

# The Effect Of Human Trafficking And People Stuffing On Indonesian Migrant Workers

Hana Fortuna<sup>1</sup>, Kirana Shasa Sahila<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Rizky Novianto<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>Hukum Keimigrasian, Politeknik Imigrasi

## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history:

Received Nov 25, 2022

Revised Des 19, 2022

Accepted Des 27, 2022

### Keywords:

Human Trafficking;  
People Stuffing;  
Migrant Workers

## ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country that sends many of its citizens to become a worker in other countries. Indonesian Citizens working abroad are referred to as Indonesian Migrant Workers. Indonesian Migrant Workers are Indonesian citizens who decide to work abroad through a selection with the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency or BP2MI for a certain period. However, in the process of recruitment to work, Indonesian Migrant Workers are overshadowed by the threat of becoming victims of human trafficking or human smuggling. The Crime of Trafficking in Persons and Human Smuggling is a transnational organized crime committed by an individual or group and moves regardless of the territorial boundaries and jurisdiction of another country. In its prevention and countermeasures, the government has an important role to be able to help Indonesian Migrant Workers to be able to participate in recruitment and do their jobs well without hesitation and fear of the threat of becoming victims of transnational organized crime. The role that Indonesian Government performed is to create laws and regulations governing transnational organized crime and its derivatives and integrate between relevant institutions and/or agencies that prevent, regulate and enforce laws and regulations that have been made regarding to the transnational organized crime and its derivatives to guarantee and protect Indonesian Migrant Workers from the threat of such crimes.

## ABSTRAK

Indonesia merupakan negara yang banyak mengirimkan warga negaranya untuk menjadi pekerja di negara lain. Para warga negara yang bekerja di luar negeri disebut sebagai Pekerja Migran Indonesia. Pekerja Migran Indonesia adalah Warga Negara Indonesia yang memutuskan untuk bekerja di luar negeri melalui seleksi dengan Badan Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia atau BP2MI selama jangka waktu tertentu. Namun, dalam proses rekrutmen hingga bekerja, para Pekerja Migran Indonesia dibayangi dengan ancaman menjadi korban perdagangan orang atau penyelundupan manusia. Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang dan Penyelundupan Manusia merupakan kejahatan transnasional yang terorganisir yang dilakukan oleh suatu individu maupun kelompok dan bergerak tanpa memandang adanya batas dan yurisdiksi wilayah dari negara lain. Dalam pencegahan dan penanggulangannya, pemerintah memiliki peran yang cukup penting untuk dapat membantu para Pekerja Migran Indonesia agar dapat mengikuti rekrutmen dan melakukan pekerjaannya dengan baik tanpa ragu dan takut dengan ancaman menjadi korban kejahatan transnasional yang terorganisasi. Peran yang dilakukan seperti membuat peraturan perundang-undangan yang mengatur tentang kejahatan transnasional yang terorganisasi beserta turunannya dan melakukan integrasi antar lembaga dan/atau instansi terkait yang mencegah, mengatur dan menegakkan peraturan perundang-undangan yang telah dibuat mengenai kejahatan transnasional yang terorganisasi beserta turunannya untuk menjamin dan melindungi Pekerja Migran Indonesia dari ancaman kejahatan tersebut.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



### Corresponding Author:

Hana Fortuna,  
Hukum Keimigrasian  
Politeknik Imigrasi,

Jalan Raya Gandul No. 4, RT.07 / RW.08, RT.5/RW.6, Gandul, Kec. Cinere, Kota Depok, Jawa Barat 16514,  
Indonesia  
Email: hanafortunee@gmail.com

---

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest population or citizens in the world. According to the World Population Prospects released by the United Nations, Indonesia ranks fourth on the list of countries with the largest population of 270,625,568 people in 2019. Indonesia's population far outperforms the populations of various developed countries such as Russia, Japan Korea to England. This is certainly a challenge for the Government of Indonesia in terms of meeting the needs of its people, especially in the field of employment.

