

Penolakan Indonesia Dalam Ratifikasi Konvensi ILO No.189 Untuk Perlindungan Domestic Worker Indonesia = Indonesi's Refusal to Ratify ILO Convention No.189 for The Protection of Indonesian Domestic Worker

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis peran ILO dalam advokasi konvensi ILO 189 di Indonesia. Penulis menggunakan metode studi kasus untuk mengaplikasikan konsepsi mengenai kebijakan internasional dalam melihat bagaimana penolakan terhadap pemerintah Indonesia terhadap isu pekerja rumah tangga khususnya Pekerja Rumah Tangga termasuk berdasarkan teori Norma International oleh Martha Finnemore dan Kathryn Sikkink (1998) di mana terdapat 3 tahapan dalam proses pembentukan norma atau life cycle 1) norm emergence, 2) norm cascade, dan 3) Internalization untuk menganalisis proses dari tahapan advokasi norma yang dituju sehingga melatarbelakangi diterima atau tidaknya suatu kebijakan. Hasil pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa Pemerintah Indonesia menolak dalam ratifikasi karena penolakan terhadap beberapa pasal konvensi ILO 189 dan RUU PRT yang dirasa akan merugikan Indonesia terutama di dalam bidang ekonomi dan devisa negara. Contohnya, perubahan undang-undang batas usia minimum pekerja rumah tangga, jaminan sosial untuk pekerja rumah tangga, dan agen ketenagakerjaan swasta.

..... This study analyzes the role of the ILO in advocating ILO Convention 189 in Indonesia. The method uses in this study is a study case to apply the conception of international policy in seeing how the Indonesian government rejects the issue of domestic worker, and refuse to ratify the convention ILO 189 which become the first global standart for domestic worker rights. Based on the theory of International Norms by Martha Finnemore and Kathryn Sikkink (1998), There are 3 stages in the process of forming norms there life cycle 1) norm emergence, 2) norm cascade, and 3) Internalization to analyze the process from the stages of advocacy of the intended norm so that can be answered whether the norm is accepted to becomes a policy or rejected. The results of the discussion show that the Government of Indonesia refuses to ratify because of the rejection of several articles of the ILO Convention 189 and the Domestic worker bill which are felt to be detrimental to Indonesia, especially in the fields of economy and foreign exchange. For example, changes to the law on the minimum age limit for domestic workers, social security for domestic workers, and private employment agencies