

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion in the Chapter Four, it could be concluded that *first*, the placement procedure of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia at PPTKIS Bantul Regency is not compliance with the Law No. 39 of 2004 on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad, because:

1. Pre-departure training just implemented only one time, and this is not guaranteed for TKI who will work in the destination country for 2 (two) years or more.
2. From the competency assessment, this competence for the questions just related to basic mathematics, for the example of multiple questions.
3. Lack of coordination by PPTKIS to BP3TKI concerning the data of returning TKI from Malaysia, because one of the purposes is related to empowerment programs of BP3TKI.

Second, The obstacles often encountered by Indonesian Migrant Workers is an endless problem, including:

1. The duration of departure to destination country takes a long time. In this duration of departure, the TKI can take 2 (two) months to wait for departure to Malaysia and this is outside of the agreement.

2. There are 20 candidate migrant workers who have not received a visa because the PPTKIS still recruiting the candidate of TKI even though the branch office has been closed.

B. Recommendation

Based on the procedure that has been discussed above, there are some recommendations which can be proposed to the PPTKIS, Government, and TKI, as follows:

1. The PPTKIS

The PPTKIS as the legal entity having obtained a written permission from the government should conduct worker placement service abroad. The PPTKIS should collect the data of TKI from the destination country completely, because it can utilize for empowerment of TKI after what they got from the destination country. Besides, the supervision of placement and protection of TKI abroad should be implemented by the government agency.

2. The Government

The government should do equitable policy in the term of placement of workers considering and their education whether they graduated from bachelor degree or elementary, junior high school, senior high school and prefer to Indonesian society, not to the foreigners. The government is suggested to content job training and skill certification process for the candidate of migrant workers in order to improve the quality of human

resources potential of migrant workers. Besides, from the insurance, the government should focus on this aspect because TKI can experience various problems during their work abroad, like violence, death, and illness.

3. TKI

For TKI, the best ways to avoid any unacceptable risks while in the destination country are as follows:

- a. Being careful in planning to work abroad;
- b. Knowing the information centers about working abroad through a legitimate office like the Department of Manpower and Transmigration (DISNAKERTRANS) in district/city.
- c. Preparing legal documents.
- d. Showing the original document but never giving the original one to the officer. Moreover, only giving the copy of original document to the officer and then keeping the copy documents by TKI and family, to avoid them from forgery, lost and stolen;
- e. Understanding what is written in the placement agreement and the employment contract and making sure to have an insurance card.