

# 3. Health Rights for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia A Legal Perspective

*by Ayesha Tiga*

---

**Submission date:** 19-Nov-2021 10:18PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1707667296

**File name:** r\_Indonesian\_Migrant\_Workers\_in\_Malaysia\_A\_Legal\_Perspective.pdf (1.15M)

**Word count:** 3687

**Character count:** 23150

ISSN-0973-9122 (Print) • ISSN-0973-9130 (Electronic)

Volume 15 / Number 1 / January-March 2021



# Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

Website: [www.ijfmt.com](http://www.ijfmt.com)



Official Organ of Indian Association of Medico-Legal Experts (Regd.)

# Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

## EDITOR in Chief

**Prof. R K Sharma**

Formerly at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, E-mail: editor.ijfnt@gmail.com

## EDITOR

**Prof. Dr. Adarsh Kumar**

Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, AIIMS, New Delhi

## INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

1. **Prof Mete Gulmen** Cukurova University, TURKEY
2. **Prof. Leandro Duarte De Carvalho**, Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil
3. **Prof. Donata Favretto** (Full Professor) Forensic Toxicology at University of Padova, Italy
4. **Prof. Babak Mostafazadeh** Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran-Iran
5. **Prof Halis Dokgoz**, Mersin University, TURKEY
6. **Prof Jozef Sidlo**, Comenius University, Bratislava, SLOVAKIA
7. **Dr. Rahul Pathak** (Lecturer) Forensic Science, Dept of Life Sciences Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge, United Kingdom
8. **Dr. Hareesh** (Professor & Head) Forensic Medicine, Ayder Referral Hospital, College of Health Sciences, Mekelle University, Mekelle Ethiopia East Africa
9. **Dr. Mokhtar Ahmed Alhrani** (Specialist) Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology, Director of Forensic Medicine Unit, Attorney General's Office, Sana'a, Yemen
10. **Dr. Sarathchandra** Kodikara (Senior Lecturer) Forensic Medicine, Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
11. **Dr Noha A. Magdie El Rafie**, Forensic Toxicology, Ain Shams University, Cairo, EGYPT

## SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

1. **Prof Uday Pratap Singh**, Department of Anthropology Lucknow University Lucknow
2. **Dr Anil Rahule** (Associate Professor) Dept of Anatomy, Govt Medical College Nagpur
3. **Dr Shankar Bakkanwar** (Associate Professor) Forensic Medicine, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Karnataka
4. **Dr K. Ravikumar** Raksha Shakti University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
5. **Dr. Pragnesh Parmar** (Associate Professor) Forensic Medicine, Valsad, Gujarat
6. **Dr Vandana Mudda** (Awati) (Associate Prof) Dept of FMT, M.R. Medical College, Gulbarga, Karnataka,
7. **Dr. Asha Srivastava** (Senior Scientific Officer) Forensic Psychology, Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, Delhi
8. **Dr. Lav Kesharwani** (Asst.Prof.) School of Forensic Science, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture Technology & Sciences, Allahabad U.P.
9. **Dr. Anu Sharma** (Associate Prof) Dept of Anatomy, DMCH, Ludhiana (PB)
10. **Dr. Shalini Gupta** (Prof) Oral Pathology and Microbiology, Dental Sciences King George Medical University, Lucknow, UP
11. **Dr Rituja Sharma**, Associate Prof, Law Banasthali Vidyapeeth Jaipur

"Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology" is peer reviewed quarterly journal. It deals with Forensic Medicine, Forensic Science, Toxicology, DNA fingerprinting, sexual medicine and environment medicine. It has been assigned International standard serial No. p-0973-9122 and e- 0973-9130. The Journal has been assigned RNI No. DELENG/2008/21789. The journal is indexed with Index Copernicus (Poland) and is covered by EMBASE (Excerpta Medica Database). The journal is also abstracted in Chemical Abstracts (CAS) database (USA). The journal is also covered by EBSCO (USA) database. The Journal is now part of UGC, DST and CSIR Consortia. It is now official publication of Indian Association of Medico-Legal Experts (Regd.).

