

The Position Of Human Rights in Indonesia Constitutional Law

¹Bahrain, ²Deny Susanto, ³Tubagus Achmad Darodjat

^{1,2}Jayabaya University, Indonesia

³Rajamangala University of Technology Krungthep-Thailand

¹kbahrain@yahoo.com, ²deny.susanto@gmail.com, ³bagus2.m@gamil.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the position of human rights in Indonesian constitutional law, as well as identify challenges and solutions in the implementation of human rights protection based on the provisions in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and related laws and regulations. The method used is normative research with a qualitative descriptive approach, which focuses on analysing primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The results show that although Indonesia has regulated human rights constitutionally, the implementation of its protection is still constrained by the weakness of law enforcement institutions, limited resources, and political dynamics. In addition, state institutions that play a role in handling human rights violations such as the National Human Rights Commission and the Human Rights Court have limited authority that reduces their effectiveness. This study suggests that law enforcement agencies be strengthened and given greater authority to deal with human rights violations, as well as the importance of increasing public awareness and legal apparatus regarding the importance of human rights protection.

Keywords: Human Rights, Constitutional Law, Indonesia.

Introduction

Human rights are fundamental rights inherent in every individual as a gift from God Almighty (Nasution, 2019), which cannot be revoked by the state or any party. Human rights encompass human dignity, freedom, and welfare, and are the main basis for the life of the nation and state. In the context of Indonesian constitutional law, the position of human rights has a very important role, both in the basic principles of democratic state administration and in efforts to realise social justice. This is reflected in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945), which states that Indonesia is a state of law as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (3), which emphasises that the state must be based on legal principles that protect basic human rights (Reigiana, et al, 2023; Andinia et al, 2024; Raharjo, et al, 2023; Auria & Putra, 2024; Fatayati & Mahardika, 2022; Hanafiah, 2022).

The recognition of human rights in the Indonesian constitution is not only limited to normative recognition, but also includes the state's obligation to ensure their protection in the practice of state administration. Violations of individual freedoms often occur, either due to arbitrary actions of certain individuals or groups, or due to the negligence of the state in carrying out its protection obligations. Therefore, the state plays a central role in ensuring the protection of the human rights of every citizen, both in relations between individuals and in relations between individuals and the state. As a state based on Pancasila, Indonesia is committed to integrating the values of a just and civilised humanity in every aspect of the life of the nation and state. These values are reflected in articles that regulate basic freedoms, such as the right to life, the right to freedom of expression, and the right to legal protection. For example, Article 28A of the 1945 Constitution clearly states that everyone has the right to live and defend their lives, emphasising the state's commitment to the protection of these human rights.

In addition to the provisions contained in the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia has also passed regulations and established legal institutions that support the protection of human rights. Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights provides a clear legal basis for the recognition,

protection and fulfilment of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. In addition, Indonesia also passed Law No. 5 of 1998 ratifying the Convention Against Torture, as a form of commitment to the respect of human rights, by prohibiting all forms of torture or inhumane treatment (Andinia et al, 2024; Auria & Putra, 2024). Although the position of human rights in the constitution and legislation is clear, the implementation of its protection in the field still faces various challenges. Discrepancies between the written law and the reality on the ground often hamper the effectiveness of human rights protection. Human rights violations, whether committed by the state or by groups with power, show that the protection of human rights is not sufficient with normative recognition alone, but requires concrete action from the state through authorised institutions.

Challenges in the application of the principle of the rule of law or *Rechtsstaat* in Indonesia also require attention, because laws and regulations must not only be normative, but must also reflect a sense of justice and legal certainty that provides real benefits to society. For example, the regulation of human rights in Articles 28A to 28J of the 1945 Constitution, as well as in other regulations such as Law No. 26/2000 on Human Rights Courts, provides a strong legal basis for the protection of human rights in Indonesia, especially in dealing with gross human rights violations. However, the implementation of these laws is still constrained by the weakness of law enforcement institutions, limited resources, and socio-political dynamics that often affect the law enforcement process (Fatayati & Mahardika, 2022; Hanafiah, 2022). Therefore, it is important for Indonesia to continue strengthening its legal system and institutions responsible for protecting human rights, as well as ensuring that state policies do not sacrifice individual rights for the benefit of the state. The state's commitment to guarantee human rights must be realised not only in normative recognition, but also in concrete actions reflected in daily life. Consistent and sustainable implementation of human rights is the main foundation for the creation of a democratic, just and socially just government.

