

Law Enforcement in Handling Human Trafficking Crimes in the Jurisdiction of the Medan City Police Headquarters (Case Study: Handling of Human Trafficking Crimes by the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Medan City Police Headquarters in 2022-2023)

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Abstract

This research focuses on enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement regarding Human Trafficking Crimes (TPPO) within the jurisdiction of the Medan City Police Headquarters. Through a qualitative approach, including case studies and field research, the study aims to understand and analyze the framework, strategies, and procedures employed by the Criminal Investigation Unit in handling TPPO cases from 2022 to 2023. The findings reveal that the Criminal Investigation Unit has actively enforced TPPO laws during the mentioned period. However, they also face various legal system obstacles in their enforcement efforts. These include differences in perceptions, limited facilities, and coordination challenges, which hinder inter-agency cooperation in combating TPPO effectively. Based on these findings, two key recommendations are proposed. Firstly, collaboration between the Criminal Investigation Unit and the Community Policing Unit is advised to conduct public campaigns, socialization, and education regarding the dangers of TPPO and preventive measures. Partnering with governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as educational institutions, can help raise awareness among the public. Secondly, the Criminal Investigation Unit should enhance cooperation and coordination with relevant institutions at local, regional, and national levels to address TPPO more effectively. By implementing these recommendations, the Medan City Police Headquarters can improve its efforts in combating TPPO and contribute to creating a safer environment for the community.

Keywords: Handling, Human Trafficking, Law Enforcement

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is a serious crime with detrimental effects on victims, their families, and society at large. Thus, the researcher is motivated to conduct this study to understand the challenges in handling human trafficking in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan. This research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of these challenges and propose recommendations and solutions to enhance the effectiveness of human trafficking law enforcement through collaborative policing.

In the modern era, various crimes are rampant in Indonesia, one of which is human trafficking. Human trafficking is a crime that is difficult to eradicate and represents a form of modern slavery and a violation of human rights (Marlina & Zuliah, 2015: 1). Human trafficking continues to evolve, both nationally and internationally.

Recently, reports of human trafficking in Indonesia have become increasingly widespread, both domestically and internationally. Human trafficking, particularly involving women and children, is a prominent issue (Wulandari, 2014: 16). The issue of trafficking in women and children is like the “iceberg phenomenon,” making prevention and victim protection efforts challenging (Teguh, 2018: 472).

Human trafficking has occurred throughout Indonesian history, including through slavery (Farhana, 2012: 1). During the era of kingdoms on the island of Java, human trafficking, particularly of women, was part of the feudal system. At that time, the king's power was considered sacred and noble (Farhana, 2012).

Advancements in human civilization and technological, informational, communicational, and transportation progress have influenced the evolution of human trafficking methods. Human trafficking is a familiar term to

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many Indonesians due to the frequent occurrence of trafficking cases. The largest victims of trafficking are children and women, who are particularly vulnerable due to their social positioning in a patriarchal society (Sakina & Siti, 2017: 72). Women and children are "easier" to be coerced by traffickers (Kordi, 2015: 176).

The importance of understanding the national context becomes clear when considering the Central Government's steps to address human trafficking. One critical action is the establishment of the Human Trafficking Task Force (Satgas TPPO), led by the National Police Chief as the Task Force's Daily Chairman. This step reflects the Central Government's commitment to addressing human trafficking comprehensively, ensuring better coordination among agencies and government levels. The Human Trafficking Task Force was formed on June 5, 2023, following a video conference with the ranks of the National Police Headquarters and Regional Police (humas.polri.go.id, accessed 08/01/2024; *Republika.co.id*, accessed 08/01/2024; *RRI.go.id*, accessed 08/01/2024).

The objectives of establishing the Human Trafficking Task Force are:

- Enhance coordination and cooperation among relevant agencies in handling human trafficking.
- Increase effectiveness and efficiency in handling human trafficking.
- Improve protection for human trafficking victims.

The Human Trafficking Task Force will have the following duties and authorities:

- Map human trafficking networks in Indonesia.
- Take strict action against human trafficking perpetrators.
- Protect human trafficking victims.
- Collaborate with relevant agencies in handling human trafficking.

The establishment of the Human Trafficking Task Force is expected to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of handling human trafficking in Indonesia. The Human Trafficking Task Force can be a platform for synergy and coordination among relevant agencies, thereby maximizing human trafficking law enforcement efforts. Additionally, the Human Trafficking Task Force can be at the forefront of protecting human trafficking victims, ensuring their rights are restored.

Furthermore, data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) of Indonesia indicates that 70% of human trafficking victims in Indonesia are women and children. This fact underscores the urgency of addressing human trafficking with a focus on gender and child protection, strengthening the argument for joint efforts from various parties to tackle this issue (*Kompas.com*, accessed 06/11/2023).

Regarding the thesis research on human trafficking law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan, the establishment of the Human Trafficking Task Force can be a factor influencing the implementation of human trafficking law enforcement in the area. The Human Trafficking Task Force can provide support and coordination to the Criminal Investigation Unit of Polrestabes Medan in handling human trafficking. Moreover, the Human Trafficking Task Force can offer assistance and protection to human trafficking victims.

According to data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) created by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the cases of Human Trafficking Crimes from 2019 to 2023 can be seen in the table below:

Figure 1. Human Trafficking 2019 – 2023

No.	Victims	Number of Victims in 2019	Number of Victims in 2020	Number of Victims in 2021	Number of Victims in 2022	Number of Victims in 2023
1.	Women	17.132	17.575	21.753	25.052	4.832
2.	Men	4.952	4.397	5.376	4.631	961
	Total	20.531	20.501	25.210	27.593	5.341

Source: Official Website of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, "Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA)", URL, accessed Monday, November 6, 2023.

Based on this data, there has been an annual increase in Human Trafficking Crimes (TPPO) in Indonesia. In 2019, there were 17,132 TPPO cases involving women, while 4,952 involved men. By 2022, the total number had risen to 27,593, with 25,052 women and 4,631 men. This data reveals that the majority of TPPO victims are women.

The Medan City Police Headquarters (Polrestabes Medan), as a law enforcement agency, plays a central role in handling TPPO cases. However, the success of TPPO handling is not only determined by police efforts but also depends on collaboration with government agencies, the community, and non-governmental organizations in prevention, prosecution, and victim rehabilitation efforts. This is known as "Collaborative Policing."

According to data from the Special Crimes Unit of the Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim) at Polrestabes Medan, in September 2023, 5 human trafficking cases were investigated and prosecuted by the unit. Two case files are still under investigation, while three case files, along with the suspects and evidence, have been handed over to the Public Prosecutor (P.22).

The issues to be examined in this research encompass several aspects related to the enforcement of human trafficking laws in the jurisdiction of the Medan City Police Headquarters (Polrestabes Medan). The key concepts of these issues are as follows:

1. Inter-agency Cooperation in Handling Human Trafficking

This research will investigate the extent of collaboration between the police and government agencies, the community, and non-governmental organizations in the enforcement of Human Trafficking laws in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan. The challenges faced in this cooperation will also be identified.

2. Perception and Understanding of Human Trafficking

This study will explore the level of understanding and awareness of Human Trafficking among the public and relevant institutions in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan. The issues related to perception and understanding will be analyzed to understand their impact on Human Trafficking handling.

