

Conference Paper

The Model of Public Economic Autonomy As One of Empowerment Concepts for the Women of the Human Trafficking Victims

Hj. Henny Nuraeny and Tanti Kirana Utami

Universitas Surya Kencana

Abstract

Recently, the criminal activities of human trafficking have been defined in rule of law. It has clear umbrella of law, so the process of law enforcement can be optimal. In general, the human trafficking frequently occurs in human exploitation. In this case, the victims are forced to work hard in bad situations and improper salary. The types of the exploitation cover woman sexual industry, servitude, taking inside human organ. As a whole, it can be called as slavery.

The problem is how far the role of the government policy in preventing the victims of human trafficking in Cianjur regency and what concept model applied to create the public economic autonomy as one of empowerment concepts for women of human trafficking victims in Cianjur regency.

This study applied juridical normative approach especially the descriptive analysis. In this case, it employed the primer and secondary data of law and then the data were analyzed without using numbers statistically.

The findings show that Cianjur regency has implemented an alternative model concept in preventing the victims of human trafficking by applying the regulation and policy of the local government. It has been carried out through empowerment of public economy by giving some helps either in strengthening the finance or conducting some skill trainings to the victims. The program of the strengthening was carried out by the government of Cianjur and the stakeholders, through provision of estimates covering the estimates of income and budget in local, province, and central.

Keywords: human trafficking, victims, government policy, economic empowerment.

1. Introduction

In society, the social phenomena can be found in various types and backgrounds. One of the phenomena in violation of human rights is human trafficking. The prevention of the criminal activities of the human trafficking must be based on the law of human

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rights. It aims to build the orderliness, fairness, and prosperities. The preventive efforts to criminal activities of human trafficking are social strategy needing criminal policy. It aims to decrease the crimes and fulfill the fairness in society. (Henny Nuraeny, Kebijakan Hukum Pidana terhadap Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2011, p. 149)

Indonesia is one of countries implementing rule of law and uphold the human rights. It is materialized by defining various regulations. One of them is Indonesia constitution in 1945 as the fundamental norm. In the introduction of the constitution in 1945, it is explained that the state and the government are constructed to protect the whole of nation and the birthplace of Indonesia, to develop the life of the nation, and to prosper the public welfare. (UUD 1945 Amandemen kedua).

The law is essential for the human either as individual or social creatures. Therefore, the enforcement of law must be maintained constantly time by time. It is relevant to the theory proposed by Radbruch that the existence of the law aims to achieve the fairness, assurance, and value of law (*Gerechtigkeit; Rechtssicherheit; und Zweckmichtigkeit*). (Gustav Radbruch, Rechtsphilosophie (Stuttgart : K.F. Koehler Verlag, 1973), p. 142 et seq) Referring to the argument of Radbruch, the handling of the human trafficking victims can be conducted through not only law approach but also enhancement of the of human resource quality. It is implemented by carrying out the formal or informal education, enforcing some regulations, and strengthening the family economic conditions.

Lately, Indonesia has become the resource of human trafficking, either as the supplier or as the destination of the human trafficking. Generally, the human trafficking is implemented in well-organized system and involves many parties. The criminal activities of the human trafficking cause the detriment to the victims and to other parties especially the family of the victims. Therefore, the prevention and handling of the human trafficking must be conducted comprehensively and constantly. The handing of the case is conducted through the law approach and other approaches related to the causal factors of the human trafficking.

The criminal activities of the human trafficking carried out inside and outside of the country have become one of the agendas in enforcing the law and the attention of the world society because the effects of the human trafficking are able to irritate the prosperities of society. Considering the large scale and dimension of the criminal activities of the human trafficking, it is classified as *organized crime, white-collar crime, corporate crime, cyber-crime*, and even *transnational crime*.

Many efforts have been conducted to prevent the criminal activities of the human trafficking. However, the outcomes have not been achieved well. Even the efforts by applying the law systems have not been shown the significant results. The enforcement of the criminal law appears as *ultimum remedium*. It means the criminal law is applied as one of efforts in handling social problems, including the policy of the law enforcement to achieve the social welfare.

