

The Effect of Gender, Ecoliteracy and Environmental Culture to Social Support in Order to Prevent Human Trafficking

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Abstract

Lack of access about information and low education rate of women, has become a part of women's dependence in economic, which implicate to the susceptibility of women as the victim of human trafficking. The purpose of this research is to examine the construct from latent variable and theoretic model of gender's influence, ecoliteracy and environmental culture to social support within human trafficking prevention efforts. This research methodology uses survey with SEM analysis by applying AMOS program. The sample quantity is 294 persons that taken randomly either in the sending area or in the destination area, such as Bali, DKI Jakarta, and West Java. The result of this research has successfully examined construct about Gender, Ecoliteracy, and Environmental culture to social support within human trafficking prevention efforts as a latent variable. The result of this research also in direct and non-direct influence model between Gender, Ecoliteracy and Environmental culture to social support in the human trafficking prevention efforts, either in theoretic and empiric. The contribution of this research gives suggestion from theoretical and empirical model as a review in developing gender mainstreaming and affirmative model in Indonesia.

Keywords: Ecoliteracy, Environmental Culture, Gender, Human Trafficking

Introduction

Constitution of Republic of Indonesia No. 21/2007 which specifically regulates of human trafficking eradication and law protection for human trafficking victim, purposes to prevent human trafficking occurring in Indonesia by giving heavy punishment to human trafficking perpetrator. Indonesia, as a developing country with a large population, is a susceptible country for human trafficking. A poverty rate that aggravated by a high amount of unemployment is one of the reasons for society prefer to work as foreign workers, unfortunately, their intention is not supported by skill. A high number of children and women who becomes victims shows the weak defense of women's mental. Therefore, it need mental reinforcement by applying learning model of gender mainstreaming and affirmative action in order to reject human trafficking consistently. A denial act of human trafficking is not only determined by gender differences but also by gender perspective, meanwhile gender perspective is determined by women's ripeness. Moreover, the ripeness which is needed is ecoliteracy. Besides gender, environment culture and ecoliteracy are a determinant for social support for the purpose of prevent human trafficking.

Based on the result of previous research, it exemplifies that there is an interaction effect between gender and environment culture to the behavior of human trafficking denial. In other words, gender and environment culture that are exist in tradition of village and city is one of the factor of society to stop and support human trafficking. In addition, village and town can reflect the difference of environment culture. Besides, it can be a parameter of prosperity based on the society economic social status. In village, there is a phenomenon that society still has low access to natural resources though there is a big chance to dig their region potency from their environment deeply. On the other hand, although it has low access to natural resources in the city, it has big access to resource utilization because their society tends to have a higher level of economic status. There are education level, occupation, resource proprietary, and revenue (Nadiroh *et.al*, 2017). Knowledge about human

trafficking is higher for men than women while women's attitude are more positive than men in case of human trafficking denial (Nadiroh, 2018).

Other factors that influence human trafficking behavior are social stability erosion, poverty, working inconvenience, and increasing unemployment permanently (Mario Vinkovic, 2010), inadequate education system, and bad condition of living (Wayne, Kelle, Sheldon, Pamela 2015). Other efforts must be conducted also, in order to give support for the human trafficking victim. One of the efforts that can be conducted is to cooperate with the government institution which holds in human trafficking (Deanna Davy, 2015). Another institution that can support human trafficking denial is a non-governmental organization. That able to contribute a suitable program for prevention, so it can put forward human right and shift the legal obstacles simultaneously (Stephanie, Jile & Niki 2017). A long term perspective, sustainable, holistic, and an expertize resource with rescue approach to human trafficking case are extremely needed. All of these preventive efforts are aimed to reach susceptible peoples, sharpen the knowledge about trick and trend which used by the human trafficking perpetrators due to commemorate the target, parents, and to share an idea to whom need. Other efforts also conducted to some countries, such as Nigeria (Lukman Raimi, 2012), Thailand (Stephanie, Julie & Niki, 2017), Malta (Ruth Farrugia, 2012), Australia (Angeleke, 2015), and USA (Benjamin, 2014). In USA congress has created T-Visa. This new VISA can be used for serious victims to live, get a facility, and work legally in the USA until 4 years. Although T-Visa publication needs certain regulations, the victim has a chance to heal their mental traumatic symptoms from human trafficking by using it (Violence Against Women Act of 2005, 2006). Another important thing is that digital world development also influences the human trafficking case. The alteration of the brokerage process is caused by shifting from geography to online networking. It shows that human trafficking operation has reached social information from Web technology (Campbell Fraser, 2016).

Human trafficking will be an obstacle and problem to woman quality improvement efforts. While woman actually has strategic positions. So it is expected that women will not be the victim. Gomez-Piriz, P.T., Puga Gonzalez, E., Jurado Gilabert (2013), R.M, quality of life will be better (QLRH) for women who work. A perception of illness feeling is usually affected by mental health, commonwealth and differences in controlling their emoticon (Gomez, Puga, Jurado, R.M, 2013).

