

# Polemics Over the Resolution of Human Rights Violation in Indonesia

Novita Tandry<sup>1\*</sup>, Deddy Agusriadi<sup>1</sup>, Zulfadly Siregar<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Juwanda Arif<sup>1</sup>, and Alief Farhan<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master of Law Student, Faculty of Law, Universitas Malikussaleh, Aceh, Indonesia

Submitted: 24 December 2024

Revised: 18 January 2025

Published: 30 March 2025

## Abstract:

The resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia is often a controversial and complex topic. This study aims to analyze polemics over the settlement of human rights violations and the resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia using the content analysis method. This method allows researchers to explore and understand various perspectives that appear in mass media, official documents, and other relevant sources on this issue. In this study, the data collected included news articles, human rights reports, and official statements from government and non-government organizations. Through systematic analysis, this research identifies key themes, communication patterns, and public responses to policies to resolve human rights violations. The results of this research analysis contribute to the challenges and opportunities in resolving human rights violations in Indonesia and recommend strategic steps to improve the effectiveness of related policies. This research also has the potential to be a reference for other researchers interested in similar issues in a broader context. It also provides a deeper insight into how issues of human rights violations are perceived and communicated in society.

**Keywords:** Polemics, Resolution, Human Rights Violation, Indonesia

## INTRODUCTION

Human rights violations in Indonesia are a complex and protracted issue, reflecting major challenges in upholding justice and protecting individual rights. From the New Order era to the present, numerous incidents of gross human rights violations have occurred, including high-profile cases, such as the events of 1965-1966, mysterious shootings, and the May 1998 riots. Although some cases have been investigated by the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) and some have reached court decisions, many victims still wait for proper justice (Stoler, 2002). The protection and enforcement of human rights have been at the forefront of discussions in Indonesia, particularly in the aftermath of its transition to democracy. Indonesia's status as a constitutional state, as enshrined in the 1945 Constitution, underscores the importance of upholding the principles of the rule of law and human rights (Rosana, 2016). This study aims to analyze the polemics over the settlement of human rights violations and resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia, by using the content analysis research method.

The history of human rights violations in Indonesia shows that many cases involve not only violations of individual rights, but also structural injustices in society. Research shows that despite efforts at legal reform and recognition of violations, the resolution process is often hampered by political and social factors. For example, although the government has issued a Presidential Decree recognizing

---

\*Corresponding Author : Novita Tandry, Master of Law Student, Faculty of Law, Universitas Malikussaleh, Aceh, Indonesia, ORCID iD: 0009-0008 1428-9999, E-mail: [novita.237410101032@mhs.unimal.ac.id](mailto:novita.237410101032@mhs.unimal.ac.id)

several cases of gross human rights violations, the implementation of remedies for victims is far from adequate. The resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia can be achieved through judicial and non-judicial mechanisms. Judicial mechanisms involve human rights courts, as stipulated in Law No. 26/2000, but their implementation is often not optimal due to various legal and political constraints. On the other hand, non-judicial mechanisms, such as government recognition of certain cases, have made some progress, but are often insufficient to fulfill victims' expectations of justice (Yunara, 2019).

One of the main challenges in law enforcement related to human rights violations is the lack of commitment from authorities to follow up on Komnas HAM recommendations and court decisions. Many cases remain unresolved, and perpetrators are often not sanctioned appropriately. Research also shows that factors such as corruption, legal uncertainty, and a lack of support for victims contribute to the inability of the legal system to deliver justice. Remedy efforts by victims of human rights violations in Indonesia have also been highlighted. Despite the government's recovery programs, such as the provision of a Certificate of Victims of Human Rights Violations (SKKPHAM), many victims still face difficulties in accessing the necessary medical and psychosocial services. This points to the need for a more holistic approach to addressing Human Rights issues to focus not only on the legal aspects but also on the social welfare of victims (Human Rights, 1993).

The resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia is, therefore, a topic that requires serious attention from various parties. By understanding the historical context, existing resolution mechanisms, challenges in law enforcement, and remedies for victims, this study aims to provide deeper insights into how Indonesia can move towards a more just and effective resolution of human rights violations. Through an interdisciplinary approach with a content analysis method involving legal, social, and public policy, it is hoped that this research can make a positive contribution to human rights enforcement efforts in Indonesia, contribute to the challenges and opportunities in resolving human rights violations in Indonesia, and recommend strategic steps to improve the effectiveness of related policies.

The discourse surrounding human rights violations in Indonesia has revealed several significant research gaps. These gaps are critical for understanding the complexities of human rights enforcement and the effectiveness of the existing frameworks in addressing violations. One of the primary gaps is the lack of coordination among the various governmental and non-governmental institutions involved in human rights protection. Despite the establishment of institutions such as the National Commission on Human Rights (KOMNASHAM), there is a noted failure in the follow-up on recommendations made by these bodies, largely because of poor inter-agency communication and competition among numerous NGOs. A significant gap remains between policy formulation and implementation. Many laws protecting human rights are not adequately enforced, often because of political compromises during their drafting or a lack of public awareness about these laws. Investigating barriers to effective implementation, including socio-political factors and public engagement, could provide insights into improving compliance with human rights standards (Sumigar, 2024). Addressing these research gaps is essential for enhancing discourse on resolving human rights violations in Indonesia.

## METHODS

This study employs a content analysis approach to analyze polemics over the settlement of human rights violations and the resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia. Specifically, the analysis delves into the research methodologies used in the selected literature, the findings and analyses presented, the discussions surrounding the implications and significance of the research, and the conclusions drawn by the authors (Lindlof, 2002). The selected literature suggests that the conceptualization of human rights in Indonesia has undergone a complex and protracted process.

The incorporation of human rights into the Indonesian constitution demonstrates a commitment to uphold the rule of law and protect fundamental individual rights (Given, 2008). However, the implementation of these moral values in Pancasila has not been fully realized. Interestingly, the reviewed studies highlight the pivotal role that public involvement and civic engagement play in the

enforcement of the rule of law and human rights in Indonesia, underscoring the need for a more inclusive and participatory approach to address human rights violations in the country.

## RESULTS

Human rights law in Indonesia is primarily governed by the 1945 Constitution and several key legislative acts that outline the rights and protections afforded to individuals within the country. The following is an overview of the legal framework and its implications. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia serves as a foundational legal document that recognizes and guarantees human rights. Although the term ‘human rights’ was not explicitly mentioned in the original text, subsequent amendments have incorporated various rights and freedoms.

Two significant laws further develop Indonesia's human rights framework: Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, which defines human rights as inherent entitlements bestowed by God, emphasizing their inviolability and the state's obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill these rights. It also allows individuals to seek legal recourse for human rights violations, ensuring that everyone has access to justice regardless of citizenship, and Law No. 26 of 2000 on Human Rights Courts, which establishes special courts for gross human rights violations. However, it notably limits jurisdiction to Indonesian citizens, raising concerns about accountability for violations involving foreign nationals or those occurring outside Indonesian territory.

Despite these legal frameworks, the implementation of human rights protection in Indonesia faces several challenges (Mujib, 2024):

- a. **Limited Effectiveness of Institutions:** The National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) operates independently but lacks sufficient enforcement power to effectively address violations. Reports indicate ongoing issues related to freedom of expression, the treatment of minorities, and other civil liberties.
- b. **Legal Ambiguities:** The lack of clear definitions and procedures within existing laws can hinder victims' ability to seek justice. For instance, restrictions imposed by Human Rights Court Law complicate cases involving non-citizens or international contexts.
- c. **Social and Political Context:** Human rights advocacy in Indonesia is often met with resistance from various political factions, which can lead to a culture of impunity among violators. Reports from organizations such as Amnesty International highlight systemic issues in protecting vulnerable groups including women, children, and LGBTQ+ individuals.