This research aims to analyse the position of human rights in Indonesia's constitutional law system, as well as to explore the challenges faced in the implementation of their protection. Specifically, this study aims to analyse the position and role of human rights in the Indonesian constitution, especially in the context of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) and the laws and regulations that support its protection. In addition, this research aims to identify challenges in the implementation of human rights protection in the field, which include weaknesses of law enforcement institutions, limited resources, and the influence of social and political dynamics. The research will also explore the role of institutions such as the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) and the Human Rights Court, and assess the effectiveness of legal arrangements in addressing human rights violations in Indonesia. Thus, this research is expected to provide solutions to improve the real implementation of human rights in the life of the nation. Based on the background that has been explained, this research proposes two main hypotheses. First, although Indonesia has regulated human rights in the constitution and various laws and regulations, the implementation of its protection in the field is still hampered by the weakness of law enforcement institutions, limited resources, and the influence of political dynamics that affect state policies. Second, the role of state institutions such as Komnas HAM and the Human Rights Court is crucial in monitoring and addressing human rights violations, but their effectiveness is limited without greater authority in law enforcement.

This research is expected to make significant contributions, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research will enrich the literature on the relationship between human rights and Indonesia's constitutional law system, as well as identify various challenges faced in the implementation of human rights protection in this country. This research also

aims to deepen the understanding of the role of state institutions in monitoring and enforcing human rights. From a practical perspective, the results of this study can provide policy recommendations to the government, law enforcement agencies, and civil society organisations to strengthen human rights protection, both through policy reform, strengthening law enforcement agencies, and increasing public awareness and participation in protecting human rights. On the other hand, this research is also expected to encourage the state and society to be more serious in respecting and protecting human rights, which in turn strengthens democracy and social justice in Indonesia. The conceptual framework in this study focuses on the relationship between several key concepts, namely human rights, the constitutional law system, and the challenges in implementing their protection. Human rights, as basic rights inherent in every individual, form the basis of analysis in relation to their position in the Indonesian constitution, which includes the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) and various existing laws and regulations. The concept of a constitutional legal system, which is based on the principle of the rule of law (*Rechtsstaat*), is important to understand how the law in Indonesia should work to protect the basic rights of citizens. This research will also identify challenges that hinder the implementation of human rights protection, both with regard to institutional weaknesses, resource limitations, and social and political dynamics. With this conceptual framework, this research will explore the role of law enforcement agencies and the state in ensuring effective human rights protection, as well as seek solutions to improve more consistent and sustainable implementation of human rights in the life of the nation.

The concept of the rule of law (*Rechtsstaat*) is an important foundation in Indonesia's system of constitutional law. Within this framework, every government action must be based on the law, which serves to protect individual rights from potential abuse of power by the state. The rule of law demands that the protection of human rights (HAM) be firmly guaranteed, as HAM is considered an inherent right of every individual and cannot be separated from the nature of humanity itself. This is clearly reflected in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) which states that "The State of Indonesia is a state of law." Within the framework of the rule of law, the protection of human rights is not only an obligation of the state, but also a hallmark of a democratic and just state, where every individual is entitled to protection from abuse of power, both by the state and by other parties.

Along with this, the State, in addition to having the responsibility to respect these rights, is also obliged to ensure that these rights are effectively implemented (Prayuda, et al, 2023). This means that the state not only plays a role in avoiding human rights violations by state officials, but also in providing protection to individuals from violations committed by other parties in society. For this reason, law enforcement agencies, such as the police, prosecutors and courts, play a very important role in ensuring that these rights are not only recognised normatively, but also guaranteed in practice. Without the participation of these institutions, the fulfilment of human rights will be difficult to realise optimally.

On the other hand, Pancasila as the foundation of the Indonesian state (Larasati, 2024) also provides a philosophical foundation for the recognition and protection of human rights in Indonesia. The values of Pancasila, such as social justice and respect for human dignity, serve as fundamental guidelines in formulating policies and laws relating to human rights. Pancasila reflects Indonesia's commitment to protect the basic rights of its citizens, by upholding just and civilised human values (Husna & Najicha, 2023). Therefore, Pancasila is not only a normative basis, but also a philosophy that emphasises the importance of integrating local values in the national legal framework, including in terms of the protection of human rights. Thus, the regulation of human rights in the Indonesian context cannot be

separated from the philosophy of Pancasila, which is the basis for the life of the nation and state.

