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Protecting human rights in Asia amid energy transition, technological disruption and democratic regression

Book of Abstracts



Shattered Innocence: Children of Parents Subjected to Public Caning under Sharia Law in Aceh

Dr Muhrisun Afandi

Studies highlight the fact that the enforcement of public caning (cambuk) under Sharia law in Aceh has far-reaching repercussions, affecting not only the offenders but also their families, particularly their children. Research on human rights violations, however, often emphasizes the offenders as the primary victims, overlooking the profound struggles that children have to endure. This study examines the narratives and experiences of children whose parents are offenders of Sharia law and subjected to public caning in Aceh. It focuses on how these children perceive the punishment imposed on their parents, particularly the degree to which their viewpoints may diverge from those of the community. A qualitative approach is employed in this study, consisting series of interviews with participants, including families and children of the offenders, government officials, and child protection professionals in Aceh. It is evident from this study that children who grow up in the aftermath of their parents' public caning carry substantial implications of their parent's punishment into adulthood. The research data highlights that these children experience significant emotional, psychological, and social challenges, while the support systems and child protection mechanisms are inadequately established to assist them mitigate the impact and foster their self-resilience.

— Muhrisun Afandi completed his BSW and MSW at McGill University, MA in Islamic Studies at UIN North Sumatera, and PhD at Child Abuse Prevention Research Australia (CAPRA), Monash University, focusing his research on child abuse and culture in Indonesia. He is a faculty member at the State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, was the director of the Institute for Research and Community Engagement (2019-2024), also known as the co-founder of the university Center for Disability Services.

Perbuatan Melawan Hukum Penguasa atas Janji Realisasi Progresif di Sektor Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Al

Mr Abdul Malik Akdom

Kovenan internasional hak-hak ekonomi, sosial dan budaya (ICESCR) telah 20 tahun diratifikasi di Indonesia dengan memuat kewajiban bagi Pemerintah Indonesia untuk tunduk pada janji pemenuhan yang dikenal dengan realisasi progresif atas hak-hak warga negara seperti hak atas penghidupan yang layak, pangan maupun hak atas lingkungan secara adil dan nir diskriminasi. Setelah dua dekade ratifikasi ini disahkan, alih-alih pemerataan ekonomi atas sektor sumber daya alam terjadi, justru jurang kemiskinan antara si kaya dan si miskin semakin timpang. Hal tersebut merupakan implikasi dari perbuatan melawan hukum oleh penguasa (onrechtmatige overheidsdaad) berupa gagalnya Pemerintahan Indonesia selama dua dekade terakhir menerjemahkan janji realisasi progresif dalam aturan perundang-undangan di sektor sumber daya alam yang menguntungkan oligarki dan menggusur rakyat kecil. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, tulisan ini berupaya untuk: (1) mengaudit dan menarasikan rentetan aturan perundang-undangan di sektor sumber daya alam pada tahun 2005-2025 yang bertentangan dengan janji realisasi progresif ICESCR; (2) menarasikan dampak-dampak negatif terhadap pemenuhan hak-hak warga negara sebagai tindakan perbuatan melawan hukum penguasa. Kajian ini menguji dua hipotesis tersebut dengan menggunakan metode yuridis normatif dengan melibatkan norma hukum, prinsip dan doktrin melalui pendekatan hukum positif dengan menyimpulkan bahwa pengaturan sektor sumber daya alam selama dua dekade terakhir kontradikti

— I work as a human rights lawyer at the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation, a non-profit organization that focuses on rule of law, democracy, and human rights issues by providing legal aid to impoverished, law-illiterate, and oppressed individuals.

Paradoks ‘Kota Slow Living’ Purwokerto bagi Lansia

Ms M. Musa Al Hasyim, Ms Shinta Julianti, Ms Titi Rahmawati, Ms Dimas Purbo Pambudi, Ms Muhammad Riyan Fitria Ramdlani

Purwokerto menyandang status sebagai kota paling ideal ketiga untuk hidup slow living setelah Tasikmalaya Raya berdasarkan survei yang dilakukan oleh tim Jurnalisme Data Kompas 2024, namun julukan itu hanya berlaku bagi pendatang yang ingin menghabiskan masa tua atau pensiunnya di sekitaran Purwokerto sementara penduduk asli Purwokerto mengalami kesulitan dalam akses pemenuhan kebutuhan ekonomi, akses kesehatan terpadu, dan pengakuan sosial. Hal tersebut bertolak belakang dengan pemenuhan keterjaminan hak asasi sehingga tidak sesuai dengan tujuan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) nomor 3 Kehidupan Sehat dan Sejahtera dan nomor 10 Berkurangnya Kesenjangan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan sumber data observasi dan wawancara mendalam terhadap lansia (pribumi dan non pribumi) Purwokerto dengan teknik pengolahan data New Nvivo. Analisis dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa konsep kota ideal ‘Kota Slow Living’ dapat menjadi eksklusif bagi lansia pendatang yang memiliki tabungan di hari tua saja dan belum mencapai kehidupan sehat dan sejahtera bagi kelompok rentan lansia yang sejak lahir tinggal di Purwokerto. Hasil penelitian ini merekomendasikan optimalisasi fungsi TP Posyandu dalam pemberdayaan lansia untuk mencapai inklusi sosial yang berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip dalam hak asasi manusia tanpa memandang status lansia.

— M. Musa Al Hasyim (lecturer in International Relations Universitas Jenderal Soedirman), Shinta Julianti (lecturer in Sociology Universitas Jenderal Soedirman), Titi Rahmawati (lecturer in Public Administration Studies Universitas Jenderal Soedirman), Dimas Purbo Pambudi (lecturer in Political Science Universitas Jenderal Soedirman), Muhammad Riyan Fitria Ramdlani (lecturer in Political Science Universitas Jenderal Soedirman)

Rohingya Refugees: Exploring Global South’s Role in Shaping Refugee Flows and Human Rights

Dr Md Jobair Alam

The Rohingya crisis in Myanmar is rooted in a combination of colonial legacies, decades of marginalisation and oppression under authoritarian rule, and complex social and religious factors. Currently, Bangladesh hosts over one million forcibly displaced Rohingya, and the repercussions persist. Based on these historical factors shaping and aggravating the crisis, this paper examines how nation-states in the Global South, as a specific type of political organisation, create and respond to refugee flows and their human rights. It argues that the multiethnic realities in Myanmar, which conflict with the nation-state norm, along with ideological disagreements and state failures, serve as the political foundations to produce refugees. Two key examples support this argument: i) the development of Burmese nationalism, and ii) the removal of citizenship and the exacerbation of ethnic divisions within a multiethnic Myanmar society. The paper concludes with a reflection on the dubious response to the refugee flows by Bangladesh which conflicts with the political basis for the international refugee regime. The significance of this paper lies in exploring the limitation set by the nation-states in the Global South to maximise their political expediencies that dilute and compromise the legal protection regime for refugees and their human rights.

— Jobair Alam is a law lecturer at the University of Staffordshire and a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy, UK. He is on the Executive Committee of AsianSIL and holds a PhD from Macquarie University, where he received the Dean’s Excellence Award. Jobair earned top positions in LL.M. and LL.B. from Dhaka University, winning seven gold medals. He has presented 26 papers, published eight book chapters, and 20 articles, with research interests in IL, human rights, refugees and Asian studies.

Mining the Gap: A Stakeholder-Centric Analysis of Indonesia’s Traditional Mining in West Sumatera

Mr Muhammad Ikhsan Alia, Professor Busyra Azheri

Indonesia’s crackdown on illegal mining (PETI) highlights a bureaucratic paradox where stricter regulation has deepened economic losses—rising from IDR 1.6 trillion in 2019 to IDR 5.7 trillion in 2023 while criminalizing traditional miners. Despite mining being a generational skill passed down through families, many miners now find themselves labeled as criminals. This disconnect is particularly stark in regions like West Sumatera, where mining is not just a means of survival but an integral part of cultural heritage. Rather than exploring adaptive policies or learning from successful international models such as Philippine and Mongolia, Indonesia continues to push a centralized approach that alienates its citizens while failing to curb illegal mining. This paper argues that meaningful reform requires more than punitive measures—it demands policies that recognize and integrate the needs of mining communities. Therefore this paper is proposing a pragmatic solution leveraging the Omnibus Law’s provisions for individual business entities (perusahaan perseorangan), offering a pathway to legitimacy for traditional miners through controlled production quotas and defined operational boundaries. By establishing mandatory partnerships between these newly formalized entities and local government enterprises (BUMD) for commodity trading, the approach creates an inclusive ecosystem that preserves cultural heritage while ensuring regulatory compliance.

— Lecturer at Faculty of Law, Andalas University. Researcher of Economic Democracy and Sustainable Development at the Center for Constitutional Studies/Pusat Studi Konstitusi (PUSaKO) of Andalas University

Kidness as Perspective to FoRB

Ms Anna Amalia

Since its introduction as a universally binding instrument, the UDHR has evolved together with the development of human consciousness. The emergence of a number of instruments such as CEDAW, CRC, UNDRIP, and so on shows the imperfection of the UDHR in its claims regarding “everyone”. The idea of every person, in practice, involves the role of adults while having a very significant impact on children. Thus, the emphasis on every person is still from an adult perspective. This paper wants to look at human rights from the perspective of children and specifically in relation to the right to freedom of religion or belief. In many situations, children become victims of violence based on religion and belief for something they did not choose themselves. Under the pretext of protection, children become the object of FoRB rather than subject. This paper wants to examine whether the general principle of FoRB (such as everyone has the right and freedom) can go hand in hand with the principles known in the CRC (such as child participation). The paper aims to open a conversation about human rights with kidness as a perspective.

— Anna Amalia is a Ph.D. candidate in religious studies at ICRS University of Gadjah Mada. She is interested in the relationship between state and religion, especially Indigenous religion. Her dissertation is about Indigenous religion in public education. She has been working for 20 years on the child rights issue and participated in submitting the alternative report conducted by CSO to the UNCRC (period 1-4). She lives in Yogyakarta.

Carbon Trading and Ethical Injustice in Capitalism, Religion, and Human Rights

Ms Nita Amriani

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi implikasi etis dari perdagangan karbon, dengan fokus pada kaitannya dengan kapitalisme, agama, dan hak asasi manusia, khususnya bagi masyarakat adat. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan tinjauan pustaka, studi ini menganalisis karya ilmiah, laporan, dan studi kasus yang ada untuk menyoroti bagaimana perdagangan karbon, meskipun disajikan sebagai solusi iklim, seringkali memperburuk kesenjangan dan degradasi lingkungan. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa perdagangan karbon terutama menguntungkan kepentingan kapitalis, mengkomodifikasi sumber daya alam dan mengusir masyarakat adat yang paling terkena dampak kerusakan lingkungan. Penelitian ini juga mengkaji bagaimana perspektif agama mengenai keadilan lingkungan menantang landasan etika pasar karbon, sehingga mengungkap konflik antara keberlanjutan dan motif yang didorong oleh keuntungan. Studi ini menyerukan kebijakan yang lebih inklusif dan adil yang menghormati hak-hak masyarakat adat dan selaras dengan prinsip-prinsip keadilan, keberlanjutan, dan tanggung jawab antargenerasi. Meskipun tinjauan literatur memberikan wawasan yang berharga, studi ini mengakui bahwa sumber-sumber sekunder mungkin tidak sepenuhnya menangkap pengalaman hidup masyarakat yang terkena dampak. Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada perdebatan keadilan iklim dan mendesak evaluasi ulang sistem perdagangan karbon untuk memastikan sistem tersebut memberikan keadilan lingkungan dan sosial.

— Nita Amriani is a student of the Center for Religion and Cross-Culture of Gadjah Mada University. Her research focus is related to religion, indigenous people, and the ecological issue. This was her first experience in conference presentation.

Governing Extraction, Indigenous Rights and Environmental Protection in Indonesia and the Philippines

Mr Maulana Amrullah, Associate Professor Chiahao Hsu, Associate Professor Qing-Xiong Ba, Professor Hong-Zen Wang, Associate Professor Mei-Hsian Wang, Assistant Professor Yuh-Yuh Li

This paper compares two large-scale mining ventures in Southeast Asia—the Dairi Zinc-Lead Mine in North Sumatra, Indonesia, and the Tampakan Copper-Gold Project in Mindanao, Philippines—to assess their ramifications for Indigenous rights and environmental safeguards. Although both promise substantial economic gains, they also threaten to displace communities, undermine traditional livelihoods, and degrade fragile ecosystems. By contrasting Indonesia’s Mining Law No. 4/2009 with the Philippines’ Mining Act of 1995 and the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act, this analysis highlights critical weaknesses in enforcement that hinder a Just Transition grounded in equitable socio-economic development. Recent legal actions—including the Jakarta Administrative Court’s revocation of Dairi’s environmental permit and a 2024 petition in Koronadal City aiming to nullify Tampakan’s extended Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement—reveal the precarious nature of rights protection. These interventions underscore that statutory provisions, however comprehensive, remain insufficient unless accompanied by robust oversight and genuine community engagement. The comparative lens shows that reconciling national economic imperatives with Indigenous autonomy and ecological stewardship demands a renewed commitment to development models that champion a Just Transition.

— Maulana Amrullah is a Ph.D. Candidate at the Institute of Political Science, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan. He is currently a reviewer for the Journal of ASEAN Studies. He has served as a research assistant and teaching assistant at National Sun Yat-sen University. His research interests include International Relations, foreign policy, public opinion, Asia Pacific affairs, Southeast Asia, ASEAN, Cross-Strait Relations, South China Sea Conflict, and Just Transition.

Analisis Nilai Kebebasan Beragama dan Berkeyakinan dalam Piagam Madinah

Mr Nofri Andy.N

Wacana Kebebasan Beragama dan Berkeyakinan masih menjadi isu baru dalam diskusi keagamaan meskipun secara prakteknya fenomena ini telah berjalan pada masa Rasulullah melalui kesepakatan Piagam Madinah. Riset ini bertujuan mengungkap relevansi KBB terhadap pilar Piagam Madinah dan kontekstualisasi nilai sehingga dapat dikembangkan sebagai diskursus Islam kontemporer. Metode yang digunakan kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif analitis sehingga diperoleh gambaran yang utuh tentang nilai KBB yang tersirat dalam Piagam Madinah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebebasan beragama dan berkeyakinan merupakan hak yang melekat pada diri seseorang serta dilindungi oleh Negara dan agama. Piagam Madinah sebagai kesepakatan antara Rasulullah dan masyarakat Madinah yang mengedepankan kepada kebebasan beragama dan berpendapat sehingga keberadaan HAM mendapat pengakuan yang tinggi.

— Nofri Andy.N lahir di Bengkulu pada 24 September 1986. Menyelesaikan pendidikan S1 Tafsir Hadis IAIN Imam Bonjol Padang, S2 Pengkajian Islam SPS UIN Jakarta dan tahap penyelesaian program doktor UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Sekarang aktif sebagai pendidik pada UIN Sjech M. Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi.

Lived Experiences of Water Consumers in District of Davao City, Philippines

Dr Cleofe Arib, Mr Leopoldo Medina, Mr Lenore Loqueloque

Davao City has long relied on groundwater for municipal and industrial use, but a 1998 JICA study projected a severe water deficit by 2025. By 2018, the Davao City Water District (DCWD) confirmed its inability to meet growing demand, leading to the creation of the Davao City Bulk Water Supply Project (DCBWSP) with Aboitiz InfraCapital. The study is about the lived experiences of water consumers in District 2 of Davao City, where water quality and availability have been longstanding issues. Using a qualitative research design, key informant interviews were conducted, and data were analyzed thematically. The study's findings highlighted the burden of having poor water quality. These burdens include increase in the household expenses, disruptions in business operations, and public hygiene concerns. Businesses such as laundry shops, water refilling stations, and small eateries "caridenderia" faced operational challenges due to inconsistent supply and fluctuating water pressure. After the bulk water supply project started distributing water to the local water district, residents and businesses reported improved water quality and reliability. Reduced costs, increased efficiency, and better living conditions demonstrate the project's positive impact. This study underscores the importance of sustainable water infrastructure in mitigating economic hardships and enhancing urban quality of life.

— Dr. Cleofe Alcibar Arib, CPA. Director, Center for Business Research and Extension, Professor, Ateneo de Davao University. Dr. Cleofe Alcibar Arib is a dedicated educator, researcher, and leader in business education. She has been a professor at Ateneo de Davao University since 2004, shaping future business professionals through teaching, mentorship, and curriculum development. Since 2015, she has also served as the Director of the Center for Business Research and Extension.

Government Accountability: Technology Disruption and Human Rights Violation in Indonesia

Mr Achmad Yassin Zidan Akram Aslam, Mr Andi Nuril Zamharir Haris, Mr Aditya Dwi Rohman, Mr Muhammad Anggaraksa Zufar Mashuri

The pervasive influence of technology, particularly Artificial Intelligence (AI), is rapidly transforming societies across Asia. This technological disruption poses significant threats to human rights, including the right to livelihood as AI increasingly automates jobs and the right to information as misinformation spreads unchecked. Moreover, technological advancements challenge individual privacy and the very foundations of democracy. This paper examines the evolving relationship between technology and human rights in Asia, focusing on the responsibilities and liabilities of governments. It explores the potential impacts of AI on human rights, analyzes the effectiveness of existing regulations and policies in addressing these challenges, and conducts comparative analyses between Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam to understand the varying approaches to technology and human rights protection in the region.

— Achmad Yassin Zidan Akram Aslam is a Master's student in Law at Universitas Airlangga, focusing on International Law. He is currently working on his thesis research. He has participated in academic events such as the Student Colloquium at Thammasat University, Thailand (September 2024), and the International Conference on Law and Governance in a Global Context (icLave) at Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta (November 2024).

The Reversal of Indonesia's Security Sector Reform: Case Study of Rempang Eco-city

Ms Jessenia Destarini Asmoro, Ms Azlia Amira Putri

This paper seeks to analyze the implementation of security sector reform in Indonesia. Using the government's plan to build Rempang Eco-city as the study case, this paper argues that Indonesia is failing its security sector reform. On the contrary, the case is showing the recurrence of what had happened during the New Order's authoritarian regime, namely involving the security apparatus in actualising the development projects. As we will see, implementation of the plan to build Rempang Eco-city lacks the principle of human rights, highlighting the crisis of human rights protection amidst policies aimed for sustainability and environment conservation. To prove this argument, this paper discusses various violences conducted by the security apparatus in efforts to forcibly evict the population of the Rempang Island in accordance with human rights principles.

— Jessenia Destarini Asmoro is an advocacy officer and researcher in the Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KontraS). She holds Bachelor of Arts in International Relations from Universitas Gadjah Mada. Her research interests are gender and politics, political violence, human rights, and non-traditional security.

Autocratic Legalism and Democratic Challenges in Regulation of the Nusantara Capital City

Ms Dian Aulia

The Nusantara Capital City (IKN) law legislation process was completed rapidly as the basis for the construction and relocation of the National Capital City from Jakarta to East Kalimantan. Including derivative IKN regulations, documents, and revision of the IKN Law, were also rapidly enacted. However, the rapid legislative and regulatory processes do not necessarily encourage the smooth transition of the capital city. Even after the change of government, the relocation of the capital city became obstructed. This research aims to reveal two things. First, the autocratic legalism process that has implications for the process of forming regulations and documents related to IKN. Second, the challenges of democracy in the formation of regulations and documents related to IKN. This research uses a qualitative method with an IKN case study approach. This study identifies that (1) the trend process of autocratic legalism has implications for the IKN Law, its derivative regulations, and IKN-related documents that reflect autocratic legalism in Indonesia; (2) Factors that challenge democracy in IKN-related regulations, namely (i) public participation is not meaningful in the IKN legislative and regulatory process, (ii) the weak political will of legislators and the government, and (iii) the strengthening of economic and oligarchic interests.

— Dian Aulia is a researcher at the Political Research Center at BRIN. Her research interests include constitutional law, green constitution, law and politics, democracy, local autonomy, and government. Her recent published article includes "Nusantara the Green Capital: Leveraging Moment for Improved Forest Governance" in Book Chapter with title The Road to Nusantara: Process, Challenges and Opportunities Nusantara (ISEAS, 2023).

Sustainable Coliving Solutions for Displaced Communities: A Case Study from the Demak Coastal Region

Ms Dian Awaliyah

This study investigates sustainable coliving solutions for displaced communities along the Demak coastal region in Indonesia, where frequent natural disasters and rising sea levels have led to the displacement of numerous families. The increasing threat to livelihoods in this area calls for innovative housing solutions that prioritize environmental sustainability, social cohesion, and resilience. Through a qualitative methods approach, including interviews with local residents, stakeholders, and environmental experts, as well as field observations, the study evaluates the potential for sustainable coliving models that integrate renewable energy, water conservation, and shared community spaces. Findings reveal that displaced communities have a strong preference for low-cost, eco-friendly housing options that foster mutual support and cultural integration. The research also highlights challenges such as limited access to financial resources, land tenure issues, and the need for long-term infrastructure planning. The study concludes that a community-driven, adaptive coliving approach—supported by local governments and NGOs—can be a viable solution to enhance resilience, provide affordable housing, and ensure environmental sustainability. The model proposed offers a blueprint for other coastal areas facing similar displacement challenges, focusing on empowering local communities and ensuring their active participation in the planning and implementation process.

— dian nafi is lecturer, writer, and activist whose work bridges issues of humanity, spirituality, and social justice. Through her literary works and research, she explores themes of human rights, migration, and urban inclusivity. With Hasfa Publishing and the Hasfriends community, she contributes to literacy empowerment and social advocacy.

The Role of Folk Religion and Its Impact on the Settlement of Kallar Communities in Tamil Nadu

Dr Rahul B N

In South Indian folk religion, this concept extends beyond mere reverence to encapsulate a complex system of beliefs and practices that govern household affairs and societal norms. It manifests the establishment of social norms and laws induced in society. On the other hand, migration refers to the permanent or temporary movement of people from one place to another to live and work. Migration may provide opportunities for developing new or hybrid religious beliefs, identities, practices, and ways of integration into the new society. This migration leads to adapting to new circumstances and creates tensions and divisions within previously solitary religious collectivities. Thus, this paper raises four aspects. The first is to understand the settlement patterns of the migrants through the folk religious perspectives. Secondly, to elaborate on the role of the folk deities among the people and their impact on the people. Thirdly, it signifies the various religious and social control measures adopted by the people. Lastly, to analyze cultural homogeneity through the folk deities worshipped among the rural migrants in the study area. The study is descriptively presented through the help of narratives from the Kallar Communities in the Madurai District of Tamil Nadu, India.

— Rahul B N is an Assistant Professor at Manipal Law School, Manipal Academy of Higher Education – Bengaluru. His areas of research focus on Folk Religion, Folk Studies and Women, Social Stratification and Social Institutions. He is currently working on a major project funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi titled A Study on the Sustenance and the Transmission Cultural and Ritualistic Patterns of Kurumba Tribes Living in the Nilgiris Forest of South India.

Indonesia's Approach to School Nutrition in Free Meals and Its Impacts on the Right to Food

Mr Muhammad Bahrul Ulum

Food is fundamentally recognised as a basic need, and many governments in developing countries often view food policies as essential instruments for achieving sustainable development goals. This study critically examines Indonesia's Free Nutritious Meals policy, introduced and implemented during the presidency of Prabowo Subianto, through the framework of the right to food. This study explores how this initiative either aligns with or contradicts the right to food and discusses the implications of overlooking local food systems in this government-led food initiative for realising the right to food. This study contributes to the ongoing discussion on the extent to which the right to food has been realised in Indonesia, where this right serves as a legal norm that transcends constitutional protection and promotes connection and coordination among different stakeholders in its realisation. The findings indicate that, while the initiative may offer immediate nutritional benefits, it still poses issues of food accessibility and utilisation in realising the right to food, as well as its inconsistency with food sovereignty. There is a need for a holistic approach to operationalising the right to food along with prioritising local agriculture and supporting small-scale farmers.

— Muhammad Bahrul Ulum is a PhD candidate at the School of Law, Queensland University of Technology, with a thesis critically examining the intersection of agricultural land use laws, the right to food, and development in Indonesia. He currently serves as an associate editor for "Human Rights in the Global South", a peer-reviewed journal managed SEPAHAM Indonesia. He is also a former visiting fellow at the GSID, Nagoya University, examining the regulatory framework of biosafety in Indonesia.

"Queer Visibility in the Digital Age: Navigating Human Rights and Technology in China"

Mr Joseph Black

In China, where LGBTQ+ identities are neither explicitly protected nor criminalized, queer individuals are leveraging digital platforms like Instagram to construct identities, foster community, and engage in subtle forms of activism. Despite Instagram being officially blocked in mainland China, it remains a key platform for queer Chinese to share experiences, challenge heteronormative ideals, and connect with global networks. However, this digital activism unfolds in a context of increasing state surveillance, censorship, and tightening restrictions on civil liberties, amplifying risks for those engaging in online visibility. This paper examines how queer Chinese individuals use Instagram to navigate the intersection of visibility and vulnerability. It explores their strategies for circumventing censorship—such as the use of VPNs, coded language, and visual aesthetics—and their approaches to constructing masculinities, femininities, and other queer identities within a rapidly globalizing digital landscape. Special attention is given to the concept of *jīròu nán* (肌肉男) as a cultural phenomenon that blends local and global queer aesthetics. Through this analysis, the paper highlights the dual role of digital platforms as spaces for empowerment and sites of risk in semi-authoritarian regimes like China. It argues for the importance of digital rights in safeguarding queer visibility and offers recommendations for how platforms can support queer folk in repressive contexts.

— Joseph Black is a researcher and doctoral student exploring LGBTQ+ rights, digital activism, and queer visibility in Asia. His work focuses on how queer Chinese individuals navigate censorship and visibility through digital platforms.

Role of Supreme Court Circular No.2/2023: Resolving Judicial Disparities on Interreligious Marriages

Mr Jason Christopher, Mr Valerianus Beatae Jehanu

The issuance of Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 2 of 2023 has sparked controversy as it is perceived to restrict access to the registration of inter-religion marriages. Marriage is a fundamental human right recognized in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, with its implementation influenced by cultural, religious, and belief diversity. Law Number 1 of 1974 states that the validity of a marriage depends on the laws of each religion and belief system, while the state plays a role in marriage registration to protect the rights of married couples. Article 35(a) of Law Number 23 of 2006 provides a legal pathway for registering inter-religion marriages through court decisions. Although previous research has shown that Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 2 of 2023 is believed to be discriminatory, this study offers a new perspective on Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 2 of 2023 by considering relevant constitutional interpretations to show that it is not discriminatory. Furthermore, it examines various cases of inter-religion marriage registration through court decisions to identify emerging patterns and show administrative irregularities, indicating that Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 2 of 2023 is needed.

– Jason Christopher is a dedicated and detail-oriented final-year law student with strong legal research, analytical, and writing skills. His academic coursework in law has provided him with a solid foundation in legal principles, while his involvement in multiple student organizations has sharpened his critical thinking and teamwork abilities. Highly motivated, Jason is committed to expanding his legal knowledge. With his enthusiasm and dedication, he strives to contribute to the legal field.

Revitalisasi Good Governance: Optimalisasi Peran Civil Society dalam Formulasi Kebijakan Publik

Ms Magdalena Cisilia

Kebijakan publik yang berorientasi pada kepentingan masyarakat dan lebih inklusif seharusnya menjadi prioritas utama di tengah perkembangan politik di Indonesia. Hal ini relevan dengan prinsip-prinsip Good Governance, yang mencakup inklusivitas, transparansi, akuntabilitas, efektivitas, keadilan, dan supremasi hukum. Tanpa keterlibatan aktif civil society, kebijakan yang dihasilkan cenderung lebih berpihak pada kepentingan kelompok tertentu, yang pada gilirannya dapat mengurangi legitimasi kebijakan tersebut di mata publik. Oleh karena itu, Peningkatan peran civil society dalam proses pembuatan kebijakan menjadi sangat penting untuk di analisis lebih dalam. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan wawancara mendalam terhadap perwakilan dari sektor NGO Non-Governmental Organization), media pers, dan akademisi untuk menggali perspektif mereka, serta analisa jurnal atau artikel penelitian terdahulu yang relevan. Penelitian ini juga menghubungkan pandangan-pandangan tersebut dengan penerapan prinsip Good Governance yang relevan, khususnya mengenai Partisipasi Publik dan Keadilan dan Hukum. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan rekomendasi terkait peningkatan mekanisme partisipasi masyarakat dalam proses pembuatan kebijakan serta mendorong terciptanya kebijakan yang lebih inklusif, adil, dan transparan.

– Nama saya adalah Magdalena Cisilia, amahasiswa STIE Mahardhika yang aktif sebagai jurnalis di UKM jurnalistik serta Marketing & PR di firma hukum bisnis. Menggabungkan minat saya pada media, hukum, dan komunikasi strategis, sehingga saya berkomitmen untuk mengangkat isu keadilan dan transparansi melalui edukasi publik dan narasi media yang berdampak.

The Ideal Concept of Requirements for Ad Hoc Human Rights Judges at the Supreme Court

Ms Ananda Chrisna D. Panjaitan

Resolving severe human rights abuses in Indonesia requires serious efforts. One significant case, the human rights abuses in Paniai, remains unresolved and has not yet found justice. After the accused was acquitted, the Attorney General filed an appeal to the Supreme Court. However, the cassation process has not proceeded due to the absence of ad hoc human rights judges at the Supreme Court. The stringent requirements for ad hoc judges at the Supreme Court level serve as a barrier to attracting competent candidates. This study employs normative legal research methodology, utilizing both legislative and case approaches. The findings indicate that there is a need to amend the administrative requirements set forth in Paragraph 4, clauses (d) and (e), which pertain to the age and experience of prospective ad hoc judges. These requirements hinder qualified candidates, particularly those with expertise in severe human rights abuses, from applying. The inefficiency and ineffectiveness of these administrative criteria contribute to delays in resolving such cases. The study advocates for revising the age and experience requirements, emphasizing that the critical factor in resolving severe human rights abuses is the ad hoc judges' knowledge of victim rehabilitation and the imposition of appropriate penalties on perpetrators.

– Bachelor of Laws, Trunojoyo University, Madura Master of Laws, Padjadjaran University Member of the Association of Criminal Law and Criminology Lecturers Criminal Law Lecturer, Pelita Harapan University

Evaluating the Role of State Protection on Persons With Intellectual Disabilities on Social Media

Mr Celso Da Fonseca

Social media has become one of the vital online platforms in Timor-Leste for communication, freedom of expression and community interaction in the digital age. However, this platform also presents some risks to certain vulnerable people, like persons with disabilities. Indeed, persons with intellectual disabilities face a cyber risk of threats due to the absence of an adequate government regulatory framework to protect them. This study uses a qualitative and narrative methodology, drawing on data collected through in-depth interviews with the families of persons with intellectual disabilities, netizens and relevant government institutions, including the Disability People Organization (DPO). This study indicates that while using social media to offer effective communication and opportunities to access information, persons with intellectual disabilities are often exposed to harmful content and manipulation stigma. This research highlights that the state should directly intervene to comply with its role in creating a safe online digital platform like social media through digital protection laws and policies. It also enhances media online and social media digital literacy and focuses on no harm and safe environmental advocacy.

— I am Celso da Fonseca; lecturer and academic program coordinator at the National University of Timor-Leste UNTL-Human Rights Center. I am PhD student in human rights and peace study, Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies (IHRP) Mahidol University 2024 batch. My research topics in human rights and peace, democracy, public policy analysis and developmental areas. Also as a national consultant, I have been conducting various researches projects of NGO in Timor-Leste since 2015.

