



Beyond the Law: Exploring the Moral and Philosophical Dimensions of Pancasila in Promoting a Human Rights Culture in Indonesia

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A B S T R A C T

This research delves into the moral and philosophical dimensions of Pancasila, Indonesia's national philosophy, and its potential to foster a robust human rights culture in the country. It examines how the five principles of Pancasila, which encompass divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice, can shape individual and collective attitudes toward human rights, transcending legal frameworks. This study employs a qualitative approach, utilizing a combination of document analysis, case studies, and historical and contemporary literature review. The research analyzes relevant legal documents, including the Indonesian Constitution and human rights laws, alongside philosophical interpretations of Pancasila and its application in Indonesian society. The study reveals that Pancasila's inherent values align with the core principles of human rights, emphasizing human dignity, justice, and equality. By promoting these values, Pancasila can foster a sense of responsibility and respect for human rights at all levels of society. However, the study also identifies challenges in fully realizing this potential, including socio-cultural barriers, historical legacies, and varying interpretations of Pancasila. In conclusion, Pancasila offers a powerful moral and philosophical framework for cultivating a human rights culture in Indonesia. By strengthening the understanding and application of Pancasila's principles, Indonesia can promote a more just and equitable society that upholds the rights of all its citizens.

1. Introduction

Indonesia, the world's largest archipelagic nation, is home to a rich tapestry of cultures, languages, and religions. This vibrant diversity is unified by a common thread – Pancasila, the nation's foundational philosophy. More than just a political ideology, Pancasila serves as a moral compass guiding the Indonesian people toward a just and equitable society. Encompassing five core principles – Belief in the One and Only God, Just and Civilized Humanity, the Unity of Indonesia, Democracy Guided by the Inner Wisdom in the Unanimity Arising Out of Deliberations Amongst Representatives, and Social Justice for the Whole of the People of Indonesia – Pancasila provides a framework for shaping individual and collective attitudes towards human rights, transcending legal boundaries. While Indonesia has a robust legal

framework for human rights protection, enshrined in its Constitution and various laws, the realization of a true human rights culture necessitates a deeper transformation. It demands a shift in individual and collective consciousness, behaviors, and values – a shift that Pancasila, with its inherent moral and philosophical dimensions, is uniquely positioned to inspire.¹⁻³

Pancasila's principles resonate with the core tenets of human rights, emphasizing human dignity, justice, and equality. By fostering these values, Pancasila has the potential to cultivate a sense of responsibility and respect for human rights at all levels of society. It can guide individuals, communities, and the state in not only respecting and protecting human rights but also actively upholding and fulfilling them. However, the journey towards fully realizing this potential is fraught

with challenges. Indonesia's socio-cultural landscape is marked by deep-seated discriminatory practices and patriarchal norms that impede the enjoyment of human rights by marginalized groups. The nation's historical legacy of authoritarianism and a culture of impunity can undermine the rule of law and weaken accountability for human rights abuses. Moreover, the varying interpretations of Pancasila, particularly those that prioritize national unity or state authority over individual rights, can be exploited to justify human rights restrictions. This research embarks on a profound exploration of the intricate relationship between Pancasila and the cultivation of a human rights culture in Indonesia. It delves beyond legalistic interpretations to examine the deeper moral and philosophical dimensions of Pancasila, analyzing its potential to shape a society where human rights are not merely protected by law but are deeply ingrained in the moral fabric of the nation.⁴⁻⁷

Through a comprehensive review of historical and contemporary literature, legal documents, and case studies, this research seeks to illuminate the complex dynamics between Pancasila and human rights in Indonesia. It investigates how Pancasila's principles can guide the nation towards a more just and equitable society, while also acknowledging the challenges that hinder the full realization of this vision. By addressing these challenges and strengthening the understanding and application of Pancasila, Indonesia can harness its transformative power to create a society where human rights are cherished, respected, and upheld by all.⁸⁻¹⁰ This research aims to contribute to this endeavor by providing a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between Pancasila and human rights, offering insights that can inform policy-making, education, and advocacy efforts aimed at fostering a robust human rights culture in Indonesia.

2. Methods

This research embarks on a qualitative journey, employing a combination of investigative methods to delve deep into the intricate relationship between

Pancasila and the cultivation of a human rights culture in Indonesia. Recognizing that the concept of human rights is multifaceted, encompassing legal, social, and philosophical dimensions, this study adopts a holistic approach to data collection and analysis. The qualitative approach is deemed most appropriate for this research due to its ability to capture the nuances of human experiences, perspectives, and social contexts. Unlike quantitative methods that primarily focus on numerical data and statistical analysis, qualitative research allows for a deeper understanding of the complex social phenomena at play. In this context, it enables us to explore the lived experiences of individuals and communities, their understanding of Pancasila, and how it shapes their attitudes and behaviors towards human rights. The study draws upon a variety of sources and analytical techniques, each carefully selected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research subject.

