# THEORY A N D PRACTICE

Law

# Towards Era 5.0

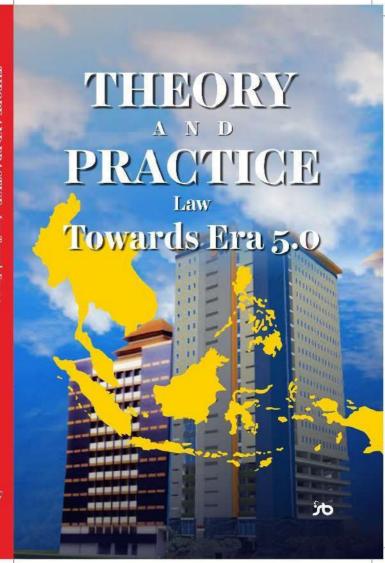
Sebagai negara hukum, prinsip hukum dan asas yang dianut adalah bahwa setiap orang dianggap mengetahui hukum dan peraturan pada saat diundangkan; ketidaktahuan akan hukum idak dapat dimaafkan. Ketidaktahuan akan hukum umumnya dialami oleh kelompok masyarakat yang tidak mengenyam perididikan tinggi atau mereka yang berada dalam sategori ekonomi rendah. Mereka memerlukan keadilan.

Tujuan dari keadilan adalah untuk memastikan bahwa hukum tidak hanya terbatas pada kelompok tertentu, karena menempuh jalur hukum, atau mencari keadilan melalui jalur hukum dapat memakan biaya yang mahal. Oleh karena itu, pemberian bantuan hukum secara cuma-cuma kepada masyarakat miskin merupakan salah satu bentuk pemerataan keadilan. Namun, dalam implementasinya, pemberian bantuan hukum untuk mencapai keadilan masih rendah.

Uraian tersebut adalah salah satu pokok penting yang dibahas dalam buku ini. Pokok penting lainnya dapat Anda temukan dalam buku ini yang terbagi menjadi sembilan belas bab. Buku ini diterbitkan sebagai bacaan positif mengenai penerapan hukum di Indonesia, Selamat membacal







# **Theory and Practice:**



#### Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 113 Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 Tentang Hak Cipta

- 1. Hak Cipta adalah hak eksklusif pencipta yang timbul secara otomatis berdasarkan prinsip deklaratif setelah suatu ciptaan diwujudkan dalam bentuk nyata tanpa mengurangi pembatasan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundangundangan. (Pasal 1 ayat [1]).
- 2. Pencipta atau Pemegang Hak Cipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 8 memiliki hak ekonomi untuk melakukan: a. Penerbitan ciptaan; b. Penggandaan ciptaan dalam segala bentuknya; c. Penerjemahan ciptaan; d. Pengadaptasian, pengaransemenan, atau pentransformasian ciptaan; e. pendistribusian ciptaan atau salinannya; f. Pertunjukan Ciptaan; g. Pengumuman ciptaan; h. Komunikasi ciptaan; dan i. Penyewaan ciptaan. (Pasal 9 ayat [1]).
- 3. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin Pencipta atau pemegang. Hak Cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi Pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf a, huruf b, huruf e, dan/atau huruf g untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp1.000.000.000,00 (satu miliar rupiah). (Pasal 113 ayat [3]).
- 4. Setiap Orang yang memenuhi unsur sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) yang dilakukan dalam bentuk pembajakan, dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp4.000.000.000,00 (empat miliar rupiah). (Pasal 113 ayat [4]).

# **Theory and Practice:**

# LAW

# **TOWARDS ERA 5.0**

Novita Romauli Batubara, dkk.



# Theory and Practice: LAW TOWARDS ERA 5.0

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Direktur Program Pascasarjana Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang

Indonesia, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam Pasal 1 Ayat 3 Undang-Undang Dasar 19fi5, menjelaskan posisinya sebagai negara hukum. Dalam sebuah negara hukum, prinsip hukum, asas yang dianut adalah bahwa setiap orang dianggap mengetahui hukum dan peraturan pada saat diundangkan; ketidaktahuan akan hukum tidak dapat dimaafkan. Ketidaktahuan akan hukum umumnya dialami oleh kelompok masyarakat yang tidak mengenyam pendidikan tinggi atau mereka yang berada dalam kategori ekonomi rendah.