Pemenuhan Hak-Hak Dasar Pengungsi Anak Rohingya di Aceh: Tanggung Jawab Negara dan Implementasi Kebi

Dr Lindra Darnela

Pemenuhan hak-hak dasar anak masih menjadi tantangan global, terutama bagi kelompok rentan seperti pengungsi anak. Data dari UNICEF menunjukkan, 36,5 juta anak yang mengungsi, menghadapi keterbatasan akses terhadap pendidikan, layanan kesehatan dan perlindungan. Di Aceh, pengungsi anak Rohingya termasuk kelompok yang paling rentan dengan lebih dari 1.400 anak tiba antara November dan Desember 2023. Meskipun Indonesia bukan penandatangan Konvensi Pengungsi 1951, namun Indonesia telah meratifikasi Konvensi Hak Anak 1989 yang mewajibkan pemenuhan hak-hak dasar anak, termasuk hak hidup, pendidikan, kesehatan dan perlindungan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi apakah Indonesia telah memberikan perlindungan yang memadai bagi pengungsi anak Rohingya di Aceh. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori kapabilitas yang dikembangkan oleh Amartya Sen. Pendekatan normatif-empiris yang menggabungkan studi lapangan dengan analisis kebijakan dan hukum. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan anak-anak pengungsi, otoritas lokal, organisasi kemanusiaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia belum memberikan perlindungan yang memadai bagi hak-hak dasar anak-anak pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh. Implementasi kebijakan dilakukan tanpa berorientasikan pada kapabilitas masing-masing anak sehingga berdampak pada tumbuh kembang anak. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya kebijakan dan pendekatan yang inklusif dan berbasis hak dalam memenuhi kebutuhan pengungsi anak.

— Lindra Darnela is Associate Professor at the State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga in Yogyakarta. Her current research looks at the relation among legal system in protecting Rohingya refugees in Aceh (Dejure, 2025). Apart from the issue of refugees, She has conducted research on trafficking, migrant workers and war crime. He wrote his PhD on Humanitarian intervention in Libya at the doctoral program in University of Islam Indonesia (UII).

PLN diantara Pemenuhan Hajat Hidup Orang Banyak dan Pelanggaran HAM!

Mr Rafan Darodjat, Mr Mursal Maulana

Tugas perusahaan BUMN yang berbentuk pesero tentunya mengejar keuntungan dengan modal keseluruhan atau minimal 51% milik negara. PLN dituntut memberikan profit, akan tetapi perusahaan listrik ini mempraktikkan sistem monopoli. Ketenagalistrikan apabila diberikan kepada sektor privat tentunya tidak akan menjamin listrik murah, tetapi hal ini menimbulkan ketidakefisienan dalam pengelolaan serta banyak hak-hak yang melanggar masyarakat dan juga tenaga kerja. Pelanggaran-pelanggaran yang terjadi, bisa dengan dalih kepentingan negara atau untuk hajat orang banyak. Di tengah upaya dunia menciptakan ekonomi biru, PLN merupakan industri terbesar yang menggunakan batu bara sebagai bahan bakarnya. Dari tahun ke tahun terjadi peningkatan, pada data diketahui bahwa: Tahun 2022 sebesar 119 juta ton, 2023 sebesar 126 juta ton, 2024 sebesar 140 juta ton, dan 2025 mencapai 128 juta ton (ESDM, 2025). Efek dari penggunaan batu bara yang berlebihan dapat menyebabkan kerusakan lingkungan karena penambangan, polusi udara, belum lagi batubara bukan energi yang terbarukan. PLN sudah selayaknya membangun pembangkit yang efisien dan sustainable. Pelanggaran HAM yang dilakukan PLN pun tidak hanya itu PLN banyak memakai tenaga kerja dari perusahaan outsourcing. PLN dalam pemasangan jaringan listrik, rentan melanggar hak masyarakat.

— Rafan Darodjat is a lecturer at the Department of Economic Law, Universitas Padjadjaran. He is currently active as a researcher at the Association of Academics and Practitioners of Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution (AAPA-APSI) and a researcher at the Center for Economic and Business Law Studies. He holds two Bachelor's degrees—one in Indonesian Literature and another in Law—and a Master's degree in Law, all from Universitas Padjadjaran.

Navigating a Conflictual Past for a Reconciled Future: Memory Politics and Democracy in Indonesia

Ms Sarah Davisosn

Indonesia's reluctance to reckon with the 1965–66 mass killings—where at least 500,000 alleged communists, dissidents, and ethnic Chinese were murdered—has profoundly shaped the country's democratic trajectory. This paper analyzes how the state's suppression of alternative narratives—through censorship, intimidation, and the co-optation of public memory—has perpetuated a culture of impunity that weakens civil society and limits public participation. Using 1965 as a case study, this study examines how Suharto's New Order (1966–1998) institutionalized an official history that justified mass violence, erasing victims' voices and stifling democratic discourse. The paper also situates 1965 within a broader continuum of state violence, including atrocities in East Timor, Papua, and Tanjung Priok/Aceh, demonstrating how historical amnesia has enabled the persistence of authoritarian structures. It evaluates the long-term consequences of this manipulated memory, including the resurgence of military-linked leaders and the erosion of democratic accountability. Strengthening democratic resilience will require confronting this past through education, media, and grassroots activism, challenging impunity, and fostering inclusive public participation. Confronting the legacy of 1965 is not only crucial for historical justice but also for preventing the recurrence of state violence in the present.

— Sarah Davisosn is currently a postgraduate student at SOAS University of London, pursuing an MSc in Violence, Conflict, and Development. She received her undergraduate degree in Political Science and Human Rights from San Diego State University in California. Sarah is a former Research Fellow at the Centre for Human Rights, Multiculturalism, and Migration. She is currently working on her dissertation titled: Illicit Economies and Indigenous Governance in Colombia's Pacific Frontier Region.

Mainstreaming Human Rights in the Human Security Measures in Indonesia

Dr Sylvia Prisca Delima

Indonesia has an established legal framework for integrating human rights into human security resilience, as specified in the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 39/1999. Nonetheless, there are notable challenges in effectively mainstreaming human rights impact efforts to create human security resilience. A systematic literature review incorporating human rights into human security initiatives and their implementation within law enforcement agencies has been gathered from relevant scholarly articles and media reports. The results highlight profound systemic and structural obstacles that must be addressed. Incorporating human rights into actionable policies and fostering inclusivity is imperative for meaningful progress. Furthermore, integrating impactful human rights education and ongoing initiatives into policing methods supported by strengthening oversight and accountability mechanisms is suggested to address current deficiencies and foster mainstreaming of human rights issues into human security measures in Indonesia.

— Sylvia Prisca Delima is an academic at the School of Strategic and Global Studies, Universitas Indonesia. She has been involved in numerous research projects related to humanities subjects. Her primary research focuses on the social environment, specifically social-ecological resilience, one health, maritime studies, human security, peace studies, and sustainable development.

Reclaiming the Political Territory: Study on Female Fishers of the Java North Coast

Ms Desmiwati, Mr Yoppie Christian, Mr Dwi Wiratmi, Mr Bibik Nurudduja, Mr Irwansyah Irwansyah

This article examines the inequalities faced by women in fishing communities along the North Coast of Java, particularly regarding access, control, and resource utilization. It highlights how these challenges perpetuate male dominance and calls for societal and state recognition of women as fisherwomen. Despite their vital contributions to the fisheries sector, women are often undervalued and excluded from leadership roles due to gender biases. Using a political ecology and intersectionality, the study explores resource availability and authority, emphasizing gendered differences in productive roles. Conducted in Demak Regency, Central Java, it involved interviews with female leaders and focus group discussions. The findings reveal that neglecting women's contributions affects gender divisions in decision-making, job roles, and resource control. Women play crucial roles in managing household economies, working at sea, and handling catches, showcasing their significant influence on community systems. Their economic control benefits both men and women, highlighting how gender divisions shape resilience during hardship. However, norms assigning household responsibilities to women as fishermen's wives limit their opportunities for justice and integration. Access to social networks mitigates these challenges, offering support and enhancing women's roles within fishing households and communities. Strengthening such networks can further empower women and reduce systemic injustices.

— Desmiwati is a researcher in the Minority and Vulnerable Groups Research Group at BRIN, Indonesia. With expertise in socio-economics and culture, she holds degrees in Communication Studies (Unsoed) and Public Policy (UI), and is pursuing a Ph.D. in Anthropology at UI. Since the early 2000s, she has worked on issues affecting farmers, fishers, women, and other vulnerable groups, focusing on forestry, environment, and climate change. Email: desmiwati@brin.go.id, desmiwati.wong@gmail.com

Urgensi Liberalisasi Sektor Listrik Terhadap Komitmen Transisi Energi Bersih di Indonesia

Mr Bhisma Dewanata, Mr Pamungkas Rindaningjati, Mr Gusti Muhammad Reyhan Farisi

Indonesia masih memonopoli sektor ketenagalistrikan melalui PLN, sementara banyak negara telah menerapkan liberalisasi sebagai solusi dalam mendukung transisi energi bersih. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis urgensi liberalisasi sektor listrik guna mempercepat peralihan ke energi terbarukan di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah analisis normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan perbandingan hukum di beberapa negara yang telah menerapkan liberalisasi listrik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa monopoli PLN menyebabkan ketimpangan distribusi listrik dan lambatnya inovasi dalam energi terbarukan. Studi kasus dari negara lain, seperti Amerika Serikat, Australia, dan Filipina, menunjukkan bahwa persaingan dalam penyediaan listrik mendorong efisiensi, inovasi, dan percepatan penggunaan energi ramah lingkungan. Oleh karena itu, reformasi regulasi yang memungkinkan keterlibatan lebih luas dari sektor swasta dalam penyediaan listrik dapat menjadi solusi untuk mencapai target transisi energi bersih Indonesia.

— Pamungkas Ridaningjati earned an LL.B (2024) and is pursuing an LL.M. at Universitas Airlangga. He completed PERADI advocate training and contract-drafting certification (2024-25). Bhisma Dewanata holds an LL.B. (2024) and is an LL.M. candidate at Universitas Airlangga. He finished PERADI advocate training (2024). Gusti Muhammad Reyhan Farisi is currently a fast-track student and pursuing his LL.B. and LL.M. at Universitas Airlangga. His experience spans internship Jurnal Yuridika editorial, etc

In Search of Water: Balinese Women Advocating Rights Beyond Localities

Ms Yogi Paramitha Dewi

Bali is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Indonesia. However, Bali is now facing a water crisis caused by the massive expansion of the tourism industry, which is also exacerbated by climate change. Given these conditions, this paper examines how the negative impacts of the water crisis have been distributed along gender and class lines. Moreover, it also looks at the extent to which the existing politico-legal structure has facilitated or constrained Balinese women in mobilising their agency to advocate for their rights to water. This paper employs qualitative research methods, including documentary research, interviews, direct observation, and case studies in Kedisan Village, Bangli Regency. It argues that Balinese women who have historically been marginalised in society suffer the most when water is under increasingly intensified environmental and development pressures. Despite the complexity of legal and institutional constellations in Bali, they have managed to navigate that constellation by organising themselves and building alliances beyond their localities to fight for access to water for their families and communities. This paper will contribute to the emerging debate on whether water rights should be recognised as a forming distinctive aspect of women's rights by adopting a feminist political-ecology lens.

— Yogi Paramitha Dewi is a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia. She is currently a PhD student at the Indo-Pacific Research Centre, Murdoch University, Western Australia. Her PhD topic is about the gender dynamics in Bali's water conflicts. Some of her publications are published in Jurnal Perempuan, Asia-Pacific Journal on Human Rights and the Law, and an edited book volume entitled Gender and Sexuality Justice in Asia: Finding Resolution through Conflicts.

Alih Fungsi Lahan Pangan ke Perkebunan Tembakau: Diversifikasi untuk Menjaga Ketahanan Pangan Daerah

Ms Eka Merdekawati Djafar, Ms Irma Idris, Ms Sardil Mutaallif

Ketahanan pangan, mencakup ketersediaan, aksesibilitas, dan kualitas pangan, merupakan aspek fundamental bagi stabilitas nasional dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Sektor pertanian berperan vital dalam mewujudkannya, namun alih fungsi lahan pertanian pangan ke komoditas non-pangan, khususnya tembakau, menjadi tantangan serius. Di Sulawesi Selatan, produksi tembakau mencapai 2.098,38 ton (0,7 ton/hektar), didorong oleh dukungan pemerintah dan perusahaan tembakau. Praktik ini mengancam ketahanan pangan dengan mengurangi lahan produktif, meningkatkan ketergantungan impor, dan membatasi diversifikasi pertanian. Ketergantungan pada tembakau juga membuat petani rentan terhadap fluktuasi harga dan perubahan kebijakan global, mengancam kesejahteraan jangka panjang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode normatif-empiris dengan pendekatan deskriptif-eksploratif melalui FGD, wawancara, dan observasi lapangan. Fokusnya meliputi faktor pendorong alih fungsi lahan, dampak terhadap ketahanan pangan, serta diversifikasi pertanian sebagai solusi berkelanjutan. Novelty penelitian terletak pada analisis mendalam tentang konsekuensi sosial-ekonomi ketergantungan petani pada tembakau dan rekomendasi strategis untuk memperkuat ketahanan pangan dan kesejahteraan petani di Sulawesi Selatan.

— Eka Merdekawati Djafar, S.H., M.H., was born in Ujung Pandang on May 13, 1982. She earned her Bachelor of Law (2004) and Master of Law (2009) degrees from Hasanuddin University. Since 2009, she has served as a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University, teaching Tax Law, State Financial Law, Tax Court Procedural Law, and Supervisory Law. She was appointed Secretary of the Department of Constitutional Law in 2020 and reappointed in 2023.

Human Rights-Based Approach to Journalism and the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in Medan

Mr Majda El Muhtaj, Mr Fazli Rachman, Mr Prayetno, Mr Rehbungana beru PA

This article aims to examine the framework of a human rights-based approach to journalism in the ethical profession of journalists in Medan, North Sumatra. The article uses the qualitative research method and data collection technique in which gained by an FGD with the members of journalist associations, including printed, electronic, and cyber journalists in Medan, North Sumatra. Indonesian Press Law No. 40 of 1999 has stated that freedom of the press is a guaranteed is a citizen's human rights. In fact, journalists are still often marginalized from national and local policy-making processes. Journalism is still seen as a lowly profession with a worrying level of welfare. Legal protection for journalists has never received strong guarantees from the state. Violence against journalists still occurs frequently, and the perpetrators are not punished. These bad conditions result in serious difficulties for journalists to develop their profession properly and even encounter significant obstacles in the midst of society. How does a human rights-based journalism framework provide the human right mechanism to support and enhance press professionalism and become a smart effort to protect human rights defenders of journalists? This article will explain and solve such a question.

— Majda El Muhtaj is a chairperson of the Center for Human Rights Studies at Universitas Negeri Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia. He is also a lecturer on human rights law at the Universitas Negeri Medan

The Banjar Art and Culture Approach in the Promotion of Human Rights for the Banjar Community

Dr Erlina, Mr Muhammad Ahsanul Hakim

Art and culture are the most powerful media in socializing and disseminating certain values in society, such as the values of human rights (non-discrimination, universalism and diversity). Artist figures are known for their intelligence, sensitivity, and sharp criticism of the ongoing socio-cultural conditions. This research uses the sociolegal method, by reviewing art texts, local policies and interviews with Banjar artists to find out how Banjar art and culture promote human rights values for the Banjar community, its constraints, challenges and potentials. Much of the human rights agenda is geared towards bridging attitudinal gaps, such as prejudice based on race, religion, gender, age, nationality, culture and identity. The arts can help to overcome such barriers, by presenting counter-discourses, which challenge privileged narratives and perspectives. Banjar Cultural Arts including Mamanda traditional theater, Madihin, Bapandung, traditional dance, storytelling / bakisah, poetry, songs, etc. are full of exemplary values, democratic leadership, respect for nature / the environment and togetherness in addition to aspects of entertainment, but equal perception is needed because there are still some traditional art content that discriminates against women in addition to the challenges of traditional arts to survive amid the invasion of modern culture.

— Erlina, a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Lambung Mangkurat University, teaches courses on law and human rights, administrator of the Center for Legal Studies, Lambung Mangkurat University and Administrator of the Legal Aid Consultation Institute for Women and Families, Project Offocer of the Basis Cooperation Program , Yappika and the European Union. Focus of study on issues of Human Rights, Gender Equity and Legislation.

A Critical Analysis of the Implementation of the ITE Law Regarding Hate Speech Targeting Religion

Mr Moh. Fadhil

Article 28, Paragraph (2) of the ITE Law, which governs the dissemination of incitement to hatred, is intricately linked to the rights to freedom of religion and belief, as well as freedom of expression within the broader framework of human rights law. International human rights agreements provide a clear legal framework for restricting the dissemination of hate speech. A case study of Decision Number 591/Pid.Sus/2024/Pn.Ptk reveals that the defendant was found guilty of electronically transmitting religious hate speech. However, a critical examination of the judge's approach to the application of this article from a human rights perspective is necessary. This essay critically examines the implementation of Article 28, Paragraph (2) of the ITE Law concerning the incitement of religious hatred. The research follows a literature review methodology, utilizing content analysis of Decision Number 591/Pid.Sus/2024/Pn Ptk. The legal research method adopts a normative legal approach through a case study. The findings reveal that the judges' reasoning disregarded international human rights law. The panel of judges applied the element of intent, focusing on potential awareness rather than actual intent. Additionally, the panel misunderstood the element of incitement to hatred, conflating the propagation of hatred with its incitement.

— Moh. Fadhil, S.H., M.H., was born in Luwuk on November 7, 1991. He is currently a lecturer in criminal law at the Faculty of Sharia, IAIN Pontianak, as well as the Head of the Moot Court Laboratory. In addition to his teaching responsibilities, he has been actively involved in writing various articles and participating in community service. His areas of expertise include criminal law and human rights law, and he is currently conducting research in the socio-legal field.

Kehadiran Hukum Islam Sebagai Solusi Alternatif Terakhir Guna Mengatasi Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia

Mr Muhammad Aufa Faiz

Pelanggaran hak asasi manusia merupakan masalah serius pada setiap negara di seluruh dunia. Sistem hukum berbasis undang-undang dan hukum berbasis kebudayaan merupakan sistem hukum yang digunakan oleh banyak negara guna mengatasi masalah pelanggaran hak asasi manusia. Islam sebagai agama yang datang sebagai rahmatan lil alamin sangat menjunjung tinggi hak asasi manusia. Islam memandang manusia sebagai ciptaan Tuhan yang paling sempurna diantara seluruh ciptaan-Nya yang lain, sehingga jika ada seseorang yang memiliki keinginan untuk merenggut hak asasi orang lain, maka dia akan dihadapkan dengan konsekuensi hukum yang sangat tegas dan terbilang kejam bagi sebagian kalangan. Hukuman seperti hukum cambuk, hukum potong tangan, dan hukuman mati atau denda materil yang sangat mahal. Hukuman tersebut telah termaktub dalam al-Qur'an dan diberlakukan sebagai alternatif terakhir setelah melalui proses penyelidikan dan persidangan yang sangat ketat. Dibalik alasan kejamnya hukuman bagi pelaku tidak pidana di atas, secara tidak langsung Tuhan memerintahkan kepada seluruh hamba-Nya untuk berbuat baik, menebar kasih, dan saling melindungi terhadap sesama manusia. Hal ini sesuai dengan teori maqashid syariah yang sering kali digunakan oleh sarjana muslim dalam memahami dan memaknai hukum yang termaktub dalam al-Qur'an.

— Muhammad Aufa Faiz adalah seorang mahasiswa di Fakultas Syariah, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus yang mengambil program studi Hukum Keluarga Islam. Dia memiliki ketertarikan untuk mengkaji isu-isu hukum Indonesia dan isu-isu hukum Islam. Dia memiliki banyak hobi, diantaranya membaca buku seputar keislaman, bersepeda, memotret alam, dan traveling.

Keterbatasan Prinsip State Responsibility dalam Rezim Perubahan Iklim Global

Ms Fera Wulandari Fajrin, Ms Kandi Kirana Larasati, Ms Johan Tri Noval Hendrian Tombi, Ms Gusti Fadhil Fithrian Luthfan

Krisis iklim skala global yang dipicu karena pencemaran emisi karbon menimbulkan tuntutan pada negara-negara maju dan berkembang untuk dapat berkomitmen dalam kerangka hukum lingkungan internasional. Penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana keterbatasan kerangka hukum lingkungan internasional yang dalam hal ini perjanjian hukum lingkungan internasional seperti Kyoto Protocol dan Paris Agreement dalam komitmen pengurangan emisi karbon, yang mana mekanisme enforcement pada hukum lingkungan internasional yang bersifat Soft Law. Meskipun mencerminkan keinginan bersama dalam mengatasi krisis iklim, lemahnya mekanisme enforcement dalam sistem hukum lingkungan internasional menimbulkan peluang bagi negara-negara untuk mengabaikan kewajibannya tanpa konsekuensi hukum yang nyata sehingga tidak terimplementasinya prinsip state responsibility terhadap negara-negara pelanggar.

— The authors are lecturers and researchers from the Faculty of Law Mulawarman University Indonesia with background academic interests in international law and civil law. Our collaborative work in this research focuses on legal challenges in state responsibility for carbon emission pollution as the commitment in international environmental law. This research aims to highlight the limitations of international environmental law, particularly its lack of coercive power, as characterized as a soft law.

Rekonsiliasi HAM dan Yurisprudensi Islam pada Pembatasan Penggunaan Media Sosial bagi Perempuan

Ms Indah Fatmawati

Hak perempuan untuk bebas berekspresi dan mengekspresikan keagamaan sebenarnya dijamin oleh UU Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM). Hak ini juga diatur dalam Pasal 28E UUD 1945 dan juga tercantum dalam Deklarasi Universal Hak Asasi Manusia (DUHAM). Pasal 18 DUHAM menyatakan hak mengamalkan keagamaan, sementara Pasal 19 menyatakan hak berekspresi dan berpendapat tanpa gangguan. Meskipun laki-laki dan perempuan sama-sama memiliki hak untuk bebas berekspresi melalui media sosial, namun terdapat norma-norma yang timbul akibat penafsiran ayat agama dengan wujud pembatasan yang tidak proporsional bagi perempuan. Norma berupa pembatasan tersebut sebenarnya tidak tersurat dalam UU, akan tetapi dipedomani dan seringkali menjadi senjata untuk melakukan ujaran kebencian kepada perempuan. Hal semacam ini terjadi lantaran adanya anggapan berbeda terhadap pandangan HAM dan Hukum Islam dalam memaknai batas-batas ekspresi perempuan di media sosial. Berdasarkan pertentangan tersebut, penelitian ini akan mencari pertemuan antara standar pembatasan ekspresi perempuan dalam instrumen HAM internasional dan yurisprudensi hukum Islam. Dengan menggunakan penelitian etnografi virtual dan pendekatan yuridis normatif, penelitian ini menunjukkan ada pembatasan yang keliru pada penafsiran ayat agama terhadap ekspresi perempuan di media sosial. Hal tersebut sebenarnya bisa diatasi dengan konsep Mubadalah yang netral. Temuan ini dirasa layak menjadi perspektif baru yurisprudensi hukum Islam yang juga bisa dirujuk HAM.

— Indah Fatmawati, was born in Ponorogo, 10 Maret 1995. Currently active as a permanent lecturer at the Sharia Faculty of the IAIRM Institute as well as the editorial in chief Journal of Pro Justicia. Before becoming a lecturer, she also worked as a paralegal at LKBH IAIN Ponorogo and also an assistant advocate at EM Law Office. In addition, she also active in writing scientific journals, to be contributor in some online media, following some international conferences, and fellowship program.

Discussing Atheism in Indonesia: Between Legal Constraints and Academic Discourse

Mr Yogi Febriandi

This article examines how atheism is conceptualized and debated in legal and academic discourses in Indonesia. The discourse on atheism is shifting in the legal system and academic publications. The 2023 Criminal Code and the 2025 Constitutional Court ruling now explicitly prohibit promoting and practicing atheism. At the same time, Academic interest in atheism is rising, with more discussions on human rights. This study employs a desk research methodology, analyzing the discourse on atheism within legal frameworks and academic publications in Indonesia. The framework of Freedom of Religion and Belief (FoRB) informs the analysis, which underscores the freedom of non-religion, thereby facilitating a critical analysis of the evolving discourse on atheism in these two domains. The findings reveal that legal instruments in Indonesia systematically marginalize atheism, including through the criminalization of individuals who publicly advocate atheist views. Conversely, academic scholarship approaches atheism with greater nuance, often framing its criminalization as a violation of fundamental human rights. This contrast suggests that, from a legal and institutional standpoint, the discourse on atheism in Indonesia has experienced a regression. However, within academic discussions, atheism is increasingly recognized as a legitimate subject of inquiry and debate.

— Yogi Febriandi is currently a lecturer at State Islamic Institute Langsa. He is also member of ISForB. His academic interest includes Islamic Studies, Sociology Islam, and Religious Freedom in Indonesia.

Menjamin Hak Anak Untuk Akses Pendidikan Inklusif Yang Adil Tanpa Diskriminasi

Mr Muhammad Febriano

Pendidikan inklusif merupakan suatu pendekatan yang menekankan pentingnya menjamin hak setiap anak untuk mendapatkan akses pendidikan yang adil dan berkualitas tanpa diskriminasi. Tulisan ini membahas tantangan dan strategi dalam mewujudkan pendidikan inklusif diberbagai konteks, dengan fokus pada kebijakan, praktik dan partisipasi masyarakat. Melalui analisis terhadap berbagai studi kasus dan data empiris, kami mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor kunci yang mempengaruhi implementasi pendidikan inklusif, termasuk pelatihan guru, keterlibatan orang tua dan dukungan dari pemerintah. Selain itu, eksplorasi atas peran teknologi dalam meningkatkan aksesibilitas pendidikan bagi anak-anak dengan berkebutuhan khusus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi antara pemangku kepentingan, termasuk lembaga pendidikan, pemerintah, dan masyarakat, sangat penting untuk menciptakan lingkungan belajar yang inklusif. Dengan demikian, rekomendasi kebijakan yang diusulkan bertujuan untuk memperkuat komitmen terhadap pendidikan inklusif dan memastikan bahwa setiap anak, tanpa terkecuali, dapat menikmati haknya untuk belajar dan memperoleh pendidikan.

— Saya Muhammad Febriano, mahasiswa program studi Hukum Keluarga Islam fakultas syariah institut agama Islam negeri Kudus, mahasiswa semester 6, selain menjadi mahasiswa kesibukan saya di kampus IAIN Kudus adalah mengikuti beberapa pusat studi, yaitu pusat studi humas protokol dan juga karya tulis ilmiah dan publikasi jurnal, usia saya 21 tahun dan Sekarang bertempat tinggal di Kudus Jawa Tengah.

Concepting a Policy on Ship Recycling in Indonesia: Human Rights or Economy?

Ms Annisa Firdhausy, Mr Mokhammad Gisa Vitrana

Ship recycling has drawn global attention to environmental preservation and human safety since 2000. In Indonesia, it has boosted the economy, but outdated ship-dismantled methods remain a concern. Workers face numerous hazards including: infections, respiratory disorders, skin conditions, poor vision, and even death. Additionally, ship recycling contributes to marine pollution. To promote safe and environmentally friendly practices, the International Maritime Organization introduced the 2009 Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships. Despite its recent inception, the precautionary principle ensures that States cannot use a lack of technical knowledge as an excuse to neglect safety and environmental measures. Although Indonesia has not ratified the convention, its provisions have been incorporated into national regulations. The Directorate General of Sea Transportation, in cooperation with relevant agencies, provides technical training on safe ship recycling. This article examines the applicability of Indonesian laws and the Hong Kong Convention regarding precautionary principles in ship recycling, including occupational safety and health for workers. Using a normative legal research methodology with a conceptual and statute approach, this study argues that Indonesia should ratify the Hong Kong Convention to establish more comprehensive and improved ship recycling laws.

— Annisa Firdhausy is an early-career lecturer in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities at Universitas Teknologi Surabaya. She holds an Bachelor of Law from Airlangga University and Master of Law in International Law from Gadjah Mada University. Her interest include international law, law of the seas, air law and international environmental law. Right now Mrs. Firdhausy teaches undergraduate courses such as International Private Law, Transportation Law, Spatial Law

A Comparison of ASEAN Countries: Does Issuing Birth Certificate Can Fulfill Refugee Children's Right

Ms Arimbi Fajari Furqon, Mr Rilo Pambudi S

UNHCR identified more than 730.000 refugees living in region in 2024. Lived in several provinces in region waiting for resettlement to third country (read: they stay for long period). Hence it is not uncommon for them to have children while waiting. This article argues that refugee children are limited in gaining access to education. Meanwhile, ASEAN countries respect SDGs that include global achievement in quality education and leave no one behind the principle. This article attempts to analyze [1] how ASEAN Countries' responsibility towards the fulfilment of the right to education for refugee children and [2] the potential benefits of issuing birth certificates to refugee children born in the region regarding their right to education. By socio-legal research through qualitative approach, this article hypothesizes first, refugee children born in territory of ASEAN Countries are entitled to obtain citizenship protected by Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, in reality they are still difficult to obtain birth certificates due to citizenship status of their parents. Hence, it needs parallel and national systems across the countries to handle. Second, potential benefits for issuing birth certificates to guarantee rights to education are leading to higher income, reduced aid dependency, and increased self-sufficiency

— Arimbi Fajari Furqon is researcher of Research Centre for Law, Gender, and Society, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada and International Law Lecturer on Faculty of Law, Universitas Bengkulu. She interested to study international law in the view of marginal group especially related to gender and refugee law. Her study leads to human rights, care economy and state responsibility to regulate the protection of woman, refugee woman and children, and woman human rights defender.

Big Tech's threat on human rights and democracy: The urgent need for accountability reassessment

Professor Ella Gorian

Big Tech companies like Google, Meta, and SpaceX have undermined democracy and human rights by financially supporting far-right movements, exacerbating the climate crisis, and violating labour and human rights. They have effectively become private regulators, controlling significant parts of the digital infrastructure and setting norms that govern user behaviour and information flow. This has challenged traditional notions of state sovereignty and jurisdiction and raised concerns about privacy and human rights. Big Tech's extensive data collection often occurs without explicit consent, potentially violating privacy rights. Algorithms used in decision-making can perpetuate biases, leading to discriminatory outcomes. These biases reinforce social inequalities and undermine non-discrimination principles. Additionally, Big Tech companies spread public criticism of governments and interfere in domestic politics, contributing to democratic regression and the promotion of far-right agendas in countries like the USA, UK, and Germany. Given Big Tech's substantial impact on human rights and democracy, the reassessment of their international legal status is needed. The robust regulatory frameworks should hold them accountable and mitigate their potential negative effects. The clear legal boundaries will balance technological innovation with the protection of fundamental human rights and democratic values.

— Dr. Ella Gorian is a Professor at the Manipal Law School, MAHE, India. She received a Ph.D. in Jurisprudence at the Institute of Legislation of the Parliament of Ukraine, studied at the Nottingham University School of Law, was awarded scholarships from UK Foreign Office and Ukrainian Government. She taught a variety of Comparative and International legal courses in Ukraine, Russia, China and India. She authored more than 90 research papers and 2 Ukrainian textbooks on Public International Law.