3. Limited Facilities and Resources

The limitations of police facilities and resources in handling Human Trafficking can affect the effectiveness of law enforcement (Resa & Jaya, 2021: 161-171). This research will analyze the extent of the facilities and resources available at Polrestabes Medan for handling Human Trafficking cases, as well as the issues related to these limitations.

4. Coordination and Synergy

The effectiveness of Human Trafficking law enforcement is also highly dependent on coordination and synergy between relevant agencies (Doly, 2023: 79-84). This study will discuss the issues in coordination and synergy between the police and other government agencies in efforts to handle TPPO in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan.

5. Challenges in Victim Rehabilitation

Human Trafficking cases require not only law enforcement efforts but also victim rehabilitation (Takariawan & Putri, 2018: 237-255). This research will identify the challenges and obstacles in the efforts to rehabilitate TPPO victims in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan.

By examining these issues, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges in handling human trafficking in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan, as well as to offer recommendations and solutions that can enhance the effectiveness of Human Trafficking law enforcement through collaborative policing. The study focuses on human trafficking law enforcement by the Criminal Investigation Unit (Sat Reskrim) of Polrestabes Medan during the period from 2022 to 2023. By understanding and analyzing the framework, strategies, and procedures implemented by Sat Reskrim Polrestabes Medan in handling human trafficking, this research aims to provide recommendations and solutions to improve the effectiveness of human trafficking law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan. Therefore, this article is titled:

“Law Enforcement in Handling Human Trafficking in the Jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan (Case Study: Handling of Human Trafficking by the Criminal Investigation Unit of Polrestabes Medan in 2022-2023).”

The research focuses on exploring relevant understanding and information related to law enforcement in handling human trafficking in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan during the period from 2022 to 2023. Hence, the main question of this thesis is: How is law enforcement in handling Human Trafficking conducted in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan, specifically the case study of handling human trafficking by the Criminal Investigation Unit of Polrestabes Medan in 2022-2023?

The main issues in this research can be formulated as follows: First, how is the law enforcement in handling Human Trafficking carried out in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan, specifically the case study of handling human trafficking by the Criminal Investigation Unit of Polrestabes Medan in 2022-2023; Second, what are the obstacles and efforts made by the Criminal Investigation Unit in enforcing the law in handling Human Trafficking in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan, specifically the case study of handling human trafficking by the Criminal Investigation Unit of Polrestabes Medan in 2022-2023?

To answer these issues, the theory of investigation management and the theory of the legal system are used. Etymologically, in Indonesian, there is no uniform translation of the term “*management*.” Translations have varied for certain reasons, such as development, administration, management, and management (Siagian, 1993: 8-9). In the Economic Dictionary, management means management or sometimes administration. In the Great Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), management means the effective use of resources to achieve goals (KBBI, 2002: 708).

According to George R. Terry, “management is a distinct process consisting of planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling performed to determine and accomplish stated objectives by the use of human beings and other resources” (Terry, 1977: 4). In other words, “management is a unique process that includes the actions of planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling, carried out to determine and achieve stated goals through the utilization of human resources and other resources”.

In another book, George R. Terry states that management involves activities to achieve goals, performed by individuals who contribute their best efforts through predetermined actions. This includes knowing what needs to be done, determining how to do it, understanding how it should be done, and measuring the effectiveness of their efforts (Terry, 1993: 9).

According to George R. Terry, the functions of management are:

“Planning, which involves the conceptualization of goals and the formulation of steps to achieve those goals. Planning means preparing all requirements, thoroughly considering potential obstacles, and formulating the implementation of activities intended to achieve the objectives.

Organizing involves assembling people and placing them according to their abilities and expertise in the planned tasks.

Actuating involves mobilizing the organization to operate by the division of labor and mobilizing all available resources in the organization so that the tasks or activities are carried out according to plan and objectives are achieved.

Controlling, which involves overseeing whether the organization’s movements are in line with the plan. It also includes monitoring the use of resources within the organization to ensure they are used effectively and efficiently without deviating from the plan” (Terry, 1993: 9).

The essence of the management functions according to George R. Terry is that what is planned will be achieved. Therefore, the planning function must be executed as well as possible so that the implementation process can run smoothly and any shortcomings can be addressed. Before planning, it is advisable to first formulate the goals to be achieved.

Management theory, as proposed by George R. Terry, can be used as a framework to understand and address issues related to the enforcement of laws against Human Trafficking by the Criminal Investigation Unit

(Satreskrim) of Polrestabes Medan. Investigation Management is a derivative of this management theory, serving as the framework that underpins the investigation process of a crime. This theory aids investigators in organizing, directing, and controlling investigative activities to ensure they are carried out effectively and efficiently.

In this context, the principles of management can be applied as follows:

1. Planning

- a. The first step is to identify the objectives of law enforcement against human trafficking by Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan. These objectives must be clear and measurable.
- b. Formulate concrete steps needed to achieve these objectives. This can include resource allocation, strategy development, and setting priorities.

2. Organization

- a. Ensure that Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan has sufficient resources, including trained personnel and necessary equipment, to conduct law enforcement operations against human trafficking.
- b. Develop an efficient and clear organizational structure, with well-defined tasks and responsibilities.

3. Actuating

- a. Ensure that the actions planned for law enforcement against human trafficking are carried out according to the plan. This includes mobilizing personnel, conducting investigations, making arrests, and other necessary actions.
- b. It is important to motivate members of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan to give their best effort in enforcing the laws against human trafficking.

4. Controlling

- a. Continuously monitor the implementation of law enforcement operations against human trafficking.
- b. Ensure that these activities align with the established plan.
- c. Evaluate the performance of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan in enforcing the laws against human trafficking, including measuring against the set objectives. If there are discrepancies, corrective actions can be taken.

By using management theory as described above, we can consider how management principles can be applied in the context of law enforcement against human trafficking by Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan. This can help improve the effectiveness of law enforcement operations and overcome obstacles that may arise during the execution of law enforcement duties.

To identify the factors that influence law enforcement, we use the legal system theory proposed by Lawrence M. Friedman. According to Friedman, "The law can function properly when there are three elements that constitute a functioning legal system" (Friedman, 2001: 7). These legal elements consist of:

“Legal substance, which includes legal rules, both written and unwritten, including legislation;

Legal structure, which includes law enforcement agencies;

Legal culture, which encompasses opinions, customs, ways of thinking, and ways of acting, both from law enforcers and ordinary citizens” (Friedman, 2001: 7).

The primary duty of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is to maintain security and create order within society. Order is necessary because it is a prerequisite for a well-regulated society. This applies to humans, society, and law, which are inseparable. Order in society is achieved through the establishment of certainty.

Certainty here is understood as legal certainty and certainty through law, as the concept of certain law is essential for concrete events and for providing legal protection against arbitrariness (Soekanto, 1983: 42).

The legal system theory proposed by Lawrence M. Friedman can be used to analyze the factors affecting the enforcement of laws against Human Trafficking by the Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim) of Polrestabes Medan within its jurisdiction.

In this context, Friedman's elements of law (legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture) can be applied to understand the obstacles and efforts in the enforcement of Human Trafficking laws, as follows:

Legal Substance

Legal substance includes the legal rules applicable in the enforcement of human trafficking laws. One issue that can be identified is whether the legislation related to human trafficking is strong and effective enough. If not, this can become an obstacle to law enforcement. An analysis can be conducted by examining whether there are weaknesses in the regulations governing human trafficking and whether there is a need to revise or strengthen existing laws.

