



LEGAL ANALYSIS OF ALLEGED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY OF THE ORIENTAL CIRCUS IN INDONESIA

Muhamad Gagah Aufa^a, Aura Nafisha Ramadhani^b, Andita Resia Raymond Siregar^c

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta

e-mail: 2410611197@mahasiswa.upnvj.ac.id

Keywords: *Abstract*

Oriental Circus Indonesia; Human Rights Violations; Modern Slavery; Child Exploitation; Law Enforcement. The case of Oriental Circus Indonesia (OCI) involves allegations of systematic physical violence, exploitation, and modern slavery against performers that have remained legally unresolved for twenty-eight years. This research is paramount due to the absence of systematic academic inquiry into OCI's human rights violations and the necessity to address systemic failures in protecting vulnerable groups within the entertainment industry. This study employs a library research method using juridical-normative and critical-sociological approaches to analyze secondary legal data and digital evidence. The analysis reveals that the reported practices constitute gross human rights violations and modern slavery, fundamentally breaching the 1945 Constitution, Law Number 39 of 1999, and international conventions such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Furthermore, the study concludes that structural barriers and political constraints hinder access to justice, necessitating the formation of an independent Joint Fact Finding Team to ensure legal accountability and comprehensive victim rehabilitation.

Submit : 2025-12-20

Review : 2025-12-21

Diterima : 2026-01-06



A. Introduction

The case of Oriental Circus Indonesia (OCI), which has been reported since 1997 by former circus performers, has recently resurfaced. Allegations of violence and exploitation against these performers have been reported for 28 years, yet they have failed to reach a definitive legal resolution. These allegations of violence and exploitation clearly constitute a violation of human rights. Currently, the case remains in a failed mediation stage, as the former performers rejected a settlement offer amounting to IDR 150 million. To date, the former performers have refiled reports with the Criminal Investigation Agency (*Bareskrim*) and the case is presently under investigation. However, despite the abundance of evidence, it is deeply regrettable that the legal process is proceeding at a very slow pace. Through this paper, we aim to examine the case of alleged

How to cite	Aufa, M. G., et al., Legal Analysis of Alleged Human Rights Violations in the Entertainment Industry: A Case Study of the Oriental Circus in Indonesia, Volume 02 Issue 01 January 2025
Published by	Zhata Institut

violence and exploitation against former Oriental Circus Indonesia performers from a human rights perspective (Sanjaya, 2018).

Human Rights are inherent rights possessed by every human being by nature, without distinction of ethnicity, religion, race, gender, social status, or political orientation. The protection of HR has become a fundamental principle in a modern *negara hukum* (rule of law). In Indonesia, HR are recognized and guaranteed by the constitution, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and are further reinforced by other legal instruments such as Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights and the ratification of various international conventions, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Nevertheless, the implementation of these principles still faces significant challenges, particularly when cases of violations involve actors with high power dynamics and victims from vulnerable social groups.

One case that has emerged in the public sphere and ignited broad discourse on human rights issues is the alleged violation within the working environment of Oriental Circus Indonesia (OCI). Digital testimonies from former workers reveal systematic practices of physical violence, sexual violence, labor exploitation, and even the exploitation of minors that persisted over a long period. The closed nature of the working environment and the power imbalance between management and workers made it difficult for victims to report or obtain justice. Fear of intimidation, a lack of legal support, and social stigma against victims have further exacerbated the situation (Azkia & Is, 2018).

This case is not merely a matter of labor rights violations; it is a reflection of a systemic failure of the state to guarantee the right to life, security, and protection from inhumane treatment for all its citizens. When access to justice is influenced by the socio-economic status of the perpetrator or power relations, it signifies a crisis of justice within a legal system that should be inclusive and non-discriminatory. In this context, the OCI case provides an opportunity to analyze how human rights violations can occur within unequal social structures and how weak law enforcement impacts vulnerable groups such as circus performers and children (Noor & Alhadi, 2025).

The urgency of this research is paramount, given the lack of systematic academic studies delving into the OCI case using a human rights approach. Most available information is still limited to media reports and digital testimonies without the academic depth that could serve as a scientific or policy reference. Indeed, a thorough understanding of this case is essential for building prevention mechanisms against similar exploitation in the future and for strengthening the principles of accountability and justice within the Indonesian legal system.