A Call for Reform? State Repression and Police Brutality in Indonesia

Ms Fany Hakim, Ms Nadia Intan Fadila

The discourse on police reform in Indonesia has existed for decades. Nevertheless, incidents of police violence and unlawful repressive actions against civilians, some leading to death, have surged recently, drawing significant attention from international organizations such as Amnesty International. This phenomenon, often referred to as police brutality, highlights the persistent issues within the Indonesian National Police (POLRI). This study examines the role of the police as a state apparatus using a radical criminology framework, with a particular emphasis on the concept of state control and repression. Despite the increasing frequency of these events, the government has failed to respond effectively, even though the fact that POLRI has one of the highest budgets in the country. Moreover, the police have seemed to attempt to use online "buzzers" and media manipulation to enhance their image and deflect criticism. By employing documentary observation through reports and news articles, the finding shows this lack of accountability and oversight underscores the urgent need for comprehensive police reform to address systemic abuse and protect human rights. The research indicates that POLRI requires significant structural changes to ensure better human rights protection and prevent future abuses of power.

— Fany is a lecturer at the Criminology Study Program at Universitas Budi Luhur, Indonesia. She focuses on researching human rights and decolonial studies. Her diverse teaching portfolio includes courses on Environmental Crimes, Women and Justice, Newsmaking Criminology, and Transnational Organized Crimes. Beyond her academic role, she actively contributes as a volunteer to the Intersectoral Collaboration of Indigenous Religions (ICIR Rumah Bersama), serving as an associate researcher.

Ketika Budaya Mengikat: Kawingu dan Pergulatan Hak Perempuan di Sumba Timur

Dr Halimatusa'Diah

Tradisi Kawingu di Sumba Timur adalah sistem perkawinan adat yang berfungsi untuk menjaga keteraturan sosial dan kohesi komunitas. Namun, dalam praktiknya, sistem ini berdampak pada pembatasan hak-hak perempuan, terutama setelah proses belis, yang berpotensi membatasi mobilitas dan kemandirian sosial-ekonomi perempuan. Implikasi ini dikaji dalam kaitannya dengan hak-hak dasar perempuan sebagaimana diatur dalam Konvensi Penghapusan Segala Bentuk Diskriminasi terhadap Perempuan (CEDAW), khususnya Pasal 16 yang menjamin hak perempuan untuk memilih pasangan hidup, serta Pasal 2 yang menekankan kewajiban negara untuk menghapus diskriminasi dalam hukum dan praktik sosial. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi dan perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM), untuk mengeksplorasi pengalaman perempuan yang terlibat dalam sistem Kawingu serta bagaimana tradisi ini terus dipertahankan dalam struktur sosial masyarakat Sumba Timur. Studi ini menganalisis praktik Kawingu kaitannya dengan prinsip kesetaraan gender dan kebebasan individu. Temuan penelitian menyoroti bagaimana Kawingu membentuk norma-norma gender yang membatasi ruang gerak perempuan dalam berbagai aspek kehidupan, serta memberikan rekomendasi kebijakan untuk menyeimbangkan penghormatan terhadap tradisi adat dengan perlindungan hak-hak perempuan.

— Halimatusa'diah is a researcher at the Research Centre for Society and Culture – BRIN, specializing in Cultural Communication, Religious Minorities, and marginalized local groups in Indonesia. She is also interested in gender minority studies. Her publications include “Beyond Tradition: Exploring Alternative Marital Strategies for Belis”, “Tropical Indigenous Queer as Guardians of Tradition”, and “Trans People Making the Hajj to Mecca”. Contact: hali002@brin.go.id | Scopus ID: 58692287300

Marriage Dispensation: Fulfillment of Children's Right Analysis Through the Building Equity Taxonomy

Ms Fairuz Zahirah Zihni Hamdan, Ms Rifqi Nuriana Fathunnadiroh, Ms Anissa Kartika Putri

The Indonesian government's response to child marriage, a dispensation policy permitting marriage under 19 with court approval, has the unintended consequence of limiting educational opportunities for children, who often discontinue schooling after marriage. This socio-legal research examines the ratio legis and implications of this dispensation policy on children's educational rights, analyzed through a normative legal lens and the Building Equity Taxonomy framework. Furthermore, it investigates the fulfillment of children's educational rights in child marriages through intergovernmental synergy. Employing conceptual and statutory approach, also integrating theories from other social sciences, specifically the Building Equity Taxonomy from the field of education, this research reveals that the stated aim of marriage dispensation—protecting children's interests and well-being—contradicts the reality of their educational attainment and overall development. The limitations imposed on their access to education, restricted to non-compulsory and often unsupported non-formal options, hinder their future prospects. Inconsistencies in regulations between intergovernmental agencies regarding education for married children further exacerbate the issue. The study concludes that harmonizing regulations must encompass monitoring educational access and provision for children married through dispensation.

— Fairuz, is a lecturer in Development Studies at ITS Surabaya. Born in Malang, April 10, 1998, she resides in Surabaya. An alumnus of Airlangga University's Master of Law programs, she teaches law, also actively conducts research on constitutional law and human rights, and publishes findings in indexed and reputable books and journals.

Bridging Human Rights Gaps in Indonesian Kampung Through Principled Negotiation and Design Futuring

Dr Luke Hespanhol

Informal urban settlements constitute prevalent forms of social organisations across Southeast Asia. Known as kampung in Indonesia, they are characterized by various degrees of informality across various societal dimensions such as land and home ownership, economic activities, service provision, governance, social relationships, urban development, and technology adoption. That informality, while a powerful catalyst for entrepreneurship, innovation and resilience, often also leads to limited civic participation and significant lack of government support for even the most basic services such as sanitation, water supply and education. At the core of this social gap, lies a seemingly intractable tug-of-war between top-down and bottom-up structures of governance and social organisation, placing at risk basic human rights of those most vulnerable members of society. In this paper, I discuss observations and insights on the strengths and challenges of informal settlements, gathered from two iterations of an intensive Design studio at Lebak Siliwangi, an urban kampung in Bandung, Indonesia. From that, I combine Design Futuring methods and tenets from Principled Negotiation to propose a dialogical approach for transforming the underlying conflicts between formal and informal structures of governance, articulating possible roadmaps for ensuring fulfillment of human rights to citizens of informal settlements in Indonesia and beyond.

— Dr Luke Hespanhol is a Senior Lecturer in Design at The University of Sydney and holds a Certificate in Negotiation and Dispute Resolution from Harvard University. His practice investigates the intersection of people, culture, cities and technology, with focus on the role and potential of Design interventions to enact social impact. Luke has advanced discussion on these fields through numerous engagements with government, industry, museums, and academic institutions worldwide.

From Godly Constitutionalism to Godly Human Rights: The Dynamics of Constitutional Court Decision

Mr M. Wildan Humaidi, Professor Riris Ardhanariswari, Professor Abdul Aziz Nasihuddin

Pembatasan kekuasaan yang dikonseptualisasi melalui prinsip konstitusionalisme pada dasarnya diorientasikan kepada terciptanya perlindungan hak asasi manusia dari segala upaya destruktif dan represif negara. Indonesia memiliki prinsip konstitusionalisme yang lekat akan nilai-nilai agama. Hal ini karena Pancasila sebagai pondasi dasar negara memposisikan nilai ketuhanan sebagai *causa prima*. Konstruksi ini berkonsekuensi terhadap prinsip dan nilai-nilai hak asasi manusia yang sejalan dengan prinsip ketuhanan sebagai identitas prinsip HAM di Indonesia. Praktik ini terbukti dalam berbagai argumen putusan MK perihal pengujian konstitusionalitas kebijakan yang berkaitan dengan isu HAM, seperti kasus penodaan agama, kebebasan beragama, penghayat kepercayaan, perkawinan beda agama, dan pengaturan agama dalam dokumen administrasi kependudukan. Melalui studi kasus serta menggunakan model penelitian doktriner, penelitian ini fokus mengungkap bagaimana konstruksi prinsip konstitusionalisme berketuhanan sebagai bangunan fundamen HAM berketuhanan yang didesain sebagai identitas format politik kenegaraan Indonesia dan bagaimana implementasi prinsip HAM berketuhanan dalam dinamika argumentasi putusan MK sekaligus implikasinya dalam perkembangan kebijakan HAM dan agama di Indonesia. Riset ini berupaya merumuskan titik singgung relasi agama dan HAM di Indonesia serta hendak menilai sejauh mana prinsip HAM berketuhanan dapat memberikan perlindungan HAM yang inklusif bagi masyarakat.

— M. Wildan Humaidi is a lecturer at the Faculty of Sharia, State Islamic University, Prof. K.H. Saifuddin Zuhri (UIN Saizu) Purwokerto. He gained his bachelor's on Islamic law (S.H.I) at the Faculty of Sharia and Law UIN Sunan Kalijaga and his Master of Law (M.H) degree from the Postgraduate-Faculty of Law- UII. He is currently pursuing the doctoral Program in Law at Jenderal Soedrirman University. His research interests are in the study of public law, the Constitution and Human Rights, etc.

Business and Human Rights in ASEAN: A Comparative Study of National Action Plans

Ms Dewi Indriana, Ms Bernika Ifada Kamila Putri

As ASEAN economies accelerate industrialization, ensuring corporate accountability for human rights becomes increasingly urgent. This study provides a comparative analysis of National Action Plans (NAPs) on Business and Human Rights (BHR) in Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam, which are currently the only ASEAN member states to have adopted such frameworks. Drawing on the United Nations Guiding Principles' "Protect, Respect, Remedy" (PRR) framework, the paper examines how each country's NAP addresses long-standing implementation gaps identified in the 2013–2014 ASEAN baseline studies. Through document analysis and cross-country comparison, the study identifies areas of convergence, including regulatory reform, stakeholder participation, and institutional anchoring, as well as key divergences in legal architecture, enforcement capacity, and integration with trade and development strategies. While all three NAPs represent normative progress, ongoing challenges related to remedy access, due diligence implementation, and stakeholder engagement highlight the need for greater regulatory coherence. The findings offer actionable insights for ASEAN governments and regional institutions aiming to institutionalize a rights-based approach to business conduct in the context of deepening economic integration.

— Dewi Indriana is a social researcher specializing in human rights, GEDSI, and criminology. She holds a Criminology degree from Universitas Indonesia and a Master's in Social Research Methods from The Australian National University. Dewi has over three years of experience at the Center for Detention Studies, contributing to prison policy research. She has also collaborated with institutions like the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Bappenas, and the Ombudsman on human rights research and policy.

The Excluded in Resource-Rich Land: Coloniality in the Mining Sector

Ms Dewi Analis Indriyani

One of the largest contributors to Indonesia's income is the export of resources in the energy and mining sectors. However, resource governance sustains coloniality over property inherited from the past. That exploration caused injustice to the community, which had lived peacefully before the mining company. This state contradicts the telos of natural mining resources as property with extensive social and economic dimensions. Drawing on Hanoch Dagan's ideas, property is a legal institution that must adapt in accordance with societal values, distributive justice, and economic efficiency. Secondly, the principle of property pluralism asserts that there is no ideal form of ownership. Third, property, as a democratic institution. On the other hand, related to the injustice that has occurred to marginalized groups in mining areas, it has also become my concern. Hence, I will utilize several concepts of injustice theory, including Epistemic Injustice popularized by Miranda Fricker and the Five Faces of Oppression proposed by Iris Marion Young. I use this literature to ask: 1) How should we interpret the concept of natural resource ownership as property? 2) How does the injustice of state control of natural resources relate to coloniality?

— Dewi Analis Indriyani is a researcher at the Research Center for Law, Indonesian Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). Dewi obtained a bachelor's degree in law from the Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang and a master's degree in law from Universitas Airlangga (business law) and the Universitas Indonesia (intellectual property law). Dewi is excited and involved in several research related to intellectual property, vulnerable groups, and human rights.

Tackling Greenwashing in Asia: A Study on the Deficiencies in Environmental Regulations

Ms Saniyah El Ismah, Mr Farrell Sudarma, Mr Jane Natasha

Greenwashing is currently a pressing issue. Companies often falsely claim that their products are eco-friendly to appease progressive minded consumers. There are certain regulations pertaining to greenwashing that have been made by legislators in some Asian states such as South Korea, Singapore, Hongkong, India, and Indonesia. However, companies that violated the regulations were rarely brought to justice. The main objective of this study was to analyze the lack of Environmental, Social, and Governance regulations regarding greenwashing and to explore how states tackle the issue of greenwashing. Normative research method is used in this research along with conceptual, comparative, statute, and case approach, analyzed through academic literature, public policies, and research reports. The research revealed that the lack of thorough regulation and green taxonomy standard in Asia made it hard to fulfill the right to a healthy environment. The research suggested that there should be a harmonization of environmental legislations at the regional level, an increased level of transparency through consistent reports, and a stricter supervision to ensure that green investment and initiatives from companies really support the transition to a fair and sustainable environment. Keyword: Greenwashing, Sustainable Development, Environment, Human Rights, Corporate

— Saniyah El Ismah is a third-year law student at Universitas Airlangga, specializing in international law with a strong focus on arbitration, trade, and cyber law. She currently serves as an assistant researcher at the Airlangga Institute for International Law Studies (dept. intl. law), where she contributes to academic research and policy analysis. She has actively represented her university in international moot court competitions, gaining recognition for her legal writing and advocacy skills.

State Responsibility in the Protection of Refugees Based on Human Rights Perspective

Ms Istikhomah, Mr Muhammad Asrul, Mr Laella Millinia

The issue of refugees due to war conflicts in Indonesia remained complex, involving aspects of international law, human rights, and national policies. Although Indonesia is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, it has obligations to protect refugees' fundamental rights based on human rights principles, non-refoulement, and non-discrimination. The Indonesian government issued Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 to handle refugees from abroad as a legal foundation. However, its implementation faces significant challenges, particularly in fulfilling refugees' basic rights, such as health services, education, and employment. Refugees are often in vulnerable positions due to their status as illegal immigrants, limiting their access to fundamental rights. Additionally, the Refugee Status Determination process is conducted by UNHCR, not national authorities, delaying legal status recognition and limiting protection. This article, using a normative juridical method, discusses three main challenges faced by refugees: limited legal status recognition, restriction of basic rights, and the risks of detention and deportation. These factors exacerbate their vulnerability. Therefore, Indonesia needs to strengthen its national legal framework to ensure comprehensive protection for refugees by international standards and human rights principles.

— Istikhomah is a Master of Law student at Universitas Airlangga, specializing in Constitutional Law. She has a deep interest in constitutional issues, governance, and public policy, actively engaging in research and academic writing. With a strong academic background, she contributes to critical analysis and scholarly discussions on constitutional law, aiming to produce relevant and impactful academic works that advance legal studies and constitutional practice.

Investigation of the Economic Empowerment of Women in Japan and Indonesia: A Comparative Analysis

Ms Maryam Jamilah, Dr Al Khanif

The cultural landscapes of Indonesia and Japan are deeply intertwined with patriarchal values. To acknowledge the significant contribution of women to the economies of both nations, policies aimed at women's empowerment were implemented, including PPEP (Women's Economic Productivity Enhancement) for Indonesia and Womenomic for Japan. However, the outcomes for the two nations differ significantly; Indonesia demonstrates a dynamic increase, whereas Japan's economic opportunities for women remain lower and relatively stable, ranking below Indonesia. This study seeks to evaluate the women's empowerment initiatives implemented by the governments of the two nations via PPEP and Womenomic programs. The researcher elucidates this by employing Evelyn Derera's framework of women's economic empowerment, which has three elements: access to resources, power and agency, and opportunity structure. This study employs Mill's difference method to demonstrate that while both policies satisfy the opportunity structure component, the Womenomic policy surpasses PPEP by effectively addressing empowerment in the power and agency component, which includes enhancing women's control over time, social engagement policies and boosting self-confidence. Nevertheless, in terms of opportunity structure, Japan's patriarchal culture remains more entrenched and restrictive for women compared to Indonesia. The efficacy of women's empowerment measures in Japan remains limited despite the government's initiatives

— Maryam Jamilah, S.IP, M.Si, is a lecturer in International Relations at Universitas Andalas, Indonesia, specializing in gender, foreign policy, the Middle East, and Islamic studies. Her book *Partisipasi Perempuan Israel dalam Proses Perdamaian Israel-Palestina* examines Israeli women's roles in peace efforts. Her latest works, *Pioneering Change: Women's Economic Empowerment under Saudi Vision 2030* and *Resilient Traditions, Modern Realities: Women's Agency in Minangkabau's Political Economy*.

Analysis of Right to an Adequate Standard of living among migrant construction workers in India

Mr Chinnaswamy Janarthan, Dr Ahrar Ahmad Lone

Authors have thoroughly reviewed the relevant academic literature and experience drawing upon a range of sources that explore the complex Analysis of Right to an Adequate Standard of living and its relevance to migration construction worker in India. From the earlier studies observational research, and pilot conducted by Author, he has observed the violation of Right to an Adequate Standard of living among migrant workers. The violations include Dis-satisfactory living conditions (no proper drinking water, no proper sanitary, etc.), inadequate food and nutrition, inadequate housing and the improper medical care when required. In spite of sufficient protections in National Constitution & International declarations & conventions for the protection of Right to an Adequate Standard of living still the gap is persisting. The problems faced by migrant construction workers is a concern with social relevance needs the attention of all concerned for wellness of workers and the development of society. Certain steps such as attitudinal change of officers/contractors responsible for the construction activities is essential and to ensure implementations of provisions available in the Constitution etc were suggested. The expenditure required for providing the infrastructure to implement Right to an Adequate Standard of living should be incorporated in the bid documents.

— Basically engineer worked in construction with NTPC Ltd (a premier state power utility of India, Retired from service in 2021 after 60 years of age. During my 35 years of construction industry, i was very closely associated with migrated workers and seen their problems on daily basis. As a officer, i tried to solve certain issues like rest rooms arrangement ,arranging health care etc. After retirement i am pursuing PhD in this to do detail study. This article is a step in that direction.

Bridging Gaps: ASEAN's Coordination Barriers in Promoting Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities

Ms Mutiah Juniar, Ms Adinda Imran

Access to justice is a fundamental human right that ensures equal legal protection for all individuals, including persons with disabilities. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has introduced frameworks such as the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration and the ASEAN Enabling Masterplan 2025 to promote disability-inclusive justice systems. However, significant coordination barriers hinder effective implementation across member states. Thus, this paper aims to determine the ASEAN efforts to overcome the coordination barriers. This paper explores these barriers by addressing two research questions: (1) What are the main coordination challenges in implementing ASEAN's disability justice frameworks? (2) How can ASEAN enhance institutional coordination and policy harmonization to improve access to justice? This research adopts a qualitative approach through a literature review, analysing scholarly articles, policy reports, and official ASEAN documents. The findings reveal that legal fragmentation, resource disparities, political inconsistencies, and limited regional cooperation as major obstacles. To overcome these barriers, stronger regional mechanisms, policy alignment, and intergovernmental cooperation are needed. Strengthening ASEAN's institutional role and fostering greater commitment among member states is essential to ensuring that persons with disabilities across the region can access their right to justice fully.

— Mutiah Wenda Juniar is a lecturer in the Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University. Her academic focus includes international law, international human rights law, and disability rights. She has conducted many research on disability issues, notably on inclusive education and access to justice for people with disabilities in Indonesia. She also has involved in drafting book on embody inclusive legal service for disabilities in south sulawesi (project by LBH Makassar and AIPJ2) in 2022.

Customary Rights and Customary Law Communities in the Papua Border Area: Analysis of the Challenges

Dr Julianto Jover Jotam Kalalo, Dr Erni Dwita Silambi, Dr Edoardus E Maturbongs, Dr Dewi Natalia Marpaung

Regulations on customary law communities and customary rights in Indonesia, especially in the border areas of Papua, such as Merauke, Boven Digoel, and Jayapura, face unique challenges related to cultural diversity, natural wealth, and socio-political dynamics in the region. In Papua, customary communities play an important role in the management and utilization of natural resources, with customary rights that have existed for a long time, but are often neglected in development policies. Recognition of customary law communities in Papua, in accordance with the mandate of Article 18B of the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning Agrarian Principles, is crucial in maintaining a balance between the protection of customary rights and development needs. This study aims to explore the legal regulations on customary rights and customary law communities in the border areas of Papua, as well as the challenges faced in their implementation, including limited access to the formal legal system and conflicts of interest with national development.

— Julianto Jover Jotam Kalalo is an academic and professional lecturer in the field of Law from Indonesia. He is currently a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Musamus University, Merauke. During his career, Julianto has been active in research activities, scientific writing, and community service, especially in issues related to Customary Law, Civil Law, Legal Politics and International Law.

Implementation of Economic Constitutional Principles in National Policies

Ms Dinar Karunia, Ms Erlisa Akhlakul Karimah

Article 33 of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution establishes the foundation for the country's economic governance, emphasizing economic democracy, state control over vital sectors, and public welfare. This study examines the implementation of these constitutional principles in national economic policies by analyzing key regulations, government interventions, and their impact on economic development. Using a case study approach, it explores the balance between state control and market liberalization, the role of government in strategic sectors, and the effectiveness of economic policies in achieving constitutional objectives. The research highlights challenges in maintaining economic sovereignty amid globalization, regulatory inconsistencies, and the influence of private sector interests. Findings suggest that while Article 33 provides a framework for inclusive economic growth, its implementation faces legal, political, and economic constraints. Strengthening constitutional oversight and policy consistency is essential to ensure sustainable and equitable economic development aligned with the principles of the Indonesian Constitution.

— Dinar Karunia is a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga, specializing in constitutional law. Her main research interest lies in the field of economic constitutions, with a strong focus on exploring the relationship between constitutional frameworks and a country's financial and economic systems. She examines how constitutional provisions shape, regulate, and influence economic policy, public finance, and broader development goals within democratic governance.

Navigating Cultural Relativism: The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Advancing Women's Rights

Mx Muhammad Rhaka Katresna

This paper explores the pivotal role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in advancing women's rights within the framework of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), established in 1995 to promote gender equality and empowerment. As the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on the Beijing +30 Review approaches in 2024, the assessment of progress in implementing BPfA highlights both achievements and persistent challenges, particularly those arising from cultural relativism. The analysis reveals that CSOs are crucial in advocating for women's rights by holding states accountable and navigating the complexities of diverse cultural contexts that often justify discriminatory practices. The engagement of youth in initiatives such as the Asia Pacific Young Feminist Forum underscores the importance of intersectionality and inclusive representation in feminist movements. Furthermore, the document emphasizes the role of UN Women in facilitating dialogue between CSOs and governmental bodies to enhance advocacy efforts. Ongoing challenges include economic disparities, violence against women, and the influence of cultural ideologies that impede progress. The proposed framework of Cross-Cultural Religious Literacy aims to empower women and ensure their rights are respected within various cultural contexts. Ultimately, the collective efforts of CSOs and youth, alongside a nuanced understanding of cultural dynamics, are essential for advancing gender equality and fulfilling BPfA commitments.

— Muhammad Rhaka Katresna is a master student of Center for Religious and Cross-cultural Studies at Gadjah Mada University. He is the Regional Executive Body of ASEAN Youth Forum and Board Member of Inti Muda Indonesia. He is interested in advocacy, human rights, arts-based research, and peacebuilding.

Hak Kepemilikan atas Harta Wakaf: Ketegangan antara Regulasi Wakaf dan HAM

Associate Professor Ulya Kencana

Wakaf merupakan institusi hukum yang mengalihkan hak kepemilikan individu menjadi milik umum untuk kepentingan sosial dan keagamaan. Regulasi wakaf di Indonesia, terutama berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 2004 tentang Wakaf, menegaskan prinsip keabadian wakaf yang berimplikasi pada hilangnya hak kepemilikan individu secara permanen. Namun, dalam perspektif hak asasi manusia (HAM), setiap individu memiliki hak fundamental atas kepemilikan harta, sebagaimana diatur dalam Pasal 28H ayat (4) UUD 1945 dan instrumen internasional seperti Pasal 17 Deklarasi Universal Hak Asasi Manusia (DUHAM). Ketegangan antara prinsip keabadian wakaf dan hak kepemilikan individu menimbulkan dilema hukum yang memerlukan analisis lebih lanjut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan konseptual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa regulasi wakaf di Indonesia belum sepenuhnya mengakomodasi prinsip HAM dalam aspek kepemilikan, terutama terkait fleksibilitas perubahan status harta wakaf dalam keadaan tertentu. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan reformasi hukum yang mempertimbangkan keseimbangan antara perlindungan hak kepemilikan individu dan kepentingan sosial wakaf guna menciptakan keadilan hukum yang lebih komprehensif.

— Dr. Ulya Kencana, S.Ag., M.H. Dosen Tetap PNS di Fakultas Syari'ah Dan Hukum Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Raden Fatah Palembang. Alamat Kantor : Jl. Prof. K.H. Zainal Abidin Fikry No. 1 Km. 3,5 Palembang Telp. 0711.362427. Jabatan: Lektor Kepala/ Pembina TK. I (IV.b). no.hp/wa: 085363645873. Email: ulyakencana_uin@radenfatah.ac.id. Riwayat Pendidikan: S3 Program Doktor Ilmu Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sriwijaya Palembang (2015).

Justification of Ad Hoc Constitutional Judges based on Dworkinian Right-Based Theory

Mr Marcelino Ceasar Kishan, Ms Beltsyaza Felycia Alexandra, Ms Krismelia Y. Panji

The protection of human rights is inextricably linked to the establishment of a final and efficient Constitutional Court. However, the development of the Constitutional Court as the guardian of election disputes has diminished the efficiency of the procedural law related to judicial review due the suspension policy. In response to this issue, this paper aims to conceptually examine the idea of ad hoc constitutional judges as part of enhancing the efficiency of procedural law per se ultimately improving the protection of human rights. The idea of ad hoc constitutional judges is justified based on political equality within Dworkin's Right-Based Theory. According to this prescription, constitutional adjudication must ensure equal treatment for all members of society in all types of disputes. Consequently, it rejects the policy of temporary suspension. To provide an alternative policy framework, enhancing the efficiency of procedural law can be achieved through ad hoc constitutional judges. The institutionalization of ad hoc constitutional judges would be carried out on a fixed-term basis, aligned with the occurrence of national and local election disputes, through the appointment of a constitutional court justice by the mechanisms established in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

— Marcelino Ceasar Kishan was born in Kotamobagu on 18 July 2001 and obtained a Bachelor of Law and Master of Law degree from Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana. He is currently active as a Junior Researcher at Pusat Studi Hukum dan Teori Konstitusi UKSW. Beltsyaza Felycia Alexandra & Krismelia Y. Panji are students at the Faculty of Law, Satya Wacana Christian University, and are active members at Pusat Studi Hukum dan Teori Konstitusi UKSW.

The political and economy of the human rights protection of Indonesia Migrant Seafarers.

Professor Koesrianti

In the last five years there was an increasing number of crimes which related to the Indonesian migrant seafarers including over-load working hours, underpaid and other human rights violations. In many cases, they are the victims of trafficking in persons and people smuggling of transnational organized crime. These types of crimes are tightly correlated with the characteristics of work place of seafarers where they work in foreign-flagged ships. Since these vessels are distant-water fishing vessels, they have complexity of jurisdiction which involve many states jurisdictions. This article aims to analyze the human rights protection of Indonesian migrant seafarers. This article examines how seafarers as migrant workers have been interpreted then surveys human rights law instruments as well as Indonesian regulations to determine whether Indonesian migrant seafarers can encompass the protection afforded under international law regimes. It concludes that enumerated grounds are largely consistent between one and another law instrument despite the typicality workplace of seafarers. However, as this ground had been subject to Indonesian domestic judicial interpretation recently and the potential various analytical approaches taken in different jurisdictions, it is argued that human rights protection of Indonesian migrant seafarers could be enhanced by fostering international cooperation which explicitly protect human rights of Indonesian seafarers.

— Koesrianti is a Professor of international law at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR) Indonesia. She graduated and has Sarjana Hukum (Bachelor) degree from Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga in 1985. She hold LLM and PhD degrees from the Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales Sydney, Australia in 1997 and 2006 respectively as an awardee of the Australian Development Scholarship program. She teaches international law, international migration law, ASEAN, cyber law, etc

Legal Protections Against Gender Discrimination in Parental Leave for Women in Indonesia

Ms Dwi Rahayu Kristianti, Ms Regina Cherryl Nathanasuci

This study aims to explore the legal protections that can be offered as a form of anti-discrimination for women in the context of parental leave. Using a legal research methodology, the study analyses existing laws, regulations, and international conventions that address gender equality and parental leave. The research examines the disparities that exist between male and female workers in accessing parental leave and the potential discriminatory impact these differences may have on women's rights in the workplace. The study will focus on identifying legal mechanisms in Indonesia, that provide protection against gender-based discrimination in parental leave policies. Additionally, the research will investigate judicial rulings that have shaped the interpretation and enforcement of these protections. By analyzing case law and legal frameworks, the study aims to highlight gaps in existing legislation and propose reforms to strengthen women's rights to equitable parental leave. The ultimate goal is to offer recommendations for legal reforms that ensure the fair and equal treatment of women in the workforce, promoting anti-discrimination practices in parental leave policies. This research will contribute to the ongoing discourse on gender equality and labor law, providing insights into how legal protections can effectively address discrimination in parental leave.

— Lecturer at Faculty of Law, Airlangga University. Subjects taught are Indonesian Constitutional Law, Human Rights, Citizenship, and Legislative Drafting. Got Master of Arts (in Women's Studies) from the Flinders University of South Australia. Had joined the UN Human Rights Mechanisms Training in Geneva. Conferences attended are the Fifth International Conference on Human Rights and Peace & Conflict in Southeast Asia 2018 (Manila), Within 2015–2017, holding the position as Secretary of Sepaham

Expansion of Rights Substances in the Constitution: Towards Digital Constitutionalism in Indonesia

Mr Lalu Aria Nata Kusuma, Mr Eduard Awang Maha Putra

In the digital era, the advancement of technology has expanded the definition of human rights to encompass digital rights, which are often neglected in existing constitutional frameworks. This research explores digital constitutionalism as a means to incorporate these rights into the Constitution of NRI 1945. By employing a normative legal analysis, the study concludes that the preamble of the Constitution, which aims to protect the entire nation of Indonesia, supports the inclusion of digital rights. Digital constitutionalism not only modernizes constitutional principles but also aligns with the national legal ideal of safeguarding citizens in the digital realm. This integration could occur through amending the Constitution to recognize rights such as access to information, privacy, freedom of expression, transparency, data deletion, protection and security, digital justice, equality, and internet access. This initiative highlights the state's obligation to uphold the rights of its citizens in the ever-evolving digital landscape.

— Lalu Aria Nata Kusuma obtained a bachelor's degree in law from the Faculty of Law, University of Mataram in 2023 with cum-laude predicate. Currently, the author is studying for a master's degree in law in the Master of Business and State Law program, Faculty of Law, University of Gadjah Mada with funding through an LPDP scholarship.

