

## Socialization of Social Media Job Scams and Human Trafficking Case Reporting Procedures in Indramayu District

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### ABSTRACT

Indramayu district is one of the migrant enclaves in West Java province, which continuously faces an increased number of human trafficking cases year by year. The modus and means of human trafficking victims recruitment were used to target sub-district areas people by person to person, now shifted to the optimization of the internet. The traffickers attempt to lure victims through social media by posting job vacancy advertisements which offer a high salary. Unfortunately, society lacks information or knowledge about differentiating a legitimate job offer from a human trafficking lure. In addition, society also lacks information on the procedures and the required documents to submit a police report on a possible human trafficking case. The community service titled "Identify then Report" aims to introduce and disseminate various modus and means of human trafficking practice, to educate on how to identify human trafficking modus in social media and to inform the procedure and required documents to submit a police report on a possible human trafficking case. The community service was held in one of the migrant enclaves in Indramayu district, Kenanga town, located in the headquarters office of the Indonesian Migrant Family Organization (KAMI) and attended by 34 participants. The community service speakers delivered materials regarding the various modus and means of human trafficking recruitment and socialized how to identify human trafficking recruitment modus on social media. In addition, the speakers explained the procedures and required documents for submitting a police report on a possible human trafficking case to the participants.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Human Trafficking Annual Report 2022 issued by the US Embassy and Consulate in Indonesia states that the efforts made by the Indonesian government have not fully met the minimum standards for combating The Crime of Human Trafficking (TPPO), but efforts to try to achieve these minimum standards are quite significant. Traffickers exploit Indonesians in Indonesia and Indonesians abroad based on reports of trafficking in the last 5 years. The Indonesian government estimates that more than 2 million Indonesian migrant workers working abroad, predominantly women, lack legal documents, making them vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation. (US Embassy and Consulate in Indonesia, 2022).

Women and children are the most vulnerable group in the TPPO. Human trafficking with the object of women and children does not only occur to Indonesian citizens who are abroad but also to Indonesian citizens who are in Indonesia. In 2020, the US Embassy reported that there were 70,000 - 80,000 child and adult sex workers in the mining industry in Maluku, Jambi and Papua. (Kulsum, 2021). This number does not only represent numbers but also the urgency of the trafficking problem faced by Indonesian society.

Many studies have found several main factors causing the high number of trafficking cases in Indonesia, including economic factors, slow administrative systems, corrupt government officials, lack of supervision of the system of sending migrant workers abroad, and high demand for cheap labour. (Dewi et al., 2021). The high market demand, both at home and abroad, for low-wage labour has caused traffickers to expand their target victims. Whereas in the past, the recruitment mode for trafficking was only done directly by approaching vulnerable individuals or families in villages, today, the recruitment mode has penetrated and expanded into cyberspace.

The recruitment mode on social media uses the lure of a job offer with a high salary. This mode has attracted many victims, especially since the 2020 pandemic. The pandemic caused many people to lose their jobs and sources of income. Another factor is the rapid increase in internet usage and access in Indonesia since the pandemic hit. As a result, many trafficking victims have been recruited through social media.

In August 2022, 232 Indonesians in Cambodia were recruited through social media and tricked into forced labour. Chronologically, the victims were lured into working for an online gambling company in Cambodia with high salaries. The trafficking syndicate used the name of a gambling company in Cambodia to trap the victims. They do this by posting advertisements on social media that they need employees with several technical qualifications and certain positions and offering unreasonable salaries of US\$1,000 to US\$1,500. The advertisements are posted without the company's name, logo,

and address and only include a phone number that can be contacted for those interested (Anwar, 2022).

A similar modus operandi has evolved over the years. Similar news occurred in early 2020, namely a domestic trafficking case located in Jakarta with victims being teenage girls aged between 14 and 18 years old. These minors were ensnared in a similar mode through social media with the lure of a well-paid job in the capital city. In fact, after meeting with the perpetrator, the victim is forced to become an object of child prostitution. As mentioned earlier, children and women are the most vulnerable groups to trafficking. (Pratamawaty, Ariadne, et al., 2021).