In the framework of democracy, participation is also very important in viewing the relationship between human rights and the constitutional system. Democracy recognises that public participation in political decision-making is a basic right that is integral to the fulfilment of human rights. The right to participate, both in elections and in the process of legislation and policy oversight, is an important part of safeguarding and protecting human rights. As such, public engagement in the political process, both directly and through civil society institutions, has a huge role to play in ensuring that the state not only respects but also protects the basic rights of each of its citizens. Civil society and non-governmental organisations also play an important role in monitoring policy implementation and demanding accountability from the government in terms of fulfilling human rights.

Furthermore, human rights in the context of Indonesian state administration is not a new concept, but has been an integral part of the nation's history. As stated by Kuntjoro Purbopranoto, human rights are rights inherent in every individual in accordance with his or her nature, and are therefore sacred and inseparable from human nature itself (Rafina & Yamani, 2024). In this perspective, the recognition of human rights in Indonesia has not only emerged along with the development of modern politics and law, but has been embedded in the process of nation building since the beginning of its independence. Therefore, it is important to understand the relationship between the recognition of human rights and the existing constitutional system in Indonesia, as well as how social and political dynamics can affect the implementation of its protection. By examining this, we can understand how human rights have become an integral part of the country's constitution and how implementation challenges are faced in the life of the nation. Overall, this study shows that although Indonesia already has a strong legal foundation on human rights, the challenges in its implementation are still enormous. Therefore, efforts to ensure that human rights are consistently respected and protected in every aspect of state and community life rely heavily on strengthening law enforcement agencies, increasing community participation, and integrating local values that support the protection of human rights in practice.

Methods Research

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian normatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, yang berfokus pada analisis terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan dan sumber-sumber pustaka yang relevan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi dan membahas standar, aturan, serta pedoman yang berlaku dalam konteks perlindungan hak asasi manusia (HAM) di Indonesia. Sumber data yang digunakan terdiri dari bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier, seperti Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia 1945, Undang-Undang No. 39 Tahun 1999 tentang HAM, serta peraturan dan dokumen terkait lainnya. Proses penelitian dimulai dengan perencanaan permasalahan yang akan dibahas, diikuti dengan pemilahan peraturan dan pedoman yang relevan, serta pencarian literatur yang mencakup buku, artikel, dan jurnal ilmiah. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam analisis ini mencakup pendekatan berbasis undang-undang (statute approach), konseptual, dan perbandingan, yang semuanya bertujuan untuk memberikan pemahaman yang mendalam mengenai penerapan dan perlindungan HAM dalam sistem hukum Indonesia. Metode dokumentasi digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data tertulis dari sumber-sumber yang ada, yang kemudian dianalisis secara kritis dan mendalam untuk mengidentifikasi tantangan dan solusi terkait dengan perlindungan HAM. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi dalam pengembangan kebijakan dan strategi perlindungan HAM yang lebih efektif di Indonesia.

Result and Discussion

Theory and history of human rights

Human rights have deep roots in *natural law* theory, which asserts that every individual is equipped with basic rights that are inherent from birth and cannot be revoked by anyone. This idea was first developed by figures such as Hugo Grotius and John Locke, who stated that every individual has rights that must be protected by the state through a social contract. Although this view was rejected by figures such as Edmund Burke and Jeremy Bentham, the idea has had a major influence on the development of human rights, both nationally and internationally. The concept of human rights gained further recognition after the establishment of the United Nations (UN) and the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948, which sets out basic human rights principles that include freedom of expression, the right to life, equality, and social and economic rights. From the 17th to the 18th century, the development of human rights continued, including through the abolition of slavery and the protection of the rights of foreign nationals in international law.

Development and Challenges of Human Rights in Indonesia

Indonesia has a long history of human rights struggles, dating back to the colonial period and the post-world war era, with the direct impact of events such as the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. This led to the drafting of the 1945 Constitution, which recognises the basic rights of citizens. Since then, Indonesia has been active in ratifying various international conventions on human rights, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the abolition of apartheid. In addition, Indonesia also established important institutions such as the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) in 1993 and issued Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights, which is in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Post-Reformasi 1998, Indonesia experienced a transition to democracy with the implementation of a direct election system, and the establishment of various regulations that pay more attention to the protection of human rights, such as Law No. 26 of 2000 on Human Rights Courts.

