

ABSTRAK

MITIGASI RESIKO EKSPLOITASI DAN KEKERASAN TERHADAP PEREMPUAN PEKERJA MIGRAN INDONESIA DI SEKTOR INFORMAL

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis mitigasi risiko eksploitasi dan kekerasan terhadap perempuan pekerja migran Indonesia di sektor informal serta tanggung jawab pemerintah dan agen penyalur tenaga migran. Dengan metode yuridis normatif, penelitian ini menelaah norma hukum yang relevan, seperti Undang-Undang Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia, untuk mengevaluasi perlindungan hak-hak pekerja migran perempuan. Data diperoleh dari dokumentasi sumber hukum primer dan sekunder, dianalisis menggunakan perspektif feminis untuk memahami faktor kerentanan dan tantangan dalam feminisasi migrasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Mitigasi risiko eksploitasi dan kekerasan terhadap perempuan pekerja migran Indonesia di sektor informal mencakup langkah preventif, seperti edukasi pra-keberangkatan, pelatihan keterampilan, pengawasan agen perekrutan, serta pemberdayaan hukum. Selama masa kerja, perlindungan dilakukan melalui kontrak kerja standar, akses perlindungan sosial, dan kerja sama bilateral, sedangkan pasca-bekerja, dilakukan reintegrasi ekonomi dan sosial melalui pendampingan serta pelatihan kewirausahaan. Namun, lemahnya implementasi regulasi, minimnya pengawasan, serta adanya ego sektoral memperburuk kerentanan perempuan pekerja migran Indonesia di sektor informal terhadap eksploitasi, diskriminasi, dan pelanggaran hak asasi. Tanggung jawab pemerintah dan agen penyalur tenaga migran terkait hal tersebut mencakup perlindungan hukum di seluruh tahap migrasi, mulai perekrutan pra-keberangkatan, pengawasan kondisi kerja, serta program reintegrasi pasca-bekerja untuk menjamin bahwa pekerja migran perempuan mendapatkan perlindungan menyeluruh melalui penegakan kontrak kerja, bantuan hukum, monitoring, dan reintegrasi sosial yang efektif. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perbaikan regulasi, edukasi prakeberangkatan, pengawasan agen perekrutan, pemberdayaan hukum, serta reintegrasi pasca-bekerja untuk mengurangi risiko eksploitasi dan kekerasan terhadap pekerja migran perempuan.

Kata Kunci: Eksploitasi, Kekerasan, Migran, Mitigasi, Perempuan, Risiko.

ABSTRACT

MITIGATING THE RISK OF EXPLOITATION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST INDONESIAN MIGRANT WOMEN WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

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This research aims to analyze the mitigation of the risk of exploitation and violence against women Indonesian migrant workers in the informal sector as well as the responsibilities of the government and migrant employment agencies. Using the normative juridical method, this research examines relevant legal norms, such as the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Act, to evaluate the protection of women migrant workers' rights. Data is obtained from documentation of primary and secondary legal sources, analyzed using a feminist perspective to understand vulnerability factors and challenges in the feminization of migration. The results show that mitigating the risk of exploitation and violence against women Indonesian migrant workers in the informal sector includes preventive measures, such as pre-departure education, skills training, recruitment agency supervision, and legal empowerment. During the working period, protection is carried out through standardized work contracts, access to social protection, and bilateral cooperation, while post-work, economic and social reintegration is carried out through mentoring and entrepreneurship training. However, weak implementation of regulations, lack of oversight, and sectoral silos exacerbate the vulnerability of women Indonesian migrant workers in the informal sector to exploitation, discrimination, and rights violations. The responsibilities of the government and migrant employment agencies include legal protection at all stages of migration, from pre-departure recruitment, monitoring of working conditions, and post-employment reintegration programs to ensure that women migrant workers receive comprehensive protection through effective enforcement of employment contracts, legal aid, monitoring, and social reintegration. This research recommends improved regulation, pre-departure education, recruitment agency supervision, legal empowerment, and post-worker reintegration to reduce the risk of exploitation and violence against women migrant workers.

Keywords: exploitation, violence, migrants, mitigation, women, risk.