The development of recruitment modes using social media indicates the adaptation of traffickers to trends in internet usage in Indonesia. The Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII), through its report entitled "Internet User Profile 2022", noted that the internet penetration rate in Indonesia has reached 77.02% of the total Indonesian population in 2021-2022. Of this figure, 99.16% are internet users in the 13-18 age group, and 98.64% are in the 19-34 age group. (Pahlevi, 2022). The high internet penetration rate in both age groups, especially in the 13-18 age group, shows how vulnerable children and adolescents are to trafficking recruitment modes on social media. Meanwhile, by region, Indonesia's second highest internet penetration rate is the island of Java after Kalimantan. This means that residents of Java are more likely to be exposed to trafficking recruitment on social media. Conversely, the data also shows the great potential of social media to be used as a channel of communication, socialization, and dissemination of information on the practice and threat of human trafficking.

Unfortunately, official government accounts have not been optimized to communicate and educate the public about human trafficking. Previous research shows that the official accounts of government agencies and institutions that are members of the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of The Crime of Human Trafficking (GTPPTPPO) are limited to communicating and promoting trafficking-related activities and events that have been and are being conducted. The uploaded content is also not informative enough, let alone educative on the issue of human trafficking. (Pratamawaty et al 2021).

On the other hand, data shows that West Java is one of the five provinces with the highest number of human trafficking cases in Indonesia and was designated as a red zone province by the government in 2017 (Antara, 2017). Indramayu Regency is one of the enclaves of trafficking victims in West Java. The number of trafficking victims in Indramayu Regency has increased from year to year, although official data recorded at the government agency handling it shows a decrease in the number of cases. (RepJabar, 2021). In addition to the problem of unintegrated data collection of victims and cases of human trafficking by the government and related institutions, the facts on the ground also show that many cases of human trafficking go unreported. One of the causes is public ignorance about the procedures for reporting cases to the police. This ignorance leads to many victims and cases not being

reported due to the lack of evidence needed to make a police report.

The Head of the Indramayu Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP3A) urged the community to report to law enforcement authorities if they find cases of TPPO in their surroundings. Furthermore, the Head of DP3A also mentioned that the local government, through his office, has made prevention efforts by organizing socialization and providing understanding to village officials, community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders, and the community (RepJabar, 2021). However, DP3A did not explain the content of the socialization material provided to the community. So the question is, has the local government of Indramayu Regency, through DP3A, socialized and educated the community about the modes of human trafficking as well as the procedures or how to make a police report? Without socialization and education on these two topics, the community does not have enough knowledge to make a report, as encouraged by the local government.

The author's socialization activities in Sumedang Regency in 2021 resulted in two important findings, namely: 1) the target audience does not have sufficient knowledge about the types and modes of human trafficking to be able to protect themselves and their surroundings from the threat of human trafficking practices; and 2) the target audience belongs to an age group that is vulnerable to the threat of human trafficking practices on social media. These findings confirm the importance of communication, socialization, dissemination, and education activities to the community, especially in red zone areas, about the types and modes of recruitment of human trafficking that are developing in the community (Pratamawaty, Ariadne et al., 2021).

The number of victims and cases of human trafficking in Indramayu Regency, which continues to increase every year, indicates the urgency of communication and socialization activities to the community in the area. Therefore, the author and team organized community service activities through limited socialization and education to community groups located in Kenanga Village, Sindang District, as one of the enclave villages of trafficking victims in Indramayu Regency.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The main focus in socialization lies in the acceptance of norms and values of a social group. Within it are the most important socialization agents such as parents, peers, schools, and the media (Berger, Roloff, & Roskos-Ewoldsen, 2014, p. 369).

A theory often used in socialization is cultivation analysis, where the general conception of reality is instilled through a long-term pattern of television programs a community watches. Concerning this research, the media used is direct face-to-face meetings in the form of interactive discussions.

## **MATERIALS & METHODS**

This community service activity was carried out in the form of socialization and education entitled "Identify and Report" to a group of people in Kenanga Village, which was identified as one of the enclave villages for trafficking victims in Indramayu Regency. The objectives of this socialization activity were to: 1) increase the community's knowledge about the types and modes of recruitment of human trafficking; 2) educate the community on how to recognize the mode of recruitment of human trafficking in social media; 3) educate the community about the procedures for making a police report on suspected TPPO.

The targets of this service activity consisted of village heads and village officials, local NGOs, prospective migrant workers, migrant worker communities, housewives, and the general public in Kenanga village. The location for implementing activities is the head office of the Indonesian Migrant Family (KAMI) in Kenanga Village, Sindang District, Indramayu Regency. The time of the activity was on September 16, 2022, at 10:00 - 12:00 WIB. The series of socialization activities consisted of opening, filling in the pre-test, delivering material by two speakers, filling in the post-test, and question and answer sessions and discussions. 34 participants attended the socialization activity and also the management of the KAMI organization and local village officials.

