

The Integral Approach in the Policy Framework for Combating Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia

Rico Virza Pratama¹, Eko Soponyono²

¹Student Master Of Law, Diponegoro University, Semarang

²Lecturer Master Of Law, Diponegoro University, Semarang

ABSTRACT: This study explores the application of an integrated policy approach in addressing human trafficking in Indonesia. Adopting a normative legal research method and grounded in the theory of crime prevention, the research seeks to analyze the effectiveness of existing policies aimed at tackling trafficking comprehensively. The findings reveal that, despite the enactment of several legal frameworks to combat trafficking, the effective implementation of comprehensive policies continues to face numerous obstacles. These include institutional limitations, inter-agency coordination challenges, and the lack of sustainable victim protection mechanisms. Accordingly, the study argues for a more synergistic and holistic strategy that engages all relevant stakeholders, including government institutions, law enforcement bodies, civil society, and the international community. It also underscores the need to strengthen human resource capabilities and promote active community involvement to improve prevention and eradication efforts.

KEYWORDS: Integral Approach, Crime Control Policy, Human Trafficking, Indonesia.

I. INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking constitutes one of the most serious forms of transnational crime, exerting profound effects on human rights, social stability, and the economic structures of affected countries. As emphasized by I Wayan Parthian, transnational crimes are inherently incompatible with the essence and dignity of humanity and are thus regarded as the “common enemy of mankind,” a concept expressed in Latin as *hostis humanis generis*. (Parthiana, 2004) Human trafficking falls within the spectrum of organized crime and has drawn significant national and international attention. Its extensive reach and multifaceted nature allow it to be categorized simultaneously as organized crime, white-collar crime, corporate crime, and transnational crime. Furthermore, technological advancements have enabled perpetrators to exploit cyberspace, making this issue increasingly intertwined with cybercrime. (Ammarullah, 2009) At the regional level, human trafficking has emerged as a persistent agenda within ASEAN, given the steady rise in cases across Southeast Asia. The Fourth World Survey Report on Women and Development (1999) notes that several Asian developing countries, including Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and the Philippines, face challenges comparable to those in Indonesia. To counter this global threat, the international community has intensified its efforts, not only through cross-border collaboration but also by formulating binding international legal frameworks. Among the pivotal instruments is the Slavery Convention of 1926, later amended in 1953 and comprehensively revised in 1956, following the initiative of the ECOSOC. (Fauzziah, 2011)

As an archipelagic state located at a strategic crossroads, Indonesia continues to face significant challenges in addressing human trafficking. In 2017, the government identified five provinces East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, East Java, Central Java, and West Java as “high-risk zones” for trafficking activities. Reports from various agencies indicate a steady rise in the number of victims, with women and children being the primary targets. Most victims are trafficked into hazardous forms of labor, particularly within the commercial sex industry. (Azzahrah *et al.*, 2020) Traffickers employ systematic and deceptive strategies, exploiting poverty, manipulating aspirations, and preying upon the vulnerability and innocence of their victims. They frequently resort to threats, coercion, and violence to force individuals into situations of involuntary servitude. The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons defines human trafficking as: “The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, through means such as threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, exploitation of vulnerability, or offering payments to gain control over a person, for purposes of exploitation. Such exploitation includes, at a minimum, forced prostitution, sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, and the removal of organs.” (*International Organization for Migration*)

The Integral Approach in the Policy Framework for Combating Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia

Despite the enactment of Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of Human Trafficking and Indonesia's ratification of the CEDAW Convention through Law No. 7 of 1984, the overall effectiveness of legal enforcement remains limited. The persistent obstacles include the complexity of dismantling transnational criminal networks, inadequate inter-agency collaboration, and insufficient mechanisms for victim rehabilitation and protection. The adoption of an integrated policy approach in combating human trafficking is critical to ensuring a holistic and sustainable solution. Trafficking in Indonesia is driven by multiple interrelated factors, particularly in remote regions, such as low educational attainment, limited public awareness, poverty, indebtedness, cultural practices, child marriage, the marginalization of women and girls within households, insufficient birth registration, and inadequate law enforcement mechanisms. These conditions collectively exacerbate the structural vulnerabilities that enable trafficking to persist. An integrated approach is therefore indispensable, combining law enforcement, preventive measures, victim protection frameworks, and international cooperation mechanisms. A comprehensive evaluation of current policies is essential to identify implementation gaps and develop strategic recommendations to optimize their effectiveness. This study aims to explore the practical application of the integrated approach within Indonesia's anti-trafficking policies, examine the socio-economic and cultural factors driving human trafficking, and propose actionable strategies to strengthen the overall policy framework.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Research refers to a systematically organized activity designed to apply scientific methods in order to obtain new data, which may be used to verify or refute existing phenomena or hypotheses. Its primary role is to function as an essential scientific instrument in advancing knowledge and technological development. Consequently, the research methodology employed must correspond to the academic discipline underpinning the study. (Waluyo. 2002)

This study is conducted within the framework of legal science and utilizes a normative legal research approach, which primarily focuses on the analysis of literature and secondary data. Data collection relies on a comprehensive review of primary legal sources (such as laws, regulations, and case decisions), secondary sources (such as scholarly books and academic journals), and tertiary sources obtained from credible references, including official government websites and legal databases. (Soekanto and Mamudji, 2004)

III. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A. Factors Contributing to Human Trafficking in Indonesia

Defining human trafficking is essential for identifying victims and establishing the occurrence of this crime. Article 3 of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which supplements the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, provides the following definition: "(a) Trafficking in persons involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of individuals through threats, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, abuse of vulnerability, or providing benefits to obtain consent from a person having control over another, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the prostitution of others, other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of human organs. (b) The consent of the victim becomes irrelevant where any of the means listed in point (a) have been used. (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of a child for exploitation is considered 'trafficking in persons,' even if none of the means referred to in point (a) are involved. (d) A 'child' refers to any individual under the age of eighteen." From this definition, three essential elements must be considered: process, means, and purpose. These components must be cumulatively fulfilled for an act to constitute human trafficking. The process includes activities such as recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons. However, not all process elements need to occur simultaneously; the presence of any one of these activities is sufficient to satisfy the process requirement for human trafficking.

The means element in human trafficking refers to any actions used to compel or pressure an individual, including threats, the use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of authority, and exploitation of a person's vulnerability. It also encompasses the provision of financial rewards or other benefits to obtain the consent of someone who exercises control over another person. Meanwhile, the purpose of employing such means is exploitation, which is not limited to sexual exploitation but also includes forced labor or services, slavery, practices similar to slavery, servitude, and the removal of human organs. A similar provision is stipulated under Article 1(1) of Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of Human Trafficking Crimes, which defines human trafficking as any act involving the recruitment, harboring, transportation, transfer, delivery, or receipt of a person through various means, including threats, physical violence, confinement, abduction, forgery, fraud, abuse of authority, exploitation of vulnerable conditions, debt bondage, or the granting of certain benefits, with the intention of exploiting or causing the person to be exploited, either domestically or across national borders. (Nuraeni and Kania, 2017)

Human trafficking is a complex phenomenon driven by multiple structural and social factors. Poverty stands out as the most significant cause, as poor economic conditions leave individuals and families highly vulnerable to exploitation. Moreover, limited access to education and restricted information narrow opportunities for at-risk communities to understand and avoid the dangers of trafficking. Dysfunctional family environments further exacerbate this vulnerability, often compelling individuals to seek

The Integral Approach in the Policy Framework for Combating Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia

alternatives such as irregular migration, which traffickers frequently exploit. (Hidayati, 2012) Unlike smuggled migrants, victims of human trafficking predominantly come from impoverished and marginalized groups. Numerous studies indicate a significant correlation between human trafficking and low educational attainment, insufficient vocational training, and the lack of access to resources and opportunities. (Budoyo and Sari, 2019) Furthermore, external factors such as economic crises, natural disasters, political instability, and armed conflicts substantially heighten the risk. These conditions often create socioeconomic insecurity and trigger large-scale population displacement, placing women and children in particularly vulnerable positions. In their pursuit of better living conditions, many become targets of traffickers and ultimately fall victim to exploitation. (Sintania and Sopoyono, 2020)