Furthermore, this research will examine how the dimension of structural violence operates in the OCI case and how the Indonesian legal system responds to human rights violations against groups with no bargaining power. This approach is expected to

contribute to the development of social justice theories and serve as a basis for policy recommendations regarding legal protection for informal sector workers, children, and victims of violence in closed workspaces. Thus, this paper aims not only to uncover the facts of the violations but also to advocate for the necessity of human rights reform in Indonesia, ensuring the state is no longer indifferent to the suffering of vulnerable groups and that justice does not become an exclusive right for those in power (Ismantara, et al., 2021).

This research aims to conduct an in-depth examination of alleged Human Rights (HR) violations in the case of Oriental Circus Indonesia (OCI), specifically regarding former workers and children who are alleged victims of violence, exploitation, and other legal infractions. Using a human rights-based approach, this research seeks to analyze the forms of violations occurred, identify structural barriers in law enforcement, and evaluate the extent to which the state has fulfilled its obligations to protect vulnerable groups from inhumane treatment. Additionally, this research aims to trace digital evidence scattered in the public sphere to construct an objective and responsible factual narrative.

Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute to the development of human rights law and social justice studies in Indonesia, particularly in the context of protecting informal sector workers and minors. Meanwhile, practically, the results of this research are expected to serve as a consideration for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and victim protection institutions in formulating concrete steps to improve the legal protection system and oversight mechanisms against exploitative labor practices. Furthermore, this paper aims to increase public awareness regarding the importance of human rights protection in sectors that have long been hidden from state and public scrutiny, so that similar cases do not continue to recur without clear legal resolution (Badina, 2025).

B. Method

This research employs the library research method as the primary approach to critically examine alleged Human Rights violations in the case of Oriental Circus Indonesia (OCI). This method was selected because the object of research is not based on field observations or direct interviews, but rather on the collection and analysis of publicly available secondary data, including legal documents, academic literature, institutional reports, and digital information. Library research allows the researcher to construct a comprehensive, systematic, and data-driven scholarly argument, while providing space for theoretical reflection on the phenomenon of human rights violations within structural and social contexts (Permana, et al., 2024).

The data analyzed in this research is sourced from various types of literature, including:

1. **Laws and Regulations:** The author examines various relevant national legal provisions, such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower (along with its subsequent amendments), and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. Furthermore, international conventions ratified by Indonesia, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), serve as normative references in analyzing civil rights dimensions and child protection.
2. **Scientific Sources and Academic Literature:** This research also utilizes various scholarly works, legal journals, human rights theory books, and prior studies related to child exploitation, violence within employment relationships, and structural justice. This literature is used to establish a theoretical foundation and support a critical framework for interpreting the facts of the case.
3. **Institutional Reports and Publications:** The author reviews official reports from national and international institutions such as the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), Human Rights Watch, as well as legal aid organizations and victim advocacy groups that have handled similar cases or issued statements regarding the OCI case.
4. **Media Documentation and Digital Evidence:** In a contemporary context, many significant facts are revealed through mass media, social media, and other digital platforms. Therefore, documentation based on digital evidence scattered in the public sphere—such as victim testimony videos, investigative journalism reports, and public statements from the involved parties—is also utilized as valid data for objective and critical analysis.

The analytical approach used is descriptive qualitative analysis, which aims to interpret secondary data in depth and link it to human rights concepts, structural violence, and inequality in access to justice. The researcher does not merely describe events chronologically but also attempts to decipher power relations, social structures, and systemic barriers that enable human rights violations in closed workspaces such as circuses (Al Banna, et al., 2025).

Furthermore, this research applies a juridical-normative approach to understand and evaluate the extent to which the existing legal framework is capable of providing protection for victims, as well as a critical-sociological approach to observe the reality of legal inequality between perpetrators and victims, especially when violations are committed by parties with social power or influence. Through this method, it is hoped that the research will produce a sharp, reflective, and solution-oriented analysis, contributing to the strengthening of academic discourse and public policy regarding the

importance of human rights protection, particularly for groups that have been historically marginalized within the legal system.

C. Result & Discussion

1. Contextualizing Exploitative Practices in the Entertainment Industry and a Factual Overview of Oriental Circus Indonesia

The case of alleged slavery and human rights violations at Oriental Circus Indonesia or OCI first emerged in 1997 when several former circus performers who were mostly women and children reported practices of exploitation and physical violence as well as torture they endured while working under the management of OCI operating in the Taman Safari Indonesia area in Bogor. However even though the case has continued for more than two decades the process of legal settlement and protection for the victims still faces various significant constraints and obstacles (Padakari & Gulo, 2025).

