



Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia, PMI*) in Problems Abroad

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Abstrak

The lack of job opportunities in the country has pushed thousands of Indonesian citizens to seek work abroad. The Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (*Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia, BP2MI*) released the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia, PMI*) in 2018 (April) period as many as 23,431 people and 2019 as many as 25,489 people. Meanwhile, the Central Statistics Agency (*Badan Pusat Statistik, BPS*) stated that 520 Indonesian Migrant Workers had problems in 2018 (April) period and 846 people in 2019. This study aims to determine the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers who have problems abroad and the government's obstacles in protecting Indonesian Migrant Workers who have problems abroad. This study uses a normative juridical approach. That is the approach taken to legal materials, both primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials by examining theories, concepts, legal principles, and laws and regulations related to this research. The results of this study are first, protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers who have problems abroad, namely technical protection in the form of providing shelter, juridical protection in the form of legal assistance to PMI who are in a legal process, and political protection in the form of bilateral agreements between Indonesia and recipient countries regarding the placement and protection of PMIs. Second, the obstacles faced by the government in protecting PMIs are the lack of legal awareness of PMI candidates, the weakness of the supervisory system, the difficulty of registering PMIs in the destination country, and the difficulty of providing lawyers to assist PMIs who conflict with the law. To reduce problematic PMI cases abroad, local governments must realize the existence of a Migrant Workers Care Village (*Desa Peduli Migrant Workers, DESBUMI*) in every village.

Keywords: Protection, Migrant Workers, Problems

Abstrak

Kurangnya lapangan pekerjaan di dalam negeri mendorong ribuan Warga Negara Indonesia (WNI) mencari pekerjaan di luar negeri. Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia (BP2MI) merilis penempatan Pekerja Migran Indonesia (Pekerja Migran Indonesia, PMI) pada periode (April) 2018 sebanyak 23,431 orang dan 2019 sebanyak 25,489 orang. Sedangkan Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) menyebutkan bahwa Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) yang bermasalah pada periode (April) 2018 sebanyak 520 orang dan 2019 sebanyak 846 orang. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui perlindungan terhadap Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) yang bermasalah di luar negeri dan kendala pemerintah dalam melindungi Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) yang bermasalah di luar negeri. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif. Yaitu pendekatan yang dilakukan terhadap bahan hukum, baik itu bahan hukum primer, sekunder maupun tersier dengan cara menelaah teori-teori, konsep-konsep, asas-asas hukum serta peraturan perundang-undangan yang berhubungan dengan penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian ini pertama, perlindungan terhadap Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) yang bermasalah di luar negeri yaitu perlindungan teknis berupa penyediaan rumah singgah, perlindungan yuridis berupa bantuan hukum terhadap PMI yang sedang dalam proses hukum, dan perlindungan politis berupa adanya perjanjian bilateral antara Indonesia dengan negara penerima tentang penempatan dan perlindungan PMI. Kedua, kendala yang dihadapi pemerintah dalam melindungi PMI yaitu, kurangnya tingkat kesadaran hukum calon PMI, lemahnya sistem pengawasan, sulitnya mendata PMI di negara tujuan, dan sulitnya menyediakan pengacara untuk mendampingi PMI yang berkonflik dengan hukum. Untuk mengurangi kasus PMI yang bermasalah di luar negeri, pemerintah daerah harus mewujudkan adanya Desa Peduli Buruh Migran (Desa Peduli Buruh Migran, DESBUMI) di setiap desa.

