The Evaluation of Prevention and Handling Program Policy for Human Trafficking

Tati Sarihati, Lusy Mukhlisiana and Riefky Krisnayana

Abstract--- *West Java is the sending area of victims and top ranking with ± 30% of all human trafficking cases in Indonesia. The handling of these cases has not been effective even though there is a special program for this. Bardach's evaluation theory in Patton & Sawicki, (Patton, 1986)*[1] *is used to analyse this research problem, based on policy evaluation dimensions, which are technical feasibility, economic and financial possibilities, political feasibility and administrative operations. For the effectiveness variable, Yuchman and Seashore's theory in Steers (Steers, 1996))*[2] *is used based on the target, function and system source dimensions. The purpose of this study is to analyse the policy evaluation factors that influence the effectiveness of the Program. The explanatory survey method was used with the source of data collection on library studies and field studies which included questionnaires, observations, and interviews, using saturated samples as the sampling techniques and simple linear regression as data analysis technique. The results showed a positive and significant effect between policy evaluations on the effectiveness of Prevention and Handling Program on Human Trafficking in The General Criminal Directorate of West Java Regional Police. In addition, other variables related to the program were also found.*

Keywords--- *Human Trafficking, Policy Evaluation, Policy Effectiveness.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The case of human trafficking is one of the crucial issues which numbers continue to gain an upward trend. From the data obtained by the Criminal Investigation Police, from 2011 to 2017 there were 422 cases of children trafficking crime with sexual exploitation as the highest case. Likewise, data collected from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recorded that from 2005 to 2017 there were 8,876 victims of human trafficking, of which 15 percent or 1,155 cases that targeted children as victims. They are mostly sent to a number of countries in the Middle East region. West Java is one of the sending areas of trafficking victims so that it ranks the trafficking cases.

The modus operandi of human trafficking tends to be difficult to trace because most syndicates exploit the weaknesses of the supervision and monitoring of the authorities. This condition is further facilitated by the falsification of one's identity, including for those who are under the age of 18. The occurrence of human trafficking arises from various aspects, including economic, social, cultural and poverty factors. The existence of market demand for the needs of women within the scope of prostitution has led to a chain of trafficking in commercialization of human

Tati Sarihati, Government Sciences program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Langlangbuana Bandung Indonesia.
Lusy Mukhlisiana, Communication Sciences program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Langlangbuana Bandung Indonesia.
Riefky Krisnayana, Communication Sciences program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Langlangbuana Bandung Indonesia.

[1]Patton, Carl V and Sawicki, David.S.1986. *Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning.* New York: Prentice Hall: Englewood Cliffs. Page 156-157.
[2] Steers, Richard M. 1996. *Efektivitas Organisasi.* Terjemahan Magdalena Jamin. Jakarta: Erlangga. Page 55-57.

trafficking both through domestic and international channels in line with the difficulties in fulfilling the needs of the poor communities. From the cultural side it is suspected that patriarchal culture such as forced early marriage, restrictions on access for children and women and the desires of parents who want children to work immediately without being equipped with adequate education and skills make a significant contribution to cases of trafficking in persons and commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The researchers link the problem with policy evaluation as a variable that Affects it with the assumption that at the policy evaluation level there are phenomena indicating that there are still many obstacles encountered including:

a. Lack of communication and policy socialization to the public and related parties;
b. Lack of support for resources, that includes human resources, facilities and infrastructure,
c. Weak cooperation with related institutions in building networks for handling victims.

This study is intended to analyse the magnitude of the influence of policy evaluation on the effectiveness of Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking in the Directorate of Criminal Investigation at the West Java Regional Police in West Java.

The results of this research are expected to be material in enriching the science of public policy, as well as to strengthen or improve existing theories, and even further possible to create new theories. As for practical purposes, it is expected to be able to produce input for the formulation and implementation of policies on the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking in particular in the West Java Regional Police Criminal Investigation Directorate.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In policy analysis, policy evaluation as stated by Dunn (Dunn, 1981)[3] plays an important role especially regarding information about "the value or benefits of a policy". Jones (Jones, 1984)[4] states that: "Evaluation is an activity designed to judge the merits of government programs or processes". It varies in the specifications of criteria, the techniques of measurement, the methods of analysis and the form of recommendations. In line with the opinions above Dye (Dye, 1978)[5] states that "Policy evaluation is the assessment of the overall effectiveness of a national program in meeting its objectives or assessment of the relative effectiveness of two or more programs in meeting common objectives". Thus, policy evaluation is learning about the effectiveness of achieving the objectives of public policy programs.