Since the initial reports in 1997 the National Commission on Human Rights or Komnas HAM has conducted investigations and found strong indications of serious human rights violations including the violation of the right of a child to know their family identity and origins which is a fundamental right in international and national human rights law. Komnas HAM emphasized that during their period of work at OCI the victims not only experienced inhumane treatment in the form of physical violence but also sexual harassment and exploitative practices that resemble modern slavery.

The National Commission on Violence Against Women or Komnas Perempuan subsequently joined by urging the formation of an independent fact finding team to review this case which has lasted for almost 28 years. The proposal to form this team is based on the fact that the psychological trauma experienced by the victims is still very deep and requires special assistance as well as serious handling from various competent parties. Komnas Perempuan considers that without an independent and transparent investigation this case will continue to be neglected without any real justice (Triyono, et al., 2025).

Political support also came from the DPR specifically Commission XIII which explicitly encouraged the National Police Headquarters to reopen the investigation of the case. The DPR sees a new entry point to investigate this case through the elements of child trafficking crimes which often become the gateway to exploitation and slavery. Because of the very long duration of 28 years physical evidence such as a visum or direct witnesses who are still strong becomes difficult to obtain so the investigation needs to use other approaches such as digital evidence and testimonies stored in media archives or victim recordings.

The former performers of OCI accompanied by their legal counsel emphasized that the violence and exploitation experienced are not ordinary human rights violations but a form of serious crime that must be handled seriously and brought to the Human Rights

Court. They also conveyed the alleged location of torture in an underground bunker in the area of the private house of the founder of OCI Hadi Manansang located inside the Taman Safari area. The allegation of the bunker became a critical point of the case because the location is cited as a place of residence as well as a location for the torture of circus workers.

Legal counsel for the victims Muhammad Sholeh stated that based on the confessions of the former players of OCI the bunker became a room that confined and tortured the victims. One of the former players Vivi Nur Hidayah revealed specifically the experience of physical torture she experienced during the circus training period including beatings and other harsh treatment that strengthened the allegations of slavery and torture practices in the OCI work environment.

Taman Safari Indonesia itself denied the existence of the secret bunker and explained that the building referred to as a bunker is actually the private house of Hadi Manansang with other functions such as a laundry location for employees and a place for OCI players to stay in the basement. However this denial has not been able to refute the strength of the witness evidence and facts that have been collected so far (Roring, et al., 2025).

Overall the chronology of the OCI case depicts a very complex picture regarding the alleged practices of modern slavery and labor exploitation as well as physical and sexual violence and the failure of the legal system and state protection to overcome this problem seriously. The case which has lasted nearly three decades shows how human rights violations can continue without justice if there is no transparent and independent as well as consistent handling from legal officials and the government. The handling of the OCI case in the future requires a joint commitment between state institutions and law enforcement as well as human rights institutions and civil society to ensure that the rights of the victims can be upheld and their trauma can be healed through psychological assistance and the perpetrators can be processed legally to prevent the recurrence of similar cases in the future.

2. Juridical-Normative Analysis of Human Rights Violations under Indonesian Positive Law and International Legal Instruments

A total of eight former circus performers visited the office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights some time ago. They were accompanied by legal counsel to report alleged human rights violations in the form of alleged child exploitation as well as physical and psychological violence they had experienced since the 1970s. Some of them are middle aged women who reported that they experienced acts of violence and were forcibly separated from their families and electrocuted and forced to eat animal waste and even did not receive adequate access to education during their time as circus performers at Oriental Circus Indonesia (Hartanto, et al., 2018).

In a human rights perspective the practices carried out by OCI for its workers violate the fundamental rights contained in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights Article 2 which states that "The Republic of Indonesia recognizes and upholds human rights and basic human freedoms as rights that are naturally inherent in and inseparable from humans which must be protected and respected and upheld for the sake of increasing human dignity and welfare and happiness and intelligence as well as justice". This article is clear and straightforward in stating that Indonesia recognizes and upholds human rights. However the news that has appeared recently is in the form of confessions from victims to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights that their human rights have been violated (Polii & Polii, 2025).

The Indonesian Constitution has clearly mandated through Article 28A of the 1945 Constitution which states that "Every person has the right to live and the right to defend their life and existence". The case of Oriental Circus Indonesia or OCI is a clear example of serious violations of human rights which reflect a systemic failure in the protection and enforcement of human rights especially for vulnerable groups of workers such as children and women. From a human rights perspective this case contains various dimensions of fundamental violations that must be the main concern of the state and the international community.