Quo Vadis Inklusivitas Pengaturan Pajak Penghasilan Terhadap Wajib Pajak Penyandang Disabilitas

Ms Ariska Cesar Divian Candra Kusuma, Mr Mustofa Ponco Wibowo

Pengaturan perpajakan yang ideal seharusnya tidak hanya mempertimbangkan pengelolaan fiskal melainkan juga menjunjung prinsip keadilan dan perlindungan hak asasi manusia, termasuk pada wajib pajak penyandang disabilitas sebagai bagian dari kelompok masyarakat rentan di Indonesia. Pengaturan pajak penghasilan di Indonesia masih belum sepenuhnya mencerminkan prinsip keadilan substantif sebagaimana diamanatkan dalam Konvensi Hak-hak Penyandang Disabilitas (CRPD) akibat tidak diakomodasinya disability extra cost dalam Undang-Undang Pajak Penghasilan sebagai pengeluaran tambahan yang ditanggung penyandang disabilitas untuk menunjang aktivitas sehari-hari. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan komparatif. Quo vadis pengaturan pajak penghasilan di Indonesia belum bersifat inklusif akibat tidak diakomodasinya disability extra cost sebagai komponen penghitungan pajak penghasilan. Hal ini menimbulkan ketidakadilan pembebanan pajak jika dibandingkan dengan wajib pajak bukan penyandang disabilitas. Kebijakan perpajakan negara Kanada bersifat inklusif melalui kebijakan disability tax credit, oleh sebab itu diperlukan reformulasi Undang-Undang Pajak Penghasilan yang bersifat responsif melalui penambahan disability extra cost dalam komponen perhitungan Penghasilan Tidak Kena Pajak dan perlunya pengaturan konsesi pajak untuk menciptakan kebijakan perpajakan yang adil bagi wajib pajak penyandang disabilitas di Indonesia.

— Ariska Cesar Divian Candra Kusuma is a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Brawijaya, specializing in state administrative law. Her main research interests lie in the field of tax law, with a strong focus on exploring and critically analyzing fair taxation policies and the tax litigation system. She discusses how an ideal tax law framework can promote justice and contribute to broader societal welfare.

Memastikan Pemenuhan Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) Kepada Para Pembelanya (Human Right Defender)

Ms Dina Kusumaningsih, Mr Arif Nurdiansah

Pemenuhan dan penghormatan terhadap Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) menjadi komitmen utama setiap rezim pemerintahan Indonesia pasca reformasi. Namun, selain tidak kunjung tuntasnya penegakan hukum kepada pelanggar HAM masa lalu, korban pelanggaran HAM justru terus bertambah, dan dilakukan oleh aktor negara dan non negara. Ironisnya, ini juga dialami oleh para pembela HAM (Human Right Defenders) atau mereka yang aktif melakukan kerja-kerja pemajuan dan perlindungan HAM dengan cara yang damai. Berbasis studi pustaka, penelitian ini menemukan banyak faktor penyebab, namun yang paling utama adalah ketiadaan definisi, cakupan, serta mekanisme perlindungan pembela HAM di dalam regulasi negara (Undang-undang HAM beserta aturan turunannya). Hal ini menjadikan kerja-kerja para pembela HAM tidak diakui, menghadapi tingginya serangan, rentan, dianggap sebagai provokator yang mengganggu jalannya pemerintahan, dan harus berhadapan dengan hukum. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini mengajukan rekomendasi legal terkait dengan regulasi yang jelas untuk memastikan adanya perlindungan terhadap para pembela HAM di Indonesia, serta sistem tata kelola pemerintahan yang mengarusutamakan prinsip HAM, baik kepada pemerintah maupun non pemerintah. #PembelaHAM #RegulasiPelindunganHAM #AktivismeHAM #TataKelolaPemerintahan

— Dina has more than nine years of professional experience in the development sector. She has experience in both qualitative and quantitative research, particularly in the area of economic development, social inclusion, environment, and sustainability. She has experience in Monitoring and Evaluation with GIZ, ResultinHealth, The Asia Foundation, Oxfam in Indonesia, and Jakarta Smart City. She has hold Master Degree in Labour Economics and Population Studies, Universitas Indonesia

Tantangan dan Upaya Pemenuhan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Ketersediaan Air Bersih di Ibu Kota Nusantara

Ms Kandi Kirana Larasati, Ms Fera Wulandari Fajrin, Ms Johan Tri Noval Hendrian Tombi, Ms Gusti Fadhil Fithrian Luthfan

Isu ketersediaan air bersih di Ibu Kota Nusantara menjadi salah satu tantangan utama yang sampai sekarang belum tertangani dengan baik. Pembangunan Bendungan Sepaku-Semai, Intake Sepaku, Embung di Kawasan Inti Pusat Pemerintahan (KIPP) dan Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum Sepaku belum dapat memenuhi kebutuhan air bersih di wilayah Ibu Kota Nusantara dan sekitarnya. Berdirinya Badan Usaha yang menyediakan air bersih yang terdapat di sepanjang jalan menuju Ibu Kota Nusantara menjadi bukti nyata belum terpenuhinya hak dasar dalam hal ketersediaan air bersih bagi masyarakat. Penelitian ini berangkat dari hipotesis Peneliti, bahwa belum terpenuhi hak asasi manusia di wilayah Ibu Kota Nusantara dalam hal ketersediaan air bersih untuk kegiatan sehari-hari. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis upaya perlindungan hak asasi manusia di wilayah Ibu Kota Nusantara, termasuk kebijakan hukum, peran lembaga negara dan keterlibatan masyarakat sipil. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kepustakaan dengan pendekatan normatif dan empiris guna mengidentifikasi tantangan serta solusi yang dapat diterapkan. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan rekomendasi kebijakan yang lebih efektif dalam menjamin akses air bersih bagi seluruh masyarakat Ibu Kota Nusantara.

— The paper titled Challenges and Efforts in Fulfilling Human Rights to Clean Water in the Capital City of Nusantara was written by Lecturer from the Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University. Conducted in the Core Governmental Center Area of Nusantara, it examines initial plans and current conditions of clean water availability, focusing on challenges and efforts to meet IKN's water needs.

Secularism Model for Fostering Religious Harmony in Indonesia: An Analysis of Alfred Stepan's Theory

Ms Widya Lestari, Ms Nunky Aulya Syakiroh

Indonesia, dengan keberagaman agama dan budayanya, menghadapi tantangan besar dalam menjaga kerukunan antarumat beragama. Penelitian ini menganalisis penerapan model sekularisme Alfred Stepan, khususnya sekularisme negara, dalam konteks Indonesia. Stepan membedakan tiga model sekularisme: negara, komunitas, dan personal, yang masing-masing menawarkan cara pemisahan agama dan negara dalam berbagai konteks sosial-politik. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan kajian pustaka, penelitian ini menggali teori Stepan dan aplikasinya di Indonesia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sekularisme negara, yang menekankan pemisahan tegas antara agama dan negara, dapat membantu menjaga netralitas negara terhadap agama serta melindungi kebebasan beragama. Namun, implementasi sekularisme di Indonesia tidak sederhana, mengingat pengakuan terhadap Tuhan dalam dasar negara dan ketegangan antara kebebasan beragama dengan pengaruh agama dalam kehidupan publik. Penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi tantangan dalam menerapkan teori Stepan, terkait politik identitas dan keberagaman agama di Indonesia.

— Widya Lestari and Nunky Aulya Syakiroh, magister students of the Centre for Religion and Cross-Cultural Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada will present a paper titled "The Secularism Model in Realizing Interreligious Harmony in Indonesia." This study explores tensions between identity politics and religious diversity, analyzing the relevance of Alfred Stepan's secularism theory in addressing challenges to interfaith harmony within the Indonesian state model.

The Illegal movement and activity among Timor Leste and Indonesia and implication to Woman and Child

Mr Bernardo Idalina Leto

The illegal movement and illegal activity that occurred along the land border line of Timor Leste and Indonesia indicated that this situation was due to the fundamental reasons as family relationship, cultural, commercial and economic issues with involves woman and Children in this activity with all its consequences. This research aims to discover how the implications of socioeconomic factors contributed to the illegal movement of people to the land border among Timor Leste and Indonesia and involving woman and children with all its consequences, this research used two principal theories like neoclassical economic theory and theory on push and pull factors of migration. This research uses a qualitative method, specifically a descriptive qualitative method using primary and secondary data, conducted interviews with the key informant and documentation. The results of this research show: socio-economic implications motivated communities to practice illegal activities because communities majority woman and children living in the land borders of Timor-Leste and Indonesia majority of them lack jobs, lack of public facilities, lack of education.

— Bernardo Idalina Leto is a permanent lecturer in the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social Sciences at the National University of East Timor (UNTL). With a strong academic and professional background, his areas of specialization include human rights, conflict management, and migration studies. Over the years, he has established himself as a committed academic and advocate for human rights education in Timor-Leste.

Human Rights in Crisis: Legal Mobilisation for Climate Justice in Indonesia

Ms Prisca Listiningrum

As Asia undergoes a rapid energy transition, communities face increasing threats to their rights. Environmental destruction and resource exploitation displace vulnerable groups, while corporations and state actors use legal loopholes to push unsustainable projects. In Indonesia, the Constitution guarantees environmental rights, but weak enforcement and the absence of climate-specific protections leave communities exposed. Civil society has responded with legal mobilisation, using strategic litigation and judicial advocacy to fight for human rights and climate justice. A recent legal victory set a precedent by reinforcing environmental protections and recognizing ecological zones as constitutionally significant. Yet, legal battles alone cannot secure justice. Courts remain contested spaces where political and economic power shape decisions. By comparing Indonesia's legal strategies with the Writ of Kalikasan in the Philippines and constitutional environmental advocacy in Brazil, this study highlights the role of legal activism in defending human rights amid a changing climate. Meaningful progress depends on sustained legal action, digital transparency, and global solidarity. As environmental and political pressures mount, legal mobilisation remains one of the last frontiers in the fight for human rights in Asia's shifting energy landscape.

— Prisca Listiningrum is an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Brawijaya, and an Adjunct Associate Professor at Australian Catholic University. She holds an LL.M. from the University of Edinburgh and specialises in constitutional law, human rights, environmental law, and climate change law. She is a member of SEPAHAM Indonesia and serves as Editor-in-Chief of Human Rights in the Global South (HRGS) Journal.

Dangerous Safety: Landmines as Vehicles for Violence and Safety in Myanmar/Burma

Ms Winnie Lohof

Is a conflict over if communities continue to face the consequences of war long after the last bomb was dropped? When it comes to landmines, this question is not easily answered. It is right there in the name – remnants of war. Landmines are found in over eighty countries in the world yet the field of landmine action is still very new. Despite landmines perpetuating violence and insecurity in protracted conflicts and post-conflict settings, little has been done to understand the long-term social effects it has on affected communities, especially communities affected by state violence. Myanmar/Burma, a country long embroiled in a civil war, is one such example. This paper examines Myanmar/Burma before and after the 2021 coup d'état as a case study to understand how landmines act as a vehicle for agency and self-protection for civilians and non-state actors while the state uses landmines to assert physical and psychological control. Additionally, this paper explores evidence of landmines being used by marginalized communities to prevent state violence against civilians. By understanding the gift and the curse of landmines in a protracted conflict such as Myanmar/Burma, the international community can better understand the nuances of landmine action, especially in tenuous human rights settings.

— Winnie Lohof is a postgraduate student at SOAS, University of London pursuing an MSc in Violence, Conflict, and Development. She received her bachelors of arts degree in history from the University of Montana. Previous to SOAS, Winnie ran a program housing the homeless before working for the American Red Cross in disaster response. She is currently working on her dissertation about the use of landmines in the Myanmar/Burma conflict and hopes to work in international conflict and crisis response.

Fenomena Lubang Tambang dan Perlindungan HAM dalam Bingkai Kebijakan Bisnis di Kalimantan Timur

Mr Gusti Fadhil Fithrian Luthfan, Mr Johan Tri Noval Hendrian Tombi, Mr Kandi Kirana Larasati, Mr Fera Wulandari Fajrin

Lubang tambang terbengkalai di Kalimantan Timur telah menjadi simbol kegagalan akuntabilitas korporasi dan perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) dalam sektor pertambangan. Penelitian ini mengkaji kasus-kasus lubang tambang yang tidak direklamasi sebagai bentuk pelanggaran HAM struktural. Melalui pendekatan yuridis normatif, penelitian ini menganalisis kebijakan self-assessment HAM yang diamanatkan Peraturan Presiden (Perpres) No. 60 Tahun 2023 tentang Strategi Nasional Bisnis dan HAM dalam konteks pertambangan di Kalimantan Timur. Kebijakan yang bersifat non-mandatory ini tidak mampu menjawab urgensi krisis lingkungan dan HAM, lebih dari 44.000 lubang tambang batubara yang terbengkalai serta 45 kematian akibat tenggelam di lubang tambang di Kalimantan Timur. Regulasi yang mengandalkan self-assessment tanpa sanksi hukum justru memperkuat praktik business-as-usual korporasi, di mana tanggung jawab reklamasi diabaikan demi keuntungan ekonomi. Ketidadaan mekanisme pemulihan efektif bagi korban, minimnya transparansi perusahaan, dan lemahnya pengawasan pemerintah daerah. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan tiga langkah transformatif: integrasi due diligence HAM dalam perizinan usaha tambang dan sanksi administratif bagi pelanggar, (2) pembentukan mekanisme pengaduan yang melibatkan masyarakat lokal, (3) harmonisasi kebijakan pertambangan dengan prinsip UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights untuk menjamin keadilan ekologis dan pemulihan hak korban.

— Gusti Fadhil Fithrian Luthfan, a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Mulawarman University, with a focus on Civil Law, Business Law and Islamic law. Earned Bachelor's degree in Sharia and Law and my Master of Laws from the Islamic University of Indonesia. My research focusing on corporate responsibility for human rights and explores the application of human rights principles in corporate social responsibility practices in Indonesia.

Analisis Terhadap Dampak, Faktor dan Tindakan Radikalisme Napiter Gen Z

Dr Muhammad Khoirul Anwar M.Ag

Napiter Gen Z dalam riset ini adalah para Narapidana Terorisme BNPT (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme) yang lahir dari tahun 1997–2012. Mereka ditetapkan sebagai Napiter karena terindikasi melakukan tindakan-tindakan yang memenuhi unsur Tindak Pidana Terorisme. Riset ini melakukan analisis terhadap beberapa poin penting yang menjadi penyebab masuknya generasi Z pada kelompok terorisme dan berujung ditetapkan sebagai Napiter. Analisis penting dilakukan untuk mengetahui relevansi dengan program pendidikan Deradikalisasi sebagai upaya pemerintah dalam konteks ini BNPT untuk memulihkan Napiter kembali menjadi masyarakat normal. Analisis ini menemukan bahwa secara dampak ada yang termasuk pada verbal maupun non verbal. Verbal karena adanya relasi pertemanan sedangkan non verbal berupa narasi yang dibaca. Sedangkan secara faktor, ada beberapa faktor yang menyebabkan Napiter Gen Z semula masuk pada jaringan terorisme, namun faktor paling dominan adalah faktor keluarga dan hubungan dekat. Sedangkan tindakan yang berindikasi pada unsur radikalisme yang dilakukan oleh Napiter Gen Z melakukan propaganda dengan mendukung agenda kelompok secara online maupun offline. Tiga unsur tersebut kemudian oleh BNPT dilakukan upaya relevansi pendampingan yang diberikan kepada mereka. Adapun pendampingan berupa kontra pendidikan yang melibatkan kerjasama dengan lembaga Pondok Pesantren maupun Perguruan Tinggi Islam.

— Dr. Muhammad Khoirul Anwar, S.Ud, M.Ag, Lecturer on ushuluddin faculty PTIQ University. i am interest on religious freedom and pluralism, Human Rights and Progressive Quranic Studies Issues.

Freedom of Religion/Belief in Indonesia: Charles Taylor's "Third Secularism" and the inclusion of no

Associate Professor Otto Madung

This article attempts to address the problem of freedom of religion or belief in Indonesia through the theoretical perspective of Charles Taylor presented in the book *A Secular Age*. In the light of Taylor's concept of secularism, this article will argue how combining Taylor's conceptions of Secularity I with Secularity III would improve the relationship between adherents of different religions in Indonesia and serve the Indonesian state in supporting a pluralistic vision of religious life. Furthermore, the article emphasizes that the use of Taylor's theoretical perspective in reading the problem of freedom of religion or belief in Indonesia provides rational grounds for the Indonesian government to demonstrate more tolerance of secularism/ non-religiosity in private sectors of society in order to establish a society characterized by globally-recognized principles of equality, liberty and fraternity.

— Otto Gusti Nd. Madung is Rector (2018–present) of Ledalero Institute of Philosophy and Technology. He has been teaching philosophy at the institute since 2009. From 2001 to 2008 he did his doctorate study at the Institute of Philosophy, Munich, Germany with the thesis: *Politik und Gewalt. Giorgio Agamben und Jürgen Habermas im Vergleich (Politics and Violence. A Comparative Study of Jürgen Habermas and Giorgio Agamben)*.

Becoming Sabahan: Does Assimilation Entail Structural Violation of Human Rights?

Professor Fadzilah Majid Cooke, Professor Gregory Acciaioli

The burning down of sea-oriented Bajau (Bajau Laut/Sama Dilaut) strand and sea settlements and evictions of their inhabitants in Tun Sakaran Marine Park in Sabah, Malaysia, in June 2024 marked a major transition in the Sabah government's policy toward these irregular migrants. Whereas previously they had been labelled as Filipinos and subjected to occasional deportations, in this incident they were forcibly resettled to the mainland location Pantai Manis, where they are to be trained for work in plantations, agriculture, aquaculture and other 'skilled' sectors as a prelude to recognition, though not necessarily citizenship, by the Sabah state government. The question arises as to whether the state apparatus in Sabah, and Malaysia more generally, can be analysed as endeavouring to implement assimilation policies that amount to structural violation of human rights (Ho 2007). Our presentation will use this framework to interrogate issues revolving around the citizenship status of sea-oriented Bajau, including the question of whether such policies are tantamount to ethnocide, the deliberate attempt to destroy a culture (though not its people). Our presentation explores this dynamic by also linking issues of legal citizenship with such analytical paradigms as cultural citizenship and rights-based approaches to irregular migrants.

— Since 2017, I have worked on understanding human and non-human relations in the part of the Sulu Sulawesi Sea straddling Malaysia and the Philippines. Working with the relatively mobile group of Bajau Laut in East Coast Sabah, some stateless, unravels issues of border crossings and state power to withheld or award rights of citizenship. From 2003–2017 at Universiti Malaysia Sabah, exploration into the political ecological complexities of indigenous access and rights to land was made possible.

Menemukan Model Kebijakan Baru Aksesibilitas Fisik Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas di Ruang Publik

Mr Mohammad Makbul, Professor Slamet Rosyadi, Professor Ali Rokhman, Professor Zulharman

Layanan aksesibilitas bagi penyandang disabilitas di ruang publik belum sepenuhnya menjamin kenyamanan penggunaannya. Metode penelitian menggunakan Systematic Literature Review dan Analisis Konten pada rentan tahun 2010–2023. Tujuannya adalah untuk mengidentifikasi model kebijakan disabilitas berdasarkan artikel yang dipilih. Sumber data penelitian dari artikel ilmiah di Website Scopus sesuai dengan kata kunci, kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi yang ditentukan. Jenis disabilitas yang dikaji adalah disabilitas fisik. penelitian ini secara khusus berfokus pada beberapa jenis ruang publik, yaitu Museum, Taman, Pasar, Sekolah, Perpustakaan, dan Jalan dan Trotoar. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan komponen yang mempengaruhi aksesibilitas di ruang publik meliputi infrastruktur fisik, desain, teknologi, akses informasi, kualitas layanan, sosio-kultural, dan kebijakan. Berdasarkan komponen tersebut, model baru kebijakan aksesibilitas fisik berfokus pada peningkatan teknologi, penyederhanaan desain universal, informasi dan sumber daya digital, serta layanan disabilitas berbasis keamanan dan kenyamanan

— Mohammad Makbul Lahir di Kabupaten Pamekasan, lahir dari keluarga sederhana dengan 8 orang bersaudara. Pendidikan dasar hingga kuliah di tempuh di tempat dan kabupaten yang sama. Kemudian Melanjutkan program magister di Universitas Jenderal Soedirman dan lulus dengan predikat cumlaude dan menjadi lulusan tercepat. Sekarang, menjadi dosen Ilmu Administrasi Negara di Universitas Teknologi Surabaya

Understanding Early Marriages in Timor-Leste's Rural Borders Contexts: A Human Rights Approach

Dr Dulce Martins Da Silva

Early marriage remains a significant issue in rural border areas of Timor-Leste, where socio-economic pressures and cultural norms often undermine the rights and development of young girls. This study aims to investigate the factors contributing to early marriage, the community's perception of its human rights implication, and the role of entrenched social norms in perpetuating gender inequality. Using a qualitative case study design semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with young girls, their families, community leaders, and local authorities in selected rural villages. The findings reveal that economic necessity and cultural traditions drive early marriage, with families viewing it as a means of securing financial stability and social acceptance. Community perception indicates a gap between awareness of human rights and the prevailing cultural practices that endorse early marriage. The study underscores the urgency of enhancing educational access and economic opportunities for girls, engaging community members in dialogue about gender norms, and advocating for policies that protect children's rights. This insight can inform targeted interventions aimed at reducing early marriage rates and empowering young women in Timor-Leste, ultimately contributing to broader goals of gender equality and human rights.

— Biography not provided

Attacks on Environmental Human Rights Defenders: Contradictions between Protection and Policy

Ms Siti Rakhma Mary Herwati

For the past 10 years, the protection of environmental human rights defenders in Indonesia has shown no improvement. The government continues to make government policies on the opening of new extractive industries in the plantation, mining, forestry, coastal and marine sectors, as well as infrastructure projects within the framework of the National Strategic Project. The granting or extension of permits to companies to open land continues to be encouraged without regard to community rights and environmental interests. Communities, activists, and journalists are targets of violence when trying to defend their rights or report on violations that occur. The government is stumbling to produce regulations on the protection of human rights defenders. However, the implementation of these regulations is seriously lagging behind compared to the attacks. This article aims to reveal why attacks on human rights defenders are increasing, what are the patterns of attacks, and what are the gaps in protection regulations that occurred? This paper also reveals civil society efforts to deal with threats to human rights defenders

— Siti Rakhma Mary Herwati (Rahma) at present works as a Public Interest Lawyer, Knowledge Assembly Team at the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) Jakarta, and a lecturer at the Jentera School of Law Jakarta.

Regulating Bisphenol A (BPA) Labeling in Indonesia: Legal Harmonization between Business Competition

Mr Mursal Maulana, Dr Enni Surjati, Dr Rafan Darodjat

The recent regulation issued by Indonesia's National Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM) on Bisphenol A (BPA) labeling for plastic packaging has sparked controversy. The Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU) argues that the regulation may distort fair competition, while BPOM maintains that it is necessary to safeguard public health. This conflict highlights ongoing tensions between regulatory authority and market dynamics, revealing ambiguities in legal jurisdiction between the two institutions. This article uses a normative juridical approach to analyze Indonesia's legal framework on BPA labeling. It seeks to answer two key questions: (1) How should Indonesia regulate BPA labeling to ensure public health protection while maintaining fair competition and clarifying BPOM and KPPU's jurisdiction? (2) What legal mechanisms can be implemented to harmonize business interests, consumer protection, and regulatory authority? By addressing these issues, this article proposes a more balanced and legally certain regulatory approach that upholds public health while considering business implications.

— Mursal Maulana S.H., M.H. obtained his Bachelor of Law (S.H) degree at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Syiah Kuala in 2014 and completed the Master of Law Study Program (M.H) at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Padjadjaran in 2017. From 2018 until now, Mursal Maulana has been a permanent lecturer in the Department of Transnational Business Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Padjadjaran by teaching several courses such as International Trade Law, International Investment Law, International Contract

Analysing the Confluence of Child Marriages and Trafficking in Malaysia

Dr Sheila Devi Michael

Forced child marriages in Malaysia reflect a complex interaction of cultural, legal, and socio-economic factors, often aligning with internationally recognised definitions of child trafficking. This study examines the nexus between child marriages and trafficking in Malaysia, with a particular emphasis on the socio-economic dynamics sustaining their coexistence. Frequently legitimised by cultural, religious, and economic considerations, child marriages disproportionately expose children especially, girls to exploitation, human rights violations, and heightened vulnerability to trafficking. Concurrently, children trafficked from neighbouring countries are coerced into marriage within Malaysia. These vulnerabilities are further compounded by regional political instability, poverty, gender inequality, and deficiencies in legal enforcement, perpetuating cycles of abuse and marginalisation. Employing a socio-economic framework and qualitative methodology, the study synthesises data from policy documents, reports, case studies, and stakeholder interviews to explore the mechanisms connecting these phenomena and the structural factors underpinning them. The findings underscore that socio-economic hardships frequently drive families to arrange child marriages, inadvertently exposing children to trafficking networks and violating their fundamental rights to a safe and secure childhood.

— Dr Sheila Devi Michael is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of International and Strategic Studies at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Universiti Malaya. Her PhD research focused on human trafficking in Malaysia and was later published as a book. Dr Michael's primary research interests encompass migration, irregular migration, non-traditional security issues, human rights, and human governance. Her current research centres on the pressing issue of child trafficking.

The Metamorphosis's Islamic Political Thought and Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia's Caliphate System.

Mr Miftahuddin

This study critically examines the Islamic government system as propagated recently during an entertainment show called "Metamorphosis: It's Time to be One Ummah", explaining its relation with the Caliphate system campaigned by a group that the Indonesian government has banned: Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI). Through a qualitative analysis of historical and Islamic political thought, this paper explores the origins of their thoughts, ideological underpinnings, and their relevancy in modern nation-states. The findings reveal that while the Caliphate system holds historical significance, its revival, as advocated by HTI, is neither feasible nor necessary in the contemporary era. The study concludes that Islamic political principles, such as justice, equality, and shura (consultation), can be effectively implemented within diverse political systems, rendering the Caliphate model obsolete. This research contributes to the broader discourse on Islamic political thought by critically analysing HTI's ideological claims and their implications for Indonesia.

— Miftahuddin is PhD Candidate of Arts and Social Sciences in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Sydney. His research takes place on the cross-disciplinary area of religion, politics, democratisation, Indonesian and Middle Eastern politics. A graduate of International University of Africa (BA) and Universitas Indonesia (MA) with over four years of work experience as political assistant for Indonesian Diplomatic Mission in Lebanon and translator for two UNDP projects.

The LGBTQI+ Under the Rome Statute and the Prospects of the Statute's Universal Ratification

Mr Mohamad Afiq Mohamad Padeli, Dr Fareed Mohd Hassan, Mr Muhammad Rusli Arafat, Mr Herman, Mr Oheo K.

Haris K. Haris

Over the years since the Rome Statute which established the International Criminal Court (ICC) came into force in July 2002, the number of states ratifying or acceding to it has been increasing and decreasing due to many factors, with currently 125 States being Parties to it. Article 7(3) of the Rome Statute only recognised two types of gender i.e. male and female. However, the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC came out with the "Policy on Gender-Based Crimes" on December 2023 to broaden the definition of the term "gender" to also include LGBTQI+ persons as part of its definition under the crime against humanity. Based on the doctrinal analysis, this paper argues that to legally recognise LGBTQI+ persons under the Rome Statute, Article 7(3) must be amended to include such a definition and to do so, the Assembly of the State Parties to the Rome Statute must decide and approve such amendment in accordance with Part 11 and Article 121 of the Rome Statute. This paper concludes that such recognition, if succeeds, will hinder universal ratification or accession to the Rome Statute since many countries have not legally recognised LGBTQI+ under their respective laws.

— Dr. Fareed Mohd Hassan holds a Ph. D in Law from the School of Law, University of Aberdeen, Scotland, United Kingdom; a Master of Comparative Laws from Ahmad Ibrahim Kuliyyah of Laws, International Islamic University Malaysia and a Bachelor of Laws and Syariah (LL. B & Syariah) with Honour from Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, USIM. He is currently a Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Syariah and Law, USIM specialises in international criminal law and international criminal justice system.

The International Criminal Court (Icc) As the Court of Last Resort but Difficult to Be Resorted To?

Dr Fareed Mohd Hassan, Dr Noor Dzuhaidah Osman, Dr Mohd Hazmi Mohd Rusli, Dr Yusuf Saefudin, Dr Muhammad Rusli Arafat

Several arrest warrants have been issued by the International Criminal Court (ICC), including against the then Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir, Russian President Vladimir Putin, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and its Minister of War Yoav Gallant to end impunity of international crimes. Based on doctrinal analysis, this paper argues that since they are still at large and there are no domestic investigations or prosecutions conducted against them, the object and purpose of the ICC to end impunity of international crimes will be impeded as the ICC relies heavily on states' cooperation. This is because not only are these countries non-State Parties to the Rome Statute but there are also no international police or other authorities at the international level to assist the Court to execute those arrest warrants to secure their presence for investigations or prosecutions before the Court. This paper concludes that there will be challenges for the Court to act as the court of the last resort to end impunity of international crimes as intended since the Rome Statute prohibits any trial in absentia and statements have been made by these countries that they will not cooperate with the ICC.

— Dr. Fareed Mohd Hassan holds a Ph. D in Law from the School of Law, University of Aberdeen, Scotland, United Kingdom; a Master of Comparative Laws from Ahmad Ibrahim Kuliyyah of Laws, International Islamic University Malaysia and a Bachelor of Laws and Syariah (LL. B & Syariah) with Honour from Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, USIM. He is currently a Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Syariah and Law, USIM specialises in international criminal law and international criminal justice system.

Between War and Subjugation: Kedah's Struggle for Independence from Siam (18th-19th Centuries)

Associate Professor Mohd Hazmi Bin Mohd Rusli

The Kingdom of Kedah, which has existed for nearly 1,400 years, is a significant historical entity in Southeast Asia. Among all its regional neighbours, Kedah shared the closest ties with Siam. In 1821, Siam brutally occupied the kingdom, resulting in widespread suffering, violence, and violations of human rights. This invasion undermined international humanitarian standards as outlined by customary international law. The population of Kedah dwindled during the occupation with thousands of Kedahans displaced from their homeland, annexed by Siam. Despite the violent occupation, the Sultanate of Kedah was reinstated, only to be placed under British protection in 1909 and later gained independence as part of the Federation of Malaya in 1957. This article discusses the brutality of the Siamese invasion against the people of Kedah during the 19th century which represents a stark violation of human rights, offering a critical lesson for contemporary society. This article examines centuries of Kedah's efforts to resist foreign intervention and assert its sovereignty. Despite being surrounded by powerful, hostile neighbours, Kedah's resilience against colonisation and its ability to maintain its sovereignty is a testament to its strength and determination—an inspiring success story that modern Malaysia can appreciate and learn from.

— Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohd Hazmi Mohd Rusli is a lecturer at the Faculty of Syariah and Law, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) and a member of the Malaysian BAR. He is a visiting professor/fellow at a number of universities in Australia, Indonesia, Russia and China. He has written several articles published in high-impact journals and popular magazines/newspapers such as Forbes, Straits Times & The Jakarta Post. His area of interest is Law of the Sea, Maritime Policy & Public International Law.

Pemaksaan Perkawinan Bermotif Budaya: Problematika Hukum dan Perlindungan Korban Kekerasan Seksual

Mr M. Aris Munandar, Dr Syamsuddin Muchtar, Dr Muhammad Djaelani Prasetya, Dr Mahfuddin Yusbud

Pemaksaan perkawinan dengan mengatasnamakan praktik budaya merupakan salah satu bentuk tindak pidana yang diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (UU TPKS). Namun, secara normatif, ketentuan pidana ini berpotensi menimbulkan disharmonisasi dengan peraturan perundang-undangan lainnya yang mengatur tentang perkawinan, serta dengan sistem hukum adat yang masih berlaku di berbagai wilayah di Indonesia. Dalam kajian hukum dan hak asasi manusia, terdapat perspektif relativitas budaya yang mengakui hak masyarakat hukum adat untuk mengatur sendiri norma, sanksi, serta aturan adat, termasuk dalam perkawinan. Mengingat keberadaan masyarakat hukum adat yang masih kuat di Indonesia, penting untuk mengevaluasi kriminalisasi pemaksaan perkawinan dengan mengatasnamakan praktik budaya sebagaimana diatur dalam UU TPKS. Regulasi tersebut berpotensi mengabaikan hukum adat sebagai bagian dari sistem hukum nasional. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan kajian lebih lanjut dari perspektif kebijakan hukum pidana dan hak asasi manusia guna memastikan bahwa aturan ini tidak bertentangan dengan nilai-nilai kearifan lokal sebagai hukum yang hidup di masyarakat (living law). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan (statute approach) serta pendekatan kasus (case approach).