The Government of Indonesia through the Central Bureau of Statistics has conducted a population survey which gives the result that the Indonesian population is dominated by people who are at a productive age. The results of the 2020 Population Survey stated that Indonesia has a population of 191.08 million people of productive age out of a total population survey of 270.20 million people throughout Indonesia. The results of this survey indicate that there is a percentage of more than 50 percent of the population who are of productive age, thus creating a challenge for the Government of Indonesia to provide decent work and livelihood for humanity in accordance with Article 27 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. However, work and a decent living for the community in its implementation by the Indonesian government currently has many obstacles. The existence of globalization flows to the use of foreign workers results in limited job opportunities and increased competition in getting jobs for people in Indonesia. Limited job opportunities and increased competition experienced by the community is a problem for the Government of Indonesia so that people can realize and feel the contents of the 1945 Constitution itself.

The Government of Indonesia, in following up on the problem of limited employment opportunities and increasing competition in society, has made a policy to provide opportunities for Indonesian citizens to be able to go and find work in other countries as Indonesian Migrant Workers. The policy on the existence of Indonesian Migrant Workers is regulated by the Indonesian government in Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers to be able to accommodate Indonesian citizens who wish to get jobs and receive wages outside the Indonesian Territory as Indonesian Migrant Workers. Basically, Indonesian Migrant Workers who work in other countries are based on many factors. Factors such as economic factors, social factors to cultural factors are the basic factors and background for Indonesian people to become Indonesian Migrant Workers. In addition, the limited knowledge and education as well as the skills of some Indonesian people who are of productive age so that they cannot compete in their own country is also a compelling reason for these people to register themselves as Indonesian Migrant Workers and start their working career abroad after getting provision and preparation from the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency or BP2MI.

During the industrial revolution 5.0, Indonesian Migrant Workers have significant differences from Indonesian Migrant Workers, although in general they have the same job but are faced with different challenges. If in the past the challenges experienced by Indonesian Migrant Workers were limited information and communication with their families, today Indonesian Migrant Workers have challenges to be able to work properly and to try to be aware of a group that commits transnational and organized crimes.

The formulation of the problem in this research are: First, What is meant by Human Trafficking and People Smuggling?. Second, what are the impacts and threats of Human Trafficking and People Smuggling for Indonesian Migrant Workers? Third, what is the role of the government in dealing with Human Trafficking and People Smuggling, especially for Indonesian Migrant Workers?

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is a qualitative research method with a normative legal approach. Research using this approach is research based on library research or research that uses secondary data to understand legal materials which include legal principles, legal principles, and laws and regulations related to issues related to Human Trafficking and People Smuggling of Indonesian Migrant Workers.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **Explanation of Human Trafficking and People Smuggling**

Transnational Organized Crime or Transnational Organized Crime is a form of crime that is committed jointly and is carried out without considering national boundaries. According to Law Number 5 of 2009 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Transnational Organized Crime is a form of crime that threatens social, economic, political, world security and peace. Based on the criteria, there are 4 (four) criteria for a crime that can be called an organized transnational crime, namely:

- a. Performed in more than one country;
- b. It is carried out in one country but a significant part of the preparatory, planning, directing or control activities takes place in another country;
- c. Committed in one country but involving an organized criminal group involved in criminal activities in more than one country; and
- d. Performed in one country but has major consequences in other countries.

The following is a form of Transnational Organized Crime in Indonesia, namely Human Trafficking and People Smuggling. Human Trafficking or Human Trafficking is a crime committed by an individual or organization by means of fraud, kidnapping, confinement to exploitation of humans for personal gain without regard to national borders and international law. In other words, Trafficking in Persons, based on Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons, is an act of recruiting, transporting, harboring, sending, transferring or receiving someone with threats of violence, use of force, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, debt bondage or giving payments or benefits in order to obtain the consent of a person having control over another person, whether done within a country or between countries, for the purpose of exploitation or causing people to be exploited. Trafficking in Persons cannot always be said to be an Organized Transnational Crime because there are also many domestic trafficking crimes that are carried out only within one's own country.

In addition, another form of Transnational Organized Crime is People Smuggling. People Smuggling or People Smuggling is a crime to move people from countries of origin to countries of destination covertly without going through legal procedures and applicable laws and regulations and is carried out by individuals or organizations with the intention of seeking personal gain. According to Article 120 of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, Immigration has explained the meaning of Human Smuggling, namely crimes committed by people who commit acts aimed at seeking profit, either directly or indirectly, for themselves or for others by bring a person or group of people, either in an organized or unorganized manner, who do not have the right to enter the territory legally, either by using valid documents or forged documents, or without using travel documents, by going through an immigration check or not through an immigration check. Human Smuggling can always be said to be an Organized Transnational Crime because human smuggling activities are always carried out internationally between countries and intend to transfer victims who have agreed to be moved from their country of origin to a better destination country.

