



A Systematic Literature Review On The Protection And Promotion Of Human Rights In Indonesia

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Abstract. Pancasila, as Indonesia's foundational ideology, plays a central role in guiding the nation's democratic governance and shaping its human rights framework. Despite its normative strength and universal values, the implementation of Pancasila in protecting human rights remains challenged by selective interpretations, legal inconsistencies, and socio-political dynamics that often limit its transformative potential. This study employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) following the PRISMA 2020 guidelines, systematically analyzing peer-reviewed Scopus-indexed publications from 2014–2025. The methodology integrates qualitative thematic synthesis and bibliometric mapping using VOSviewer, combining network, overlay, and density visualizations to capture both substantive content and the intellectual structure of the literature. The review identifies four major thematic dimensions: (1) humanity and social justice as core ethical values of Pancasila; (2) legal framework and reforms that seek to harmonize national laws with constitutional and international human rights principles; (3) challenges and critiques highlighting issues such as weak law enforcement, political intervention, and ideological contestation; and (4) educational and societal impacts, particularly the role of civic education and community-based initiatives in fostering rights awareness. Findings highlight that while Pancasila provides a robust ethical and legal foundation for human rights protection, its practical impact remains constrained by structural weaknesses, limited civic engagement, and inconsistent judicial practices. Bibliometric mapping reveals a growing scholarly interest in the areas of legal modernization, democratic governance, and the integration of human rights education within both formal and informal learning systems. This suggests that contemporary discourse is increasingly oriented toward reform and institutional strengthening. The study concludes that a synergistic application of Pancasila principles, comprehensive legal reform, and active civic participation is crucial for advancing human rights in Indonesia. Strengthening judicial independence, promoting inclusive legal frameworks, and enhancing civic education are key strategies to align Indonesia's human rights practices with both its national values and international standards. Ultimately, this review contributes to scholarly discourse and policy development by providing a comprehensive synthesis of the intersection between ideology, democracy, and human rights in contemporary Indonesia.

Keywords: Democratic governance, Human rights, Indonesia, Pancasila, Systematic literature review.

1. INTRODUCTION

Pancasila, Indonesia's foundational ideology, significantly influences the promotion of human rights in the country. This ideology comprises five principles: belief in one God, humanity, national unity, representative democracy, and social justice for all Indonesian citizens (Madung & Mere, 2021). These principles collectively form the ethical basis for Indonesia's governance and societal norms. Historically, Pancasila has served as both a philosophical and normative framework for guiding political decision-making, shaping the development of democratic institutions, and fostering social cohesion in a highly diverse society. In the context of democratic governance, Pancasila functions as a moral compass that balances the protection of individual rights with the pursuit of collective welfare. The first and second principles emphasize spiritual and humanitarian values, which underpin respect for human dignity and the prevention of discrimination, while the third and fourth principles encourage participatory governance and consensus-based decision-making as foundations of

democracy. Finally, the fifth principle underscores the importance of social justice, which aligns with the broader agenda of human rights protection and equitable development in Indonesia. Despite its central role, the practical implementation of Pancasila in advancing human rights often faces challenges, including political contestation, social inequality, and varying interpretations of its principles. Consequently, a systematic understanding of how Pancasila informs and interacts with democratic governance and human rights protection is essential for both scholarly inquiry and policy formulation in Indonesia.

Building on its foundational role, the influence of Pancasila on human rights in Indonesia can be examined through four key dimensions: humanity and social justice, the legal framework and reforms, challenges and critiques, and educational and societal impact. The first dimension, humanity and social justice, reflects the deep ethical orientation of Pancasila toward protecting human dignity and ensuring equitable social order. The second principle of Pancasila, “just and civilized humanity,” aligns closely with universal human rights principles by emphasizing the intrinsic worth of every individual and promoting the fair treatment of all members of society (Pradana, 2018). This principle underscores Indonesia’s commitment to upholding civil, political, and social rights, while also encouraging the protection of minority groups and the prevention of discrimination. Complementing this, the fifth principle, “social justice for all Indonesian people,” reinforces the nation’s dedication to equitable development and inclusivity, advocating for equal opportunities and fair distribution of resources to achieve societal balance (Abra & Wahanisa, 2020; Pradana, 2018). Together, these two principles provide the moral and philosophical foundation for Indonesia’s pursuit of human rights, framing social justice not merely as a legal obligation but as a core ethical responsibility embedded in the country’s ideological structure. This dimension illustrates how Pancasila guides both state policies and community initiatives toward fostering a society where human rights are respected, protected, and progressively realized.

