

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

In this era of globalization, issues related to humanity are familiar. As an important part of the world's existence, humanity is one of the other global issues of great concern, such as human trafficking that threatens individual freedom. Technological developments in the era of globalization, especially in the field of communication and transportation, have caused the intensity of international human trafficking to increase. The human trafficking approach seems suitable to be used as a paradigm to understand the issues raised in this study. The definition of trafficking in persons according to the United Nations in the 1994 General Assembly is as follows:

"Illegal and unlawful movement of persons across national and international borders, especially from developing countries and from countries in an economic transition with the aim of forcing women and girls into situations of sexual and economic oppression and exploitation, as well as other illegal acts related to the trafficking of women such as forced domestic workers, false marriages, illegal work and false adoption for the benefit of recruiters, traffickers and crime syndicates" (United Nations Development Programme, 1994)

Indonesia is an archipelagic country, meaning many areas are directly adjacent to neighboring countries. Indonesia is a country of origin, transit, and destination for cross-border trade and domestic trade. In Indonesia, trafficking in persons is also rampant and takes a fairly high toll. As reported over the past five years, Indonesia is the main source of, and to a much lesser extent, destination and transit country for women, men, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Each of its 34 provinces is a source and destination for trafficking. The government estimated that 1.9 million of the 4.5 million Indonesians working abroad were undocumented women or had faked their visas, increasing their vulnerability to trafficking (U.S. Embassy & Consulates in Indonesia, 2018). The actual figure may be higher, as large numbers of migrant workers have traditionally avoided government placement and licensing requirements abroad, often at the instigation of traffickers. Human trafficking has become a latent problem in Indonesia with its characteristics being repressive with the aim of exploiting humans.

The practice of buying, selling and trafficking, especially against women, has long existed and has changed the shape and pattern of victim netting over time. One of the

modes of human trafficking in the era of globalization is order brides. Definition of order brides is often used to refer to a woman who is exploited by recruiters or a network called a matchmaker who then sets her up with a man from another, generally more advanced country (Budiatma, 2022). In reality, what is obtained is precisely suffering and domestic violence. It puts women in danger of physical abuse and deprives them of their bodily integrity. They were detained in the village or formed houses and prevented from leaving or even communicating with their families back home. Their freedom from slavery and abuse was violated because the trafficked bride became a slave boy who "bought it".

The case of order brides is included in security threatening crime of human trafficking because it involves multiple parties in practice and is conducted in a closed and structured manner. Parties such as travel agents, intermediaries (scalpers), consumers, brides, and also individuals who contribute in cases such as these do not only come from one country, but also cross the territorial boundaries of other countries. The National Committee for Women view that a number of cases of order brides have fulfilled the elements of the criminal act of trafficking, which includes elements of recruitment, namely through persuasion and abuse of power in vulnerable positions involving brokers or third parties who take advantage of commercial gains, matchmakers targeting women who are economically and socially vulnerable due to poverty, single parenthood and unemployment.

Several factors behind human trafficking through order brides from China as interesting aspects. There is a gender imbalance influenced by the one-family-one-child policy that was in effect from 1979 to 2015, which initially, aimed to reduce the population (Pletcher, 2023). However, it turns out that this policy has a negative impact on women because many women experience human rights violations such as abortion, forced sterilization, neglect, domestic violence, and prostitution. In addition, this policy also has an effect on the orientation of Chinese society to have sons instead of girls, so that women can be said to be rare objects in China. The One Child Policy has contributed to the improvement of women status. By having only one daughter, parents become focused on their daughter, giving everything that is best for the child. In addition, the decreasing female population in China has caused the bargaining value of women to be higher in the eyes of society. This is what gives women the opportunity to get an education and a job, and in turn will shape the existence of women in the family and society (Husnah et al., 2016).

In China, the percentage of women has been steadily declining since 1987. China has 30 to 40 million "missing women", an imbalance caused by a preference for boys and exacerbated by a "one-child policy", and persistent restrictions on women's reproductive

rights (Barr, 2019b). This gender gap has made it difficult for many Chinese men to find wives and triggered demand for women who are trafficked from abroad, one of which is Indonesia. Basically, China and Indonesia have cultural similarities, where Chinese men like women in the domestic field to be wives. As the patriarchal culture has taken root in Indonesian women, it is a demand for female women in Indonesia to be able to do domestic work such as cooking, washing, and taking care of the household.

