

ABSTRAK

Pekerja Migran Indonesia adalah setiap Warga Negara Indonesia yang akan, sedang, atau telah melakukan pekerjaan dengan menerima upah di luar wilayah Republik Indonesia. Pekerja migran yang bekerja di luar negeri berhak mendapatkan jaminan sosial ketenagakerjaan sebagai bentuk perlindungan terhadap resiko kerja. Banyaknya pekerja migran non prosedural maka berpengaruh terhadap pelaksanaan jaminan sosial ketenagakerjaan. Penelitian ini memaparkan tentang pelaksanaan jaminan sosial ketenagakerjaan bagi pekerja migran Indonesia di Kabupaten Bangkalan dan perlindungan terhadap pekerja migran yang tidak didaftarkan jaminan sosial ketenagakerjaan di Kabupaten Bangkalan.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian hukum empiris. Adapun pendekatan yang dilakukan adalah pendekatan fakta. Sumber data yang digunakan meliputi data primer, sekunder, dan tersien dengan wawancara dan studi pustaka yang kemudian di analisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan jaminan sosial ketenagakerjaan bagi pekerja migran di Kabupaten Bangkalan dilaksanakan oleh P4MI Pamekasan dan pemerintah daerah yaitu Dinas Perindustrian dan Tenaga Kerja Kabupaten Bangkalan. Pekerja migran mendapat jaminan sosial ketenagakerjaan JKK, JKM, dan JHT. Pelaksanaan jaminan sosial ini dilaksanakan sesuai dengan norma dan peraturan perundang-undangan. Sedangkan pekerja migran yang tidak terdaftar jaminan sosial atau non prosedural tidak berhak mendapatkan perlindungan sebagai pekerja migran Indonesia sesuai dengan norma yang berlaku namun tetap mendapat perlindungan dari negara sebagai Warga Negara Indonesia, dan dalam upaya untuk memberikan perlindungan dan mencegah banyaknya pekerja migran non prosedural lebih aktif dilakukan oleh P4MI Pamekasan daripada Dinas Perindustrian dan Tenaga Kerja Kabupaten Bangkalan

Kata Kunci: Pekerja Migran Indonesia, Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan, Pemerintah Daerah.

ABSTRACT

Indonesian migrant workers are every Indonesian citizen who will work, is working, or have worked by receiving salary from outside of the Republic of Indonesia. Migrant workers working abroad entitle to get social security for employment as a form of protection against work risks. The large number of non-procedural migrant workers affects the implementation of social security for employment for Indonesian migrant workers in *Bangkalan* regency and the protection for migrant workers who are not registered for social security for employment in *Bangkalan* regency.

The research method used was empirical legal research. The approach taken was a factual approach. The sources of data used were primary, secondary, and tertiary data with interviews and literature studies which were analyzed descriptively.

The result of this study shows that the implementation of social security for employment for migrant workers in *Bangkalan* regency is carried out by P4MI Pamekasan and the local government, namely the industry and labor office of *Bangkalan* regency, they receive social security for employment such as work accident insurance (JKK), death (JKM), and old-age Insurance (JHT). The implementation of the social security is carried out based on the norm and regulations of laws. Meanwhile, migrant workers who are not registered for social security or non-procedural are not entitled for the protection as Indonesian migrant workers according to the applicable norms, but they still receive protection from the state as Indonesian citizens, and efforts to provide protection and prevent the large number of non-procedural migrant workers are carried out more actively by P4MI Pamekasan than the industry and labor office of *Bangkalan* regency.

Key Words: Indonesian Migrant Workers, social for employment, local government