Legal Structure

The legal structure encompasses law enforcement agencies, such as the Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim) of Polrestabes Medan. Identify obstacles related to human resources, equipment, and internal organization that affect the enforcement of human trafficking laws. Consider whether there are deficiencies in human resource management, policies, or internal procedures that impact the effectiveness of Satreskrim in enforcing TPPO laws.

Legal Culture

Legal culture includes the opinions, habits, ways of thinking, and ways of acting of both law enforcers and the public. Consider whether some cultural norms or attitudes influence actions or behaviors that become obstacles in the enforcement of human trafficking laws.

By applying these legal elements, we can gain a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced in the enforcement of TPPO laws by Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan and propose recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts.

Evaluation of public attitudes towards TPPO and the efforts made by the Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan to build awareness and support for TPPO law enforcement. By applying this legal system theory, it is possible to holistically analyze the factors influencing the enforcement of TPPO laws, including the obstacles and efforts made by the Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan. This can help identify areas where improvements are needed, in terms of legal substance, legal structure, and cultural and opinion aspects related to TPPO. This research can provide deep insights into the factors affecting TPPO law enforcement and propose more effective solutions.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative method (Soekanto, 2001: 6; Bungin, 2009: 153). The approach utilizes a case study and field research. Data sources consist of both primary and secondary data (Fajar & Achmad, 2015: 156). Data collection is conducted through observation, interviews, and document analysis (Zed, 2008: 1). Secondary data include legal regulations such as the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP); Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (abbreviated as the Police Law); Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons Crimes (abbreviated as the TPPO Law); Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code (abbreviated as the New Criminal Code); Chief of the Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 2 of 2021 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures at the Police Resort and Police Sector Levels (abbreviated as the Perkap SOTK Polres); and Chief of the Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation (abbreviated as the Perkap Penyidikan).

Interviews are conducted with relevant informants in this research topic, including the Chief of Police of Medan; the Criminal Investigation Unit Chief of Polrestabes Medan; the Head of the Criminal Investigation

Unit of Polrestabes Medan; and victims of TPPO. Data analysis involves reducing the required data and presenting it with conclusions drawn through verification (Bungin, 2009: 153).

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

A. Enforcement of Law in Handling Trafficking in Persons Crimes (TPPO) in the Jurisdiction of Medan Metropolitan Police Case Study: Handling of TPPO by the Criminal Investigation Unit of Medan Metropolitan Police 2022-2023

Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police No. 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation, the investigation of human trafficking is divided into several parts, including planning, organizing, implementation (investigation, coercive measures, examination, case examination, case file settlement, case file submission, surrender of suspects and evidence, termination of investigation), supervision, and control.

According to the results of an interview with the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Medan Metropolitan Police, Inspector Widiyatama R.P. Raja, S.Tr.K., (19/01/2024), explained the role and responsibilities of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Medan Metropolitan Police in enforcing human trafficking law in the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police as follows:

“The Special Crime Unit (Tipidsus) of the Medan Metropolitan Police plays an important role and has responsibilities in the context of enforcing TPPO law in the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police. The Tipidsus Unit is responsible for conducting investigations and prosecutions of TPPO cases in the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police.

In more detail, the roles and responsibilities of the Tipidsus Unit in enforcing TPPO law include: Conducting investigations into TPPO cases reported by the public or discovered by the Tipidsus Unit itself; Conducting prosecutions of TPPO cases that have been investigated; and Providing protection to TPPO victims”.

Furthermore, to detect and investigate cases of TPPO that occur within the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police, based on the interview with the Head of the Special Crime Unit (Tipidsus) of the Medan Metropolitan Police Criminal Investigation Unit, Inspector Widiyatama R.P. Raja, S.Tr.K., (19/01/2024), explained that:

“The Special Crime Unit (Tipidsus) of the Medan Metropolitan Police detects and investigates TPPO cases through various methods, including Reports from the public; Discoveries made by the Tipidsus Unit itself; Information from the mass media; Collaboration with other agencies”.

In the process of investigating TPPO cases, the Tipidsus Unit of the Medan Metropolitan Police takes the following specific steps after receiving information from various sources, as explained by Kanit Tipidsus Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan, Iptu. Widiyatama, R.P. Raja, S.Tr.K., (19/01/2024):

“Conducting in-depth investigation into TPPO victims; Investigating the network of TPPO perpetrators; Investigating the modus operandi of TPPO perpetrators. These specific steps are necessary to fully uncover TPPO cases and to prevent similar cases of TPPO from occurring in the future”.

The investigation and investigation conducted by the Medan Metropolitan Police Criminal Investigation Unit yielded results. From June to October 2023, the Human Trafficking Task Force Team of the Medan Metropolitan Police successfully uncovered 5 (five) cases of human trafficking and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI). There were 7 (seven) perpetrators who had been identified as suspects by the Medan Metropolitan Police Criminal Investigation Unit in cases of international human trafficking (sumutprov.go.id, URL, accessed 11/02/2024).

According to the Chief of the Medan Metropolitan Police, 2 (two) cases of child exploitation went viral on social media. Both cases were carried out in 2 (two) orphanages by creating video content on social media to garner sympathy and assistance from the public. In uncovering these human trafficking cases, the Human Trafficking Task Force of the Medan Metropolitan Police was awarded by the North Sumatra Provincial

Government, through the Acting Governor of North Sumatra, Hassanudin (sumutprov.go.id., URL, accessed 11/02/2024).

B. Law Enforcement Management in Handling TPPO in the Area of Medan Metropolitan Police

To examine law enforcement in handling human trafficking in the area of the Medan Metropolitan Police, management theory is used to analyze (Terry, 1993: 9). The functions of management, according to George R. Terry, are: planning; organizing; actuating; and controlling.

1. Planning

Identification of Objectives for Human Trafficking Law Enforcement by the Medan Metropolitan Police's Criminal Investigation Unit

Identifying the objectives for TPPO law enforcement by the Medan Metropolitan Police's Criminal Investigation Unit clearly and measurably, such as reducing the level of TPPO cases within its jurisdiction. Based on an interview with the Head of the Special Criminal Investigation Unit (Tipidsus) at the Medan Metropolitan Police's Criminal Investigation Unit, Inspector Widiyatama R.P. Raja, S.Tr.K., (19/01/2024), the objective of TPPO law enforcement by the Medan Metropolitan Police's Criminal Investigation Unit is as follows:

“The Tipidsus Unit of the Medan Metropolitan Police has a clear objective in TPPO law enforcement, which is to conduct investigations and prosecutions of TPPO cases, as well as to protect victims”.

According to the Chief of the Medan Metropolitan Police, Commissioner Pol. Dr. Teddy J.S. Marbun, S.H., M.Hum., (17/01/2024), the objectives of human trafficking law enforcement during the period of 2022-2023 are as follows:

“To increase the number of TPPO cases handled by the Medan Metropolitan Police; To improve the success rate of TPPO case handling, both in terms of detection and investigation; To enhance protection for TPPO victims”.