The criminal activities of human trafficking often relate to the poverty factor especially in rural areas. However, many people living in countryside have prosperous economy level. Up to now, there is no specific data concerning the service of the human trafficking victims. Thus, in handling and enforcing the law to the traffickers and the victims of the human trafficking, it needs the thoughtfulness of the government, the institutions of law upholders, and all parties in society.

In general, the victims of human trafficking are women and children. They are weak and ostracized parties physically and mentally. Therefore, they need protection based on the law and social. In society, many people deem that in a family the men are compulsory to earn income. This view changes together with the life development in modern society, in which in this era the women play an important role in the economy part of the family. The change of the view causes the change of the women's activities. In reality, in economy the roles of the women make them to be the pillar of their family. Thus, many women become employees to fulfill the family members' needs. The condition makes many parties apprehensive, especially the women who works and then become the victims of human trafficking. Referring to the situation, the women should be empowered to improve the quality of education and skills, to increase the value of women, and to prevent the exploitations.

Concerning the rule of law applications related to the education for the victims of the human trafficking, it has not been enforced optimally. It is caused by the less awareness of the society, no comprehensive regulations for the law upholders, and less sensitivity of the government apparatus to the implementation of the human trafficking. Actually, the cases of human trafficking are extremely in high and getting higher level.

Referring to the situations, the criminal activities of human trafficking must be resisted. It is contrary to the human value and breaks the human rights. The reality shows that the criminal activities of human trafficking have been conducted in large scale and organized well in manageable system, either nationally or internationally. It threatens the life norms based on the honor of the human rights. The criminal activities of human trafficking have become the human crime. The effects of the human trafficking take place widely. Hence, the traffickers who will be responsible to

the criminal activities can be arrested more. These wishes are based on the wishes to save people especially the women and children from the human trafficking. It is relevant to the nation values, and the national and international commitments. The efforts are carried out for early preventions, the punishments for the criminal agents, victim protections, and improvement of the cooperation among related parties.

2. Research Questions

In line with the background above, this research attempts to address the following questions:

1. How does the government policy prevent the victims of human trafficking in Cianjur regency?
2. What model concept applied in creating public economic autonomy as one of empowerment concepts for the women of the human trafficking victims in Cianjur regency?

3. Research Design

Based on the focus mentioned above, the research design of this study is:

3.1. Research method

This study employed qualitative research design. It means that in conducting this study the researchers did not employ numerical analysis. However, they explained the data and the findings by using the descriptive analysis.

3.2. The description of the study

This study was carried out by applying the normative method especially the juridical normative by collecting the secondary data as the main sources of data, and the data gained through observations as the secondary source of data. By doing so, the accuracy and validity of the data can be justified.

3.3. Types and source of data

In this research, the data were gained from various sources. In this case, the sources of data consist of:

1. The primary law data, namely:
 - (a) The constitution of Indonesia in 1945.
 - (b) The act number 1 in 1946 concerning penal code.
 - (c) The civil code.
 - (d) The act number 3 in 1977 concerning children court.
 - (e) The act number 4 in 1997 discussing the prosperity of children.
 - (f) The act number 39 in 1999 about human rights.
 - (g) The act number 23 in 2002 concerning the children protection.
 - (h) The act number 21 in 2007 explaining the removal of the criminal activities of human trafficking.
 - (i) The local regulation of West Java province number 3 in 2008 discussing the prevention and handling the human trafficking.
 - (j) The local regulation of Cianjur regency number 3 in 2010 explaining the handling of human trafficking.
 - (k) The presidential decree of Indonesia number 88 in 2002 discussing the national action program in deleting the women and children trafficking.
 - (l) The coordinator ministerial regulation of citizen prosperity number 25/KEP/MENKO/ KESRA/IX/2009.
 - (m) The ministerial regulation number 25/KEP/MENKO/KESRA/IX/2009 about the national action program in removing the criminal activities of human trafficking and exploitation.
 - (n) United Nations Children's, *Convention On The Child*, Resolusi PBB 44/25.
 - (o) *SMR-JJ (Beijing Role), Scope of The Rules and definition used*, 1986.
2. The secondary law data, namely:

It covers some relevant books and previous studies related to the main issue of this research.
3. The tertiary law data, namely:

It consists of some dictionaries, journals, and newspaper.