The phenomenon of order brides in Indonesia has become a fairly large case, LBH Jakarta together with the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI) who are members of the migrant labor network said there were 29 women from Indonesia who were victims of the bride and groom in China during 2016-2019 as many as 13 women from Sanggau Regency, Kalimantan West and 16 women from West Java became victims of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) with a marriage mode (order brides) (BBC News, 2019). A Chinese citizen's groom must spend around Rp 400 million rupiah to a dating agency agent in China. Merry was one of the victims of a order bride from Hedgehog County, who accepted the matchmaker's offer to marry a man from China. Merry accepted the offer to improve her fate, for the sake of her two children. Here the economy is the main factor that drives the victims into the trap of this trafficking syndicate. Additionally, when she arrived in China, she was instead subjected to violence and sexual harassment from her husband and in-laws. (Pradana & Utama, 2020).

Most of the victims received violence and threats during their stay in China. They also receive exploitative treatment from both their husbands and their husbands families. This phenomenon of brides is indicated as a practice of human trafficking in the modern era. Various parties in Indonesia must fight to stop human crime with this order bride mode to prevent criminal behavior that harms the security of its population. Handling the problem of trafficking cannot involve only one institution, but must involve all stakeholders in all walks of life, namely government agencies, police, NGOs (nongovernmental organizations), community organizations that are members of a partnership strengthened by the Government. Regulation is at least a ministerial decision to jointly address the issue of human trafficking. As a result, the author is interested in researching and analyzing advocacy carried out by various parties in Indonesia in stopping the case of order brides. With the holding of advocacy carried out by many parties, namely in order to cooperate well so that it is effective in stopping cases of brides ordered from China. It takes a concrete and decisive step in stopping the case of the order brides as an effort to protect human rights.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTION

1. How do various Indonesia parties advocate in stopping the case of order brides from China?

1.3 PURPOSE OF RESEARCH

The goal to be achieved by the author of this research is to find out the advocacy of various Indonesian parties in stopping the case of order brides from China.

1.4 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1.4.1 Advocacy

In the book *Women's Quota Advocacy in Indonesia*, Nur Azizah said that the definition of advocacy is an effort with the aim of improving or changing public policies to suit the will or interests of those who want a change to occur (Azizah, 2013). According to Ritu R. Sarma in his book *advocacy is an action directed at changing the policy, position or program of any type of institution* (Sharma, 1999). In his book entitled *Social Work With Group* (Zastrow, 2009) mentions the definition of advocacy, namely :

The role of advocate has been borrowed from the law profession. It is an active, directive in which the social worker represents a client or a citizens group. When a client or citizens group needs help and existing institutions are uninterested (or openly negative and hostile), the advocates role may be appropriate. The advocate provides leadership and collecting information, arguing the validity of the clients need and request, and challenging the institutions decision not to provide service. The purpose is not to ridicule or censure particular institutions but to modify or change one or more of its service policies. In this role, the advocate is a partisan who is exclusively serving the interests of a client or a citizens group.

In advocacy, there are elements that shape advocacy activities thereby they can run effectively. In the book *public policy advocacy* (Januar Mahardhani, 2018), there are eight elements in advocacy according to Sharma, that can be seen in the figure below

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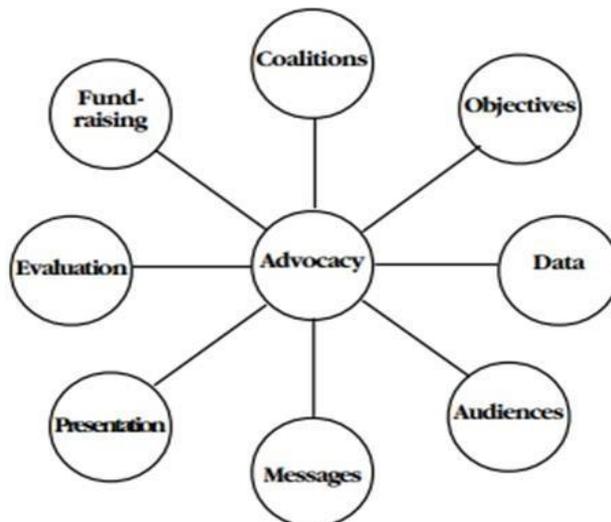


Figure 1.1 Advocacy Elements Source : Sharma

(Sharma, 1999)

From the chart above, according to (Sharma, 1999), there is no need to use every element to create an advocacy strategy. One can choose and combine existing some of these concepts that must be paid attention to which are :

1. Choosing advocacy goals

The existing problems can be very complex. In order for the objectives of advocacy to be achieved, the objectives of advocacy must be narrowed down to advocacy goals that are based on answers to questions.

2. Using data and research for advocacy

Data and research are critical to making informed decisions when choosing the problem to be addressed, identifying solutions to the problem, and setting realistic goals.

3. Identify advocacy goals

Advocacy here should be directed to people who have the authority to make decisions and ideally, to the people who strongly influence the decision makers, such as staff, advisors, influential parents, the media, and the public.

4. Develop and deliver advocacy messages

A wide variety of advocacy goals respond to different messages when data on the issue has been provided.