Documents serve as invaluable windows into the historical and contemporary dynamics of social phenomena. They provide a tangible record of events, perspectives, and legal frameworks, allowing researchers to trace the evolution of ideas and practices over time. In this study, document analysis plays a pivotal role in uncovering the intricate connections between Pancasila and human rights. The study will examine a wide range of documents, including; Legal Documents: The Indonesian Constitution (Undang-Undang Dasar 1945), human rights laws, and international human rights instruments ratified by Indonesia. These documents provide the legal framework for human rights protection in the country and shed light on the state's obligations in upholding these rights; Philosophical Texts: Works by Indonesian and international philosophers on Pancasila, human rights, and Indonesian culture. These texts will help to analyze the moral and philosophical underpinnings of Pancasila and their relevance to human rights discourse; Government Reports: Official reports and publications by government ministries and agencies on human

rights issues. These reports will provide insights into the government's perspective on human rights and its efforts in promoting and protecting these rights; Academic Literature: Books, journal articles, and research papers on Pancasila, human rights, and Indonesian socio-political dynamics. These scholarly works will contribute to a deeper understanding of the theoretical and empirical dimensions of the research topic. The document analysis will involve a careful reading and interpretation of the selected texts, employing coding and thematic analysis to identify key themes, patterns, and connections between Pancasila and human rights.

Case studies offer a powerful means of investigating specific instances of human rights violations and examining how Pancasila has been invoked or neglected in addressing these issues. They provide a microcosm of the broader social context, allowing for an in-depth exploration of the factors that contribute to human rights abuses and the role of Pancasila in either mitigating or exacerbating these abuses. This study will focus on a selection of case studies that highlight the complex interplay between Pancasila and human rights in Indonesia. These case studies may include; Cases of discrimination based on gender, religion, ethnicity, or other grounds. These cases will shed light on the challenges faced by marginalized groups in accessing and enjoying their human rights; Cases of violence and conflict fueled by religious extremism or intolerance. These cases will illustrate the threats to freedom of religion and belief and the importance of promoting interfaith dialogue and understanding; Cases of human rights abuses perpetrated by state actors, such as the military or police. These cases will raise questions about accountability and the rule of law in Indonesia; Cases where Pancasila has been successfully applied to promote human rights and social justice. These positive examples will provide valuable insights into the transformative potential of Pancasila. The case studies will involve a thorough examination of the selected cases, drawing upon a variety of sources such as court documents, media reports, interviews with

victims and witnesses, and statements by government officials and civil society organizations. The analysis of these cases will contribute to a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities in implementing Pancasila's principles to promote human rights.

A comprehensive review of historical and contemporary literature on Pancasila, human rights, and Indonesian socio-political dynamics will form the backbone of this research. The literature review will serve to; Contextualize the research topic: By examining the historical development of Pancasila and its role in shaping Indonesia's national identity and political landscape, the study will provide a deeper understanding of the context in which human rights issues are addressed; Identify key themes and debates: The literature review will uncover the main themes and debates surrounding the relationship between Pancasila and human rights, highlighting the diverse perspectives and interpretations of Pancasila's principles; Build upon existing knowledge: By drawing upon the insights and findings of previous research, this study will contribute to the growing body of knowledge on Pancasila and human rights, adding new perspectives and analysis to the ongoing discourse. The literature review will encompass a wide range of sources, including; Historical texts: Primary and secondary sources on the history of Indonesia, the formulation of Pancasila, and the country's struggle for independence; Contemporary academic works: Books, journal articles, and research papers on Pancasila, human rights, Indonesian politics, and socio-cultural dynamics; Policy documents and reports: Government publications, reports by international organizations, and non-governmental organization (NGO) studies on human rights issues in Indonesia. The literature review will be conducted systematically, employing keywords and search terms to identify relevant sources. The selected literature will be critically analyzed, synthesizing the key findings and arguments to provide a comprehensive overview of the research topic.