First the OCI case reveals violations of basic human rights specifically the right to freedom and protection from modern slavery. The practice of exploitation that occurred for years including physical violence and sexual harassment and restrictions on the freedom of movement of circus workers meets the elements of slavery and forced labor which are strictly prohibited in international human rights instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 4 and International Labour Organization Convention Number 29 concerning forced labor. The state has an obligation to protect every individual from all forms of slavery however in this case there is clear negligence.

Second the violation of children rights is one of the main issues in the OCI case. Many victims were still minors when they started working at the circus so there was a violation of the rights of children regulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child or CRC including the right to protection from economic exploitation and physical as well as psychological violence. The right of children to know their identity and family origins which is an inseparable human right was also ignored causing prolonged trauma and identity uncertainty.

Third this case reveals structural injustice that occurs due to inequality in access to justice for victims especially because the perpetrators of violence are parties who have strong social and economic power. The slow and protracted legal process for nearly three decades indicates the failure of law enforcement officials to fulfill their obligation to protect victims and demand accountability from perpetrators. This contradicts the principle of justice which is one of the pillars of human rights.

Fourth from a human rights point of view the state must be responsible not only in enforcing the law but also in providing rehabilitation and recovery for victims. The

psychological trauma experienced by victims due to years of violence and exploitation requires special attention in the form of adequate psychosocial assistance. The commitment of the state to restore the human rights and dignity of victims is an integral part of the overall effort to fulfill human rights.

Therefore the human rights perspective on the Oriental Circus Indonesia case demands an independent investigation that is transparent and accountable and firm law enforcement against perpetrators as well as the protection and recovery of rights for victims. This case is not just an ordinary criminal matter but a moral and legal call for all elements of the nation to strengthen the culture of respect for human rights and uphold social justice and prevent the recurrence of similar violations in the future.

3. Law Enforcement Dynamics and Barriers to Access to Justice for Victims in the Pursuit of Legal Certainty

Behind the glitter of circus lights and the applause of the audience, Oriental Circus Indonesia or OCI is battling in the legal realm. This case serves as evidence that the world of entertainment is not always free from the entanglement of legality and rights issues. Thus far the OCI case has moved through legal stages after being silenced for 28 years since 1997. The Ministry of Human Rights is of the opinion that there are alleged human rights violations within OCI based on reports submitted by former circus performers which until now still have no clear resolution. It is deeply regrettable that a case reported since 1997 has not received adequate settlement for the interests of the victims up until 2025 (Cahyono & Suryani, 2024).

The Ministry of Human Rights has acted toward the resolution of this case by providing recommendations for Komnas HAM to trace the human rights violations found in this case. A number of recommendations and follow up actions have been carried out by Komnas HAM in handling the case by holding a Public Hearing or RDPU with the DPR RI. The victims through their legal counsel demand that the resolution of this case be completed through legal channels using Law Number 26 of 2000 concerning the Human Rights Court because this case is considered a gross human rights violation that cannot simply be resolved through an amicable settlement without clear legal procedures.

However some members of the DPR RI including Ahmad Sahroni while leading the Commission III Public Hearing assessed that an amicable settlement or familial approach is a better path compared to pursuing legal channels considering this case occurred 28 years ago which is expected to face statute of limitations constraints so that many physical evidences will be difficult to find. Komnas HAM also presented the progress of the case including complaints recently received by Komnas HAM as well as requests for mediation. The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection was also asked to provide psychological recovery support to the former circus performers. The violence experienced for years as well as exploitation and identity erasure and isolation from family and society experienced by the former circus performers certainly have a long term impact on their mental and social health. This psychological support is not just a

form of empathy but also a form of fulfilling human rights that have been taken away for a long time.

The Ministry of Human Rights also stated the need for the formation of a Joint Fact Finding Team or TGPF based on a direct request from the DPR because of the need for cross institutional investigation that does not only depend on one party. The TGPF is expected to collect facts objectively regarding the alleged human rights violations reported by former OCI performers so that it can provide a strong basis for legal processes and recovery policies including witness and victim protection.

The legal process of the Oriental Circus Indonesia case continues to move forward although it is full of complex challenges. After the recommendation to form a Joint Fact Finding Team or TGPF was voiced the investigation efforts involving various independent institutions are expected to uncover the veil of truth that has been covered by time and power pressure. However the implementation of the TGPF faces administrative and political obstacles that slow down the investigation so that victims still have to wait for real justice.