Basically, the crimes of Human Trafficking and People Smuggling can be said to be almost the same. However, there are various basic differences in the characteristics of each of these crimes which make a difference in the mention of Human Trafficking and People Smuggling. The differences referred to include the existence of threats and violent treatment that exist in the crime of Human

Trafficking but are not present in the crime of People Smuggling due to the presence of Consent of Victim or the consent of the victims of People Smuggling themselves.

In his explanation, the crime of Human Trafficking or the Crime of Trafficking in Persons is a modern form of human slavery and is one of the worst forms of treatment of violations of human dignity and status (Zumolang, 2020). This is because the crime of trafficking in persons involves exploitation accompanied by threats and physical and mental violence against the victims. The forms of exploitation carried out by these perpetrators include sexual exploitation of female victims who are used as sexual slaves or commercial sex workers on an international scale because these women are foreign citizens who come from other countries. Apart from that, another form of exploitation is carried out on victims of trafficking in persons, namely work that is given to victims by compulsion and is carried out without any wages that meet work standards. Many victims who work are only paid half of the wages that should be paid because the other half of the wages is given to the trafficking syndicates that bring the victims to that place. All of these forms of exploitation, both sexual and physical exploitation for forced labor, are forms of crime and violations of human rights that victims are born with.

For syndicates of people smuggling crimes, Indonesia is a quite strategic transit location and it is good for the perpetrators to stay before continuing their journey to the destination country. This happens because of the geographical conditions and the character of the Indonesian people so that actors can easily determine convenient locations as exit points and prepare transportation facilities by taking advantage of the economic conditions of people on the coast (Junef, 2020). The Indonesian people can easily be conditioned by the perpetrators so that the people do not realize that at that time a human smuggling crime was taking place. People Smuggling is also a less blatant crime like Trafficking in Persons. This is because the victims who are victims of human smuggling have agreed to be smuggled with the various intentions and desires promised by the perpetrators to the victims so as to enable human smuggling activities to be carried out neatly and there is no fuss or commotion.

### **Impacts and threats of Human Trafficking and People Smuggling for Indonesian Migrant Workers**

Human Trafficking and People Smuggling is a crime committed by an individual or a group of individuals that can harm other people but on the other hand can provide benefits for perpetrators of Human Trafficking and People Smuggling crimes which can occur without regard to national borders and international law. Many people can pass in and out across national boundaries because of the conveniences that have been implemented for citizens who want to explore the world. Unfortunately, there are some people who still feel that the regulations or regulations are hindering them because they are considered too difficult so these people prefer other ways, such as leaving or entering the territory of other countries without going through the Immigration checkpoints and without following the applicable procedural flow.

Just like Indonesia, which has millions of attractions to attract foreign tourists to stop and vacation in our country, other countries also have their own charms, especially countries that offer luxury or a better economic life than at home. This is one of the factors for the existence of Indonesian Migrant Workers or commonly referred to as PMI. Indonesian Migrant Worker is any Indonesian citizen who will, is doing, and/or has done a job and the wages for that work are obtained outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia within a certain period of time based on a work agreement through the Indonesian Migrant Worker placement procedure. Indonesian citizens who decide to become migrant workers must certainly fulfill various conditions and requirements as stipulated in Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. The existence of Indonesian Migrant Workers is of course the responsibility of the Indonesian government, both from the time of preparation to the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad. Protection will also be given to Indonesian Migrant Workers who are legally registered and lawful in the eyes of the law.