The socialization activity featured two speakers with different backgrounds: academics and anti-trafficking activists from local NGOs. The material used visual aids, PowerPoint slides, which were displayed using a screen projector. Each speaker delivered the material for approximately 20 minutes.

The first speaker was a lecturer and head of the research team from the Faculty of Communication Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Dr. Evie Ariadne Shinta Dewi, M.Pd. This socialization activity is part of the research she has been conducting in the last three years on government communication and the role of civil society in efforts to eradicate human trafficking in Indonesia. The first speaker presented material on the types of cases included in TPPO and the modes used by perpetrators to recruit victims, one of which is currently rampant is the mode of recruitment through social media. After introducing the types of cases and modes of TPPO, the speaker gave some real examples of human trafficking cases.

The speaker also educated the public on identifying job offer advertisements on social media that are the mode of traffickers. Some characteristics of human trafficking on social media that should be watched out for include: 1) the account used to advertise the job offer is a personal account and not a company or business account; 2) one of the requirements for departure is to use a tourist travel visa instead of a work visa; 3) the account promises an instant process for prospective workers, leaving immediately and working immediately without prior training; 4) the account promises instant processing of passports and other administrative requirements; and 5) promises to provide a certain

amount of money as provisions before leaving or even asking for an advance payment for departure fees.

The second speaker was an anti-trafficking activist from the NGO SBMI, Akhmad Jaenuri, Chairman of the DPC of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI) Kab. Indramayu. The material presented was about the importance of unionization and understanding the procedures for reporting trafficking cases. The speaker introduced the technical aspects of trafficking cases handled by SBMI and educated participants on the procedures and documents that need to be prepared by victims if they want to report their trafficking cases to the police. The speaker explained the technical elements categorized as The Crime of Human Trafficking (TPPO) and what forms of practices can be classified as TPPO, so it is important to report to the authorities. The speaker also urged participants to seek out and contact village officials, or local NGOs, or activists when they find or experience cases of trafficking.



**Figure 1.**

Socialization and Education on Social Media Job Scam and Human Trafficking  
Case Reporting Procedures in Kenanga Village

The socialization participants showed their enthusiasm and interest in the materials by asking several questions in the discussion and question-and-answer session. The socialization activity ended with the participants completing the post-test sheet.

Here are the posters of the socialization activities that have been carried out:



Figure 2.  
Poster of Identify and Report Socialization Activity

## **RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

The service activity titled "Identify and Report" was carried out face-to-face (offline) on September 16, 2022, at 10:00 WIB at the head office of KAMI Kab. Indramayu in Kenanga Village, Sindang District. The stages and process of implementing activities include the preparation, implementation, and evaluation stages.

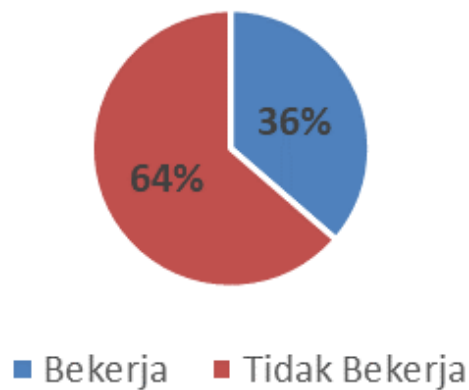
The preparation stage was conducted one month prior to the activity implementation date. The process of the preparation stage was 1) identifying the location of the socialization based on the research findings in West Java province; 2) opening communication with the head of KAMI Indramayu Regency who had been an informant of the research conducted by the author's team; 3) coordinating the implementation of the socialization in Kenanga Village which is one of the migrant worker enclave villages; 4) identifying the target audience in Kenanga Village; 5) determining the date of the socialization activities; 6) coordinating speakers and materials to be delivered; 7) preparing pre-test and post-test socialization instruments; 8) coordinating and preparing technical needs for the implementation of activities, such as audio-visual aids, room readiness, consumption, stationery, and others.

The activity implementation stage includes four main parts: the pre-test filling session, the material delivery session, the post-test filling session, and the discussion and question-answer session. In the pre-test filling session, participants were asked to fill out a pre-test sheet containing 12 question items. The 12 items consisted of three questions about the participants' current situation (whether or not they are currently working, whether or not they have worked abroad, whether or not they have relatives who have worked abroad) and nine questions aimed at testing the participants' knowledge on the issue of human trafficking.