Kata kunci: Perlindungan, Pekerja Migran, Bermasalah

I. INTRODUCTION

The high level of unemployment in the country has resulted in thousands of Indonesian citizens migrating abroad. The Central Statistics Agency (*Badan Pusat Statistik*, BPS) states that the unemployment rate in Indonesia for the period February 2018-February 2020 is as follows:

Table 1. Total Unemployment Rate
 February 2018-February 2020

Employment Status	February			Changes Feb 2018-2020		Changes Feb 2018-2020	
	2018 (Million people)	2019 (Million people)	2020 (Million people)	Million people	Percent	Million people	Percent
Unemployment	6,87	6,82	6,88	-0,05	0,73	0,06	0,88

Data source: the Central Statistics Agency

Table 2. Open Unemployment Rate (TPT)
 By Gender (percent)
 February 2018-February 2020

No	Gender	February		
		2018	2019	2020
1	Male	5,29	5,22	5,21
2	Female	4,89	4,68	4,66

Data source: the Central Statistics Agency

Table 3. Open Unemployment Rate (TPT)
 By Highest Education Graduated (percent)
 February 2018-February 2020

No	Highest Education Completed	February		
		2018	2019	2020
1	≤ primary school	2,67	2,65	2,64
2	junior high school	5,18	5,04	5,02
3	senior high school	7,19	6,78	6,77
4	Vocational School	8,93	8,63	8,49
5	Diploma I/II/III	7,92	6,89	6,76
6	University	6,31	6,24	5,73

Data source: the Central Statistics Agency

The Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (*Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia*, BP2MI) stated that, for the April 2018-2020 period, there were more than 25 countries that became the migration destinations for Indonesian citizens, which can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia, PMI*)
 By Country
 Period 2018-2020 (April)

No	Negara	2018	2019 April	2020
1	Malaysia	8,445	7,121	0
2	Taiwan	5,186	7,213	632
3	Hong Kong	4,984	6,155	1,715
4	Singapore	1,847	1,966	0
5	Korea Selatan	1,306	896	0
6	Saudia Arabia	467	664	0
7	Brunei Darussalam	475	510	0
8	Turkey	159	268	0
9	Italy	134	143	0
10	Kuwait	64	140	0
11	New Zealand	59	57	0
12	Papua New Guinea	5	105	0
13	United Arab Emirates	46	31	0
14	Qatar	55	15	0
15	Oman	29	27	0
16	Aljazair	0	48	0
17	Maldives	28	19	0
18	Solomon Islands	15	16	0
19	Japan	10	12	0
20	Zambia	17	4	0
21	Jordan	0	20	0
22	Poland	7	9	0
23	Russia	8	6	0
24	Bahrain	6	5	0
25	Cyprus	3	7	0
26	Others	76	32	0
TOTAL		23,431	25,489	2,347

Data source: Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency

The migration of Indonesian workers can make a significant contribution to the country's economic development, but on the other hand, there are many problems faced.¹ This condition is evident from the many cases of violations of the rights of migrant workers that occur every year. The Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (*Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia, BP2MI*) stated that for the 2018-2020 period (April) there were various complaints as follows:

Table 5. Number of Indonesian Migrant Workers Complaints
 By Type of Problem
 Period 2018-2020 (April)

No.	Problem Type	2018	2019 April	2020
1	Salary not paid	17	74	10
2	Indonesian worker wants to be repatriated	14	28	14
3	Overstay	5	67	1

¹ Peni Susetyorini, "Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (TKI) di Luar Negeri oleh Perwakilan Republik Indonesia", *Jurnal MMH* 39 (2010): 65.

4	Sick	12	35	5
5	Termination of employment before the work agreement period ends	2	32	0
6	Indonesian worker failed to leave	15	13	1
7	The placement fee exceeds the fee structure	24	1	2
8	Salary deductions exceed the structure of the provisions	19	3	0
9	Work does not match PK	9	6	1
10	Illegal Recruitment of Indonesian worker Candidates	11	3	0
11	Withholding of passports or other documents by PPTKIS	2	10	0
12	Disconnect Communication	6	5	1
13	Indonesian worker undocumented	7	2	0
14	Accident	2	4	0
15	Acts of violence from employers	3	3	0
16	Indonesian worker has an accident	2	3	1
17	Indonesian worker in detention/detention process	2	3	0
18	Indonesian worker pregnant and having children	3	7	0
19	Document falsification (KTP, diploma, age, permits, parents)	2	2	0
20	Indonesian worker is in illegal shelter	0	0	4
21	Indonesian worker brings children	0	4	0
22	Unfit	1	3	0
23	Accounts Payable between CTKI and PPTKIS	1	2	1
24	Salary below standard	0	3	0
25	Not being sent home even though the work contact is over	2	0	1
26	Others	339	533	153
TOTAL		520	846	195

Data source: Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency

II. Research Problems

1. How is the protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) who have problems abroad?
2. What are the government's obstacles in protecting Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) who have problems abroad?