## NATIONAL EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

### Chairman

**Prof Sudhir K Gupta** - Head, Department of Forensic Medicine  
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

### Members

1. **Prof. SK Dhattarwal**, Forensic Medicine, PGIMS, Rohtak, Haryana
2. **Prof. N K Aggrawal** Forensic Medicine, UCMS, Delhi
3. **Prof Ajay Ghangale** Forensic Medicine Dr DY Patil Medical College, Pune, Maharashtra
4. **Dr. Amar Jyoti Patwary** Professor, Forensic Medicine NEIGRIHMS, Shillong
5. **Dr S. Venkata Raghava** Professor, Forensic Medicine, Bangalore Medical College, Bengaluru
6. **Prof Praveen Arora**, Professor Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, SAIMS, Indore
7. **Dr. Pankaj Datta** (Principal & Head) Department of Prosthodontics, Indraprastha Dental College & Hospital, Ghaziabad
8. **Dr. Mahindra Nagar** (Head) Department of Anatomy, UCMS & GTB Hospital, Delhi
9. **Dr. Virender Kumar Chhoker** Professor Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad, UP
10. **Dr. Dayanand G Gannur** (Professor) Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, Shri BM Patil Medical College, Hospital & Research centre, Bijapur, Karnataka
11. **Dr. Alok Kumar** Professor Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, UP Rural Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Saifai, Etawah, U.P.

**Print-ISSN:0973-9122 Electronic - ISSN: 0973-9130**

Frequency: Quarterly. All Rights reserved The views and opinions expressed are of the authors and not of the Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology. Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology does not guarantee directly or indirectly the quality or efficacy of any products or service featured in the advertisement in the journal, which are purely commercial.

**Website: www.ijfnt.com**

### Editor

**Dr. R.K. Sharma**  
Institute of Medico-legal Publications  
Logix Office Tower, Unit No. 1704, Logix City Centre Mall, Sector- 32, Noida  
- 201 301 (Uttar Pradesh)

### Printed, published and owned by

**Dr. R.K. Sharma**  
Institute of Medico-legal Publications  
Logix Office Tower, Unit No. 1704, Logix City Centre Mall, Sector- 32, Noida  
- 201 301 (Uttar Pradesh)

### Published at

**Institute of Medico-legal Publications**  
Logix Office Tower, Unit No. 1704, Logix City Centre Mall, Sector- 32, Noida  
- 201 301 (Uttar Pradesh)



1. Socio-Demographic Profile of Fatal Poisoning in a Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital of Coimbatore District-A Retrospective Study ..... 1  
*Angayarkanni S, Jeyasingh T*
2. Impact of Pilates Training versus Progressive Muscle Relaxation Technique on Quality of Life in Menopausal Women- A Comparative Study ..... 7  
*Anjali Bais, Pratik Phansopkar*
3. Comparison of Muscle Length in Dominant Versus Non-Dominant Lower Extremity in Young Asymptomatic Individuals- A Research Protocol..... 12  
*Anushree Pawar, Pratik Phansopkar, KiranKumar*
4. Isoniazid Mono Resistance: Changing Trends in Drug Resistant Pulmonary Tuberculosis. – A Case Series of 3 Patients ..... 17  
*Arti D. Shah, Anchal Jain, Apoorva, Kusum V. Shah, Yash Rana , Saket kumar*
5. Study on Effectiveness of Chakramarda (Cassia tora) Ghrit and Go-Ghrit in the Management of Parikartika (Fissure in Ano) ..... 20  
*Alok Kumar Diwedi, Kiran Khandare, Pooja Shrivastav*
6. Percutaneous Subclavian Artery Covered Stent Placement Following Inadvertent Subclavian Arterial Cannulation..... 26  
*Cinosh Mathew, R Calton*
7. Correlation of Vitamin D level with severity of Coronary Artery Disease(CAD) in patients of Acute Coronary Syndrome(ACS) in a Tertiary Care Centre in Western India ..... 31  
*Cinosh Mathew, Nishant Saxena, Ashish Sharma, Jayesh Rawal*
8. A Questionnaire-Based Study to Evaluate the Basic Understanding of Pharmacovigilance of the Under Graduate Medical Students of a Rural Teaching Hospital..... 38  
*Ervilla E. Dass, Maulin Mehta, Jayant Patharkar*
9. Assessing Fear-Avoidance Belief Questionnaire and Quality of Life in Housewives with Knee Osteoarthritis : A Research Protocol..... 44  
*Dhanashri R Ghordadekar, Angela Kapoor*
10. Screening for Upper Cross Syndrome in Asymptomatic Individuals..... 50  
*Heena Pathan, Pratik Phansopkar, Waqar M. Naqvi*
11. A Novel Research Protocol to Evaluate Psychological Perception Using Brain Gym Exercises in Physiotherapy Students ..... 55  
*Vaishnavi V. Siroya, Angela Kapoor*

