

Human Security Perspective Analysis through the Role of P4MI Madiun in Pre-Placement Protection of Taiwanese Migrant Workers in 2024

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Abstract: The disparity between stages in legislation and practice in the field poses a challenge to the pre-placement protection process for Taiwanese migrant workers, which has significant relevance to the concept of human security. This study examines the role of P4MI Madiun in the pre-placement protection of Taiwanese migrant workers in 2024, grounded in the concept of human security. The purpose of this study is to gain a deeper understanding of the role of P4MI Madiun in the pre-placement protection of Taiwanese migrant workers in 2024. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method, utilizing primary data collected through interviews and the official website of P4MI Madiun, as well as prospective migrant workers. The results of this study indicate that the pre-placement protection provided by P4MI Madiun aligns with the concept of human security, particularly in terms of economic, health, and personal security. This study concludes that P4MI has fulfilled its duties as an implementer of UUPPMI through the pre-placement protection process for Taiwanese migrant workers in 2024.

Keywords: P4MI Madiun, Human Security, Taiwanese Migrant Workers, Pre-Placement Protection

Abstrak: Perbedaan antara tahapan dalam legislasi dan praktik di lapangan menimbulkan tantangan bagi proses perlindungan pra-penempatan bagi pekerja migran Taiwan, yang memiliki relevansi signifikan dengan konsep keamanan manusia. Studi ini meneliti peran P4MI Madiun dalam perlindungan pra-penempatan pekerja migran Taiwan pada tahun 2024, yang berlandaskan pada konsep keamanan manusia. Tujuan studi ini adalah untuk memperoleh pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang peran P4MI Madiun dalam perlindungan pra-penempatan pekerja migran Taiwan pada tahun 2024. Studi ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, dengan memanfaatkan data primer yang dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dan situs web resmi P4MI Madiun, serta calon pekerja migran. Hasil studi ini menunjukkan bahwa perlindungan pra-penempatan yang diberikan oleh P4MI Madiun selaras dengan konsep keamanan manusia, khususnya dalam hal keamanan ekonomi, kesehatan, dan

pribadi. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa P4MI telah memenuhi tugasnya sebagai pelaksana UUPPMI melalui proses perlindungan pra-penempatan bagi pekerja migran Taiwan pada tahun 2024.

Kata Kunci: P4MI Madiun, Keamanan Manusia, Pekerja Migran Taiwan, Perlindungan Pra-Penempatan

Introduction

As the implementer of Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI), the duties and roles of P4MI Madiun have been regulated in various laws and regulations that discuss the protection of PMI, such as the pre-placement process for Taiwanese PMI, which is part of the protection before working. However, in practice, there are several processes whose stages do not comply with applicable laws. One of them is the fulfillment of social security before the placement services for migrant workers carried out by BP2MI. In reality, social security is provided after the placement process for migrant workers (Agmah & Nurika, 2025). In fact, Taiwan is one of the placement countries with a high placement rate. In fact, Taiwan is in second place in the top five placement countries with the highest number of placements, due to the increasing number of placements from 2022 to 2024 (Pusat Data dan Informasi&Kementerian Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia, 2024).

In addition, considering that PMI is a group that is vulnerable to violence, exploitation, or other crimes, the role of pre-placement protection carried out by P4MI Madiun for PMI Taiwan in 2024 must also be carried out optimally, because the role of P4MI Madiun in pre-placement protection also has strong relevance to the concept of human security which aims to prevent and protect PMI from all forms of violence related to maintaining dignity, honor, and human rights (Raharjo & Redjosari, 2025).

The UNDP explains that human security is an approach used to help member countries identify and address broad, cross-sectoral challenges related to the survival, livelihood, and dignity of their people. This approach requires a human-centered, comprehensive, context-specific, and prevention-oriented response that enhances human protection and empowerment (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2025). Based on the clarification of the concept, it has a strong relation to the PMI before going to work abroad. Due to the numerous less insightful PMI Candidates for jobs abroad, they can be deceived and misled by job offers and high wages earned by irresponsible agents. Therefore, pre-placement protection against PMI is urgently required and should become a government priority. Pre-placement protection encompasses all activities designed to protect registration until the PMI departs for the country of placement.