The pre-test and post-test sheets were completed by 34 participants, consisting of 30 women and four men. The age range of the participants was between 20 and 71 years old. The age range indicates that the age group exposed to this socialization activity is quite varied, starting from the baby boomer generation, the millennial generation, to Generation Z. The composition of participants who have jobs and those who do not is as follows:

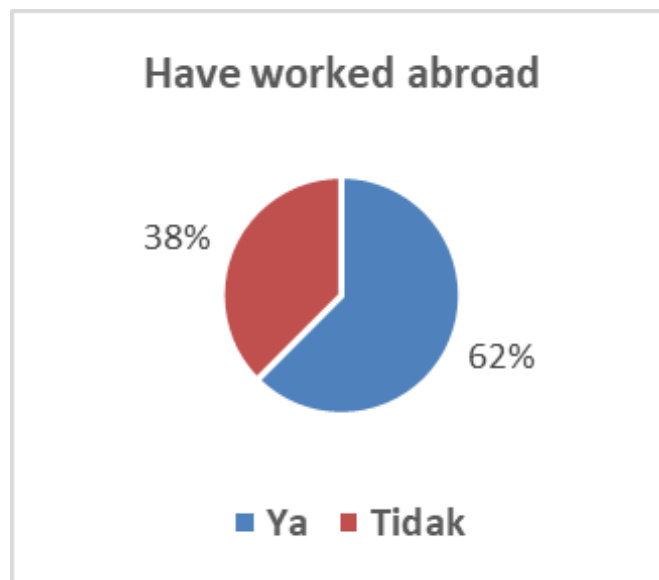


### Participant Occupation



**Figure 3.**  
Composition of Participants with Employment

Meanwhile, 62% of participants had worked abroad, while the rest claimed to have never worked abroad. 71% of participants also had relatives or acquaintances who worked abroad. Both data indicate that working abroad has become part of the lives of Kenanga villagers



**Figure 4.**  
Composition of participants who have worked abroad

However, the pre-test results showed that 68% of the participants had never heard of TPPO (The Crime of Human Trafficking), whereas 79% of participants claimed to have heard about human trafficking. This means that although participants had heard about the problem or issue of human trafficking, they were not familiar with the term TPPO. In other words, participants were not only unfamiliar with the term but also lacked knowledge about what TPPO is and the practices that can be categorized as TPPO.

This finding aligns with the results of a socialization activity that the author's team conducted in 2021 in Sumedang Regency. Almost all participants had heard of human trafficking (96%), but only 54% of the participants had heard of the term TPPO (Pratamawaty, et al. 2021). This finding indicates that as an effort to eradicate trafficking in Indonesia, the term TPPO has not been adequately introduced, nor has the existence of the TPPO Task Force and laws and regulations on TPPO been adequately communicated to the wider community. The public's ignorance about TPPO and its elements, which are identified as criminal acts, has the potential to cause the public not to be aware when they are victims of TPPO and, therefore, not try to report it to the police for legal handling. This will result in other domino effects, including the underreporting of human trafficking cases to the authorities. However, this is an assumption based on the findings of socialization activities in the field that still requires further research to prove.

In addition, almost all participants (98%) had heard or known about migrant workers abroad who experienced difficulties, such as not being paid their salaries, not being given other rights while working abroad or being victims of violence by their employers. Even though almost all participants had heard or known about this, 32% of the participants still expressed their desire to work abroad. Working is a human right, both at home and abroad. Unfortunately, there are still many Indonesians, especially in migrant enclaves, who leave to work abroad illegally. This is what happened to the residents of Kenanga Village. The Head of Kenanga Village, Darpani, mentioned that there are still many of his residents who leave to work abroad illegally. Although the village officials have tried to warn and take the necessary preventive measures, there are still residents who leave to work abroad secretly, so they cannot be prevented by the local village officials.

The level of enthusiasm of Kenanga villagers to work abroad is the result of several factors, both internal and external. Previous research findings mention several main factors that cause a person to get caught up in human trafficking cases in Indonesia, including poverty, low levels of public education (Daniah & Apriani, 2017), the patriarchal culture that marginalizes women in the socio-cultural level of Indonesian society, weak law enforcement (Satriani & Muis, 2013), the government's inability to provide employment opportunities (Sylvia, 2014), the vulnerability of borders between countries to human smuggling, and the lack of attention of local village officials to children who drop out of school (Wulandari, 2016), the free behaviour of teenagers, the materialistic and consumptive

nature of society, and the corruption of government officials (Dalimoenthe, 2018). Residents of Indramayu Regency, especially Kenanga Village, who want to and have already left to work abroad may experience one or more of these factors. One of the factors that have been confirmed by the Chairperson of the KAMI Indramayu Regency is the economic factor, which is the demand to fulfil the financial needs of their families.