## XVIII

225. Influence of Exercise Classics on the Development the Volume of Attention of Schoolchildren Aged 8-9..... 1414  
*Polevoy G. G.*
226. The Possibility of Healing Deep Wounds in Rats Using Helium Neon Laser..... 1419  
*Rabab Hajwal Al-Zamily*
227. The Role of Legal Sociology in Terms of Covid-19: Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Indonesia ..... 1425  
*Rahayu Hartini, Yusuf Ibnu Sina Setiawan*
228. Factors affecting The Occurrence of Tuberculosis Destroyed Lung ..... 1432  
*Retno Ariza Soeprihatini Soemarwoto, Anse Diana Mesah, Hetti Rusmini, Muhammad Arlek*
229. Health Rights for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia: A Legal Perspective ..... 1438  
*Rizka Rizka, Heru Santoso Wahito Nugroho, Arief Budiono, Wafda Vivid Izziyana, Ayesha Hendriana Ngestiningrum*
230. Comparison of Clinical Characteristics and Neuroimaging of Cerebral Palsy with and without Epilepsy in Children..... 1442  
*Rizka Yulianti, Prastiya Indra Gunawan, Darto Saharso*
231. Association of rs865429 C/T polymorphism in SOST gene with Coronary Heart Disease in Iraqi Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients..... 1451  
*Ruaa Ali Mohammed Ali, Rasha Shaker Nima*
232. Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Factors Related to the Incidence of HIV/AIDS in Adolescents in Indonesia..... 1459  
*Ruri Kharisma Fitriani, Lutfi Agus Salim*
233. Molecular& Antifungal Suceptibility Identification of Candida albicans Isolated from Samples of GIT Children with Diarrhea in Diyala Province Iraq ..... 1465  
*Sabah M.Ali, Sarah A. Dawood, Luma T. Ahmed*
234. Markers of Bone Turnover in the Evaluation of Diagnosis and Prognosis of Multiple Myeloma in a Sample of Iraqi Patients ..... 1472  
*Sadik A. Abdullah, Waseem F. Al-Tameemi, Ghassan A.A. Al-Shamma*
235. Histological Effect of Androgenic Anabolic Steroids on Liver ..... 1480  
*Sahar Dakhil Yonis, Asaad Abd Al-Hussain Mohammad Al-Shouk, Alaa S. Hachem*
236. Teachers' Attitude Toward Children with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) at Primary Schools in Al- Nasiriyah City, Iraq..... 1488  
*Saja Mahdi, Ali Kareem Al-Juboori*
237. Guidelines for Maintaining Physical Fitness During COVID-19 Pandemic ..... 1495  
*Sakina S. Saiffee, Angela Kapoor*
238. Effect of Hemodialysis on Some Biochemical Parameters in Diabetic Nephropathy Patients ..... 1499  
*Salahaldin M. Fahad, Rashied M. Rashied, Waleed N. Jaffal*



# Health Rights for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia: A Legal Perspective

<sup>1</sup>Rizka Rizka, <sup>2</sup>Heru Santoso Wahito Nugroho, <sup>3</sup>Arief Budiono, <sup>4</sup>Wafda Vivid Izziyana, <sup>5</sup>Ayesha Hendriana Ngestiningrum