(a) The data collection techniques and data analysis covered the following stages, namely obtaining the data from some literature and observations to get the accurate and valid data. Next, it was conducted the data analysis qualitatively by applying triangulation method. Triangulation means the model was employed to check the data circularly by putting the data in series based on the certain patterns, categories, and basic description. Therefore, the researchers got the accurate, valid, and justified data or it would be found the theme that could be hypothesized as presented on the data. (Lexi J. Moleong, 2000, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, p. 183) concerning the data analysis, it was conducted through three stages, namely: reducing the data, presenting the data, concluding and verification the findings. All components were involved in the data analysis process and they related each other to find out the findings of this study. (Sutopo HB, 2002, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Dasar Teori dan Terapannya dalam Penelitian*, Surakarta: sebelas Maret University Press, pp. 91-92)

(b) The site of research This study was conducted at Cianjur regency.

The regency was selected as the participant of this study because it is one of sending areas especially the supplier of the criminal activities of the human trafficking in West Java. Besides, the researchers got easy access in collecting data of the research because they live at similar regency.

4. Discussion

4.1. The government policy in preventing the victims of human trafficking in Cianjur regency

Recently, the criminal activities of human trafficking are the criminal issues not only in national but also in international. Referring to the international data, Indonesia is one of countries having human trafficking cases in high level. Thus, it needs much attention from the government and the society. The valid data obtained from USAID in 2006 show that Indonesia is in the second rank in the world for the cases of human trafficking. (M. Munandar Sulaeman and Siti Homzah, 2010, *Modus Operandi Trafiking (Trafficking) Sebagai Salah Satu Bentuk Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan (kasus di Jawa Barat dan Kepulauan Riau/Batam dan Karimun)*, in M. Munandar Sulaeman and Siti Homzah (eds), *Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Tinjauan Dalam Berbagai Disiplin Ilmu & Kasus Kekerasan*, Refika Aditama, Bandung, p. 116).

The agent of Indonesia criminal detective explained that 221 investigations of new cases in 2005 decreased compared to the previous year about 305 cases. During the year, the police transferred 165 cases for the higher prosecutions. In 2014 the police transferred 134 cases but it was not mention the amount of the prosecutions. The Supreme Court punished 119 the criminal agents in 2015 with three up to 15 years of punishments. It means the amount of the criminal agents increased from 79 agents in 2014. Due to the less appreciation of some judges and the general prosecutors concerning the acts resisting the human trafficking, it made them rejected the cases of human trafficking or they suggested applying other laws to prosecute the subjects of the human trafficking. (Kedutaan Besar Dan Konsulat AS di Indonesia, Laporan Tahunan Perdagangan Orang 2016, <https://id.usembassy.gov/id/our-relationship-id/officialreports-id/laporan-tahunan-perdagangan-orang-2016/>, accessed on August 2016) Lately, the appearance of some crimes in new dimension, it shows that the crime develops together with the society growth. (J. Hattu, *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kejahatan* Jurnal Sasi Vol. 16 No. 4 Bulan Oktober – Desember 2010, Ambon, Universitas Pattimura, p. 36)

The law protection for the victims of human trafficking refers to the concepts of human rights defined explicitly in Indonesia constitution in 1945 as the ideology of nation, namely Pancasila. Therefore, the law protections enforced in Indonesia is similar to the values of Pancasila. (Soedjono Sumobroto dan Marwoto, *Hak Asasi Manusia in UUD 1945 dalam Hukum dan Keadilan*, Majalah Hukum Peradin, No. 1 Tahun IV, Mei – Juni 1978, Jakarta, 1978, p.113) In other hand, Pancasila is the values of human rights existing as nation identity.

The Indonesia constitution in 1945 as the primary law in Indonesia, in the introduction explains that the state and the government is built to protect the nation and the birthplace of Indonesia, to develop and prosper the nation. The meaning of the introduction emphasizes the essential in building the welfare state. For developing the state welfare, it needs the social order conducting through the facility of law and no law. In this case, the law functions imperatively as the social control implemented through in some punishments correlating to the law enforcement as the law policy, especially the criminal law applied through criminal policy and social policy. Regarding non-law, it can be enforced through some social approaches based on the social needs.