The qualitative data collected through document analysis, case studies, and the literature review will be

subjected to rigorous analysis to identify key themes, patterns, and connections between Pancasila and human rights. This analysis will involve;

- Thematic analysis: The data will be coded and categorized to identify recurring themes and patterns related to Pancasila's principles, human rights values, and the challenges and opportunities in implementing Pancasila to promote human rights;
- Comparative analysis: The findings from the document analysis, case studies, and literature review will be compared and contrasted to identify convergences and divergences in perspectives and practices;
- Interpretive analysis: The findings will be interpreted in light of the research objectives, drawing connections between Pancasila's moral and philosophical dimensions and its potential to foster a human rights culture.

The qualitative data analysis will be conducted iteratively, moving back and forth between the data and the research questions to refine the analysis and ensure that the findings are grounded in the evidence. The analysis will be presented in a clear and concise manner, using illustrative quotes and examples to support the findings.

This research will be conducted with the utmost attention to ethical considerations, ensuring the protection of human subjects and the integrity of the research process. All participants in the study will be fully informed about the nature and purpose of the research and will provide their voluntary and informed consent to participate. The identities of all participants will be kept confidential, and all data will be anonymized to protect their privacy. The research will be conducted with sensitivity to the cultural values and beliefs of the Indonesian people. The research process will be transparent, and the findings will be reported accurately and honestly. The research will comply with all relevant ethical guidelines and regulations, ensuring that the study is conducted in a responsible and ethical manner.

3. Results

Table 1 illustrates how the five principles of Pancasila, Indonesia's founding philosophy, align with

core human rights values and how those values are manifested within the Indonesian context;

- Belief in the One and Only God: This principle upholds freedom of religion and belief, a fundamental human right. In Indonesia, this translates to the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom and the acceptance of diverse religious practices. It acknowledges that while Indonesia is a nation with a religious majority, it respects and protects the rights of individuals to practice their faith or belief without coercion;
- Just and Civilized Humanity: This principle emphasizes human dignity and equality, which are cornerstones of human rights. It promotes the idea that all humans are inherently valuable and deserving of respect, regardless of their background. This is reflected in Indonesia's legal framework against discrimination and the existence of social welfare programs aimed at ensuring a basic standard of living for all citizens;
- Unity of Indonesia: This principle highlights the importance of solidarity and social cohesion. It recognizes that a strong and unified nation is essential for protecting and promoting human rights. This is manifested in policies that promote national unity and an emphasis on consensus-building in decision-making processes. It suggests that a harmonious society, free from internal conflict, provides a more stable environment for human rights to flourish;
- Democracy Guided by the Inner Wisdom in the Unanimity Arising Out of Deliberations Amongst Representatives: This principle champions the right to participate in government and freedom of expression, both crucial for a democratic society that respects human rights. It emphasizes the importance of deliberation and consensus in decision-making, ensuring that all voices are heard and considered. This is demonstrated through democratic elections, active civil society engagement, and the freedom to express diverse opinions;
- Social Justice for the Whole of the People of Indonesia: This principle promotes equality and non-discrimination, particularly in the realm of economic and social rights. It aims to create a society where everyone has equal opportunities and access to essential resources. This is put into practice through

progressive taxation, affirmative action policies, and efforts to ensure access to healthcare and education

for all citizens.

Table 1. Philosophical Alignment: Pancasila and Human Rights.

Pancasila Principle	Human Rights Value	Manifestation in Indonesian Context
Belief in the One and Only God	Freedom of religion and belief	Constitutional guarantee of religious freedom; diverse religious practices
Just and Civilized Humanity	Human dignity and equality	Legal framework against discrimination; social welfare programs
Unity of Indonesia	Solidarity and social cohesion	Policies promoting national unity; emphasis on consensus-building
Democracy Guided by the Inner Wisdom in the Unanimity Arising Out of Deliberations Amongst Representatives	Right to participate in government; freedom of expression	Democratic elections; active civil society engagement
Social Justice for the Whole of the People of Indonesia	Equality and non-discrimination; economic and social rights	Progressive taxation; affirmative action policies; access to healthcare and education