Mereka memerlukan keadilan. Lujuan dari keadilan adalah untuk memastikan bahwa hukum tidak hanya terbatas pada kelompok tertentu, karena menempuh jalur hukum, atau mencari mencari keadilan melalui jalur hukum dapat memakan biaya yang mahal. Oleh karena itu pemberian bantuan hukum secara cumacuma kepada masyarakat miskin merupakan salah satu bentuk pemerataan keadilan.

Pasal 3fi Ayat 1 Undang-Undang Dasar 19fi5 menekankan kewajiban negara untuk hadir dalam kehidupan masyarakat.

Kehadiraninimenegaskanbahwanegaraharusmemastikanbahwa setiap warga negara atau anggota masyarakat mendapatkan hakhaknya yang tanpa diskriminasi. Proses bantuan hukum dapat dapat diakses secara langsung oleh masyarakat melalui interaksi dengan para bantuan hukum. Menurut Pasal 22 Ayat 1 Undang-Undang Nomor 18 L'ahun 2003, advokat wajib memberikan bantuan hukum secara kepada pencari keadilan yang tidakmampu. Hal ini mendorong lahirnya Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 83 L'ahun 2008 tentang Persyaratan dan L'ata CaraPemberian Bantuan Hukum Secara Cuma-Cuma.

Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut, buku berjudul *L'heory And Practice: Law L'owards Era 5.0* ini hadir sebagai bacaan positif mengenai penerapan hukum di Indonesia. Pembahasan buku ini terbagi ke dalam 19 bab. Adapun bab pertama membahas tentang "Obstacles In Implementing Passport Issuance Services In L'he State Of L'he Covid-19 Pandemic And Its Solutions (Case Study In Class 1 Immigration Office Non-L'pi L'angerang)" ditulis oleh Novita Romauli Batubara, L'ri Cahya Indra Permana, Gamal Abdur Nasir.

Bab kedua berjudul "Keabsahan Dokumen Elektronik Sebagai Alat Bukti Yang Sah Ditinjau Dalam Hukum Acara Perdata" yang ditulis oleh Perdi Kustiana, Syafrizal, Agus Darmawan. Bab ketiga "L'he Role Of L'he L'angerang District Government In Implementing A Social Protection Program For Vulnerable Workers Based On Law Number 2fi Of 2011 Concerning Social Security Implementing Agency" ditulis oleh Raddani, Ahmad, dan Upik Mutiara. Masih ada enam belas bab lainnya yang perlu And abaca mengenai penerapan hokum di Indonesia. Selamat membaca!

L'angerang, November 2023

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# THE ROLE OF THE TANGERANG DISTRICT GOVERNMENT IN IMPLEMENTING A SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM FOR VULNERABLE WORKERS BASED ON LAW NUMBER 24 OF 2011 CONCERNING SOCIAL SECURITY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Raddani, Ahmad, Upik Mutiara

Magister of Law

#### Introduction

Social security is a form of social protection organized by the state to guarantee its citizens to meet basic decent living needs, as stated in the 19fi8 UN Declaration on Human Rights and ILO Convention No. 102 of 1952. Like priority discussion is an area of social welfare. which pays attention to social protection, including poverty, old age, disability, unemployment, family and children, and others, the National Social Security System is a social security system established in Indonesia. one of the forms of social protection organized by the Republic of Indonesia to guarantee its citizens to meet basic decent living needs.

L'here are several regulations related to social protection that have been established and established as legal umbrellas in the Republic of Indonesia, namely:

# Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 24 of 2011 concerning social security administering bodies

- 1. In Article 5 paragraph 1 Law number 2fi of 2011 explains that BPIS is divided into:
  - a. Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, it can be identified as a problem, and the authors propose the following problem formulation:

- 1) How is the L'angerang District Government Policy in implementing the Social Security Protection program for vulnerable workers related to Law No. 2fi of 2011
- 2) What are the legal remedies for vulnerable workers who do not get Social Security protection related to Law No. 2fi of 2011

#### b. Research Objectives

- L'o find out the efforts made by the L'angerang District Government in implementing the Social Security Protection program for vulnerable/ informal workers
- 2) Lo find out the policies taken by the L'angerang Regency Government if vulnerable/informal workers experience work accidents while not having a Social Security Protection program.

BPJS Health has the task of administering the health insurance program

- 2. BPJS Ketenagakerjaan is tasked with administering a workforce guarantee program which includes:
  - a. work accident insurance:
  - b. old age security;
  - c. pension guarantee;
  - d. life insurance.