The second dimension, legal framework and reforms, highlights Pancasila’s pivotal role as the guiding ideology for Indonesia’s legal system. Pancasila serves as a normative foundation for the creation, interpretation, and reform of laws to ensure alignment with its philosophical principles and the nation’s constitutional identity (Akbar Hadiprabowo et al., 2024; Siregar et al., 2024). This dimension encompasses efforts to harmonize domestic legislation with international human rights standards while maintaining the integrity of Indonesia’s ideological framework. The integration of Pancasila into legal reforms is

particularly significant in addressing contemporary human rights issues such as the protection of minority groups, the safeguarding of freedom of expression, and the guarantee of due process in judicial proceedings (Arifin et al., 2023). By embedding Pancasila values into legal development, Indonesia aspires to construct a rights-based governance system that reflects both global human rights commitments and local socio-cultural contexts. Nevertheless, the inconsistent application and selective interpretation of Pancasila principles can diminish its potential to foster inclusive, equitable, and sustainable legal reforms (Akbar Hadiprabowo et al., 2024; Siregar et al., 2024). This tension between normative ideals and practical implementation underscores the need for continuous evaluation of how Pancasila informs legal transformation in promoting human rights.

The third dimension, challenges and critiques, reflects the complex realities of operationalizing Pancasila in the promotion and protection of human rights. Despite its status as the nation's foundational ideology, the practical application of Pancasila often encounters significant obstacles. One major challenge lies in the restrictive interpretation of its principles, particularly in matters concerning freedom of expression and association, which has, at times, posed risks to political freedoms and civic participation (Shimada, 2022). This tension illustrates how Pancasila, while normatively supportive of democracy and human rights, can be invoked in ways that limit dissenting voices or justify state interventions against opposition groups. Furthermore, the inherent ambiguity in interpreting Pancasila has been cited as a factor contributing to the fragility of democratic regimes in fully realizing human rights protections (Mutaqin, 2016). Such ambiguities create room for selective application, where state actors may prioritize political stability or ideological conformity over individual rights. These critiques highlight the ongoing debate surrounding Pancasila's dual function as both a unifying national ideology and a flexible instrument that can be politicized, emphasizing the need for clearer interpretive frameworks and stronger institutional mechanisms to ensure that its implementation consistently advances, rather than constrains, human rights in Indonesia.

The fourth dimension, educational and societal impact, emphasizes the role of Pancasila as a transformative force in shaping civic culture and public attitudes toward human rights. Embedding Pancasila values into civic education is widely regarded as a strategic approach to cultivating a law-abiding, ethically responsible, and socially conscious society (Prakoso et al., 2024). By fostering awareness of justice, equality, and communal responsibility, this educational approach strengthens the social foundation for human rights protection and

promotes adherence to democratic norms. Moreover, the societal internalization of Pancasila principles contributes to the enhancement of legal reforms by aligning everyday civic behavior with broader legal and ethical standards. When communities embrace these values, the rule of law is reinforced, governance practices become more transparent, and public institutions gain greater legitimacy. This dimension thus illustrates how the long-term sustainability of human rights in Indonesia is not solely dependent on formal legal mechanisms, but also on the successful dissemination of Pancasila values across educational systems and community life, creating a culture where human rights are actively respected and upheld.

Pancasila plays a pivotal role in shaping Indonesia's approach to human rights by providing an ethical and ideological foundation for laws, governance, and societal norms. Its principles of humanity and social justice offer a moral compass for ensuring equitable treatment and protecting individual and collective rights, while its integration into legal and educational frameworks underscores its potential to sustain democratic governance. Nevertheless, persistent challenge including ambiguous interpretations, selective applications, and tensions between ideological conformity and political freedoms indicate that Pancasila's role in human rights promotion remains complex and, at times, contested. As Indonesia continues to navigate the evolving demands of democracy, globalization, and social diversity, aligning Pancasila with contemporary legal reforms and civic education becomes critical for ensuring its effectiveness as a foundation for human rights protection. Despite growing scholarly attention, existing research on Pancasila's influence on human rights remains fragmented, often focusing on legal, political, or societal aspects in isolation. A systematic literature review (SLR) is therefore necessary to synthesize these diverse perspectives, identify existing gaps, and provide a comprehensive understanding of how Pancasila functions as both a normative framework and a practical instrument for the protection and promotion of human rights in Indonesia.

