



The implementation of the domestic workers protection law in Indonesia from a human rights perspective

William Rando Bayakta

Master of Law Programme, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received May 19, 2026

Revised May 28, 2026

Accepted Jun 6, 2026

Keywords:

Domestic Workers;

Human Rights;

Implementation of Laws;

Legal Protection;

Protection of Domestic Workers.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the implementation of legal protection for domestic workers (PRT) in Indonesia based on applicable laws and regulations reviewed from a human rights perspective, as well as to identify legal obstacles and efforts to strengthen the protection of domestic workers' rights. The research method used is normative legal research (juridical normative) with a statute approach and a conceptual approach. Research data were obtained through a literature study using primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials analyzed qualitatively descriptively. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of legal protection for domestic workers in Indonesia is still not optimal because there is no specific law that comprehensively regulates the status and protection of domestic workers, thus creating a legal vacuum in the practice of domestic employment relations. In addition, weak supervision, minimal recognition of the status of domestic workers in the national employment system, and low legal awareness are the main obstacles in fulfilling the rights of domestic workers. From a human rights perspective, the state has an obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill the rights of domestic workers by strengthening regulations, increasing access to justice, and accelerating the ratification of special regulations to ensure fair and dignified legal protection.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

William Rando Bayakta,
Master of Law Programme,
Faculty of Law,
Universitas Gadjah Mada,

Tower B Lantai 3 No. 305 Jalan Doktor Saharjo No.83 Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta, 12850, Indonesia

Email: williamrandobayakta@mail.ugm.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

The enactment of Law Number 2 of 2026 concerning the Protection of Domestic Workers (Undang-Undang Pelindungan Pekerja Rumah Tangga/UU PPRT) marks a significant milestone in the development of labor law and human rights protection in Indonesia. For more than two decades, domestic workers in Indonesia operated within a legal vacuum, lacking specific statutory recognition and comprehensive legal safeguards despite their substantial contribution to household welfare and the national economy (Bahtiar et al., 2025). Domestic workers have historically occupied a vulnerable position due to the informal nature of their employment, often experiencing excessive working hours, inadequate wages, psychological and physical violence, discrimination, and the absence of social security protections (Rayandi & Fauzi, 2025). This condition demonstrates a persistent imbalance in the employment relationship between employers and domestic workers, making legal intervention necessary to ensure justice and equality.

From a human rights perspective, the enactment of the UU PPRT reflects the state's commitment to protecting fundamental rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and international human rights principles. Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution stipulates that every citizen has the right to work and to earn a decent livelihood, while Article 28D paragraph (2) guarantees fair and proper treatment in employment relations (Sinaga, 2025). Prior to the enactment of the UU PPRT, domestic workers were frequently excluded from formal labor protections due to their classification outside the formal employment sector (Muhammad, 2025). Consequently, the absence of legal certainty contributed to widespread exploitation and weakened access to justice for domestic workers who experienced rights violations.

Moreover, prior to the enactment of the UU PPRT, domestic workers lacked clear legal status, standardized employment contracts, minimum wage guarantees, regulated working hours, access to social security programs, and effective complaint mechanisms. These protection gaps often prevented domestic workers from obtaining legal remedies when labor rights violations occurred.

The UU PPRT introduces substantial reforms by formally recognizing domestic workers as legal subjects entitled to equal rights and protections similar to workers in the formal sector. The law establishes legal provisions concerning written employment agreements, decent wages, working hour limitations, rest periods, leave entitlements, social security participation, and protection against discrimination and forced labor (Farandy & Rizkianti, 2025). Additionally, the law imposes stricter requirements for recruitment mechanisms, including minimum age standards, legal identification requirements, and health certification to protect both domestic workers and employers. Such provisions indicate a paradigm shift from viewing domestic work as merely informal household assistance to recognizing it as legitimate labor deserving legal recognition and protection (Prawira et al., 2024).

