

MODAL SOSIAL DALAM BERTAHAN HIDUP PEKERJA MIGRAN NON PROSEDURAL ASAL KELURAHAN DABO LAMA, KECAMATAN SINGKEP, KABUPATEN LINGGA DI MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Pekerja migran non prosedural memiliki keterbatasan dalam memperoleh perlindungan hukum sehingga lebih mengandalkan hubungan sosial sebagai strategi bertahan hidup. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk modal sosial yang dimiliki pekerja migran non prosedural asal Kelurahan Dabo Lama, Kecamatan Singkep, Kabupaten Lingga dalam mempertahankan kehidupan di Malaysia. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan teori modal sosial Robert D. Putnam yang menekankan tiga unsur utama, yaitu kepercayaan (trust), jaringan sosial (network), dan norma (norms). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa modal sosial menjadi sumber daya utama bagi pekerja migran non prosedural dalam memperoleh pekerjaan, mendapatkan perlindungan informal, serta mempertahankan kehidupan di Malaysia. Kepercayaan dibangun melalui hubungan keluarga, teman, tetangga, dan sesama pekerja migran sehingga memudahkan pertukaran informasi dan pemberian bantuan ketika menghadapi kesulitan. Jaringan sosial berfungsi sebagai sarana memperoleh pekerjaan, tempat tinggal, informasi, dan dukungan selama berada di Malaysia, baik melalui keluarga, teman, tetangga, maupun perantara (calo). Sementara itu, norma yang berkembang berupa saling membantu, menjaga kepercayaan, solidaritas, dan timbal balik menjadi pedoman dalam menjaga hubungan sosial antarsesama pekerja migran. Ketiga unsur modal sosial tersebut saling berkaitan dan menjadi strategi utama pekerja migran non prosedural dalam menghadapi keterbatasan perlindungan formal serta berbagai risiko selama bekerja di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Modal sosial, pekerja migran non prosedural, bertahan hidup.

SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE SURVIVAL OF NON PROCEDURAL MIGRANT WORKERS FROM DABO LAMA VILLAGE, SINGKEP DISTRICT, LINGGA REGENCY, IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Non procedural migrant workers have limited access to legal protection, making them rely more heavily on social relationships as a survival strategy. This study aims to describe the forms of social capital possessed by non procedural migrant workers from Dabo Lama Village, Singkep District, Lingga Regency, in sustaining their lives in Malaysia. This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach using Robert D. Putnam's social capital theory, which emphasizes three main element: trust, social networks, and norms. The findings reveal that social capital serves as the primary resource for non-procedural migrant workers in obtaining employment, receiving informal protection, and maintaining their livelihoods in Malaysia. Trust is built through relationships with family members, friends, neighbors, and fellow migrant workers, facilitating the exchange of information and the provision of assistance when facing difficulties. Social networks function as a means of obtaining employment, accommodation, information, and support while living in Malaysia through family members, friends, neighbors, and intermediaries (brokers). Meanwhile, the prevailing norms of mutual assistance, trustworthiness, solidarity, and reciprocity serve as guidelines for maintaining social relationships among migrant workers. These three elements of social capital are interconnected and constitute the primary strategy employed by non-procedural migrant workers to cope with limited formal protection and the various risks encountered while working in Malaysia.

Keywords: Social Capital, non procedural migrant workers, survival.