

## Peran brokers dalam industri migrasi di Indonesia: telaah etnografi di Indramayu, Jawa Barat = the role of brokers in migration industry in Indonesia ethnographic research in Indramayu West Java

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### Abstrak

#### <b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Migrasi pekerja di Indonesia sudah diformalisasikan. Para calon pekerja migran harus melalui proses perekrutan, pelatihan, dan penempatan yang dilakukan oleh Pelaksana Penempatan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia, salah satu aktor dalam industri migrasi yang mengambil keuntungan dari migrasi pekerja. Pada sisi lain, ruang informalitas di Indonesia tetap ada, sehingga brokers informal hadir untuk menjadi mediator antara PPTKIS dan calon pekerja migran. Melalui penelitian etnografi, tulisan ini mengeksplorasi hubungan keduanya yang berlandaskan trust dan reliance. Trust merupakan rasa percaya yang berlandaskan emosional, sementara reliance muncul dari rasionalitas. Hubungan antara brokers dan CTKI memperlihatkan non-representational knowledge, yaitu ketika brokers memberikan informasi mengenai birokrasi, peraturan, dan gambaran kehidupan TKI di luar negeri kepada CTKI yang kemudian dari sini trust muncul. Trust hanya dapat terjalin antarindividu dan tidak mungkin terjalin antarinststitusi maupun antara individu dan institusi yang juga menjadi alasan mengapa ruang infomalitas masih terus terbuka di Indonesia. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bagaimana brokers informal menjadi pihak yang turut melanggengkan fenomena transplantasi pekerja migran di Indonesia

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Labor migration in Indonesia is formalized, potential migrants have to go through the recruitment, training, and placement process whose task has been delegated by the government to the private labor recruitment agencies, one of the actors in migration industry that profits from worker migrations. On the other hand, there remains room for informality, the informal brokers present as the mediators between PPTKIS and prospective migrant workers. Through ethnographic research, it explores the relationship of both parties based on trust and reliance. Trust is based on the emotional; meanwhile reliance is based on rationality and risk calculation. The relationship between brokers and the prospective migrants shows the non-representational knowledge; when brokers provide information about bureaucracy, regulations, and an overview of the life abroad to prospective migrant works, then trust emerges. Trust can only be established between individuals and may not be established between institutions as well as between individuals and institutions. Thus, informality still remains in Indonesia. The study also showed how informal brokers become parties who perpetuate the phenomenon of transplantation of migrant workers in Indonesi