However, despite the progressive nature of the legislation, its implementation presents significant juridical and practical challenges. One of the major concerns lies in the supervision and enforcement of labor rights within private domestic spaces, as households are categorized as private domains where government intervention must carefully balance labor protection and privacy rights (Liem et al., 2024). Additional challenges include low public awareness of domestic workers' rights, unequal power relations between employers and workers, reluctance to formalize employment relationships through written contracts, and the persistence of cultural norms that regard domestic work as a private family matter rather than a professional occupation subject to legal regulation. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the law largely depends on the issuance of implementing regulations (PÉREZ & GANDOLFI, 2024), including Government Regulations and Ministerial Regulations, which are expected to provide technical guidelines, complaint mechanisms, dispute resolution systems, and sanctions against violators and illegal recruitment agencies (Izdiyar & Shalihah, 2024).

In addition, socio-cultural perceptions regarding domestic workers remain an important obstacle to effective implementation (Marzán, 2024). Many domestic workers continue to be perceived as informal helpers rather than professional workers with equal dignity and rights (Raharningtyas & Sergio, 2026). Such societal attitudes may hinder compliance with legal obligations and perpetuate discriminatory practices (Liem et al., 2024). Therefore, a juridical analysis is essential to evaluate the effectiveness, legal certainty, and human rights implications of implementing the UU PPRT in Indonesia.

Based on these considerations, this study entitled *"Juridical Analysis of the Implementation of the Domestic Workers Protection Law in Indonesia from a Human Rights Perspective"* becomes relevant to examine the extent to which the implementation of the UU PPRT fulfills constitutional mandates and protects the human rights of domestic workers in practice. This research is expected to contribute academically to the development of labor law discourse and practically to strengthening human rights-based policies for domestic worker protection in Indonesia.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in the study entitled "Juridical Analysis of the Implementation of the Law on the Protection of Domestic Workers in Indonesia from a Human Rights Perspective" is a normative legal research method (normative juridical) with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. This research was conducted through a review of various laws and regulations related to the protection of domestic workers, human rights, employment, as well as relevant national and international legal instruments. The data sources used were primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials, such as laws, scientific journals, books, legal decisions, and related policy documents (Marzuki, 2017). The legal materials were selected based on their relevance to domestic worker protection, authority within the legal system, credibility of publication sources, and their contribution to analyzing the implementation of the UU PPRT from a human rights perspective. Data collection techniques were carried out through library research, while data analysis used a descriptive qualitative method by examining the conformity of the implementation of domestic worker protection to human rights principles in order to draw conclusions regarding the effectiveness of legal protection provided in Indonesia (Suyanto, 2023). The effectiveness of legal protection was analyzed based on several indicators, including legal certainty, recognition of domestic workers' rights, accessibility of complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms, protection against discrimination and exploitation, and conformity with constitutional and human rights principles.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Implementation of Legal Protection for Domestic Workers from a Human Rights Perspective

The implementation of legal protection for domestic workers (PRT) in Indonesia remains an issue of ongoing concern in labor law and human rights (HR) studies. Domestic workers play an important role in supporting household activities and family productivity; however, their existence is still frequently positioned within the informal sector, which does not receive optimal legal protection (Ista Pranoto, 2022). In practice, many domestic workers experience various forms of rights violations, such as labor exploitation, inhumane working hours, physical and verbal abuse, discrimination, and the absence of social security and wage certainty (A. A. D. Putri et al., 2026). Therefore, the implementation of legal protection for domestic workers needs to be examined juridically based on applicable laws and regulations as well as from a human rights perspective as the foundation for protecting human dignity (Yetniwati et al., 2024).

Constitutionally, the protection of domestic workers derives legitimacy from the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 27 paragraph (2) states that every citizen has the right to work and to earn a decent living for humanity. Furthermore, Article 28D paragraph (2) affirms that every person has the right to work and receive fair and proper compensation and treatment in employment relationships (Hapsoro et al., 2025). These provisions indicate that the state has a constitutional obligation to guarantee workers' rights without distinguishing between formal and informal sectors, including domestic workers. However, the implementation of these constitutional norms has not been fully realized because domestic workers are often not explicitly recognized as workers entitled to labor protections equal to those of formal sector workers (Muda, 2025).