Moreover, in the amendment of the Indonesia constitution article 28 parts A, it is explained that everyone is free from slavery. Besides, in the article 28 part H discusses that everyone has the social guarantee developing them as human. Thus, the human trafficking is contrary to the ideology of Indonesia constitution in 1945.

Furthermore, the act number 21 in 2007 was published as the follow up the constitution in 1945 discussing the removal of the criminal activities of human trafficking. Moreover, the act explains that the victims of the human trafficking have the right to get social rehabilitation. The procedure of the regulation is defined government regulation number 9 in article in 2008. The regulation discusses the procedure of the punishments and the service of human trafficking victims. In this case, the state is responsible to protect the victims of the human trafficking. Thus, it is needed the efforts to educate the women of human trafficking victims. (Kementerian PP dan PA, 2010, Kebijakan Pemberdayaan Korban Perdagangan Orang, Jakarta, p. 1)

The children and the adolescence as the young generation have bright hopes for their families, society and the state. (Dewi Asri Yustia, Penerapan Restorative justice terhadap Orang Tuya Pelaku Perdagangan Anak dalam perspektif Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia, Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, ISSN 0853-7100, Volume 14 No. 1, 2013, Bandung, Universitas Pasundan, p. 1839) The development of economic productivity for women is implementing the program of the state minister for woman empowerment to improve the life quality through strengthening the economic productivity of women. It aims to increase the healthy cost and education cost for poor families.

The state minister for women empowerment and some relevant parties have conducted some coordination stages with other relevant parties in removing the poverty. For example, by carrying out an integrated program called as P2WKSS (Peningkatan Peranan Wanita Menuju Keluarga Sehat dan Sejahtera). The program focuses on the poor families. it is relevant to other woman empowerment programs. In this case, women are as the activators. Moreover, this program is applicable to develop the human and natural resources. (KEMENPPA, Kebijakan dan strategi Peningkatan Produktivitas Ekonomi Perempuan (PPEP), 2012, p.7)

In the reality, the government of Indonesia has some weaknesses in reporting and collecting data concerning the enforcement of act number 21 in 2007 discussing the removal of criminal activities of the human trafficking comprehensively. It is similar to the local and province government in enforcing the human trafficking.

Referring to the situations, the government of Cianjur regency being in high level of human trafficking has tried to enforce law policy. The policy is presented in local regulation. It is implemented to prevent and handle the criminal activities of human trafficking. It is relevant to the act of human trafficking. Moreover, the government has prepared the service center for the victims. It is called Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Perempuan dan Anak (P2TP2A). The service center has shelter preparing short treatment, fund for making trade in a small scale, skill treatment as the manifestation of

economic empowerment for the victims of human trafficking. Some victims have fund and skill treatments conducting cooperation with national and international organization. It aims to improve the quality and service for the victims.

The government of Cianjur regency has given law aid and advocacy to the victims and their families by submitting the complaint at work places, picking up from the work places. Moreover, it implements local regulation as the manifestation to prevent and protect them working in Indonesia or abroad. Some cases of the human trafficking have been handled by submitting the cases to the law apparatus. However, not all cases have been handled because of some factors.

In sending the aids and service to the victims, the local government has cooperated with task force to avoid the human trafficking, including preparing the counseling the victims getting traumas and depressions at their work places.

Cianjur government has published some local acts to minimalize the criminal activities of human trafficking. The enforcement of the regulations depends on the fund obtained from the local budget. The efforts of law protections to the victims of human trafficking in Cianjur regency cover:

1. Conducting spiritual awareness concerning the essential of having good personality to improve their quality of life
2. Enhancing motivation to build their confidence and learning motivation improving their personality quality.
3. Preparing skill treatments as the stimulants to create trades so they get own income to fulfill their needs.
4. Conducting group guiding though association in society in creating good interaction in society.

By implementing law protection to the victims, the results cover:

1. The conception of handling the victims of human trafficking are organized to create the productive economy.
2. Creating the supports of the government and society integrated in handling the victims of human trafficking.
3. Creating the stimulants through alternative program of skill treatments in the productive economy.