A. Research Objectives and Contribution

This study aims to systematically review the existing literature on the role of Pancasila in the protection and promotion of human rights within Indonesia's democratic governance framework. Specifically, it seeks to: (1) identify how Pancasila's principles have been conceptualized and applied in supporting human rights; (2) analyze the human rights protection in Indonesia under Pancasila and democratic governance; and (3) examine the **role of democratic governance in safeguarding human rights in Indonesia**. By synthesizing

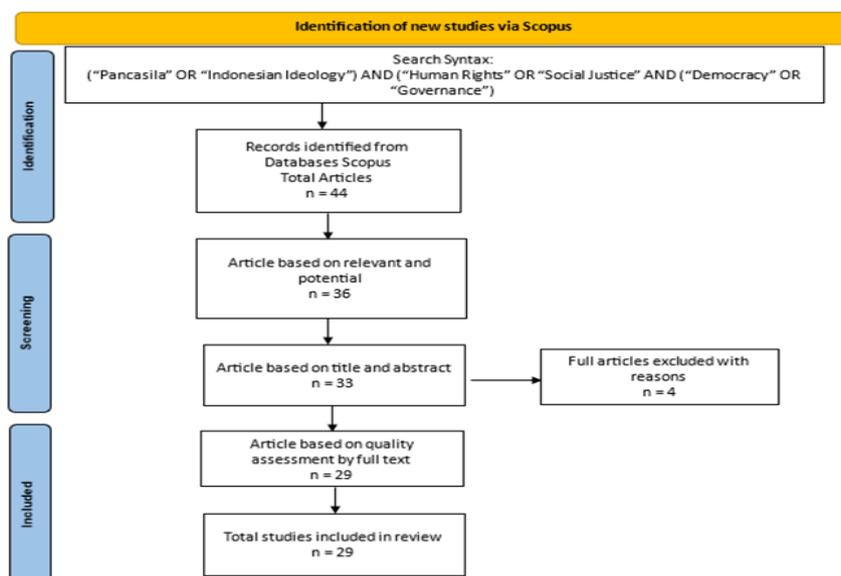
these diverse perspectives, this systematic literature review contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the intersection between ideology, democracy, and human rights in the Indonesian context.

This article offers three primary contributions. First, it consolidates fragmented findings across legal, political, and socio-cultural studies to provide a holistic picture of Pancasila’s role in human rights protection. Second, it identifies critical gaps in the literature, particularly regarding the operationalization of Pancasila in addressing contemporary human rights issues such as minority protection, freedom of expression, and social justice. Third, the review offers insights for policymakers, educators, and scholars on how Pancasila can be leveraged to strengthen democratic governance and human rights promotion in a rapidly evolving socio-political landscape. By doing so, this study not only enriches the academic discourse on Indonesian political ideology and human rights but also informs future research and policy development aligned with both national values and international human rights standards.

2. METHODS

This study employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to synthesize existing research on the role of Pancasila in the promotion and protection of human rights in Indonesia’s democratic governance. Following the PRISMA 2020 guidelines (Page et al, 2021), the review ensures transparency, replicability, and rigor in identifying, selecting, and analyzing the relevant literature.

Table 1. PRISMA identification



Source: Author’s Own Work, 2025

A. Data Source and Search Strategy

All data for this review were obtained solely from the Scopus database, one of the largest and most esteemed abstract and citation databases of peer-reviewed literature worldwide. The search strategy combined keywords and Boolean operators to capture studies related to Pancasila, human rights, and democratic governance. The primary search string used was: (“Pancasila” OR “Indonesian ideology”) AND (“human rights” OR “social justice”) AND (“democracy” OR “governance”). The search was limited to peer-reviewed journal articles published between **2014 and 2025** to capture contemporary discussions on human rights in post-reform Indonesia.

B. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To ensure relevance and quality, the selection of studies was guided by predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria:

- **Inclusion Criteria:**

1. Studies focusing on the role of Pancasila in human rights, democracy, or governance.
2. Articles published in English
3. Peer-reviewed journal articles

- **Exclusion Criteria:**

1. Articles that only discuss Pancasila in a philosophical or historical context without linking it to human rights or governance.
2. Non-scholarly sources (e.g., opinion pieces, news articles, blogs).
3. Duplicate publications or studies with insufficient methodological transparency

C. Data Extraction and Analysis

To ensure systematic and rigorous analysis, a structured data extraction protocol was employed. Key information from each selected study was extracted into a data matrix, including:

- Author(s) and year of publication
- Title and publication source
- Research objectives and questions
- Methodological approach (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods)
- Key findings related to Pancasila, human rights, and governance
- Thematic focus (e.g., legal reform, civic education, political rights, social justice)

- Identified challenges, critiques, or gaps
- Recommendations and implications

The extracted data were analyzed through two complementary approaches: **thematic synthesis** and **bibliometric mapping**.