Indonesia's legal framework for human rights is robust on paper but faces significant hurdles in practice. While constitutional provisions and specific laws provide a foundation for protecting human rights, their effective implementation remains a critical challenge. Continuous advocacy for legal reform and stronger institutional support are essential for enhancing human rights protection in Indonesia. The effectiveness of the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) in Indonesia has been a subject of scrutiny, particularly regarding its ability to address human rights violations (Amiruddin, 2021). This overview is based on recent findings and reports (Amiruddin, 2021):

- a. **Core Functions:** Komnas HAM operates through four primary functions: research and assessment, monitoring, mediation, and dissemination of information. These functions are aimed at promoting human rights and enforcing them through case resolutions and public education. The Commission has received thousands of complaints over the years, indicating significant demand for its services.
- b. **Case Handling:** In 2023 alone, Komnas HAM recorded 2,753 complaints, with 625 instances monitored, and mediation attempted in 248 cases. This reflects active engagement in addressing human rights issues across various sectors, including serious violations of Papua and agrarian conflicts. The Commission's approach to handling cases often involves identifying patterns of

violation, particularly in areas such as agrarian disputes that remain persistent despite legislative improvements.

However, there are important challenges (Quiroga, 1988):

- a. **Non-binding nature of reports:** A major challenge for Komnas HAM is the non-binding nature of its findings and recommendations. This limits their power to enforce compliance from corporations or government entities involved in human rights violations. For instance, during the haze crisis caused by forest fires largely attributed to corporate practices, the Komnas HAM's ability to compel participation from violating corporations was severely restricted.
- b. **Trust and Integrity Issues:** There have been concerns regarding declining trust in Komnas HAM's integrity. This erosion of public confidence can hinder its effectiveness as a defender of human rights. Critics argue that without legislative reforms to expand its mandate, the Commission may struggle to fulfill its role effectively.
- c. **Persistent Violations:** Despite Komnas HAM's efforts, human rights violations continue to be unabated in Indonesia. The Commission has highlighted systemic issues that contribute to ongoing abuse, particularly against marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples and conflicts in regions such as Papua.

Although Komnas HAM has made strides in addressing human rights violations through active case management and public engagement, significant barriers remain. The non-binding nature of its recommendations, coupled with issues of trust and persistent systemic violations, pose challenges to its overall effectiveness. Continued advocacy for legislative reforms is essential for effectively enhancing the Commission's capacity to protect and promote human rights in Indonesia (Nugraha et al., 2023).

The analysis of the existing literature on the resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia reveals a multifaceted and nuanced discourse in which the protection, enforcement, respect, and promotion of human rights are crucial for enhancing human dignity and upholding the principles of the rule of law. Although Indonesia's constitutional framework and legal system have incorporated human rights, the effective implementation of these principles remains a challenge. The literature also highlights the public's reaction and response to problem-solving efforts regarding human rights violations in Indonesia, underscoring the need for a more inclusive and participatory approach to address these issues.

Resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia requires a strategic and multifaceted approach. Existing academic discourse highlights the need for a comprehensive problem-solving strategy that addresses both the legal and societal dimensions of this challenge. At the legal level, Indonesia's constitutional and legislative frameworks have incorporated human rights principles; however, the effective implementation and enforcement of these protections remain significant obstacles. Addressing this gap necessitates a thorough review of existing legal mechanisms, identifying areas for reform, and strengthening the rule of law. This may involve revising or introducing new laws, improving the capacity and independence of the judiciary, and enhancing the accountability of the government institutions responsible for upholding human rights.

Equally important is the need to foster a culture of respect for human rights in Indonesian society. Concerted efforts are required to raise awareness, promote civic engagement, and empower citizens to participate actively in the enforcement of the rule of law and the protection of their fundamental rights. Strategies such as grassroots advocacy, community-based initiatives, and collaborative partnerships between the government, civil society, and the public can help create a more inclusive and participatory approach for resolving human rights violations. Resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia is a complex and multifaceted challenge that requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach that addresses both the legal and societal dimensions of the problem. The resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia requires a strategic and multifaceted approach. Existing academic discourse highlights the critical need to address serious human rights violations as extraordinary crimes in the country. This approach is essential for ensuring effective implementation and enforcement of human rights protection within Indonesia's legal and institutional frameworks.

