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Policy Of The Government Of Aceh In The Placement Of Migrant Workers Abroad

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Abstract

The policy of the Government of Aceh in the Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers needs to be carried out in an integrated system involving the Regency/City Regional Government and the community, according to the mandate of Article 18B of the 1945 Constitution, Article 174 paragraph (5), and Article 175 paragraph (4) of the Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh, Qanun Number 7 of 2014 concerning Manpower, and the issuance of Governor of Aceh Regulation Number 112 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Aceh Manpower and Mobility Office. This research uses a qualitative approach, which is research that stems from an inductive mindset, based on objective observation, participation in a social phenomenon, which is related to objects of social science, economics, culture, law, and other social sciences, and observations in directed at certain individuals or social groups based on certain goals. With the consideration of wanting to study the Aceh Government's Policy on the Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers. Conclusions and Suggestions, Aceh Government Policy in Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers implemented through the Acehnese Manpower and Population Mobility Service has made several policies but good management policies need to be implemented so that they are more dynamic and implementable, and can open access and motivate candidates Migrant workers in regency/municipality areas, need evaluation, improvement in administration and service quality to support a better overseas placement program for migrant workers, because based on existing rules and policies, all prospective migrant workers cannot be accommodated. facilitating the placement of foreign workers.

Keywords

Policy, Government of Aceh, Placement, Migrant Workers, abroad

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1. Introduction

Manpower development is clearly contained in article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which states that every citizen has the right to work and a living that is worthy of humanity.(1) Because work is the basic right of every person, because work is basically not solely to earn income, but more than that human dignity and self-esteem are also assessed from the work activity concerned. Protection of laborers/workers is an inseparable part of the protection of citizens as a state obligation. Basic rights as human beings must be fulfilled by getting protection wherever they work to get their basic rights. (2)

Based on available data, the working age population in 2020 was 3,881 people, while in 2019 there were 3,809 people. according to Mr. Fajri, to reduce the unemployment rate in Aceh, his party continues to strive to improve the competence of prospective workers, so that they are able to compete in the world of work to become independent workers by facilitating and preparing prospective workers to be able to work in various business worlds both in the region and outside the region, even abroad. Then, to provide facilities for

potential investors who wish to invest in Aceh cheaply, safely and comfortably, the licensing bureaucracy must be clear, fast and easy to access, by increasing labor-intensive work. Integrated across Aceh Work Units (SKPA). (3)

The Government of Aceh must be able to provide a clear concept in making the Government of Aceh's Policy on the Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers for Workers to improve skills in employment as well as for the ability to open employment opportunities independently, both for Domestic Workers and for Indonesian Migrant Workers. Migrant work, so that unemployment can be suppressed. So that the increase in the standard of living of the workforce needs to be carried out in an integrated system that involves the central government, regional government and the community. 4) Article 18B of the 1945 Constitution states that, the State recognizes and respects special or special regional government units regulated by law. Based on the mandate of Article 18B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, the Aceh Special Autonomy Law was born which was replaced by Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh states that the provisions for the implementation of this law relating to government authority are stipulated by government regulations, while those concerning the authority of the Aceh Government are stipulated by Qanun. This specificity is a valuable opportunity to make adjustments to the structure, composition, formation and naming of the government at lower levels in accordance with the spirit and spirit of the nation and state that lives in the noble values of the Acehnese people, all of which are regulated by regional regulations called Qanuns. (5)

Supardan Modeong said that if we look at it from the point of view of the procedures for making laws and regulations, the Regional Regulations (Perda) and Qanun are the same. Namely regulations made by the Regional Representatives Council together with the Governor to regulate the administration of regional government in the context of regional autonomy. However, from the point of view of authority, regulating Qanuns is different from regulating local regulations. because Qanuns are not subject to Government Regulations (PP) and Presidential Decrees (Keppres), while Regional Regulations are subject to these two matters. As other laws and regulations have binding power and can be enforced, so is the case with Qanun. (6) So from these provisions came out Article 175 paragraph (4) of Law no. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh which gave birth to Qanun Number 7 of 2014 concerning Manpower, and the issuance of Regulation of the Governor of Aceh Number 112 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Office of Labor and Mobility of the Acehnese. So the Government of Aceh is responsible for providing the widest possible employment opportunities for the people of Aceh. So this is interesting to disclose in research related to the Government of Aceh's Policy on the Placement of Migrant Workers Abroad.

