



Slavery in the Modern Era is Evidence of a Low Sense of Humanity and Incompetence in Law Enforcement

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Abstract. Slavery is an evil practice that violates people's rights. Human rights should be protected to the highest degree in our day and age, and people generally have high moral standards. Ironically, though, slavery is still widely practiced in modern times, long after it ought to be prohibited by morality. According to data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there have been 1,451 instances of crew men being sold into slavery aboard foreign ships. Cases around the nation weren't all that different. Data from the trauma center shelter revealed that just in Riau, there were 7,175 victims of human trafficking. The goal of this research is to determine how this terrible act continues to occur and how to reduce the likelihood that it will do so in the future. The descriptive quantitative research method is one that the author uses to solve problems. It involves describing, describing, explaining, and analyzing a problem object's situation and condition from the author's point of view using the findings of research data, which may take the form of numbers, scales, or graphs. The study's findings indicate that the majority of contemporary slavery victims are drawn in by lucrative salaries. The culprit traps the victim using this economic factor.

Keywords: Modern Slavery · Human Rights · Law Enforcement · Economy

1 Introduction

The terms "slavery" and "slaves" both refer to individuals who are deprived of their right to live freely and are forced to work for the benefit of other people. A slave can refer to a child, a servant, a mate, and more in the Indonesian language. Slavery, on the other hand, is a system in which a group of individuals are denied the right to work for the needs of other human groups.

Slavery and human trafficking are worldwide occurrences, particularly in many underdeveloped nations. One of the transnational crimes with the quickest rate of growth is human trafficking. This phenomenon is typically brought on by the high volume of requests brought on by unemployment and poverty. Human trafficking, illicit arms trafficking, and drug trafficking are the three main types of transnational crime in the globe, according to the 2009 Interpol report "Modeling for Determinants of Human Trafficking."

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Globalization not only makes people poor and jobless but also motivates them to immigrate and work elsewhere (The Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women 2010). By taking advantage of chances to get material and financial benefits by exchanging potential workers, people, organized and unorganized groups that commit crimes as a result of the increase in immigration flows are also affected (UNTOC 2004). Each year, the human trafficking industry makes 32 billion dollars in profit (International Labor Organization 2008).

Economic and non-economic factors are the main factors promoting migration. When we examine the drivers of foreign investment, we may use the same patterns and tools to assess a worker's decision to migrate for economic reasons. In particular, migration involves the evaluation of costs and rewards, much like any type of investment. The costs associated with migration include transportation expenses as well as opportunity costs in the form of lost income because it takes a lot of time to organize relocation and looking for a new job in a new location. This is obviously unacceptable and a violation of human rights.

According to Mariam Budiardjo, human rights are possessions that people have acquired and brought into their lives as a result of their birth. Due to its universality and basic nature, this right applies to all people without regard to their country of origin, race, religion, social class, or gender. All human rights are predicated on the idea that everyone should have the chance to grow in accordance with their abilities and goals.

Here, the author tries to offer suggestions on how to lessen slavery in the contemporary day. The author claims that there are strategies for minimizing slavery in the contemporary day, including:

1. Gain as much information as you can to increase your knowledge.
2. Creating jobs that pay well
3. Support and engage in anti-slavery activities organizations
4. Adapting talents to the digitalization era's technological improvements

Learning Objectives

The author here believes that by writing about slavery, readers may become more aware of their shared humanity and the awful impacts that slavery has. The author also wishes that frightening situations like these could be resolved quickly in the future.

2 Legal Materials and Methods

Current legislation and books, journals, or articles pertaining to the matter under discussion are the legal documents employed. Using a quantitative descriptive approach.

- a. Examining the literature

By keeping track of the many materials required, such as the issues, defenses, and potential solutions to the issues, researchers attempted to gather a variety of data from documents, books, and laws pertaining to study.
- b. Research on the Internet

Searches for and gathers data on instances of slavery and human trafficking, particularly in the State of Indonesia, and gathers information on the evolution of governmental policy to address these issues.