The treatment of serious human rights violations as extraordinary crimes has significant implications. First, it underscores the gravity and egregious nature of such transgressions, elevating them beyond the scope of ordinary criminal offenses. This designation acknowledges the profound harm inflicted on individuals, communities, and the nation as a whole and the need for a commensurate and robust legal response. Second, categorizing serious human rights violations as extraordinary crimes empowers the judicial system to impose harsh penalties and sanctions. This clearly indicates that such abuse will not be tolerated and is subject to the most severe forms of accountability and punishment. This, in turn, can serve as a strong deterrent against future violations, reinforcing the commitment to upholding human rights and rule of law.

Moreover, the implementation of serious human rights violations as extraordinary crimes can pave the way for more comprehensive and effective investigation, prosecution, and adjudication processes. It can enable the mobilization of specialized resources, establishment of dedicated investigative and prosecutorial bodies, and adoption of expedited judicial procedures to ensure timely and just outcomes. Importantly, this approach must be coupled with a heightened focus on victim protection, rehabilitation, and redressing. Victims of serious human rights violations often suffer profound and long-lasting trauma, and their needs and rights must be central to the overall strategy of addressing these extraordinary crimes.

Resolving human rights violations in Indonesia requires a comprehensive and multidimensional approach that addresses the legal and societal aspects of this challenge (Rahma, 2023). The key recommendations for addressing human rights violations in Indonesia include the following. First, the Indonesian government should prioritize the implementation of serious human rights violations as extraordinary crimes within the country's legal framework. This will ensure that such egregious acts have the most severe legal consequences, serving as a deterrent and reinforcing the commitment to upholding human rights and the rule of law. The key considerations for establishing the legal basis are increasing the seriousness of human rights violations to acknowledge the gravity of the crime, enhancing accountability through harsher penalties and sanctions to deter future violations, improving investigative and judicial processes by mobilizing specialized resources and expediting procedures, and prioritizing victim protection, rehabilitation, and redress to address the profound impact on individuals and communities. The urgency of implementing serious human rights violations such as extraordinary crimes is a critical component of a comprehensive strategy for resolving human rights issues in Indonesia. By recognizing the gravity of these transgressions and empowering the judicial system to address them accordingly, Indonesia can demonstrate its unwavering commitment to upholding human rights, strengthening the rule of law, and ensuring justice for victims.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Government Initiatives and Public Engagement**

In recent years, the Indonesian government has taken steps to address historical human rights violations, particularly in response to international pressure and domestic advocacy (Daud, 2019). President Joko Widodo established a team of independent experts in August 2022 to investigate past human rights abuses and recommend non-judicial settlements. This initiative was complemented by the government's acknowledgment of 12 major cases of gross human rights violations, which included provisions for rehabilitation and social assistance for the victims and their families.

The National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) has also played a critical role in conducting national inquiries into systemic violations, particularly concerning indigenous peoples' rights. These inquiries aimed to gather testimonies from affected communities and formulate comprehensive recommendations for policy changes. The involvement of civil society organizations in these processes has been crucial, as they help amplify the voices of marginalized groups and ensure broader public participation in discussions about human rights (Alston & Suseno, 2008).

Despite these governmental efforts, widespread skepticism remains among civil society and activists regarding the sincerity and effectiveness of these policies. Many argue that, while the government has



committed to addressing human rights issues, actual enforcement remains weak (Wajdi, 2021). Reports indicate that security forces continue to use excessive force against peaceful demonstrators, particularly in regions such as Papua, where military operations have resulted in unlawful killing and torture (Juwana, 2016). Activists have criticized the government's failure to conduct meaningful consultations with communities affected by development projects, which often leads to further violations of their rights. Moreover, there is a significant concern about recent legislative changes, such as the revised Criminal Code, which some experts argue represents a regression in human rights protection. This code includes provisions that restrict freedom of assembly and criminalize consensual sexual relations outside of marriage, raising alarms about the potential abuse of power.

## **Public Sentiment and International Pressure**

Public sentiment towards these policies is mixed. While some citizens express hope that reforms will lead to improved human rights conditions, others feel disillusioned by the slow pace of change and persistence of abuses. The international community's scrutiny also plays a vital role; reports from organizations, such as Amnesty International, highlight ongoing violations and call for accountability from the Indonesian government. Although there have been positive developments in Indonesia's approach to addressing human rights violations, significant challenges remain. Public response is characterized by cautious optimism tempered by skepticism about the government's commitment to genuine reform and accountability. The interplay between governmental actions, civil society advocacy, and international pressure is crucial for shaping the future landscape of human rights in Indonesia (Citrawan, 2024).