To support the ongoing policy evaluation there are a number of dimensions that have high relevance to the type of policy intended. Bardach in Patton & Sawicki (Patton, 1986)[6] suggests four evaluation dimensions that should be used as a reference frame or measure for evaluating policies, which are: Technical Feasibility, Economic and Financial Possibility, Political Viability and Administrative Operability.

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[3] Dunn, William N. 1981. Public Policy Analysis: An Introduction. London: Prentice Hall., Englewood Cliffs. Page 341.
[4] Jones, Charles O. 1984. An Introduction to The Study of Public Policy. Third Editions. Monterey: Books/Cole Publishing Company. Page 199.
[5] Dye, Thomas R., 1978:3. Understanding Public Policy. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Prentice Hall, Inc. Page 354
[6] Patton, Carl V and Sawicki, David.S.1986. Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning. New York: Prentice Hall: Englewood Cliffs. Page 156 – 167.

1. Technical Feasibility

2. Economy and financial possibilities

3. Political viability

4. Administrative operability

The concept is used as an alternative dimension to policy evaluation given that the dimension has clarity and consistency so it applies to be used as an alternative in analysing various policy alternatives as proposed by Quade, Hatry et al. and Mac Rae & Wilde and Dunn, in Patton & Sawicki (Patton, 1986)[7].

Policy evaluation based on these dimensions optimally will have a positive influence from various types of policy programs on the effectiveness of various types of public services in achieving their goals as stated by Dye (Dye, 1978)[8] which states that: "Policy evaluation is the assessment of the overall effectiveness of a national program in meetings its objectives or assessment of the relative effectiveness of two or more programs in meeting common objectives ". In line with this opinion, Quade (Quade, 1977)[9] states that;

"The reason for doing an evaluation it's to provide the information either to policy makers on the cost and effects of their programs and projects and to aid in the efficient allocation of resources or to programs managers assist them in the effective management of their program or both. Evaluation of government programs or projects is a process of assessment designed to provide information about present operations and their effectiveness in order to assist in making decisions about the future".

Observing these two concepts, it is clear that policy evaluation is closely related to the effectiveness of a government policy both in terms of cost or resource allocation and the impact of a policy so that it can provide information for policy formulation that is more in line with real conditions and demands in the future.

III. METHODOLOGY

1. The object of Research

The object of research is the Directorate of General Criminal Investigation West Java Regional Police which are includes the Leaders Element, Staff Element, Psychiatric Medical Element and Forensic Element.

2. Research Design

The research design used was an explanatory research design in accordance with the purpose of this study which would explain the relationship between variables, namely the policy evaluation and effectiveness of the Program for Preventing and Handling Human Trafficking in the Regional Police of West Java. The research method used is the Explanatory Survey with the intention of analysing the relationships of research variables and testing hypotheses that are tested by verification research.

[7]Patton, Carl V and Sawicki, David.S.1986. Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning. New York: Prentice Hall: Englewood Cliffs. Page 156.
[8]Dye, Thomas R., 1978:3. Understanding Public Policy. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Prentice Hall, Inc. Page 354
[9]Quade, E.S. 1977. Analysis for Public Decisions. New York: Elseiver. Page 225.

3. Population and Sample

The target population in this study are all elements related to the implementation of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Program in the West Java Regional Police as many as 86 people. To get accurate data on research variables, in this study all elements of the population are used as research samples. Thus, the sample technique used is a saturated sample (N = n) with a total sample of 86 people.

4. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques used refer to Neuman's opinion (Neuman, 2007)[10], "quantitative, collecting data in the form of numbers". For the purposes of data collection within the framework of using the Explanatory Survey research method, the data collection techniques used are: 1) Observation, 2) Documentation and Literature Study, 3) Interview, 4) Questionnaire.