To focus this study, the author refers to several previous research results that have the same theme as this research, including: first, an article entitled "The Role of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) for Indonesian Migrant Workers in South Korea in the G to G Program" by Roza Andriani and Kenepri (2024). Andriani and Kenepri's research aims to investigate the role of BP2MI in protecting South Korean migrant workers who depart under the

G-to-G scheme, a collaborative program between the Indonesian government and South Korea. The study's results also indicate that the role of BP2MI requires improvement and supervision in various efforts to address deviant practices identified in the pre-placement process. The difference with this study is that the author focuses more on the role of P4MI Madiun, which protects Taiwanese migrant workers.

Second, an article entitled "Securitization and Efforts to Improve Protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia" by Syamsul Hadi (2008). This study analyzes the role of the Indonesian government in improving the securitization of problems that occur to Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia, especially the problem of illegal migrant workers. The results of this study also demonstrate the Indonesian government's commitment to enhancing protection for Malaysian migrant workers, based on several components of human security, which have distinct characteristics compared to other host countries, such as Taiwan.

Third, a research article entitled "The Role of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) in Legal Protection Efforts Before the Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers" by Adinda Rizka and Any Suryani Hamzah (2022). This study aims to examine the role played by BP2MI Mataram in providing pre-placement legal protection to Indonesian migrant workers, as outlined in Presidential Regulation No. 90 of 2019 concerning BP2MI (Fajarina, Hasan, & Oner, 2025). Using empirical legal research, the results indicate that the protection provided encompasses both administrative and technical safeguards. The difference with the research to be conducted lies in the Unit of Analysis, whereby this research focuses on BP2MI Mataram, while the research to be conducted focuses on the role of P4MI Madiun.

Based on the background explanation and several previous studies, the author is interested in conducting research that focuses on the Role of P4MI Madiun in the Pre-Placement Protection of Taiwanese Migrant Workers in 2024, based on human security, which complements the study themes explored by previous researchers. The purpose of the study conducted by the author is to investigate and understand the role of P4MI Madiun in the pre-placement protection of Migrant Workers in Taiwan in 2024, based on human security.

Methods

Types and Issues of Research

In this study, the author uses a qualitative research method. Qualitative research is a research method that aims to increase in-depth understanding of a phenomenon, activities, and other processes that focus on meaning and understanding rather than quantification (Bakry, 2016). The type of this research is descriptive qualitative, which attempts to describe the phenomenon being studied. In this study, the author obtained data from primary sources, including information from the official BP2MI website, direct interviews with P4MI Madiun staff, and Prospective PMI participants.

Analysis Units and Ratings

According to David Singer (1961), in conducting a study on a phenomenon, one focus is needed so that the study is more systematic. This is then referred to as the level of analysis. Mohtar Mas'ood (1990) divides the analysis level into five levels, namely individual behavior, group behavior, nation-state, grouping of countries, and the international system (Yateni, Suyani, & Prihatin, 2025). Thus, researchers can determine the analysis level in this study, namely, the nation-state, so that the unit of analysis in this study is P4MI Madiun, which is a government agency. By utilizing the analysis level of group behavior, this study will focus on the efforts or roles carried out by P4MI Madiun in protecting pre-placement PMI in Taiwan, the placement country, in 2024.

Social Situation, Sample, and Sampling Technique

This research was conducted at P4MI Madiun while the researcher was fulfilling his duties from January 6, 2025, to May 6, 2025. The sample used in this study was obtained from P4MI Madiun, the implementing agency responsible for the law on the protection of pre-placement of Indonesian migrant workers in Taiwan. This study also employed purposive sampling, selecting and sorting data sources obtained from P4MI Madiun, supported by reports from P4MI Madiun.