In the context of legislation, the protection of domestic workers still faces limitations due to the absence of a specific law comprehensively regulating the status, rights, and obligations of domestic workers. To date, Indonesia has not had a definitive Domestic Workers Protection Law, although the Draft Law on Domestic Workers Protection (RUU PPRT) has long been advocated (D. Putri & Hanjani, 2025). This condition has created a legal vacuum that causes employment relationships between domestic workers and employers to frequently occur informally without written employment contracts, wage standards, health insurance, rest periods, or clear dispute resolution mechanisms (Mutiarra, 2025). Consequently, domestic workers become vulnerable to abuse of power and violations of rights.

Although there is no specific law, the government has issued several regulations that can serve as a basis for legal protection for domestic workers. One of them is Minister of Manpower Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the Protection of Domestic Workers (Fattah & Syahputra, 2025). This regulation governs the rights and obligations of domestic workers and employers, including the right to obtain information regarding service users, wages, healthy food, sufficient rest

time, the right to worship, and holiday allowances. However, the implementation of this regulation is still considered ineffective because its regulatory nature does not carry the same authority as legislation and is not equipped with effective supervisory mechanisms or strict sanctions for violations (Nasution et al., 2025).

From a human rights perspective, domestic workers are legal subjects possessing fundamental rights that must be respected, protected, and fulfilled by the state. Human rights principles emphasize that every individual has the right to dignity, freedom from discriminatory treatment, decent work, security, and protection from violence. In practice, many domestic workers experience violations of these principles. For example, there are cases where domestic workers suffer physical abuse, sexual violence, unilateral wage deductions, communication restrictions, and forced labor resembling modern slavery (Nakita & Tjoneng, 2026). This situation demonstrates that the implementation of legal protection has not been able to fully guarantee the fulfillment of domestic workers' human rights.

The human rights perspective also requires the state to carry out three primary obligations: to respect, to protect, and to fulfill the rights of citizens. In the context of domestic workers, the obligation to respect means that the state must not tolerate discrimination and exploitation. The obligation to protect means that the state must establish regulations capable of preventing rights violations by third parties, including employers. Meanwhile, the obligation to fulfill requires the state to provide protection systems, complaint services, legal aid, and access to justice for domestic workers who become victims of rights violations (Muslim et al., 2022). Unfortunately, the implementation of these three obligations in Indonesia still faces various obstacles, both in terms of regulation and law enforcement.

One of the main obstacles to implementing legal protection for domestic workers is the strong social culture that perceives domestic work as ordinary household labor rather than a professional employment relationship (Yulita et al., 2026). This perspective often causes domestic workers to be viewed merely as "household helpers," resulting in the neglect of their rights as workers. In addition, the low level of education and legal awareness among domestic workers makes it difficult for them to understand their rights and complaint mechanisms when violations occur. In many cases, domestic workers are also reluctant to report abuses due to fear of losing their jobs or facing pressure from employers.

On the other hand, weak government supervision of domestic employment relationships presents another challenge (Bahtiar et al., 2025). Unlike formal companies with labor supervision systems, households as workplaces for domestic workers are difficult to reach through state monitoring mechanisms. This condition causes many cases of violence and exploitation to go undetected quickly. As a result, legal protection tends to be repressive after violations occur rather than preventive to stop violations from happening in the first place. This demonstrates an urgent need for stronger regulations and more adaptive monitoring systems.

Therefore, strengthening the implementation of legal protection for domestic workers must be carried out through the establishment of legislation that formally recognizes domestic workers as employees entitled to full labor rights. In addition, the government needs to strengthen legal awareness campaigns, improve access to legal aid, expand labor social security coverage, and create effective supervisory mechanisms for domestic employment relationships. A human rights-based approach must serve as the primary foundation in formulating domestic worker protection policies so that every individual receives fair, humane treatment and is free from all forms of exploitation (Syarifudin, 2025).

Thus, the implementation of legal protection for domestic workers in Indonesia still faces various challenges from regulatory, cultural, and institutional perspectives. Although several regulations provide basic protection, the absence of a specific law has prevented legal protection from functioning optimally. From a human rights perspective, the state bears responsibility for ensuring that domestic workers fully enjoy their fundamental rights as part of respecting human dignity and the principle of social justice.