III. Research Methods

This study uses a normative juridical approach. That is the approach taken to legal materials, both primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials by examining theories, concepts, legal principles, and legislation related to this research. Sources of secondary data sourced from literature studies. Furthermore, data analysis is carried out qualitatively by formulating the results of the research into a form of sentence description that can be understood and understood.²

² Zainab Ompu, *et.al.*, "Sisi Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia", (Bandar Lampung: Universitas Bandar Lampung (UBL), 2019), 60-61.

IV. Research Results And Discussion

1. Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI)

Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) according to Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers are every Indonesian citizen who will, is currently, or has done work for wages outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers according to Article paragraph (5) of Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers is all efforts to protect the interests of Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers and/or Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families in realizing guaranteed fulfillment of their rights in all activities before work, during work, and after work in legal, economic and social aspects. Indonesian migrant workers receive legal protection and assistance for actions that can degrade their dignity and status under the provisions of laws and regulations in Indonesia and the country of placement destination.³

The protection of migrant workers depends entirely on the law of the country of placement, as the jurisdiction of the person (migrant worker) is located. State jurisdiction refers to the state's authority to run the government over people and goods (property) with the application of its national law (criminal law and civil law). It is stated that the jurisdiction of a country can only be applied limited to the territory of its country. So that in the context of protecting citizens, the national law of the sending country cannot reach the national law of the receiving country. Therefore, in the protection of migrant workers, cooperation or agreement (MoU) is needed between the sending and receiving countries.⁴

2. Bilateral Relations between Indonesia and the Placement Country

To ensure protection for migrant workers working abroad, the Indonesian government continues to make various efforts to enable Indonesian workers to work comfortably and receive maximum protection. One of the efforts made is to make bilateral agreements with recipient countries. In addition, the commitment of the Indonesian government is shown by its active participation in discussions of various international legal instruments related to the rights of migrant workers.⁵ Bilateral relationship as a concept in international relations has a more complex and more diverse meaning and contains several meanings related to the dynamics of international relations itself. The concept of bilateral relations is used to strengthen cooperation between two countries by using their influence so that they can achieve their national goals.⁶

In principle, the memorandum between Indonesia and the placement countries must prioritize the protection aspect of the placement aspect. The current Memorandum of Understanding discusses more placement and pays less attention to the protection and fulfillment of the rights of Indonesian migrant workers. To make the MoU more comprehensive, the MoU or other forms of an agreement made by Indonesia with the placement of the State must refer to international conventions that regulate the fulfillment of the rights of migrant workers. In particular, for domestic workers/domestic workers, it is necessary to refer to the ILO Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers (ILO Convention 15 A/ILO Convention No. 189) which was adopted in June 2011.⁷

With the ILO Convention on domestic workers, Indonesia and other sending countries must ratify the Convention to provide adequate protection. In addition, the participation of the host country should be encouraged in ratifying ILO Convention 15A/ILO Convention No.189.

³ Hartono Widodo, "Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia", *Jurnal Binamulia Hukum*, Vol 8 No. 1 (2019): 112.

⁴ Koesrianti, "Perlindungan Hukum Pekerja Migran Penata Laksana Rumah Tangga (Plrt) Di Luar Negeri Oleh Negara Ditinjau Dari Konsep Tanggung Jawab Negara", *Jurnal Yustisia* Vol. 4 No. 2 (2015): 250.