By conducting the law protection to the human trafficking victims, it is hoped that there is cooperation of some relevant parties covering the participation of the society, the government and the families. Therefore, the model of systematic law protection is designed by focusing on the characteristics of the special society in the local regulation of Cianjur regency number 3 article 2 in 2010, it is explained that the handling of the human trafficking victims in Cianjur regency is based on the honor of the human rights. Moreover, the purposes of handling of the victims cover:

- a. The honor, acknowledgement, and protection to human rights,
- b. Conducting early prevention to human trafficking
- c. Giving protection to the victims of exploitation and slavery,
- d. Saving and conducting rehabilitation to the victims,
- e. Empowering the victims and their families in education and economy,
- f. Giving the guarantee of law to the victims,
- g. Deleting all types of human trafficking,
- h. Returning the victims' values
- i. Protecting the victims, the reporters, and the witnesses of human trafficking,
- j. Conducting the social reintegration for the witnesses and the victims of the human trafficking.

The local government has the obligation to prevent the human trafficking. It can be implemented through some programs of integrated services. It means that all activities are carried out together by some relevant institutions.

The policy of Cianjur government is explained in the local regulation number 3 in 2010 article 5 and 6. The regulation is implemented through the sub district heads and the village chiefs. They supervise the application of the regulation in the society by checking the letter of work applying out of the region. Besides, they supervise the agencies recruiting the women who will work abroad.

The local government, law apparatus, the task force, supporting institution, and the society have the duty to protect the victim, the reporters and the witnesses of the human trafficking based on the acts.

4.2. The model concepts in crating the public economic autonomy as one of empowerment concept for women of the human trafficking victims in Cianjur regency

The criminal activities of human trafficking are crime. According to Saparinah Sadli, crime is a deviated action in society. In reality, there is no society without crime. (Saparinah Sadli, *Persepsi Sosial Mengenai Perilaku Menyimpang*, Bulan Bintang, Jakarta, 1976, p. 56)

Generally, the following section discusses some factors causing the human trafficking (criminology factor), namely:

1. Internal factors, namely:

- (a) The wish in getting job vacancy;
- (b) There is the temptation to get higher salary;
- (c) Having no job vacancy at the victims' hometowns;
- (d) Consumptive life style;
- (e) Low level of education (no certificates);
- (f) The boredom to live at the victims' hometowns;
- (g) There is violence in the victims' families;
- (h) The wish to be similar to other success women working outside of the victims' hometowns;
- (i) Having no skills;
- (j) Low economic condition;
- (k) The high demand of being servant

2. External Factor, namely:

- (a) There no similarity of gender;
- (b) The weak law system
- (c) Conflict areas or natural disasters.

The protection of women and the children has become the duty of all parties. One of the urgent problems of women and children is human trafficking. (Umar, Musni, *Pencegahan dan Pemulihan Korban Perdagangan Orang di Indonesia*, wordpress.com, 26 October 2011, p. 76)

Generally, the victims of human trafficking got some detriments mentally, physically, and socially. Therefore, they need helps and protections equally and humanly. The following section describes the detriments of the human trafficking victims, namely:

1. Material detriments. It appears because of the weak victim conditions economically and educationally, such as poor and uneducated people. Referring to the conditions, the agents of human trafficking are easy to do deception, exploitation, counterfeiting to the victims from the sending to restitution to their hometowns.
2. Immaterial detriments. It happens to the victims physically, mentally, and socially. In general, the victims are easy to get violence because of their weak conditions especially the women and the children. Thus, they get violence from the traffickers, the agencies, or the employers. The immaterial detriments cause the victims get physical defects permanently. Moreover, some victims become crazy because of the traffickers or the employers'. Socially, other detriment is expulsion from their hometowns when they are pregnant at the place where they work.