Legal Barriers and Efforts to Protect Domestic Workers' Rights

The implementation of legal protection for domestic workers (PRT) in Indonesia continues to face various juridical obstacles, resulting in the suboptimal fulfillment of domestic workers' rights.

Domestic workers are a vulnerable group exposed to exploitation, discrimination, physical and psychological violence, and violations of fundamental labor rights (D. Putri & Hanjani, 2025). This condition becomes increasingly complex because employment relationships between domestic workers and employers largely take place within the domestic or private sphere, thereby limiting state supervision over legal protection (Fattah & Syahputra, 2025). From a human rights (HR) perspective, domestic workers hold equal status as legal subjects entitled to protection of their dignity, safety, freedom, and the right to decent work (Muslim et al., 2022). Therefore, it is important to analyze the juridical obstacles that exist while simultaneously formulating strategic measures to strengthen the fulfillment of human rights for domestic workers in Indonesia.

One of the primary juridical obstacles is the absence of a specific law comprehensively regulating the protection of domestic workers. To date, Indonesia does not yet have a Domestic Workers Protection Law (UU PPRT) that explicitly governs the rights, obligations, protections, and dispute resolution mechanisms for domestic workers (Mutiara, 2025). The absence of such a specific regulation has created a legal vacuum regarding the status of domestic workers as formal workers (Bahtiar et al., 2025). As a result, employment relationships between domestic workers and employers are often conducted informally without written contracts, provisions on working hours, wage standards, leave entitlements, health insurance, or protection from unilateral termination of employment (Nasution et al., 2025). This situation illustrates the weak bargaining position of domestic workers compared to employers, making them highly vulnerable to rights violations.

Another obstacle lies in the limitations of existing legal regulations. Although the government has issued Minister of Manpower Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the Protection of Domestic Workers, the regulation has not been able to provide maximum protection (Fattah & Syahputra, 2025). Juridically, the legal standing of ministerial regulations is lower than that of laws, meaning their binding force and enforcement capacity are relatively limited (Nasution et al., 2025). Furthermore, the regulation does not stipulate clear criminal or administrative sanctions against employers who violate domestic workers' rights. Consequently, the implementation of legal protection tends to remain normative and lacks a deterrent effect for violators of domestic workers' rights.

Another juridical challenge is the incomplete recognition of domestic workers within the national labor system. Indonesian labor law primarily regulates employment relationships in the formal sector, such as companies or business entities (Muslim et al., 2022). Domestic workers are often not categorized as formal workers because their employment relationships are considered personal arrangements between individuals and families. As a result, domestic workers face difficulties in obtaining rights equivalent to formal sector employees, such as labor social security, minimum wage standards, occupational safety protections, and leave and rest entitlements (Syarifudin, 2025). This disparity demonstrates the existence of structural discrimination that indirectly weakens the fulfillment of equality principles from a human rights perspective (Nakita & Tjoneng, 2026). Formal recognition of domestic workers as workers within the national labor system would strengthen access to minimum wage protection, social security programs, occupational safety guarantees, leave entitlements, and legal remedies, thereby improving the fulfillment of their labor and human rights.

In addition to regulatory issues, weak supervision and law enforcement mechanisms also constitute serious obstacles to the implementation of domestic worker protection. Since domestic workers' workplaces are located within private households, government inspections and direct supervision become difficult to conduct (Fattah & Syahputra, 2025). Unlike formal companies that can be monitored by labor inspectors, households lack effective routine supervision systems. As a result, cases of physical abuse, economic exploitation, human trafficking, and torture involving domestic workers often only come to light after causing severe harm to victims (D. Putri & Hanjani, 2025). Weak supervision also contributes to low reporting rates, as victims often feel afraid, economically dependent, or unaware of available legal channels.

From a human rights perspective, these obstacles indicate that the state has not yet optimally fulfilled its three main obligations: to respect, to protect, and to fulfill the rights of domestic workers. The state should not tolerate ongoing discrimination and exploitation against domestic

workers (Nakita & Tjoneng, 2026). Furthermore, the state has an obligation to establish effective legal instruments to prevent rights violations by employers and provide remedies for victims of human rights violations. When the state fails to fulfill these obligations, domestic workers are placed in an extremely vulnerable position regarding various forms of fundamental rights violations (D. Putri & Hanjani, 2025).