Designating serious human rights violations as extraordinary crimes acknowledges the gravity and egregious nature of these transgressions. This elevates them beyond the scope of ordinary criminal offenses, recognizing the profound harm inflicted on individuals, communities, and the nation as a whole. This designation underscores the need for a commensurate and robust legal response to grave violations. Categorizing serious human rights violations as extraordinary crimes empowers the judicial system to impose harsher penalties and sanctions. This sends a clear message that such abuses will not be tolerated and are subject to the most severe forms of accountability and punishment. This, in turn, can serve as a strong deterrent against future violations, reinforcing the commitment to upholding human rights and rule of law (Natsif, 2016).

Moreover, the implementation of serious human rights violations as extraordinary crimes can pave the way for more comprehensive and effective investigation, prosecution, and adjudication processes. It can enable the mobilization of specialized resources, the establishment of dedicated investigative and prosecutorial bodies, and the adoption of expedited judicial procedures to ensure timely and just outcomes. Importantly, this approach must be coupled with a heightened focus on victim protection, rehabilitation, and redress. Victims of serious human rights violations often suffer profound and long-lasting trauma, and their needs and rights must be central to the overall strategy for addressing these extraordinary crimes (Reksodiputro, 1997).

The conceptualization and implementation of serious human rights violations as extraordinary crimes in Indonesia is a critical component of a comprehensive strategy for resolving human rights issues in the country. By recognizing the gravity of these transgressions and empowering the judicial system to address them accordingly, Indonesia can demonstrate its unwavering commitment to upholding human rights, strengthening the rule of law, and ensuring justice for victims. An analysis of the existing literature on the resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia reveals a multifaceted and nuanced discourse. Protection, enforcement, respect, and promotion of human rights are crucial for enhancing human dignity and upholding the principles of the rule of law (Siswanto & Dewi, 2015).

This content analysis of the discourse on resolving human rights violations in Indonesia highlights the complex and multifaceted nature of the challenge, where the effective implementation and enforcement of human rights protections within the country's legal and political framework continues to be an ongoing and evolving process. The findings of this study underscore the need for a comprehensive and multifaceted approach to address human rights violations in Indonesia that involves active participation and collaboration among various stakeholders, including the government, civil society, and the public (Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia, 2016).

The resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia requires a strategic and multifaceted approach. The existing academic discourse highlights the need for a comprehensive problem-solving strategy that addresses both the legal and societal dimensions of this challenge. At the legal level, Indonesia's constitutional and legislative frameworks have incorporated human rights principles, but the effective implementation and enforcement of these protections remain a significant obstacle. Addressing this gap necessitates a thorough review of the existing legal mechanisms, identifying areas for reform and strengthening the rule of law. This may involve revising or introducing new laws, improving the capacity and independence of the judiciary, and enhancing the accountability of government institutions responsible for upholding human rights (Eko, 2016).

Equally important is the need to foster a culture of respect for human rights within Indonesian society. This requires a concerted effort to raise awareness, promote civic engagement, and empower citizens to actively participate in the enforcement of the rule of law and the protection of their fundamental rights. Strategies such as grassroots advocacy, community-based initiatives, and collaborative partnerships between the government, civil society, and the public can help create a more inclusive and participatory approach for resolving human rights violations. Ultimately, the problem-solving strategy for addressing human rights issues in Indonesia must be multifaceted, addressing both the legal and societal dimensions of the challenge (Nurhayati, 2016). By strengthening the legal framework, enhancing institutional capacity, and fostering a culture of human rights, Indonesia can work towards a more effective and sustainable resolution of human rights violations, ultimately upholding the principles of the rule of law and enhancing human dignity for all its citizens.