Based on the description of the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is how is the Policy of the Government of Aceh in the Placement of Migrant Workers Abroad ?

2. Methodology

Legal research is a scientific activity based on methods, systematics, and ideas aimed at studying a particular legal phenomenon or phenomena by identifying them, and also conducting an in-depth examination of these legal factors to seek a solution to the problems that arise in these phenomena.(16) This research uses a qualitative approach, which is

research that stems from an inductive mindset, based on objective observation, participation in a social phenomenon, which is related to the objects of social sciences, economics, culture, law, history, humanities, and other social sciences. , and observations are directed at certain individuals or social groups based on certain goals on the focus of problems that have been determined. (17) With the consideration of wanting to study in more depth the Aceh Government's Policy on the Placement of Migrant Workers Overseas.

3. Discussion

3.1 Public Policy

Public Policy is a decision that is taken for the purpose of overcoming problems that will arise in a certain activity to be carried out in government agencies in the context of implementing government in Indonesia. The system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia according to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia recognizes and respects special or special regional government units. The constitutional journey of the Republic of Indonesia placed Aceh as a special and special regional administration unit, related to the distinctive character of the history of the struggle of the Acehnese people who have high resilience and fighting power.

The dynamic aspirations of the Acehnese people not only in their customary, cultural, social and political life adopt the privileges of Aceh, but also provide guarantees of legal certainty in all matters because the religious basis of the Acehnese people's life has formed attitudes, high fighting power, and a strong Islamic culture. strong. This is the main consideration for the provision of privileges for the Province of the Special Region of Aceh with Law Number 44 of 1999. In the framework above, it provides philosophical, juridical and sociological considerations for the formation of Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Governance of Aceh. This Law stipulates explicitly that the Government of Aceh is an integral part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the widest possible system of autonomy implemented in Aceh based on this Law is a subsystem within the national government system. Thus, the widest possible autonomy is basically not just a right, but more than that, namely it is a constitutional obligation to be used as much as possible for prosperity in Aceh. (26)

Public policy, a decision that must be taken, is intended to address problems that will arise in an activity to improve the welfare of its people. So the provisions in the qanun which are much mandated in this Law are a concrete form for the implementation of these constitutional obligations in the implementation of the governance of Aceh and districts/cities, and are a dignified reference for managing government affairs independently as part of the sovereign territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. one of which is the provisions of Article 174 paragraph (4 and 5) of Law no. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh states that the Government, Aceh Government and district/city governments provide protection for workers originating from Aceh and districts/cities working abroad in collaboration with the government of the destination country. And further provisions regarding the deployment of workers abroad and procedures for protection are regulated in qanuns, as well as in Law no. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower also regulates the placement of workers and protection from the government in Articles 29, 31, 32, 33 and Article 37 of Law no. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower states; (27) Article 29:

1. The Central Government and/or Regional Governments conduct job training and apprenticeship training.
2. The promotion of job training and apprenticeship is aimed at increasing the relevance, quality and efficiency of the implementation of job training and productivity.
3. Productivity increase as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out through the development of a productive culture, work ethic, technology and efficiency of economic activity, towards the realization of national productivity.

Article 33, Workforce placement consists of:

- a. placement of workers in the country; and
- b. placement of workers abroad.