After understanding the clear objectives in TPPO law enforcement, based on interviews with the Chief of the Medan Metropolitan Police (17/01/2024), the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit (17/01/2024), the Head of the Special Criminal Investigation Unit (19/01/2024), and TPPO victims (20/01/2024), the concrete steps formulated in TPPO law enforcement in the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police are as follows:

1. Perspective of the Chief of the Medan Metropolitan Police

According to Commissioner Pol. Dr. Teddy J.S. Marbun, S.H., M.Hum., as the Chief of the Medan Metropolitan Police, the Medan Metropolitan Police has integrated TPPO law enforcement efforts into maintaining security and creating order within its jurisdiction by:

- a. “Developing an integrated human trafficking law enforcement action plan with the security and order action plan within the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police. This action plan includes priorities, targets, strategies, and performance indicators in human trafficking law enforcement.*
- b. Enhancing cooperation with other agencies, such as the Prosecutor's Office and the Social Services Department, in handling human trafficking cases. This cooperation is conducted to ensure that human trafficking law enforcement is carried out effectively and comprehensively.*
- c. Conducting socialization and education to the public about TPPO and its prevention efforts. This socialization and education are conducted to raise public awareness about TPPO and encourage active participation in its prevention”.* (Kombes. Pol. Dr. Teddy J.S. Marbun, S.H., M.Hum., 17/01/2024)

Based on the perspective of the Chief of the Medan Metropolitan Police, the concrete steps implemented by the Medan Metropolitan Police in enforcing TPPO cases include developing an action plan, enhancing cooperation with other agencies, and conducting public awareness campaigns about TPPO and its prevention.

2. Perspective of the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit

According to Commissioner Jamakita Purba, S.H., M.H., as the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Medan Metropolitan Police, the Criminal Investigation Unit has a specific role in TPPO law enforcement within the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police. The Criminal Investigation Unit is responsible for investigating and prosecuting TPPO cases. Specifically, in TPPO law enforcement, the Criminal Investigation Unit's role includes conducting investigations and prosecutions of TPPO cases, detaining TPPO suspects, and providing protection to TPPO victims. (Commissioner Jamakita Purba, S.H., M.H., 18/01/2024)

Based on the perspective of the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Medan Metropolitan Police, the concrete steps taken in enforcing human trafficking law within the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police include conducting investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking cases. Additionally, the detention of suspects is also carried out. The goal is to protect human trafficking victims.

3. Perspective of the Head of the Special Crimes Unit of the Medan Metropolitan Police

According to Iptu. Widiyatama R.P. Raja, S.Tr.K., the Head of the Special Crimes Unit (Tipidsus) of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Medan Metropolitan Police, the Unit has a significant role and responsibility in enforcing TPPO laws within the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police. He stated:

“The Special Crimes Unit is responsible for conducting investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking cases within the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police. Specifically, the roles and responsibilities of the Special Crimes Unit in human trafficking law enforcement include: Investigating human trafficking cases reported by the public or discovered by the Tipidsus Unit itself; Prosecuting human trafficking cases that have been investigated; and Providing protection to human trafficking victims”. (Iptu. Widiyatama R.P. Raja, S.Tr.K., 19/01/2024)

Based on the perspective of the Head of the Special Crimes Unit of the Medan Metropolitan Police, the concrete steps taken include conducting investigations, prosecuting cases, and providing protection to human trafficking victims. This aligns with what was conveyed by the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Medan Metropolitan Police in terms of the practical implementation of human trafficking law enforcement.

4. Perspective of Human Trafficking Victims

From the perspective of Human Trafficking victims, the modus operandi of human trafficking perpetrators can be understood. Based on an interview with a Human Trafficking victim (20/01/2024), the modus operandi of the perpetrators in LP/A/30/VI/2023 is as follows:

“I learned about job or education opportunities through an online ad promising attractive opportunities in another region or abroad. This information was provided by a recruitment agent or educational institution operating online. They contacted me through messages and offered tempting opportunities. I was interested in the offer and started further communication with the agent or institution. They provided more details about the registration process and the requirements that needed to be fulfilled.

After the registration and verification process, I was informed to come to the agent's or institution's office for the next steps. They arranged all the travel preparations, including plane tickets and accommodation. I was placed in a location that was previously promised as a work environment or educational institution offering skill development and career opportunities.

Upon arrival at the location, I was directed to follow a series of activities supposedly related to the promised job or education. However, as time went by, I realized that the conditions and reality on the ground did not match what was promised”. (Korban TPPO LP/A/30/VI/2023, 20/01/2024)

From the perspective of a human trafficking victim, the lesson that can be learned is for the public not to be lured by job offers with the promise of high salaries in another country. Such offers can trap individuals in the vortex of human trafficking.

Formulating Resource Allocation, Strategy Development, and Priority Setting

To achieve these goals, concrete steps must be formulated, such as resource allocation, strategy development for investigations, and priority setting in case handling. Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan has been supported with various resources in handling the law enforcement of human trafficking in its jurisdiction. These resources include:

1) Personnel Support

Polrestabes Medan has a special unit that handles Special Crimes (Tipidsus), called the Pidsus Unit. The Pidsus Unit of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan has sufficient personnel to handle human trafficking cases. The total number of personnel in Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan is adequate, with 169 people, including the Pidsus Unit responsible for human trafficking cases.

2) Financial Support

Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan is also supported with adequate financial resources, although their utilization has not been maximized. In 2023, Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan received a budget allocation of IDR 2,665,230,000. However, the budget utilization was only 51%, equivalent to IDR 1,362,279,000, leaving a remaining budget of 49% or IDR 1,302,951,000 (Financial Data of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan, September 2023).

3) Facilities and Infrastructure Support

Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan also has support in terms of facilities and infrastructure for handling TPPO cases, such as computer equipment, communication tools, and forensic equipment. The purpose of these facilities and infrastructure is to conduct procedural investigations and inquiries into TPPO cases.

According to KUHAP, the purpose of investigations (Article 1, point 5) and inquiries (Article 1, point 2) is solely to collect evidence relevant to the human trafficking case. This evidence is to fulfill the requirement of sufficient preliminary evidence (Article 183 of KUHAP).

Based on an interview with the Head of Tipidsus Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan, Iptu. Widiyatama R.P. Raja, S.Tr.K., (19/01/2024), he stated:

“The Tipidsus Unit manages evidence in human trafficking cases by Conducting complete and accurate documentation of all evidence; Storing the evidence securely and safely; Using the evidence legally and by the law”.

4) Handling Methods

The handling methods for law enforcement of human trafficking cases by Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan currently do not have a specific Standard Operational Procedure (S.O.P) for handling Trafficking in Persons cases. Therefore, the officers of the Tipidsus Unit use handling methods based on KUHAP (Criminal Procedure Code) and Police Regulation No. 6 of 2019 on Criminal Investigation Procedures. Additionally, Bareskrim Regulation No. 1 of 2022 on Standard Operating Procedures for Criminal Investigation is also used.

2. Organization

a. Ensuring Resource Availability

Ensuring the availability of adequate resources includes trained personnel and the necessary equipment to conduct human trafficking law enforcement operations.

b. Establishing a Clear and Efficient Organizational Structure

Special Crimes Unit has a clear organizational structure with well-defined duties and responsibilities, ensuring efficiency in the execution of human trafficking law enforcement tasks. This involves designing an efficient and clear organizational structure with well-defined duties and responsibilities to facilitate smooth coordination and collaboration within the team.

3. Actuating

Special Crimes Unit of Polrestabes Medan takes concrete actions in detecting and investigating human trafficking cases through various means, such as responding to public reports, self-discovery, and collaboration with other agencies.

a. Mobilizing Personnel, Conducting Investigations, and Arresting Perpetrators

Ensure that the planned actions in the human trafficking law enforcement efforts are executed as per the established plans, including mobilizing personnel, conducting investigations, and arresting the perpetrators.

b. Motivating Members of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan

It is essential to motivate members of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan to give their best efforts in performing their duties in human trafficking law enforcement.