3 Result and Discussion

The Pancasila from the first to the fifth precepts emphasizes the Declaration of Human Rights for the Indonesian state, which has existed since ancient times but has only been affirmed in the fundamental laws of this nation, specifically those found in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution. This document contains human rights as human beings, both as individuals and as social beings, in which everything in their lives becomes something inherent. The United Nations Human Rights, which was just established in 1948, is seen as having founded the Indonesian country first when the Declaration of Human Rights was created (Supriyanto 2014). The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and various other international instruments that regulate human rights are cited when determining human rights regulations under Law No. 39 of 1999 Concerning Human Rights.

The content of this law has also been adjusted to take into account the community's legal requirements as well as the evolution of national law based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Human rights concerns are expressly addressed in Chapter X, Articles 28 A through 28 J of the 1945 Constitution (as modified), which is the outcome of the 2000 Second Amendment.

Slavery and activities that resemble slavery are examples of forms of exploitation. Forced labor, also known as forced service, refers to a working situation where an individual is led to feel that, if he does not take particular acts, he or his dependents will suffer both physically and psychologically. A person being owned by another is the definition of slavery. The act of putting a person under the control of another so that he is unable to refuse a work that the other person has unlawfully commanded him to do, even when he does not want it, is a practice comparable to slavery.

The actual causes of slavery are typically caused by a number of factors, including:

The first is poverty Other individuals may become your slaves if you're poor. Especially if he borrows money from the wealthy despite having financial issues. If he later finds himself unable to make the agreed-upon payment, his family members end up working as slaves for the person who lent him the money. In situations like this, a lot of people promptly sell themselves or a member of their family to the debtor in an effort to escape the situation. As a result, there are kids.

Poverty Kidnapping Other individuals may become your slaves if you're poor. Especially if he borrows money from the wealthy despite having financial issues. If he later finds himself unable to make the agreed-upon payment, his family members end up working as slaves for the person who lent him the money. In situations like this, a lot of people promptly sell themselves or a member of their family to the debtor in an effort to escape the situation. As a result, there are kids. It's challenging to get a job.

One of the causes of slavery in the modern day is the dearth of employment prospects that match people's skills because, in essence, people will always be subject to the

Table 1. Central Statistics Agency Data 1

Provinsi	Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Menurut Provinsi (Persen)			
	2020		2021	
	Februari	Agustus	Februari	Agustus
ACEH	5.40	6.59	6.30	6.30
SUMATERA UTARA	4.71	6.91	6.01	6.33
SUMATERA BARAT	5.25	6.88	6.67	6.52
RIAU	4.92	6.32	4.96	4.42
JAMBI	4.26	5.13	4.76	5.09
SUMATERA SELATAN	3.90	5.51	5.17	4.98
BENGKULU	3.08	4.07	3.72	3.65
LAMPUNG	4.26	4.67	4.54	4.69
KEP. BANGKA BELITUNG	3.35	5.25	5.04	5.03
KEP. RIAU	5.98	10.34	10.12	9.91
DKI. JAKARTA	5.15	10.95	8.51	8.50
JAWA BARAT	7.71	10.46	8.92	9.82
JAWA TENGAH	4.20	6.48	5.96	5.95
DI YOGYAKARTA	3.38	4.57	4.28	4.56
JAWA TIMUR	3.60	5.84	5.17	5.74
BANTEN	7.99	10.64	9.01	8.98
BALI	1.25	5.63	5.42	5.37
NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	3.04	4.22	3.97	3.01
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	2.64	4.28	3.38	3.77
KALIMANTAN BARAT	4.47	5.81	5.73	5.82
KALIMANTAN TENGAH	3.33	4.58	4.25	4.53
KALIMANTAN SELATAN	3.67	4.74	4.33	4.95
KALIMANTAN TIMUR	6.72	6.87	6.81	6.83
KALIMANTAN UTARA	5.71	4.97	4.67	4.58
SULAWESI UTARA	5.34	7.37	7.28	7.06
SULAWESI TENGAH	2.93	3.77	3.73	3.75
SULAWESI SELATAN	5.70	6.31	5.79	5.72
SULAWESI TENGGARA	3.10	4.58	4.22	3.92
GORONTALO	3.29	4.28	3.41	3.01
SULAWESI BARAT	2.39	3.32	3.28	3.13