Data Collection Techniques

The data obtained in this study came from various primary and secondary sources. Primary data was obtained from interviews with P4MI Madiun, which is competent in the process of protecting PMI before placement, and several official websites of agencies. In addition, this study was also supported by secondary data obtained from previous relevant studies, as well as several reports and other supporting literature.

Results and Discussion

Human Security

To analyze the role of P4MI Madiun in the pre-placement protection process of Taiwanese PMI, the author uses the concept of human security, which has strong relevance to the protection process. The end of the Cold War has given rise to the awareness that the concept of security encompasses not only traditional security, which includes military strength as a national defense against a threat, but also broader aspects. However, the concept of security also encompasses non-traditional security, which includes protection from the threats of natural disasters, infectious diseases, and transnational crime. In this case, non-traditional security also encompasses humanitarian issues, which are then referred to as human security. Kofi Annan stated that human security is a problem that includes human rights, good governance, ease of access to education and health, and efforts to fulfill a person's opportunities and life choices (Anthony-Caballero&Cook, 2008).

The concept of human security was first introduced by Mahbub ul-Haq in the HDR UNDP Report in 1994. UNDP defines human security into two aspects, namely security from chronic threats such as famine crises, infectious diseases, and repression. While the next definition is interpreted as protection from sudden and dangerous disturbances in daily life patterns, both at home, work, or in society (United Nations Development Programme, 1994). Then, human security is also explained as security that includes issues of human life and dignity, not about weapons (Kusuma, 2022).

The concept of human security unites several human elements such as humanity, human rights, and so on, which provide characteristics such as a) centered on people; b) multisectoral; c) has a broad scope; d) specific context, and e) prevention-oriented. Based on these characteristics, human security encompasses all forms of conditions that can become threats to human security. The UNDP identifies seven components that fall within the scope of human security. These components include economic security (poverty, unemployment), food security (hunger), health security (epidemics of deadly diseases, malnutrition, limited access to health services), environmental security (natural disasters, pollution), personal security (physical violence, sexual harassment), community security (tensions between ethnicities and religious communities), and political security (human rights violations) (UNTFHS, 2021). However, in this study, the author will analyze the role of P4MI Madiun in the pre-placement protection of Taiwanese PMI, focusing on three components of human security: economic security, health security, and personal security (Chien, 2018; Mulia, Rahardjo, & Ayun, 2024).

Profile and Role of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Service Post (P4MI) Madiun

The Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Service Post (P4MI) is a non-structural organizational unit established by BP3MI to enhance the reach of Indonesian migrant worker protection services (Alamy, 2025; Nazhmi & Redjosari, 2025; Cheng, 1996). The task of P4MI is to carry out some or all of the tasks related to Indonesian migrant worker services from the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Service Center (BP3MI) under its control (Arsyianto & Rizal, 2020). In carrying out its duties and functions, P4MI is coordinated by a functional official appointed by the Head of BP3MI, who is then referred to as the coordinator (Republik Indonesia, 2022).

P4MI Madiun is a work unit in the region under BP3MI East Java. The work area of P4MI Madiun covers 12 regions, namely Madiun Regency, Madiun City, Kediri Regency, Kediri City, Tulungagung Regency, Ponorogo Regency, Bojonegoro Regency, Magetan Regency, Pacitan Regency, Ngawi Regency, Nganjuk Regency, and Trenggalek Regency. Based on the work area, P4MI Madiun is also responsible for providing services to migrant workers in the One-Stop Integrated Service (LTSA) work unit, located in Ponorogo and Tulungagung Regencies.

In the process of PMI placement, it has been regulated in Law Number 18 of 2017 (Dethan, Pello, & Nubatonis, 2025). There are three sectors to which PMI is allowed to go, namely the

informal sector, where PMI will work for individual or household employers, the formal sector, where PMI will work for legal employers, and migrant merchant ship crews (Qiptiah, Umar, & Sudiantini, 2024). Based on official data from BP2MI, 1625.