Indonesian Migrant Workers who have returned to their homeland from being posted abroad sometimes still have the desire to return to work at their old place. However, this was not done because they did not want to pay more for insurance and correspondence as well as fulfilling legal

requirements. In addition, colleagues, relatives and people around former Indonesian Migrant Workers also sometimes want an abundant economic life by becoming Indonesian Migrant Workers and working abroad. This becomes an opportunity that arises so that the perpetrators of crime can take advantage of this situation. Many brokers or administrators open recruitment with tempting lures and then offer them to villages to work abroad and charge very expensive fees but do it non-procedurally. Some of the countries that are the main destinations coveted by prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers include Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Japan, South Korea, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia because the salaries and income offered are quite large in nominal terms compared to their own countries. In fact, the process of becoming a migrant worker is easy and does not require special criteria that can be burdensome for prospective migrant workers. However, the low cost and ease of processing the conditions for departure that prospective migrant workers want to get are the reasons they carry out human smuggling, which in this case means that these prospective migrant workers leave without crossing legal national border crossings, work abroad without having proper residence permit. Falsification of personal data is also sometimes carried out to take care of ownership of permits in an administrative form. It can be said that it is wrong for Indonesian citizens to become non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers and can harm many parties, both the state and the prospective Non-Procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers. In addition to administrative actions that have been violated as mentioned above, non-procedural migrant workers will not receive guarantees of legal protection by their country of origin where they work later.

Non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers can also be categorized as suspects or alleged perpetrators or victims of organized transnational crime of people smuggling or trafficking in persons depending on the circumstances and background of the incident. Human Smuggling is an act that aims to seek profit, either directly or indirectly, for oneself or for other people who bring in a person or group of people, either in an organized or not organized manner, who do not have legal rights to enter Indonesian territory or leave the territory of Indonesia and/or enter the territory of another country where the person does not have the right to enter the territory legally, either by using a valid or fake document, or without using a travel document, whether through an immigration check or not (Junef, 2020). People smuggling and trafficking in persons cannot be carried out by individuals alone, but there will definitely be crime syndicates that play the role of accomplices and help make the departure of potential PMI Non-Procedural workers successful to their destination countries.

The process of becoming an Indonesian Migrant Worker is not an easy thing because there are many challenges and threats, both from the economic, social and other fields. The perpetrators of people smuggling or trafficking in persons sometimes prefer people or targets with low educational backgrounds on the assumption that these people can more easily be used for the benefit of the perpetrators. Villagers who seem innocent are easy targets for unscrupulous people to carry out their actions. It can be concluded that people with low educational and knowledge backgrounds will be more easily trapped into becoming victims of Human Trafficking and People Smuggling.

Transnational organized crime is a global problem that requires special attention from both the domestic and international levels of government. Supervising the traffic of foreigners in border areas is not necessarily enough to tackle the problem of people smuggling and trafficking in persons. Because these two things are not problems that can only be seen from the outside but must be examined first to be able to identify whether someone who crosses the border of a country commits an organized crime or not. Within the international scope, there is a protocol formulated to prevent, prosecute and punish traffickers in persons, especially women and children, called the Palermo Protocol which was initiated by the United Nations in 2000 in Palermo, Italy. Meanwhile in Indonesia, there is a regulation in the form of Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons which was enacted since April 19 2007. Then in 2021 Presidential Regulation Number 22 of 2021 concerning the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons was enacted. which has bound as many as 27 Ministries and Institutions that are listed to collaborate in tackling the problem of trafficking in persons that occur in Indonesia.

### **The Government's Role in Handling Human Trafficking and People Smuggling, Especially for Indonesian Migrant Workers**

The increase in incoming and outgoing traffic of people makes special attention in upholding state sovereignty. Everyone who enters and leaves a country has rules and conditions that have been set. Each country has the authority to regulate the territory of the country, both to regulate the limit of residence permits for citizens. The policy that has been established by the Indonesian government by implementing a Selective Policy, namely that only foreigners who provide benefits and do not endanger security and public order are allowed to enter and be in Indonesian territory. With the example of the enactment of this Selective Policy, Immigration has an important role in law enforcement and maintaining state sovereignty. Indonesia, with its vast territory and strategic position, has made Indonesia a crossing point.

In fulfilling the needs, humans are competing in the search for a decent job. Work is an important capital to be carried out to be able to survive and also as a fulfillment of everyday life. Someone who has a job is also a form of implementation of the abilities possessed by him for a job. Therefore, as stated in the 1945 Law of the Republic of Indonesia in article 27 paragraph (2) that "every citizen has the right to work and a living that is worthy of humanity". On this basis, the government is aware of the importance of having a job, which is the right of every human being, especially for Indonesian people. The government has made various efforts to provide various jobs in the country. However, Indonesia is still faced with increasing unemployment every year. Most of the people in Indonesia lack the special skills needed for work. With limited capabilities, many people have an interest in becoming migrant workers abroad as household assistants. Becoming a migrant worker has many impacts, from the positive impact that many people who have limited skills can get a job and with results that can meet the needs of themselves and their families, as we all know Migrant Workers are the largest foreign exchange earner in the country. However, these migrant workers can also cause negative impacts on the country and themselves.