5. Form a coalition

The power of advocacy lies in some people who support common causes and involves a large number of people representing different interests who can provide security guarantees for advocacy as well as to form political support.

6. Create persuasive presentations

The opportunity to influence the goal by making convincing arguments and presentation styles will be a successful advocacy.

7. Raise funds for advocacy

Attempting to advocate sustainably over a long period of time means providing time and energy in raising funds or other resources to support the task.

8. Evaluate advocacy efforts

To become an effective advocacy implementer requires constant feedback and evaluation of the efforts that have been implemented.

Therefore, good advocacy is advocacy that has careful planning and targeting. The book *Women's Quota Advocacy in Indonesia* (Azizah, 2013) states that advocacy activities must consider and take the appropriate process. There are the first three processes, namely the legislative and jurisdictional process which includes the process of drafting a draft law or regulation (legal drafting) starting from submitting ideas or proposals, debating in discussing ideas, forming a working group, conducting seminar activities, presenting the initial manuscript, resubmitting, until finally approved and agreed by parliament. The second is the political and bureaucratic process which includes all stages of formation and consolidation of government organizations as institutional tools and the implementation of public policies colored by the political process and relationship management, group interests in it ranging from lobbying, negotiation, bargaining, mediation, collaboration to the practice of intrigue, syndication, conspiracy and manipulation. The third is the process of socialization and mobilization which includes all forms of activities in the formation of general consciousness and organized mass pressure (political pressure), such as campaigns, support fragments, discussions, seminars, training, to mass deployments such as rallies, strikes, boycotts and blockades by maximally forming certain patterns of behavior in responding to a common problem. It can be concluded that the target is not only carried out through legal and formal channels, but could also be executed through prelegal or non-formal channels. In fact, an advocacy would be much more mature if it took both channel, because the purpose of advocacy activities, especially in the context of forming public

opinion and raising the masses, is not only to make people 'just know', but also 'want to engage and act'.

1.4.2 Coordination Triangle Advocacy Model

An advocacy activity is not always carried out by one actor, but it can also involve many actors who are members of a network. Conducting an advocacy activity is not an easy matter, because advocacy is not only about raising public awareness of an issue, but also must be able to arouse the community's desire to empathize. That way, new public policy changes can be truly realized. To achieve success in advocacy requires the involvement of many parties. As in the book *Women's Quota Advocacy in Indonesia*, Nur Azizah said that all parties involved have their own duties and specialties. The goal of wanting public change requires people to be willing to engage and act. Advocacy is not just changing cognition (knowledge, insight), but must be able to influence one's affections (feelings, empathy, attitudes, and behaviors) (Azizah, 2013). Thus, advocacy activities require various parties with different expertise but must still be manageable. In the book *Women's Quota in Indonesia*, advocacy activities involve various parties / organizations, which are described in the coordination triangle as follows :

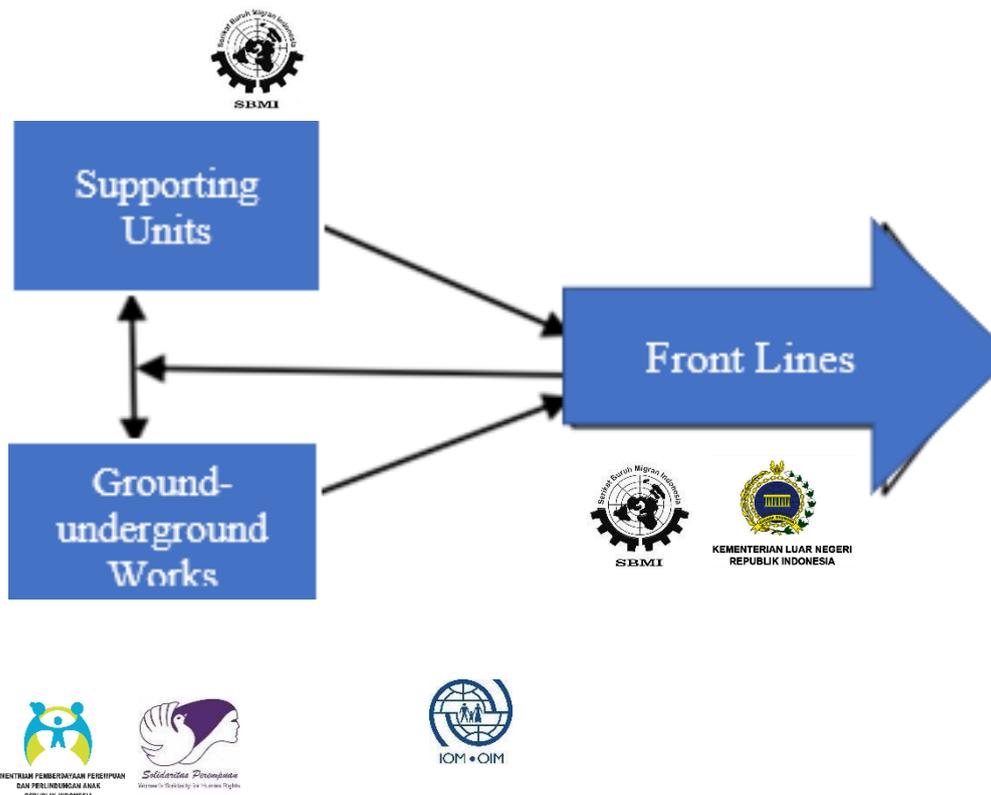


Figure 1.2 Coordination Triangle Model Source : Nur Azizah (Azizah, 2013)