Table 1. Taiwan PMI Placement Data 2024

Sector	Position	Number of PMI
Informal	Migrant Merchant Vessel Crew	10 people
	Caregiver	1187 people
	Domestic Worker	4 people
	Helper	1 person
	Agriculture	16 people
	Construction Worker	54 people
	Nursing Home	46 people
	Operator	1 person
	Farm	7 people
	Worker	299 people
TOTAL PMI		1625 people

PMI has been recorded as having carried out the placement process at P4MI Madiun for the placement country of Taiwan, with 1192 PMI working in the informal sector, 423 PMI working in the formal sector, and 10 PMI working as migrant merchant ship crews.

There are five placement schemes for Indonesian Migrant Workers to work abroad. The five placement schemes are as follows:

- Government-to-Government (G to G), a cooperation program carried out by the Indonesian government with the government of the country of placement;
- Individual or Independent, PMI placement program without going through a placement agent;
- Private to Private (P to P), a placement program carried out by companies in Indonesia with companies in the host country;
- For the Company's Own Interests (UKPS), a placement program that can only be carried out by BUMN, BUMD, and private companies that are not P3MI;

- e. Government to Private (G to P), a placement program carried out by the Indonesian government with companies in the country of placement.

Charly Tri, P4MI Madiun placement staff, explained that although there are five placement schemes, Taiwanese PMI can only leave using three placement schemes, namely P to P through P3MI, individuals, including extension programs, regular, or PTM (Middle Technical Workers), and UKPS, which still does not exist until now. However, in 2024, only two placement schemes were processed at P4MI Madiun: P-to-P and individual placements.

Table 2. Taiwan PMI Placement Scheme Data

Placement Scheme	Program	Number of PMI
P to P	-	1624 people
Individual	Extension of Employment Period (Re-Entry)	1 person
TOTAL PMI		1625 people

Due to the high number of PMI placements to the placement country of Taiwan, as the implementer of the Law on Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, BP2MI through P4MI Madiun has an important role in increasing protection for PMI which aims to ensure the fulfillment and enforcement of human rights as citizens and Indonesian Migrant Workers and to ensure legal, economic, and social protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families (Angelica, Mutiara, Muhammad, & Nink, 2023). To fulfill this goal, based on the Law on Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, the protection provided by P4MI Madiun for PMI begins with pre-employment protection.

Pre-employment protection is all activities aimed at protecting registration to placement (Republik Indonesia, 2017). In its implementation, P4MI Madiun offers two types of pre-employment protection: administrative protection and technical protection. The administrative protection carried out for Prospective PMI includes a) checking the completeness and validity of placement documents, and b) determining the conditions and requirements of work (Republik Indonesia, 2021). Meanwhile, the technical protection carried out by P4MI Madiun for Prospective PMI includes:

- providing socialization and dissemination of information related to the job market in the country of placement;
- improving the quality of Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers through education and job training;

- c. social security in the form of social health security and social employment security before working;
- d. facilitating the fulfillment of the rights of Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers;
- e. strengthening the role of functional employees in job placement;
- f. placement services at LTSA in Tulungagung Regency and Ponorogo Regency, which are part of P4MI Madiun; and coaching and supervision.

Based on Charly Tri's explanation, two Taiwan placement schemes are processed at P4MI Madiun. PMI placement is carried out by P3MI, which begins with the submission of SIP2MI to the head of BP2MI by P3MI, who wants to place PMI in the placement country of Taiwan. The next stages carried out by P4MI Madiun in the stages before working include a) providing information, b) registration, c) selection, d) health and psychological examinations, e) signing of placement agreements, f) registration of social security participants, g) processing of work visas, h) OPP, i) signing of work agreements, and j) departure (Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan RI, 2019). However, in practice, P4MI Madiun begins the placement stage by providing information that can be conveyed through socialization, education, or exhibitions held at schools or agencies (Yuniarto, 2019). After that, registration of prospective PMI is carried out at the Regency/City Office through an integrated system called Sisnaker. Then, prospective PMI will participate in selection or training according to the country's placement needs, facilitated by P3MI.