Based on the result of previous research, it is found that (1) Old woman is more expressive in quality than a man in every aspect; (2) Economic instability can make a woman more susceptible than a man in old age (3) In old age, living alone. Low caste and no education can cause bad quality in their life; (4) Lack of education and bad condition of economics are the significant factors that affect to life quality (Suchandrima Chakraborty, 2014). It is also showed that gender interacts with a demographic variable to predict subjective prosperity, and man prosperity is more susceptible. For a woman who lives with many obstacles such as living alone or jobless, then the woman prosperity is higher. This research concludes that man and woman prosperity is different and systematic, it is influenced by demographic variables (Robert, 2013). The lowness of woman and man quality can impact to lowness of their curiosity in dig information related to the environment that effect to lowness of society ecoliteracy.

Method

The methodology of research applies survey and SEM analysis. That used the AMOS program. Sample quantity is 294 persons that taken randomly in the sending area or in the destination area, such as Bali, DKI Jakarta, and West Java. This research is conducted to society, woman and man, in West Java, Bali and DKI Jakarta as the sending area and territorial area of. Human Trafficking. A methodology that used in this research is survey method with causal phenomena.

Results and Discussion

The purpose of the CFA test is to measure validity and reliability indicator (observed variable) from each latent variable. The results of loading factor score from the standardized CFA test result, the minimum score is 0.40 and 0.92 as the maximum. This score shows a validity rate between

indicators (observed variable) with the latent variable, to find out whether each indicator of validity Y4-Y6. The standard t table score with $\alpha = 0,05$ is 1.96. Based on $t_{\text{calculateScore}}$ shows that the $t_{\text{calculateScore}}$ from each latent variable is $>$ from $t_{\text{tableScore}}$. $t_{\text{calculateScore}}$ for each indicator from X5 – X8 is sequentially 6.27; 11.30; and 9.76. Whereas, $t_{\text{tableScore}}$ (0.05) is equal to 1.96. It can be concluded that these three latent variables are having good validity to measure the social support variable. To evaluate the empirical model conformity which produced from data with a developed model from the theoretic considerable study, is used a conformity index model.

Loading factor score standardized of CFA test result the minimum score is 0.34 and the maximum is 0.94. This score shows the validity rate between indicators (observed variable with the latent variable). To find out each indicator of validity X1-X4. The standard t table score with $\alpha = 0.05$ is 1.96. Based on $t_{\text{calculateScore}}$ displays that the $t_{\text{calculate}}$ from each latent variable is $>$ from t_{table} score. $t_{\text{calculateScore}}$ from each indicator X5-X8 are sequentially 8,59; 16,20; 5,68 and 12,83. Whereas, t_{table} score (0.05) is equal to 1.96. It can be concluded that these four latent variables are having a good validity to measure ecoliteracy variable.

Ecoliteracy is measured by using 4 latent variables. The result is showed by the loading factor score. Loading factor score of CFA test result which has been standardized, the minimum score is 0.69 and the maximum score is 0.90. This value shows the validity rate between observed and latent variable. To find out each indicator of validity X5-X8 is significant or not, so it is used Test-t and the result is showed in Figure 3.2

t standard table score with $\alpha = 0,05$ is equal to 1.96. Based on $t_{\text{calculate}}$ score from figure 3.6 above, it displays that the $t_{\text{calculate}}$ from each latent variable is $>$ from t_{table} score. $t_{\text{calculate}}$ score from each indicators X5-X8 are sequentially 15,57; 19,13; 18,32 and 12,98. Whereas, t_{table} (0.05) score is equal to 1.96. It can be concluded that these four latent variables are having a good validity to measure ecoliteracy variable.

Environment culture is measured by 3 latent variables. The result is showed by loading factor. Loading factor of CFA test which has been standardized, the minimum score is 0.53 and maximum is 0.99. This score shows the validity rate between indicators (observed variable) with the latent variable. To find out the validity of each indicator Y1-Y3, a value of t table standard with $\alpha = 0,05$ is 1.96. Based on $t_{\text{calculate}}$ score from the figure above, shows that $t_{\text{calculate}}$ score from each latent variable is $>$ from t_{table} score.

$t_{\text{calculate}}$ score from each indicators Y1-Y3 are sequentially 8.83; 15.64; and 11.6. Whereas, t_{table} (0.05) score is equal to 1.96. It can be concluded that these three latent variables are having a good validity to measure environment culture variable.

To examine the empiric model suitability which produced from data with a developed model based on a theoretical scheme used suitability model indexes.