To address these juridical obstacles, the most urgent first step is the acceleration of the enactment of a Domestic Workers Protection Law (UU PPRT) (Bahtiar et al., 2025). The existence of a specific law is necessary to provide legal certainty regarding the status of domestic workers as workers whose rights and obligations are recognized by the state. Such legislation should comprehensively regulate decent work standards, minimum wages, working hours, leave rights, social security, protection against violence, complaint mechanisms, and strict sanctions for violations of domestic workers' rights. With a strong legal foundation, the implementation of legal protection will become more effective and provide certainty for domestic workers (Nakita & Tjoneng, 2026). The most effective strategy is the integration of comprehensive legal recognition through the UU PPRT with accessible complaint mechanisms, effective supervision, legal aid services, and continuous human rights awareness programs for both domestic workers and employers.

In addition to regulatory development, strengthening supervision systems is also essential. The government must develop adaptive supervision mechanisms for domestic employment relationships without violating household privacy (Ista Pranoto, 2022). This can include establishing special complaint units for domestic workers, community-based monitoring services, and partnerships with civil society organizations engaged in labor and women's protection. Strengthened supervision is crucial to prevent rights violations at an early stage rather than addressing them only after severe harm has occurred.

Another important effort is improving legal education and human rights awareness among both domestic workers and employers. Many domestic workers do not understand their fundamental rights due to limited access to education and legal information. On the other hand, employers often fail to recognize that domestic workers possess rights that must be respected just like workers in other sectors (Yulita et al., 2026). Therefore, the government must conduct widespread awareness campaigns regarding domestic workers' rights, complaint mechanisms, and legal consequences for rights violations.

Furthermore, the state must expand domestic workers' access to legal aid, healthcare services, and labor social security (Muhammad, 2025). From a human rights perspective, protection extends beyond normative recognition to include the fulfillment of basic needs for a decent and secure life. Domestic workers should have access to health insurance, occupational accident protection, and free legal aid when facing disputes or abuse by employers. Such measures are essential to reducing domestic workers' vulnerability and strengthening their legal position within employment relationships.

Thus, the juridical obstacles in implementing domestic worker protection in Indonesia primarily stem from the absence of specific legislation, weak existing regulations, limited supervision, and insufficient recognition of domestic workers within the national labor system. These obstacles have negatively affected the fulfillment of domestic workers' human rights, particularly the right to decent work, protection from violence, and legal certainty (Rayandi & Fauzi, 2025). Therefore, the enactment of the UU PPRT, strengthened supervision, legal education, and expanded access to social protection services are strategic measures that must be immediately undertaken to establish fair and human rights-based protection for domestic workers.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the legal analysis, the implementation of domestic worker (PRT) protection in Indonesia from a human rights perspective has not been running optimally due to various regulatory, structural, and social obstacles. Although workers' rights are constitutionally guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and supported by a number of regulations related to employment and human rights, domestic workers have not received comprehensive legal protection due to the absence of specific laws that explicitly regulate the status, rights, obligations,

and protection mechanisms of domestic workers. This condition makes domestic workers vulnerable to exploitation, discrimination, violence, and legal uncertainty in domestic employment relationships. The implementation of the UU PPRT would provide stronger legal certainty by formally recognizing domestic workers as workers, clarifying their rights and obligations, and establishing enforceable protection and dispute resolution mechanisms. From a human rights perspective, the state has an obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill the rights of domestic workers through strengthening regulations, accelerating the ratification of the Domestic Worker Protection Law, increasing supervision, access to legal aid, and education regarding workers' rights. A human rights-based approach contributes by ensuring equality, non-discrimination, respect for human dignity, and greater state accountability in protecting domestic workers from rights violations, in order to realize fair, dignified protection in accordance with the principles of social justice.

