

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

The City of Yogyakarta is one of the cities that has its own charm for residents outside the City of Yogyakarta and foreign tourists, with many tourist attractions and cultural developments in it. This makes the City of Yogyakarta one of the cities that become the main tourist destination for tourists. This situation has an impact on the population density in the City of Yogyakarta based on the Central Statistics Agency in 2020 reaching 435,936 people.<sup>1</sup>This number is the number of residents who live in Yogyakarta City and does not include the number of residents or tourists who come in and out of the Yogyakarta City area.

The large population level raises several problems in the City of Yogyakarta, especially in terms of crime and traffic density that occurs in various tourist destination points in the City of Yogyakarta, especially in the Malioboro area. Based on Vertical Data from the Indonesian National Police, Yogyakarta Special Region in 2020, there were 206 cases of crimes that occurred in DI Yogyakarta and some occurred in the Malioboro tourist area.<sup>2</sup>

The Malioboro area is one of the most visited tourist and trade destinations by domestic and foreign tourists. So that the good and bad image of Yogyakarta is seen from the safety and comfort of these tourists. This requires the government to create a security task force that cooperates directly with the Police and is named Jogoboro or also called the

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<sup>1</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik, "Jumlah Penduduk Menurut Kabupaten/Kota di D.I. Yogyakarta" <https://yogyakarta.bps.go.id/indicator/12/133/1/jumlah-penduduk-menurut-kabupaten-Kota-di-d-i-yogyakarta-.html> accessed on December 20, 2020 at 08:20 Am.

<sup>2</sup> Bappeda Yogyakarta, "Jumlah Kasus Tindak Kriminal di Yogyakarta", [http://bappeda.jogjaprov.go.id/dataku/uu23/data\\_dasar/index/442-jumlah-tindak-kriminal?id\\_skpd=39](http://bappeda.jogjaprov.go.id/dataku/uu23/data_dasar/index/442-jumlah-tindak-kriminal?id_skpd=39), accessed on December 20, 2020 at 08:46 Am.

Malioboro area security unit. In carrying out his duties, Jogoboro has received a briefing from the Regional Police in Yogyakarta.

The problems that arise in the Malioboro area today are congestion in the road area and also criminal acts that occur in the tourist area. In addition, after a lot of development in the Malioboro area, rickshaws and *andong* no longer operate in the slow lane but currently rickshaws and *andong* also operate in the fast lanes, so the previously congested roads become more congested and can cause traffic accidents. In addition, a large number of visitors in the Malioboro area does not allow visitors who use online-based vehicles, so the vehicles must stop to drop off or pick up passengers in the Malioboro tourist area.. This caused the Malioboro area to become increasingly congested, so Jogoboro was formed.

Jogoboro is a special team unit formed by the Yogyakarta government under the auspices of UPT Malioboro Yogyakarta as a special unit for Malioboro security until now Jogoboro officers are still outsourcing officers who every year have to renew their work contracts. Jogoboro has the task of conditioning the Malioboro area from congestion and also from criminal acts that are very likely to occur in the Malioboro tourist area and make visitors feel safe and comfortable when traveling. However, this requires the Malioboro Security unit to have direct contact with the situation that occurs in the Malioboro area and do not deny that they will have this impact, so the health and safety of the workers must also be maintained in order to carry out their duties properly.<sup>3</sup>

Thus, workers in the Malioboro security sector need work protection rights, one of which is occupational health and safety. This is necessary because this right is very

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<sup>3</sup> Tugas Jogoboro, “Tugas Pekerja Keamanan Malioboro (Jogoboro)”, <https://news.okezone.com/read/2016/03/29/510/1348580/inilah-kisah-Jogoboro-sang-penjaga-Malioboro>, accessed on December 20, 2020 at 09:30 Am.

important to protect workers from safety risks and work accidents, so that the health of workers can be protected.

Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning manpower in Article 1 paragraph (2) states that labor is everyone who is able to do work to produce goods or services both to meet their own needs and for the community. Based on the above regulations, the rights and obligations of workers that must be given by the company or other agencies can increase the productivity of the workers' performance while working and can have a positive impact on the company or agency. Article 86 paragraph (1) states that every worker /laborer has the right to obtain protection for occupational safety and health, morals and decency, and treatment in accordance with human dignity and dignity and religious values. Meanwhile, Article 87 paragraph (1) states that every company is obliged to implement an occupational safety and health management system that is integrated with the company's management system.

As for what is meant in the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower Number 5 of 1996 concerning Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems Article 3 Paragraphs 1 and 2 is every company that employs a workforce of one hundred or more people and or contains potential hazards caused by the characteristics of the production process or material. which may result in work accidents such as explosions, fires, pollution and occupational diseases, must implement an OHS Management System. Paragraph 2 means that the K3 management system as referred to in paragraph (1) must be implemented by the management, the entrepreneur and the entire workforce as a unit.<sup>4</sup>With this regulation, this can be linked to the existence of the Social Security Organizing Agency (BPJS) for employment, where every company is required to have a

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<sup>4</sup>Regulation of the Minister of Manpower Number 5 of 1996 concerning Occupational Health and Safety Management System Article 1 Number 2.

management system in terms of occupational health and safety (K3) which is the right of every worker.

The problems that arise in the Malioboro area today and during the current COVID-19 pandemic are very dangerous for tourist attractions because the large number of visitors to these tourist attractions allows the spread of the virus in the area. This situation makes Malioboro security workers have to work directly in the field to bring order to visitors during the current pandemic, thus putting it at risk to the security and safety of Malioboro workers. Based on the background above, the researcher wants to research more about: PROTECTION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR SECURITY WORKERS IN MALIOBORO STREET OF YOGYAKARTA.

## **B. Problem Formulation**

Based on the background above, the problem formulation of this research is as follows:

1. How is the implementation of occupational health and safety protection (K3) for security workers in the Malioboro street of Yogyakarta?
2. What are the supporting factors and inhibiting to the implementation of occupational health and safety (K3) protection for the security workers in Malioboro street of Yogyakarta?
- 3.

## **C. Research Objectives**

The objectives to be achieved from writing this law are divided into 2 research objectives, namely:

1. To find out how to implement and implement occupational health and safety protection (K3) for the security workers in Malioboro street of Yogyakarta.

2. To find out the supporting factors and inhibiting factors for the implementation of occupational health and safety protection ( K3) for street workers inMalioboro street of Yogyakarta.

#### **D. Research Benefits**

With this research, it is hoped that it can have a positive impact and can add insight into legal science practically and scientifically, the benefits that can be taken are:

1. It is hoped that this research can be useful for the development of law in general in the field of labor, especially in the field of occupational health and safety (K3) for workers.
2. This research is expected to be an input to the government and UPT Malioboro Yogyakarta City in providing rights and justice to workers in Yogyakarta and become a reference for the community and other parties in solving problems in implementing occupational health and safety (K3).

