

**PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM TERHADAP TENAGA KERJA HARIAN
LEPAS DENGAN BADAN PENYELENGGARA JAMINAN SOSIAL (BPJS**

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ABSTRACT

At this time the daily freelance workers who work in a company experienced a very dramatic situation. This is because the absence of a written contract and regulations in order to ensure the legal protection and safety and occupational health casual labor, and tend to be underestimated by the company. In the implementation of legal protection against casual labor must be in accordance with existing labor legislation and adjusted to the new regulations that Act No. 24 of 2011 on the Social Benefits Agency (BPJS employment), which will begin operating on 1st July 2015

Type of legal research used is doctrinal research, the approach the problem of approach of legislation (statute approach), and the conceptual approach (conceptual approach). This study seeks to analyze the legislation that Act No. 24 of 2011 on the Social Benefits Agency (BPJS employment) related to compensation issues related to the substance of employment, both directly and indirectly.

Freelance worker can obtain social benefits of BPJS Employment under Article 1 paragraph 4 of Law No. 24 of 2011 on Social Benefits Organizing Body Shape legal protection of BPJS Employment for non-permanent workers based on Article 6 paragraph (2) of the Act No. 24 of 2011 on the Benefits Security Agency which explains that BPJS Employment organizes social Benefits for all workers and / or all the people working including non-permanent workforce with programs that Accident Benefits Program (JKK), Death Benefits Program (JKM), Old Age Benefits program (JHT), and the Retirement Benefits Program.

Keywords: Freelance Worker, BPJS Employment, Social Benefits