— M. Aris Munandar, S.H., M.H. lahir di Bulukumba, 11 September 1997. Ia adalah dosen tetap di Fakultas Hukum Unhas. Lulus S1 dan S2 di Unhas. Aktif menulis buku, jurnal, opini, serta terlibat di berbagai organisasi hukum seperti UKBH FH UH, MAHUPIKI, ASPERHUPIKI dan LBH PBI. Editor buku dan reviewer pada beberapa jurnal. Fokus keilmuan pada isu hukum pidana, HAM, narkoba, dan kekerasan seksual. Kontak: m.arismunandar@unhas.ac.id

Balancing national security and Individual privacy: Ethical Dilemmas in Modern age

Mr Saiyed Zegham Murtaza

This paper explores the ethical challenges integral to security issues and the individual privacy. It specifically focuses on the Right to Privacy. The paper delves into how modern journalism education must balance innovative reporting techniques with ethical considerations. By examining current practices and laws in India. The paper highlights the difficulties of maintaining ethical standards amid rapid technological growth and uncontrolled sharing of digital information.

— I am Saiyed Zegham Murtaza, a journalist, columnist, author, and researcher committed to ethical reporting and meaningful media discourse. Currently, I am pursuing a **PhD in Human Rights** at **Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi**, where my research focuses on **journalistic ethics and the right to privacy**. My belief in **Gandhian principles** and **quality journalism** drives my work, ensuring integrity remains at the core of every story I tell.

Exploring the Impacts of the 2021 Military Coup in Myanmar on the Transnational Movement of CDMers

Ms Su Su Myint

This study investigates the effects of the 2021 military coup on the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) participants in Myanmar and Thailand. Through a qualitative survey, we aim to gain insight into the motivations, challenges, and experiences of CDM participants in Myanmar and Myanmar migrants in Thailand. The paper aims to comprehend the impact of the increased migration from Myanmar to Thailand following the 2021 coup on Myanmar migrant communities, including the psychological impact on CDM participants in Myanmar and migrant communities in Thailand. The research questions focus on several connected issues concerning the daily life, well-being, and legal status of migrants: 1) What are the various interconnected issues concerning the daily life, well-being, and legal status of migrants? 2) What are the social, economic, and political impacts of CDMers in both Myanmar and Thai communities? 3) How do Myanmar migrants address their mental health and emotions during post-coup migration?

— Su holds a Master of Applied Cultural Analysis from Lund University (2023) and a Master in Teaching English as a Foreign Language from Yangon Institute of Education. She previously studied Anthropology and Archaeology at Yangon University. She is a fellow at the University of Toronto, Asian Institute, and a fellow coordinator at VFU. She has worked as a Translator at COAR and a Research Assistant at Lund University. Her research focuses on education, gender, migration, and ethnic relations.

Discrimination Against Jehovah's Witness Children in Indonesia as a Form of Human Rights Violation

Ms Firyal Azelia Nasera, Mr Baharuddin Riqiey, Mr Moch. Syahfudin

Although officially recognized by the Indonesian government, followers of beliefs other than Catholicism, Protestantism, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Konghuchu still receive many forms of discrimination carried out both by the community and various government institutions. This proves that the government itself has failed to provide a fair and safe space for minority groups, one of which is in the field of education experienced by Jehovah's Witnesses. In this research, the approach model used is a qualitative method with a literature study, namely collecting data from various written sources such as laws, AGO decisions, international conventions, articles of the 1945 Constitution, as well as various cases related to discrimination obtained from news articles. This research also aims to analyze in terms of historical, legal, and also case studies in describing the struggle of minority groups to be officially accepted in Indonesia, and also the various forms of protection and human rights violations they have received.

— Firyal Azelia Nasera, S.H., Baharuddin Riqiey, S.H., and Moch. Syahfudin, S.H. are Master of Law students at Universitas Airlangga. They are actively involved in various academic activities, including writing scientific publications, participating in community engagement programs, and conducting legal research. Their main areas of interest include constitutional law, administrative law, criminal law, and electoral governance and democracy.

Implementation of Sighat Taklik Talak in Muslim Households: A Study of Islamic Law in Pati Central

Ms Inna Ngazizah, Ms Muhammad Jalaluddin

Sighat taklik talaq is an agreement spoken by the husband after the marriage contract related to maintenance obligations and treatment of the wife. Although sighat taklik talaq has become part of the marriage contract in Indonesia, its implementation still faces various obstacles. The purpose of this study is to find out how the husband's responsibility in the family and the implementation of sighat taklik talaq are reviewed in Islamic law. This research method uses a type of field research involving 13 informants using a structured interview method. The results of this study show that of the 13 informants of the Kedalon Village community, there are 9 people who carry out well in fulfilling their livelihood responsibilities and implementing sighat taklik talaq in their household life. As for the other 4 informants, they still do not understand and fulfill their responsibilities in implementing sighat taklik talak, so what they know about sighat taklik talak is only a tradition or procession in marriage. From the perspective of Islamic law, sighat taklik talaq is recognized as a preventive mechanism to protect the rights of wives, although its implementation still requires further education to be effective in domestic life.

— Inna Fauziatal Ngazizah, M.H.I., is a lecturer at the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Kudus and serves as Secretary of the Islamic Family Law Study Program (Ahwal Syakhshiyah). She is known to be active in research and scientific writing in the field of Islamic law, with a focus on issues such as domestic violence, women's rights, and the dynamics of contemporary Islamic law. Her works have been published and reviewed in various academic journals.

Climate-Induced Displacement: Bridging Global Legal Gaps

Mr Nicolas Nishiyama Kitsutani

Climate-induced displacement is a growing global concern, yet existing legal frameworks offer limited protection for affected populations. This paper critically assesses the capacity of international refugee law, soft-law instruments, and regional frameworks to address climate-induced migration and displacement. Using a normative legal methodology, the study analyzes treaties, policy tools, and case law to evaluate their effectiveness and limitations. The findings show that while soft-law mechanisms, such as the Paris Agreement and the Global Compact for Migration, acknowledge climate mobility, they lack binding force. Regional instruments, such as the Kampala Convention and the Cartagena Declaration, offer broader definitions but face challenges in implementation. National policies and judicial rulings reveal both innovation and legal gaps. To address these shortcomings, the paper proposes a layered approach that emphasizes regional harmonization, the institutionalization of soft law, and climate mobility financing.

— Nicolas Nishiyama Kitsutani is a Policy Science student at Ritsumeikan University, expected to graduate in September 2025. He strongly focuses on policy and data analysis. Throughout his academic journey, he gained diverse experience as a research assistant in Japan and Indonesia. Nicolas is fluent in four languages and combines his scholarly knowledge, cross-cultural communication skills, and technical expertise to explore politics and public sector innovation.

Korelasi Kemiskinan dan Pendidikan Perempuan Terhadap Prevelansi Stunting Sebagai Penentu Pemenuhan

Dr Yusnarida Nizmi, Ms Rahmi Yulia, Ms Tuah Takwa

Pada dasarnya, hak sehat dapat terpenuhi jika ancaman stunting dapat dihilangkan dengan memahami dua variable utama penyebabnya yaitu kemiskinan dan pendidikan yang rendah. Tulisan ini akan menganalisis bagaimana keterkaitan variabel kemiskinan, tingkat pendidikan atau lama pendidikan yang ditempuh (sekolah perempuan di atas 15 Tahun) berhubungan erat dengan prevelansi stunting yang ada di Propinsi Riau. Pengetahuan yang didapat oleh perempuan di sekolah ternyata berdampak terhadap keberadaan stunting di Propinsi Riau. Rendahnya tingkat pendidikan yang didapatkan perempuan dipengaruhi oleh kemiskinan yang mengakar dari keluarga. Kualitatif menjadi pilihan dalam melakukan penelitian ini, dimana pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode wawancara, penelusuran artikel, jurnal, media koran, media online dan sumber-sumber lain yang terkait dengan tema terpilih. Tulisan ini menunjukkan bahwa pendidikan formal secara langsung akan mentransfer pengetahuan terkait asupan gizi yang berhubungan langsung dengan Kesehatan. Pendidikan hanya dapat diperoleh dengan menghilangkan variabel kemiskinan. Kemampuan dasar dalam membaca dan berhitung yang diperoleh perempuan di sekolah akan meningkatkan kemampuan mereka mengenali pencegahan dan penanganan stunting yang tepat, sehingga stunting dapat dicegah. Pendidikan akan memudahkan perempuan dalam mengambil langkah-langkah yang diperlukan untuk penanganan pencegahan stunting yang memiliki dampak signifikan bagi masa depan anak-anak.

— I am a lecturer in International Relations Department at Universitas Riau since 2006. I did my research particularly in gender issues, regionalism and globalism studies. Some subjects that belong to my responsibility are globalism and transnationalism, International Relations Theory, Methodology, and Gender in International Relations Studies. I love teaching and strong discussion with my students. Sharing knowledge and having collaboration with others in doing research are also my passion.

Gender Equality in Indonesia: Problems and Strategies (Comparative study in several country)

Dr Rico Septian Noor, Dr Kiki Kristanto, Dr Rengga Kusuma Putra

This research examines the issue of Gender Equality in Indonesia with the fact that the issue of gender discrimination with the majority of women as victims of sexual harassment and violence and gender mainstreaming that has not been evenly distributed in various fields in Indonesia. By using a normative juridical research methodology with a legal approach, legislation, case approach, comparative legal approach and conceptual approach, this study concludes that various problems of gender equality in Indonesia described in this study still occur in various fields, so it needs to be improved with strategies, namely, first by encouraging the improvement and improvement of a good and strong regulatory framework for gender equality by comparing good practices of regulatory frameworks in several countries such as Norway which already has a special Law on Gender Protection, Second, collaborative strategies and control over the implementation of gender protection in various fields such as the example of the Gender Equality Ombudsman in Norway, Third, strategies to build a good culture of literacy towards gender equality, especially from the Grass root, namely people in marginalised groups and indigenous peoples with the idea of paralegal programmes by looking at good practices in several countries, especially related to gender equality literacy efforts.

— Rico Septian Noor is a permanent lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University of Palangka Raya, Kalimantan. He obtained his Bachelor of Law (S.H.) degree from the Faculty of Law, University of Palangka Raya (UPR), his Master of Law (M.H.) degree from Brawijaya University, Malang, and his doctoral studies through the BPI LPDP Scholarship Program at the Doctoral Program in Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang.

Traditional Traditions and Human Rights: “Adat Badamai” Banjar Cultural on Domestic Violence

Ms Khairunnisa Noor Asufie, Ms Nur Aripkah, Ms Reza Pramasta Gegana, Ms Kalen Sanata, Ms Sofwan Rizko Ramadoni

The Banjar people in solving a problem know the tradition of “Adat Badamai”, which is the custom of the Banjar people to resolve various disputes through consensus deliberation, including the issue of domestic violence. Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence states that acts of domestic violence can be criminally sanctioned, but in the Banjar Community, settlements can be carried out with “Adat Badamai” so that the perpetrators do not receive criminal sanctions. Victims of domestic violence experience extraordinary physical and psychological impacts, if resolved according to the “Adat Badamai”, whether it is able to provide the expected protection and be able to provide a good recovery space. The occurrence of domestic violence is a form of human rights violation in the private sphere of a person which when it happens is then resolved in a way that grows in the Banjar community with the term “Badamai”, it has not met the classification of protection for victims, especially women because it does not provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrator.

— Khairunnisa Noor Asufie, S.H., M.Kn; Nur Aripkah, S.H., M.H; Reza Pramasta Gegana, S.H., M.Kn; Kalen Sanata, S.H., M.H; dan Sofwan Rizko Ramadoni, S.H., M.H. Semua penulis merupakan dosen Fakultas Hukum Universitas Mulawarman.

The Impacts of Online Scam on Human Rights: A Case Study of Indonesians in Cambodia

Ms Kania Rahma Nureda

Online scam is a new trend in Human Trafficking cases in Indonesia. The Indonesian government has noted that many Indonesians have been trapped in online scams abroad mostly in the Southeast Asia region with Cambodia as the highest. Online scams are conducted in various ways such as fake investments, love scams, money laundering, and others. Victims of online scamming are recruited, then deceived and ensnared by promises of tempting jobs by recruiters in neighboring countries, and end up in exploitation. This paper attempts to answer the question: What are the impacts of online scams on human rights of Indonesians? This study will use a human rights framework to analyze. A qualitative research method with a case study approach will be used in this study. Primary and secondary data will be collected through desk studies using government, NGOs, and National Human Rights Institutions data. The purpose of this study is to monitor the conditions of victims of online scams, identify the stakeholders, and urge the State to seek sustainable action in fulfilling their rights.

— Kania Rahma Nureda is a civil servant, working as Policy Analyst at National Commission on Human Rights of Indonesia since 2019. She holds M.A. in Human Rights & Democratisation from Mahidol University in Thailand. She is practicing human rights research and advocacy. Her major areas of practice are vulnerable rights, Freedom of Religion, Business and Human Rights, Freedom of Speech and Expression, and Right to Welfare. Email: kaniarahmanureda@gmail.com

Renewable Energy Transition in Indonesia: Policy Stagnation and Elite Interests

Dr Yessi Olivia, Ms Nuraeni Nuraeni

In his speech at the G20 Summit in Brazil in November 2024, President Prabowo Subianto set an ambitious target of achieving net-zero emissions before 2050 by phasing out coal-fired power plants within the next 15 years and transitioning to renewable energy within the next 10 years. However, his administration has yet to introduce policy changes to support this goal, continuing the previous government's stance, which still accommodates coal usage. For instance, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 112/2022, intended to demonstrate Indonesia's commitment to the Paris Agreement, paradoxically allows for the construction of captive coal plants. This article examines Indonesia's commitment to the renewable energy transition, arguing that beyond structural challenges, a major obstacle lies in the control of political and economic elites over the energy sector. The competing interests among these elites are evident in the conflicting messages from authorities regarding renewable energy policies. Studies on government commitment to international environmental agreements suggest that a country's political system—whether democratic or authoritarian—plays a role in shaping its level of commitment. By highlighting the dynamics of domestic politics in Indonesia, a democracy facing signs of regression, this article aims to contribute to the broader discourse on international environmental commitment.

— Yessi Olivia is a lecturer from the Department of International Relations, Universitas Riau (UNRI). She has been working at UNRI since 2005. Her research interests are human rights politics, democracy in Southeast Asia, and international security. Nuraeni is a lecturer from the Department of International Relations, Universitas Padjadjaran (UNPAD). She has been working at UNPAD since 2005. Her research interests are international ethics, identity and politics, gender and sustainable development.

Empowering Communities: Human Rights Principles in Biosafety Decision-Making

Dr Noor Dzuhaidah Osman, Associate Professor Syahirah Abdul Shukor, Associate Professor Fareed Mohd. Hassan

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity is the principal international accord governing biosafety, regulating the transboundary movement of living-modified organisms (LMOs). The protocol underscores socio-economic considerations (Article 26) in the import/export decisions of LMOs, along with scientific risk assessment and risk management (Articles 15 and 16). Nonetheless, the precise aspects of these socio-economic factors are ambiguous, especially concerning their effects on local and indigenous populations. This study elucidates ambiguity regarding socio-economic factors through doctrinal research methodologies, underscoring the necessity for a complete framework that evaluates implications on livelihoods, cultural preservation, economic advantages, and potential human rights hazards. Integrating human rights values such as participation, responsibility, non-discrimination, empowerment, and legality is essential for inclusive and fair decision-making in the biosafety process. Following Article 26 of the Protocol, parties promote public awareness and participation, allowing citizens to provide feedback on releasing or utilizing any Living Modified Organism (LMO) within the country. Nonetheless, the execution of this public engagement technique is ambiguous, and its efficacy is dubious. Incorporating human rights principles and undertaking socio-economic impact evaluations can facilitate biosafety decision-making process.

— Dr. Noor Dzuhaidah Osman is a senior law lecturer at USIM and a former lawyer. She is the coordinator for the Master in International Law program, is a member of the USIM Biosecurity and Biosafety Committee, and serves as Secretary of the International Law Unit. She has published over 110 newspaper articles and several journal articles. Her research focuses on biosecurity/biosafety law, international environmental law, bioethics, regulation and governance.

Dekonstruksi Jilbab: Hak Otonomi Perempuan dalam Perspektif Islam dan HAM

Mr Ibnu Paqih

Penelitian ini menganalisis penggunaan jilbab sebagai salah satu isu yang berada di persimpangan antara Hukum Islam dan HAM, dengan berfokus pada hak otonomi perempuan. Dalam beberapa konteks, penggunaan jilbab diwajibkan atas dasar ajaran agama serta norma sosial, sementara ditempat lain, penggunaan jilbab justru dibatasi dan dilarang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji bagaimana kewajiban berjilbab dalam ajaran Islam yang kemudian dikaitkan dengan prinsip kebebasan individu dalam HAM, serta bagaimana negara-negara dengan sistem hukum yang berbeda mengatur pemakaian jilbab. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif-normatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan konseptual dan komparatif, dengan menganalisis dalil-dalil keagamaan dan pendapat para ulama mengenai penggunaan jilbab, serta membandingkan ketentuan mengenai penggunaan jilbab dalam hukum positif di beberapa negara, serta instrumen HAM Internasional terkait dengan kebebasan beragama dan ekspresi diri. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemaksaan penggunaan jilbab oleh negara atau masyarakat melanggar prinsip otonomi individu dalam HAM, sebagaimana juga pelarangan jilbab yang menghambat hak perempuan dalam mengekspresikan identitas agamanya. Dekonstruksi kewajiban berjilbab dalam perspektif HAM tidak bertujuan meniadakan norma-norma ajaran Islam, tetapi menegaskan bahwa pilihan untuk mengenakan atau tidak mengenakan jilbab harus didasarkan pada kesadaran dan kehendak bebas perempuan itu sendiri.

— Ibnu Pa'qih lahir di Jakarta pada 25 Februari 1998. Menempuh pendidikan Sarjana dan Magister di Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta pada program studi Hukum Keluarga Islam. Sejak tahun 2024, menjabat sebagai dosen Hukum Islam di Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

Human Rights Challenges of Indonesia's Piecemeal Security Laws

Associate Professor Daniel Pascoe, Associate Professor Milda Istiqomah

The Republic of Indonesia's national security laws are scattered widely across a number of pieces of legislation, regulations, constitutional provisions and presidential decrees, having often been enacted to deal with crises one by one. A long-mooted overarching national security law, RUU Kamnas, remains stuck as a bill in the House of Representatives. Indonesian national security laws have to date received minimal scrutiny from academic commentators, in part because of their fragmented nature across the areas of defence, policing, disaster management, terrorism, intelligence, and cybersecurity, not to mention their diverse legal sources. This paper first brings together a description of current Indonesian national security laws in one place, before noting areas of overlap and under-regulation, and provides commentary on the human rights implications of having such a fragmented set of national security laws. The paper concludes by considering what human rights lessons Indonesia can teach other nations which currently have piecemeal security laws.

— Daniel joined the Law School of City University of Hong Kong in January 2014 as Assistant Professor and was promoted to Associate Professor in July 2020. Daniel's research focuses on criminal law and punishment in comparative perspective, also extending to Southeast Asian law, Islamic law and legal pedagogy. Daniel has degrees in law, Bahasa Indonesia, and criminology and criminal justice from ANU and from the University of Oxford.

Pengawasan Kemitraan UMKM di Era Digital: Tantangan dan Peluang dalam Rangka Pembangunan Ekonomi Nasional

Mr Ipop Abdi Prabowo

Peran penting yang diemban oleh Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM) dalam perekonomian nasional. Salah satu cara penguatan peran UMKM adalah adanya kemitraan antara UMKM dengan pelaku Usaha Besar dengan memanfaatkan platform digital. Namun demikian kemitraan UMKM pada dasarnya telah menghadapi tantangan yang lebih kompleks guna menghadirkan pengawasan yang efektif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tantangan dan peluang pengawasan kemitraan UMKM di era digital yang berimplikasi pada pembangunan ekonomi nasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif, dengan menggunakan analisis data secara deskriptif untuk mengidentifikasi tantangan dan peluang pengawasan kemitraan UMKM di era digital. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya kompleksitas dan dinamika kemitraan, keterbatasan data dan informasi, serta isu yurisdiksi penegakan hukum. Selain itu, adanya peluang pemanfaatan teknologi, pengembangan model pengawasan berbasis risiko, peningkatan kerja sama, dan koordinasi antar pihak terkait. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah adanya pengawasan kemitraan UMKM di era digital memiliki peran strategis dalam menguatkan pembangunan ekonomi yang inklusif. Sehingga diperlukan regulasi yang adaptif, penguatan kelembagaan, dan peningkatan literasi digital bagi pelaku UMKM.

— Ipop Abdi Prabowo, lahir di Kediri, 25 Februari 1999. Menyelesaikan Sarjana Hukum di Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel (UINSA), Surabaya, 2022. Penulis adalah seorang mahasiswa Magister Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS) Surakarta. Penulis memiliki ketertarikan pada kajian hukum persaingan khususnya kajian pada pelaku UMKM dan HKI serta pada kebijakan publik yang memiliki fokus pada pendidikan terutama bagi kelompok marginal.

Examining the Principle of Non-Discrimination in Indonesian Nationality Law

Ms Zesty Wulan Ayu Widhi Prameswari

Nationality is a sensitive issue, reflecting a country's sovereignty and identity. In democratic societies, nationality serves as the foundation for distributing rights and benefits, with access to nationality typically governed by comprehensive legislation. While nationality falls under a state's domestic jurisdiction, its internal decisions may be limited by international law and the actions of other states. International law provides guidelines on nationality, particularly concerning human rights, which must be integrated into national law. In Indonesia, Law Number 12 of 2006, which replaced Law Number 62 of 1958, addresses these concerns. The older law was criticized for being discriminatory, failing to uphold human rights, and not guaranteeing equality, particularly for women and children. This paper critically examines how Indonesia's current Nationality Law addresses the principle of non-discrimination. By analyzing legal texts, the study assesses how the law promotes equality and fairness in acquiring and losing nationality. It also explores legal barriers that hinder full equality, particularly those affecting women's and children's nationality rights. The findings propose recommendations for legal reforms, including clearer safeguards to prevent discriminatory practices, promote inclusivity, and ensure that Indonesia's nationality laws align with international human rights standards and commitments to equality.

— Zesty Wulan Ayu Widhi Prameswari is a lecturer at Constitutional Law Department, Faculty of Law, UNAIR. She graduated and gained Bachelor Degree (S.H.) from Faculty of Law, UNAIR. She finished Master of Laws Program (LL.M.) at Master of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law Program, European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder), Germany. Presently, She is pursuing her doctorate degree from Faculty of Law, UNAIR. Her research interests include Human Rights Law and Nationality Law.

The Role of Laws: Toward Non Discrimination Inclusive Labor (Study at YAKKUM Rehabilitation Cen

Dr Dyah Hapsari Prananingrum, Mr Thyrona Jehuda Mandagi

Learning from a local case for adoption in a global context, specifically at the YAKKUM Rehabilitation Centre in Yogyakarta Special Region, this study focuses on how laws should be made to enhance non-discrimination in inclusive employment challenges. This study attempts to evaluate existing laws and policies related to inclusion and provide suggestions for legal development needed to solve this important issue, based on the idea that law can be used as a tool to achieve societal goals. This research utilises an empirical legal methodology where reliable data is collected directly from field evaluations. The main techniques for collecting data are interviews with key informants and documentary research. This research utilises qualitative analysis, which is conducted concurrently with the data collection procedure. The study concludes that to strengthen nondiscrimination for inclusive labour standards, internal laws and regulations should be enacted to regulate various areas.

— Born in Surakarta 13 May of 1973, Dr. Dyah Hapsari Prananingrum finish her bachelor degree in law at Universitas Sebelas Maret in 1996 and her masters degree from Universitas Gadjah Mada in 2001, then her doctor degree from Universitas Gadjah Mada in 2014. Since 1996 she had been a lecturer in Faculty of Law Satya Wacana Christian University and is the head of Pusat Studi Hukum Ekonomi.

Medical Negligence Handling Standards: Culture-based and Mechanism-based Preventive Efforts

Mr Muhammad Prasetya, Mr M. Aris Munandar, Mr Halik Malik, Mr Amir Ilyas

Dissatisfaction arose marked by lawsuits for Medical Negligence. Various factors are the reason. The World Health Organization has emphasized protocols or standards for medical procedures. For this reason, it is important to offer preventive efforts against medical negligence through model development. Through a literature review approach with a comparison of the Philippines, legal studies, and case studies in Indonesia, this research is expected to be able to create standards for handling as a preventive measure. The results show that preventive efforts of medical negligence against patients are culture-based and mechanisms in a standard model for service improvement, health literacy and accountability. By learning from the Philippines, paying attention to cultural aspects and mechanisms, preventive efforts through handling standards can be implemented.

— Muhammad Djaelani Prasetya is my full name with the nickname "Djae". Now, he works as a Lecturer at the Department of Criminal Law, Hasanuddin University. It is located on Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan KM.10, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. This work has been passed for 4 years with a focus on research on narcotics issues, criminal justice system, legal sociology, law and economics, forensic medicine and forensic science.

Conservative Governance in a Liberalizing World: Indonesia Villages in the Reform Era

Mr Hery Prasetyo

Village autonomy is an evolving process that reshapes the local political landscape during Indonesia's democratic transition. Scholars continue to debate how this process should ideally be implemented. These complex social changes are understood in two ways: first, villagers' participation is enhanced through the distribution of power, which includes issues of political articulation and social fragmentation. Second, the tensions within decentralized political systems remain linked with the dynamics of power relations at the national level. Nevertheless, money politics and corruption continue to obstruct the development of good governance in villages. However, research on the sociological aspects of power distribution related to improving economic access is limited, particularly regarding the political recognition of Indigenous peoples. Using ethnographic methods in two Indigenous communities in East Java, this research conceptualizes villages through the lens of local governance discourse in political contestation among elites. In advancing this concept, villages are viewed as arenas for articulating biopolitics in the struggle for cultural rights to address social and economic inequalities as the central agenda of the reform era. Consequently, the research found that village governments operate within a centralized government system, prioritizing economic growth while persistently failing to address deeper issues such as indignity and social inequality.

— Hery Prasetyo is a lecturer at the Department of Sociology and researcher at the Centre for Human Rights, Multiculturalism, and Migration (CHRM2)–University of Jember. His areas of interest include cultural and development studies, postcolonialism, and globalization. He was a visiting scholar at SOAS University of London from December 2019 to March 2020. As an AAS awardee, in 2024, he started PhD in Sociology and Criminology at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Sydney.

Developing A4Q Indicators for Human Rights-Based Health Audits: Addressing Disparities and Ensuring

Associate Professor Cekli Setya Pratiwi, Mr Yaris Adhial Fajrin, Mr G. Edhi Setyawan

Disparities in access and quality of health services, especially in regional areas, impede health rights. This study develops the A4Q indicators (Accessibility, Adaptability, Acceptability, Availability, and Quality) as a framework for human rights-based health audits to address these disparities and ensure equitable, high-standard health service delivery. Using a mixed-methods approach, data were collected through surveys, interviews, and field observations in Malang City and Regency, Indonesia. A4Q was validated through expert consultations and pilot testing to ensure relevance and applicability. Findings reveal significant disparities between urban and rural areas, with rural populations facing barriers such as long travel distances, shortages of medical personnel, and inadequate infrastructure. The A4Q framework effectively identified health service delivery shortcomings and made recommendations to increase accessibility, adaptability, and quality. The study highlights the importance of integrating cultural competence, equitable resource allocation, and community-responsive programs into health systems. The human rights-based A4Q framework enhances health audit methods by examining health service delivery in an organized, quantitative manner. The paradigm could improve health equity and universal health coverage despite resource and data constraints. This research provides a robust tool for addressing health inequities and fulfilling the right to health.

— Associate Prof. Cekli Setya Pratiwi, SH., LL.M., MCL., PhD, is an expert in human rights law, international law, and constitutional law. She is an Associate Professor at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang and Executive Director of its Center for Human Rights Studies. With over 20 years of teaching, she has published extensively in Scopus-indexed journals, secured research funding, and influenced policy reforms. She also serves as General Secretary of SEPAHAM Indonesia.

Eksistensi Organisasi Bantuan Hukum Kampus dalam Memperluas Akses Terhadap Keadilan di Indonesia

Mr M. Rizki Yudha Prawira

Artikel ini mencoba menjelaskan potensi besar organisasi bantuan hukum (OBH) yang bernaung pada fakultas hukum di universitas Indonesia dalam memperluas akses terhadap keadilan. Bantuan hukum gratis adalah salah elemen penting untuk mewujudkannya. Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan IJRS terkait kebutuhan bantuan hukum tahun 2019, didapati bahwa tingkat prevalensi timbulnya permasalahan hukum adalah sebesar 77% di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan dan 44,5% di provinsi Lampung. Kedua provinsi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa kelompok yang berpenghasilan di bawah upah minimum provinsi cenderung rentan menghadapi permasalahan hukum. Adapun prevalensinya adalah 74,5% untuk Provinsi Lampung dan 51,9% untuk Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. Jika dibandingkan dengan jumlah OBH terakreditasi di Indonesia per tahun 2024 adalah 619 organisasi. Persebaran OBH di Sulawesi Selatan sendiri jumlahnya 37 dan di Lampung sebanyak 22. Jumlah tersebut dirasa perlu ditingkatkan mengingat besarnya kebutuhan bantuan hukum dan persebaran OBH yang seakan masih “terpusat” di kota besar saja. Menindaklanjuti situasi tersebut, organisasi penyedia bantuan hukum yang bernaung di bawah fakultas hukum dirasa dapat menjadi sebuah solusi dan kesempatan untuk menjawab permasalahan tersebut. Misalnya, jumlah pendidikan tinggi hukum di Indonesia tahun 2018 terdapat 330 institusi. Domisili fakultas hukum yang cenderung lebih tersebar di setiap wilayah dapat menjadi kesempatan untuk menjawab tingginya kebutuhan hukum di Indonesia.

— M. Rizki Yudha Prawira serves as an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, where he joined the faculty in 2022. He is a member of the International Law Consortium and specializes in several key areas, including human rights law, transnational criminal law, criminal justice system reform, and studies on fair trial practices.

Nahdlatul Ulama-State Alliance? The Evolving Role of Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama in Indonesia

Ms Skaidra Pulley

In studies of the relationship between Islamic thought and the Indonesian state, focus has largely been brought to the nation's two largest civil society organizations: Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) and Muhammadiyah. With robust networks of universities, schools, and hospitals, both Islamic organizations are deeply embedded into the social and political fabric of Indonesian national life. Most recently, the two organizations have come under scrutiny for accepting mining concessions from the government of Joko Widodo, a policy maintained by current president Prabowo Subianto. This paper begins by providing a review of existing scholarship to analyze how academics have understood the political and social formations of Indonesian Islam. To address more recent developments, Indonesian news sites are incorporated as sources alongside scholastic literature to examine changes in the relationships between NU and Muhammadiyah and the Indonesian state. Amid concerns of democratic backsliding, I advance the concept of ulama-state alliance in the Indonesian context and argue that the changing nature and scale of financial ties between the Indonesian government and its two largest civil society organizations risks a narrowing of civil society and a decline in the dynamism of Islamic thought in Indonesia.