<sup>1</sup>Lecturer, Faculty of Law Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, <sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, Health Polytechnic of Surabaya, <sup>3</sup>Lecturer, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, <sup>4</sup>Lecturer, Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, <sup>5</sup>Lecturer, Health Polytechnic Of Surabaya,

## Abstract

Work is an application of the human beings' responsibility in existing. The type of work may be chosen freely whether it is within the country or abroad. This is a normative law research which is supported by empirical study. The normative law study is used to analyze the constitutional regulations regarding the health rights of the Indonesian migrant workers. Meanwhile, the empiric law study is used to analyze the implementation of the regulations. The health right implementation of the Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia is applies through health insurances based on the sosco regulations. The payment of the health rights for the Indonesian migrant workers is the responsibility of the employer. The research results show that in the aspect of health, the work agreements do not go according to the contract. The health security of the Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia is still not effective as it only covers accidents within the working hours.

**Keywords:** Health Rights, Indonesian Migrant Workers, Law

## Introduction

Every person has the right to work and to obtain wages. They also have the right to be treated fairly in working relations as written in the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution. The legal protection for the guarantee of adequate living through working opportunities for the citizens have a grand sense in achieving a state's success. Thus, as mentioned by Izziyana <sup>(1)</sup> it is an obligation for the government to achieve that right.

Work is an application of the human being's responsibility in existence. Work may be chosen freely, whether it is in the country or overseas. The state has the obligation to provide work for their citizens well. According to Arinanto <sup>(2)</sup>, it must also bring positive influence for life survival of the citizens without discrimination. Indonesia is one of the countries with

the highest rate of exported migrant workers, as said by Payaman. <sup>(3)</sup> It may be from the demand of the hosting country or the initiative of the migrant worker outsourcing company overseas, according to the Center of Research and Information Development, the National Body for Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement and Protection. <sup>(4)</sup>

One of the sectors which has the power to dynamize the economy of Asian countries is the sending of migrant workers, as said by Azmy. <sup>(5)</sup> The guarantee on legal protection for migrant workers is crucial. According to Agusmidah <sup>(6)</sup> in line with the increasing interests for becoming Indonesian migrant workers, the rate of inhumane treatments towards the migrant workers has also increased. Cases which are related to the life of the migrant workers become more variative. Worse yet, said Rusli <sup>(7)</sup> it is now developing towards human trafficking which is a category of violation of the human rights.

The protection of health rights for the migrant workers is a crucial problem. This is because if the Indonesian migrant workers experience health

## Corresponding Author:

Rizka Rizka,

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, A. Yani Street, Pabelan, Surakarta, email: riz123@ums.ac.id

problems, it will automatically inhibit their abilities in working. It will create a negative impact towards their working relations, which will also impact their wages. The problems faced by the migrant workers are also global problems of humanity. This is because in it, there are various potentials of problems which must be acted upon by the world, starting from human trafficking, black market, fake documents, crime, and also economic problems, according to Calderon.<sup>(8)</sup> The economic problems are the cause of the international migration of workforces, said Birca.<sup>(9)</sup>

Nowadays, the sending of migrant workers is also a motive of crime perpetrators in trafficking people, which will lead to the unfulfillment of the health guarantees in the hosting country, as opined by Nuraeny.<sup>(10)</sup> The cases which happened at that time pushed the government to issue a policy which stops the sending of migrant workers and some certain jobs to Middle Eastern countries on 2015. This is because, said Flambonita,<sup>(11)</sup> the government considers the aspects of safety, human rights, equal distribution of working opportunities, the fulfilment of workforces according to the demand, and also legal protection.

Indonesian migrant workers are prone to harassment and exploitation. Such fragility causes the migrant workers' rights to be easily ignored by some parties, such as the outsourcing agent, the employers, and the hosting countries, according to Krustiati.<sup>(12)</sup> Indonesian migrant workers mostly have low education. Thus, their knowledge and skills are limited, including their knowledge on their rights for health. Migrant workers may bring negative impacts socially, culturally, politically, and economically, thus the government needs to take some actions for anticipation, as said by Kassim in Johari.<sup>(13)</sup>

The Constitution No. 18 of 2017 regulates the protection on the Indonesian migrant workers comprehensively. The said regulation only places the migrant workers in their hosting countries. It also applies the regulations on foreign workforces, where in it also applies the social security system or the insurance which protects the foreign workers, with the regulation on a written agreement between the hosting country and the government of the Republic of Indonesia as the sending country, said Toruan.<sup>(14)</sup> Social security is a

form of social protection as the rights for the employees regarding the job they have, as opined by Manea.<sup>(15)</sup> These requirements have the aim to reach legal protection for the Indonesian migrant workers. The focus of this research is to describe the protection of the health rights guarantee for the Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia through the legal perspective.