The state, as a legitimate entity vested with authority and institutional capacity, carries the principal responsibility to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (hereinafter referred to as the International Human Rights Declaration). This obligation derives from the very essence of the state's existence, which is founded upon the mandate to guarantee the effective implementation of fundamental human rights. (Ali and Nurhidayat, 2011) In accordance with Law No. 39 of 1999, human rights are recognized as inherent and inalienable rights, embedded within the dignity and existence of every individual as creations of the Almighty God. These rights are regarded as divine endowments that must be acknowledged, safeguarded, and upheld by the state, its legal system, governmental institutions, and society at large, ensuring the preservation of human dignity and worth. Further legal and institutional frameworks reaffirm that the duty to ensure the respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights rests with the state. This includes guaranteeing the enforcement of justice in cases of rights violations. A failure to act, conversely, complicity in such violations constitutes a manifestation of impunity. The obligation to protect entails preventing, halting, and sanctioning violations, while the obligation to fulfill requires the state to adopt policies and execute concrete measures that ensure the realization of these rights. Given the widespread threat of human trafficking, Indonesia, together with other developing nations, has prioritized efforts to combat this crime. The enactment of Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of Human Trafficking Crimes demonstrates the government's strong commitment to addressing the issue. Furthermore, the ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) through Law No. 5 of 2009 marks a decisive step toward aligning Indonesia's policies with international frameworks in the fight against human trafficking. (Mustafid, 2019)

Consequently, the state carries a fundamental duty to prevent the ongoing occurrence of human trafficking, which represents a serious violation of human rights. It is equally important for the state to prosecute perpetrators involved in such crimes and to ensure adequate protection and assistance for victims. In addressing this issue globally, the international community adopted the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children widely known as the Palermo Protocol in 2000. Serving as a supplement to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the protocol came into effect on 25 December 2003. Its main objectives are to promote stronger international cooperation, prevent and combat trafficking, and improve mechanisms for protecting and assisting victims. According to the protocol, human trafficking encompasses actions involving threats, coercion, physical force, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of authority, or exploitation of vulnerability. It also includes instances where payments or other benefits are provided to obtain consent from someone who exercises control over another individual. The ultimate purpose behind these actions is exploitation, which may involve sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, servitude, or even the removal of human organs. Additionally, the UN's recommendations on human rights and human trafficking underline that effective prevention strategies must focus on reducing demand, which remains one of the key drivers of trafficking. States and international organizations are also encouraged to address structural vulnerabilities by tackling factors such as economic inequality, poverty, social injustice, and discrimination.

An effective response to human trafficking requires more than law enforcement; it necessitates a comprehensive and harmonized legal regime that guarantees protection, promotion, and enforcement of victims' rights. Yet, legislative fragmentation remains a critical challenge, with conflicting regulations across different jurisdictions undermining national enforcement and obstructing transnational cooperation. Harmonization, therefore, must extend beyond domestic legal interpretation to incorporate internationally recognized human rights frameworks and regional legal instruments as benchmarks. One of the persistent difficulties in addressing human trafficking lies in the absence of precise statutory definitions and detailed procedural guidelines within many national legal systems. This lack of clarity impedes prosecution and undermines coordinated efforts to dismantle trafficking networks. To overcome these gaps, states must standardize legal definitions, align enforcement procedures, and establish integrated cooperation mechanisms at national, regional, and international levels. Building a coherent and universally aligned legal framework will significantly strengthen efforts to prevent trafficking, protect victims, and prosecute offenders. Equally crucial is ensuring that all trafficking-related practices such as debt bondage, forced labor, and coerced prostitution are clearly criminalized within domestic legislation. (Hidayati, 2012) The legal response must also incorporate corporate criminal liability for companies complicit in trafficking, in addition to prosecuting individual offenders. Moreover, governments must undertake comprehensive regulatory reviews and tighten monitoring of sectors prone to exploitation, including marriage bureaus, labor recruitment agencies, travel operators, hotels, and logistics services, which are often misused as conduits for trafficking activities.