— Skaidra Pulley is a research fellow at the Centre for Human Rights, Multiculturalism, and Migration, where she also assists with language and content editing for *Lentera Hukum* and the *Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights*. With a B.A. in International Security and Conflict Resolution from San Diego State University, her academic studies are grounded in practice through humanitarian work in the U.S.-Mexican and Spanish-Moroccan borderlands.

Penghapusan Kolom Agama Pada KTP: Kritik Terhadap Putusan MK Nomor 146/PUU-XXII/2024

Mr Krisna Bagas Purwopangestu, Mr Nicholas Gerard Felix Simeone

Tulisan ini hendak mengkritisi Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi (MK) No. 146/PUU-XXII/2024 yang menolak permohonan penghapusan kolom agama di Kartu Tanda Penduduk (KTP). Putusan a quo menegaskan bahwa setiap warga negara Indonesia harus menyatakan memeluk agama atau kepercayaan terhadap Tuhan Yang Maha Esa sebagaimana diharapkan oleh Pancasila dan amanat konstitusi. MK menyatakan bahwa “tidak beragama atau tidak menganut kepercayaan kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa tidak dapat dinilai sebagai kebebasan beragama”. Tulisan ini berpendapat bahwa Putusan a quo tersebut tidak tepat. Berdasarkan prinsip kebebasan beragama atau berkeyakinan, Putusan a quo bertentangan dengan hak asasi manusia karena negara seharusnya memberikan jaminan perlindungan bagi semua manusia untuk bebas memeluk agama atau keyakinan tertentu. Tulisan ini mengambil posisi dissenting dengan Putusan a quo dalam pengertian tidak setuju terhadap pertimbangan hukum dan amar Putusan. Pencantuman kolom agama pada KTP merupakan bentuk pembatasan kebebasan beragama dan berkeyakinan, sehingga tepat untuk dihapuskan. Melalui penelitian yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan konseptual, penelitian ini hendak mendapatkan justifying reasons bahwa putusan MK tersebut telah melanggar norma fundamental hak asasi manusia dalam kebebasan beragama dan berkeyakinan.

— Krisna Bagas Purwopangestu was born on July 6, 2000, in Salatiga. He obtained a Bachelor of Laws degree in 2022 from the Faculty of Law, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana (UKSW). He is currently pursuing a Master's degree in Legal Studies at the same faculty, specializing in Constitutional Law. Nicholas Gerard Felix Simeone is a master of law student in Faculty of Law, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana (UKSW). He obtained a Bachelor of Laws degree in 2024 from the same faculty, specializing in Co

Environmental Pollution, Corporate Liability and Fulfilment of Community Rights Through Functioneel

Dr Galuh Puspaningrum, Ms Godeliva Ayudyana Suyudi

The environmental protection aims to guarantee the constitutional rights of the community. Environmental pollution is a central issue that becomes an important task of a state in ensuring security for the community, such as the deliberate disposal of hazardous toxic waste (B3) considering the ecosystem and the environment are inseparable in life. The issue of environmental pollution includes industrial practices by corporations in the improper disposal of waste that causes damage to ecosystems that have an impact on safety and affect the health and welfare of the community. The guarantee of protection and enforcement of violations of environmental law has been well accommodated and guaranteed by the state. The concept of functioneel rechtsgebeid is a solution for law enforcement that does not include aspects of administrative law as well as aspects of criminal law and civil law. This research aims to explore the form of corporate liability in the field of the environment from the elements of civil and criminal law.

— Galuh Puspaningrum graduated from School of Law the University of Jember Indonesia in 2010 prior to pursuing his Master Degree at the Master of Law, University of Jember in 2013. In 2021, she graduated from Doctoral of Law, University of Jember with Thesis titled “Characteristics of Competition Case Resolution in Indonesia”. She expertise are antitrust law and private law economic Asian Studies.

Perkosaan terhadap Laki-Laki (Man Rape): Perlindungan Hukum dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia

Ms Novi Enjelina Putri

Perkosaan dapat terjadi pada siapa saja termasuk pada laki-laki, sehingga diperlukan perlindungan hukum untuk memberikan hak yang sama sebagai manusia. Hukum di Indonesia masih mengatur secara eksplisit mengenai perkosaan dengan perspektif korban hanya perempuan, ini dapat dilihat dalam pasal 285 KUHP yang mana terdapat frasa “seorang wanita. Ketentuan tersebut tidak mencerminkan gender equality, dan berimplikasi pada ketidakadilan hukum bagi laki-laki yang menjadi korban perkosaan. Saat ini, hukum Indonesia hanya mengakui laki-laki sebagai pelaku perkosaan, secara tidak langsung menciptakan unsur diskriminasi dalam sistem hukum pidana. Jenis metode penelitian normatif, menggunakan pendekatan perundang-undangan. Pengaturan hukum mengenai perkosaan terhadap laki-laki berperan penting dalam menentukan perlindungan hukum yang adil bagi laki-laki korban perkosaan. Pengaturan dalam pasal 285 KUHP membatasi perlindungan pada korban laki-laki dan tidak dapat memenuhi hak asasi manusia korban. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pengaturan hukum yang lebih komprehensif dan secara eksplisit tidak membatasi hak perlindungan kepada gender tertentu sehingga dapat membuka peluang penegakan hukum dan pemenuhan hak asasi manusia. Penting merekonstruksi bahwa penetrasi bukan hanya dilakukan oleh laki-laki terhadap perempuan. Pengaturan hukum yang lebih inklusif dan tidak bias gender akan berkontribusi pada penegakan hukum yang lebih adil serta perlindungan yang lebih efektif bagi korban perkosaan.

— Novi Enjelina Putri adalah peneliti yang mengkaji isu-isu gender terkait hak asasi manusia dalam mendorong keadilan dan kesetaraan bagi hak kaum marginal demi transformasi sosial yang berkelanjutan.

Addressing Marital Rape in Indonesia: Legal Gaps and Pathways for Reform

Ms Sarah Nanda Putri, Ms Dwi Rahayu Kristianti

This research investigates the legal protections for victims of marital rape in Indonesia, utilizing a legal analysis methodology. The study reviews the relevant Indonesian legal framework, focusing on the recognition and protection of victims within marriage. Despite growing awareness of gender-based violence, marital rape has not been explicitly criminalized in Indonesian law, leaving a gap in legal protections for victims. By examining the provisions in the Indonesian regulations, the study evaluates whether current laws adequately address the issue of marital rape or if they inadvertently perpetuate legal blind spots. Additionally, the research highlights the influence of international human rights instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), in shaping national policies. Through an analysis of case law, judicial decisions, and comparative legal perspectives, the study identifies key obstacles to providing effective legal recourse for victims. The paper aims to propose practical recommendations to amend or create new legal provisions that better safeguard victims of marital rape, ensuring their access to justice. Ultimately, the research seeks to contribute to the broader conversation on combating gender-based violence in Indonesia, advocating for enhanced legal protections and equality for women within the context of marriage.

— I am Sarah Nanda Putri, a Law graduate from Universitas Airlangga with a strong interest in human rights, particularly gender law and equality. Born in Batam, Indonesia, I was inspired by feminist thought from a young age and pursued legal studies to advocate for gender justice. Under the mentorship of Ms. Dwi Rahayu Kristianti, I now engage in academic research and writing focused on advancing gender rights through legal reform and public awareness.

Transformasi Digital dalam Sistem Peradilan: Kecerdasan Buatan sebagai Solusi Inovatif

Ms Ayudya Rachmawati, Ms Evyta Ramadhani

Kecerdasan buatan atau yang dikenal dengan istilah Artificial Intelligence (AI) semakin banyak diadopsi dalam berbagai sektor, termasuk sistem peradilan, dengan klaim mampu meramalkan putusan pengadilan dan bahkan menggantikan peran hakim manusia. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi potensi penggunaan AI dalam mengurangi antrian perkara di pengadilan serta persyaratan untuk penerapannya secara efektif. Analisis menunjukkan bahwa AI dapat digunakan untuk memproses kasus administratif dan perdata sederhana secara otomatis, sementara kasus kompleks tetap memerlukan analisis mendalam oleh hakim manusia. Artikel ini menyoroti bagaimana AI dapat digunakan di pengadilan, tantangan dalam penerapannya, serta prinsip etika yang harus dipatuhi agar penggunaannya sesuai dengan standar hukum yang berlaku, khususnya Pasal 6 Konvensi Eropa tentang Hak Asasi Manusia yang melindungi hak atas peradilan yang jujur. Di Indonesia, penerapan AI di pengadilan menghadapi tantangan seperti kesesuaian dengan kerangka hukum lokal, sensitivitas budaya, akses teknologi, dan perlindungan data pribadi. Selain itu, kekhawatiran terkait bias algoritma dapat memengaruhi integritas hasil pemeriksaan perkara. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa meskipun AI berpotensi meningkatkan efisiensi, mengurangi biaya, dan mempercepat proses peradilan, namun penerapannya memerlukan pendekatan yang hati-hati dan kesiapan infrastruktur teknologi yang memadai untuk memastikan kesesuaian dengan standar hukum dan etika yang berlaku.

— Ayudya Rizqi Rachmawati dan Evyta Rosiyanti Ramadhani adalah dosen dari Fakultas Hukum Universitas Jember. Kami dari kekhususan Ilmu Hukum Dasar dan memiliki ketertarikan dengan Hukum Teknologi, mengingat begitu pesatnya perkembangan teknologi dan minimnya regulasi yang mengaturnya. Beberapa penelitian kami berfokus pada perkembangan regulasi terkait hukum teknologi. Salah satu hasil penelitian kami yang membahas tentang deepfake porn telah diterbitkan pada jurnal terindeks scopus Q1.

Religious Hate Speech in Social Media: Legal and Human Rights Challenges

Ms Andi Nur Fikriana Aulia Raden, Ms A. Ummu Fauziyyah Syafruddin

Perkembangan media sosial telah menciptakan ruang digital kompleks yang menjadi medan pertumbuhan ujaran kebencian berbasis agama, menghadirkan tantangan signifikan bagi kerangka hukum dan perlindungan hak asasi manusia (HAM). Dinamika ujaran kebencian keagamaan dalam platform digital menjadi fokus utama dalam penelitian ini, berikut analisis komprehensif mekanisme hukumnya, implikasi sosial, dan strategi mitigasi efektif yang dapat mengurangi potensi konflik dan diskriminasi berbasis agama dalam ruang siber. Desain penelitian menggunakan pendekatan *systematic literature review*, serta observasi virtual pada platform media sosial. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui dokumentasi digital dan *purposive sampling* dengan penelusuran sumber berupa peraturan perundang-undangan, buku, serta artikel ilmiah dari jurnal nasional dan jurnal internasional. Hasil penelitian mengungkap kompleksitas struktural ujaran kebencian keagamaan di ruang digital, menunjukkan bahwa algoritma media sosial, regulasi platform, dan bias kultural secara sistematis menciptakan lingkungan yang memfasilitasi diskriminasi. Penelitian ini menawarkan kerangka konseptual inovatif dalam memahami dinamika ujaran kebencian keagamaan, serta memberikan rekomendasi kebijakan konkret untuk melindungi kebebasan beragama dan mencegah eskalasi konflik berbasis agama. Kontribusi utama penelitian terletak pada pemetaan komprehensif mekanisme ujaran kebencian digital dan pengembangan strategi intervensi yang berkelanjutan.

— I am a legal researcher with a focus on human rights and freedom of religion in the digital age. My current work examines the legal and social dynamics of religious hate speech on social media, using a multidisciplinary approach that integrates legal analysis, digital observation, and human rights perspectives. I aim to contribute to policy development that ensures both freedom of expression and protection from religious discrimination online.

Dinamika Politik dan Tantangan Hak Politik Warga Madura dalam Pemilu 2024

Ms Dini Rahmiati, Ms Dini Rahmiati, Ms Wasisto Raharjo Jati, Ms Halimatusa'diyah, Ms Syamsurijal

Makalah ini menganalisis dinamika politik dan tantangan hak politik warga Madura dalam konteks Pilpres dan Pilkada 2024. Meskipun terdapat peningkatan partisipasi pemilih, Pemilu di Madura masih dipengaruhi oleh praktik politik patronase, pengaruh jaringan keagamaan, dan kekerasan elektoral yang membatasi kebebasan memilih. Politik patronase dan hubungan patron-klien yang masih dominan mengarahkan preferensi politik berdasarkan loyalitas atau keuntungan jangka pendek, bukan kesadaran politik yang bebas. Peran tokoh pesantren, terutama kiai dan santri, sebagai kandidat menunjukkan pergeseran signifikan dari pemberi restu menjadi aktor politik langsung, meski dominasi ini memperkuat jaringan patronase berbasis keagamaan. Selain itu, insiden kekerasan politik, seperti carok, mengindikasikan adanya kelemahan dalam perlindungan hak politik warga dan kuatnya tekanan sosial dalam proses pemilu. Struktur kekuasaan lokal yang terbangun di atas hierarki keagamaan dan budaya patronase seringkali membatasi kebebasan memilih.

— Dini Rahmiati is a researcher at the Research Center for Politics, National Research and Innovation Agency BRIN. Her research focuses on decentralization in border regions, food security, political leadership, and democratization. Her recent publications include *Studies On Indonesia's Post-COVID-19 Political Landscape* (2022), *E-HR Systems And Organizational Agility* (2024), and *Women's Piety Movements In Indonesia* (2024).

Media Sosial dan Keterlibatan Komunitas: Studi Pemanfaatan akun @BROmancefess sebagai Sarana Deklara

Mr Dimas Ramadhiansyah

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana akun Twitter @BROmancefess dimanfaatkan oleh komunitas gay sebagai sarana deklarasi identitas dan pembentukan solidaritas di tengah tantangan sosial menggunakan perspektif teori *Mass Society* dari William Kornhauser. Dalam masyarakat massa, media sosial dianggap sebagai ruang alternatif yang mampu menghubungkan individu-individu teralienasi dengan komunitas yang lebih besar. Twitter, dengan sifat anonimnya, memberikan lingkungan yang aman bagi kelompok minoritas untuk mengekspresikan diri dan memperkuat solidaritas melalui interaksi digital. Studi ini berfokus pada peran akun @BROmancefess yang memiliki lebih dari 14.000 pengikut sebagai platform berbagi pengalaman, pendapat, dan dukungan emosional, menciptakan rasa kebersamaan di antara anggota komunitas. Melalui pendekatan kualitatif, penelitian ini mengeksplorasi bagaimana fitur Twitter, seperti retweet dan thread, memungkinkan narasi kolektif yang menantang norma tradisional dan membentuk struktur sosial baru yang lebih inklusif. Temuan ini diharapkan memberikan wawasan tentang potensi media sosial sebagai alat pemberdayaan komunitas termarginalkan serta kontribusi teori *Mass Society* dalam memahami dinamika sosial di era digital. Penelitian ini menawarkan perspektif baru tentang peran media sosial dalam mengatasi keterasingan dan menciptakan transformasi sosial.

— Dimas Ramadhiansyah is a graduate of Bachelor of Communication Science, Airlangga University. He is currently pursuing his Master's degree at the Master of Media and Communication program, Universitas Airlangga. In addition, Dimas also works as an Assistant Lecturer at the Department of Communication, FISIP Universitas Airlangga. His research focuses on Asian Media Studies which includes Media and Culture Studies in Asia, Popular Culture, Fandom Studies and Hallyu Studies.

University Governance and its Role in Academic Freedom and Human Rights Protection

Associate Professor Carl Marc Ramota

Serious challenges to institutional autonomy and academic freedom posed by populist and authoritarian regimes in the Philippines and the region highlight the need to strengthen university mechanisms that safeguard rights and freedoms. The paper examines that critical role institutional arrangements and protocols play in ensuring universities and schools remain safe spaces for critical thinking and political action. It will look into current initiatives in the University of the Philippines and other higher education institutions in the country for academic freedom and human rights protection against the backdrop of worsening climate of impunity.

— Carl Marc Ramota served as the Faculty Regent of the University of the Philippines from 2023 to 2024, and was President of its Academic Employees Union from 2017 to 2020. He has been teaching Political Science and Management at the College of Arts and Sciences in UP's Manila campus for two decades. He is also a national council officer of the Alliance of Concerned Teachers-Philippines (ACT), and a member of the recently formed Southeast Asia Coalition for Academic Freedom.

Youths in Peacemaking: Timor-Leste in the Digital Foodscape

Dr Ikma Citra Ranteallo, Mr Januário de Correia, Mr Diana Nur Affah

Peacemaking could be created through creative problem-solving by ordinary people in everyday life. Since the conflicts ended, particularly between East Timor (before the Independence) and Indonesia, current bilateral and multilateral agencies are supporting development in Timor-Leste. This study addresses how the youth actions could initiate peacemaking by digital foodscape. We conduct a qualitative descriptive method on transcripts of two YouTube food-content videos created by a young Timorese. Findings, he presented a video showcasing Timorese culinary heritage and his experience with Nasi Padang, Minang-style rice served with various side dishes in Timor-Leste. The narrations combined his native language, Tetun, and Bahasa, to enhance the cultural homophily between Timor-Leste and Indonesia. As non-state actors, youth are increasingly recognized as crucial contributors to regional and global affairs, particularly in technical assistance and peacemaking.

— Ikma Citra Ranteallo, Department of Sociology, Universitas Udayana. Postdoctoral fellow at the Department of Nutrition Science, Universitas Diponegoro. Graduated with a Master's in Sociology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, and doctoral studies in Rural Sociology, Institut Pertanian Bogor. Januário de Correia, Department of Sociology, Universidade Nacional de Timor Lorosa'e, Timor-Leste. Graduate Master's in Sociology, Universidade do Minho. Diana Nur Affah is a professor at Universitas Diponegoro.

Bridging 'Aib' (Shame) and Human Dignity: Lesson from Indonesia's Pandemic Responses

Mr Aurelius Ratu

Aib, a culturally ingrained term denoting shame, gained increased importance throughout the pandemic, transforming into a stigma associated with individuals infected with COVID-19 and healthcare professionals. The current study, framed under Paul Ricoeur's concept of purity and impurity, examines how aib influenced societal views, resulting in exclusionary behaviors that designated infected individuals as impure or morally compromised. This resulted in stigmatization, further marginalizing those impacted and prompting inquiries over the ethical handling of individuals in crises. By examining how the dialectic of purity and impurity shapes moral judgment in media narratives and public debate, this study reveals how aib influenced collective reactions, reinforced social divides, and shaped policies in ways that often conflicted with human rights principles. The findings highlight a critical human rights issue: the conflict between safeguarding public health and maintaining individual dignity within cultural contexts. This study promotes the importance of just institutions in alleviating the adverse effects of objectives by encouraging reactions that emphasize empathy, fairness, and the respect for human rights, providing insights for reconciling cultural norms with the ethical obligation to treat all individuals with compassion, particularly in times of crisis.

— Biography not provided

Coups and Dictatorships: The Denial of the Right to Legal Recognition Before the Law.

Mr Aman Ravindra-Singh

Legal recognition as a person before the law is guaranteed under international human rights conventions. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Article 6 states that 'Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law' while the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 16 states 'Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law'. This paper covers the period of military rule in Fiji after the coup of 05 December 2006 until 2014. The Fiji Constitution 2013 was imposed and forced upon the people by the military in 2013 and provides that no court or tribunal shall have the jurisdiction to accept, hear, determine any proceeding which seeks to challenge the validity or legality of the military regime. The military blocked all legal challenges against their illegal actions by shackling the judiciary by imposing decrees. This paper explores pertinent questions including – Does this denial violate international law and conventions? Does the 2013 Fiji Constitution violate international law and conventions? This paper will also draw comparisons between states in the Asia-Pacific regions where citizens were denied their right to legal recognition during military rule.

– Aman is a Human Rights Lawyer who defends people within the criminal justice system in criminal cases and trials where there are breaches of human rights with a focus on state sponsored human rights violations by the military, police and prisons. As an independent legal researcher, he researches Human Rights violations & Investigating human rights violation, Military Coup d'états, Constitutional Law and Crisis, International Criminal Law, Torture, War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity and Genocide

Minimum Work Standards from a Human Rights Perspective

Mr Baharuddin Riqiey, Ms Firyal Azelia Nasera, Ms Moch. Syahfudin

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the highest regulation in Indonesia mandates that every citizen has the right to get a decent job. However, to realize it is quite difficult. One factor is the employer. Employers in Article 35 paragraph (1) of Law 13/2003 are given quite broad authority, one of which is to be able to recruit the required workforce themselves. The phrase "can recruit themselves" is often misused by employers so that what happens is an act of discrimination. Such acts of discrimination include, for example, minimum age requirements, minimum height, and so on. Regarding the above problem, this study will examine and analyze 2 things, first regarding the characteristics of discrimination, second regarding minimum work requirements from a human rights perspective. This study is a normative legal study with a statutory, conceptual, and case approach. The results of this study indicate that an action can be said to be discriminatory if it meets: First, the elements of Article 1 paragraph (3) of Law 39/1999; Second, there is different treatment without any reasonable reason; Third, treating the same thing differently.

– Baharuddin Riqiey, S.H., is a Masters student at the Faculty of Law, Airlangga University, majoring in Government Law. Until now, the author has an interest in the scientific fields of Constitutional Law, Legislation, and Human Rights. This can be proven by the publications that the author has made. In addition to being a student, the author also works in a company as an expert (legal drafting).

Kewenangan Relatif Praperadilan Tindak Pidana di Bidang Perpajakan: Analisis Hak Asasi Manusia

Mr Moch. Choirul Rizal

Kewenangan relatif praperadilan tidak diatur dalam KUHAP, sehingga terjadi kekosongan hukum. SEMA No. 4 Tahun 2021 diterbitkan untuk mengatasinya, khususnya mengenai praperadilan tindak pidana di bidang perpajakan. Hak pemohon praperadilan sebagai pencari keadilan dibatasi. Untuk itu, artikel ini mendeskripsikan ratio decidendi mengenai kewenangan relatif praperadilan tindak pidana di bidang perpajakan dan menganalisisnya berdasarkan konsepsi HAM. Untuk menganalisisnya, artikel ini menggunakan pendekatan kasus dan HAM untuk mengungkapkan kebenaran koherensi. Hasilnya, ratio decidendi mengenai kewenangan relatif praperadilan tindak pidana di bidang perpajakan sangat beragam, yaitu mulai berbasis pada hasil penafsiran sistematis dengan merujuk Pasal 84 ayat (1) KUHAP (Putusan Pengadilan Negeri (PN) Gresik Nomor: 1/Pid.Pra/2020/PN.Gsk, dan Putusan PN Surabaya Nomor: 24/Pid.Pra/2021/PN.Sby), asas actor sequitor forum rei yang berlaku dalam hukum acara perdata (Putusan PN Balikpapan Nomor: 2/Pid.Pra/2022/PN.Bpp, dan Putusan PN Pematangsiantar Nomor: 2/Pid.Pra/2022/PN.Pms), hingga SEMA No. 4 Tahun 2021 (Putusan PN Surabaya Nomor: 15/Pid.Pra/2023/PN.Sby). Dengan demikian, ratio decidendi dalam Putusan PN Surabaya Nomor: 15/Pid.Pra/2023/PN.Sby, tidak sesuai dengan konsepsi HAM, khususnya mengenai pembatasan yang sah terhadap hak pencari keadilan. Ke depan, pembatasannya hanya sah melalui undang-undang sebagaimana menurut Kovenan Internasional tentang Hak-Hak Sipil dan Politik.

– Moch. Choirul Rizal completed his undergraduate degree at IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya and his Masters degree at Universitas Trunojoyo Madura with a concentration in criminal law studies. He served at YLBHI-LBH Surabaya (2013–2017) as an Assistant Public Lawyer until he became a Public Lawyer. Now, he is a Lecturer at the Fakultas Syariah IAIN Kediri, who conducts teaching, research, and community service in the fields of criminal law and human rights. E-mail: rizal@iainkediri.ac.id.

Hak Asasi Manusia di Sumatera Barat Dalam Era Transisi: Dampak Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya Singk

Mr Deri Rizal

Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS) Singkarak menjadi salah satu proyek strategis dalam pembangunan energi terbarukan, proyek ini memiliki dampak positif untuk keberlanjutan lingkungan yang mengurangi emisi karbon dan penyediaan energi bersih, namun tak dapat dipungkiri proyek ini juga membawa tantangan yang signifikan terhadap hak-hak sosial, politik masyarakat lokal dan ekonomi. Penelitian ini akan mengkaji tentang kebijakan transisi energi di Sumatera Barat yang mempertimbangkan partisipasi masyarakat yang inklusif, distribusi manfaat yang adil dan memperhatikan prinsip-prinsip perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM). Penelitian ini akan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus untuk menganalisis bagaimana dampak proyek PLTS Singkarak terhadap masyarakat, data-data penelitian dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan masyarakat, pemerintah, para ahli dan observasi lapangan. Pengolahan data menggunakan teknik analisis interaktif melalui proses reduksi, penyajian, dan menyimpulkan data serta pengecekan keabsahan data melalui triangulasi sumber. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa kebijakan transisi energi di Sumatera Barat tidak hanya ramah lingkungan namun juga berkeadilan sosial menyangkut pelaksanaan demokrasi yang kuat.

— Deri Rizal, MH. Born in Sungai Tarab Tanah Datar Regency 13 March 1985. Graduated from high school at Madrasah Aliyah Program Khusus Negeri (MAKN) Koto Baru Padang, then continued his studies at the Faculty of Sharia UIN Imam Bonjol Padang and Postgraduate Faculty of Law, Andalas University Padang. Currently, he is a lecturer at the Faculty of Sharia UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar and is also the Head of the Religious Laboratory and Religious Moderation as well as the Director of LKBH UIN MY BSK

Worlding the Words: Intersections of Philippine Literature and Human Rights

Professor Rommel Rodriguez

This paper focuses on the intersections of Philippine literature and human rights. Through the development of a course syllabus, it is hoped that the course will determine the effectiveness of literature to deepen the awareness of students regarding the promotion and protection of human rights in the Philippines. Life stories, narratives, tales, and other literary forms discuss human rights violations and the culture of dissent as the subjects and themes of writers in the Philippines. The first part of this paper focuses on the current human rights situation in the Philippines. It will serve as a basis to problematize the role of literature in augmenting the need to educate students on the importance of promoting and protecting human rights in the Philippines. The second part dwells on the relationship between education and human rights: education as a transformative agency towards developing students' knowledge of human rights. Third part of the paper discusses the intersections of Philippine literature and human rights, particularly the techniques used in critical reading literary texts containing issues of human rights and human rights violations and learning pedagogies. The last part of the paper is a proposed Philippine Literature and Human Rights course syllabus.

— Rommel B. Rodriguez is a professor of Philippine Literature and Creative Writing in Filipino at University of the Philippines. He writes on social and political issues, edits anthologies and journals, and is Vice President for Faculty of the Academic Union. He advocates for labor rights and researches literature, prisons, and human rights. A writer, unionist, and teacher, he integrates advocacy into his work. He was red-tagged in 2022 and has engaged in international human rights programs.

Paradigma ICC Sebagai Perlindungan Antar Generasi: Perspektif Kejahatan Lingkungan Internasional

Dr Arif Rohman, Dr Syafruddin Syafruddin, Dr Arina Silviana

Salah satu tujuan pembentukan Mahkamah Pidana Internasional (ICC) adalah generasi sekarang dan yang akan datang. Paradigma ini sebagai bentuk perlindungan tidak hanya manusia, tetapi juga alam. Faktanya yurisdiksi ICC berfokus pada perlindungan integritas kehidupan manusia dan properti. Disisi lain, kejahatan kemanusiaan tidak hanya berdampak pada manusia sebagai korban, tetapi juga lingkungan hidup. Tujuan artikel ini menganalisis urgensi perlindungan lingkungan hidup dari ancaman konflik antar negara berdasarkan amanat pembukaan Statuta Roma. Kerusakan lingkungan dijadikan sebagai salah satu indikator penyebab terjadinya genosida secara yuridis masuk sebagai salah satu klasifikasi kejahatan kemanusiaan. Ini artinya bahwa, kejahatan internasional tidak serta merta dilihat pada aspek manusia sebagai korban, tetapi juga sarana penyebab terjadinya kejahatan kemanusiaan. Beberapa kasus sebagai kejahatan kemanusiaan berbasis kejahatan lingkungan adalah pencemaran sumur dan pompa air di Darfur sebagai sarana target penghancuran kelompok masyarakat tertentu. Begitu juga di Irak, pengalihan sungai raksasa Tigris dan Eufrat untuk mengeringkan rawa-rawa Mesopotamia di Irak selatan. Bahkan perusakan lingkungan sebagai kejahatan perang juga terjadi pada kasus Rusia atas invasi bersenjata ke Ukraina. Penting kiranya pengakuan ecocide sebagai salah satu kejahatan internasional pada ICC.

— Dr. Arif Rohman, S.H.I., LL.M. Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Borneo Tarakan. He completed his doctoral studies at Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta. He has written scientific works in both National and International Journals. He is engaged in the following fields: Criminal Law, International Criminal Law, Environmental Law, and International Environmental Law.

Women in Indonesian Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs): Who Win and How?

Ms Endah Ayuning Rostiati

This study examines the barriers and strategies employed by women candidates in pursuing positions in Indonesia's National Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs), where women currently hold only 3 out of 12 seats. Despite EMBs' crucial role in ensuring electoral integrity, women continue to face systemic obstacles, raising significant gender and institutional representation concerns. Using Pierre Bourdieu's concept of capital and field, this study analyzes the structural and agentic factors shaping women's access to EMB positions. Data were collected through structured interviews with three elected women members, four non-elected candidates, and key recruitment team members. Findings reveal that political party intervention and patriarchal norms are primary barriers, compounded by structural disadvantages in the selection process. To navigate these challenges, women candidates employ three key strategies: securing political party endorsements, negotiating with selection committee members, and participating in mentoring programs to strengthen ties with civil society organizations (CSOs) and political networks. However, the effectiveness of these strategies varies, depending on candidates' social capital and institutional leverage. The study concludes that while women develop adaptive strategies to overcome selection barriers, the process remains uneven and highly dependent on external political dynamics.

— Endah Ayuning Rostiati is a master's student in the Global IR Program at Ritsumeikan University's Graduate School of International Relations. She earned a BA in Political Science from Universitas Gadjah Mada, where she served as a Lecturer Assistant in the Department of Politics and Government and a Junior Researcher at Election Corner. Her research interests center on democracy and elections, with a strong background in political analysis and qualitative research.

Reorientation of Mentawai Youth in Fighting for the Local Religion of the Arat Sabulungan Tradition

Professor Syafwan Rozi

The efforts to recognize religion and freedom of religion or belief (FoRB) of Mentawai indigenous people still experience problems and obstacles in terms of cultural domination and state religious policies. However, these obstacles do not prevent the warriors of local culture and beliefs of Arat Sabulungan to continue to voice religious and cultural rights among the Mentawai youth. The focus of this article is to trace the reorientation of Mentawai youth in the recognition and freedom of religion or belief (FoRB) towards the adherents of Arat Sabulungan local religion, a local belief of Indonesian Mentawai Tribe. The religious rights of the adherents of Arat Sabulungan belief of Indonesian Mentawai Tribe, especially the religious recognition, freedom of religion or belief (FoRB) and the inclusion of religion in the civil identity column. In this research, it is found that there are several motives and orientations of Mentawai youth in responding to the efforts to recognize the rights of freedom of religion and belief, especially Mentawai youth, including the motive of preserving the culture of Mentawai people; the motive of understanding the rights of freedom of religion and belief and the motive of the existence of political rights of Mentawai people.