Thematic Synthesis

A qualitative thematic synthesis was conducted to identify recurring patterns, conceptual frameworks, and emerging discourses across the selected studies. Using an inductive coding process, initial codes were generated and grouped into broader themes that aligned with the four key dimensions of analysis:

1. Humanity and Social Justice
2. Legal Framework and Reforms
3. Challenges and Critiques
4. Educational and Societal Impact

This process allowed for the construction of a narrative synthesis that captures how Pancasila is interpreted, applied, and debated within the context of human rights and democratic governance in Indonesia.

D. Bibliometric Mapping

To complement the thematic analysis, a bibliometric mapping was conducted using VOSviewer. This approach generated network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization, which illustrated the relationships among key authors, keywords, and citation patterns. By integrating these visual analyses with thematic synthesis, the study was able to identify influential research clusters, emerging topics, and gaps in the existing literature. Together, these methods ensured a comprehensive understanding of both the substantive content and the intellectual structure of research on Pancasila and human rights. This combined approach strengthens the rigor of the systematic literature review by providing both qualitative depth and quantitative mapping of the research landscape, thereby offering a robust foundation for future scholarly exploration and policy implications.

3. RESULT

1. Bibliometric Mapping Results

The bibliometric mapping conducted using VOSviewer revealed the intellectual and thematic landscape of research on Pancasila and human rights in Indonesia. The network visualization (Figure 1) demonstrates the co-occurrence of key concepts, with central nodes

including “*Pancasila*,” “*human rights*,” and “*Indonesia*”. Surrounding clusters highlight dominant themes: legal reform and constitutional issues, democratic governance and civil society, and human rights education and impunity. This indicates a strong research emphasis on the intersection of law, governance, and human rights protection.

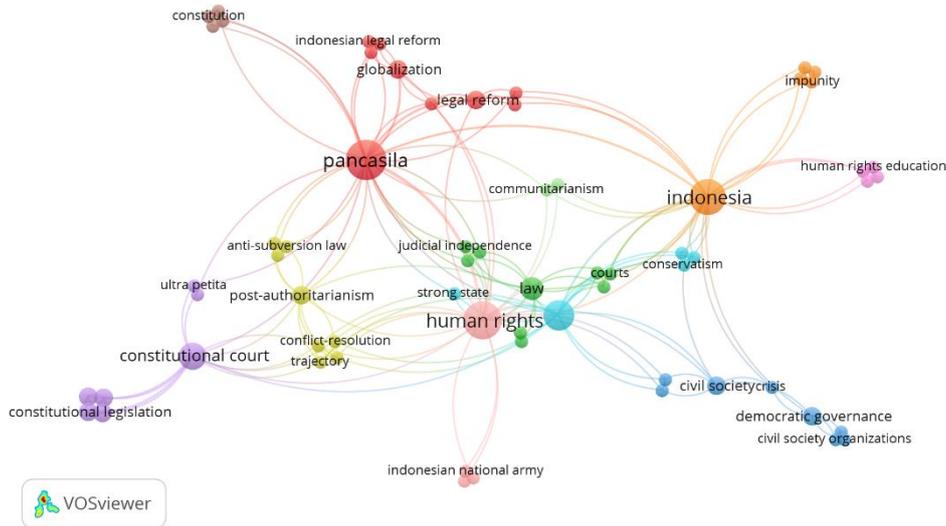


Figure 1. Network Visualization

Source: Vosviewer, 2025

The overlay visualization (Figure 2) illustrates the temporal evolution of the literature. Early studies (2014–2017) concentrated on *constitutional law*, *human rights*, and *post-authoritarian governance*. Mid-period research (2018–2021) expanded to include *civil society organizations* and *impunity*, reflecting governance challenges. The most recent studies (2022–2024) focus on *legal reform*, *human rights education*, and *globalization*, signaling a shift toward societal awareness and international alignment.