After being declared to have passed the selection, Prospective PMI candidates must undergo a health and psychological assessment at a health facility that has a partnership with BP2MI (Mucci et al., 2020). Then, continue with the signing of the work agreement and placement agreement, which the Regency/City Office will witness (Amir, Wahyuni, & Supratikta, 2024). After these stages are completed, P4MI will review the documents referred to as *leges*. *Leges* is carried out to adjust the personal data of Prospective PMI, accompanied by several attached documents, including passports, work agreements, placement agreements, and the results of applicable health and psychological examinations. Additionally, P4MI Madiun verifies the SPBG related to placement costs, accompanied by statements and proof of payment.

After conducting the *leges*, P3MI will submit the OPP. At this stage, P4MI Madiun will verify the physical documents against those uploaded to the integrated system, Siskop2mi. If the documents have been verified, then the Prospective PMI can participate in the OPP on the specified day. Before participating in the OPP, P4MI Madiun will ensure that the Prospective PMI has been included in the social security membership. The purpose of the OPP is for PMI to gain an understanding and deepen its insight into various aspects of PMI, including labor legislation, immigration legislation, work agreement materials, and other supporting materials, such as general health and the culture of the destination country. (Republik Indonesia, 2023). After the Prospective PMI has participated in the OPP, the P3MI is obliged to send them off by informing the Manpower Attaché or the appointed overseas official in the country of placement of their departure, which in this case is assigned to the Taipei KDEI.

Charly Tri said that although there are differences in the stages of the pre-placement process between law and practice in the field, it is still appropriate. The task of P4MI Madiun is ultimately to ensure that all files are complete, allowing PMI to depart safely and securely. So, in fact, the practice in the field is more effective in its stages.

Different from the PMI placement process, which involves an individual scheme. P4MI Madiun is tasked with ensuring that Prospective PMI have been accepted to work for a legal entity employer and are not employed in the lowest position in each sector. In this case, P4MI Madiun also verifies documents, including a job invitation letter from a legal entity employer, a profile of the legal entity employer, a work agreement that KDEI Taipei has legalized, a statement of responsibility for all employment risks experienced, and a letter of permission from a guardian witnessed by the local village government (Darmawan et al., 2025). P4MI Madiun will also ensure that Prospective PMI has truly read and understood everything stated in the work agreement. After document verification is complete, Prospective PMI will be directed to register for employment with Social Security.

Human Security Perspective Analysis through the Role of P4MI Madiun in Pre-Placement Protection of Taiwanese Migrant Workers in 2024

Referring to the human security concept analysis framework, the context of the study on the role of P4MI Madiun in the pre-placement protection process for Taiwanese PMI in 2024 can be analyzed through three components of human security: economic security, health security, and personal security.

Economic security, the fulfillment of basic needs and income for individuals to obtain a decent and secure life (Deng, Wahyuni, & Yulianto, 2020). This aims to avoid poverty and reduce unemployment rates (United Nations Development Programme, 1994). In this case, P4MI Madiun plays a role in ensuring the accuracy of work information, thereby verifying that the process of placing PMI in Taiwan is correct. In addition, P4MI Madiun provides economic protection for Prospective PMI Taiwan, which includes:

- a. Management of remittances by involving banking institutions or non-bank financial institutions within the country and the destination country,
- b. Financial education so that Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families can manage their remittances, and
- c. Entrepreneurship education.

P4MI Madiun conducts financial education during the OPP activity, which is attended by Prospective PMI members who participate in the P-to-P scheme. This process is highly relevant to economic security, which aims to reduce poverty and unemployment rates.