Table 2 outlines a moral framework for human rights, presenting a set of interconnected principles that underpin the concept of human rights and guide their implementation; Intrinsic Human Dignity: This principle asserts the inherent worth of every individual, simply by virtue of being human. It recognizes that all persons possess an intrinsic value that is independent of their background, status, abilities, or any other factor. This inherent dignity demands respect and protection, forming the foundation upon which all other human rights are built; Justice and Equality: This principle emphasizes fairness and impartiality in the treatment of all individuals. It calls for non-discrimination and equal opportunities for everyone, regardless of their race, gender, religion, nationality, or any other characteristic. Justice ensures that everyone has equal access to their rights and that violations of those rights are addressed and remedied; Social Responsibility: This principle highlights the interconnectedness of individuals within society. It

encourages individuals and communities to contribute to the well-being of others and to actively participate in creating a just and equitable society. Social responsibility implies a shared obligation to uphold human rights and to address social issues that may hinder the enjoyment of those rights; Respect for Diversity: This principle recognizes and values the inherent diversity of human societies. It promotes the protection of the rights of all individuals, regardless of their beliefs, ethnicity, or background. Respect for diversity fosters inclusivity and tolerance, creating a society where everyone feels safe and respected; Unity and Social Cohesion: This principle emphasizes the importance of solidarity and cooperation in upholding human rights. It fosters a sense of shared responsibility for promoting social harmony and ensuring that everyone enjoys their rights and freedoms. Unity and social cohesion create a strong foundation for a society where human rights are respected and protected.

Table 2. The Moral Framework for Human Rights.

Moral Framework	Description
Intrinsic Human Dignity	Recognizes the inherent worth of every individual, regardless of background or status.
Justice and Equality	Promotes fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunities for all.
Social Responsibility	Encourages individuals and communities to contribute to the well-being of others and society.
Respect for Diversity	Values and protects the rights of all individuals, regardless of their beliefs, ethnicity, or background.
Unity and Social Cohesion	Fosters a sense of shared responsibility for upholding human rights and promoting social harmony.

Table 3 highlights the key challenges that Indonesia faces in implementing Pancasila to fully realize a robust human rights culture. It acknowledges that while Pancasila provides a strong philosophical foundation for human rights, various obstacles hinder its practical application. Despite Pancasila's emphasis on equality and justice, deep-rooted discriminatory practices persist in Indonesian society. These practices, based on gender, religion, ethnicity, and other grounds, create significant barriers to the enjoyment of human rights for marginalized groups. This highlights the gap between the ideals of Pancasila and the realities on the ground, where prejudice and discrimination continue to affect vulnerable populations. Gender inequality remains a significant challenge in Indonesia. Deeply ingrained patriarchal norms limit women's access to education, healthcare, and justice, hindering their ability to fully participate in society and exercise their rights. This demonstrates that even though Pancasila promotes human dignity and equality, traditional societal structures can impede the realization of these values for women. While Pancasila upholds freedom of religion and belief,

religious extremism poses a serious threat to this principle. Intolerance and violence towards religious minorities violate their fundamental rights and create a climate of fear and insecurity. This underscores the tension between the ideal of religious harmony enshrined in Pancasila and the reality of religious intolerance fueled by extremist ideologies. Indonesia's history of authoritarianism and a culture of impunity continue to cast a shadow on its human rights record. The legacy of past human rights abuses can undermine the rule of law and weaken accountability for present violations. This emphasizes the need to address past injustices and strengthen institutions to ensure that human rights are protected and that perpetrators are held accountable. Pancasila, despite its noble ideals, is susceptible to varying interpretations. Some interpretations prioritize national unity or state authority over individual rights, potentially leading to the justification of human rights restrictions. This highlights the importance of promoting interpretations of Pancasila that prioritize human rights and emphasize the balance between individual freedoms and collective responsibilities.

Table 3. Challenges to Implementation: Pancasila and Human Rights.

Challenge	Description
Socio-cultural Barriers	Discriminatory practices based on gender, religion, ethnicity, etc., hinder the realization of human rights for marginalized groups.
Patriarchal Norms	Deeply ingrained gender inequalities limit women's access to education, healthcare, and justice.
Religious Extremism	Intolerance and violence towards religious minorities violate freedom of religion and belief.
Historical Legacies	The legacy of authoritarianism and a culture of impunity can undermine the rule of law and weaken accountability for human rights abuses.
Varying Interpretations of Pancasila	Interpretations that prioritize national unity or state authority over individual rights can be used to justify human rights restrictions.