The Integral Approach in the Policy Framework for Combating Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia

B. Integral Approach in Combating and Preventing Human Trafficking in Indonesia

Efforts to protect society (social defence) and achieve public welfare (social welfare) are, in essence, an integral part of broader policies on crime prevention and control. The term “policy” in English or “politiek” in Dutch is often translated as “kebijakan” in Indonesian. From these foreign terminologies, the concept of “kebijakan hukum pidana” can also be referred to as “politik hukum pidana”, commonly known in academic discourse as “penal policy”, “criminal law policy”, or “strafrechtpolitiek”. According to Prof. Soedarto, criminal policy constitutes the overall set of government actions taken through legislation and formal institutions with the aim of upholding the central norms of society. Implementing politik hukum pidana therefore involves creating criminal legislation that aligns with the existing conditions and social realities of a particular period while also considering future needs. Similarly, Prof. Mahfud M.D. explains in his book that politik hukum refers to the state’s official legal policy, which outlines the direction of legal development, either through the creation of new laws or the revision of existing ones, in order to fulfill the objectives of the nation. Crime prevention is, fundamentally, one of the primary purposes of enacting laws and regulations, making it an inseparable component of criminal policy. According to G.P. Hoefnagels, strategies to combat crime can be undertaken through three main approaches: Application of criminal law (criminal law application), Prevention without punishment (prevention without punishment), and Shaping public perception regarding crime and punishment through mass media. From Hoefnagels’ framework, it can be concluded that addressing crime requires two complementary approaches: the penal approach (criminal law-based) and the non-penal approach (beyond criminal law). While penal policies primarily emphasize repressive measures actions taken after crimes occur non-penal policies focus on preventive measures, aiming to minimize opportunities for crimes to take place in the first place.

Considering that human trafficking constitutes both a social problem and a humanitarian issue, efforts to combat this crime cannot rely solely on the enforcement of criminal law. A comprehensive response must also address the root causes of the problem through a social policy perspective, making social interventions equally crucial. Consequently, the Indonesian government adopts a dual criminal policy approach in addressing human trafficking: utilizing both penal and non-penal measures. The penal approach focuses on repressive law enforcement aimed at eradicating human trafficking through the application of criminal law. (Arief, 2010) Criminal law serves as a societal instrument to regulate conduct and establish legal boundaries on actions deemed unacceptable, such as theft, murder, rape, fraud, and other socially condemned offenses. In Indonesia, the criminal law system consists of codified and non-codified provisions. Codified laws are primarily contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP), which classifies various actions as criminal offenses and prescribes corresponding penalties. Human trafficking is categorized as a special criminal offense (tindak pidana khusus), regulated by statutes outside the KUHP framework. Within the penal framework, human trafficking is specifically addressed under Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of Human Trafficking Crimes. This law stipulates criminal provisions against perpetrators under Articles 2 to 27, outlining offenses related to human trafficking and associated crimes. (Rofiq *et al.*, 2019) The enforcement of this law is reinforced by Law No. 5 of 2009, which ratifies the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as Law No. 15 of 2009. Under Articles 2 to 18 of the Human Trafficking Eradication Law (UU PTPPO), offenders may face a minimum prison sentence of three (3) years and a maximum of fifteen (15) years, along with fines ranging from IDR 120,000,000 (one hundred and twenty million rupiah) to IDR 600,000,000 (six hundred million rupiah). However, the effectiveness of the penal approach remains limited. While repressive legal measures are necessary to punish perpetrators, the use of criminal sanctions alone has proven insufficient to prevent, suppress, and eliminate human trafficking comprehensively. This limitation highlights the urgent need for integrating non-penal strategies, focusing on prevention, social empowerment, and addressing the structural conditions that foster trafficking.

