because each party takes care in accordance with their respective interpretations.

- Not everyone works with empathy. The handling of cases of trafficking in human beings is how to help victims to escape the entanglement of the problems they face. Therefore, this is related to sincere humanitarian actions. In fact, not everyone wants to work with heart and humanity.

5. Conclusions and Policy Implications

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the results of the research discussed in the previous section, the following can be concluded:

- Human trafficking from Indonesia is a transnational crime, because this crime involves Malaysia as the destination country. Indonesia's economic conditions did not benefit the victims much. There is a lot of discrimination experienced by human trafficking, especially women in the economic field, such as differences in age, job availability, and salary amount. This causes women to be disadvantaged in terms of culture and economy. Moreover, the demographic problems experienced by Indonesia also contributed to the occurrence of trafficking in women to Malaysia. The loss in the economic aspect is certainly not only detrimental to these workers, but Indonesia because it is carried out illegally and not recorded by the state. This is called underground economy, because it only benefits some irresponsible parties.
- The cause of victims and the falling into the crime of human trafficking due to several factors, namely: poverty, low education level, limited employment, lack of skills, disharmony family, and so on.
- In the effort to prevent human trafficking in Indonesia, various obstacles faced by the Government are: funding, not all government agencies that handle the problem and understand the procedures, unclear restitution policies, and not everyone works with empathy.

5.2 Policy Implications

To maximize prevention of trafficking in people in Indonesia, there are policy recommendations that can be given by researchers:

- The government provides sufficient and adequate employment to offset the explosion in population.

- Increase the level of education of women and children by facilitating them to access education.
- Intensive and continuous socialization of human trafficking.
- The government immediately formulates regulations that regulate accommodative restitution both for material and non-material losses.

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