⁵ Dewi Anggraeni and Sabrina K, "Penggunaan Model Nota Kesepahaman Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Buruh Migran", *Indonesian Constitutional Law Journal*, Vol. 2 No. 1, (2018) :24

⁶ Dwi Wahyu, Agus H and Aman T, "Dinamika Kerjasama Indonesia Dan Malaysia Tentang Penempatan Dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja", *Jurnal Sosiologi* Vol. 17 No. 1, (2014) :33

⁷ Dewi Anggraeni and Sabrina K, *Op. Cit*, 28.

Concerning labor agreements, the ILO conventions issue an obligation for Governments to provide information and understanding to domestic workers about their rights and obligations at work.⁸

MoUs and Agreements between Indonesia and the country of placement such as:

a. Qatar

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the State of Qatar concerning Indonesian Manpower Regulations in the State of Qatar. Work orders from the Qatari government are submitted to relevant parties in Indonesia to complete the qualifications and specifications of the workforce qualifications and specifications listed in the work order. The work order also describes the working conditions/environment that will be faced, as well as workers' rights, such as accommodation to and from Qatar, work, and leave pay. This agreement also requires the employment agreement to be written in Indonesian and Arabic and printed in four copies, one each for employers, workers, the Qatar Ministry of Manpower and Social Affairs, and the Indonesian Embassy.

The agreement states the obligation of the Ministry of Manpower to take the necessary steps to facilitate medical examinations, preparation of documents, and provide Indonesian migrant workers with an understanding of workplace conditions, costs, and living standards in Qatar. The agreement includes the right of the Qatari government to repatriate workers if it interferes with Qatar's national security. The agreement also contains the repatriation of the worker upon completion of the contract and if there is a dispute with the employer, it will be resolved under Qatari law.

b. Jordan

Between the Government of Jordan and the Government of Indonesia, there is a special MoU that regulates the placement and protection of Indonesian migrant workers in Jordan, one of the advantages of this MoU is the inclusion of a mechanism for updating employment data by the Governments of both countries. Thus facilitating the implementation and service of Indonesian citizens abroad. This Memorandum of Understanding also mentions a mechanism for workers' vacations, a guarantee mechanism, and a list of workers' salaries.

However, the MoU does not specify the mechanism for placing Indonesian migrant workers in Jordan, particularly in the placement of Indonesian migrant workers based on work orders from the Jordanian Government. Although it does not mention an employment agreement, it does not explain further the things that must be entered between an employer and an employee, especially regarding the rights and obligations of an employer and an employee. The Memorandum of Understanding also does not clearly state the repatriation mechanism, and the mechanism for the fulfillment of workers' rights if repatriation occurs.

c. Kuwait

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the State of Kuwait regarding the Placement of Manpower. This Memorandum of Understanding regulates the mechanism of placement of workers in general and does not specifically address the mechanism of job placement and protection in the informal sector. The MoU also does not state that the rights and status of workers in the domestic sector are the same as those in other sectors.

This MoU can also be said to be very weak because it is still very general and normative. It does not explain the mechanism of job placement based on job orders from the Kuwaiti Government, employment agreements, as well as the rights and obligations of workers and employers. In this MoU, the mechanism for repatriation and fulfillment of workers' rights when repatriation occurs is not explained. In addition, it does not explain in detail the parties who meet the requirements for the placement of workers and this MoU also does not regulate the supervisory mechanism by the governments of the two countries to the sending and receiving parties.

d. United Arab Emirates (UAE)

⁸ *Ibid*, 30.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the United Arab Emirates in the field of Manpower. The MoU between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the UAE only provides general employment opportunities and does not specify job placement and protection in the informal sector. Because it only regulates job placement in general, it is not included in the MoU which emphasizes the need for equal rights and positions of domestic workers in the domestic sector with workers in other sectors.