Given the complexity of human trafficking, an integrated policy approach is essential within the framework of criminal policy that must be aligned with broader social policies and national development planning. This integration aims to achieve two fundamental objectives: social defence (protecting society from crime) and social welfare (improving societal well-being). Combating human trafficking solely through penal measures is insufficient; instead, criminal policy must also address the root causes of trafficking, including poverty, lack of education and vocational skills, limited access to opportunities and information, and socio-cultural values that prioritize economic gains over human rights and dignity. (Permana, 2007) This perspective is reinforced by the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held in Kyoto, which concluded that crime prevention efforts, including criminal law enforcement, should form an integral part of national development planning. Consequently, beyond punitive legal measures, there is a pressing need for non-penal strategies focusing on preventive policies. (Widodo, 2013) These strategies emphasize the optimization of social instruments to improve underlying social conditions, which, in turn, can indirectly reduce the occurrence of human trafficking. The importance of non-penal measures was further highlighted during the Sixth United Nations Congress on Crime Trends and Crime Prevention Strategies held in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1980. The congress stressed three key points: Crime poses a significant obstacle to achieving a decent quality of life for all individuals. Effective crime prevention strategies must address the elimination of root causes and structural conditions that foster criminal activity. In many countries, the primary drivers of crime include social inequality, racial and national discrimination, low living standards, unemployment, and illiteracy among large segments of the population. Furthermore, successive UN congresses on “The Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders” reaffirmed that crime prevention efforts should be fundamentally rooted in addressing and eliminating the causes and conditions that lead to crime. This approach is recognized as the basic crime prevention

The Integral Approach in the Policy Framework for Combating Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia

strategy, emphasizing that tackling social, economic, and structural inequalities is just as critical as enforcing criminal law in the fight against human trafficking. (Arief, 2005)

The non-penal approach to combating human trafficking can be implemented through several strategic measures. First, conducting a comprehensive mapping of human trafficking cases and all related aspects is essential to identify patterns, networks, and vulnerabilities that enable such crimes. Second, ensuring broad public access to education, vocational training, income enhancement opportunities, and social services is crucial to reduce the socio-economic vulnerabilities that traffickers exploit. This requires the active collaboration of multiple stakeholders, including government institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international bodies, community-based organizations, individual actors, and the mass media. In addition, strict monitoring and enforcement mechanisms must be established to prevent illegal human trafficking, both for domestic and international purposes. Third, there must be a significant investment in community education and awareness-raising initiatives to improve public knowledge about the dangers, indicators, and mechanisms of human trafficking. One of the practical implementations of these preventive efforts involves training programs on the importance of administrative compliance. Such programs aim to reduce identity fraud, particularly in the processing of legal documents for prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers (Tenaga Kerja Indonesia / TKI). (Putri and Arifin, 2019) Preventive measures also include stricter passport issuance procedures, such as conducting more thorough interviews during immigration processing. These activities are designed to reach vulnerable groups, especially women, who are disproportionately affected by trafficking practices. Moreover, a massive public dissemination campaign is needed to raise awareness about Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking. (Novika *et al.*, 2020)

This initiative seeks to provide clear, widespread information on the legal definitions, forms, and indicators of trafficking, thereby empowering communities to identify and avoid potential exploitation. This outreach program is particularly significant for prospective migrant workers, who must be equipped with comprehensive knowledge about employment offers, workplace locations, and contractual obligations before departure. By strengthening legal literacy and providing transparent information, such programs reduce the risks faced by potential victims and help them make informed decisions. Human trafficking practices often begin with unscrupulous recruitment activities carried out by brokers, unlicensed agencies, or informal intermediaries who lure prospective migrant workers with false promises of high income and decent working conditions. This issue is especially prevalent among individuals from rural areas who face economic hardship and limited employment opportunities. Under such pressure, many prospective workers focus solely on the promise of better wages while overlooking potential risks, making them highly vulnerable to exploitation. (Widiastuti, 2010).