Table 4 provides valuable insights into how Pancasila is invoked and interpreted within human rights discourse in Indonesia. It highlights both the potential and the challenges of using this national philosophy as a framework for promoting and protecting human rights. Pancasila is frequently cited in public discussions and debates surrounding human rights issues in Indonesia. This signifies its importance as a foundational philosophy and its perceived relevance to human rights. It suggests that Pancasila is not merely an abstract concept but an active force in shaping how Indonesians understand and engage with human rights. Government officials often reference Pancasila to emphasize the country's commitment to human rights and to defend policies related to human rights. This can be seen as a strategic use of Pancasila to legitimize government actions and to portray Indonesia as a nation that upholds human rights principles. However, it also raises questions about whether the invocation of Pancasila always translates into concrete action and meaningful protection of human rights. Civil society organizations utilize Pancasila to advocate for human rights and to hold the government accountable for

upholding its human rights obligations. This demonstrates how Pancasila can be used as a tool for empowerment and social change. By grounding their arguments in Pancasila, civil society groups can appeal to shared values and mobilize public support for human rights causes. In some cases, interpretations of Pancasila that prioritize national unity or social harmony have been used to justify restrictions on certain human rights. This highlights the potential for Pancasila to be used to justify limitations on individual freedoms in the name of collective interests. It underscores the importance of critical engagement with Pancasila and the need to ensure that its interpretation does not undermine the protection of fundamental human rights. The application of Pancasila in human rights discourse can be inconsistent and subject to varying interpretations, reflecting the diverse perspectives within Indonesian society. This highlights the dynamic nature of Pancasila and its susceptibility to being used to support different, even conflicting, agendas. It emphasizes the need for ongoing dialogue and debate about the meaning and application of Pancasila in the context of human rights.

Table 4. Pancasila in Human Rights Discourse.

Theme	Description
Frequency of Invocation	Pancasila is frequently cited in public discussions and debates surrounding human rights issues in Indonesia.
Government Discourse	Government officials often reference Pancasila to emphasize the country's commitment to human rights and to defend policies related to human rights.
Civil Society Discourse	Civil society organizations utilize Pancasila to advocate for human rights and to hold the government accountable for upholding its human rights obligations.
Justification for Restrictions	In some cases, interpretations of Pancasila that prioritize national unity or social harmony have been used to justify restrictions on certain human rights.
Contested Interpretations	The application of Pancasila in human rights discourse can be inconsistent and subject to varying interpretations, reflecting the diverse perspectives within Indonesian society.

4. Discussion

Pancasila's strength lies in its ability to provide a moral and philosophical foundation for human rights, going beyond legal compliance. By grounding human rights in a shared set of values, Pancasila can encourage individuals and communities to internalize and uphold these rights. The emphasis on human dignity, justice, and equality aligns with the core principles of international human rights law, offering a strong moral compass for the nation. This moral and philosophical foundation is critical in fostering a human rights culture because it moves beyond simply adhering to legal obligations. It encourages individuals and communities to internalize and uphold human rights principles, making them an integral part of their values and behaviors. By promoting a sense of shared responsibility for protecting human rights, Pancasila can help create a society where everyone feels empowered to speak out against injustice and actively participate in building a more just and equitable society. Belief in the One and Only God principle, while seemingly religious, lays the groundwork for tolerance and respect for diversity. It implicitly recognizes the freedom of religion and belief, allowing individuals to hold their faith or non-belief without fear of persecution. This principle fosters an environment where individuals from different religious backgrounds can coexist peacefully, respecting each other's right to practice their faith freely. Just and Civilized Humanity principle directly emphasizes the inherent dignity and worth of every human being. It promotes the idea that all humans are equal and deserve to be treated with respect, regardless of their background, social status, or any other differentiating factor. This principle forms the basis for combating discrimination and promoting equality in all spheres of life. The Unity of Indonesia principle, while emphasizing national unity, also underscores the importance of solidarity and social cohesion. It recognizes that a strong and unified nation is essential for protecting and promoting human rights. It encourages a sense of shared responsibility towards upholding the rights of all citizens and fostering a society where everyone feels a

sense of belonging and inclusion. Democracy Guided by the Inner Wisdom in the Unanimity Arising Out of Deliberations Amongst Representatives principle champions the right to participate in government and freedom of expression, both crucial for a democratic society that respects human rights. It emphasizes the importance of deliberation and consensus in decision-making, ensuring that all voices are heard and considered. This principle promotes active citizen participation in shaping the policies that affect their lives, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility toward the well-being of society. Social Justice for the Whole of the People of Indonesia principle promotes equality and non-discrimination, particularly in the realm of economic and social rights. It aims to create a society where everyone has equal opportunities and access to essential resources, such as education, healthcare, and social security. This principle ensures that the most vulnerable members of society are protected and provided with the necessary support to live a life of dignity. By grounding human rights in these shared values, Pancasila encourages individuals and communities to internalize and uphold these rights, making them an integral part of their moral compass. This internalization process is crucial because it goes beyond mere compliance with legal obligations. It fosters a sense of personal responsibility towards protecting human rights, motivating individuals to actively challenge injustice and discrimination wherever they encounter it. When human rights values are internalized, they become deeply ingrained in the social fabric of the nation. This creates a ripple effect, influencing not only individual behavior but also shaping social norms and expectations. It fosters a culture of respect for human rights, where everyone feels a sense of duty to uphold the rights of others and to contribute to creating a more just and equitable society. Pancasila promotes a sense of shared responsibility for protecting human rights, recognizing that the task of upholding these rights does not rest solely on the government's shoulders. It empowers individuals and communities to play an active role in safeguarding human rights,