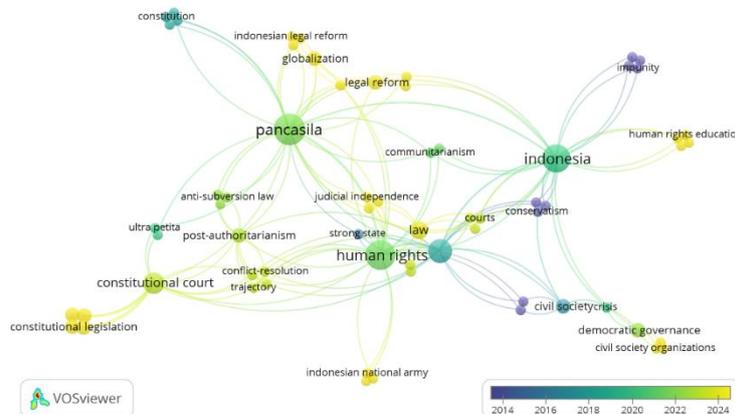


Figure 2. Overlay Visualization

Source: Vosviewer, 2025

The density visualization (Figure 3) highlights research intensity, with bright yellow areas representing frequently studied topics, primarily *Pancasila*, *human rights*, and *Indonesia*. Peripheral nodes such as *human rights education* and *Indonesian national army* indicate emerging research areas. Together, these visualizations reveal that the literature is heavily concentrated on legal frameworks and governance while gradually expanding to socio-educational perspectives.

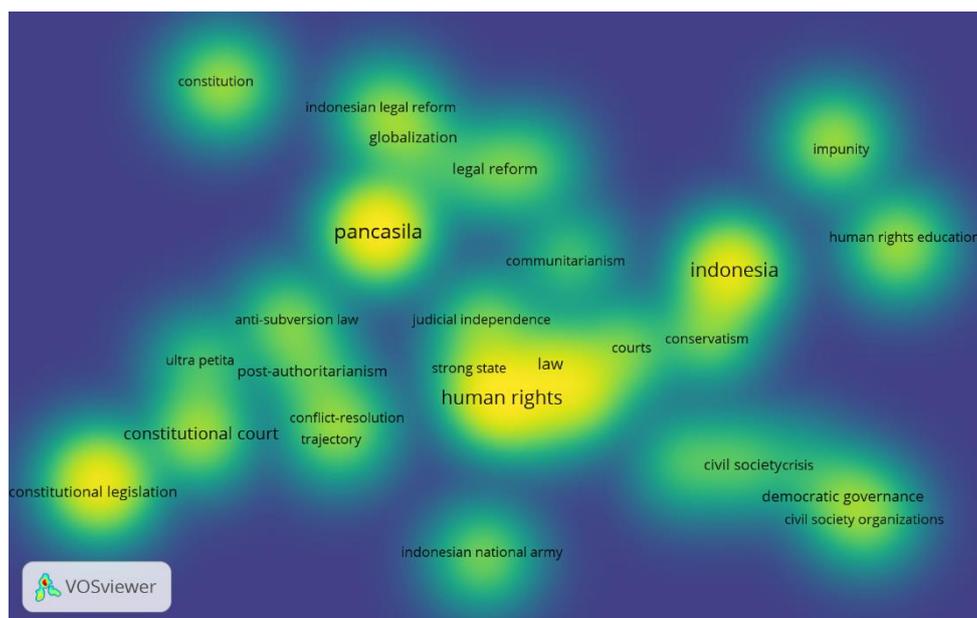


Figure 3. Density Visualization

Source: Vosviewer, 2025

2. Thematic Synthesis Results

The qualitative thematic synthesis generated four key dimensions from the reviewed literature:

a) **Humanity and Social Justice**

Pancasila's second and fifth principles "*just and civilized humanity*" and "*social justice for all*" serve as the moral and philosophical foundation for human rights in Indonesia. These principles guide state policies to uphold equality, non-discrimination, and fair resource distribution (Arifin et al., 2023; Pradana, 2018)

b) **Legal Framework and Reforms**

Post-1998 constitutional reforms and the establishment of the Constitutional Court have strengthened judicial independence and formal human rights recognition. However, the enactment of the new Indonesian Criminal Code has sparked debates about its alignment

with Pancasila and its implications for minority rights and due process (Arifin et al., 2023; Crouch, 2023).

c) **Challenges and Critiques**

Persistent challenges include weak law enforcement, selective interpretation of Pancasila, and impunity for past violations. Conflicts between legal rulings and practical implementation reveal a gap between normative ideals and governance realities (Anggono et al., 2023; Mutaqin, 2016).

d) **Educational and Societal Impact**

Civic education and the social internalization of Pancasila are crucial for building a culture that respects human rights. Yet, integration of human rights education in public institutions and civil service training remains limited, constraining broader societal engagement (Kurniawan et al., 2024; Prakoso et al., 2024).

These findings collectively depict a legal-ideological framework that aspires to protect human rights but is challenged by political, institutional, and societal factors.