Although Indonesia has a strong legal framework to protect human rights, in practice, the implementation of these protections is still constrained by several factors. The suboptimal resolution of cases of human rights violations, the limitations of law enforcement agencies, and the influence of political dynamics that often disrupt the law enforcement process are major challenges. Even though Indonesia has recognised human rights in the constitution, the existence of institutions that specifically deal with human rights violations other than genocide cases is still limited, so the effectiveness of their protection has not been maximised.

Human Rights and the Rule of Law from an Indonesian Perspective

In Indonesia, human rights cannot be separated from the principle of the rule of law or *rechtsstaat*, which demands the protection of individual rights through a fair, transparent and discrimination-free legal system. In this case, the concept of the rule of law aims to limit the power of the state so as not to violate the human rights of its citizens. Louis XIV 's statement, "*L'état, c'est moi*", illustrates the dangers of absolute power that can oppress individual freedoms, while legal theories such as those put forward by A.V. Dicey emphasise the importance of the rule of law in keeping the government acting in accordance with applicable laws. As a state of law, Indonesia must ensure that the human rights of its citizens are protected in various aspects, including political, legal, social, cultural and economic.

The Role of State Institutions in Human Rights Enforcement

State institutions such as the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) and the Human Rights Court have a very important role in maintaining and enforcing human rights in Indonesia. Komnas HAM plays a role in monitoring, counselling and mediation to

ensure that human rights are respected and protected. Meanwhile, the Human Rights Court serves to deal with cases of gross human rights violations. However, although these institutions have certain powers, their effectiveness is still limited by existing legal and political constraints. Therefore, increasing the authority of these institutions in law enforcement needs to be considered so that they can carry out their functions more optimally.

Challenges in the Implementation of Human Rights Protection in Indonesia

In practice, human rights protection in Indonesia faces a number of challenges. One of them is the government's lack of seriousness in enforcing laws related to human rights violations, which is often hampered by slow bureaucracy and the inability of law enforcement agencies to act decisively. In addition, political dynamics that influence state policies are also often an obstacle to human rights enforcement. Nevertheless, institutions such as Komnas HAM and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) have made efforts to protect the human rights of their citizens. However, without increased capacity and authority within these institutions, the challenge of addressing human rights violations will remain.

Discussion of Research Results

In this study, the position of human rights in Indonesian constitutional law is the main focus. Fundamentally, human rights in Indonesia are integrated in the constitutional framework of the state, particularly in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945). The 1945 Constitution is not only the legal basis for state administration, but also the foundation for the protection of citizens' human rights. Through Articles 28A to 28J, the 1945 Constitution affirms various basic rights, such as the right to life, freedom from torture, and the right to a fair trial, which explicitly guarantees human dignity in the Indonesian legal system (Natamiharja et al., 2021).

More broadly, the Indonesian legal system is governed by an adaptive legal political framework, where changes and amendments can be made in accordance with social needs and the evolving political constellation. The existence of the 1945 Constitution as an open legal policy that provides room for revision and reinterpretation, allows state law to adjust to contemporary challenges in terms of human rights protection. This is important because the evolving dynamics of human rights issues require flexible legal responses to ensure the protection of individual rights within the framework of a democratic state (Tibaka & Rosdian, 2018).

The policy-making process in Indonesia involves a wide range of actors, including branches of government, civil society, and the judiciary. Cooperation between these actors plays an important role in integrating human rights principles into public policy. One important example of this is the role of the judiciary in interpreting constitutional provisions relating to human rights. Through judicial review of laws and decisions, the courts can annul or review regulations that are deemed contrary to human rights principles, thus ensuring the protection of individual freedoms (Samad, 2018).

Despite constitutional guarantees, the implementation of human rights protection policies in Indonesia still faces various challenges. One of the main obstacles is *political will* or political commitment, which often depends on the political climate and the government's determination to implement human rights protection. Political involvement in law enforcement cannot be ignored, given that government policies are often influenced by political interests that can hinder the process of enforcing these rights (Tampubolon, 2022).

In addition, while the judiciary has the authority to protect human rights, the independence of courts is often threatened by political pressure or corrupt practices, which can limit the capacity of courts to act fairly and impartially in cases of human rights violations (Pagliarini et al., 2020). Cultural factors are also an important issue in the application of human rights principles in Indonesia. Cultural diversity sometimes creates tensions between

traditional values and modern human rights standards, which can make it difficult to develop comprehensive policies to address human rights violations (Marzuki, 2023).