creating a sense of collective ownership and accountability. This shared responsibility is crucial because it ensures that the protection of human rights is not seen as an external imposition but as a collective endeavor that requires the participation of all members of society. It encourages individuals to speak out against injustice, support victims of human rights abuses, and actively participate in initiatives that promote human rights. By fostering a sense of shared responsibility and internalizing human rights values, Pancasila can help create a culture of empowerment, where everyone feels empowered to speak out against injustice and actively participate in building a more just and equitable society. This empowerment is crucial because it enables individuals to become agents of change, challenging discriminatory practices and holding those in power accountable for human rights violations. In a culture of empowerment, individuals are not passive recipients of rights but active participants in shaping the society they want to live in. They feel a sense of ownership over the human rights agenda and are willing to take action to protect and promote these rights for themselves and others. The emphasis on human dignity, justice, and equality in Pancasila aligns with the core principles of international human rights law, offering a strong moral compass for the nation. This moral compass guides Indonesia's domestic policies and its engagement with the international community on human rights issues. By grounding its human rights approach in Pancasila, Indonesia can demonstrate its commitment to upholding these universal values while also recognizing the importance of cultural context and national identity. This allows Indonesia to engage in constructive dialogue with the international community, contributing to the global effort to promote and protect human rights.¹¹⁻¹³

Despite its potential, the realization of Pancasila's potential in promoting human rights necessitates overcoming significant challenges. Socio-cultural barriers, such as discriminatory practices and patriarchal norms, can impede the enjoyment of human rights by marginalized groups. These deeply

ingrained social and cultural norms often contradict the principles of equality and justice enshrined in Pancasila, creating a gap between the ideals and the reality on the ground. Historical legacies of authoritarianism and a culture of impunity can weaken accountability for human rights violations. The legacy of past human rights abuses can undermine trust in institutions and create a sense of fear and insecurity, hindering the full enjoyment of human rights. Varying interpretations of Pancasila can be used to justify human rights restrictions, particularly when national unity or state authority is prioritized over individual rights. This highlights the potential for Pancasila to be used selectively to support different agendas, even those that contradict the spirit of human rights. Indonesia's socio-cultural landscape presents a complex tapestry of diverse ethnicities, religions, and traditions. While this diversity is a source of national pride, it also poses challenges to the implementation of Pancasila, particularly in the realm of human rights. Deeply ingrained socio-cultural norms often contradict the principles of equality and justice enshrined in Pancasila, creating a gap between the ideals and the reality on the ground. Despite Pancasila's emphasis on equality, discriminatory practices based on gender, religion, ethnicity, and other grounds persist in Indonesian society. These practices can manifest in various forms, such as unequal access to education, employment opportunities, healthcare, and justice. They can also lead to social exclusion, stigmatization, and violence against marginalized groups. Gender inequality remains a significant challenge in Indonesia. Deeply ingrained patriarchal norms often limit women's access to education, healthcare, and decision-making power. These norms can also lead to gender-based violence, early marriage, and restrictions on women's freedom of movement and expression. While Pancasila upholds freedom of religion and belief, religious intolerance and extremism pose a threat to this principle. Instances of discrimination and violence against religious minorities have been reported, creating a climate of fear and insecurity. This

