

Studi Feminisme Pemerintah Indonesia dalam Menanggulangi Permasalahan Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) Perempuan Kepulauan Riau di Singapura Tahun 2022-2024

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Abstrak

Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) perempuan yang bekerja di sektor domestik di Singapura menghadapi berbagai tantangan mulai dari eksploitasi, kekerasan berbasis gender, hingga lemahnya akses terhadap perlindungan hukum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran pemerintah Indonesia dalam melindungi PMI perempuan di Singapura melalui kebijakan nasional dan diplomasi bilateral. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi, serta pendekatan teori feminisme interseksional oleh Kimberlé Crenshaw untuk melihat bagaimana identitas gender, kelas, dan status migrasi saling beririsan dalam menciptakan kerentanan. Lokasi penelitian difokuskan di Tanjungpinang, dengan informan dari BP3MI, Imigrasi, dan DPPPAPKB. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun telah ada MoU antara Indonesia dan Singapura serta kebijakan nasional seperti UU No. 18 Tahun 2017, implementasinya masih menghadapi kendala di lapangan. Minimnya pengakuan hukum bagi pekerja domestik di Singapura, lemahnya pengawasan agen penempatan, serta keterbatasan perlindungan bagi PMI non-prosedural menjadi hambatan utama. Oleh karena itu, perlindungan PMI perempuan memerlukan kebijakan yang lebih responsif terhadap pengalaman interseksional mereka, serta penguatan diplomasi dan pengawasan lintas negara.

Kata Kunci: Pekerja Migran Perempuan, Diplomasi Bilateral, Kebijakan Perlindungan, Feminisme Interseksional, Singapura.

A Feminist Study by the Indonesian Government in Addressing the Problems of Indonesian Female Migrant Workers (PMI) from the Riau Islands in Singapore in 2022-2024

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Abstract

Female Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) working in the domestic sector in Singapore face various challenges, ranging from exploitation and gender-based violence to limited access to legal protection. This study aims to analyze the role of the Indonesian government in protecting female PMI in Singapore through national policies and bilateral diplomacy. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques including interviews, observation, and documentation, as well as an intersectional feminist approach by Kimberlé Crenshaw to examine how gender identity, class, and migration status intersect to create vulnerability. The research location was Tanjungpinang, with informants from the Indonesian Migrant Workers' Agency (BP3MI), Immigration, and the Regional Development Planning Agency (DPPPAPKB). The results indicate that despite the MoU between Indonesia and Singapore and national policies such as Law No. 18 of 2017, their implementation still faces obstacles in the field. The lack of legal recognition for domestic workers in Singapore, weak oversight of placement agencies, and limited protection for non-procedural migrant workers are major obstacles. Therefore, the protection of female migrant workers requires policies that are more responsive to their intersectional experiences, as well as strengthened cross-border diplomacy and oversight.

Keywords: *Female Migrant Workers, Bilateral Diplomacy, Protection Policy, Intersectional Feminism, Singapore.*