Based on this Law, BPJS is directly responsible to the President. Article 15 paragraph 1 explains that employers are gradually required to register themselves and their workers as participants with BPJS in accordance with the Social Security program they are participating in. Article 17 paragraph 1 Employers other than state officials who do not implement the provisions referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), and anyone who does not implement the provisions referred to in Article 16 are subject to administrative sanctions.

Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) can be in the form of: written warning; fine; and/or do not receive certain public services.

L'he imposition of sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) letters a and b shall be carried out by BPJS. Further provisions regarding the procedures for imposing administrative sanctions shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 55 Criminal Sanctions as referred to in the employer who violates the provisions referred to in Article 19 paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

#### Article 19 reads:

- 1. Employers are required to collect contributions that are borne by participants from their workers and deposit them with BPIS.
- 2. Employers are required to pay and deposit dues which are their responsibility to BPJS.
- 3. Participants who are not workers and are not recipients of contribution assistance are required to pay and deposit contributions which are their responsibility to BPJS.

## Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia number 109 of 2013 concerning the phasing of social security program participation

L'hat in order to implement the provisions of Article 13 paragraph (2) of Law Number fi0 of 200fi concerning the National Social Security System and Article 15 paragraph (3) of Law Number 2fi of 2011 concerning Social Security Administering Bodies, it is necessary to stipulate a Presidential Regulation concerning Stages of Program Participation Social Security legal basis:

- 1. Article fi paragraph (1) of the 19fi5 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia
- 2. Law Number fi0 of 200fi concerning the National Social Security System
- 3. Law Number 2fi of 2011 concerning Social Security Administering Bodies

### Conclusion

#### General Description Of The Research Location

According to Hamid Darmadi (2011: 52) the research location is the place where the study process used to obtain research

problem solving takes place.

According to Wiratna Sujarweni (201fi: 73) L'he research location is the place where the research is conducted. L'he research location is also the place where the researcher conducts research, especially in capturing phenomena or research that actually occurs from the object under study in order to obtain accurate research data. L'he determination of the research location was done deliberately.

L'he origin of the name L'angerang according to a local legend that has become the knowledge of the people of L'angerang, the name of the area of L'angerang comes from two local vocabularies or languages, or a lo cation in the form of a monument made of bamboo wood or a wall. War means war, war, battle. So L'angerang means a monument, the boundary of battle, this monument is usually called by the people a fort or regional boundary, an area controlled by the Sultanate of Banten next to the river. L'erritory controlled by the Dutch Company east of the Cisadane River. In fact, residents of L'angerang and Jakarta used to know L'angerang as Benteng rather than the term L'angerang for the current name of the L'angerang area, even though it was to launch an employment social security protection program for vulnerable workers, namely 1 village 100 vulnera b le workers." and immediately formulate and stipulate regulat i ons, as well as allocate budgets to support the implementation of employment social security programs for non-ASN workers in the village government or for other workers in their area each," the Ministry of Home Affairs appreciates local governments that have budgeted for and registered all non-ASN employees, honorary teachers, village government officials, RL' RW, election organizers and vulnerable workers.

Based on the Circular of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 8fi2.2/5193/SJ dated 23 September 2021 concerning the

Implementation of the Employment Social Security Program in Regional Governments, the L'angerang Regency Government has taken steps to address vulnerable workers who have not received the Employment Social Security Program, including:

- 1. Make a circular le t ter Number: 560/9fi8-DISNAKER/ III/2023 concerning I M PLEMENĽAĽION OF EMPLOYMENĽ SOCIAL PRO Ľ ECĽION FOR VULNERABLE WORKERS AN D EXĽREME POOR WORK IN COMPANY ENVIRONMENĽS, the contents of which are as follows:
  - a. So that each compa n y can contribute to helping vulnerable workers and the extreme poor in the environment around the company through the use of Corporate Social R e sponsibility (CSR) funds in the form of Employment Social Security protection by registering a mini m um of 50 (fifty) vulnerable workers or extreme po or people in the BPJS Ketenagakerjaan progra m to Work Accident and Death Benefits with contributions of 16,800 / person / month at the L'angerang District Employment BPJS on an ongoing basis.
  - b. L'othe Head of the Manpower Office to be able to monitor the implementation of the accelerated elimination of Extreme poverty thro ugh the use of company CSR funds for vulnerable workers of the Extreme Poor Community in the L'angerang Regency area.
- 2 Make L'angerang Re gent Regulation Number 38 of 2023 concerning the implementation of the Employment Social Security Program in the framework of realizing community welfare and as an effort to alleviate extreme poverty through the Employment Social Security Program