In the MoU, the mechanism for the placement of foreign workers based on work orders has been explained, which includes the specifications and qualifications required by the working conditions/environment and workers' rights. Other things that are also contained in the MoU are the employment agreement between the employer and the employee, and it has also been explained about the aspects that must be included in the employment agreement. Meanwhile, what has not been included in the MoU is the minimum age for workers, repatriation mechanisms, and supervisory mechanisms for government distribution agencies of each country.

e. Malaysia

Protocol on Amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia on the Recruitment and Placement of Indonesian Domestic Workers signed in Bali Indonesia on 13 May 2006. The MoU between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia includes the establishment of a Joint Task Force consisting of representatives from both parties. This Joint Task Force seeks to provide appropriate solutions related to the Protection of Domestic Workers (*Perlindungan Penata Laksana Rumah Tangga*, PLRT). The recruitment process for Indonesian migrant workers is under the strict supervision of the Malaysian Government, where service users are required to personally or through a placement agency in Malaysia to obtain permission from the Malaysian authorities for the recruitment of domestic workers.

The amendment protocol also regulates the number of monthly efforts given to PLRT based on the terms and conditions of the Employment Agreement, adjusted to market mechanisms by taking into account the range of wages agreed by the parties in the employment agreement. In the Amendment Protocol, it is also explained that the passport is under the control of the domestic worker, not the employer. Domestic workers are also entitled to 1 (one) day off every week, by agreement and workers. The amendment protocol also fully establishes the mechanisms for dealing with self-employment or disability. Meanwhile, the 2006 MoU alone did little to regulate Indonesian informal migrant workers, and more to regulate placement.

3. Protection against Troubled PMIs Abroad

With the existence of several problematic PMI cases abroad, it requires the Indonesian Government to find solutions to problems caused by PMI in that country. One of the solutions that the Government of Indonesia has provided is the enactment of Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers.

The implementation of the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) includes several things, namely shelter, repatriation, including efforts to provide legal assistance and assistance, rehabilitation/recovery of physical and psychological health, reintegration/reunification with their families or the community environment. And efforts to empower the economy and education so that they are not trapped again in the problems/problems they have experienced. Efforts to protect PMI are carried out by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and coordination of handling problems with Indonesian Citizens and Indonesian Legal Entities (*Badan Hukum Indonesia*, BHI) abroad is in the hands of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in particular the Directorate of Protection of Indonesian Citizens and BHI which in this case is carried out together with Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia outside country.⁹

⁹ Peni Susetyorini, *Op. Cit*, 69.

The forms of protection provided by diplomatic and consular officials to PMIs abroad are:¹⁰

a. Technical Protection

Technical protection measures that can be taken by Indonesian Diplomatic representatives are actions aimed at PMI in the form of providing safe shelters and repatriation and if necessary, the Indonesian Embassy can make repairs to PMIs who are experiencing problems. is a right that the state can or intends to exercise. Thus, a country can be considered as asking others to respect and protect citizens in the territory, under the provisions of applicable international law.

b. Juridical Protection

In providing legal protection to Indonesian citizens abroad, the Indonesian Diplomatic Representative will provide legal consultation assistance in the form of:

- 1) Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in collaboration with lawyers provide directions to Indonesian citizens who will face legal proceedings. This includes the local state legal system, procedural law, and advice on attitudes and behavior during the legal process that will influence court decisions. In this case, the Representative will assist in solving the problem.
- 2) Regarding the number, protection efforts and legal assistance require special attention to PMIs with problems. The consular function cooperates with other technical fields, in assisting in efforts to resolve through deliberation or legal channels. For the settlement of cases out of court, the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia may act as a mediator or appoint another mediator according to the request of the disputed person.

Given the limited funding factor, the Indonesian Diplomatic Representative is only able to provide the fulfillment of basic needs which can be in the form of food, health needs, and worship equipment.

c. Political Protection

Political protection is provided by making a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the Government of Indonesia and the recipient country regarding the placement of PMIs. The bilateral agreement on the placement and protection of PMIs is very much needed to optimize the protection of troubled PMIs abroad. This bilateral agreement can be used as a legal umbrella for Indonesian Representatives to resolve PMI problems. Without the basis of a bilateral agreement, the space for the Indonesian Representatives to move is only limited to the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. With the agreement of a memorandum of understanding between the Indonesian government and the host country, the interests of PMI will be more protected.