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

Provinsi	Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Menurut Provinsi (Persen)			
	2020		2021	
	Februari	Agustus	Februari	Agustus
MALUKU	6.71	7.57	6.73	6.93
MALUKU UTARA	4.09	5.15	5.06	4.71
PAPUA BARAT	6.78	6.80	6.18	5.84
PAPUA	3.42	4.28	3.77	3.33

economic system, whether they are buying and selling, borrowing, or mortgaging. Of course, you need money if you want to purchase basic essentials like clothing, food, and a place to live. But where did you acquire that cash? The human subconscious will, of course, be forced to do anything if there is no acceptable job available, even if it means giving his life or using harsh words to sell himself (Table 1).

It can be concluded that Indonesia is in this situation:

1. There were 140.15 million people in the work force in August 2021, up 1.93 million from August 2020.
2. There was a 0.03% point increase in the labor force participation rate (TPAK).
There are 131.05 million persons in the working age population, a rise of 2.60 million from August 2020. Manufacturing sector employment increased by the highest percentage of all occupations (0.65% points). However, the industries of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries saw the greatest declines in employment (1.43% points).
3. A decline of 1.02% points from August 2020, 77.91 million persons (59.45%) are employed in informal activities.
4. When compared to August 2020, the proportion of part-time workers climbed by 1.03% points, while the proportion of underemployed workers fell by 1.48% points.
5. There were 7.34 million commuter workers in August 2021, up 330 thousand from August 2020.
6. The open unemployment rate (TPT) was 6.49% in August 2021, down 0.58% points from August 2020.
7. Affected by COVID-19 are 21.32 million people (10.32% of the working-age population). 1.82 million individuals were unemployed as a consequence of COVID-19, 700 000 were in the “basically unemployed” (BAK) category as a result of COVID-19, 1.39 million were temporarily unable to work as a result of COVID-19, and a working population saw a decrease in working hours as a result of COVID-19 (17.41 million people) (Table 2)

There were 1,451 examples of crew men being sold into slavery aboard foreign ships, according to the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. When foreigners recruited them, the crew was typically enticed by the promise of high wages and, under economic

Table 2. Central Statistics Agency Data

Kabupaten/ Kota	Garis Kemiskinan (Rp/Kapita/Bulan)		
	2021	2020	2019
Kuantan Singingi	599163	580453	545403
Indragiri Hulu	549563	522110	474298
Indragiri Hilir	518283	495305	450728
Pelalawan	618738	585728	534078
Siak	489467	473128	443868
Kampar	477603	460991	434601
Rokan Hulu	551351	532643	488401
Bengkalis	604925	581416	533123
Rokan Hilir	437398	418473	388701
Kepulauan Meranti	542599	520955	483377
Pekanbaru	613183	589281	516368
Dumai	509002	484609	439152
Riau	565937	544057	500612

pressure, they quickly agreed to join foreign ships as crew members without learning more about the business or learning more about the type of work contract they would undertake in the future.

4 Conclusion and Suggestions

The following findings are founded on the aforementioned justifications:

1. Most victims of modern slavery typically experience an ever-worsening economic downturn, with the rising cost of basic requirements, of course, necessitating more money.
2. The struggle to find work can also contribute to the emergence of modern slavery, as there are fewer and fewer job openings available, and the qualifications needed to understand or be qualified in everything will undoubtedly be a major barrier for workers who have only completed elementary school or the same elementary school.
3. The victims of kidnapping, which typically involves eating the victims who are minors, will be made to perform tasks they shouldn't have been performing at such a young age.

Here, the author will make recommendations on how to reduce slavery in the contemporary day. The author suggests that there are several strategies to lessen slavery in the current day, including:

1. Increase knowledge by learning as much as you can.
2. Creating jobs that pay well
3. Assist anti-slavery organizations by joining them.
4. Adapting talents to the digitalization era's technological improvements

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