The contextual use of these data collection techniques for the purpose of analysing the influence of variables through a quantitative approach then the data and information are measured using a Likert scale (Mueller, 1986)[11]. Data and information are collected by distributing questionnaires to respondents and informants.

5. Analysis Test Design

Testing is done through a quantitative approach with Linear Regression analysis. Through a quantitative approach, the relationship to be analysed and explained is to see the strong influence of a variable on other variables, then interpretation is directed at the process of analysing information and data with the intention of describing the activities of individuals, groups and institutions related to the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Programs with the research paradigm shown the following:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Annotation:

a = Constant Value

b = Regression Coefficient

X = The value of the independent variable

Y = The value of the dependent variable

To find a and b, use the following formula:

$$b = \frac{n\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$a = \frac{\sum Y - b\sum X}{n}$$

[10]Neuman, L. W. (2007). Basic of Social Research Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches 2nd Edition University of Winsconsin. Whitewater-USA: Pearson Education Inc. Page 30.
[11]Mueller, D. J. (1986). Measuring Social Attitudes: A Handbook for Researchers and Practitioners. USA: Teachers College Press. Page 8.

IV. RESULT AND FINDING

4.1. Research Result

The Effect of Policy Evaluation on the Effectiveness of the Program on Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking

To answer the purpose of the research, the researchers used a statistical analysis technique that is simple linear regression based on SPSS 17 software. the analysis is explained as follows:

1. Correlation Coefficient between Variables

Correlation coefficient calculations using SPSS are obtained as illustrated in the following table.

Table 1: Correlation Analysis between Research Variable

Correlation	Correlation Coefficient	t-count	t-table	Remark
Technical feasibility x *economic and financial possibility*	0.6015	7.143	1.987	Significant
Technical feasibility x *political viability*	0.5341	5.994	1.987	Significant
Technical feasibility x *administrative operability*	0.6243	7.582	1.987	Significant
Economic and financial possibility **x** *political viability*	0.5301	5.931	1.987	Significant
Economic and financial possibility **x administrative operability**	0.7926	12.331	1.987	Significant
Political viability x administrative operability	0.6201	7.499	1.987	Significant
Technical feasibility x Effectivities	0.7033	9.386	1.987	Significant
Economic and financial possibility **x Effectivity**	0.8236	13.776	1.987	Significant
Political viability **x Effectivity**	0.7175	9.772	1.987	Significant
Administrative operability **x Effectivity**	0.8613	16.085	1.987	Significant

Source: Data Processing Results 2019

Calculation of the correlation coefficient between the research variables shows a positive and significant correlation coefficient meaning that there is a positive and significant relationship between each research variable. Seen from the table above, technical Feasibility variables have a positive and significant relationship with economic and financial possibilities, political viability and administrative operability variables. This means that improvements in policy evaluation related to technical aspects of Feasibility will be followed by improvements in economic and financial possibilities, political viability and administrative operability. vice versa.

The economic and financial possibility dimension also seems to have a positive and significant relationship with the political viability and administrative operability variables. Relationships that occur can be categorized as moderate relationships according to Guilford's criteria. These results indicate that improvements in policy evaluation related to aspects of economic and financial possibility are aligned with improvements in aspects of political viability and administrative operability.

The table above also shows that there is a positive relationship between the policy evaluation variables through the dimensions of technical feasibility, economic and financial possibilities, political viability and administrative operability with the effectiveness variable in the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking. The relationship that occurs can be categorized as a strong relationship so that it can be said that the better policy evaluation related to

technical aspects, economic and financial possibilities, political viability and administrative operability will be followed by improvements in the effectiveness of the Prevention and Handling of the Human Trafficking Program.