Referring to the causal factors of the human trafficking victims, the target of the criminal law policy focuses on the production of the criminal law as the prevention of the crime. Then, it moves to the law of the offender by focus on the treatment of the offenders. The last, it develops to the victims of the trafficking by focusing on the treatment of the victims. The law is implemented to all subjects to delete the impression that the law sides with the victims. (Arief Amarullah, Politik Hukum Pidana Perlindungan KorbanTindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang, in Satya Arinanto & Ninuk-Triyani (Eds.), Memahami Hukum Dari Konstruksi Sampai Implementasi, Raja GrafindoPersada, Jakarta, 2009, p. 133)

Referring to the data presented on the table, the amount of criminal activities of the human trafficking cases in Cianjur regency decreases. However, in enforcing the law, it needs more improvements. It is caused by the society awareness of law is still low. Thus, the process of law enforcement especially the fairness and the assurance of law is still far from the wishes of the society.

The cases above are the cases handled based on the law. In the reality, it is found larger cases. The cases of human trafficking are similar to the other cases. The troubles in handling the cases are detected through the information of the victims. Moreover, not all cases are handled well based on the law.

Regarding to the result of studies presented above, not all victims submit the complaints to the law apparatus. Generally, the human trafficking is conducted by syndicates organized well so it is not easy to detect their existence. The agents of the

human trafficking are freelance. In general, they are called as traffickers. Therefore, the law apparatus get troubles in detecting them.

The victims of human trafficking are deceived by getting some pleasant agreements and lovely stories about the people’s success in their work places. Thus, the traffickers persuade them. The victims cover the children and the women. Referring to the conditions, the prevention to the children and the women are urgent so they are able to avoid the human trafficking. It can be implemented through economic empowerment.

TABLE 1: The table presents the data of human trafficking victims in Cianjur regency.

No	Year	Amount	The follow up the investigation	Note
1	2010	21 (twenty one)	8 cases	13 unpublished
2	2011	8 (eight)	2 cases	6 unpublished
3	2012	12 (twelve)	1 cases	11 unpublished
4	2013	32 (thirty two)	1 cases	31 unpublished
5	2014	18 (eighteen)	3 cases	15 unpublished
6	2015	8 (eight)	1 cases	7 unpublished

Source: the integrated service center of child and woman empowerment in Cianjur regency and police in 2016

In the local regulation of Cianjur regency number 3 in 2010 article 8 about the human trafficking, it explains that in handling of human trafficking, the victims have some rights, namely:

- a. The victims get protection from the family, society, and local government;
- b. The victims are feely to choose their job, without foremen, threatening, and violence. Moreover, they have rights to get and spend their own income of their jobs

Furthermore, in the article 9 it discussed that the victims of the human trafficking have the following rights, namely:

- a. The victims get affection and protection based on the acts;
- b. The victims get some trainings and learning based on the law;
- c. The victims perform religious service, express their feeling based on their intelligent level and age through the guidance from their parents;
- d. The victims get health service and social guarantee physically, mentally, spiritually, and socially.

The model of public economic empowerment approach is a protection effort. Referring to the results of previous studies, generally the human trafficking victims are the people living in poverty but having consumptive life style.

Here are the preventions of the human trafficking victims carried out by the government of Cianjur conducted through the following programs, namely:

1. Sending out the victims from exploitations or slavery. The program is conducted by police, task force, relevant institution, and society;
2. Conducting health service by doing physical injury care to the victims. It aims to recover the physical condition of the victims. This service is carried out by the medical crews. It is the basic need of the victims because they often get violence in their workplaces. Even some of them get infected diseases such as HIV/ AIDS and other sexual diseases because in human trafficking they are involved in prostitution business. The medical service is prepared by the members of task force derived from the medical crews such as health department, hospitals and public service centers.
3. Medico legal service is medical service as the proof in the court. The program is integrated with the advocacy for the victims.
4. Physiological service is the facility given by the associate in recovering the traumatic condition of the victims, including the shelters to protect the victims from various threatening and intimidation. Besides, they give supports socially, so the victims have more confidence, strength, and autonomy in solving their own problems. This service is conducted by the members of task force coming from society such as social department.
5. Economic autonomy service is the facility to train the victims' skills and give economic access so that the victims are able to be autonomous. This program aims to solve the problems of human trafficking dominated by economic background. Poverty often forces the victims to get risk works at abroad. Besides, the poverty often forces the victims to involve in exploitation to children. The strengthening of the economy aims to empower the victims, so they are autonomous and free from the human trafficking.
6. Religious services cover giving explanations to the victims concerning the rights and obligations as religious people, and strengthen their faith to the God.
7. Advanced service consists of the program in rehabilitation and reintegration. Rehabilitation is recovering the victims physically, mentally, spiritually, and