The mobilization of the Tipidsus Unit of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan in handling human trafficking law enforcement cases within the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan is carried out by the Head of Criminal Investigation under the orders and guidance of the Chief of Polrestabes Medan. The Head of Criminal Investigation is stationed at the Polrestabes Medan headquarters, while field officers are led by the Head of the Tipidsus Unit in carrying out coercive measures such as surveillance and the arrest of suspects in the field.

4. Supervision

a. Continuous Monitoring

Continuous monitoring of the implementation of human trafficking law enforcement operations, ensuring that these activities align with the established plans.

b. Performance Evaluation of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan

Evaluate the performance of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan in human trafficking law enforcement, including measuring the achievement of the set goals. If discrepancies are found, corrective actions can be taken to improve the effectiveness of human trafficking law enforcement.

Performance evaluation is conducted based on the results of investigations and inquiries that lead to the arrest of perpetrators, which are then acknowledged by the local government. This recognition is evidenced by the award given by the Acting Governor of North Sumatra to the Chief of Polrestabes and the Head of Criminal Investigation of Polrestabes Medan for uncovering TPPO cases within the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan (sumutprov.go.id, accessed 02/11/2024).

Based on the descriptions above, by applying these management principles, Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan has successfully uncovered several TPPO cases, marking achievements in handling human trafficking and child exploitation cases. This demonstrates that applying management principles in the context of TPPO law enforcement can help enhance the operational effectiveness and efficiency of Satreskrim in dealing with such criminal cases.

C. Factors Affecting the Implementation of Law Enforcement in Handling Human Trafficking Crimes (TPPO) in the Jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan

The factors affecting the implementation of human trafficking law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan can be divided into two categories: external factors and internal factors. External factors originate outside the environment of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan, while internal factors originate from within Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan structurally and institutionally.

According to an interview with the Chief of Polrestabes Medan, Kombes. Pol. Dr. Teddy J.S. Marbun, S.H., M.Hum. (17/01/2024), the primary obstacles faced in handling TPPO law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan are as follows:

“The main obstacles encountered by Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan in enforcing human trafficking law are Lack of public awareness about human trafficking and preventive measures; Increasingly sophisticated and difficult-to-uncover human trafficking modus operandi; and Incomplete data and information on human trafficking”.

This statement from the Chief of Polrestabes Medan is supplemented by the Head of Criminal Investigation of Polrestabes Medan, Kompol. Jamakita Purba, S.H., M.H. (18/01/2024), who added:

a. “Lack of public awareness about human trafficking and its prevention. This results in the public becoming human trafficking victims or not reporting human trafficking cases they know about.

b. Increasingly sophisticated and difficult-to-uncover human trafficking modus operandi. Human trafficking now involves not only physical human trafficking but also online human trafficking. The increasingly sophisticated modus operandi makes human trafficking law enforcement more difficult.

c. Incomplete data and information on human trafficking. This makes human trafficking law enforcement ineffective”.

Based on the interview descriptions, the obstacles faced by Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan in handling human trafficking law enforcement in its jurisdiction can be divided into two categories: external factors and internal factors.

1. Internal Factor

The internal factors affecting the implementation of human trafficking law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan are as follows:

- a. Incomplete data and information on human trafficking. This results in ineffective human trafficking law enforcement.
- b. The significant cost of investigations.
- c. Limited information technology and infrastructure.
- d. Weak coordination and cooperation at the central level, regional level, and internationally.
- e. Law enforcement officers do not have a unified perception regarding the handling of human trafficking, often interpreting it strictly according to the written law. In this context, the existence of the victim's consent to be trafficked or their voluntary involvement is seen as removing the criminal liability of the perpetrator.

2. External Factor

The external factors affecting the implementation of human trafficking law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan are as follows:

- a. Lack of public awareness about human trafficking and its prevention. This results in the public becoming human trafficking victims or not reporting human trafficking cases they know about.
- b. Increasingly sophisticated and difficult-to-uncover human trafficking modus operandi. Human trafficking now involves not only physical human trafficking but also online human trafficking. The increasingly sophisticated modus operandi makes human trafficking law enforcement more difficult.
- c. Uns systematic population administration.

- d. Victims' unwillingness to report the crime.
- e. Victims do not recognize the perpetrators.
- f. Disconnected human trafficking perpetrator syndicates.

D. Obstacles and Efforts of Satreskrim in the Legal System for Human Trafficking Law Enforcement in the Jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan

In this context, the legal elements explained by Friedman (legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture) can be applied to understand the obstacles and efforts in human trafficking law enforcement (Friedman, 2001: 7). The factors affecting human trafficking law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan, which have been divided into external and internal factors in the previous chapter, can be seen in the table below:

Figure 2. Factors Affecting Human Trafficking Law Enforcement in the Jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan, 2022-2023

No.	Internal Factors	External Factors
1.	Incomplete data and information about human trafficking.	Lack of public awareness about human trafficking and preventive measures.
2.	High investigation costs.	Increasingly sophisticated and hard-to-detect human trafficking modus operandi.
3.	Limited information technology and infrastructure.	Unsystematic population administration.
4.	Weak coordination and cooperation at central, regional, and international levels.	Victims are unwilling to report crimes and do not recognize the perpetrators.
5.	Law enforcement officers lack a unified perspective on handling human trafficking, interpreting only what is written in the law.	Disrupted human trafficking syndicates.

Source: Processed empirical data based on interviews with the Chief of Polrestabes Medan, the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit, and the Head of the Special Crime Unit, as well as TPPO victims.

Based on the table, the enforcement of TPPO laws in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan in 2022-2023 has been influenced by both external and internal factors. Therefore, these external and internal factors can also be grouped into systemic legal obstacles, which consist of substantial, structural, and cultural barriers.

The legal system obstacles can be categorized as follows:

1. Substantial Legal Obstacles
 - a. Law enforcement officers, both police investigators and prosecutors, do not have a unified perspective on handling TPPO, interpreting only what is written in the law.
2. Structural Legal Obstacles
 - a. Incomplete data and information about TPPO.
 - b. High investigation costs.
 - c. Limited information technology and infrastructure.
 - d. Weak coordination and cooperation at central, regional, and international levels.
3. Cultural Legal Obstacles
 - a. Lack of public awareness about TPPO and preventive measures.
 - b. TPPO victims are unwilling to report the crime.
 - c. TPPO victims do not recognize the perpetrators.
 - d. Disrupted TPPO syndicates. e. Increasingly sophisticated and hard-to-detect TPPO modus operandi.

1. Systemic Legal Obstacles of Satreskrim in Law Enforcement of TPPO in the Jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan

a. Legal Substance Obstacles

Based on the legal substance obstacles outlined above, there is a disparity in the perceptions of law enforcement officers, both police investigators and prosecutors, regarding the handling of TPPO cases.

The difference in perception in this context refers to the varying understandings and interpretations among law enforcement officers (such as police, prosecutors, and judges) on how to handle cases of Human Trafficking (TPPO). This indicates that although there are laws regulating TPPO, law enforcement officers may have different viewpoints on how these laws should be applied in practice.

For example, a judge might understand that a TPPO victim gave consent, interpreting this as the victim's willingness to become a commercial sex worker (PSK). This contradicts Article 26 of the TPPO Law, which states: "The consent of the victim of trafficking does not negate the prosecution of human trafficking." This provision clearly emphasizes that whether or not the victim consents does not eliminate the right to prosecute, and judges should philosophically understand that the victim's consent has underlying reasons that need deeper comprehension. The purpose of the TPPO Law is to eradicate human trafficking itself.

