ABSTRACT

Rights official for the labor in Indonesia has been provided in the Constitution both in 1945, Act No. 13 of 2003 on manpower.

Although it has no regulations on human rights for the workforce, but in reality a lot of violations. Buoyed by the article 64 of the Employment Act which regulates Outsourcing.Where in the development of a system of outsourcing the many shifts in the implementation of outsourcing. Outsourcing initially only apply to this type of work that is not related outside of core business (core business) in a company, but padaa fact almost all types of jobs subject to outsourcing.

This study will outline relating to the protection of human rights for the workers, especially for outsourcing labor in Indonesia.

The method used is a normative juridical approach used yairtu Regulations Approach Invitation.

The results found by the Constitutional Court Decision No. 27 / PUU, IX / 2011 concerning Application Tester Act of 1945, is one form of legal protection for workers outsourcing. Because in the decision stating that outsourcing is only allowed on the types of jobs that are listed in the 59 Act of Manpower also issued Circular No. B.31 / PHIJSK / 2012 on Implementation of Constitutional Court Decision No. 27 / PUU-IX / 2011.

Keywords: Human Rights, Manpower, Outsourcing