2. Regretion Analysis

The second stage of regression analysis using SPSS is described as follows:

Table 2: Regression Coefficient and Significances Test

Coefficients								
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part
1 (Constant)	6.167	3.509		4.278	.000			
X	.723	.050	.716	10.150	.000	.716	.716	.716
Source: Data Processing Results 2019								
a. Dependent Variable: Y								

$Y = 6{,}167 + 0{,}723X$

3. Test the Effect and Significance of Test Results

After estimating the parameters or path coefficients, the next step is to test the significance of the regression coefficients. The test is carried out as follows:

Hypothesis Formulation

H_0: $P_{YX} = 0$ There is no influence of policy evaluation on the effectiveness of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Program at the Directorate of Criminal Investigation West Java Regional Police

H_1: $P_{YX} \neq 0$ There is an influence of policy evaluation on the effectiveness of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Program at the Directorate of Criminal Investigation West Java Regional Police

Statistics Test

To test the above hypothesis, the F test statistic is used, with the results of calculations using SPSS software, the calculated F value is 26.943 with the F table value of 2.476.

Table 3: Statistic Test

ANOVA[b]

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1518,077	1 0	151,808	26,94 3	,00 0
Residual	456,385	8 1	5,634		
Total	1974,461	9 1			

Source: Data Processing Results 2019

The calculated F value is greater than the F table value so it can be concluded that the zero hypothesis is rejected and the hypothesis one is accepted, meaning that there is an influence of the policy evaluation on the effectiveness of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking at Directorate Criminal Investigation of the West Java Regional Police.

5. Calculate the magnitude of influence

After testing the hypothesis and it is proven that there is a significant influence of the policy evaluation which includes the dimensions of communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure on the effectiveness of The Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Program.

The magnitude of the influence of the policy evaluation variable on the effectiveness of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Program in the West Java Regional Police Criminal Investigation Directorate is equal to a multiple determination coefficient that is $R2 = 0.769$ or 76.9%.

Table 4: The Magnitude of the influence

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,877	,769	,740	2,37368	1,719

Source: Data Processing Results 2019

This means that 76.9% of changes in the effectiveness of the Human Trafficking Prevention and Handling Program are influenced by policy evaluation variables that include dimensions of technical dimensions, technical and economic possibilities, political viability and administrative operability. While the remaining 33.1% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

4.2. Discussion

The results showed that there was a strong and significant influence of the policy evaluation variables on the effectiveness of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Program at The General Criminal Directorate West Java Regional Police Criminal. The Calculations using simple linear regression analysis obtained a large influence from the policy evaluation on the effectiveness of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Program at the General Criminal Directorate West Java Regional Police Criminal reaching 76.9%.

This result shows that one of the many factors that might influence the effectiveness of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking in the West Java Regional Police Criminal Investigation Directorate is a policy evaluation so that improvements to the policy will have a major impact on changes in prevention and victims of human trafficking.

Furthermore, one important thing in the strategy of Prevention and handling Human Trafficking program is to foster and develop an active community role in the problem of human trafficking involved in relation to every stakeholder and organization that supports children and women. Produced by 40 percent of victims of trafficking are children 13-17 years, approved the results of a study of the West Java Child Protection Institute (LPA), as well as one

of the causes of the problem of trafficking at an early age and divorce rate, then the related community can be needed very much. Without the active role of the community, any goals developed will not achieve optimal targets.

This strategy must be implemented in a programmed and continuous and integrated manner. Community Empowerment in the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking is one of the keys to success, which is inseparable from various efforts, both actions and regulations that can improve the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour as well as the ability of the community.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the policy evaluation variable has a strong and significant relationship which means that at the level of trust chosen, the results of the research can be tolerated. This indicates that the more fulfilled the elements of the policy evaluation variable, the higher the effectiveness of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking the General Criminal Investigation Directorate of West Java Regional Police. The results of the study also revealed that the effectiveness of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking in at the General Criminal Investigation Directorate of West Java Regional Police was not only influenced by the policy evaluation variable.

This study reveals the strengthening of Bardach's concept of policy evaluation and reveals other policy environment factors such as life attitudes, social cultural values and community dynamics that both directly and indirectly are considered to affect the quality of public services.

5.2. Suggestion

1. Further research needs to be done on the causes of the ineffectiveness of the Program on Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking at the General Criminal Investigation Directorate West Java Regional Police outside the public policy evaluation variable.
2. The Directorate General of Criminal Investigation of the West Java Regional Police should be able to make changes to the policy in the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Program.
3. Increasing coordination between institutions and agencies in the preparation of strategies and action programs for the Prevention and Treatment of Human Trafficking Criminal

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