

**Analisis peran KBRI Tokyo Dalam Upaya Perlindungan
terhadap Warga Negara Indonesia di Jepang: Studi Kasus
Penanganan Isu Overstayer oleh KBRI Tokyo pada tahun
2020-2024**

ABSTRAK

Jumlah Warga Negara Indonesia (WNI) di Jepang meningkat drastis dari 16.494 orang pada 2010 menjadi 230.689 orang pada 2025, yang turut memunculkan persoalan pelanggaran izin tinggal (*overstayer*) semakin kompleks pada periode 2020–2024. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis peran Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia (KBRI) Tokyo dalam melaksanakan diplomasi perlindungan terhadap WNI *overstayer* pada periode tersebut. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus kelembagaan, teknik pengumpulan data berupa studi dokumentasi dan wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan narasumber KBRI Tokyo, serta analisis isi kualitatif dan tematik. Kerangka analisis memadukan konsep diplomasi konsuler dari Melissen dan Fernandez (2011) serta *diaspora infrastructure* dari Lafleur dan Vintila (2020). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa KBRI Tokyo memiliki *descriptive infrastructure* yang secara normatif memadai, namun terbatas pada jaringan sub-perwakilan di luar Tokyo. Dari sisi *substantive infrastructure*, keterlibatan KBRI Tokyo bergeser dari diplomasi krisis kesehatan pada masa pandemi (2020–2022) menuju penguatan mekanisme keimigrasian dan ketenagakerjaan pasca-pandemi (2022–2024). Ketiga fungsi diplomasi konsuler—pencegahan, intervensi, dan advokasi—dijalankan dengan intensitas tidak merata, dengan *reluctant engagement* WNI *overstayer* sebagai tantangan struktural paling mendasar. Penelitian menyimpulkan KBRI Tokyo dapat dikategorikan sebagai *partially engaged sending state* yang dinamis dalam menjalankan mandat perlindungannya.

Kata Kunci: diplomasi perlindungan, KBRI Tokyo, *overstayer*, *diaspora infrastructure*, diplomasi konsuler

Analysis of the Role of the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo in Protecting Indonesian Citizens in Japan: A Case Study of Handling Overstayer Issues by the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo in 2020-2024

ABSTRACT

The number of Indonesian citizens in Japan has risen sharply from 16,494 in 2010 to 230,689 in 2025, a surge that has been accompanied by an increasingly complex overstay problem during the 2020–2024 period. This study aims to analyze the role of the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo in carrying out protective diplomacy toward Indonesian overstayers during that period. The research employs a qualitative approach with an institutional case study design, using documentary study and a semi-structured interview with a KBRI Tokyo official as the data collection techniques, analyzed through qualitative content analysis and thematic analysis. The analytical framework combines the concept of consular diplomacy from Melissen and Fernandez (2011) with the concept of diaspora infrastructure from Lafleur and Vintila (2020). The findings show that the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo possesses normatively adequate *descriptive infrastructure*, though constrained by a limited sub-representation network beyond Tokyo. In terms of *substantive infrastructure*, the Embassy's engagement shifted from health-crisis diplomacy during the pandemic (2020–2022) toward strengthened immigration- and labor-based protection mechanisms in the post-pandemic phase (2022–2024). The three consular diplomacy functions—prevention, intervention, and advocacy—were carried out with uneven intensity, with the reluctant engagement of overstayers standing out as the most fundamental structural challenge. The study concludes that the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo can be categorized as a dynamic partially engaged sending state in fulfilling its protective mandate.

Keywords: protective diplomacy, Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo, overstayer, diaspora infrastructure, consular diplomacy