The fourth strategy involves establishing Border Crossing Posts (PLBN) at strategic points along Indonesia's borders to ensure that citizens who intend to work abroad as migrant workers (TKI) can do so legally, minimizing the risk of becoming victims of human trafficking. In addition, authorities are encouraged to adopt a technoprevention approach by using advanced surveillance tools, such as installing CCTV cameras in vulnerable locations including airports, seaports, land routes, and border checkpoints. By deploying CCTV, authorities can monitor movements more effectively, identify suspicious activities, and gather reliable evidence to support investigations into trafficking cases. The mere presence of cameras can also discourage potential perpetrators from committing crimes, as they are aware of being recorded. Furthermore, CCTV systems enable faster detection and response, thereby enhancing law enforcement capabilities. Beyond technology, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, which complements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, highlights several key preventive measures. Among them are international information-sharing mechanisms (Article 10), enhanced cooperation among border control agencies to prevent misuse of commercial vessels (Article 11), verification of identity and travel documents (Article 13), and public education programs designed to raise awareness about smuggling and address its underlying socio-economic causes (Article 15).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. Addressing the crime of human trafficking requires a comprehensive and multidimensional approach that combines preventive, educational, and technological strategies supported by strong legal frameworks and cross-sectoral collaboration. The non-penal approach plays a vital role in reducing the vulnerabilities that lead to trafficking by focusing on community empowerment, including mapping high-risk areas, improving access to education and vocational training, ensuring equal opportunities for income generation, and providing extensive public awareness campaigns. Through these initiatives, individuals, particularly prospective Indonesian migrant workers (TKI), are better informed and equipped to avoid exploitative recruitment practices and fraudulent job offers. Furthermore, the integration of technological advancements, commonly referred to as technoprevention, significantly strengthens preventive measures. The deployment of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) in strategic locations such as airports, seaports, land routes, and border crossing posts (PLBN) enhances monitoring capabilities, facilitates early detection of suspicious activities, and provides reliable evidence to support law enforcement processes. Alongside these domestic measures, international cooperation is essential, as outlined in the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

The Integral Approach in the Policy Framework for Combating Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia

2. Collaborative mechanisms such as cross-border information sharing, verification of identity and travel documents, strengthening border control agencies, and implementing public education programs are critical to effectively preventing, detecting, and combating human trafficking on both national and transnational levels. Ultimately, the success of anti-trafficking policies depends on synergizing efforts between the government, private sector, non-governmental organizations, international bodies, civil society, and the media. A sustainable and holistic approach, combining legal enforcement, community protection, technological innovation, and international collaboration, is indispensable to safeguard human rights and eliminate the systemic vulnerabilities that enable human trafficking.