The placement of foreign workers is regulated in Law no. 39 of 2004 concerning the Placement and Protection of Overseas Workers and the National policy on manpower development has divided manpower affairs in Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government states that manpower affairs are an obligatory matter for the Regional Government, however, the Aceh Provision is given Special Autonomy Rights and Privileges also regulates employment in Article 174 paragraphs (4 and 5) of Law no. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh, then Qanun Number 7 of 2014 concerning Manpower was issued, and the Governor of Aceh Regulation Number 112 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Office of Labor and Mobility of the Acehnese Population was issued. Based on these two regulations, the Government of Aceh has the responsibility and obligation to provide training to workers in Aceh Province even in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Based on BPS data, during 2019 and 2020 the number of unemployed people in Aceh Province continues to increase, Aceh Province in 2020 the number of unemployed people in Aceh will increase to 167 thousand people, while in the previous year there were 148 thousand people. Aceh's Office of Manpower and Population Mobility, the number of unemployed people in Aceh increased by 19 thousand people, from 6.2 percent to 6.59 percent. The highest unemployment area is still occupied by the city of Lhokseumawe. For the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) according to the highest level of education completed (percent) from 2019 to August 2020, namely Vocational High Schools (SMK) which in 2019 was 10.81 percent and in 2020 it was 10.87 percent. The main cause of the increase in unemployment in Aceh is due to the Covid-19 pandemic, whose symptoms are global, so that it has an impact on the destruction of the National and Global economic order. However, when compared to the National, TPT Aceh is below the National, which is 7.5 percent. For those working in 2020 there were 2,360 people, but in 2019 there were 2,257 people. (28)

The problem of quality of labor requires multidimensional handling and resolution which positions the labor factor to be very important in the context of globalization, in the midst of the AFTA, APEC and WTO free markets, as well as the demands for zero mistake and high quality. The government's task to develop the quality of human resources for employment is currently full of challenges, many are even pessimistic, one of the indicators is the unemployment rate from year to year is still quite high. (29)

The Government of Aceh during the period 2017 until now is still implementing the Government of Aceh Policy program in Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers, the aim is to suppress unemployment in Aceh which continues to increase from year to year, especially now that the Covid-19 pandemic is happening, because of that the Government

of Aceh be responsible for the workforce in Aceh as mandated by Law no. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh, and Qanun Number 7 of 2014 concerning Manpower, as well as Regulation of the Governor of Aceh Number 112 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Aceh Manpower and Mobility Office, Because migrant workers are residents the young/productive age group, at this age they are considered more able to develop and adapt themselves compared to the older group of people. (30)

The Aceh Government's policy on the Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers is under the responsibility of the Aceh Manpower and Population Mobility Service in accordance with the Labor Qanun. The Government of Aceh is obliged to cooperate with the Service Center for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BP3TKI). (31) In the success of all Government programs, then Greertz in Teuku Kemal Fasya, said that the form of participation of the lower layers of society, from the people left behind in any program is left to the will and understanding of the top layer leaders in interpreting political will, finally invasion occurs among the Government Village. (32)

Therefore, for planning work abroad, it is very necessary to prepare the acceptance and training programs that will be given to prospective migrant workers. working in crowded places such as in companies and factories, while working in the informal sector only arises from the relationship between the two parties, namely the worker and his employer. (33)

The Government of Aceh must really focus more and systematically prepare the Government of Aceh's Policy on Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers with a system of recruiting and accepting prospective workers. The Aceh Manpower and Population Mobility Service has implemented the acceptance of prospective migrant workers in accordance with the Aceh Government Policy on Placement of Migrant Workers Overseas.

3.2. Government Policy

Policies are used to show the behavior of an actor, for example an official, a group, or a particular institution to solve the problem at hand. Basically there are many explanations with limitations or understandings of policy. According to Noeng Muhadjir, policy is an effort to solve social problems for the benefit of society on the principles of justice and people's welfare. And the policy must at least fulfill four important things namely; (1) the level of community life increases, (2) justice occurs: By the law, social justice, and opportunities for individual achievement and creation, (3) opportunities for active community participation are given (in discussing problems, planning, decisions and implementation), and guaranteeing sustainable development. (34) The policy of the Government of Aceh in the Placement of Migrant Workers Overseas in National Development is very important in playing the role and policies in the development process. The highlighted roles are as stabilizers, innovators, modernizers, pioneers, and executors of certain development activities. (35)