The pre-test also tested participants' knowledge about TPPO through several questions. One of them was a question that tested participants' knowledge of the recruitment practices of trafficking victims with the following question, "Bunga (not her real name), 21 years old, works in a prostitution place. The pimp mentioned that Bunga worked of her own free will. Meanwhile, Bunga mentioned that when recruited to work, she was promised a job in a salon. Do you think the incident that befell Bunga can be categorized as TPPO or human trafficking?". As many as 85% of participants answered correctly that the case example is included in TPPO or human trafficking. This means that most participants have at least some knowledge of the mode of recruitment of trafficking that generally occurs.

In addition, the pre-test also tested participants' knowledge of the main elements of TPPO, namely process, method, and purpose. The pre-test results showed that only 29% of participants knew about the elements of TPPO. This result indicates the participants' low knowledge of TPPO or human trafficking as a legal issue. Possibly, the participants who answered correctly came from NGOs and village officials who attended the socialization and education activities.

An event can be categorized as a TPPO or trafficking event if it meets the three elements mentioned: process, method, and purpose (UNHCR, 2020). Similarly, a person can be classified as a victim of TPPO or human trafficking if they fulfil these three elements in the events they experience. It is very important for the wider community to have knowledge and understanding of these three elements of TPPO to be able to identify and report events or incidents that meet these three elements in the surrounding environment.

Meanwhile, the pre-test also tested participants' knowledge of the characteristics of social media accounts that recruit trafficking victims through job scams. This mode often appears on social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. These scams attract people needing work by offering easy jobs, requiring labour with minimal or low qualifications, working abroad without the hassle of administration, high salaries, and even promising upfront salary payments of a certain percentage. The results showed that almost half of the participants (47%) knew the characteristics of social media accounts of job scams, including accounts using non-genuine photos, accounts not mentioning the name of a particular company, and accounts not listing the company's address.

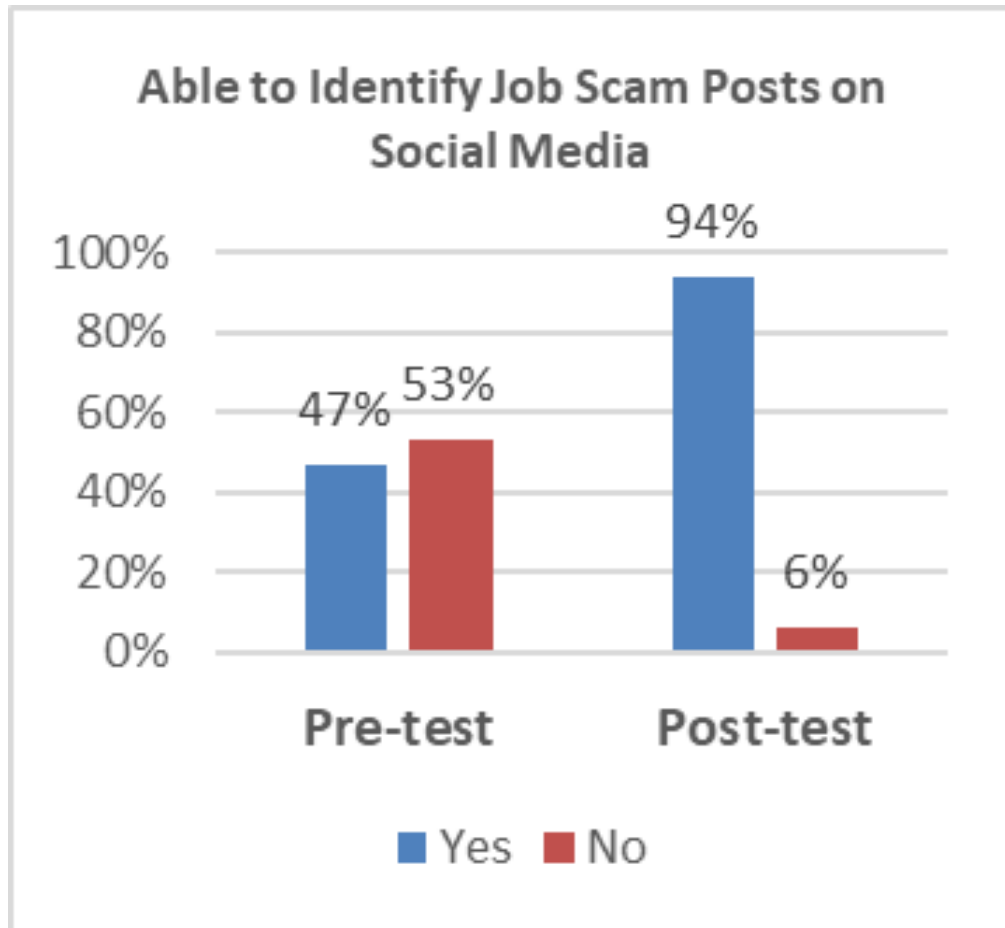
The low level of public knowledge about human trafficking on social media is unfortunately not supported by information and education from relevant government agencies or institutions through

