

# **RESILIENSI PEKERJA MIGRAN INDONESIA NON-PROSEDURAL ASAL TANJUNGPINANG DI SINGAPURA**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Singapura dikenal memiliki rezim hukum dan keimigrasian yang ketat, namun pekerja migran perempuan non-prosedural asal Tanjungpinang tetap mampu bertahan hingga belasan bahkan puluhan tahun. Paradoks ini menimbulkan pertanyaan mengenai bagaimana mereka membangun resiliensi dan mengelola risiko di tengah tekanan struktural serta kerentanan hukum. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan bentuk-bentuk resiliensi dan strategi adaptif pekerja migran asal Tanjungpinang di Singapura. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif melalui wawancara mendalam dan observasi lapangan. Analisis data dilakukan secara tematik dengan mengacu pada teori resiliensi, adaptasi sosial, teori migrasi Everett S. Lee, dan teori migrasi iregular. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa resiliensi terbangun melalui pemanfaatan jaringan kekerabatan, pembentukan relasi berbasis kepercayaan dengan majikan, pengangkatan simbolik sebagai keluarga majikan, serta pernikahan dengan warga negara setempat sebagai strategi memperoleh stabilitas sosial dan hukum. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa migrasi non-prosedural merupakan strategi adaptif yang rasional dalam menghadapi keterbatasan akses migrasi formal dan ketimpangan struktural, serta relevan dengan isu SDGs terkait ketenagakerjaan layak, pengurangan ketimpangan, dan kesetaraan gender.

**Kata Kunci:** Resiliensi, Pekerja Migran Tanjungpinang di Singapura.

# RESILIENCE OF NON-PROCEDURAL INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS FROM TANJUNGPINANG IN SINGAPORE

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## ABSTRAK

*Singapore is known for its strict legal and immigration regime, yet undocumented female migrant workers from Tanjungpinang have managed to remain in Singapore for decades. This paradox raises questions about how they build resilience and manage risk amidst structural pressures and legal vulnerabilities. This study aims to describe the forms of resilience and adaptive strategies migrant workers from Tanjungpinang in Singapore. The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach through in-depth interviews and field observations. Data analysis was conducted thematically, drawing on theories of resilience, social adaptation, Everett S. Lee's migration theory, and irregular migration theory. The results indicate that resilience is built through leveraging kinship networks, establishing trust-based relationships with employers, symbolic adoption into the employer's family, and marriage to a local citizen as a strategy for achieving social and legal stability. These findings confirm that undocumented migration is a rational adaptive strategy in the face of limited access to formal migration and structural inequalities, and is relevant to the SDGs related to decent work, inequality reduction, and gender equality.*

*Keywords: Resilience, Tanjungpinang Migrant Workers in Singapore*