Many of these migrant workers depart with very high expectations, they think that by trying their luck in the country one can get a job. Due to the persuasion of irresponsible persons who made these migrant workers illegal workers, the workers ultimately did not get the expected expectations. The government's responsibility in pursuing policies must be carried out because there are many human movements in the migration process, the role of the government from the country of origin is very important. The government's role is a form of responsibility and protection for its people starting from departure when working until returning to their origins. Initially, the government was considered to be less responsive and less concerned about providing protection for migrant workers abroad, so that over time, Indonesian migrant workers often experienced bad behavior while working abroad. Many of them received bad treatment which worried the government. It can be said that these workers became victims of transnational crimes of human trafficking (Human Trafficking) and people smuggling (People Smuggling).

Many people become victims of Human Trafficking due to several factors such as the lack of employment, the high level of poverty in the country, to the lack of socialization of gender roles (Orozco, 2014). These prospective migrant workers are promised a job in another country, then these prospective workers are sent in an inappropriate way, namely as being smuggled through a third person and those who will receive them are the prospective employers or those who will employ them. Therefore, for these migrant workers there has been a transnational crime in the form of people smuggling and human trafficking. Migrant workers who enter without going through a legal process result in these migrant workers not getting legal protection and because there is no valid work permit in the country of work resulting in them being arrested, imprisoned and even deported by the security forces of that country.

Over time, the government realized and felt the need to follow up on this problem and made various efforts. Moreover, many countries in the world are aware that transnational crimes are starting to occur frequently. Therefore, within the scope of international law, it was coined by the United Nations in 2000 in Palermo, Italy in the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), which is a convention that regulates the standardization of

a day in making rules and laws in an effort to combat human trafficking in a country. In this convention there are 3 protocols namely Protection, prosecution and prevention. The Indonesian government is making efforts to ratify the Palermo protocol. Furthermore, on April 19, 2007 it was converted into Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) which in the following year the Indonesian government issued Presidential Regulation No. 69 of 2008, which contained the Prevention and Handling of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO). With the existence of laws and regulations that have been stipulated on the problem of human trafficking and human smuggling of migrant workers, it is still felt to be inefficient and weak in preventing or the efforts being made.

The government, in terms of efforts to deal with migrant workers, has taken various preventive measures. As in the case of obtaining a passport, the immigration officer will conduct in-depth interviews to detect whether the applicant can be categorized as a person who is suspected of becoming a non-procedural migrant worker. If it is suspected that he will become a Non-Procedural Migrant Worker, the immigration officer also has the right not to issue a passport as the application has been submitted by the person concerned.

The next prevention that can be carried out by the immigration authorities is when crossing borders between the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia both at cross-border posts, ports and airports. Immigration officers who are at the counter usually check passports before affixing a stamp to leave Indonesian territory. The accuracy of officers in identifying passports determines the departure of Non-Procedural Migrant Workers. Due to the thoroughness of immigration officers, many cases of failed departures of Indonesian citizens suspected of non-procedural migrant workers have been found at crossings. However, persons smuggling and trafficking in persons related to migrant workers are also sometimes carried out in traditional ways.

For example, Indonesia and Malaysia as neighboring countries have very close boundaries. Apart from that, Malaysia is also a destination country for Indonesian citizens to work who want to have a better economic life, one of which is by becoming a Migrant Worker. Due to the accessible land and sea borders, unscrupulous persons use naughty ways to cross these borders. In early 2022, the Indonesian Navy Base thwarted the departure of 52 suspected Non-Procedural PMIs who were going to Malaysia via the Asahan River using an anonymous ship. In February, it was also discovered that there was an attempt to smuggle 34 prospective non-procedural migrant workers with the aim of going to Malaysia through the rat route in Tanjung Tiram District using a Motor Boat (KM Kayla). Then in the middle of 2022 there was another smuggling failure in an oil palm plantation on the border of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and the state of Malaysia, totaling 43 prospective non-procedural migrant workers and there were 7 toddlers who were found by the TNI in the vicinity of Badau District, Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan. And in early November 2022, the National Police arrested 6 victims and 2 perpetrators who were going to Malaysia under the guise of being fishermen to trick officers in the waters of Putri Island, Nongsa, Batam.