4. DISCUSSION

The findings of this review reveal a **dual nature of Pancasila** in the context of human rights and democratic governance. On one hand, Pancasila provides a **robust ethical and legal foundation** for protecting human dignity, social justice, and participatory democracy. The consolidation of legal frameworks, the creation of the Constitutional Court, and the empowerment of civil society all indicate progress toward institutionalizing human rights in post-authoritarian Indonesia (Arifin et al., 2023; Crouch, 2023).

However, the **effectiveness of this framework remains constrained** by several factors. The **selective application** of Pancasila principles, frequent **executive intervention**, and **weak law enforcement** undermine the translation of normative ideals into consistent practice. This aligns with studies on post-authoritarian transitions, where institutional reforms are often undermined by political expediency (Mutaqin, 2016; Shimada, 2022). Moreover, the **new Indonesian Criminal Code** exemplifies ongoing tensions between maintaining ideological conformity and adhering to universal human rights standards, particularly in the areas of freedom of expression, association, and minority protection.

Another critical insight is the **gap between legal frameworks and societal internalization**. While laws and institutions provide formal guarantees, **human rights education and civic engagement** remain underdeveloped. Without cultivating public

awareness and a culture of rights, legal reforms risk being symbolic rather than transformative (Prakoso et al., 2024)

In terms of **policy implications**, the findings underscore three priorities:

1. **Strengthening judicial independence and law enforcement** to eliminate impunity and ensure consistency in human rights protection.
2. **Integrating human rights education and civic values** into formal and informal educational systems to foster societal ownership of human rights norms.
3. **Balancing ideological adherence and universal rights** in legal reforms, ensuring that Pancasila is operationalized as an enabler rather than a constraint on democratic freedoms.

This discussion highlights that **human rights protection under Pancasila and democratic governance is an ongoing, multifaceted process**. Achieving its full potential requires synergizing legal reform, institutional strengthening, and societal transformation.

A. Pancasila and Democratic Governance

The analysis demonstrates that Pancasila plays a central role in shaping Indonesia's democratic governance and the protection of human rights. Findings indicate that Pancasila serves as the philosophical and constitutional foundation of the country's legal and political systems, embedding principles of democracy, social justice, and human dignity (Arifin et al., 2023; Nuer et al., 2021; Zulkarnaen, 2018). These values are operationalized through the 1945 Constitution, which ensures adherence to the rule of law and the protection of fundamental human rights (Kadir et al., 2025; Nuer et al., 2021).

The results further highlight the critical role of the Constitutional Court in upholding these values. Judicial reviews conducted by the Court ensure that legislation aligns with democratic principles and human rights, thereby maintaining a balance between state authority and individual freedoms (Nuer et al., 2021; Safa'at, 2022). Despite this strong legal foundation, challenges persist in the implementation of Pancasila-based governance. Evidence points to executive intervention, corruption, and limited judicial capacity as key obstacles. Strengthening judicial independence and integrity remains essential to safeguard democratic governance and ensure the protection of human rights (Kadir et al., 2025).

Legal reforms, particularly the enactment of the new Indonesian Criminal Code, have triggered debates about their alignment with Pancasila's humanistic principles. These reforms raise concerns regarding individual freedoms, minority rights, and due process, revealing a gap between normative ideals and regulatory outcomes (Arifin et al., 2023). Additionally,

the dynamics of religion and the state remain a defining feature of Indonesia's governance model. Guided by Pancasila, the model promotes a balance between religious diversity and democratic governance, contributing to social integration and national stability (Nolte, 2023; Nuh et al., 2024; Safa'at, 2022). However, the rise of Islamic populism and localized deviations from Pancasila threaten this delicate equilibrium (Nolte, 2023).

Finally, civil society emerges as a vital actor in sustaining democratic resilience. Civil society organizations actively advocate for human rights, monitor government practices, and promote inclusive governance, thereby mitigating the risk of authoritarian tendencies (Holidin, 2022). Overall, the findings suggest that while Pancasila provides a robust philosophical and legal framework for democratic governance, continuous efforts are needed to address challenges posed by legal reform controversies, judicial integrity issues, and religious-political tensions. The following section provides a detailed examination of this issue, the protection and promotion of human rights in Indonesia related to Pancasila and democratic governance have been extensively explored. The following section provides a detailed examination of this issue.

B. Influence of Pancasila on Human Rights Protection

The analysis of the reviewed literature reveals that Pancasila, as the foundational philosophy of Indonesia, exerts a significant influence on the protection and promotion of human rights. Its principles, particularly those emphasizing social justice, democracy, and the inherent dignity of all individuals, serve as an ethical and ideological foundation for human rights in the Indonesian context (Arifin et al., 2023). Scholars consistently highlight that the second and fifth principles "just and civilized humanity" and "social justice for all Indonesian people" form the moral compass guiding state policies toward equality, non-discrimination, and the fair distribution of resources.