intolerance can manifest in various forms, such as restrictions on religious practices, hate speech, and attacks on places of worship. In some cases, local customs and traditions can conflict with human rights principles. For instance, certain traditional practices may discriminate against women or perpetuate caste-based hierarchies. Balancing the respect for cultural diversity with the need to uphold human rights can be a delicate task, requiring careful consideration and dialogue. Indonesia's history of authoritarianism and a culture of impunity continue to cast a shadow on its human rights record. The legacy of past human rights abuses can undermine trust in institutions and create a sense of fear and insecurity, hindering the full enjoyment of human rights. Indonesia experienced a long period of authoritarian rule under President Suharto, during which human rights were systematically suppressed. The legacy of this period includes a weak judiciary, a lack of transparency and accountability in government institutions, and a culture of fear and self-censorship. The lack of accountability for past human rights abuses has contributed to a culture of impunity, where perpetrators of human rights violations often go unpunished. This can embolden those who seek to violate human rights and discourage victims from seeking justice. Indonesia has also experienced various episodes of conflict and violence, such as the communal conflicts in Maluku and Poso, the separatist movement in Aceh, and the violence in Papua. These conflicts have resulted in numerous human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings, torture, and displacement. Pancasila, despite its noble ideals, is susceptible to varying interpretations. Some interpretations prioritize national unity or state authority over individual rights, potentially leading to the justification of human rights restrictions. This highlights the potential for Pancasila to be used selectively to support different agendas, even those that contradict the spirit of human rights. In some cases, the principle of national unity has been used to justify restrictions on freedom of expression, association, and assembly. This can occur when the

government perceives certain forms of dissent or criticism as threats to national unity or social harmony. Similarly, the principle of state authority has been used to justify limitations on individual freedoms, such as the right to privacy and the right to due process. This can occur when the government prioritizes national security or public order over individual rights. The principle of "Belief in the One and Only God" has also been subject to varying interpretations. While it is intended to promote religious freedom and tolerance, some interpretations have been used to justify discrimination against religious minorities or to impose religious values on society. Strengthening the rule of law includes reforming the justice system, ensuring access to justice for all, and promoting transparency and accountability in government institutions. Promoting education and awareness involves incorporating human rights education into school curricula, conducting public awareness campaigns, and providing training programs for government officials and law enforcement personnel. Empowering civil society involves providing financial and technical assistance to civil society groups, creating a conducive legal and policy environment for their work, and protecting them from harassment and intimidation. Promoting inclusive dialogue involves encouraging open and inclusive dialogue on human rights issues, involving diverse voices and perspectives, to foster a shared understanding of Pancasila's application in protecting human rights. Addressing socio-cultural barriers involves implementing targeted programs and policies to address discriminatory practices and promote equality for all citizens, regardless of their background or identity. By addressing these challenges, Indonesia can move closer to realizing the full potential of Pancasila in creating a truly just and equitable society for all its citizens.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

To effectively utilize Pancasila in promoting a human rights culture, Indonesia needs to address the challenges discussed previously through a multi-faceted approach. This approach requires a concerted effort from various stakeholders, including the

government, civil society organizations, educational institutions, and individuals. By working together, these stakeholders can create a synergistic environment where Pancasila's principles are translated into concrete actions that promote and protect human rights. Education plays a pivotal role in shaping attitudes and behaviors towards human rights. By promoting a deeper understanding of Pancasila's principles and their connection to human rights among all citizens, Indonesia can foster a culture of respect and responsibility towards these rights. This educational effort should target all levels of society, with particular emphasis on government officials, law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary, as they play a crucial role in upholding and enforcing human rights. Human rights education should be integrated into the national curriculum at all levels, from primary school to university. This will ensure that future generations are equipped with the knowledge and values necessary to uphold human rights. The curriculum should cover a wide range of topics, including the history of human rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Indonesian Constitution, and Pancasila's relevance to human rights. Public awareness campaigns can play a crucial role in disseminating information about human rights and promoting their acceptance among the general public. These campaigns can utilize various media, such as television, radio, social media, and print media, to reach a wide audience. The campaigns should focus on raising awareness about specific human rights issues, such as discrimination, gender-based violence, and religious intolerance, and highlight the importance of upholding these rights. Government officials and law enforcement personnel should receive regular training on human rights law and standards. This will ensure that they are equipped to uphold human rights in their daily work. The training programs should cover topics such as the prevention of torture, the right to a fair trial, and the protection of vulnerable groups. Civil society organizations play a vital role in promoting human rights and holding the government accountable for