socially. It aims so that they can play their roles properly. Concerning integration, it is the process of uniting the victims with their families and society. The activities are supported by giving education aids to improve their skills and associations. The reintegration program is focused on the victims. It aims to prepare the society and family to accept the victims. Moreover, the reintegration program

is conducted by the members of task force coming from social department focusing on the human trafficking issues. (M. Ulil Absor, *Advokasi Penanganan Korban Trafficking Perempuan dan Anak, Lesson Learn Dalam Advokasi Kebijakan Banyuwangi di Jawa Timur*, WELFARE, *Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial*, Vol.1, No. 2, Desember 2012)

Every victim does not get all the services because they have different needs. Thus, the assessment of the victims' needs should be assessed. Referring to the result of the assessment, the guidance is conducted. The guidance makes the intervention service for the victims is based on the victims' needs.

Furthermore, the model of handling the human trafficking victims through the economic autonomy approach is conducted by preparing the skill training as one of stimulants to create the field of trade to increase their incomes. The members of the task force coming from demography department carry out this program.

In reality, the various models and types of skills can develop constantly. The learning technique for the victims is derived from their experience. Thus, they learn and experience what the victims do. The outcome of this model is the changing knowledge of the victims and they are ready to go back to the society.

The empowerment of the victims is the effort to make them autonomous. In other hand, how help the victims to help themselves to be autonomous people. (Kementerian Perempuan dan perlindungan Anak RI, *Kebijakan Pemberdayaan Korban Perdagangan Orang*, 2010, p. 6)

The technical policy of the trafficking victim empowerment covers:

1. Conducting prevention efforts related to the social control and public social culture, strengthening the public social maintenance through the early prevention and anticipation efforts to the human trafficking.
2. Carrying out the curative and rehabilitative efforts related to handle the trafficking victims.
3. Developing and strengthening the system in local, regional, national, and international scale to support the empowerment the victims of human trafficking.

4. Consolidating the human resource as the organizers empowering the human trafficking victims constantly.
5. Defining the act and organizing the model in empowering the human trafficking victims continuously based on their needs.

The head of the integrated service center of woman and child empowerment in West Java, Netty Prasetyani Heryawan explains six aspects of economic empowerment for the human trafficking victims in West Java, and they are:

1. Conducting motivational training for the victims because their confidence is not easy to recover and making convincing that they are the victims of human trafficking. The program is done by implementing skill training.
2. Collecting fund access, especially for the victims of entrepreneur.
3. Consultation and guidance as the efforts to develop their mental. Thus the victims are able to get the power without involving in human trafficking.
4. The victims need association for their existence and establishment. It need gathering periodically to make them easy to open the access.
5. The access from the social media should have cooperation with the trusted institution. (<http://dunia.inilah.com/read/detail/1901887/6-aspek-pemberdayaanekonomi-korban-trafficking>, 6 aspek pemberdayaan ekonomi korban trafficking, accessed on 1 September 2016)

5. Conclusion

Referring to the findings, the conclusion of this study covers:

1. The government policy in handling the victims of the human trafficking in Cianjur regency was conducted by defining the local regulation of Cianjur regency number 3 in 2010 concerning the prevention of human trafficking. The regulation is the law umbrella in the handling the human trafficking victims in Cianjur regency. It was implemented through the application of some programs, budget planning manifestation by conducting integrated service program.
2. The model concept in creating the public economic autonomy as one of empowerment concepts for the women of human trafficking victims in Cianjur regency

is the prevention model of human trafficking victims conducted through economic autonomy approach. In this case, the human model was carried out through preparing skill trainings as one of stimulants to build trade enterprise and to earn their own income. The program was done by the members of task force coming from demography department and vital statistics. Moreover, concerning the group guidance, it was applied by society institutions to build victims' normal communication and interaction with other people in the society. It was implemented well by doing cooperation among related parties such as the academic institution, and the task force in preventing the human trafficking victims.

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