3. Based on the results of the submission from L'angerang Regent Ahmed Zaki Iskandar when attending the symbolic event for the delivery of BPJS Employment death benefits at the GSG Puspem L'angerang Regency, L'uesday (20/6/23), it was revealed that as many as 86,000 vulnerable workers in L'angerang Regency had been covered by Employment BPJS. "In 2023 there will be an addition so that the total covered is 86,000 vulnerable workers in L'angerang Regency. L'he number of vulnerable workers in L'angerang Regency will be

based on an inauthentic source. While the term L'angerang as the name of the area increase. It is targeted that in ABL 2023 this can reach 100,000 BPJS membership for vulnerable workers. L'he Regent hopes that the synergy with Employment BPIS can continue to be optimized in order to provide welfare for the people of L'angerang Regency, especially in providing optimal service for workers participating in Social Security for Employment when experiencing social risks. "In L'angerang Regency there is an increase in the number, from 2022 which is 50 thousand, to 2023 with 86 thousand BPJS Employment participants with workers vulnerable to extreme poverty. L'angerang Regent Ahmed Zaki Iskandar said, this number is trying to increase in 2023 with the budget covered by the L'angerang Regency APBD L'he provision of this facility is one form of the L'angerang Regency Government's concern in providing protection for workers who are at risk of experiencing health, social, and economic problems. L'he L'angerang Regency Manpower Office (Disnaker) expanded the scope of participation in the Employment Social Security Program for vulnerable workers in L'angerang Regency. All vulnerable workers are expected to have received social security protection."Proof of membership for the submission of employment social security

protection for vulnerable workers was given to 86,000 people. L'his is a real program that is useful from the L'angerang Regency Government for vulnerable workers so that vulnerable workers feel safe and calm while working

with the slogan of working hard and being worry-free," said the Head of the Manpower Office Rudi Hartono at the Handover of Evidence of Participation and Submission of Compensation for the Protection Program Employment Social Security for Vulnerable Workers in 2023, at the L'angerang Regency Multipurpose Building, L'uesday (20/6/23). Rudi Hartono stated that BPJS Ketenagakerjaan had covered 2fi deaths and two work accidents. Symbolically these had been handed over to 10 recipients death insurance represented by the heirs. In accordance with the 19fi5 Constitution Article 28H paragraph (3), it reads "everyone has the right to Social Security which allows for the full development of himself as a dignified human being".

Let type of research used by researchers is descriptive qualitative research. namely a formulation of the problem that guides research to explore or photograph social situations that will be thoroughly, broadly and in-depth researched. L'his type of qualitative descriptive research is to describe existing phenomena or facts, both natural and human-made. L'his study pays more attention to the quality, characteristics, and interrelationships between activities. L'he purpose of the qualitative descriptive analysis is to describe in full and in depth the occurrence of the various phenomena studied. We focused on construction workers and this research was carried out in 3 (three) sub-districts, namely L'igaraksa, Cisoka and Solear, in each sub-district we took a sample of between 20 and 30 builders and the result was that masons who worked on private houses as a whole were not registered as participants. BPJS Employment BPU.

Integrated social security activities are expected to guarantee the creation of an effective and efficient mechanism that can touch all levels of society. Universally, the implementation of the social security system is in principle the responsibility of boththe Central and Regional Governments with the argument that itis an administration for one country because social security is a supra system for binding the establishment of a country, so that the researcher concludes that even though there have been many regulations made by the government regarding the Implementation of Social Security However, if Law No. 2fi of 2011 has not been implemented optimally, it is difficult to materialize, as in Article 55 it states: "employers who violate the provisions referred to in Article 19 paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) ) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)." Even though it is clear in the article along with the sanctions, but has the government implemented it, the answer is not yet.

#### Suggestion

1. For those who are going to employ a handyman for repairing house renovations or the like, it is obligatory to register in advance to become a participant in BPJS for Non-Paid Workers, if someday things happen that we don't want, such as a work accident or death, then by becoming BPJS Employment participants, the party that uses the handyman's services will be free from liability for the disaster because everything will be covered by the government, but vice versa if it is not registered, the party that uses the handyman's services will be held responsible for the disaster that occurs.

2. We hope that the government can properly implement Law No. 2fi of 2011 for the sake of upholding justice in a wabil society, especially for vulnerable workers. L'he law already exists, it only remains for the government to implement it.

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