### Research Method

This research is a legal normative study which is supported by empiric research. The method of research is the legal normative method which is used to analyze some constitutional regulations which are applied regarding the health rights of the Indonesian migrant workers. Meanwhile, according to Fajar and Ahmad<sup>(16)</sup>, the legal empiric research method is used to analyze the application of that regulation, whether or not it is applied well, and to describe the problems which arise due to the issuing of that regulation.

### Results and Discussion

The hosting and the protection of workers overseas is actually related to the relations between countries. Thus, it is clear that the government have the power to manage the placement and the protection of the migrant workers overseas. The government cannot act by themselves. Thus, it must include the roles of the provincial government, the city/regency government, and the private institution.

The sending of the migrant workers overseas have contributions in the social and in the developmental aspects. It may increase the state's foreign currency. It will open up new working opportunities. It will ease the pressure of problems. The society may experience obtaining high wages, and it may decrease unemployment. If we try to see the sense and the aim of sending Indonesian migrant workers overseas in a wider context, it will not only solve the employment problems in Indonesia, but it is also a form of economic improvement.

Employment Act and the Workman Compensation's Act regulates the guarantee for working and living appropriateness of the Indonesian migrant workers, under the surveillance of the Department of Workforces. Starting from 2019, the both domestic and non-domestic migrant workers in Malaysia will obtain guarantees from

the Social Security Organization/Sosco. So far, the Sosco social security was only meant for the local workers, as mentioned in a conversation with Ahmad Dahlan (Staff of the Republic of Indonesia's Workforce Penang, Division of Immigration, on February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2018). This policy has the aim to fulfil the standardization so that it is according to the ILO convention, which stated that the constitution on workforces must be universal and uniform.

The Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia are regulated in the Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 and the insurance policies paid by the employers. The Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 will soon be revoked, and it will be changed with the Sosco regulation which has a higher beneficial impact. The discourse proclaimed the obligation to pay RM14 to RM15 a month to Sosco to protect the health security aspect of the workers. The workers will obtain much benefit as they are protected by an insurance and they may obtain a life-long compensation. The employers have the responsibility to pay for the Sosco. Sosco owns one of the best hospitals in Southeast Asia in Melaka. If there are migrant workers who experienced an accident, they may obtain full treatment until healed, as said by Neni Kurniaty (Staff of the Republic of Indonesia's Workforce Penang, Executor of Counsellor Function II, on February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2018).

The health aspect of the migrant workers is not really given attention in the work contract. In reality, sick leave may only be obtained after a written permit from the employer, and that will only happen if they are granted permission, as said by Khazinah, an Indonesian migrant worker in Malaysia, in a conversation (February 24<sup>th</sup>, 2018). Just like in the case of Nirmala Bonet, the attorney said that there is a point in the work contract regarding health security. Yet, that is no different from social security given from compensations. To obtain compensation from the case of torture, it took ten years, in a conversation with Anis Hidayah (Head of the Center for Migrant Study and Research, April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2018).

Fringe benefits may also be forfeited if the worker takes sick leave, as mentioned in a conversation with Rubiatun (an Indonesian migrant worker in Malaysia, February 24<sup>th</sup>, 2018). This shows that there is no difference between sick leave and annual leave. Health

security is deemed as not effective enough as it only covers the physical health of the migrant workers who experienced accidents in the working hours. In the view of legal protection theory, the Malaysian policies has not shown enough care for the health of the migrant workers.