Nevertheless, the position of human rights in Indonesian constitutional law is a manifestation of the dynamic interaction between the legal framework and state policy. On the one hand, the 1945 Constitution provides a strong basis for the protection of individual rights, but on the other hand, implementation challenges require greater efforts from various stakeholders to ensure that these rights are not only enshrined in theory, but also actualised in practice. At the same time, state institutions such as the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) and the Human Rights Court play an important role in monitoring and handling cases of human rights violations, although the effectiveness of these institutions is limited by their existing authority. There is a need to increase the capacity and authorise these institutions to ensure that human rights violations are addressed more effectively and thoroughly (Staples, 2016).

The role of the Constitutional Court (MK) in upholding human rights protection cannot be underestimated. Established after the reform era, the Constitutional Court is the guardian of the constitution, with the authority to review laws and state policies for compliance with constitutional principles that guarantee basic individual rights. As an institution that delves into constitutional issues, the Court often has to strike a balance between the application of universal human rights standards and the cultural values and ideology of the state as reflected in Pancasila (Nining, 2023). However, although the Constitutional Court plays a very important role, its effectiveness is sometimes compromised by overlapping laws and regulations that can lead to human rights violations. There remains a gap between existing laws and their implementation, especially for marginalised groups such as the mentally ill (Irmansyah et al., 2009).

In addition, the influence of the ideology of Pancasila in Indonesia's legal framework also reveals a complex side to the application of human rights. Pancasila, which emphasises the values of social justice and humanity, often provides interpretations that prioritise collective rights over individual rights. This can create tensions in the implementation of universal human rights, requiring adjustments between international principles and Indonesia's unique social and political context (Santy, 2024).

Overall, while the 1945 Constitution provides a strong foundation for the protection of human rights in Indonesia, challenges in implementation require serious attention and sustained efforts. Improving the legal system, strengthening law enforcement agencies, and raising public awareness of the importance of human rights are crucial steps in ensuring these rights are properly protected. By continuously improving law enforcement mechanisms and involving all elements of society in this process, Indonesia can reduce the gap between theory and practice in human rights protection (Safa'at, 2016).

Conclusion

This study reveals that although Indonesia has explicitly regulated human rights in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) and various other laws and regulations, the implementation of its protection still faces various obstacles. Some of the main factors that hinder the implementation of human rights protection in Indonesia are the weakness of law enforcement institutions, limited resources, and the influence of political dynamics that affect state policies. Although there are institutions that play an important role in monitoring and addressing human rights violations, such as Komnas HAM and the Human Rights Court, the effectiveness of these institutions is limited by their authority. In addition, the tension between universal human rights values and cultural values and state ideology,

such as Pancasila, also challenges the implementation of international human rights standards.

Suggestion And Recommendation

To improve the protection of human rights in Indonesia, it is necessary to strengthen institutions such as the Constitutional Court, the National Human Rights Commission, and the Human Rights Court with greater authority and a stronger government commitment to international human rights standards. Human rights education and socialisation should be expanded, especially to law enforcement officials and the public, to create awareness and respect for human rights. Active participation of civil society is also important in monitoring state policies. Future researchers are encouraged to explore the challenges of human rights enforcement, as well as explore the relationship between local culture and the application of international standards, including the role of technology in facilitating access to justice and human rights monitoring.