The policy for placing foreign workers is regulated in Law no. 39 of 2004 concerning the Placement and Protection of Overseas Workers. (36) and the National policy on manpower development has divided manpower affairs in Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government states that manpower affairs are an obligatory matter for the Regional Government, however, the Aceh Provision is given Special Autonomy Rights and

Privileges also regulates employment in Article 174 paragraphs (4 and 5) of Law no. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. (37) hence Qanun Number 7 of 2014 concerning Manpower was born, and the Governor of Aceh Regulation Number 112 Year 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Office of Manpower and Acehnese Mobility was issued. Based on these two regulations, the Government of Aceh has the responsibility and obligation to make a Policy for the Government of Aceh in the Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers in accordance with Article 9 of Qanun Number 7 of 2014 concerning Manpower, which states that every worker has rights and obligations, as well as equal opportunities. in obtaining and/or improving, developing work skills and expertise in accordance with their talents, interests and abilities through job training and apprenticeships, to improve work quality and productivity, and Article 19 states that the Government of Aceh encourages the creation of expanded job opportunities through placement of workers in overseas. Procedures for registration and Selection Procedures for Prospective Migrant Workers as follows: (38)

The Aceh Government's policy on the Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers has been stipulated through the Aceh Manpower and Population Mobility Service as follows:

IM Japan Internship Selection Procedure

1. Special Requirements

- a. Man
- b. Minimum age 19 years 6 months and a maximum of 26 years during the selection test (20 March 2017)
- c. Not color blind (total/partial) and glasses/contact lenses
- d. No tattoos or tattoo marks
- e. Not pierced or pierced

2. Administrative Requirements

- a. KTP valid for at least 2 years at the place where the selection was held, if residents are immigrants
- b. Family card
- c. Job Seeker Card (AK1)
- d. Birth certificate
- e. Work training certificate of at least 160 hours of study or work experience in engineering for at least 6 months for non-technical graduates. For SMK/STM graduates (engineering, automotive, electricity, electronics, welding, industrial engineering, building, draftsman, chemistry, computer network engineering are NOT required)
- f. Photocopy of SD, SLTP, SLTA, and D3/S1 certificates
- g. Copy of high school report card
- h. A health certificate from a doctor
- i. Permission letter of parent/guardian/wife
- j. Letter of recommendation from Geuchik
- k. Certificate of never having taken an internship in Japan (6000 stamp duty)
- l. Letter of application to take part in an internship program in Japan
- m. Certificate of Police Records (SKCK)
- n. Statement of willingness to take part in an internship program in Japan

- o. Pas photo 4x6 and 3x4 in red @ 5 sheets
- p. p.s. 3 pieces of color family photo with a 5R house background (facing front, back, right/left side)

Notes:

- a. All the required files are put in the red Map Folder
- b. Material copied without legalization
- c. All Original Files brought at the time of the interview

Technical

- a. Minimum high school graduate or equivalent
- b. Pass the ability of the body
- c. Pass the math test
- d. Pass the physical endurance test
- e. Pass the interview
- f. Pass Medical Check Up (MCU)

Selection Stages

1. Initial Administrative Examination Provincial Committee
 - a. Completeness of documents, and
 - b. Document authenticity
2. Body Equality/Physical Checks Collected TeAM (Central Assistance Province)
 - a. Minimum height 160 cm
 - b. Minimum weight of 50 Kg
 - c. Body defects, including body proportions
 - d. Broken bones/fractures
 - e. Skin diseases (panu, ringworm, ringworm, etc.)
 - f. Teeth (don't wear dentures and braces/braces)
 - g. No glasses/contact lenses
 - h. Organ dysfunction
 - i. Aesthetics
3. Basic Mathematics Test Central Team (Ministry Of Manpower and IM Japan)
 - a. Basic Mathematics, able to do 20 questions in 15 minutes
 - b. At least 14 questions TRUE
4. Physical Resistance Test Joint Team (Provincial Assisted Center)
 - a. Run 3 KM in 15 minutes
 - b. Push Up 35 times
 - c. Sit Up 25 times
5. Interview Central Team (Ministry of Manpower and IM Japan)
 - a. Performance
 - b. Outlook
 - c. General knowledge
 - d. Verbal Ability
 - e. Definition of Program, Length of Program, Allowance, Insurance, Type of Vocational, post-apprenticeship plans, rights and obligations of participants