REFERENCES

- Bahtiar, K. R., Purnawan, M. Z. Z., Resyandi, H. F., Adiwidya, W. A., Setiaji, R. A., Ramadhana, R., & Syihab, D. M. (2025). A article Protecting Domestic Workers: The Urgency of Legal Reform. *Lex Favor Reo*, 1(1), 67–82. <https://doi.org/10.26740/lfr.v1i1.42825>
- Farandy, F., & Rizkianti, W. (2025). Analysis of Legal Protection For Household Workers Without Employment Contracts. *Eduvest - Journal of Universal Studies*, 5(12), 14749–14763. <https://doi.org/10.59188/eduvest.v5i12.52551>
- Fattah, M. D. Al, & Syahputra, A. (2025). IMPLEMENTASI PERATURAN MENTERI KETENAGAKERJAAN NO.2 TAHUN 2015 TENTANG PERLINDUNGAN PEKERJA RUMAH TANGGA STUDI TERHADAP HAK UPAH DAN WAKTU BEKERJA. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ahwal Syakhshiyah (JAS)*, 7(1), 186–199. <https://doi.org/10.33474/jas.v7i1.23927>
- Hapsoro, F. L., Maulidah, K., Jadidah, F., Lita, A., Wendra, M., Wicaksono, M. R., & Supriyanto. (2025). MODEL OF SUPERVISION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF DOMESTIC WORKERS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE CITY OF EAST JAKARTA. *SOSIOEDUKASI: JURNAL ILMIAH ILMU PENDIDIKAN DAN SOSIAL*, 14(4), 2429–2445. <https://doi.org/10.36526/sosioedukasi.v14i4.6316>
- Ista Pranoto, B. (2022). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pekerja Rumah Tangga di Indonesia. *Jurnal Lex Renaissance*, 7(4), 745–762. <https://doi.org/10.20885/JLR.vol7.iss4.art5>
- Izdihar, R. J., & Shalihah, F. (2024). ANALYSIS OF THE URGENCY OF THE IMPROVEMENT AND RATIFICATION OF DOMESTIC WORKERS PROTECTION BILL ON THE FULFILLMENT OF DOMESTIC WORKERS' RIGHTS. *Ahmad Dahlan Indonesian Law Journal*, 2(2).
- Liem, A., Puspita, S. S., Fajar, & Anggraini, L. (2024). Securing the rights and health of domestic workers: the importance of ratifying the ILO's C189. *Globalization and Health*, 20(1), 58. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-024-01065-5>
- Marzán, C. F. R. (2024). Personal and Political: How the Illinois Domestic Workers' Bill of Rights Connected Lives. *UC Davis Law Review*, 57.
- Marzuki, P. M. (2017). *Penelitian Hukum*. Prenada Media.
- Muda, R. D. A. (2025). Juridical Review of the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence Based on Law Number 23 of 2004. *Judge : Jurnal Hukum*, 6(2), 297–305. <https://doi.org/10.54209/judge.v6i02.1338>
- Muhammad, N. R. S. (2025). RUU PERLINDUNGAN PEKERJA RUMAH TANGGA: KETIDAKPEDULIAN NEGARA DALAM MELINDUNGI HAK-HAK PRT DI INDONESIA. *Ganec Swara*, 19(1), 63–69. <https://doi.org/10.59896/gara.v19i1.177>
- Muslim, S., Shinta Hadiyantina, Hudriyah Mundzir, Khrisna Hadiwinata, & Dina Imam Supaat. (2022). Reconstruction of Fulfilling the Rights of Domestic Helpers in Employment Relations as a Form of Respect for Human Rights. *Yuridika*, 38(2), 243–260. <https://doi.org/10.20473/ ydk.v38i2.41214>
- Mutiara, A. S. (2025). Politik Hukum Pengesahan Rancangan Undang-Undang Pelindungan Pekerja Rumah Tangga. *Yustitiabelen*, 11(2), 101–115. <https://doi.org/10.36563/yustitiabelen.v11i2.1696>
- Nakita, A. Z., & Tjoneng, A. (2026). Analisis Yuridis tentang Rancangan Undang-Undang Perlindungan Pekerja Rumah Tangga dari Perspektif Keadilan dan Kemanfaatan Hukum: Studi terhadap Rancangan Undang-Undang Perlindungan Pekerja Rumah Tangga. *As-Syar'i: Jurnal Bimbingan & Konseling Keluarga*, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.47467/as.v8i2.11070>
- Nasution, F. D., Falahiyati, N., & Sahbudi. (2025). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Pekerja Rumah Tangga Ditinjau Dari Peraturan Menteri Ketenagakerjaan Nomor 2 Tahun 2015 Tentang Perlindungan Pekerja Rumah Tangga. *CBJIS: Cross-Border Journal of Islamic Studies*, 7(2), 378–389. <https://doi.org/10.37567/cbjis.v7i2.4370>
- PÉREZ, L. M., & GANDOLFI, A. (2024). From dead letter to functional policy? Domestic workers' rights and “disformality” in Peru. *International Labour Review*, 163(3), 455–476. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ilr.12436>