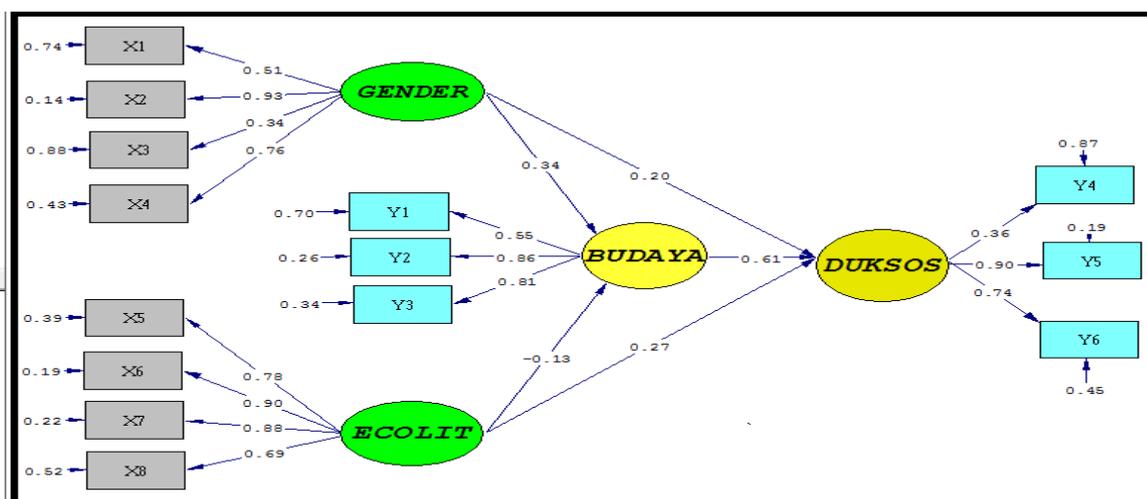


Figure 1. Matriks Covarian Data with SEM

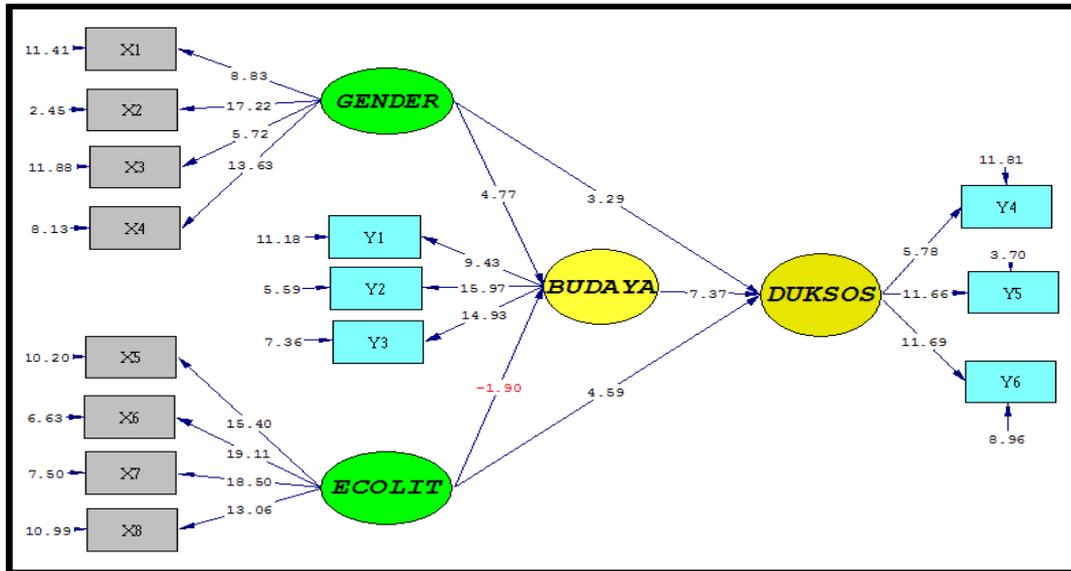


Figure.2. T-Value Model SEM

Conclusion

This research results in new construction of Gender Perspective, Ecoliteracy, Environment Culture and Social support in Human Trafficking denial, either as a hypothetic model or as an empirical model. There is influence between gender (1) toward social support in the efforts of Human trafficking prevention (4) It is not proven, that there is direct influence to Ecoliteracy (2) toward social support in the efforts of Human trafficking prevention (4), There is direct influence if environment culture (3) toward social support in human trafficking denial (4) there is direct influence between gender (1) toward social support (3) there is direct influence between ecoliteracy (2) toward environmental culture (3). It is not significant, there is indirect influence between gender (1) toward social support in the efforts of Human trafficking prevention (4) by Environment culture (3), and there is indirect influence between Ecoliteracy (2) toward social support in the efforts of Human trafficking prevention (4) by Environment Culture (3), It is not significant.

Recomendation for future research is supposing to give contribution in building like model development. Learning model for a woman using Twin Treck Theory (Gender Mainstreaming and Affirmative Action) in the effort of human trafficking denial; Dissemination model and learning model transformation of human trafficking denial can make life quality of woman reach SDGs. It will contribute to the effort to reach the target of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that planned by UN.

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