Meanwhile, other law enforcement officers (such as police investigators) might have a more limited understanding of Article 26 of the TPPO Law. This difference in perception can affect the steps of investigation, prosecution, and overall law enforcement related to TPPO cases, potentially leading to inconsistent or even ineffective case handling.

Interpretation is not only done by judges but also by police, who must interpret the TPPO Law to determine whether a person can be considered a suspect. Additionally, prosecutors interpret the law during the pre-prosecution stage, which is reflected in P-19 or P-21 letters to police investigators, as well as when drafting indictments and demands. Each law enforcement officer must interpret the TPPO Law itself and relate it to the factual actions of the TPPO perpetrators (Carolina, 2013: 580).

Therefore, law enforcement officers must have a unified and comprehensive understanding of the TPPO Law to ensure that law enforcement can be conducted effectively and fairly.

b. Legal Structure Obstacles

Based on the grouping above, the legal structure obstacles in handling the enforcement of TPPO in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan are as follows:

Incomplete Data and Information about TPPO

The lack of complete data and information about TPPO means that law enforcement officers face difficulties in gathering the necessary data and information to initiate investigations and inquiries into TPPO cases. This is due to limited resources and ineffective data collection methods used by officers.

Additionally, there is a lack of understanding about TPPO, specifically regarding what constitutes TPPO, how to identify such cases, and how to investigate them. This results in many TPPO cases going unidentified or unreported.

The incomplete data and information about TPPO can pose a serious obstacle to law enforcement efforts. Without adequate information, it is challenging for the Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan to effectively identify, investigate, and prosecute TPPO cases. Therefore, improvements in data collection, documentation, and information exchange about TPPO are necessary to enhance law enforcement and protection for TPPO victims.

High Investigation Costs

The high costs of investigation refer to the significant expenditures needed to conduct investigations and inquiries into TPPO cases. These costs can include various expenses such as:

- a. **Personnel Costs**, including salaries, incentives, and allowances for TPPO investigators and inquiry officers. Officers handling TPPO cases require specialized training and experience, leading to higher costs.
- b. **Operational Costs**, covering transportation, investigation equipment, communication expenses, and other administrative costs required during the investigation process.
- c. **Technology Costs**, for using information technology and systems needed to collect, analyze, and store digital evidence and data related to TPPO cases.
- d. **Special Operational Costs**, requiring additional funds for undercover operations, secret investigations, or other special actions needed to uncover complex TPPO networks or sophisticated modus operandi.

When investigation costs are very high, it can be an obstacle to TPPO law enforcement, especially if the available budget is limited. This can restrict the ability of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan to handle a large number of TPPO cases or provide sufficient resources for effective investigations and inquiries.

Limited Information Technology and Infrastructure

Limited information technology and infrastructure can be a structural obstacle in handling the enforcement of TPPO cases at Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan for several reasons, including:

- a. Access to Technology

Limited information technology resources can hinder law enforcement officers access to the necessary technology to investigate and combat TPPO crimes. For instance, if Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan does not have adequate access to hardware, software, and reliable internet connections, their ability to conduct effective investigations can be restricted.

- b. Data Processing and Analysis

Limited information technology can also hinder Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan's ability to process and analyze data related to TPPO cases. TPPO data can be very complex and spread across various platforms or systems. Without adequate systems to manage and analyze this data, investigative and inquiry efforts can be hampered.

- c. Investigative Equipment

Limited infrastructure includes the physical equipment needed for investigating TPPO cases. For instance, limited access to digital forensic equipment or other investigative tools can hinder Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan's ability to gather the necessary evidence to effectively prosecute TPPO perpetrators.

- d. Training and Skills

Limited information technology can also affect the level of knowledge and skills of law enforcement officers in using the technology. Without adequate training or resources to develop skills in this area, their ability to effectively utilize technology in handling TPPO cases can be hindered.

Therefore, limited information technology and infrastructure can be a significant structural obstacle in handling the enforcement of TPPO cases at Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan, as it can affect police investigators' ability to access, manage, and analyze the information needed for investigating and prosecuting TPPO perpetrators.

Weak Coordination and Cooperation at the Central, Regional, and International Levels

Lemahnya koordinasi dan kerjasama di tingkat pusat, daerah, dan antar-negara dapat menjadi hambatan secara struktural dalam penanganan penegakan hukum kasus Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang (TPPO) di Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan karena beberapa alasan, antara lain:

The weak coordination and cooperation at the central, regional, and international levels can pose structural obstacles in handling the enforcement of human trafficking (TPPO) cases at Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan due to several reasons, including:

a. Information Limitations

The lack of coordination among law enforcement agencies at the central, regional, and international levels can result in limitations in exchanging relevant information about TPPO cases. Without adequate access to this information, Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan does not have a complete picture of TPPO activities within its jurisdiction, which, in turn, can hinder law enforcement efforts.

b. Delayed Case Handling

Weak coordination and cooperation among law enforcement agencies can lead to delays in handling TPPO cases. For example, if relevant information is not promptly communicated between Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan and other relevant agencies at the central or regional levels, the investigation and prosecution processes may be hindered.

c. Inability to Track Transnational Perpetrators

In cases of TPPO involving cross-border human trafficking, international cooperation is crucial. Weak coordination and cooperation among countries can hinder Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan's efforts to track down and apprehend perpetrators fleeing to other countries. Without effective cooperation with law enforcement agencies in neighboring countries, perpetrators can continue to operate with impunity.

d. Jurisdictional Overlaps

The lack of coordination between law enforcement agencies at the central and regional levels can also result in jurisdictional overlaps. This can hinder the law enforcement process if it is unclear which agency is responsible for investigating and prosecuting specific TPPO cases.

e. Lack of Coordinated Resources

Weak coordination among law enforcement agencies at the central, regional, and international levels can also result in a lack of allocation of effectively coordinated resources for handling TPPO cases. Without adequate allocation of resources, such as personnel, budget, and equipment, Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan cannot effectively conduct investigations and prosecutions.

Thus, the weak coordination and cooperation at the central, regional, and international levels constitute significant structural obstacles in handling the enforcement of TPPO cases at Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan because it can hinder information exchange, cause delays in case handling, and impede efforts to track down and apprehend perpetrators fleeing abroad.

c. Cultural Legal Barriers

Based on the categorization of factors influencing law enforcement mentioned above, the cultural legal barriers in handling the enforcement of human trafficking (TPPO) cases in the jurisdiction of Polrestabes Medan can be outlined as follows:

Lack of Public Awareness About TPPO and Its Prevention Efforts

The lack of public awareness about Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) and its prevention efforts can pose cultural barriers in handling the enforcement of TPPO cases at Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan for several reasons:

a. Need for Accurate Information

Public awareness about TPPO and its prevention efforts is crucial to support law enforcement efforts. Without an adequate understanding of the dangers of TPPO and the warning signs, the public may not realize that they or the people around them are vulnerable to TPPO. Therefore, the lack of public awareness can hinder the identification and reporting of TPPO cases to authorities.

b. Stigma and Fear

The lack of public awareness about TPPO can also result in stigma and fear of reporting incidents. Some individuals may feel ashamed or afraid to report TPPO cases due to fear of social repercussions or danger to their safety. This can result in many TPPO cases going unreported and complicating law enforcement efforts to follow up on them.

c. Community Role in Prevention

Public awareness of TPPO is also important to encourage active participation in prevention efforts. Communities aware of TPPO are more likely to report suspicious activities, protect victims, and support prevention programs conducted by the government or non-governmental organizations. The lack of public awareness may reduce the overall effectiveness of prevention efforts.

d. Importance of Education and Public Campaigns

To address the lack of public awareness, effective education and public campaigns about TPPO and its prevention efforts are needed. This involves providing clear and easily accessible information about the dangers of TPPO, warning signs, and steps that can be taken to protect oneself and others from becoming victims of TPPO. Creative and targeted public campaigns can help raise public awareness and reduce the stigma associated with reporting TPPO cases.