6. Medical Check Up

Hospitals/clinical laboratories that have been recognized by the Ministry of Manpower R.I, IM Japan consist of: Examination of blood, urine, eyes, faeces, lungs, drugs, uric acid, kidney, HIV/AIDS etc. All of these stages (1 to 6) apply the Fall system

7. Japanese Language Test

Before carrying out the Japanese language test, participants who have passed the medical check-up are given the opportunity to learn Japanese independently for ± 2 months. The Japanese language test materials are Hiragana, Katagana, Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, vocabulary and grammar Chapters 1 to Chapter 12 of IM Japan textbooks. Participants who pass the Japanese language test will be called upon for pre-departure training, while those who fail will be given the opportunity to repeat 3 times.

8. Passport Making

Held after passing the Japanese language test and before entering pre-departure training, namely:

- a. Passport 48 Pages
- b. Validity period is 5 years

Stages of Pre Departure Training

1. In-Depth Material Training

- a. Held in the area (Banda Aceh) for 9 days (if there are at least 30 participants)
- b. Conduct pre-test first
- c. Japanese language teachers are provided by the Center
- d. Accommodation and Consumption are borne by Participants

2. Pre Departure Training Phase I

- a. Held in the area (Banda Aceh) for 2 months (if the participants are at least 30 people)
- b. The study room is facilitated by the regional committee
- c. Japanese language teachers are provided by the Center
- d. Evaluation of the attitude of the participants applies a knockout system
- e. Accommodation and Consumption is the responsibility of the participants

3. Pre Departure Training Phase II

- a. Held at the Center (BBPLKLN Cevest Bekasi) for 2 months
- b. Study room facilities are provided by the center
- c. Japanese language teachers are provided by the Center
- d. Accommodation and meals are paid for by the Center
- e. Evaluation of the attitude of the participants applies a knockout system
- f. All original required documents must still be brought.

B. Costs Which Prospective Participants Need To Be Prepared During The Selection Process Up To Departure

- a. Cost of living while taking the selection test
- b. Medical Check Up costs in the area and at the center
- c. Cost of living during training in the area

- d. Travel costs from the area to the training center at the center (Cevest Bekasi)
- e. Passport fee
- f. Visa fees
- g. Tax fee
- h. Initial provisions while in Japan ¥ 10,000 (ten thousand Japanese yen)
- i. Other costs required for the personal needs of participants both at the regional and central levels

C. Tips For Prospective International Participants Before Registering And Taking The Selection Test

- 1) Prepare original administration equipment and photocopies
- 2) Stay away from drugs and similar illegal drugs
- 3) Prepare the condition of the body and physical endurance by:
 - a. Consuming nutritious, healthy and clean food
 - b. Practice running, push ups and sit ups regularly
 - c. Do not smoke
 - d. Keep yourself healthy from all kinds of diseases
- 4) Register directly at the designated place of registration (local Manpower Office or LPK), not representing or going through intermediaries

So far the workforce training program has been made by the Aceh Manpower and Population Mobility Service, especially for apprentices to Japan, but the planning and information conveyed to the youth of Aceh Province is still very limited and the pattern of recruitment is not appropriate and there is a lack of cooperation with existing agencies. in Regency/Municipal Governments and also with non-governmental organizations, manpower training should also be carried out for migrant workers/overseas workers, as regulated in Article 7 of Qanun No. 7 of 2014 concerning Manpower as follows;

- (1) In administering manpower, the Government of Aceh and district/municipality governments are required to compile and stipulate manpower planning as the basis and reference in formulating policies, strategies and implementing sustainable manpower development programs.
- (2) In ensuring the survival and development of the company, the company can formulate and carry out manpower planning as the basis and reference for the implementation of staffing programs, protection of employees, and creation of job opportunities.
- (3) Manpower planning is prepared based on information obtained from all related parties, both government agencies and non-government agencies.
- (4) Employment information includes:
 - a. Population and labor;
 - b. Employment Opportunity;
 - c. Job training including job competency;
 - d. Labor productivity;
 - e. Industrial relations;
 - f. Working environment conditions;
 - g. Wages and labor welfare; and

h. Social Security.