### Conclusion

In the aspect of health security, the migrant workers will obtain much benefits as they are protected by the insurance. They may also obtain life-long compensation based on the Sosco regulation. The payment to sosco becomes the responsibility of the employers. The health aspect of the migrant workers is not really taken care of in the work agreements. Sick leave may only be obtained after a permission from the employee. Fringe benefits may also be forfeited if the worker still takes this sick leave. This shows that there is no difference between sick leave and annual leave. Health security is deemed as not effective enough as it only covers the physical health of the migrant workers who experienced accidents in the working hours.

**Ethical Clearance:** Yes

**Conflict of Interest:** No

**Source of Funding:** Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

### References

1. Izziyana WV. The law of workforce (Hukum ketenagakerjaan). Ponorogo: Unmuh Ponorogo Press; 2018.
2. Arinanto S. The dimensions of human rights in dispersing the economic, social, and cultural rights (Dimensi-dimensi HAM mengurai hak ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya). Jakarta: Rajawali Pers; 2009.
3. Payaman S. The management of industrial relations (Manajemen hubungan industrial). Jakarta: Pustaka Sinar Harapan; 2003.
4. Center of Research and Information Development, the National Body for Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement and Protection. Data on the placement and protection of Indonesian migrant workers; 2016.
5. Azmy AS. The state and female migrant labor: Analysis of protective policies in the governance of Susilo Bambang Yudoyono (Negara dan



- buruh migran perempuan: menelaah kebijakan perlindungan masa pemerintahan Susilo Bambang Yudoyono). Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia; 2004-2010.
6. Agusmidah. The dilemma of the workforce law in the analysis of political law (Dilematika hukum ketenagakerjaan tinjauan politik hukum). Jakarta: Sinar Grafika; 2011.
  7. Rusli H. The law of workforce (Hukum ketenagakerjaan). Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia; 2011.
  8. Calderon J. Asian labour migrants and health: exploring policy routes. IOM Issue In Brief International Organization for Migration. 2012 Jun;2.
  9. Birca A. The international migration flow of labor during the process of integration of the Republic of Moldova with the European Union. J CES working papers. 7(4):813.
  10. Nuraeny H. The crime of human trafficking in the perspective of the human rights (Tindak pidana perdagangan orang dalam perspektif hak asasi manusia). Jakarta: Rajawali Pers; 2016.
  11. Flambonita S. The form of Indonesian migrant worker protection overseas (Wujud perlindungan TKI di luar negeri). The Second Proceeding Conference of Teachers and Workforce Law Practitioners Indonesia. Surabaya: P3HKI; 2017.
  12. Krustiati A. The optimization of migrant worker protection and legal help through migrant worker convention promotion on 2000 (Optimalisasi perlindungan dan bantuan hukum pekerja migran melalui promosi konvensi pekerja migran tahun 2000). J Dinamika Hukum. 2013;1(1): 142-143.
  13. Johari MY (ed). Reinventing Sabah: Global challenges and policy responses. Sabah: Sabah Institute for Development Studies; 2003.
  14. Toruan. The prevention of human trafficking in Indonesian borders to protect Indonesians (Pencegahan tindak pidana perdagangan orang (TPPO) di perbatasan Indonesia dalam kerangka perlindungan WNI). Ministry of Defense Proceeding International Conference What My Lead Behind the Oromotion of People Migration Protection. Faculty of Law, Universitas Brawijaya Malang. 2017 Oct 18-19.
  15. Manea ACL. Manea social security for migrant workers in the European Union. Social Sciences Law. 2017;10.959(2): 161.
  16. Fajar M, Achmad Y. The dualism of normative and empirical legal researches (Dualisme penelitian hukum normatif dan empiris). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar; 2010.

### 3. Health Rights for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia A Legal Perspective

ORIGINALITY REPORT

19%  
SIMILARITY INDEX

11%  
INTERNET SOURCES

5%  
PUBLICATIONS

11%  
STUDENT PAPERS

MATCH ALL SOURCES (ONLY SELECTED SOURCE PRINTED)

3%  
★ library.douglascollege.ca  
Internet Source

Exclude quotes      Off  
Exclude bibliography      Off

Exclude matches      Off