Despite this normative strength, the integration of Pancasila values into legal and institutional frameworks continues to face notable challenges. Literature indicates that aligning national legislation with international human rights standards often requires careful negotiation between universal norms and Indonesia's ideological identity (Akbar Hadiprabowo et al., 2024). This tension is particularly visible in cases involving freedom of expression, minority rights, and civil liberties, where Pancasila has at times been interpreted in restrictive ways.

Furthermore, the dynamic interplay between Pancasila's philosophical ideals and ongoing legal reform efforts demonstrates both progress and persistent gaps. Several studies report

inconsistencies in the implementation of Pancasila-based legal frameworks, alongside resistance from political actors and institutions that selectively apply its principles to maintain political stability or social conformity (Akbar Hadiprabowo et al., 2024). These findings underscore the dual nature of Pancasila: while it provides a strong ethical foundation for human rights protection, its effectiveness is highly dependent on the consistency of interpretation, political will, and the capacity of legal institutions to translate its principles into practice.

Beyond the legal reforms, persistent structural challenges continue to shape the human rights landscape. Weak legal supremacy, recurrent human rights violations, and the limited capacity of civil society organizations to influence public policy hinder the realization of Pancasila's humanistic ideals (Marta et al., 2020). These limitations often reflect a gap between the normative aspirations of Pancasila and the practical realities of democratic governance, where institutional inertia and political interests can delay or dilute rights-based reforms.

Despite these challenges, opportunities remain for strengthening human rights protection in Indonesia. Several studies note that democratic processes, including enhanced law enforcement mechanisms and judicial oversight, have enabled the state to safeguard citizens' legal rights more effectively in recent years (Gani et al., 2024). This suggests that the effective integration of Pancasila principles with legal modernization and civic participation can foster a more enabling environment for human rights provided that reforms are consistently implemented and inclusive of diverse societal interests.

C. Implications for Policy and Practice

The findings of this review have significant implications for both policy formulation and practical governance in Indonesia. The literature emphasizes that legal reforms must navigate the delicate balance between preserving Indonesia's cultural and ideological foundations, particularly the principles of Pancasila, and ensuring the protection of individual liberties as guaranteed by universal human rights standards (Arifin et al., 2023). This balancing act is particularly critical in the context of evolving democratic governance, where policy decisions must simultaneously reflect societal values and uphold international commitments (Husen et al., 2023).

A key implication is the pressing need to enhance legal protection mechanisms and undertake comprehensive institutional reforms to ensure that the state fulfils its human rights obligations. Strengthening the right to security as a fundamental component of human rights

requires not only consistent law enforcement but also the establishment of transparent, accountable, and accessible legal remedies for citizens (Prayoga et al., 2025). Without these reforms, gaps in the protection of civil and political rights will persist, potentially undermining public trust in both legal institutions and the state's commitment to Pancasila.

D. Key Findings of Human Rights Protection in Indonesia Under Pancasila and Democratic Governance

The systematic literature review identifies several critical findings regarding human rights protection in Indonesia within the framework of Pancasila and democratic governance. First, persistent human rights violations remain a major challenge despite the existence of comprehensive legal frameworks, including Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights and Act No. 26 of 2000 on Human Rights Courts. Weak law enforcement and the influence of political, economic, and social structures contribute to the continuation of such violations (Husen et al., 2023). The enactment of the new Indonesian Criminal Code further amplifies concerns regarding its compatibility with Pancasila's principles, particularly in terms of individual freedoms, minority rights, and due process. Scholars argue that certain provisions risk deviating from the values of democracy and social justice embedded in Pancasila (Arifin et al., 2023).

Second, the review highlights that democratic governance in Indonesia faces significant obstacles that directly affect the protection of human rights. Weak legal supremacy, recurrent human rights violations, and the limited influence of civil society organizations in shaping government policies contribute to what scholars identify as a democratic governance crisis (Marta et al., 2020). The Constitutional Court emerges as a key institution in safeguarding human rights, particularly in electoral contexts; however, its effectiveness is occasionally undermined by conflicts of authority with other state institutions (Gani et al., 2024; Nuer et al., 2021).

Third, the protection of religious freedom and the practice of pluralism remain contested. The Council of Indonesian Ulama (MUI) maintains an ambiguous position toward democracy and pluralism, often resisting the recognition of religious freedom for minority groups such as the Ahmadiyya (Nasir, 2014). The government's dissolution of Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) further illustrates the tension between safeguarding Pancasila as the national ideology and upholding freedom of association, raising debates about the limits of human rights in maintaining national security (Taufik, 2018).

