LEGAL PROTECTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST INDONESIAN FEMALE LABOR ASSOCIATED OF THE CRIME WITH THE LAW NO. 39 YEAR 2004 ABOUT PLACEMENT AND PROTECTION OF INDONESIAN LABOR (TKI) IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ABSTRACT

FERI YUDHA NIARTO

31607013

Most of Indonesian labor now are women. They try to find a well-paid job to fulfill their families and their needs by being labor forces and housemaids. In fact, distortions are still happened both caused by procedural distortions that have been managed by the government and due to lack of Indonesian labor's protection. So, it is necessary to review what law action that can be applied by Indonesian female labor to the perpetrators of violence and what efforts that the government of Indonesia can take to solve and protect the Indonesian labor associated with Law No. 39 Year 2004 about placement and protection of Indonesian labor in foreign countries.

This study uses an analysis descriptive method by describing facts of primary and secondary data with a juridical normative approach. The writer analyzes the resulted data in juridical qualitative, so the hierarchy of legislation can be considered as well as to ensure the legal certainty.

Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that acts commited by the employer or the suspect is a criminal act of abuse and deprivation of the liberty rights of a person's life in accordance with Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and associated with Law No. 39 Year 2004 about placement and protection of Indonesian labor in foreign countries, the government is required to give protection to Indonesian labor in foreign countries, especially female labor that are often treated unfairly in foreign countries.