The Indonesian government's recent acknowledgment of past human rights violations elicited a mixed response from the public and various stakeholders. In January 2023, President Joko Widodo expressed regret over 12 significant instances of gross human rights violations, a move aimed at fostering reconciliation and addressing historical injustices. This announcement was part of a broader initiative to engage with the victims and their families, offering rehabilitation and social assistance as part of a non-judicial settlement process. These measures include (Muladi, 1997):

1. Formation of the Non-Judicial Resolution Team (PPHAM)

Established under Presidential Decree Number 17 of 2022, the PPHAM is tasked with disclosing past violations and recommending non-judicial settlements to victims and their families. This includes identifying appropriate remedies and preventive measures to prevent future violations.

2. Judicial Accountability

The government has committed to holding officials accountable for human rights violations. For instance, in a recent case involving deaths in Papua in 2022, six soldiers were convicted of a premeditated murder through civilian courts, demonstrating their willingness to pursue judicial accountability alongside non-judicial measures.

3. Victim Rehabilitation and Support

The government initiated programs to provide rehabilitation and social assistance to victims of past violations. These include health insurance, scholarships, assistance with visas, and residency for victims living abroad.

4. National Human Rights Action Plan (2021-2025)

This plan focuses on vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and local customs communities. The government regularly assesses the implementation of this action plan to ensure effective protection of human rights.

5. Business and Human Rights Strategy

Launched in October 2023, this strategy aims to integrate human rights considerations into business practices and to ensure access to remedies for rights violations related to corporate activities. As part of this initiative, the government developed due diligence indicators for companies to comply with human rights principles.

## 6. Public Engagement and Future Planning

The government is engaging with various stakeholders, including victims' families and civil society organizations, to gather input on improving human rights practices. Recommendations from the PPHAM will inform future national action plans for human rights.

These measures reflect a multifaceted approach by the Indonesian government to address historical injustices, while balancing judicial processes with non-judicial resolutions aimed at promoting reconciliation and preventing future violations.

## CONCLUSION

The findings of this content analysis suggest that the resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia requires a multi-faceted and comprehensive approach. Although the country's constitutional and legal frameworks have incorporated human rights principles, the effective implementation and enforcement of these protections remains a significant challenge. The reviewed literature emphasizes the pivotal role of civic engagement and public involvement as crucial elements in the enforcement of the rule of law and human rights in Indonesia, underscoring the importance of an inclusive and collaborative approach to address these issues in the country's ongoing democratic development.

This study highlights the need for a strategic and holistic problem-solving strategy that addresses the legal, institutional, and societal dimensions of the human rights challenges in Indonesia. At the legal level, a thorough review and reform of existing mechanisms, strengthening of the judiciary, and enhancing the accountability of government institutions responsible for upholding human rights are essential. Concurrently, fostering a culture of respect for human rights within Indonesian society through grassroots advocacy, community-based initiatives, and collaborative partnerships between the government, civil society, and the public is crucial in creating a more inclusive and participatory approach to resolving human rights violations.

This study provided a nuanced and comprehensive examination of the academic discourse surrounding the resolution of human rights violations in Indonesia, uncovering the complexities and need for a more inclusive and collaborative approach to address this crucial issue in the country's ongoing democratic development. Future research should continue to explore the role of civic engagement and public involvement in the enforcement of the rule of law and human rights in Indonesia as well as investigate innovative strategies and best practices for promoting a more inclusive and participatory approach to resolving human rights violations in the country.

### Conflict of Interest

All the authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

### Funding

This study received no external funding.

## How to Cite:

Tandry, N., Agusriadi, D., Siregar, Z., Arif, M.J., and Farhan, A. (2025). Polemics Over The Resolution of Human Rights Violation In Indonesia. *International Journal of Law, Social Science, and Humanities (IJLSH)*, 2(1), 161–170. <https://doi.org/10.70193/ijlsh.v2i1.188>.

## REFERENCES

- Alston, P., & Suseno, F. M. (2008). *Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM)*. In *Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia Universitas Islam Indonesia*. Pena Publikasi.
- Amiruddin. (2021). Komnas HAM, Investigating Serious Human Rights Violations: Dynamics and Challenges. *Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights*, 5(2), 244–254.



