

Perdagangan Anak Sebagai Ancaman Terhadap Ketahanan Daerah Provinsi DKI Jakarta (Analisis Kebijakan Gugus Tugas Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang Provinsi DKI Jakarta) = Trafficking in Children as Threat for DKI Jakarta Regional Resillience (Policy Analysis of Task Force on Human Trafficking of DKI Jakarta Province)

Siti Azmi Faiqoh, author

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Abstrak

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Tesis ini membahas penanganan perdagangan anak di DKI Jakarta yang dilakukan dibawah koordinasi Gugus Tugas Pencegahan dan Penanganan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang. Studi kasus dilakukan dengan mengambil kasus-kasus yang pernah ditangani oleh Kepolisian Resort Jakarta Barat, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Pusat, Polda Metro Jaya dan P2TP2A DKI Jakarta. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perdagangan anak di Jakarta, mengetahui implementasi Pergub No. 218 tahun 2010 tentang Gugus Tugas Pencegahan dan Penanganan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang dalam menangani perdagangan anak, dan mengetahui program dan upaya-upaya pencegahan, penanganan dan penindakan tindak pidana perdagangan anak dikaitkan dengan ketahanan daerah.

Tesis ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif, dengan pendekatan teori analisis kebijakan dan kajian ketahanan daerah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perdagangan anak terjadi di DKI Jakarta dengan modus terbanyak adalah eksploitasi seksual anak, pengiriman tenaga kerja, dan perdagangan bayi. Karakteristik Jakarta merupakan daerah transit jalur perdagangan manusia. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa implementasi Pergub Gugus Tugas masih menghadapi kendala antara lain; a) sulitnya koordinasi antar sub Gugus Tugas, b) adanya perspektif bahwa perdagangan orang merupakan isu atau wilayah kerja bidang pemberdayaan perempuan, c) jumlah kasus yang merata diseluruh wilayah, d) belum adanya rumah aman bagi korban perdagangan anak yang dikelola oleh Pemprov DKI Jakarta, e) kendala teknis penggunaan anggaran pemulangan korban dan f) minimnya upaya-upaya pencegahan.

Temuan penelitian ini juga menjelaskan bahwa Gugus Tugas yang dibentuk belum efektif karena hanya berfungsi sebagai lembaga koordinatif yang tidak bisa mengambil kebijakan layaknya pelaku kebijakan. Dalam analisis kebijakan menurut Dunn, sebagai pelaku kebijakan, Gugus Tugas harusnya mampu menghasilkan kebijakan publik. Lemahnya otoritas ini membuat hanya sub Gugus Tugas bidang penanganan yang berjalan efektif karena dilakukan oleh lembaga yang memiliki otoritas untuk mengambil keputusan sendiri yaitu kepolisian, P2TP2A dan RPTC/RPSA.

Saran penelitian ini antara lain perlu variasi model kampanye dan raealisasi pendirian rumah aman untuk korban. Berkaitan dengan rencana revisi Pergub Gugus Tugas diharapkan melibatkan pihak-pihak yang selama ini berperan aktif dalam persoalan perdagangan manusia agar mendapat input dan perspektif yang lebih holistik. Perdagangan anak memerlukan kebijakan yang tepat untuk mencegah kejahatan ini melemahkan ketahanan daerah.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis discuss about he handling of trafficking in children in Jakarta conducted under the coordination of the Task Force of Prevention and Treatment of Human Trafficking. Case study is based on trafficking cases handled by Police Resort of West Jakarta, East Jakarta, Central Jakarta, Polda Metro Jaya and P2TP2A DKI Jakarta. The purpose of this study is to investigate childrin trafficking in Jakarta, knowing implementations of Governor Regulation No. 218 of 2010 on the Task Force on Prevention and Treatment of Human Trafficking in dealing with trafficking in children, and determine the programs and prevention efforts, treatment and prosecution of the trafficking in children is associated with regional resillience.

This thesis is a descriptive qualitative research approach, using public policy analysis theory and study of regional resilience. The results showed that trafficking occurs in Jakarta with the highest mode is child sexual exploitation, labor delivery, and trafficking in baby. Characteristic of Jakarta is as a transit area on the trafficking pathway. Based on research results found that Governor Regulation of Task Force still faces some obstacles that are; a) difficulty of coordibating between sub of Task Force, b) perspective that trafficking is working area of women empowerment department, c) number of cases were evenly distributed throughout the territory, d) there is no safe house for trafficcking in children victims run by Jakarta Goverment, e) technical constraint in the use of victim repatriating budget, and f) lack of prevention efforts. The findings of this study explained that the Task Force has not been effective because it only serves as a coordinating agency that difficult to make policy. According to the policy analysis by Dunn, as stakeholders, the Task Force should be able to produce public policy. The weakness of Task Force authority makes only treatment division is effective because it is done by the agency that has the authority to make their own decisions, namely the police, P2TP2A and RPTC / RPSA.

Suggestions in this study are the need for campaign variation models and realization of construction of a safe house for trafficking victims. Related to revised plan on Governor Regulation of Task Force is expected to involve many parties that have an active role in the issue of human trafficking in order to get a more holistic input and perspective. Trafficking in children requires appropriate policies to prevent this crime undermine regional resillience.

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