With so many cases occurring almost every month, the government is also trying to prevent and eradicate the existence of networks of criminals such as people smuggling and human trafficking. The government is seeking various ways to optimize existing laws and regulations to deal with the crime of people smuggling and trafficking in persons. BP2MI (Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency) makes efforts in the form of regular data collection on migrant workers. The existence of migrant workers abroad is also being monitored by the Indonesian government in order to minimize fraud that can be committed by some individuals which will harm many parties. The data collection carried out is also useful for Indonesian Migrant Workers who are abroad to ensure they get legal protection while abroad. Considering that the case of the crime of trafficking in persons is not just the sole responsibility of BP2MI, in terms of coordination regarding efforts to prevent and deal with these crimes, a task force was formed consisting of several Ministries and Government Agencies. Almost all government sectors have a stake in carrying out the functions of the Task Force. With good coordination between Ministries and Government Agencies, efforts to prevent the crime of trafficking in persons will also run optimally and then have an impact on reducing the number of these crimes. Education and socialization for the community related to migrant workers also need to be carried out

in order to provide information related to how to become a migrant worker who is legal or according to procedures in order to minimize victims. With this step, people who become prospective migrant workers will get more guarantees for their protection.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Organized Transnational Crime or Transnational Organized Crime has become a concern for many parties in Indonesia. This is because these crimes, both the Crime of Trafficking in Persons or Human Trafficking and People Smuggling, have the potential to threaten Indonesian citizens, especially prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers. Trafficking in Persons or Human trafficking is a crime committed by an individual or organization by means of deception, kidnapping, confinement to exploitation of humans for personal gain without regard to national borders and international law. Meanwhile, People Smuggling or People Smuggling is a crime to move people from countries of origin to countries of destination covertly without going through legal procedures and applicable laws and regulations and is carried out by individuals or organizations with the intention of seeking personal gain.

#### References

- Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 2009 tentang Pengesahan United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Konvensi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa Menentang Tindak Pidana Transnasional yang Terorganisasi). Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2009 Nomor 5, Tambahan Lembaran RI Nomor 4960. Sekretariat Negara. Jakarta.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 21 Tahun 2007 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang. Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2007 Nomor 58, Tambahan Lembaran RI Nomor 4720. Sekretariat Negara. Jakarta.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Keimigrasian. Lembaran Negara RI Tahun 2011 Nomor 52, Tambahan Lembaran RI Nomor 5216. Sekretariat Negara. Jakarta.
- Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nation. (2014). World Population Prospects. New York: United Nation. Tersedia dari [https://population.un.org/wpp/publications/files/key\\_findings\\_wpp\\_2015.pdf](https://population.un.org/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf)
- Mehlman-Orozco, Kimberly. (2014). Human Trafficking in The Philippines: A Blemish on Economic Growth. Diakses pada 12 November 2022, dari Diplomatic Courier. <https://www.diplomaticcourier.com/posts/human-trafficking-in-the-philippines-a-blemish-on-economic-growth>
- Novrizaldi. (2021). Hasil Survei Penduduk 2020 Peluang Indonesia Maksimalkan Bonus Demografi. Diakses pada 26 Oktober 2022, dari KEMENKO PMK. [https://www.kemendikbud.go.id/hasil-survei-penduduk-2020-peluang-indonesia-maksimalkan-bonus-demografi#:~:text=Sebagaimana%20terungkap%20melalui%20hasil%20survei,jiwa%20\(70%2C72%25\)](https://www.kemendikbud.go.id/hasil-survei-penduduk-2020-peluang-indonesia-maksimalkan-bonus-demografi#:~:text=Sebagaimana%20terungkap%20melalui%20hasil%20survei,jiwa%20(70%2C72%25))
- Zumolang, Aime Zinedine Zack. (2020). Penanganan terhadap Korban Perdagangan Orang dan Penyelundupan Manusia Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Keimigrasian. *Lex et Societis*, 8(2), 16.
- Junef, Muhar. (2020). Kajian Praktik Penyelundupan Manusia di Indonesia. *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 20(1), 86.