For example, P4MI Madiun collaborates with several institutions, including BP2MI Pusat, the Manpower Office, Bank Indonesia, Bank Mandiri, the Attorney General's Office, and the local

government, to conduct financial and economic socialization aimed at migrant worker families. In addition to aiming to maintain the economic stability of migrant workers' families, this initiative also seeks to maintain the country's economic stability and motivate migrant workers to utilize the potential they have developed while working by starting businesses in Indonesia.

In addition, P4MI Madiun also serves as a provider of information related to the job market in the country of placement, Taiwan, including salary, environment, sector, and required positions. For PMI, which will work with the P-to-P placement scheme, P4MI Madiun has provided recommendations from P3MI, which has collaborated with agencies in Taiwan that have also provided facilities, ranging from placement training. P4MI Madiun also ensures that PMI has undergone a training process according to the required sector, as evidenced by a competency certificate. After that, P4MI Madiun verifies documents called *leges*, which focus on financing. In this case, P4MI Madiun ensures that the salary amount is in accordance with its sector. Not only that, but P4MI Madiun also ensures that the agency to which the prospective PMI will be assigned has a genuine collaboration with the relevant P3MI.

Based on field findings, P4MI Madiun directs prospective migrant workers to companies or agencies that have been registered, such as PT. Permata Sukses Abadi will provide training to prospective migrant workers and ensure that the work and wages they receive are in accordance with the terms of their employment contract. After that, P4MI Madiun will also ensure that the costs incurred by prospective Taiwanese migrant workers are in accordance with the law, namely between 17,000,000 and 22,000,000. If the financing is not in accordance with the determined terms, all documents will be returned for correction.

Unlike PMI, which works with individual schemes. Because they are individuals, PMI must obtain information and be accepted by the company independently. To ensure the accuracy of the job information, P4MI Madiun will verify that PMI has been accepted and has a work contract that has been stamped by the company they are working with. Especially for PMI with an individual scheme, they are not allowed to work in the informal sector. To ensure this as well, P4MI Madiun will delve deeper into the job information obtained by PMI. This is the pre-departure protection process for Taiwanese PMI in terms of economic security. In this case, P4MI Madiun will provide technical and administrative support to ensure that the work carried out by PMI is aligned to improve the economy of PMI, particularly in Indonesia.

Health security, a guarantee of health and prevention from disease transmission. Additionally, health security can be characterized by ease of access to healthcare (Chu et al., 2019). In this case, pre-departure protection carried out by P4MI Madiun for Taiwanese PMI is the fulfillment of health and employment social security membership. Initially, P4MI Madiun will first ensure that there is no risk of infectious diseases in the country of placement. Then, P4MI Madiun will provide health and psychological examination facilities at several health services that have collaborated. After that, P4MI Madiun will ensure that P3MI registers PMI for pre-departure social security,

which must be paid when P3MI submits the OPP for PMI. After that, P4MI Madiun will ensure that P3MI has registered for social security, which will protect them during and after work.

Given that PMI is a group that is vulnerable to infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, this also needs to be conveyed. In this case, P4MI Madiun provides insight into the dangers of sexually transmitted diseases and drugs, which are considered very important for PMI. In addition, this material is very necessary to be conveyed because many PMI still do not know the transmission process of these infectious diseases. This can provide additional insight for PMI and increase awareness. This protection only applies to Taiwanese PMI who go to work using the P-to-P placement scheme. Unlike individuals, in addition to knowing the working conditions in the country of placement, P4MI Madiun will directly ensure that PMI registers for the applicable social security according to the duration of the work contract.