(5) Preparation of Aceh Employment Planning as referred to in paragraph (2) can be carried out jointly with Government or non-Governmental agencies/agencies/institutions.

Based on Qanun No. 7 of 2014 concerning Manpower, the government of Aceh, through the Office of Manpower and Population Mobility in Aceh, should make plans for training migrant workers together with government agencies related to employment in districts/cities.

In accordance with the Laws and Regulations, the Government is obliged to fulfill the rights of prospective/Indonesian migrant workers as stipulated in Article 6 paragraph (1) of Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, namely:

1. Get a job abroad and choose a job according to their competence.
2. Gaining access to capacity building through education and job training.
3. Obtain correct information regarding the labor market, placement procedures, and working conditions abroad.
4. Obtain professional and human services as well as treatment without discrimination before work, during work, and after work.
5. Carry out worship in accordance with the religion and beliefs adhered to.
6. Obtain wages in accordance with the applicable wage standards in the destination country of placement and/or an agreement between the two countries and/or a work agreement.
7. Obtain protection and legal assistance for actions that can degrade the dignity in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in Indonesia and in the destination country of placement.
8. Gain access to communicate.
9. Mastering travel documents while working.
10. Association and assembly in the destination country of placement in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in force in the destination country of placement.
11. Obtain guaranteed protection for the safety and security of returning Indonesian migrant workers to their place of origin.
12. Obtain documents and work agreements for prospective Indonesian migrant workers and/or Indonesian migrant workers.

The Government of Aceh's Policy on Placement of Migrant Workers Overseas through the Office of Manpower and Population Mobility of Aceh can make new breakthroughs by providing training through digitization to youth and people who are knowledgeable in nature as expressed by Microsoft CEO Satya Nadella said that, in In the next five years, 149 million new jobs will be created in the technology sector, so a free training initiative will be launched virtually. Microsoft launches a free digital skills upgrade initiative. This aims to help reduce the impact of the massive layoffs that have occurred throughout the world due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Covid.-19 pandemic has not only caused a public health crisis, but also an economic crisis. With many countries in the world moving into a new normal phase, Microsoft CEO Satya Nadella said, there will be many changes in the accelerated job market, the digital aspect will be increasingly central to available jobs. (39)

The COVID-19 pandemic, which is a disaster, also seems to have brought blessings. Like it or not, people's behavior changes and the government also swiftly takes steps

towards a digitalization leap called digital transformation. In accordance with the directives of Indonesian President Joko Widodo, people are asked to work, study and worship from home, as well as minimize activities outside the home, in an effort to break the chain of the spread of the corona virus, which seems to be forcing people to "familiarize themselves" with technology. This has driven the rapidly increasing need for digital access. In early August 2020, President Jokowi has prepared a digital transformation roadmap in strategic sectors. The President said the COVID-19 pandemic must be used as a momentum to carry out digital transformation because the pandemic has structurally changed the way of work, the way of doing activities, the way of consumption, the way of learning, and the way of doing transactions. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Aceh can make a Policy for the Government of Aceh in Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers through digitization and adjusting to jobs needed abroad, this can save budget and costs which greatly assist the Department of Manpower and Aceh Population Mobility.

4. Conclusions

Conclusions and Suggestions, Aceh Government Policy in Placement of Overseas Migrant Workers implemented through the Acehnese Manpower and Population Mobility Service has made several policies but good management policies need to be implemented so that they are more dynamic and implementable, and can open access and motivate candidates Migrant workers in regency/municipality areas, need evaluation, improvement in administration and service quality to support a better overseas placement program for migrant workers, because based on existing rules and policies, all prospective migrant workers cannot be accommodated. facilitating the placement of foreign workers.

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