social media. Previous research findings show that the official social media accounts of several government agencies or institutions that are members of the TPPO Prevention and Handling Task Force have not optimized the use of their accounts to disseminate information and educate the public about important trafficking issues (Pratamawaty, Dewi, et al., 2021b). Finally, as a concluding question, the pre-test tested participants' knowledge of who or what groups are most involved and victimized by human trafficking. All participants (100%) were able to answer correctly that trafficking victims are mostly women.

The next session was the delivery of material by the speakers. The first speaker delivered the material entitled "Identify TPPO Modes in Social Media". The material includes an overview of human trafficking cases in Indonesia, factors that cause high cases and victims of human trafficking, recruitment modes that are often found, examples of real cases of recruitment and departure processes for the purpose of exploitation, how to identify human trafficking or TPPO activities, recruitment modes on social media, examples of posts on social media that are identified as human trafficking modes, and how to recognize or characterize social media accounts that recruit victims of human trafficking under the guise of job offers.

Here are some tips on identifying social media accounts that are scamming job offers: 1) Check the account profile first, whether the account is personal or professional, and whether the account is personal or business. Accounts with personal or private profiles are suspect. 2) What visa will be used when applying for a job, whether it is a work visa or a tourist/hajj visit visa; job vacancies abroad with tourist/hajj visit visas cannot be trusted. 3) Read the job application conditions carefully; if the account offers a lot of convenience and speed in terms of administrative arrangements, such as passports, visas, or even licensing letters, then it is certain that the account is fraudulent. 4) If the account promises a cash loan as departure supplies or if the account asks for an advance payment of the departure fee, then the account is allegedly a trafficking scheme under the guise of a job offer.

The delivery of material on fraudulent job vacancy accounts on social media proved to be effective and increased participants' knowledge. The post-test results showed an increase in the knowledge of the socialization participants about the material; 94% of participants could identify or recognize social media accounts that commit job vacancy fraud after listening to the material session.



**Figure 5.**  
Comparison of the percentage of participants who could identify job  
scams on social media

The next session was the delivery of material from the second speaker entitled "Human Trafficking Crime in Indramayu Regency". This material includes: definition of human trafficking and TPPO, areas and objects of TPPO practices, definition of TPPO victims, elements of TPPO victims, criminal sanctions of TPPO Law, situation and data of TPPO cases in Indramayu Regency, factors causing human trafficking in Indramayu Regency, forms of human trafficking, impacts of human trafficking, technical aspects of handling human trafficking cases that have been carried out by SBMI and procedures and things that need to be prepared if you want to report a case of human trafficking to the police.

The presentation of the material by the second speaker was considered effective because it increased the participants' knowledge about the three elements of TPPO or human trafficking cases. The post-test results showed that 71% of the participants could mention the three elements of a trafficking case. The figure shows a significant increase from the pre-test results before the material was given. Meanwhile, around 29% could not mention the three elements. This percentage was probably dominated by elderly participants or participants who brought small children with them. Such conditions can cause participants to focus less on listening and digesting the information presented. The following is a graph comparing the percentage of participants' knowledge level about the elements of TPPO before and after the delivery of the material.