The chart above is an Advocacy Coordination Triangle Model. This model is usually united on the basis of a common vision and ideology that is then divided into three functions, namely:

1. First is the frontline work division (frontline unit) that performs the functions of spokesperson, negotiator, lobbyist, is involved in the legislative process and rallies is rallied.
2. Second is the supporting work divisions provide financial support, logistics, information, data and access.
3. Third is the divisions of ground work (ground or underground work unit) which constitute as the kitchen of the advocacy movement are: building a mass base, cadre political education, and mobilization of action.

It can be seen that advocacy activities require the involvement of many parties to carry out their respective duties and functions. Advocacy involves many parties or actors who act as initiators of the advocacy movement. These parties serve as data providers, fund providers, and parties acting as spokespersons or lobbyists. All of them form a network of advocacy movements. In an organizational life, networking is an important element and component in order to create a good working relationship and partnership in achieving targets, goals and focus can be achieved simultaneously (Rahardian, 2020). The advocacy steps undertaken by also involve cooperation with many organized and systematic parties as described in the Advocacy Coordination Triangle Model. Coordination between actors in advocacy is very important in order to realize changes in public policy to suit the interests of the wider community. Each actor with another have their own duties and functions. These parties carry out their duties like base work actors where they have to build the masses and mobilize the actions. In supporting actors, they are required to provide all data and information for the creation of strong advocacy. As for actors who work on the front lines, they are directly involved in the advocacy legislation process and become one of the actors who have the function of spokesperson and a negotiator. In this study, all of these actors are interconnected and have one common goal, which is to stop the case of brides ordered from China.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS

Advocacy of various Indonesian parties in stopping the cases of brides ordered from China in accordance with the Coordination Triangle Advocacy Model, namely:

1. I argue that the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union plays a role as a supporting actor in providing fact-based data and information obtained directly from the victim.
2. I argue that the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union acts as a frontline working actor to become an initiator by holding audiences with the government.
3. I argue that various non-governmental organizations play a role as ground underground works in carrying out public campaigns to make the public aware of the dangers of order brides.
4. I argue that the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays a role as a frontline working actor by holding bilateral meetings with the Chinese Foreign Minister.
5. I argue that local governments work as frontline actors coordinating with community forums on the protection of women and children against cases of order brides.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research with a descriptive approach as an effort to understand the various concepts found in the research process using content analysis techniques and literature research. Process and meaning are highlighted in qualitative research. With the existence of a theoretical framework, it can be used as a guide so that the research focus is in line with and related to international relations theory. Qualitative methods put more emphasis on the study of phenomena and examine the substance of the meaning of these phenomena. The analysis and sharpness of qualitative research is greatly influenced by the strength of the words and sentences used.

In other words, content analysis is a research method that seeks to uncover manifest and latent ideas. While the literature research in this study used secondary data types obtained from search results about order brides, official articles discussing order bride cases that occurred in Indonesia from China, journals discussing order bride cases, interviews with Mr. Juwarih as the Coordinator of the SBMI Advocacy and Case Handling Department, and book references discussing the topic of trafficking in persons with cases of order brides.

1.7 WRITING SYSTEMATICS

The writing of this thesis is arranged systematically based on the rules that apply in scientific writing and is divided into chapters, with discussion in their own but interconnected areas. The aim is to make it easier to interpret the topic of the problem, therefore this thesis is divided into four chapters, namely:

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describe the reasons for choosing the title, research objective, background of the problem, problem formulation, theoretical basis, hypothesis, research scope, research methods, and writing systematics.

CHAPTER 2 DYNAMICS OF THE PHENOMENON OF ORDER BRIDES

This chapter explain about the history of order brides, cases of bride orders from China, factors driving the occurrence of order brides, the process of occurrence of order brides.

CHAPTER 3 ADVOCACY IN STOPPING BRIDE ORDERS FROM CHINA

This chapter explain about the advocacy of several parties in Indonesia in their involvement in stopping the case of brides ordered from China. This chapter also explain the results of the advocacy that some parties have carried out on the case of bridesordered from China.

CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSION

This chapter conclude the discussion from the previous chapters.