— Syafwan Rozi is Professor at Religious Studies of the State Islamic University of Sjech M. Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi, West Sumatera Indonesia. The focus of study is to explain about the religious identity within contextual theology and philosophy in addressing global issues such as local religion and ethnic minorities, conflict and peace, disaster and environment, empowerment and community development to poor and disabilities community.

Pengarusutamaan HAM dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan: Studi Evaluasi Efektivitas RANHAM di Daerah

Ms Tanti Dian Ruhama, Mr Muhammad Hafiz, Mr Ramadhanya Elwinne Huzaima Sibarani

Berbagai negara menerapkan metode berbeda dalam upaya perlindungan HAM. Salah satu pendekatan yang diidentifikasi oleh UPR adalah pembentukan serta implementasi Rencana Aksi Nasional HAM (RANHAM). Pada tingkat global, ada situasi paradok di mana komitmen terhadap RANHAM justru terjadi saat organisasi internasional tidak mempromosikannya melalui pedoman atau soft-law sebelum 2012. Indonesia sendiri secara konsisten menekankan implementasi RANHAM dalam laporan internasional, bahkan sejak RANHAM dibentuk pada 1998. Namun, implementasi RANHAM khususnya di daerah masih menghadapi tantangan. Dari sejumlah teori pendekatan perencanaan HAM, pelaksanaan RANHAM di daerah bisa diletakkan secara konseptual dan ditinjau lebih rinci, termasuk bagaimana pemerintah daerah mengkontekstualisasikan RANHAM sesuai kebutuhan pembangunan daerah. Pilihan pendekatan top-down/bottom-up, kebijakan, pelaksanaan, dan metode pemantauan/evaluasi menjadi penentu pelaksanaan RANHAM, sekaligus mencerminkan tantangan dan keberhasilannya. Kemudian, perlu dipastikan tujuan RANHAM di daerah dapat tercapai secara substantif atau sebatas pelaksanaan urusan pemerintahan teknokratis. Kajian ini menganalisis efektivitas pelaksanaan RANHAM di daerah dengan pendekatan kualitatif melalui tinjauan literatur dan wawancara dengan narasumber. Hasil kajian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan rekomendasi penguatan implementasi RANHAM di daerah serta berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan kualitas perlindungan HAM di Indonesia.

— Tanti Dian Ruhama is a planner at the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas with expertise in legal development planning and budgeting, regulatory governance, justice sector reform, and the fulfillment of human rights and access to justice. Ramadhanya Elwinne Huzaima Sibarani is a planner at Bappenas specializing in policy planning on access to justice for vulnerable groups, with a focus on human rights, inclusive justice and gender-sensitive approaches to development.

Business Collaboration and the Role of Ivatan Women in Selected Business Establishments in Batanes

Dr Divina Sabanal, Dr Cleofe Arib, Dr Rowenna Mae De Jesus, Dr Jocelyn Joson

Batanes is known for its scenic waters, picturesque landscapes, lighthouses, unique culture, and clean environment. However, there's no available literature on business collaboration and women's contribution in the field of business. The researchers would like to find out about the profile, collaboration, roles of Ivatan women, best practices, and challenges of businesses in Batanes; This research employed quantitative and qualitative design and was conducted in Batanes. The respondents of this study are the business owners and trusted employees. The instrument that was used in this study was the interview guide. The businesses in Batanes are mostly in hospitality and food service industries. All of the businesses are owned by Ivatan families and range from one year to fifteen years in operation. All of the respondents said that there are collaborations among businesses in Batanes. The most common types of collaborations include joining industry associations, getting supplies from local farmers/cooperatives, participation in festivals, referral of another business to prospect customers, and partnership with related businesses in the case of the hospitality industry. All of the respondents said that they have women employees.

— Divina V. Sabanal, DBM, is a full-time faculty of the Business Management Department of the School of Business and Governance, Ateneo de Davao University. She is a former Assistant Dean of the Undergraduate Programs, and has spearheaded academic developments like student and faculty's international exposure, curriculum development, research policies, and collaborative engagement activities. She is a member of the University Research Council, one of the three coequal councils of the university.

The Paradox of Climate Change: A Refugee Crisis Amid Global Uncertainty

Mr Ahmad Sabirin

Climate change is triggering an increase in the frequency of natural disasters and sea level rise, resulting in mass displacement and giving rise to the term "climate refugees". This crisis is paradoxical because the activities of developed countries that are the main cause of climate change are actually less affected than small and developing countries. This study aims to analyze the impact of climate change on refugee movements, identify the vulnerability of specific regions, and formulate effective policy recommendations. Research methods include analysis of global displacement data, climate change projections, and case studies in vulnerable regions such as Africa and the Asia Pacific. The results show that climate change has the potential to cause hundreds of millions of people to be displaced by 2050, with Africa being the most vulnerable region. In addition, uncertainty related to climate change complicates adaptation and mitigation efforts. Policy recommendations include the need for international coordination to reduce carbon emissions, provide assistance to affected countries, and recognize the legal status of climate refugees. The study emphasizes the need for immediate action to address the paradox of climate change and protect vulnerable populations.

— Ahmad Sabirin has completed a bachelor of law at Trisakti Law School, Jakarta, focusing on climate, energy, and environmental law, and a master's of public policy specializing in climate change at the International Islamic University of Indonesia. His research focuses on climate, energy, environmental law, SDGs, green economy, international economics, and competition law.

Economic Implications of Energy Power Plants under China-Pakistan Economic Corridor

Mr Kaleem Saleem, Professor Bruno De Conti

Several electricity power plants were constructed in Pakistan since the early 1990s since government opened the energy sector for investments from the private sector. This paper shall analyse main features of these power plants as well as will make an attempt to explain the rationale of the failure of Independent Power Producers policy that commenced in 1990s allowing both foreign and domestic private sector to establish power plants in the country. Power plants constructed under this policy not only unable to eliminate the power shortage but the electricity prices increased to an alarmingly high level. Recently some of the contracts were abolished by the government as despite being inactive the government was obliged to pay to these private plants the capacity charges. This policy and its execution proved to be a disaster that have wider social and political implications for the masses and the country.

— Mr. Kaleem Saleem is currently enrolled in the Doctoral Program in Development Economics at the University of Campinas in Brazil. His current research focuses on the developmental state in Singapore. His master thesis discussed China's Belt and Road Initiative in Pakistan where it highlighted how the country's institutional weaknesses failed it to successfully realize the benefits that were promised to resolve its chronic shortage in electricity production resulting from FDI in power plants.

Implementing Human Rights Principles for Just Energy Transition in Sumba Island, Indonesia (MENTARI)

Mr Rahmat Saleh, Mr Yusuf Maulana

The Paris Agreement (2015) encourages developed countries to support developing and poor countries in achieving a just energy transition. The UK's British Embassy has collaborated with Indonesia's government on the "Menuju Transisi Energi Rendah Karbon Indonesia" (MENTARI) Program. This program, which started in 2020, has significantly enhanced the electrification ratio on Sumba Island, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Based on in-depth interviews and systematic literature review, this qualitative research aims to [1] analyse the implementation of Principles for Human Rights for Just Energy Transition (in Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan/CIPP document, 2023 by Just Energy Transition Partnership Indonesia/JETP) in the MENTARI Program; [2] evaluating which principles still need to be improved and offering recommendations. The preliminary findings of this study indicate that these principles have predominantly informed the implementation of the MENTARI program. This has culminated in providing affordable, reliable energy to marginalized communities, enhancing access to education, healthcare, food security, and economic opportunities. This article not only seeks to enrich the discourse on just energy transition, but also promotes the implementation of just and sustainable energy transition models in remote and less prosperous areas. It is suggested that this model could be replicated in other areas.

— Rahmat Saleh is a researcher at the Research Center for Population, Indonesia's National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). His ORCID iD is <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9552-774X>. He holds bachelor's degree (2012) and master's degree (2023) in Sociology from Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia. He has been conducting various research since he joined the BRIN with research interests on sociology of development, organizational sociology, and social demography.

Dikotomi Pajak Karbon: Instrumen Fiskal atau Pengendalian Iklim dalam Perspektif Moralitas Hukum

Mr Endruw Samasta

Artikel ini membahas pajak karbon di Indonesia dalam perspektif moralitas hukum Ronald Dworkin, melalui prinsip keadilan substantif. Pajak karbon adalah upaya untuk menghadapi perubahan iklim, namun demikian dapat disalah artikan sebatas penerimaan negara. Dalam Pasal 13 angka (12) UU Harmonisasi Peraturan Perpajakan (UU HPP) yang menyatakan bahwa penerimaan pajak karbon "dapat dialokasikan" untuk pengendalian perubahan iklim. Ini menunjukkan ketidakpastian hukum atas pemanfaatan pajak karbon, kata "dapat" diartikan menjadi dapat dialokasikan atau (tidak dialokasikan). Melalui pendekatan moralitas hukum Dworkin, artikel ini menyatakan bahwa pajak karbon kehilangan legitimasi moral dan hukum jika penerimaan atas pajak karbon tidak dialokasikan secara jelas dan tepat sasaran. Pajak karbon seharusnya bukan sekedar alat fiskal, melainkan instrumen pengendalian lingkungan yang efektif. Penggunaan pajak karbon dialokasikan secara langsung (earmarking pajak) untuk mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim sejalan dengan prinsip polluter pays dan keadilan substantif. Sebagai bentuk tanggung jawab moral negara terhadap lingkungan dan masyarakat yang terdampak.

— Endruw Samasta is pursuing a Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) at Universitas Padjadjaran, specializing in tax law. He holds a Master's in Law and Business in Energy from the same university, with a thesis on carbon taxation, and a Bachelor's in Business Law from Universitas Indonesia, where he researched environmental taxation. Additionally, he holds a Diploma in Tax Accounting from STAN. With over 18 years of experience, he is a seasoned legal consultant in taxation.

Transnationalism of Indonesian Irregular Migrant Workers in Saudi Arabia and Government Protection E

Ms Viani Puspita Sari, Dr Teuku Rezasyah, Dr Chandra Purnama, Dr Akim

The rise of the Middle East as a major global migration hub has been one of the more significant trends during the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are two of the top 10 global destination countries. Saudi Arabia is the primary destination for many emigrants from countries in the Global South, including Indonesia. Indonesia has long been a major supplier of domestic workers. A series of cases of human rights abuses against Indonesian migrant workers led Indonesia to impose a moratorium on the placement of migrant workers to the middle east in 2015. However, the number of workers leaving for Saudi Arabia has actually increased, albeit through irregular channels. The ease of visa issuance by Saudi Arabia has further opened up opportunities for these migrant workers. This creates vulnerabilities for these migrant workers, both in terms of protection rights while in Saudi Arabia, as well as in terms of health insurance and banking services. This study seeks to examine how transnationalism of Indonesian irregular migrant workers in Saudi Arabia is post-moratorium on migrant worker placement in the Middle East and how the government's efforts to protect migrant workers in Saudi Arabia.

— Viani Puspita Sari is a lecturer in the International Relations study program, FISIP, Padjadjaran University and a researcher at the Center for Diplomacy and Foreign Policy Research, Padjadjaran University. She is currently pursuing a Doctoral Program in International Relations at Padjadjaran University. She is interested in the study of foreign policy analysis, public diplomacy and International Migration. The focus of her current research is in the field of international migration.

Digital Activism: Raising Awareness for Gen Z in Amnesty International University of Jember

Ms Rosnida Sari, Ms Nora Jasmine

Activism in Indonesia has long been one of how society, especially the young generation, has carried out it. This activism especially urges the government to apply justice and equality among the citizens. Digital activism is currently widely used because it can deliver comprehensive messages to the masses and is a channel that is very popular with the younger generation. The advantage of digital activism has also adapted by the Non-Government Organization, namely Amnesty International Chapter, University of Jember (AI Unej) to increase human rights awareness through Instagram related to human rights issues in local, regional and national level. Jember is the only district in Indonesia named a "friendly city for Human Rights" and hosted the Human Rights Festival in 2019. This research uses a qualitative research method with an analysis of Jurgen Habermas' Public Space Theory. This study found that digital activism in the form of online and offline campaigns, research, and discussion packaged by AI Unej become the main source of knowledge for students related to human rights amidst cultural and lecturer barriers.

— Rosnida Sari was born at Gayo Highland, Aceh, Indonesia. Finishing her study at UIN Ar-Raniry Aceh, Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta and Flinders University, Adelaide South Australia. She took a short course on Human Rights at Gwangju, South Korea, and Montreal, Canada. She also finished her non degree program at Thammasat University, Bangkok. Now she is a lecture at Sociology Department of University of Jember.

Holobiotic Expansion to the Universality of Human Rights and its Implication for Religious Freedom

Mr Rezza Prasetyo Setiawan

Human Rights (HR) scholars have been putting increasing attention toward recognizing the connection between religious freedom and related environmental issues such as rights of nature, indigenous communities, etc. However, the HR framework has been ineffective in addressing environmental issues because of its limited scope of universality. This article employs Barad's agential realism (1) to critically examine the framework of HR by highlighting the problems of anthropocentric essentialism and individual metaphysics in its underlying assumptions; (2) to propose an expansion to HR subjects by introducing the concept of holobiont and using it as an alternative ontoepistemology that positions humans in an entangled being with the nonhumans; and (3) to demonstrate the theoretical significance of the argument by signifying the ecological significance of religious freedom using Zylberman's argument on the relational structure of dignity, placing the holobiont as a basis for its Relational Practical Standing (RPS) framework. This proposal expands the principle of universality and inalienability of HR to not only include the humans but also the nonhuman elements of the biosphere. By using the holobiont as the basis for duties and claims, this reinterpretation of HR would be able to address the increasingly interrelated issues of HR, religion, and environment.

— Rezza P. Setiawan is a Graduate from the Center for Religious and Cross-cultural Studies (CRCS), Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, focusing on new materialism posthumanist philosophies on the issues of religion and ecology.

Human Rights City and Interfaith Marriage: Challenge the State Intervention on Civil Rights

Mr Arief Setiawan

This article originated from research that posed question on the local community responds to the prohibition of interfaith marriages in Indonesia. The research aims to investigate the community's response to the prohibition of interfaith marriages through the Circular Letter of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 year 2023. The study adopts a qualitative method with descriptive approach and interpretative analysis techniques. The research is conducted in the village of Buntu, Kejajar District, Wonosobo Regency, Central Java. Data collection involves interviewing key actors and community figures in Buntu Village and Wonosobo regarding human rights city (HRC) and interfaith marriages. Buntu Village is chosen as the research location because the local community has long practiced tolerance based on local genius, viewing interfaith marriages as a common occurrence. The existence of the Circular Letter from the Supreme Court can disrupt the established socio-cultural order, particularly in Buntu Village. It may also pose challenges to the implementation of human rights city in Wonosobo Regency due to state intervention. The researcher suggests a reconsideration of state intervention to ensure the continued development of religious harmony in Indonesia, especially in Buntu Village.

— Lecturer at Universitas Brawijaya in International Relations with focus studies on human rights, globalization, and Russian politics.

Refleksi Democracy Backsliding Dalam UU Kementerian Negara (Menguak Tirai Autocratic Legalism)

Ms Aini Shalihah

Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) mengesahkan Undang-Undang Kementerian Negara (UU No.61 Tahun 2024) pada tanggal 19 September 2024. Namun, UU tersebut masih menyisakan polemik publik. Pasalnya, dalam UU tersebut ada beberapa ketentuan yang dirubah dan dinilai terjadi pembengkakan ruang kekuasaan dengan adanya penghapusan batas jumlah maksimum institusi Kementerian. Hal ini berdampak pada minimnya partisipasi publik dalam proses legislasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana dinamika proses pembentukan UU Kementerian Negara dalam simpul demokrasi serta bagaimana politik hukum pengesahan UU Kementerian Negara. Metode yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa; pertama, dinamika proses pembentukan UU Kementerian Negara dalam simpul demokrasi masih belum bisa memenuhi salah satu asas dalam pembentukan peraturan perundangan-perundangan yang tertuang dalam UU No.12 Tahun 2011 yakni asas public participation (partisipasi publik). Kedua, politik hukum pengesahan Undang-Undang Nomor 61 Tahun 2024 menjadi signal adanya praktik autocratic legalism dalam proses legislasi dengan tidak adanya partisipasi publik pada proses perumusan. Perubahan pasal yang begitu signifikan dalam UU tersebut yaitu adanya penambahan Kementerian yang menyebabkan tanggung jawab baru yang dibebankan kepada pemerintah, dan ini berdampak terjadinya disharmonisasi kewenangan antar Kementerian yang hal tersebut bisa menjadi penyakit awal democracy backsliding Indonesia

— Aini Shalihah lahir di Pamekasan, 8 Agustus 1998. Ia merupakan seorang akademisi sekaligus peneliti yang aktif menulis artikel ilmiah dibidang hukum (legal reseacher). Beberapa artikel yang ia tulis telah publish di berbagai Jurnal nasional ber-ISSN, Jurnal nasional terakreditasi SINTA, bahkan sudah ada tulisan yang terpublish di Jurnal Terindeks Scopus.

Displacement, migration and human rights in the 21st Century

Professor Manish Sharma

In the present times, the three key issues as displacement, migration and human rights are deeply interconnected with each other with the rise of ongoing conflicts in many parts of the world. Proposed paper has the following key indicators as: Conflict & Persecution: Wars, violence, and political oppression force people to flee their homes (e.g., Ukraine, Isreal, Syria). Climate Change & Natural Disasters: Rising sea levels, droughts, and extreme weather events are displacing millions (e.g., Pacific Islands, Bangladesh). Economic Hardship & Inequality: Many migrate in search of better jobs and living conditions. Development Projects: Infrastructure projects (dams, urban expansion) often displace indigenous and marginalized communities. The 2nd concern is Human Rights as Right to Asylum: The 1951 Refugee Convention guarantees protection for refugees, but many face border closures and deportations and with the new deporting policy of President Trump. Exploitation & Abuse: Migrants, especially undocumented ones, are vulnerable to trafficking, forced labor, and discrimination. Access to Basic Needs: Many displaced people struggle to access healthcare, education, and housing. Statelessness: Some migrants and refugees (e.g., Rohingya) lack legal recognition, denying them rights and protections.

— Dr. Manish Sharma is presently Professor (w.e.f. 03/11/2020) and had been chairperson (twice) of Department of Gandhian and Peace Studies and engaged in post-graduate teaching and guiding research at Panjab University, Chandigarh. He is faculty In-charge of Gandhi Bhawan Project with Getty Foundation, USA with a project of 1 Core and 40 lakhs, and Chair Holder of UNESCO Network Chair on “Global Peace and Non-Violence” and Vice President of the Indian Society of Gandhian Studies.

Navigating Ethical Limitations: Objectivity and Journalist Safety in Conflict Zones

Dr Abdul Quadir Siddiquee, Mr Saiyed Zegham Murtaza

It's never been easy to report from the conflict zones. In war-ridden areas, journalists have to cope with ethical dilemmas, psychological challenges, technological issues, and safety protocols. Addressing the safety concerns while maintaining the journalistic objectivity is a major challenge. This paper delves into the question of maintaining journalistic objectivity in conflict zones while ensuring the safety of the reporters. This is to comprehend the ethical dilemmas, safety protocols, and psychological impacts that journalists face in violence-hit areas. Through a comprehensive study of the current literature, real-life case studies, and protocols this paper also provides insights into the strategies that journalists use to meet such challenges. This study also sheds light on the role of digital tools and technologies that support both objectivity and safety while seeking enhanced safety measures, ethical guidelines, and mental health support for journalists contributing from the conflict zones. This research also adds valuable arguments to the ongoing discourse on the risks and responsibilities of war reporting.

— Dr. Abdul Quadir Siddiquee is currently affiliated with the Centre for Media and Mass Communication Studies at Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India. Previously, he held a position at the Amity School of Communication, Amity University Rajasthan, Jaipur. With nearly a decade of experience in teaching and journalism, Dr. Siddiquee has established a significant presence in the fields of Mass Communication and Journalism. His primary research interests encompass the Mass Media Studies, Cinema and Gender.

Evaluasi Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak: Trend Peningkatan Tindak Pidana Anak dan Restorative Justice

Ms Fella Silviana, Dosen Madya Nabila Rahma

Diversi merupakan penyelesaian di luar pengadilan terhadap anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum, atau anak sebagai pelaku tindak pidana. Maraknya tindak pidana yang dilakukan oleh anak, menjadi evaluasi bagi sistem diversi yang selama ini digunakan dalam sistem peradilan pidana anak sebagaimana dalam UU Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi dan memberikan solusi bagi sistem peradilan pidana anak dengan menggabungkan keadilan restoratif dan kebijakan integral. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kepustakaan dengan bahan hukum primer berupa UU SPPA, KUHPidana, serta bahan hukum sekunder berupa artikel ilmiah, buku, dan berita terkait dengan topik penelitian. Data dianalisis dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, kasus, dan konseptual, serta menggunakan penafsiran hukum gramatikal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa evaluasi dalam sistem diversi meliputi kurangnya sumber daya yang memadai, kurangnya pelatihan dan kesadaran aparat penegak hukum khususnya dalam hal psikologi anak, keterlambatan dalam proses peradilan, serta adanya stigma sosial yang memengaruhi korban enggan untuk melapor kepada pihak yang berwajib. Rekomendasi perbaikan sistem diversi perlu dilakukan dengan cara mediasi penal antara korban dan pelaku melalui pendekatan keadilan restoratif, serta upaya integral mulai dari peran keluarga, sekolah, hingga lingkungan.

— Nama saya Fella Rezza Silviana, merupakan mahasiswi semester 6 program studi Hukum Keluarga Islam, Fakultas Syariah di Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus. Disamping mengikuti perkuliahan, saya juga mengikuti pusat studi dibawah naungan Fakultas Syariah, diantaranya mengikuti pusat studi Humas dan Protokoler, pusat studi Publikasi Karya Tulis Ilmiah, serta pusat studi Peradilan Semu dan Debat Hukum.

Cherry-Picking the Most Serious Crimes in Indonesia's New Criminal Code

Mr Afandi Sitamala, Mr Surya Anom

On January 2nd, 2023, Indonesia enacted Law number 1 of 2023, revising its colonial-era Criminal Code. This new law marks an effort to modernize Indonesia's legal framework, but it also includes redundant provisions on genocide and crimes against humanity—international crimes recognized under the Rome Statute, which Indonesia has not ratified. These crimes are addressed in Article 598 of the new Criminal Code, drawing from Indonesia's Law No. 26 of 2000 on the Human Rights Court, which grants domestic jurisdiction over such offenses. However, this overlap between laws could create confusion and complicate enforcement, as the same act may fall under multiple regulations. This inconsistency risks weakening both legal clarity and human rights protection, particularly when prosecuting serious violations. The inclusion of international crimes in the new Criminal Code raises concerns, as it does not fully align with international legal standards, potentially hindering effective enforcement at the national level.

— Afandi Sitamala is a faculty member in the International Law Department at the Law Faculty of Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, where he has been a teaching staff member since 2018. He teaches Public International Law, with a particular focus on International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law.

Rekognisi Dan Kamufase Religi Lokal: Studi Tentang Kebebasan Beragama Dalam Komunitas Agama Jawa

Mr M. Ali Sofyan, Mr Muhamad Nafi Uz Zaman

Kebebasan beragama merupakan hak dasar yang dimiliki setiap manusia. Namun, tidak semua komunitas agama mendapatkan hak yang sama. Artikel ini bertujuan menjelaskan tentang kebebasan beragama komunitas penghaya kepercayaan lokal di Salatiga. Dengan metode kualitatif, studi ini mendapatkan data dari beberapa informan komunitas penghaya kepercayaan lokal. Penghaya kepercayaan Jawa di Salatiga yang dimaksud adalah Sapta Darma dan beberapa orang yang tidak mengikuti komunitas agama. Penghaya kepercayaan Jawa melakukan ritual agamanya dengan berbagai cara seperti sujud dan laku spiritual. Bagi pengikut komunitas mereka telah memiliki pedoman. Namun hal tersebut tidak berlaku bagi mereka yang tidak mengikuti komunitas penghaya kepercayaan. Meskipun Salatiga dikenal sebagai kota paling toleran, ternyata kebebasan beragama yang didapatkan di Salatiga belum seperti penganut "agama resmi". Mereka masih mendapatkan respon sebagai "the others" seperti "teguran", "ajakan" dan sebagainya. Mereka dianggap bukan penganut agama, bahkan sebagian keluarga dan masyarakat menganggapnya "menyimpang". Pada sisi lain, akhirnya mereka sengaja melakukan kamufase sebagai upaya adaptasi dan rekognisi kultural. Pemenuhan hak dari negara masih belum sepenuhnya didapatkan seperti: hak pendidikan anak, rekognisi, pelayanan public dan administrasi kependudukan. Sehingga predikat kota toleran di Salatiga tidak sepenuhnya dialami oleh semua orang.

— Author 1 : M. Ali Sofyan. Program Studi Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam, Fakultas Dakwah, Universitas Islam Negeri Salatiga. Author 2: M. Nafi Uz Zaman. Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Diponegoro

Paradiplomacy for a Just Climate Future: Addressing Ecological Justice through Local Initiatives

Mr Alwafi Ridho Subarkah, Mr Gilang Nur Alam, Mr Windy Dermawan, Mr R. Widya Setiabudi S

This study aims to analyze how paradiplomacy serves as a strategic tool for ecological justice in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), assess its international collaborations, and identify structural challenges and policy gaps. Climate change has deepened environmental inequalities, disproportionately affecting coastal and rural communities in NTB, making local climate action urgent. While national climate policies often overlook regional disparities, paradiplomacy enables NTB to independently pursue equitable climate solutions through global partnerships. Using qualitative methods and literature analysis, this research examines NTB's collaborations with Denmark, ICEL, Nottingham University, Islamic Relief Indonesia, and Konsepsi NTB in developing climate resilience. This research shows that while paradiplomacy strengthens local adaptation initiatives by NTBs engaging in various international relations, there are financial limitations, political barriers, and coordination challenges limiting its potential because of authority overlap. This study concludes that NTB's paradiplomacy must evolve beyond ad-hoc partnerships into institutionalized, long-term cooperation. Strengthening multi-level governance, securing sustainable funding, and integrating local voices into global climate policies is essential to achieve ecological justice and resilience in NTB.

— Alwafi Ridho Subarkah is a PhD student in International Relations at Universitas Padjadjaran, funded by an LPDP scholarship. His research focuses on paradiplomacy and climate change, exploring the role of local governments in global climate governance.

No Viral No Justice: Kritik Penegakan Hukum dan Akses terhadap Keadilan di Indonesia

Mr I Kadek Sudiarsana, Ms Nur Aripkah, Ms Ulil Amri, Ms Khairunnisa Noor Asufie

Penegakan hukum Indonesia dewasa ini mendapat kritik tajam dari masyarakat. Praktiknya kasus pidana yang terjadi di masyarakat mendapatkan respon lamban dari aparak penegak hukum hingga muncul adagium modern yakni "No viral no justice". Akses terhadap keadilan dirasa jauh panggang dari api bahkan mengaminkan konteks bahwa hukum tajam ke bawah tumpul ke atas. Salah satu contoh kasus yang menjadi perhatian publik atas sulitnya akses keadilan, yakni lambannya proses penegakan hukum kasus penganiayaan terhadap pegawai toko roti di Cakung, Jakarta Timur. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan yuridis normatif, dengan sifat penelitian deskriptif, dan analisis data deskriptif kualitatif. Fenomena "No viral no justice" mencerminkan bahwa pelayanan publik khususnya dalam penegakan hukum dan akses terhadap keadilan di Indonesia hanya akan dapat berjalan baik apabila mendapat intervensi berupa atensi dari publik. Menyikapi hal tersebut diperlukan beberapa upaya, yakni reformasi birokrasi budaya hukum aparat penegak hukum, menggalakkan program presisi di tubuh Polri, peningkatan kualitas SDM Polri agar memiliki sense of crisis dalam menangani kasus, perlindungan bagi masyarakat untuk terus menyuarakan aspirasi sebagai sosial kontrol atas keadilan.

— Penulis merupakan Dosen di Fakultas Hukum,

Eco-Sufism and Climate Mitigation: The Environmental Ethics of Iskandar Waworuntu

Mr Suheri

Climate change exposes the fragile relationship between humanity and the environment, necessitating urgent mitigation strategies. As Southeast Asia faces increasing climate vulnerabilities, faith-based ecological movements offer alternative solutions. Eco-Sufism, an Islamic spiritual-ecological paradigm, integrates ethical stewardship with environmental sustainability. Iskandar Waworuntu, a leading Indonesian environmentalist, embodies this approach through his work at Bumi Langit, an ecological sanctuary rooted in Islamic ethical principles. This study examines how Waworuntu operationalizes eco-Sufism to promote climate resilience and ecological justice. Using qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews, ethnographic observation, and textual analysis, the research highlights three key dimensions of his eco-Sufi praxis: (1) Khalifah fil Ardh as a framework for ecological stewardship, (2) Sunatullah as a foundation for sustainable living, and (3) the principles of halal and thayyib food as an ethical response to environmental challenges. By bridging Islamic spirituality with climate action, Waworuntu's model contributes to environmental justice in Indonesia and beyond. This research underscores the role of spiritual ecology in advocating for climate mitigation and equitable access to sustainable resources.

— A dedicated researcher and advocate for inclusivity, I focus on interfaith dialogue, indigenous rights, and religious freedom. At CRCS Gadjah Mada University, I develop impactful programs like the School of Indigenous Religion, which transforms communities through education and empowerment. With international experience and recognition in research, leadership, and writing, I bring a global perspective to local challenges, working to bridge divides and foster meaningful change.

Hak Kekayaan Intelektual Merupakan Bagian dari Hak Asasi Manusia : Problem yang Timbul dan Solusinya

Associate Professor Agung Sujatmiko

Masalah yang terkait dengan Hak Kekayaan Intelektual seperti masalah kepemilikan berupa sertifikat hak merek, hak paten dan sebagainya merupakan masalah privat dan bersifat ekonomis yang tidak bisa dilepaskan dari Hak Asasi Manusia. Kepemilikan Hak Kekayaan Intelektual pada dasarnya memberikan hak ekonomi yang seringkali terikat erat dengan masalah Hak Asasi Manusia. Oleh karena itu masalah-masalah yang timbul seperti pelanggaran hak merek, hak paten dan sebagainya perlu dicarikan pemecahan masalah secara adil agar tidak melanggar hak asasi manusia di bidang ekonomi bagi pemiliknya. Sengketa-sengketa Hak Kekayaan Intelektual tidak harus melalui litigasi, tapi bisa juga secara non litigasi. Paper ini akan membahas tentang hal tersebut dengan menggunakan metode pendekatan konseptual, peraturan perundang-undangan dan kasus. Analisisnya menggunakan metode induktif dan dilengkapi dengan data-data yang diperoleh di masyarakat.

— Dr. Agung Sujatmiko, is a Head of Intellectual Property Rights Lecture Association in Indonesia in 2011-2017. Head of Private Law Department Faculty of Law Airlangga University 2010-2020. He has presented many papers in some Intellectual Property's seminar forum. He has studied Intellectual Property in University of Technology Sydney, Monash University Melbourne, Utrecht University and New Castle University Australia. He has graduated of doctoral program from Airlangga University in 2010.