Fourth, the state bears the primary responsibility to ensure the protection of its citizens' human rights, including the right to security. Nevertheless, the literature indicates that the implementation of these protections is often inadequate, with limited mechanisms for accountability and restitution to victims (Taufik, 2018). The state's capacity to plan, execute, and enforce policies commonly referred to as "stateness" is vital for effective human rights protection. However, the flexible and sometimes ambiguous interpretation of Pancasila weakens the state's role in consistently upholding these rights (Mutaqin, 2016).

Finally, the review underscores the importance of balancing human rights with corresponding obligations. A rights-based approach in Indonesia requires not only the recognition and enforcement of human rights but also the fulfillment of citizens' obligations to strengthen the overall human rights law paradigm (Hakim & Kurniawan, 2021). Collectively, these findings suggest that the protection of human rights under Pancasila and democratic governance remains a complex endeavor, requiring stronger legal enforcement, institutional coherence, and a balanced interpretation of rights and obligations.

E. The Role of Democratic Governance in Safeguarding Human Rights in Indonesia

The systematic literature review reveals that democratic governance plays a pivotal role in safeguarding human rights in Indonesia, particularly following the transition from Suharto's authoritarian regime to a democratic political system. This transition has triggered significant reforms in the country's legal and political landscape, with human rights protection increasingly emphasized through constitutional amendments and the establishment of democratic institutions. Post-1998 constitutional reforms introduced a bill of rights and created the Constitutional Court, reinforcing judicial independence and ensuring that citizens' rights are legally recognized and protected (Crouch, 2023).

The findings also indicate that democratization has empowered civil society organizations (CSOs) and the media to act as key actors in promoting transparency and accountability. CSOs utilize various advocacy strategies, including lobbying, public campaigns, and grassroots mobilization, to influence government policies and safeguard human rights (Azhar, 2014; Rusfiana & Kurniasih, 2024; Yakin, 2014). Despite these advancements, persistent challenges remain, especially in addressing impunity for past human rights violations. The Constitutional Court plays an instrumental role in defending human rights; however, the realization of justice for victims often requires additional executive and legislative action to enforce court rulings effectively, revealing a gap between legal decisions and their practical implementation (Anggono et al., 2023).

Moreover, the integration of law and human rights education is identified as a crucial component in fostering public awareness and legal literacy. Nonetheless, its implementation across public institutions and civil service training programs remains insufficient, limiting broader participation and accountability in governance (Kurniawan et al., 2024). The conduct of democratic public elections (Pemilu) and regional elections (Pemilukada) also serves as a cornerstone of Indonesia's political democratization, with the Constitutional Court ensuring the protection of citizens' political rights and adjudicating post-election disputes (Gani et al., 2024).

The role of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in supporting democratic governance and human rights has also evolved. Although challenges remain in fully minimizing political influence, notable progress has been made toward strengthening civilian control and reinforcing the military's supportive function in a democratic society (Salmah, 2024). Collectively, these findings indicate that Indonesia has made notable progress in safeguarding human rights through constitutional reforms, civil society engagement, and the institutionalization of democratic mechanisms. However, lingering issues including impunity, limited human rights education, and the need for further institutional strengthening underscore that the full realization of human rights in Indonesia's democratic governance remains a complex and ongoing process.

5. CONCLUSION

This systematic literature review demonstrates that **Pancasila serves as a moral and legal foundation for human rights protection in Indonesia**, emphasizing democracy, social justice, and respect for human dignity. The findings reveal that, while substantial progress has been made through constitutional reforms, judicial oversight, and civil society engagement, the **practical implementation of Pancasila-based human rights remains constrained** by selective interpretations, weak law enforcement, and persistent impunity.

The review underscores the **dual nature of Pancasila**: it offers a strong normative framework but requires consistent interpretation, political will, and institutional capacity to translate its ideals into tangible human rights protections. Bridging the gap between normative aspirations and governance realities necessitates **strengthening judicial independence, embedding human rights education into civic culture, and ensuring that legal reforms are inclusive and rights-oriented**.

By integrating thematic synthesis and bibliometric mapping, this study provides a **comprehensive overview of the intellectual landscape** on Pancasila and human rights. It informs policymakers, educators, and scholars about the opportunities and challenges in aligning Indonesia's democratic governance with both **national ideology and international human rights standards**, offering a roadmap for future research and policy initiatives that advance sustainable human rights protection in Indonesia.

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