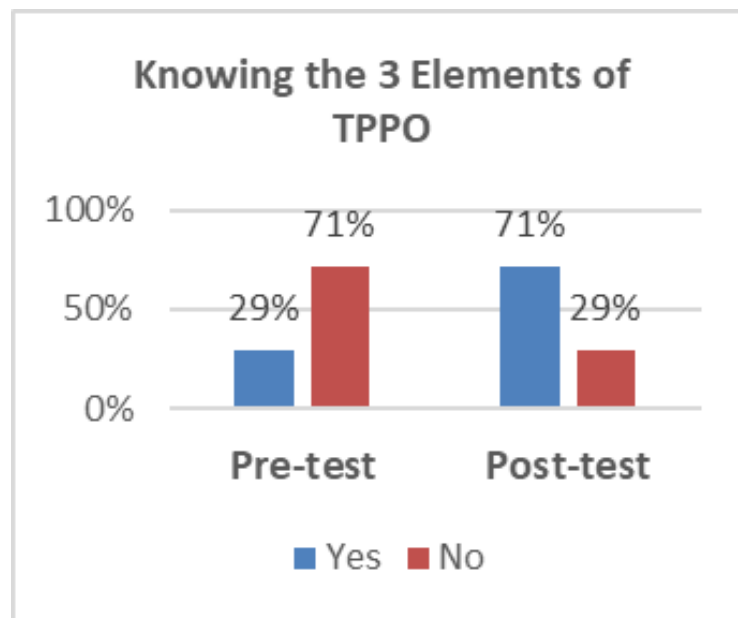


Figure 6.

Comparison of the percentage of participants who know the three elements of TPPO

This socialization and education activity was then closed by filling out a post-test sheet containing nine of the 12 question items that had been given on the pre-test sheet. Some interesting findings from the post-test filling have been described previously, including increased participants' knowledge of recognising job scam posts on social media, especially on Facebook and Twitter, and knowledge of the three elements or conditions for TPPO or trafficking in persons.

Another finding from the post-test results shows that all socialization participants have finally heard and know about TPPO and things that should be an important concern about TPPO, as shown in the following graph.

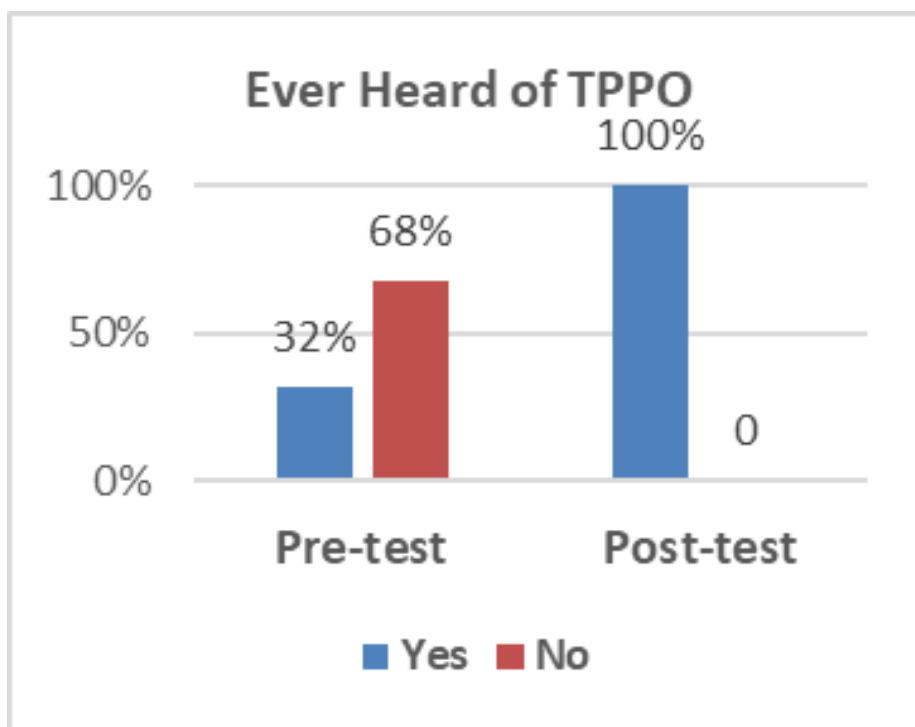
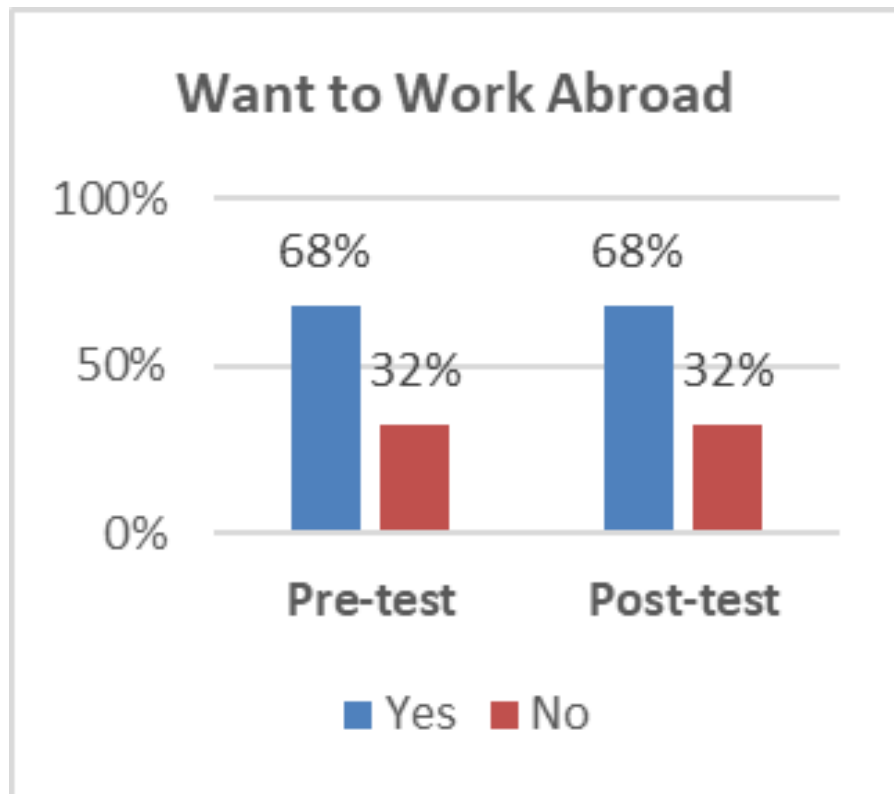