Indonesia Energy Transition Fund: Green Bond Financing based on Community Owned Renewable Energy

Dr Emanuel Sujatmoko, Dr Indria Wahyuni, Dr Wilda Prihatiningtyas

Indonesia's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2060 necessitates an energy transition from fossil fuels to renewable sources. Given the substantial financial burden, private sector participation—extending to the village level—is imperative. Green bonds have emerged as a viable financing instrument, with Village-Owned Enterprises representing a strategic entity for implementation. This study examines the conceptual framework for strengthening Village-Owned Enterprises through green bond financing based on Community Owned Renewable Energy and the design of a regulatory-compliant financing mechanism. Employing a normative juridical approach with statutory, conceptual, and comparative analyses, the research highlights the critical role of green bonds in enhancing local renewable energy governance. This aligns with national decarbonisation objectives while fostering community participation. The findings indicate that while green bonds are recognised as a key financing tool, their legal framework remains underdeveloped, limiting their potential as an effective green financing instrument. Strengthening the regulatory structure and establishing a Green Bond Committee are essential to legitimise and operationalise this mechanism.

— Dr. Emanuel Sujatmoko, S.H., M.S., earned his Bachelor of Laws from the Faculty of Law, Airlangga University in 1981, followed by a Master's degree in Law from the same institution in 1988. He later obtained his Doctoral degree from Brawijaya University in 2012. Currently, he serves as a Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Airlangga University. His expertise encompasses various disciplines within administrative law field, including public law and good governance policy.

Political Parties as a Function of Democratic Control and Abuse of Authority

Associate Professor Sukardi, Dr Dian Fitri Sabrina

Political parties have long been a tool for controlling power and creating a democratic government system. However, recently, the function of political parties has increasingly reduced the quality of democracy and public participation. The decline in the level of public trust in political parties is due to political parties being unable to play their functions optimally. Based on the Indonesian Democracy Index, it shows a significant decline in civil liberties, pluralism and government function. For example the decline in public participation in regional head elections and the civil liberties component of the assessment to decide which candidate for public office will be elected. This paper aims to strengthen the function of democratic control and limit the abuse of power. Legal research methods with a conceptual and case approach will be linked to democracy and social control. With this approach, a culture of democracy and collaboration between opposition parties and society will create complete components to strengthen the function of social control over political parties. Strengthening the culture of democracy in civil society and community participation through opposition groups who think critically and objectively can continue to be in line with community aspirations.

— The first author is Dr. Sukardi, S.H., M.H. Born in Sragen, June 27, 1961. The author completed his undergraduate, master's, and doctoral degrees at the Faculty of Law, Airlangga University. The author is a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Airlangga University, majoring in Constitutional Law. In addition to being a lecturer, his scientific activities include being a speaker and writer.

The Problem of Establishing Pare-Pare Gamaliel Christian School, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Mr Djunawir Syafar

The problem of establishing Pare-Pare Gamaliel Christian School, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, has become one of the national issues of Indonesian education related to human rights values. The community group that rejected the establishment of the school explained that the school did not meet the administrative requirements. However, the Gamaliel Christian Education Foundation committee explained that they had completed the permits according to government regulations. Therefore, this study describes the main problem of the establishment of the school. What is the government's attitude regarding the conflict? How is the issue from a human rights perspective? The data sources in this study are journals, books, and sources from online media. The results of this study indicate that, first, the problem of establishing the Parepare Gamaliel Christian School is related to the fulfillment of administrative requirements, conflicts with religious nuances, the politicization of religion, and anti-pluralism narratives. Second, the local government supports the establishment of the school. However, pressure from community groups who reject the school influences government policy. Third, from a human rights perspective, the rejection of the school is not in line with human rights values.

– Biography not provided

The Nusantara Capital City (IKN) Relocation and the Marginalization of Local Communities

Mr Imam Syafi'i, Ms Dian Aulia

The first phase (2022–2024) of the Nusantara Capital City (IKN) relocation prioritizes the construction of the city's physical infrastructure under the "Nusa Rimba Raya" concept. During this phase, the massive development of supporting infrastructure, including government buildings, official residences, toll roads, ports, and the VVIP airport, has driven increased demand for materials and land, impacting areas beyond the delineation of IKN. However, the power-driven approach in the capital relocation policy has led to socio-ecological injustices for indigenous and local communities by disregarding meaningful public participation and environmental sustainability. Land acquisition through the Land Bank (Bank Tanah), which prioritizes investment, along with the increasing conversion of land for development purposes, has resulted in displacement and human rights violations that threaten the well-being of affected communities. This paper analyzes the significant impact of the capital relocation policy on areas beyond the IKN delineation, focusing on two key aspects. First, infrastructure development threatens environmental sustainability, exacerbating socio-ecological inequalities for coastal communities that risk losing their living spaces and livelihood. Second, it examines how autocratic legalism in the capital relocation policy pushes local communities beyond the IKN delineation into a state of multiple marginalization.

– Imam Syafi'i is a researcher at The Research Center for Politics - National Research and Innovation Agency, Republic of Indonesia (BRIN). He has been joining since 2014 with a focus on Local Politics and Maritime History. He studied in the Department of History for his bachelor's degree at The State University of Malang (2007–2011) and completed his master's degree from the Department of History, at Diponegoro University, Indonesia, in 2013.

The Human Rights to Believe: Menuju Keberagaman Agama yang Damai

Ms A. Ummu Fauziyyah Syafruddin, Ms Andi Nur Fikriana Aulia Raden

Keberagaman Agama di Indonesia merupakan suatu hal yang dapat diartikan sebagai sebuah bentuk kekayaan individu dan secara bersamaan di sisi lain menjadi tantangan dalam menjaga stabilitas sosial dalam kehidupan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran akurat terkait bagaimana peran Hak Asasi Manusia sebagai fondasi kerukunan antarumat beragama di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian kepustakaan dengan mengkaji, dan menganalisis serta menginterpretasikan literatur-literatur serta fakta yang akurat dalam bentuk narasi serta penelitian yang berkaitan dengan pengkajian terhadap peran HAM dalam mewujudkan keberagaman agama yang damai. Hasil penelitian memberikan gambaran bahwa HAM menjadi fondasi yang penting dalam mewujudkan terciptanya kedamaian beragama mengingat bahwa dengan menegakkan HAM sebagai sebuah keyakinan dapat menjamin kebebasan individu dalam beragama, dan mencegah tindakan-tindakan yang diskriminatif atau intoleran di tengah masyarakat dengan mengatasmakan agama, namun dalam implementasinya kembali daripada bentuk interpretasi yang didapatkan oleh masyarakat dalam mengartikan dan menggunakan HAM sebagai dasar dalam menuju keadilan beragama. Penelitian ini memberikan implikasi praktis bagi pembuat kebijakan serta memberikan dorongan kepada masyarakat untuk lebih mendalami urgensi dan peran daripada Hak Asasi Manusia dalam kehidupan masyarakat yang beragam.

– A law lecturer and researcher specializing in constitutional law, human rights, and freedom of belief. Passionate about fostering peaceful interreligious coexistence through legal reform, inclusive education, and academic discourse. Actively engaged in interfaith dialogue and policy advocacy to promote tolerance, pluralism, and respect for religious diversity in multicultural societies.

Digital Marketing and People with Disabilities in Thailand: A Human Rights Perspective

Dr Adam Poulsen, Mr Umar Syaroni

Digital marketing presents an innovative opportunity to advance accessibility and inclusion for people with disabilities worldwide through enabling entrepreneurship, disability-inclusive digital marketing practices, and improved promotion of existing solutions. In doing so, digital marketing is positioned to promote equal rights and economic empowerment and contribute to mainstreaming disability inclusion. This work draws focus to Thailand as a case study, identifying exemplary accessibility challenges for people with disabilities in Thailand and exploring potential opportunities that leverage digital marketing to address those challenges. More broadly, this is a call for action aiming to inspire more research value-added role of digital marketing for this population and push for greater integration of co-design and ethics- and human rights-based approaches in this space to best incorporate, consider, and understand the perspectives of people with disabilities worldwide.

— Adam Poulsen is a Research Fellow and Computer Scientist at the University of Sydney's Brain and Mind Centre. They have extensive research experience covering co-design, human-computer interaction, diversity and inclusion, vulnerable communities, applied ethics, and healthcare and social technologies. At present, Adam's research centres on AI-enabled digital youth mental health, exploring the co-design of safe, ethical, and inclusive decision support tools and expert systems.

Gender Equality Ethnography and Muslim Families Rights; Analysis of One Decade Divorce Decisions in

Mr Abdul Haq Syawqi

In recent 10 years, the understanding of religious court decision has shown controversial. Some see this decision only as an administrative-normative requirement. But the others see it as ethnographic threat to gender equality and human rights. This understanding had created difficulties in efforts to enforce and create a litigious society. This article is not only mapping the form of controversy in Madurese muslim family, but also analysing the reasons of differences in administrative-normative understanding, so the ethnographic of gender equality and the human rights can be formulated. This article is based on data collected from interview with four different community groups as policy makers in government institution such as the religious courts, religious affairs office, community leaders and several muslim families in 4 districts in Madura. The result of this research show that differences in groups, social classes and education in muslim families have become the main point that structure society's views and meanings of legal culture as well as the threat of ethnographic dangers of administrative gender equality and the human rights. This differences of meaning causing the difficulty in enforcing laws administratively and normatively which can threaten the ethnography of gender equality and human rights in muslim society.

— Abdul Haq Syawqi, M.HI, born on February 17, 1985, in Pamekasan, East Java, Indonesia, is a lecturer, researcher, and managing editor of national and international journals (Scopus). As an author and journal editor, he has published numerous works in the form of books and journals, both nationally and internationally. Some of his notable works include: 1. Book titled "Sociology of Islamic Law" (published in 2020 by Duta Media). 2. International Journal indexed Scopus Q1, published by Al Ihkam

Be Young, Be Human Being: Youth Engagement in Human Rights and Social Justice through Kemah Generasi

Ms Eka Christiningsih Tanlain

Human Rights Education (HRE) plays a crucial role in fostering awareness, advocacy, and active participation among young people in social and humanitarian issues. Kemah Generasi 2024, organized by Komnas HAM Indonesia in collaboration with Universitas Surabaya (Ubayu), aims to empower youth by enhancing their understanding of human rights, encouraging social contributions, and strengthening their networks for collective action. This study examines the impact of Kemah Generasi 2024, which engaged 42 participants from diverse backgrounds in developing critical thinking, empathy, and collaborative engagement in human rights challenges. The program employed interactive methods, including social analysis, case studies, storytelling, and project-based learning, to create an immersive educational experience. Participants developed action plans (RTL projects) on gender equality, inclusion, discrimination, and marginalized community advocacy. The program's effectiveness is reflected in a 10-point increase in post-test scores, demonstrating knowledge improvement. Participant feedback highlights its inclusivity and transformative impact, with suggestions for better accessibility, longer discussions, and professional sign language interpreters. Kemah Generasi serves as a model for youth-driven human rights education, equipping young individuals with the skills and motivation to drive social change. Future iterations will need to expand outreach among Indonesian youth.

— Eka Christiningsih Tanlain is a senior human rights educator at the Indonesian National Commission on Human Rights with over 15 years of experience in training, research, and policy advocacy. Her work focuses on strengthening local government capacity to protect vulnerable groups, promoting youth participation, and advancing gender equality. She holds a Master's in Health Social Psychology and is active in regional human rights education networks.

Dari Eksploitasi menuju Pemerataan: Merenungkan Kembali Ekonomi Biru Indonesia melalui Lensa Keadila

Mr Muhammad Insan Tarigan, Associate Professor Dahliana Hasan, Associate Professor Wahyu Yun Santoso

Ekonomi biru sudah menjadi mesin ekonomi yang kuat bagi sebagian besar negara di dunia saat ini. Landasan filosofi konsep ekonomi biru adalah menggeser praktek ekonomi yang lebih fokus pada keberagaman, inklusi dan ekuitas. Sebagian besar definisi ekonomi biru menunjukkan bahwa ekonomi biru memiliki tiga pilar—lingkungan, ekonomi, dan masyarakat. Namun, Tindakan-tindakan pemerintah beberapa waktu belakangan ini menunjukkan bahwa sifat pembangunan pesisir lebih berorientasi pada ekonomi (economy-oriented). Pembangunan Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN) yang seharusnya ditujukan untuk dan mempertimbangkan kesejahteraan rakyat, justru kini menjelma menjadi sumber keresahan warga yang terancam atas berbagai bentuk ketidakadilan, misalnya warga Pulau Rempang dan warga pesisir Tangerang. Selain itu, proyek tambang nikel dan emas di wilayah pesisir atau pulau kecil juga turut menambah beban bagi keberlanjutan lingkungan pesisir. Aktivitas tambang tersebut dapat memperburuk kerusakan lingkungan laut dan mengancam keanekaragaman ekosistem pesisir. Alih-alih menghadirkan keadilan, pemerataan dan keberlanjutan, konsep ekonomi biru di Indonesia cenderung mengharu biru. Oleh karena itu, paper ini memiliki tujuan untuk meninjau kembali konsep ekonomi biru di Indonesia melalui kacamata keadilan ekologis. Paper ini akan dikerjakan dengan studi hukum kualitatif yang menggunakan data literatur dan studi kasus-kasus terkait dengan aktivitas di wilayah pesisir.

— I am currently a doctoral candidate in law at Gadjah Mada University's Doctor of Law Program, with a research focus on the intersection of climate change and marine environmental protection in Indonesia. In addition to my academic pursuits, I am a lecturer at the University of Surabaya. Since 2017, I have presented several papers and reviews that have been published in academic law journals. I obtained my Master of Laws degree from Gadjah Mada University in 2016.

Artistic Activism and Religious Freedom: Youth-Led Cultural Movements in West Sumatra, Indonesia

Associate Professor Zulfan Taufik

Religious conservatism in West Sumatra presents significant challenges to religious freedom and interfaith harmony, particularly for youth navigating restrictive socio-religious environments. In response, young activists and cultural communities have initiated creative movements that leverage artistic expressions to foster inclusive dialogue and social cohesion. This study employs a grounded theory approach to develop an empirically based framework explaining how youth-driven artistic initiatives contribute to the promotion of religious freedom. Focusing on the efforts of Pemuda Lintas Agama (Pelita) in Padang and Bukittinggi, this research examines their collaborations with cultural and artistic communities in creating alternative spaces for interreligious engagement. Using theoretical sampling, data are collected through in-depth interviews, participant observations, and open coding analysis of artistic performances, digital media campaigns, and advocacy strategies. The emerging categories reveal patterns of resistance, negotiation, and transformation within youth-led artistic activism, highlighting the ways in which cultural creativity functions as a mechanism for contesting exclusivist religious norms and advancing interfaith solidarity. By constructing a theory grounded in the lived realities of youth activists, this study contributes to scholarly discussions on grassroots religious freedom movements and offers practical insights.

— Dr. Zulfan Taufik is Associate Professor and Vice Dean for Academic Affairs at UIN Sjech M. Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi. He earned his doctorate in Islamic Thought from UIN Jakarta (2016). His publications focus on Islamic theology, philosophy, Sufism, and religious minority rights, with numerous articles in national and international journals, including topics on environmental ethics, human rights, and religious freedom in Indonesia.

Hak Atas Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Strategi Bisnis Berkelanjutan: Perspektif Manajemen Dan Ham

Ms Tika, Dr M Khoirul Hadi al Asy Ari

Hak atas lingkungan hidup yang sehat merupakan salah satu hak asasi manusia yang fundamental dan diakui secara global. Dalam konteks bisnis modern, pengintegrasian prinsip hak asasi manusia (HAM) dalam strategi keberlanjutan menjadi langkah penting untuk menjaga keseimbangan antara keuntungan ekonomi, tanggung jawab sosial, dan perlindungan lingkungan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi kasus pada beberapa perusahaan di sektor industri yang memiliki dampak signifikan terhadap lingkungan. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, analisis dokumen perusahaan, dan observasi langsung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan strategi keberlanjutan yang memperhatikan hak atas lingkungan hidup tidak hanya meningkatkan reputasi perusahaan tetapi juga menciptakan kepercayaan publik yang lebih besar. Selain itu, perusahaan yang mengadopsi prinsip HAM dalam pengelolaan lingkungan menunjukkan peningkatan efisiensi operasional dan kepatuhan terhadap regulasi lingkungan nasional maupun internasional. Kesimpulannya, hak atas lingkungan hidup yang sehat harus menjadi elemen sentral dalam strategi bisnis berkelanjutan, karena keberhasilan implementasinya tidak hanya menduku

— Khoirul hadi salah satu staf pengajar di UIN khas Jember sekarang sedang melakukan studi di Hukum islam S3 di UIN Suka Yogyakarta dan kemudian kesibukan adalah menulis jurnal dan paper

The Ethical Rights Behind Disability Narratives: Navigating Indonesia's Disability Content

Mr Umar

Disability rights have been an overlooked research topic in Indonesia, including the media industry. The rise of social media has played a crucial role in promoting disability rights. While it has offered benefits, it has also often undermined disability rights. This digital ethnographic study aimed to unpack the ethical violations experienced by people with disabilities within the Instagram environment. Over 400 Instagram posts on disability rights and ethics over a one-year period were qualitatively analysed. 7 focus group discussions and 6 semi-structured interviews with 45 participants were conducted to assess their perceived impacts of current disability content and to recommend how disability content creation should be approached. The content analysis reveals that the portrayal of disability in Indonesia has shifted towards a disability-first perspective. The oral findings highlighted the overlooked necessity of obtaining informed consent to feature people with disabilities on Instagram. In other words, creators must explore alternative ways to present content if consent has not been obtained. This study emphasises the significance of ethical considerations in creating disability content on social media. Most importantly, communicating disability rights should also ensure the ethical rights of participants with disabilities.

— Umar is a PhD Candidate at the University of Sydney and is researching disability activism funded by Indonesia's Ministry of Finance. Born with a physical disability, he is a disability scholar with a lived experience, and has been advocating for disability awareness since 2016. Umar serves as the university's President of the Indonesian LPDP Scholars Association and the Head of the Media and Communications at the Indonesian Network of Doctoral and Early-career Researchers in Australia.

Harmonisasi Hak Asasi dan Tradisi: Perjuangan Perempuan Adat Bayan dalam Menghadapi Krisis Iklim

Ms Athik Hidayatul Ummah

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana perempuan adat Bayan berjuang menghadapi situasi krisis iklim di tengah budaya dominasi dan patriarki. Masyarakat adat menjadi salah satu kelompok yang paling terdampak oleh perubahan iklim. Mereka selama ini memiliki keterkaitan yang sangat kuat dengan alam, namun seringkali tersingkirkan karena alasan pembangunan. Bagi perempuan adat, mereka cenderung mengalami dampak yang berlapis. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi yang diawali dengan mendalami kondisi hak asasi manusia terkini bagi perempuan adat Bayan. Kemudian menyelidiki bagaimana pandangan perempuan adat melihat krisis iklim yang terjadi, serta bagaimana praktik inovatif yang dilakukan mereka sehingga berkontribusi pada penyelesaian situasi krisis. Kajian ini menganalisis lebih lanjut elemen-elemen penting dalam mencapai sustainable development goals (SDGs) berbasis kearifan lokal. Perempuan adat berkontribusi dalam pencapaian tujuan ini. Melalui studi ini pemerintah diharapkan memberikan perhatian yang lebih kepada masyarakat adat, khususnya perempuan adat, dengan menguatkan nilai-nilai hak asasi manusia, keadilan gender, partisipatif dan inklusif.

— Athik Hidayatul Ummah is a permanent lecturer in the study program of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting, Faculty of Da'wah and Communication Sciences, State Islamic University of Mataram. Athik is also an administrator of ISFORB (Indonesian Scholar Network on Freedom of Religion or Belief). Athik is very concerned about the issue of women and gender studies.

From Policy to Action: Strengthening Local Governments in Ensuring Human Rights for PLHIV

Mr Hilmansyah Panji Utama, Ms Eka Christiningsih Tanlain

Ensuring the protection, fulfillment, and respect for the human rights of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) requires more than just policies—it demands concrete action at the local government level. This study examines the impact of a capacity-building program aimed at transforming local governments into effective first responders in addressing the rights and needs of PLHIV. Conducted in 15 cities and one pilot project site throughout 2024, the training program engaged 386 government officials from key agencies, including social services, public order enforcement, and women's empowerment offices. Through interactive human rights-based learning, participants gained a deeper understanding of stigma, discrimination, and cross-sectoral collaboration in HIV and AIDS response. Post-training evaluations revealed improved awareness, policy alignment, and commitment to institutionalizing inclusive practices. However, challenges such as bureaucratic silos and resistance to gender-diverse populations highlight the need for continued advocacy and policy refinement. This study underscores the importance of sustained local engagement and inter-agency coordination in translating national human rights policies into tangible, on-the-ground improvements for PLHIV.

— Hilmansyah Panji Utama, Planning Monitoring and evaluation Coordinator in Indonesia AIDS Coalition (IAC). Experienced professional in program planning, training facilitation, and monitoring & evaluation, with a focus on HIV/AIDS prevention, gender-based violence reduction and also Stigma and Discrimination Reduction. Skilled in data analysis, Planning and budgeting, and community engagement. Passionate about creating inclusive learning environments and driving impactful social change.

Human Rights and Religious Recognition: A Legal Analysis of Minority Faiths in Indonesia

Mr Vincentius Verdian, Ms Dwi Rahayu Kristianti

This research aims to analyze whether the treatment of minority religions not officially recognized among the six religions in Indonesia constitutes a violation of human rights. The study employs a legal research methodology, utilizing legal analysis to examine the legal frameworks and international human rights standards regarding religious freedom. The primary focus is on Indonesia's constitution, laws, and government policies regarding religious recognition, alongside an exploration of international human rights treaties such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This research identifies the legal gaps and challenges faced by individuals belonging to minority religious groups. The study further examines how the Indonesian government's failure to officially recognize these religions affects the human rights of religious minorities, particularly in terms of freedom of belief, religious expression, and equality before the law. Based on this analysis, the research concludes that the exclusion of minority religions from official recognition is indeed a form of human rights violation, as it conflicts with the fundamental principles of freedom of religion and non-discrimination enshrined in international human rights law. Recommendations for legal reforms are also presented to promote religious equality in Indonesia.

— My name is Vincentius Verdian, a law student in Airlangga University. I also joined a Double Degree program in collaboration between Maastricht University and Airlangga University. In my journey of studying law, I am very intrigued on discussing about Human Rights especially the religious rights.

Human Dimension of Climate Change: Questioning the legal doctrine of Environmental Rights

Dr Indria Wahyuni, Professor Sri Winarsi, Professor Maciej Nyka, Professor Iwona Wronska, Professor Tomasz Dubowski

The right to a safe climate remains underdeveloped in international environmental law, as global commitments prioritise procedural rights while neglecting substantive climate entitlements. This definitional gap weakens legal foundations and hinders domestic implementation. This article argues that climate rights should be recognised as an autonomous legal category, extending beyond traditional environmental rights and intrinsically linked to fundamental human rights, particularly human dignity, within the Anthropocene framework. Using legal-analytical and formal-dogmatic methods, the study examines the need to reconceptualise the international human rights system, asserting that fundamental human rights must provide the normative basis for climate rights, increasingly invoked in legal contexts. The analysis critiques existing frameworks for failing to address substantive climate rights and calls for a paradigm shift rooted in human dignity to enhance legal mechanisms and accountability. Recognising climate rights as independent aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 13, promoting a just and sustainable climate response.

— Indria Wahyuni, S.H., LL.M., Ph.D. began her academic journey in law at Universitas Airlangga, earning her Bachelor's degree in Jurisprudence in 2004. She later pursued her Master of Laws at the University of New South Wales, Australia, graduating in 2010 with a concentration on the intersection of law and social justice. She finished her doctoral research in Energy Law at University of Birmingham. Her research interest law related energy, environment, and government policies.

Eksplorasi Intersepsi antara Gender Disparity dan Labor Right di Industri Sawit Kalimantan Barat

Mr Raziki Waldan, Dokter Johari Bin Abdullah

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi intersepsi antara disparitas gender dan hak-hak buruh dalam industri kelapa sawit di Indonesia dan Malaysia, dengan fokus pada kondisi pekerja perempuan di Kalimantan Barat dan Serawak. Meskipun industri kelapa sawit merupakan penyumbang devisa terbesar bagi Indonesia, temuan menunjukkan bahwa keuntungan ekonomi ini tidak berbanding lurus dengan kesejahteraan pekerja, terutama pekerja perempuan. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan adanya stereotip gender dalam pembagian kerja, di mana pekerjaan fisik yang berat lebih didominasi oleh laki-laki, sedangkan perempuan cenderung ditempatkan dalam posisi dengan upah rendah dan akses terbatas terhadap peluang karir. Selain itu, kondisi kerja yang tidak aman, kurangnya peralatan keselamatan yang memadai, dan penundaan pembayaran upah merupakan beberapa masalah yang dihadapi oleh pekerja. Hasil penelitian ini menekankan perlunya reformasi kebijakan yang lebih inklusif dan adil untuk mendukung kesetaraan gender dalam industri kelapa sawit. Kesadaran yang meningkat tentang isu-isu ini dapat mendorong perubahan kebijakan yang lebih efektif dan implementasi program pelatihan yang memperkuat kesadaran tentang pentingnya kesetaraan gender. Namun, penelitian ini juga memiliki keterbatasan, termasuk kurangnya data kuantitatif yang mendalam dan luas serta dominasi metode kualitatif yang mungkin tidak mencakup semua variabel relevan. Studi lebih lanjut diperlukan untuk memperluas cakupan analisis dan memperdalam pemahaman

— Raziki Waldan. Dosen di IAIN Pontianak, Indonesia

Forcing Religiosity?: A Critical Analysis of the Constitutional Court Decision No.146/PUU-XXII/2024

Dr Manunggal K. Wardaya, Ms Eneng Anisyah

Indonesia's Constitutional Court, through Decision No. 146/PUU-XXII/2024, affirmed all Indonesian citizens are obligated to adhere to a religion or belief. This ruling aligns with the prevailing interpretation of the first principle of Pancasila, Belief in The One Supreme God, eliminating the possibility of state recognition for atheistic beliefs. However, this decision raises critical concerns regarding its compatibility with international human rights principles, particularly Article 18 of ICCPR, which guarantees freedom of religion or belief, including the right not to adhere to any. This research investigates whether the ruling aligns with international human rights standards, particularly within the framework of Indonesia's obligations under ICCPR. The study employs socio-legal methodology, analyzing legal texts, court decisions, and international human rights instruments while considering broader socio-political context that shapes Indonesia's approach to religion and state relations. The findings indicate that the decision reflects Indonesia's dominant religious ideology but raises significant concerns regarding the protection of individual freedoms under international law. The study highlights the potential conflicts between domestic constitutional interpretation and international human rights commitments, emphasizing the need for a more inclusive legal framework that upholds religious freedom in its entirety.

— Devoted third-year law student in Law Faculty Universitas Jenderal Soedirman with expertise in socio-legal research and huge sense of creative direction. Awardee of Indonesian International Student Mobility Awards 2024 to Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona. Committed to actively advocating for human rights and aiming to utilize her privilege of being a college student by broadening her knowledge through research and social movements.

'Just Transitions': Putting Labour Law to Protect Workers' Rights in Green Economy Era

Associate Professor Nindry Sulistya Widiastiani

'Just transitions' is an approach to transitioning an economy that depends on fossil energy and environmentally damaging sectors towards a green economy that is environmentally friendly, sustainable, and based on renewable energy. The approach aims to ensure that the economic transition process is carried out fairly without violating the rights of vulnerable communities. So far, labour law and environmental law are running separately, even though they have the same leading actors, namely entrepreneurs (employers) and their companies. Labour law has a strategic position to support the energy transition in the green economy era while protecting workers as vulnerable parties. The Labour law can provide for the following provisions: 1) training and re-training for workers whose sectors are affected during the transition period; 2) occupational safety and health management that is integrated with environmental damage protection and workers health; 3) maximizing the use of mandatory employment reporting mechanisms to ensure employer compliance in environmental protection and workers' rights; and 4) the involvement of trade unions in various movements for the planning and implementation of transition policies.

— Associate Professor at Faculty of Law, Atma Jaya Yogyakarta University. Specialization in Labour and Employment Law. Also, a Certified Industrial Relation Practitioner.

Perlindungan Hak Konstitusional Anak Korban Tanah Musnah akibat Rob

Ms Rizqiyani Syifa Widiastuti, Ms Bunga Pratami, Ms Iqbal Kamalludin

The tidal flood disaster in Pekalongan City has severely impacted children's rights, particularly those who have lost their land. Basic rights such as education, health, and social protection are often neglected in emergencies. From an Islamic legal perspective, Maqāsid al-Sharī'a offers a comprehensive framework through six key indicators: cognitive nature, hierarchy, wholeness, openness, multi-dimensionality, and purposefulness. This study analyzes the constitutional protection of child victims of land loss due to tidal flooding using this approach while assessing state policies in ensuring social justice (adl wa ihsan). Findings reveal inadequate protection, especially in emergency education, healthcare, and social aid. Maqāsid al-Sharī'a highlights the need to integrate Islamic values into public policy, utilizing zakat, waqf, and alms to support affected children. The principles of wholeness and multi-dimensionality emphasize holistic solutions, including long-term flood mitigation and climate adaptation. This study recommends a sharia-based policy that is purposeful and adaptive, ensuring legal and ethical fulfillment of state responsibilities in protecting child disaster victims.

— Nama saya Rizqiyani Syifa Widiastuti, mahasiswa semester enam Program Studi Hukum Tata Negara Fakultas Syariah di Universitas Islam Negeri KH Abdurrahman Wahid. Saya masih dalam proses belajar dan terus berusaha memperdalam pemahaman saya tentang hukum, khususnya dalam isu hak asasi manusia dan konstitusi. Walaupun saya belum banyak terlibat dalam organisasi atau diskusi-diskusi ilmiah, saya terus berfokus pada studi saya dan berusaha untuk belajar lebih banyak setiap harinya.

State Responsibility to Provide Access to Education for People with Sensory Disabilities

Mr Kenzo Yuswan, Ms Ekawestri Prajwalita Widiati

According to 2023 data, only 4.7% of Indonesians aged 15 and above with disabilities have completed university education. In contrast, approximately 16% of individuals with disabilities have never attended school. A UNICEF report from December 2023 highlights that 36% of children with disabilities in Indonesia do not attend school, whereas only 8% of children without disabilities face the same situation. These statistics underscore the educational disparities faced by persons with disabilities in Indonesia, indicating a need for more inclusive educational policies and practices to bridge this gap. Indonesia has established a legal framework to support inclusive education for persons with disabilities (PWD), notably through Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities and the Ministry of Education Regulation No. 70/2009 on Inclusive Education. While inclusive education is promoted, there is an absence of detailed regulations and guidelines to operationalize these policies effectively. This regulatory gap leads to inconsistencies in how schools accommodate students with disabilities. This research using statute approach to analyzing the loophole in the legislation concerning education, to capture distribution of state authority at both national and local level in fulfilling access to education for PWD especially those with sensory disability.

— Kenzo Yuswan is an undergraduate law school students of the Faculty of Law Universitas Airlangga. As a student with disability blindness, Kenzo has shown outstanding grit and perseverance through his third year study. This conference will be the first leap for Kenzo to train himself present a research idea and get an international academic exposure as he is thinking to become a respective legal researcher who will advocate better access to education for people with disabilities.