Protection of PMI abroad has two sides that influence each other. The first element is from PMI itself, namely the readiness of PMI to face the work environment they will face later.

4. Obstacles in protecting troubled PMIs in Deployment Countries

PMI protection by the Indonesian Representatives encountered several obstacles such as:¹¹

a. Lack of legal awareness of PMI candidates

To find out the level of legal awareness, Lalu Husni once conducted a study on PMI which showed that the level of legal knowledge of prospective Indonesian migrant workers regarding regulations related to placement and protection is still very low, namely only 20% who know that the placement and protection of PMIs abroad regulated by law, the remaining 66.7% are not aware of the existence of this rule. In addition to legal knowledge, the next indicator that needs to be understood in the study of legal awareness is legal understanding.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, 70-72

¹¹ Endar Susilo, "Rekonstruksi Perlindungan Hukum Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (Tki) Dalam Perspektif Uu No. 39 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penempatan Dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia Di Luar Negeri Yang Berbasis Nilai Keadilan", *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum Qistie* Vol. 9 (2016): 59-164

Legal understanding is the amount of information a person has regarding the contents of the law in question.

The problem of lack of knowledge and understanding of domestic workers is not only about existing regulations in the country but also regulations in the receiving country.

b. Weak surveillance system

Reflecting on the supervisory system of overseas workers from several countries such as the Philippines and Australia, the government should collect data on the placement and work location of every Indonesian migrant worker so that supervisory officers abroad can carry out monitoring at any time on the fulfillment of the rights of PMI workers in Indonesia. every house where the PMI work. In addition, the limitation of labor inspectors abroad is also one of the obstacles to the effectiveness of supervision so far. These supervisors should also not only wait for reports but periodically carry out monitoring of the condition of fishery workers so that these preventive measures can prevent cases of violations experienced by workers in this field.

c. The difficulty to record the presence of PMI in the destination country

The government cannot confirm the number of PMIs working abroad, especially in countries of placement, especially illegal PMIs, because they do not report their data to the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia. So that if they are exploited by their employers or companies that employ them, the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia will find it difficult to handle their cases.

d. Provision of lawyers ¹²

In providing assistance to PMI who are experiencing difficulties, namely the difficulty of providing local lawyers. So there are still many PMIs who still don't get protection.

V. Conclusions

1. Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia*, PMI) who have problems abroad, namely; first, technical protection in the form of providing shelter for PMI who are experiencing a problem; second, juridical protection in the form of legal assistance to PMI who are facing legal process; and third, political protection, namely the existence of a bilateral agreement between Indonesia and the recipient country regarding the placement and protection of PMIs, which is very necessary for the context of optimizing the protection of problematic PMIs abroad.
2. The government's obstacles in protecting Indonesian Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia*, PMI) who have problems abroad, namely, the lack of legal awareness of PMI candidates, the weakness of the supervisory system, the difficulty of registering PMIs in the destination country, and the difficulty of providing lawyers to assist PMIs who conflict with the law.

VI. Suggestions

To reduce cases of problematic Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) abroad, local governments must realize the Village Care for Migrant Workers (DESBUMI) in every village. Namely by providing services such as; information services, namely those containing data on migrant workers of their citizens; document management services, namely providing document services for prospective migrant workers which include (KTP, KK, and certificate); economic empowerment services, namely supporting groups of former migrant workers who develop joint businesses; case complaint service, namely serving its citizens who become migrant workers with problems by reporting their problems to DESBUMI; socialization, namely conducting socialization to its citizens about how to migrate safely; and data collection, namely conducting regular data collection on its citizens who become migrant workers abroad, including those who have returned to their villages.

¹² Peni Susetyorini, *Op. Cit*, 72-73

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