

ABSTRAK

Migrasi tenaga kerja ke luar negeri terus meningkat seiring dengan keterbatasan lapangan pekerjaan di dalam negeri. Jepang menjadi salah satu negara tujuan utama penempatan pekerja migran Indonesia (PMI) karena tingginya kebutuhan tenaga kerja serta adanya kerja sama bilateral antara Indonesia dan Jepang. Meskipun demikian, masih ditemukan berbagai permasalahan yang berkaitan dengan pelanggaran hukum oleh PMI di Jepang, seperti pelanggaran keimigrasian, tindak pidana, pelanggaran kontrak kerja, dan gangguan ketertiban umum. Kondisi tersebut menimbulkan pertanyaan mengenai bagaimana pengaturan pengawasan terhadap PMI serta bagaimana implementasi pengawasan pemerintah terhadap aktivitas PMI di Jepang.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, dan studi kasus. Bahan hukum yang digunakan meliputi bahan hukum primer berupa peraturan perundang-undangan, dan bahan hukum sekunder berupa buku, jurnal ilmiah, serta sumber berita yang relevan. Analisis dilakukan secara kualitatif dengan menelaah norma hukum serta mengaitkannya dengan kasus-kasus pelanggaran PMI di Jepang

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengaturan pengawasan PMI dalam peraturan perundang-undangan telah ada, namun masih didominasi oleh pengawasan administratif dan belum mengatur secara komprehensif pengawasan terhadap aktivitas PMI di negara penerima. Implementasi pengawasan pemerintah terhadap aktivitas PMI di Jepang juga belum optimal, sehingga menimbulkan celah pengawasan yang berkontribusi pada terjadinya pelanggaran hukum oleh PMI. Oleh karena itu, penguatan pengawasan yang bersifat aktif, terintegrasi, dan berkelanjutan menjadi kebutuhan mendasar dalam menjamin ketertiban dan perlindungan PMI di negara penempatan.

Kata Kunci: Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2017, Pekerja Migran Indonesia, Pengawasan Pemerintah

ABSTRACT

Labor migration abroad continues to increase in line with the limited employment opportunities available domestically. Japan has become one of the primary destination countries for the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) due to its high demand for labor and the existence of a bilateral cooperation agreement between Indonesia and Japan. Nevertheless, various legal violations by PMI in Japan have still been identified, including immigration violations, criminal acts, employment contract breaches, and public order disturbances. These conditions raise questions regarding how the supervision of PMI is regulated and how the government implements oversight of PMI activities in Japan.

This study employs a normative legal research method with a statutory approach and a case approach. The legal materials used consist of primary legal materials in the form of legislation, and secondary legal materials in the form of books, scientific journals, and relevant news sources. Analysis was conducted qualitatively by examining legal norms and relating them to cases of PMI violations in Japan.

The findings of this study indicate that regulatory frameworks for PMI supervision are already in place; however, they remain dominated by administrative oversight and have not yet comprehensively addressed the supervision of PMI activities in receiving countries. The government's implementation of oversight regarding PMI activities in Japan has also not been optimal, thereby creating supervisory gaps that contribute to legal violations by PMI. Therefore, active, integrated, and continuous supervision is a fundamental necessity in ensuring order and protection for PMI in their countries of placement.

Keywords: *Law Number 18 of 2017, Indonesian Migrant Workers, Government Supervision*