<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.19184/jseahr.v5i2.28118>

- Citrawan, H. (2024). Analisis Dampak Hak Asasi Manusia atas Regulasi: Sebuah Tinjauan Metodologi. *Jurnal HAM*, 8(1), 13. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3641/ham.217.8.261>. 2017
- Daud, B. S. (2019). Penyelesaian Masalah Hak Asasi Manusia Masa Lalu dan Rekonsiliasi Nasional di Indonesia. *Pandecta: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum*, 13(2), 83–90.
- Eko, H. (2016). Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Negara Hukum Indonesia. *Asas: Jurnal Hukum Dan Ekonomi Islam*, 8(2), 80–87.
- Given, L. M. (2008). Content Analysis. *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, 1(2), 64. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.4135/9781412963909.n65>
- Human Rights. (1993). *Human Rights, Democracy, and Development*. National Library of Canada.
- Juwana, H. (2016). *Human Rights in Asia: A Comparative Legal Study of 12 Asian Jurisdictions, France, and the USA*. Routledge.
- Lindlof, R. (2002). *Qualitative Communication Research Methods*. Sage Publication Inc.
- Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia. (2016). *Pedoman Unsur-Unsur Tindak Pidana Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Yang Berat dan Pertanggungjawaban Komando*. The Asia Foundation, dan Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat (ELSAM).
- Mujib, M. M. (2024). Achievements and Challenges of Human Rights Protection Policy in Realizing Good Governance in Indonesia and China. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 3(2), 328–360. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v3i2.98>. 2023
- Muladi. (1997). *Hak Asasi Manusia, Politik dan Sistem Peradilan Pidana*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Natsif, F. A. (2016). Perspektif Keadilan Transisional Penyelesaian Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Berat. *Jurisprudentie*, 3(2), 83–97.
- Nugraha, A. B., Mas'ud, F., Qurtubi, A. N., & Sudiyarti. (2023). Death Penalty for Ferdy Sambo in Human Rights Perspective (Non Derogable Right Vs Derogable Right). *Riwayat Educational Journal of History and Humanities*, 6(3), 1342–1346. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.24815/jr.v6i3.33852>
- Nurhayati, N. (2016). Quo Vadis Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Penyelesaian Pelanggaran HAM Berat Masa Lalu Melalui Jalur Non Yudisial. *Jurisprudence*, 6(2), 149–159.
- Quiroga, C. M. (1988). *The Battle of Human Rights: Gross, Systematic Violations and the Inter-American System*. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
- Rahma, A. (2023). Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Terhadap Kejahatan Kemanusiaan Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2000 Tentang Pengadilan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Cendekia: Jurnal Hukum, Sosial & Humaniora*, 1(4), 315–324. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8422382>
- Reksodiputro, M. (1997). *Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Peradilan Pidana*. Pusat Pelayanan Keadilan dan Pengabdian Hukum Universitas Indonesia.
- Rosana, E. (2016). Negara Demokrasi dan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal Tapis*, 12(1), 827. <https://doi.org/https://dx.doi.org/10.24042/tps.v12i1.827>
- Siswanto, H., & Dewi, E. (2015). *Hukum Pidana Internasional Dan Hak Asasi Manusia*. 113.
- Stoler, A. L. (2002). On the Uses and Abuses of the Past in Indonesia: Beyond the Mass Killings of 1965. *Asian Survey*, 42(4), 642–650. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1525/as.2002.42.4.642>
- Sumigar, B. R. F. (2024). Pelanggaran Berat HAM dalam RUU KUHP: Tinjauan dari Hukum Internasional. *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum Untuk Keadilan Dan Kesejahteraan*, 11(2), 125–144. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22212/jnh.v11i2.1639>. 2020

- Wajdi, F. (2021). Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Dan Tanggung Jawab Negara Terhadap Korban. *Jurnal Komisi Yudisial*, 14(2), 233.
- Yunara, A. Y. (2019). Efektivitas Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2000 Tentang Pengadilan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Penuntasan Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) di Indonesia (Studi Pengadilan HAM Makassar), Jurnal Al-Dustur, 2 (2). 2019. *Jurnal Al-Dustur*, 2(2), 34.