Thus, the lack of public awareness about TPPO and its prevention efforts not only hinders the identification and reporting of TPPO cases but also reduces active community participation in prevention efforts. Therefore, it is important to implement effective education and public campaigns to increase public awareness of this issue.

TPPO Victims Reluctant to Report Criminal Incidents

TPPO victims' reluctance to report criminal incidents and failure to recognize the perpetrators can be cultural barriers in handling the enforcement of TPPO cases at Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan for several reasons:

a. Stigma and Fear

Victims feel ashamed, scared, or anxious to report incidents that happened to them. Sometimes, victims are afraid of retaliation or reprisals from the perpetrators or groups involved in TPPO.

b. Lack of Trust in the Legal System

Some victims hesitate to report crimes due to a lack of trust in the legal system or law enforcement agencies. TPPO victims feel that reporting the crime will not result in satisfactory or fair outcomes.

c. Lack of Understanding of Rights and Legal Processes

Some victims misunderstand their rights as victims or the legal processes involved in reporting crimes. A lack of understanding of legal processes and their rights can make victims hesitant to come forward.

d. Difficulty in Identifying Perpetrators

If victims do not recognize the perpetrators, reporting the crime can be more challenging. Without sufficient information about the identities of the perpetrators, the investigation and law enforcement process may be hindered.

e. Social and Cultural Pressures

In some cultures or social environments, victims feel burdened by norms or social pressures that hinder reporting crimes. Victims worry about the impact on their reputation or social relationships.

f. Limited Support and Services

The lack of access or availability of support services for TPPO victims can also make them reluctant to report the crime. Without adequate support, victims feel isolated or unsupported in facing the situation.

Addressing these barriers requires a holistic and coordinated approach, including efforts to increase public awareness of TPPO, strengthen trust in the legal system, provide support and protection to victims, and improve coordination between law enforcement agencies and other community institutions.

1. TPPO Victims Unfamiliar with TPPO Perpetrators Due to Disrupted TPPO Syndicates

TPPO victims' unfamiliarity with perpetrators, because TPPO syndicates are disrupted, can be a cultural barrier in handling the enforcement of TPPO cases at Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan for several reasons:

a. Lack of Knowledge about Syndicate Structure

Victims lack sufficient understanding of the structure or members of TPPO syndicates involved in the crime. This can be due to a lack of information or understanding of how syndicates operate.

b. Fear of Consequences

Victims are afraid or anxious about the consequences of identifying or reporting syndicate members. Victims worry about possible retaliation from the syndicate.

c. Pressure from the Syndicate

Victims often face pressure or threats from the syndicate to refrain from disclosing information or reporting the crime. Syndicates may use intimidation or threats to keep victims silent.

d. Loyalty or Involvement with the Syndicate

Some victims have involvement or complicated relationships with TPPO syndicates, either as members or for other reasons. This can make victims reluctant to identify or report perpetrators due to loyalty or fear of consequences from the syndicate.

e. Lack of Protection or Support

Victims feel unsafe or do not receive adequate protection from law enforcement agencies or other institutions, so they do not feel comfortable disclosing information about the syndicate.

f. Need for Security and Privacy

Some victims prioritize their own and their family's security and privacy. TPPO victims do not want to be involved in law enforcement processes due to concerns about their safety and privacy.

Addressing these barriers requires a sensitive and coordinated approach, including providing protection and support to victims, enhancing their security, providing incentives to report critical information, and strengthening cooperation between law enforcement agencies and other community institutions.

Sophisticated and Difficult-to-Discern Modus Operandi of TPPO Perpetrators

The increasingly sophisticated modus operandi of TPPO perpetrators, not only involving physical human trafficking but also online human trafficking, poses significant challenges to the enforcement of TPPO laws (Interview with Kompol. Jamakita Purba, S.H., M.H., 18/01/2024).

New tactics employed by TPPO perpetrators, such as utilizing social media to lure victims, employing violence or threats to coerce victims, and employing fraudulent schemes to trap victims (Interview with Kompol. Jamakita Purba, S.H., M.H., 18/01/2024).

Based on the aforementioned interview results, the sophisticated and difficult-to-discern modus operandi of TPPO perpetrators encompass various new tactics used to engage in human trafficking, both physically and online.

a. Utilization of Social Media

TPPO perpetrators utilize social media as a tool to lure victims. Perpetrators may use fake profiles or accounts to contact and entice victims, promising employment or better living opportunities. For instance, a TPPO perpetrator may pose as a job recruiter on social media and offer fake jobs to victims, who will then be sexually exploited or used for other human trafficking purposes.

b. Use of Violence or Threats

TPPO perpetrators may employ violence or threats to force victims into human trafficking networks. Perpetrators threaten the victim or their family with physical violence, extortion, or even murder if the victim refuses or attempts to escape. For example, a TPPO perpetrator may threaten the victim with violence or extortion if the victim does not comply with orders or tries to escape from the situation.

c. Fraudulent Schemes

TPPO perpetrators use fraudulent schemes to trap and manipulate victims into becoming victims of human trafficking. Perpetrators promise victims with false rewards or benefits, such as lucrative jobs, free education, or opportunities to move to another country. For instance, a TPPO perpetrator may deceive the victim by offering the opportunity to work abroad with a high salary, but in reality, the victim will be sexually exploited or forced into labor upon arrival at the designated destination.

All of these tactics reflect TPPO perpetrators' adaptation to technological advancements and social environments, making TPPO law enforcement increasingly challenging. Therefore, greater efforts are needed from Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan to understand and uncover this new modus operandi, as well as to protect victims and prevent human trafficking.

2. Efforts by the Criminal Investigation System in Enforcing TPPO Laws in the Medan City Police Jurisdiction

Building upon the legal system challenges outlined above, the efforts that should be undertaken by the Medan City Police Criminal Investigation Division (Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan) to address these systemic obstacles can be elaborated as follows:

a. **Efforts from a Substantive Aspect**

In law enforcement, particularly in handling complex issues such as Trafficking in Persons (TPPO), effective coordination and collaboration among law enforcement agencies are crucial. However, one significant challenge often encountered is the divergence in understanding and interpretation of laws and procedures among different stakeholders, such as investigators from the police and prosecutors.

To address this challenge, organizing training sessions and workshops aimed at aligning the perspectives of police investigators and prosecutors regarding TPPO case handling by the applicable law becomes essential. Initiatives like these play a vital role in enhancing coordination and consistency in law enforcement efforts.

Firstly, these training sessions provide an opportunity for police investigators and prosecutors to deepen their understanding of the legal framework governing TPPO cases. Through interactive sessions, participants can discuss and clarify any ambiguities or misunderstandings about the relevant laws, regulations, and procedures.