- Prawira, M. R. Y., Azharia, D. P., Ibrahim, A. L., & Simanjuntak, A. A. (2024). The Urgency of Ratification Draft Bill On Protection of Indonesian Domestic Workers: A Human Rights Perspective. *Indonesia Law Reform Journal*, 4(3), 311–324. <https://doi.org/10.22219/ilrej.v4i3.36428>
- Putri, A. A. D., Yulianis, M. S. F., & Samuji. (2026). Tinjauan Yuridis Kekerasan Terhadap Pekerja Rumah Tangga Yang Melakukan Pencurian Oleh Majikan Sehingga Menyebabkan Luka Berat Dan Mental Dalam Keadilan Dan Kepastian Hukum Di Indonesia (Studi Kasus Putusan Nomor 254/Pid.Sus/2023/Pn Jkt.Sel). *Al-Zayn : Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum*, 4(2), 5120–5144. <https://doi.org/10.61104/alz.v4i2.4987>
- Putri, D., & Hanjani, V. P. (2025). KETIKA HAK PEKERJA RUMAH TANGGA TERBAIKAN: POTRET REALITAS DAN JALAN LEGISLASI RUU PPRT (RANCANGAN UNDANG-UNDANG PERLINDUNGAN PEKERJA RUMAH TANGGA) YANG MANGKRACK. *Jurnal Antropologi: Rineka*, 1(1).
- Raharningtyas, P. purbasari, & Sergio, D. (2026). DISCRIMINATION AGAINST DOMESTIC WORKERS: STRUCTURALINEQUALITY AND THE URGENT NEED FOR PRIVATE LEGAL PROTECTIONTHROUGH INDONESIA'S DOMESTIC WORKER PROTECTION BILL. *Jurnal Paradigma Hukum Pembangunan*, 11(1), 109–129. <https://doi.org/10.25170/paradigma.v11i1.7754>
- Rayandi, N. A., & Fauzi, N. P. (2025). Penguatan Perlindungan Hak Pekerja Rumah Tangga: Urgensi Ratifikasi Konvensi ILO 189 dan Dampaknya Terhadap RUU PPRT Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis*, 6(5). <https://doi.org/10.56370/jhlg.v6i5.667>
- Sinaga, D. I. P. (2025). RUU PRT: Politik Hukum di Antara Konstitusi dan Realitas Sosial. Kompasiana.Com. https://www.kompasiana.com/dwiintan6293/693f6ddaed6415342072ff32/ruu-prt-politik-hukum-di-antara-konstitusi-dan-realitas-sosial?page=1&page_images=2
- Suyanto. (2023). *Metode Penelitian Hukum: Pengantar Penelitian Normatif, Empiris dan Gabungan*. Unigres Press.
- Syaifudin, A. (2025). Hukum Ketenagakerjaan dan Agenda Pembangunan Nasional: Peran Regulasi dalam Mendorong Kerja Layak, Pertumbuhan Inklusif, dan Ekonomi yang Berkelanjutan. *Proceedings Series on Social Sciences & Humanities*, Volume 29.
- Yetniwati, Y., Hartati, H., Zulkarnain, I., Kunarti, S., & Patricia, R. S. (2024). Rebuilding Justice: Reimagining Housemaid Protection through the Lens of Human Rights. *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies*, 9(2), 1137–1180. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v9i2.19172>
- Yulita, V., Utari, D., Kurniawan, A., Kusumandari, S. A., Sawiji, H. W., Arbiyanti, H., & Adnan, E. (2026). Investing in Care Workers: Positioning Domestic Care Workers in Indonesia's Care Economy. *SMERU*.