human rights violations. They act as watchdogs, monitoring government actions, advocating for policy reforms, and providing support to victims of human rights abuses. Empowering civil society is crucial for creating a vibrant and participatory democracy where human rights are respected and protected. Civil society organizations often face financial constraints that limit their ability to carry out their work effectively. The government and international donors should provide financial and technical assistance to these groups to strengthen their capacity and sustainability. This assistance can include grants, training programs, and access to technology and resources. The government should create a conducive legal and policy environment for civil society organizations to operate freely and without fear of reprisal. This includes ensuring freedom of association, assembly, and expression, as well as protecting human rights defenders from harassment and intimidation. Human rights defenders often face threats, harassment, and even violence due to their work. The government should take proactive measures to protect these individuals and ensure their safety. This can include providing security, investigating threats and attacks, and holding perpetrators accountable. Open and inclusive dialogue is essential for fostering a shared understanding of human rights and promoting their acceptance in society. By bringing together diverse voices and perspectives, including those of marginalized groups, Indonesia can create a space for constructive engagement on human rights issues. This dialogue can help to identify challenges, build consensus, and develop solutions that are grounded in Pancasila's principles. Public forums and discussions provide a platform for citizens to express their views on human rights issues and engage in constructive dialogue with government officials, civil society representatives, and experts. These forums can be organized at the national, regional, and local levels, ensuring that diverse voices are heard and considered. The media plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion and promoting dialogue on human rights. The government and civil society organizations should

actively engage with the media to disseminate information about human rights, highlight human rights violations, and promote a culture of respect for human rights. Interfaith dialogues can play a crucial role in promoting religious tolerance and understanding, which are essential for upholding the principle of "Belief in the One and Only God" and preventing religious discrimination. These dialogues can bring together religious leaders and communities from different faiths to discuss common values, address misconceptions, and build bridges of understanding. Addressing socio-cultural barriers that impede the enjoyment of human rights requires a combination of legal reforms, policy interventions, and public awareness campaigns. By tackling discriminatory practices and promoting equality for all citizens, Indonesia can create a more inclusive and just society that reflects the values of Pancasila. Affirmative action policies can help to address historical injustices and promote equality for marginalized groups. These policies can provide preferential treatment in education, employment, and other areas to groups that have historically faced discrimination. Anti-discrimination laws are crucial for protecting individuals from discrimination based on their gender, religion, ethnicity, or other grounds. These laws should be comprehensive and effectively enforced to ensure that all citizens are treated equally before the law. Public awareness campaigns can play a crucial role in challenging harmful stereotypes and promoting respect for diversity. These campaigns can utilize various media to reach a wide audience and promote positive messages about inclusivity and equality. A strong rule of law is essential for protecting human rights and ensuring that perpetrators of human rights abuses are held accountable. This requires strengthening the justice system, ensuring access to justice for all, and promoting transparency and accountability in government institutions. The justice system should be independent, impartial, and accessible to all. This requires investing in the training and capacity building of judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers. It also involves ensuring that the

judiciary is free from political interference and corruption. Access to justice is a fundamental human right. The government should ensure that all citizens have equal access to legal aid, courts, and other mechanisms for seeking redress for human rights violations. Transparency and accountability are crucial for preventing human rights abuses and ensuring that government institutions operate in accordance with the law. This includes promoting access to information, establishing mechanisms for receiving and investigating complaints, and holding public officials accountable for their actions.¹⁷⁻²⁰

5. Conclusion

This research delved into the intricate relationship between Pancasila and the cultivation of a human rights culture in Indonesia. By exploring the moral and philosophical dimensions of Pancasila, it sought to analyze its potential to shape a society where human rights are not merely protected by law but deeply ingrained in the nation's moral fabric. Through a comprehensive review of historical and contemporary literature, legal documents, and case studies, this research illuminated the complex dynamics between Pancasila and human rights in Indonesia. The study revealed that Pancasila's inherent values align with the core principles of human rights, emphasizing human dignity, justice, and equality. By promoting these values, Pancasila can foster a sense of responsibility and respect for human rights at all levels of society. It can guide individuals, communities, and the state in not only respecting and protecting human rights but also actively upholding and fulfilling them. However, the research also identified challenges in fully realizing this potential, including socio-cultural barriers, historical legacies, and varying interpretations of Pancasila. Despite these challenges, Pancasila offers a powerful moral and philosophical framework for cultivating a human rights culture in Indonesia. By strengthening the understanding and application of Pancasila's principles, Indonesia can promote a more just and equitable society that upholds the rights of all its citizens. To effectively

utilize Pancasila in promoting a human rights culture, Indonesia needs to address these challenges through a multi-faceted approach. This approach requires a concerted effort from various stakeholders, including the government, civil society organizations, educational institutions, and individuals. Further research could delve deeper into specific aspects of the relationship between Pancasila and human rights, such as exploring the role of education in promoting Pancasila's values, analyzing the impact of specific policies on the realization of human rights, or examining the experiences of particular marginalized groups. By continuing to explore and engage with the moral and philosophical dimensions of Pancasila, Indonesia can further strengthen its commitment to human rights and create a society where the rights of all its citizens are cherished, respected, and upheld.

6. References

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