

ABSTRAK

PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP KORBAN *HUMAN TRAFFICKING* DI WILAYAH KEPOLISIAN DAERAH LAMPUNG

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Perdagangan manusia telah menjadi bisnis lintas negara, yang mempunyai jaringan sangat rapi, mulai dari tingkat lokal maupun internasional, yang sulit dipantau aparat. Berbagai upaya preventif telah dilakukan, namun hingga kini praktek kejahatan ini berjalan. *Trafficking* atau perdagangan manusia, terutama perempuan dan anak telah menjadi isu besar yang menjadi perhatian regional dan global. Kasus *human trafficking* banyak terjadi di Indonesia tanpa kecuali di Provinsi Lampung. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah bentuk perlindungan dan faktor penghambat dalam perlindungan terhadap korban *human trafficking* di wilayah hukum Polda Lampung.

Metode penelitian dalam penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan pendekatan yuridis normatif dan empiris yang dilakukan dengan meneliti secara langsung ke lapangan dengan menggunakan metode dan teknik penelitian lapangan, untuk melihat langsung penerapan peraturan perundang-undangan. Narasumber dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari anggota Ditreskrim Polda Lampung, Anggota DPW SBMI Provinsi Lampung, Dosen Hukum bagian Pidana FH Unila.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa perlindungan hukum terhadap tindak pidana perdagangan orang di Indonesia memang sudah sedemikian rupa diatur, perlindungan hukum terhadap korban tindak pidana perdagangan orang dilaksanakan melalui dua bentuk, yaitu perlindungan preventif dan perlindungan represif. Perlindungan preventif dilakukan melalui kegiatan penyuluhan hukum, sosialisasi kepada masyarakat, pengawasan terhadap daerah rawan perdagangan orang, serta kerja sama dengan instansi terkait. Sementara itu, perlindungan represif diwujudkan melalui penegakan hukum terhadap pelaku, pemberian rasa aman kepada korban, penanganan laporan secara profesional namun

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pelaksanaan perlindungan hukum tersebut masih menghadapi berbagai hambatan yang meliputi faktor undang-undang yang belum mengatur secara optimal aspek teknis dan operasional, keterbatasan kualitas sumber daya manusia aparat penegak hukum, lemahnya koordinasi antarinstansi, keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana serta anggaran, serta faktor kebudayaan dan masyarakat berupa stigma, rendahnya kesadaran hukum, dan sikap apatis yang menyebabkan korban enggan melapor. Hambatan-hambatan tersebut secara kumulatif menghambat terwujudnya perlindungan hukum yang efektif dan menyeluruh bagi korban tindak pidana perdagangan orang di wilayah Kepolisian Daerah Lampung.

Saran dalam penelitian ini adalah Pemerintah dan Kepolisian, khususnya Kepolisian Daerah Lampung, diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya manusia melalui pelatihan yang berorientasi pada perlindungan korban, memperkuat koordinasi dengan instansi terkait, serta mengoptimalkan peran perlindungan preventif dan represif secara seimbang. Selain itu, diperlukan peningkatan sarana dan prasarana serta dukungan anggaran yang memadai untuk menunjang proses masyarakat dan lembaga terkait diharapkan berperan aktif dalam menghilangkan stigma, meningkatkan kesadaran hukum, serta mendorong korban untuk berani melaporkan tindak pidana perdagangan orang demi terwujudnya perlindungan hukum yang efektif, komprehensif, dan berkeadilan.

Kata Kunci: Perlindungan Hukum, Korban, Human Trafficking, Lampung

ABSTRACT

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE LAMPUNG REGIONAL POLICE AREAS

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Human trafficking has become a transnational business, with a highly integrated network, both local and international, making it difficult for authorities to monitor. Various preventative measures have been implemented, but this crime continues. Human trafficking, especially of women and children, has become a major issue of regional and global concern. Human trafficking cases are prevalent throughout Indonesia, including Lampung Province. The research question concerns the forms of protection and the inhibiting factors in protecting human trafficking victims within the jurisdiction of the Lampung Regional Police.

The research method in this study uses a normative and empirical juridical approach, which is carried out by conducting direct research in the field using field research methods and techniques, to directly observe the implementation of laws and regulations. The sources in this study consisted of members of the Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the Lampung Regional Police, members of the DPW SBMI Lampung Province, and lecturers in Criminal Law from the Faculty of Law, Unila.

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it is shown that legal protection against the crime of human trafficking in Indonesia is indeed regulated in a certain way. Legal protection for victims of human trafficking is implemented in two forms: preventive protection and repressive protection. Preventive protection is carried out through legal counseling activities, community outreach, monitoring of areas prone to human trafficking, and cooperation with relevant agencies. Meanwhile, repressive protection is realized through law enforcement against perpetrators, providing a sense of security to victims, handling reports professionally, and facilitating the restoration of victims' rights in accordance with statutory provisions. However, the implementation of protection

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The law still faces various obstacles, including the law's factors that do not optimally regulate technical and operational aspects, limited quality of human resources of law enforcement officers, weak coordination between agencies, limited facilities and infrastructure and budget, as well as cultural and community factors in the form of stigma, low legal awareness, and apathy that cause victims to be reluctant to report. These obstacles cumulatively hinder the realization of effective and comprehensive legal protection for victims of human trafficking crimes in the Lampung Regional Police area.

The suggestion in this study is that the Government and the Police, especially the Lampung Regional Police, are expected to improve the quality of human resources through training oriented towards victim protection, strengthening coordination with related agencies, and optimizing the role of preventive and repressive protection in a balanced manner. In addition, it is necessary to improve facilities and infrastructure and adequate budget support to support the process. The community and related institutions are expected to play an active role in eliminating stigma, increasing legal awareness, and encouraging victims to dare to report human trafficking crimes in order to realize effective, comprehensive, and equitable legal protection.

Keywords: Legal Protection, Victims, Human Trafficking, Lampung