Reference

- Andinia Noffa Safitria, Zahrotul Afifah, Dwi Mei Nandani, Wikha Rahmaleni, Ananda Thalia Wahyu Salsabilla, & Kuswan Hadji. (2024). Implementasi Konstitusi Terhadap Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Prespektif Hukum Tata Negara. *ALADALAH: Jurnal Politik, Sosial, Hukum Dan Humaniora*, 2(3), 233-247. <https://doi.org/10.59246/aladalah.v2i3.885>
- Auria, P., & Putra, R. A. (2024). Pentingnya Penegakan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Arus Siklus Negara Hukum. *Juris Humanity: Jurnal Riset dan Kajian Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia*, 3(1), 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.37631/jrkhm.v3i1.35>
- Fatayati, S., & Mahardika, A. G. (2022). Rekonstruksi Regulasi Sebagai Optimalisasi Perlindungan dan Penegakan Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(3), 291-306. <https://doi.org/10.33367/ijhass.v3i3.3472>
- Hanafiah, R. (2022). Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Perspektif Hukum Administrasi Negara. *Wacana Paramarta: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 21(2), 81-88. <https://doi.org/10.32816/paramarta.v21i2.151>
- Husna, S. K. I., & Najicha, F. U. (2023). Pancasila dan Hubungannya dengan Hak Asasi Manusia di Indonesia. *Civic Education: Media Kajian Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan*, 7(2), 104-112.
- Irmansyah, I., Prasetyo, Y. A., & Minas, H. (2009). Human rights of persons with mental illness in indonesia: more than legislation is needed. *International Journal of Mental Health Systems*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/1752-4458-3-14>
- Larasati, K. (2024). *PANCASILA: Dasar Negara dan Ideologi Bangsa*. CV. Intelektual Manifes Media.
- Marzuki, S. (2023). Assessing the conformity of human rights paradigm in indonesian legislation and the rulings of the constitutional court. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 12(4), 239. <https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2023-0110>
- Nasution, A. R. (2019). Kebebasan Beragama Dalam Tinjauan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal Hukum Responsif*, 6(6), 67-92.
- Natamiharja, R., Rasya, A. G., & Sabatira, F. (2021). Mapping international laws on human rights in the 1945 constitution of the republic indonesia. *Journal of Advance in Social Sciences and Policy*, 1(1), 18-26. <https://doi.org/10.23960/jassp.v1i1.26>

- Nining (2023). Observing the existence of the constitutional court addresses the evolving dynamics and challenges of the legal system in indonesia. *Sinergi International Journal of Law*, 1(3), 227-234. <https://doi.org/10.61194/law.v1i3.100>
- Pagliarini, A. C., & Teixeira, M. F. A. (2020). O novo direito constitucional de proteção ao consumidor: políticas públicas e Judiciário. *Revista do Instituto de Direito Constitucional e Cidadania*, 5(2), e010-e010. <https://doi.org/10.48159/revistadoidcc.v5n2.pagliarini.teixeira>
- Prayuda, H., Alfurqan, I., & Sridiani, N. W. (2023). Tanggung Jawab Negara dalam Pemenuhan Hak Kebebasan Beragama dan Berkeyakinan Bagi Penganut Aliran Kepercayaan di Indonesia. *Lex Journal: Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan*, 7(2), 226-247.
- Rafina, R., & Yamani, A. Z. (2024). Peran Konstitusi dalam Demokrasi dan Hak Asasi Manusia di Indonesia. *Causa: Jurnal Hukum dan Kewarganegaraan*, 2(11), 1-12.
- Raharjo, S., Anindita, A., & Karim, A. (2023). Tinjauan Komprehensif Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Konteks Sistem Hukum Tata Negara. *Juris Humanity: Jurnal Riset dan Kajian Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia*, 2(2), 22-35. <https://doi.org/10.37631/jrkhm.v2i2.28>
- Reigiana, V., Febrianto, F., Veriyansah, & Sapero, I. (2023). Konsep Hak Asasi Manusia Modern Dalam Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia . *Jurnal Hukum Legalita*, 5(2), 104–116. <https://doi.org/10.47637/legalita.v5i2.993>
- Safa'at, M. A. (2014). Corporate Social Responsibility: A Constitutional Perspective. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 11(1), 1-17.
- Samad, I. D. (2018). Reconciling human rights protection in volatile conditions. *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Social Sciences (ICSS 2018)*. <https://doi.org/10.2991/icss-18.2018.247>
- Santy, S. (2024). Exploring the intersection of pancasila and human rights in indonesian law. *Sinergi International Journal of Education*, 2(2), 26-37. <https://doi.org/10.61194/education.v2i2.142>
- Staples, C. (2016). Freedom Of Speech In Indonesian Press: International Human Rights Perspective. *Brawijaya Law Journal*, 3(1), 41-59. <https://dx.doi.org/10.21776/ub.blj.2016.00301.03>
- Tampubolon, M. (2022). Human rights: an unenforceable concept. *Randwick International of Social Science Journal*, 3(1), 153-163. <https://doi.org/10.47175/rissj.v3i1.385>
- Tibaka, L. and Rosdian, R. (2018). The protection of human rights in indonesian constitutional law after the amendment of the 1945 constitution of the republic of indonesia. *FIAT JUSTISIA:Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 11(3), 266. <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v11no3.1141>