REFERENCES

- 1) Ali, M., & Nurhidayat, S. (2011). *Settlement of Serious Human Rights Violations: In-Court System & Out-Court System*. Jakarta: Gramata Publishing.
- 2) Amrullah, M. A. (2009). *Criminal Law Policy on the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking Crimes: In Understanding Law from Construction to Implementation*. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.
- 3) Arief, B. N. (2005). *Reform of Criminal Law in a Comparative Perspective*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.
- 4) Arief, B. N. (2008). *Collected Essays on Criminal Law Policy (Development of the New Criminal Code Concept)*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- 5) Azahrah, W., et al. (2020). Sexual gratification in Indonesia's criminal law. *Legality*, 28(1). Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang. ISSN 0854-6509.
- 6) Budoyo, S., & Sari, R. K. (2019). The existence of restorative justice as the purpose of diversion implementation in Indonesia's juvenile justice system. *Meta-Yuridis*, 2(2). Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang. ISSN 2621-6450.
- 7) Fadilla, N. (2016). Legal protection efforts for children as victims of human trafficking crimes. *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan*, 5(2). Jakarta: Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil Mahkamah Agung. ISSN 2303-3274.
- 8) Farhana. (2010). *Legal Aspects of Human Trafficking in Indonesia*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- 9) Fauziah, A. (2011). News coverage of human trafficking in electronic newspapers in five ASEAN countries. *KAREBA: Journal of Communication Studies*, 1(1). Makassar: Universitas Hasanuddin. ISSN 2088-4177.
- 10) Hidayati, M. N. (2012). Efforts to combat and prevent human trafficking through international law and Indonesian positive law. *Jurnal Al-Azhar Indonesia Seri Pranata Sosial*, 1(3). ISSN 2356-0185.
- 11) Hidayati, N. (n.d.). A juridical review of the regulations on human trafficking crimes in Indonesia.
- 12) Jaya, N. S. P. (2017). *Reform of Criminal Law*. Semarang: Pustaka Rizki Putra.
- 13) International Labour Organization (ILO). (2004). *Book 6: Trafficking of Women and Children, in Guidelines for Preventing Discrimination, Exploitation, and Arbitrary Treatment of Female Migrant Workers*. Jakarta: ILO.
- 14) Mahfud, M. M. D. (2011). *Legal Politics in Indonesia*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- 15) Mulyadi, M. (2011). Combating corruption crimes from the perspective of criminal policy. *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, 8(2). Jakarta. ISSN 2579-5562.
- 16) Mustafid, F. (2019). Human trafficking in the perspective of human rights and Islamic legal philosophy. *Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum Islam*, 29(1).
- 17) Novika, G. D., et al. (2020). Legal protection in restitution to the victims of human trafficking. *Legality*, 28(1). Malang. ISSN 0854-6509.
- 18) Nuraeni, N., & Kania, D. (2017). Law No. 21 of 2007 on the eradication of human trafficking crimes in the perspective of Islamic law. *Al-'Adalah*, 14(1). Lampung. ISSN 2614-171X.
- 19) Permana, H. (2007). *Criminal Policy*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Atma Jaya.
- 20) Prthiana, I. W. (2004). *International Criminal Law and Extradition*. Bandung: Yrama Widya.
- 21) Putri, A. R. H., & Arifin, R. (2019). Legal protection for victims of human trafficking crimes in Indonesia. *Res Judicata*, 2(1). Pontianak. ISSN 2621-1602.
- 22) Republika. (2024, December 6). Five provinces enter the red zone of human trafficking. Retrieved from <https://www.nasional.republika.co.id>
- 23) Rofiq, A., Disemadi, H. S., & Jaya, N. S. P. (2019). Criminal objectives integrality in the Indonesian criminal justice system. *Al-Risalah*, 19(2). Jambi. ISSN 2540-9522.
- 24) Singarimbun, M., & Effendi, S. (2004). *Social Research Methods*. Jakarta: LP3ES.
- 25) Sitania, L. V., & Suponyono, E. (2020). Accommodation of combating human trafficking crimes in international and national law aspects. *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, 2(1). Semarang. ISSN 2656-3193.
- 26) Soekanto, S., & Mamudji, S. (2004). *Normative Legal Research: A Brief Overview*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- 27) Suhardin, Y. (2008). A juridical review of human trafficking from a human rights perspective. *Mimbar Hukum*, 20(3). Yogyakarta. ISSN 2443-0994.

The Integral Approach in the Policy Framework for Combating Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia

- 28) UNDP Regional HIV and Development Programme Team. (2003). Twilight zone. You and AIDS: The HIV and Development Magazine for Asia Pacific, 2(1). August 2003.
- 29) Waluyo, B. (2002). Legal Research in Practice. Jakarta: PT Sinar Grafika.
- 30) Widiastuti, T. W. (2010). Efforts to prevent human trafficking crimes. Wacana Hukum, 9(1). Surakarta. ISSN 1412-310X.
- 31) Widodo. (2013). Criminal Law Aspects of Cybercrime. Yogyakarta: Aswaja Pressindo..



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.