Based on field findings, P4MI Madiun conducts OPP every Monday and Thursday by presenting material on sexually transmitted diseases, delivered by certified and competent speakers in the field. Before that, P4MI Madiun will ensure that affiliated health facilities have issued health certificates and psychological certificates, and are still valid until the end of the OPP period. For individual prospective Taiwanese migrant workers, P4MI Madiun will ensure that they have obtained a health certificate from the nearest community health center or clinic, as evidenced by the signature and stamp of the relevant community health center or clinic. Not only that, but P4MI Madiun also frequently conducts outreach at various institutions and agencies to raise awareness about the dangers of sexually transmitted diseases or other forms of violence often experienced by migrant workers.

Personal security refers to the protection of individuals from various threats, including physical violence and other forms of crime. In this case, PMI is a group that is vulnerable to the risk of violence, such as exploitation, sexual harassment, human rights violations, and even human trafficking. Therefore, P4MI Madiun provides pre-departure protection to Taiwanese PMI, which functions to avoid these threats by ensuring that PMI has obtained the right work information. P4MI Madiun also plays a role in fulfilling the rights of Taiwanese PMI by serving as a facilitator that protects while PMI is still in Indonesia.

Based on field findings, P4MI Madiun ensures that all employment information in Taiwan is accurate and up-to-date. In addition, P4MI Madiun will first select files that include employment contracts, passports, visas, health certificates, identity documents, and SPBG. By coordinating with P3MI, P4MI Madiun will continue to facilitate the fulfillment of the rights of prospective migrant workers. In this regard, P4MI Madiun also acts as a mediator when there are complaints from prospective migrant workers whose rights have not been fulfilled, such as when P3MI does not immediately dispatch prospective migrant workers who are ready by the specified time.

Based on the analysis of the role of P4MI Madiun in pre-departure protection of Taiwanese PMI with several components of human security, including economic, health, and personal security, in addition to being the implementer of the Law on Protection of Indonesian Migrant

Workers, the pre-departure protection process carried out by P4MI Madiun has also been in accordance with the concept of human security.

Conclusion

Based on the objectives of this study, the research aims to identify and understand the role of P4MI Madiun in protecting PMI before their placement in Taiwan in 2024, as PMI in Taiwan is a group that is vulnerable to threats of violence, such as exploitation, abuse, human trafficking, and other crimes. The concept of human security is considered highly relevant in this issue. Therefore, through the role of pre-departure protection of Taiwanese migrant workers in 2024 carried out by P4MI Madiun, which was analyzed with several components of human security, the following results were obtained:

- a. As the implementer of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Law, P4MI Madiun has carried out its duties and functions in the pre-departure protection process for Taiwanese PMI.
- b. The pre-departure protection process for Taiwanese migrant workers carried out by P4MI Madiun is in line with economic security, which is one component of human security. Through its role, P4MI Madiun provides information on the labor market in Taiwan to enhance the economic well-being of Taiwanese migrant workers and their families. Additionally, this can also improve the Indonesian economy.
- c. The pre-departure protection process for Taiwanese migrant workers carried out by P4MI Madiun is in line with health security, which is one of the components of human security. Through its role, P4MI Madiun ensures that Taiwanese migrant workers work in a healthy state, both physically and mentally. In addition to supporting the security of Taiwanese migrant workers, P4MI also collaborates with BPJS Ketenagakerjaan to ensure that Taiwanese migrant workers are registered as members of the social security system, which protects them before, during, and after work.
- d. The pre-departure protection process for Taiwanese PMI carried out by P4MI Madiun is in line with personal security, which is one of the components of human security. Through its role, P4MI Madiun can provide accurate job market information for Taiwanese PMI, ensuring that PMI is employed in accordance with the applicable contract.

This research is expected to contribute to academia by providing further insight into human security studies. In addition, this research is also expected to contribute to the government by helping to address shortcomings and prioritizing the safety of migrant workers. Not only that, but this research is also expected to be useful for prospective migrant workers in better understanding the risks they will face and enriching their knowledge so that they can reconfirm information about safe job opportunities in Taiwan. Recommendations for the government include paying close attention to all pre-placement protection procedures, and for future researchers to fill the gaps identified in this study.

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