Figure 7.

Comparison of the percentage of participants who have heard or know about TPPO

In addition, other findings showed that some participants who stated that they wanted to work abroad in the pre-test remained steadfast in their attitude toward working abroad even after listening to materials on TPPO or trafficking.



**Figure 8.**  
Comparison of the percentage of participants who want to work abroad



The findings show that participants have sufficient knowledge and understanding of the issues they may face when they want to work abroad. The conclusion was made based on the participants' firmness in wanting to work abroad, even after listening to the presentation of material on trafficking cases that have befallen Indonesian workers abroad. In addition, the team of speakers also strengthened the participants' attitude by emphasizing that work is everyone's right, whether it is working at home or abroad if the work activities are carried out following applicable procedures and procedures.

We have also equipped the participants with knowledge about the procedures and types of documents that need to be prepared to make a police report on the alleged occurrence of TPPO that may have happened to them or the people closest to them in their environment. This knowledge is very important to help participants, particularly the community, in general, report events that may be related to TPPO.

It is important to equip the public, especially in-migrant enclaves, with the knowledge to identify events or people as possible victims of TPPO by recognizing and understanding the processes, means, and ends that are the main elements of an event or person suspected of being involved in TPPO. After identifying the issues, the community also needs to know how and what documents are important to have to make a police report. Thus, the community can play an active role in monitoring and reporting things that are suspected to be related to TPPO in the surrounding environment.

The issue of TPPO is multidimensional and, therefore, requires multidimensional handling. One of them is to seek the active role of the community in efforts to prevent and handle cases of human trafficking in the future. So, in line with the recommendations of previous studies, this service activity also emphasizes the importance of optimizing government communication to the community regarding this issue through communication, socialization, information dissemination, and education. (Hidayati, 2012; US Embassy and Consulate in Indonesia, 2022; Minin, 2011; Utami, 2017).

## **CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS**

The results of the post-test showed that the objectives of the socialization activities had been achieved, namely: 1) participants knew the types and modes of trafficking recruitment; 2) participants knew how to recognize trafficking recruitment modes under the guise of high-paying job offers on social media; and 3) participants knew the procedures and documents needed to make a police report on suspected TPPO.

An important finding from the implementation of socialization that needs to be considered is the community's lack of knowledge about the crime of human trafficking (TPPO). The community has indeed heard the term trafficking, but not the term TPPO. The introduction of the term TPPO, along with its definition and elements, is important to help the community identify cases and be willing to report them to the authorities.

Public ignorance about TPPO and its elements may cause people not to be aware when they are victims of TPPO, so they do not report the incidents they experience. This hypothesis can be followed up by conducting further research using the survey method. In addition, the public also urgently needs information and education on how to recognize trafficking recruitment modes, especially through social media. The high level of internet penetration in Indonesia in the age categories of 13-18 years and 19-34 years and the increase in internet access in children aged 5-12 years make these groups vulnerable to the threat of trafficking in persons on social media.

These findings further confirm that the main urgent effort that needs to be implemented immediately is to optimize government communication to the wider community on the issue of human trafficking through socialization activities, equitable dissemination of information by optimizing all types of media available, and education.

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