By strengthening a shared understanding of legal requirements and investigative processes, such initiatives contribute to laying a solid foundation for effective cooperation between the police and the prosecution.

Secondly, the collaborative nature of these training sessions promotes dialogue and exchange of insights between police investigators and prosecutors. By sharing expertise, experiences, and challenges faced in handling TPPO cases, participants can gain valuable insights into each other's roles and perspectives. This mutual understanding fosters teamwork and mutual respect, forming the basis for constructive cooperation in future investigations and prosecutions.

Furthermore, these training sessions and workshops offer a platform for the dissemination of best practices and innovative approaches in handling TPPO cases. Participants can learn about successful investigation techniques, case management strategies, and legal strategies applied in similar contexts. By drawing examples from these shared experiences, law enforcement agencies can enhance their capacity to effectively address TPPO and adapt to evolving trends and challenges.

Moreover, these initiatives contribute to building trust among law enforcement agencies, thereby facilitating smoother and more efficient cooperation in TPPO investigations and prosecutions. When police investigators and prosecutors are equipped with a shared understanding of legal principles and procedural requirements, they can collaborate seamlessly, leveraging each other's strengths and expertise to achieve successful outcomes.

In conclusion, organizing training sessions and workshops to align the perspectives of police investigators and prosecutors regarding TPPO case handling is a proactive and crucial step in enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts. By promoting a shared understanding of the legal framework, fostering dialogue and cooperation, disseminating best practices, and building trust among stakeholders, such initiatives lay a solid foundation for coordinated and integrated action in combating TPPO and delivering justice to the victims.

b. Efforts from the Structural Aspect

Regarding the efforts of the Medan City Police Criminal Investigation Division (Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan) from a structural aspect to address structural barriers, they can be outlined as follows:

1) Strengthening the Data Collection System and Information Regarding TPPO

Enforcing the law on Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) requires adequate access to relevant data and information to support the investigation and prosecution processes. However, the lack of complete and accurate data on TPPO cases often becomes a major obstacle in law enforcement efforts. To address this challenge, systematic efforts are needed to strengthen the data collection system and information about TPPO.

One step that can be taken is to enhance collaboration between Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan and other relevant institutions, such as statistical agencies, relevant government agencies, and civil society organizations involved in addressing TPPO. Through this cooperation, structured and efficient information exchange can be conducted regarding TPPO cases occurring within the jurisdiction of Medan City Police. For example, statistical agencies can provide data on TPPO trends and patterns based on statistical analysis, while relevant government agencies can provide information about TPPO prevention policies and programs being implemented.

Additionally, the implementation of a more structured and efficient reporting system is needed to collect data on TPPO cases. This can be done by introducing standard reporting forms that must be filled out by field officers when handling TPPO cases. These forms should include essential information such as the identities of victims and perpetrators, the location of the incidents, the types of exploitation involved, and the actions taken by law enforcement agencies.

2) Evaluation and Improvement of Budget Allocation for TPPO Investigations

The significant costs of investigation often pose a challenge to TPPO law enforcement efforts. Limited budgets can restrict the ability of Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan to conduct thorough investigations into complex TPPO cases involving criminal syndicate networks.

To address this challenge, a thorough evaluation of the available budget allocation for TPPO investigations is needed. This evaluation should include an analysis of budget needs for various stages of investigation, such as initial surveys, witness examinations, evidence collection, and case file preparation.

Subsequently, based on the results of this evaluation, improvements in budget allocation need to be made, either by seeking additional funding sources from the central government or by reallocating existing budgets according to the most pressing priorities and needs. For example, funds previously allocated to less urgent activities can be redirected to support the investigation of TPPO cases requiring additional resources.

Thus, these steps are expected to assist Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan in overcoming substantial and structural barriers faced in TPPO law enforcement, enabling them to be more effective in protecting the rights of victims and uncovering TPPO cases occurring within their jurisdiction.

c. Efforts from the Cultural Aspect

Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) is one of the most significant crimes, violating human rights and posing a threat to global security. In the jurisdiction of the Medan City Police, TPPO poses a serious challenge to law enforcement. To address the obstacles faced, holistic efforts are needed, covering substantive, structural, and cultural aspects.

One substantial obstacle in TPPO law enforcement is the lack of consistent understanding among law enforcement officers regarding TPPO case handling. Substantial efforts that can be made include increasing awareness and legal understanding among law enforcement personnel, such as Indonesian National Police investigators and prosecutors, about the complexity and urgency of handling TPPO cases. Training, workshops, and professionalism development programs could be concrete steps in strengthening their understanding.

On the structural side, limitations in information technology and infrastructure are major barriers. Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan needs to improve its information technology infrastructure and strengthen facilities to support TPPO investigation and prosecution. Investments in more advanced information systems, modern investigation equipment, and adequate facilities will enhance law enforcement effectiveness.

Moreover, coordination and cooperation among law enforcement agencies, both at the central, regional, and international levels, also need to be strengthened. Structural efforts in this regard include strengthening cooperation mechanisms, information exchange, and operational coordination between the police, prosecution, and other relevant institutions. Discussion forums, regular meetings, and the establishment of joint teams can be means to enhance this cooperation.

On the cultural side, community awareness of TPPO and the importance of reporting cases need to be increased. Cultural efforts can be made through awareness campaigns, socialization, and education to the public about the dangers of TPPO and the importance of their role in providing information to law enforcement. Emphasizing a humanistic, responsive, and transparent approach in handling TPPO cases can also help build trust between law enforcement and the community.

In addressing these obstacles, Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan must play a proactive and integrated role with all relevant stakeholders. With a holistic and comprehensive approach, it is hoped that TPPO law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Medan City Police can become more effective and provide better protection for TPPO victims.

CONCLUSION

In handling the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) in the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police Detective Unit (Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan), they have actively enforced the law from 2022 to 2023. Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan has taken concrete steps, including conducting investigations and inquiries into TPPO cases, providing protection to TPPO victims, and detecting and investigating TPPO cases through various methods, such as receiving reports from the public, mass media, and other agencies, as well as conducting their discoveries. However, these law enforcement efforts are also hindered by various obstacles,

both internal and external. Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan needs to increase efforts to raise public awareness of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) and prevention efforts. This can be done through public campaigns, socialization, and education about the dangers of TPPO, as well as steps that can be taken to protect oneself from this practice. Collaboration with government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and educational institutions can also help raise public awareness.

Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan in handling the enforcement of TPPO law also faces various obstacles in the legal system. These obstacles include a lack of public awareness of TPPO, increasingly sophisticated and difficult-to-uncover TPPO modus operandi, limited data and information on TPPO, high investigation costs, and weak coordination and cooperation at the central, regional, and international levels. In addressing these obstacles, Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan can take concrete steps in three aspects: substantive, structural, and cultural efforts. Substantive efforts involve increasing understanding and legal awareness of TPPO, structural efforts include improving information technology, infrastructure, and coordination between agencies, and cultural efforts involve educating the public and TPPO victims as well as enhancing the skills of investigators in dealing with increasingly sophisticated TPPO modus operandi. Thus, Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan can optimize TPPO law enforcement efforts in its jurisdiction. Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan needs to enhance cooperation and coordination with various relevant agencies, at the local, regional, and national levels. This includes increasing information exchange, coordination in law enforcement operations, and establishing Joint Teams to address TPPO cases involving more than one jurisdiction. By strengthening inter-agency cooperation, Satreskrim Polrestabes Medan can be more effective in addressing and preventing TPPO crimes in its jurisdiction.

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