In addition the formal litigation process faces significant obstacles such as the difficulty of collecting physical evidence and cooperative witnesses after more than two decades have passed. This is exacerbated by the attitude of some DPR members who prioritize an amicable settlement which although aimed at restoring social relations is feared to be unable to provide a deterrent effect to perpetrators and substantive justice for victims (Probos, 2022).

The legal counsel for the victims continues to push for legal channels through the Human Rights Court so that this case is recognized as a gross human rights violation and receives firm handling in accordance with Law Number 26 of 2000. They also demand that the legal process does not stop at administrative investigations but continues to the prosecution and trial stages to ensure full accountability for the perpetrators. Alongside this attention to the aspect of victim recovery has begun to receive a response from the government through the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection which implements psychosocial assistance programs. This approach is important so that the prolonged trauma experienced by victims receives serious handling so that the right to rehabilitation and human dignity can be fulfilled.

However the lack of a clear breakthrough in the legal process makes the OCI case a symbol of the failure of human rights protection in Indonesia especially in cases involving vulnerable groups and economic exploitation. This condition serves as a reminder of the importance of legal system reform and human rights enforcement that is more effective and transparent and responsive to the needs of victims. Overall the resolution process of the OCI case is currently at a crossroads between a strong desire to obtain substantive justice and various structural obstacles that limit the effectiveness of law enforcement. Collaborative efforts between state institutions and civil society as well as international support become very crucial to ensure this case does not end as a forgotten dark record in the history of human rights violations in Indonesia.

D. Conclusion

The Oriental Circus Indonesia case is a human tragedy that reflects the failure of the human rights protection system in Indonesia particularly for vulnerable groups of workers such as children and women. The violations of rights that occurred for years in the form of exploitation and physical as well as sexual violence and modern slavery demonstrate how vulnerable the position of circus workers is when facing practices that demean human dignity. This case not only reveals violations of the right to freedom and protection from forced labor but also the failure of the state to fulfill its obligations to protect and enforce the law and provide justice for victims.

Even though this case has lasted for nearly three decades since the first complaint in 1997 a substantial legal resolution is still far from complete. The legal process which has been slow and full of obstacles ranging from the difficulty of collecting evidence and the debate between formal legal channels and amicable settlements to political and administrative barriers shows the complexity faced in enforcing justice in this case. The formation of the Joint Fact Finding Team as an independent investigation step serves as a crucial hope to uncover facts that have long been hidden and to provide a strong foundation for the legal process and victim protection.

Equally important is the focus on the aspects of recovery and rehabilitation for victims who have suffered prolonged trauma due to such inhumane treatment. Psychosocial assistance initiated by the government represents a form of recognition for the rights of victims that have been neglected for so long. However this must be accompanied by firm and accountable law enforcement so that a deterrent effect for perpetrators can be created and the recurrence of similar cases in the future can be prevented. Overall the OCI case is a clear reflection that gross human rights violations can occur in various sectors including the entertainment industry and it demands a serious response from all elements of the nation. The success of handling this case will be a benchmark for the maturity of the human rights enforcement system in Indonesia while strengthening national and international commitments to respect and protect the dignity of every human being. Therefore joint efforts between state institutions and law enforcement officials as well as civil society and victims must continue to be strengthened to resolve the justice that has been delayed and to ensure the comprehensive recovery of victim rights.

E. Recommendation

1. **Enhancing Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement**

Law enforcement in the OCI case must be carried out transparently and accountably without political intervention or economic power. The government and law enforcement officials are obliged to reopen this case seriously by

prioritizing the principle of justice for victims and ensuring that perpetrators proven guilty receive firm sanctions in accordance with applicable laws.

2. Formation of an Independent Joint Fact Finding Team

In order to obtain objective and comprehensive facts the formation of an independent Joint Fact Finding Team or TGPF involving various relevant parties is highly necessary. This team must be granted full authority to conduct cross institutional investigations to uncover all evidence and ensure the accuracy of data that serves as the basis for legal processes and recovery policies.

3. Strengthening Victim Protection and Recovery

Besides focusing on the legal process the government must strengthen victim protection and recovery programs especially in psychosocial and rehabilitation aspects. Psychological assistance and identity recovery as well as social reintegration must be priorities so that victims can recover comprehensively and return to living a dignified life.

4. Increasing Human Rights Awareness and Education in the Entertainment Sector

The OCI case serves as a reminder that human rights violations can occur in various sectors including the entertainment world. Therefore it is important to increase awareness and education about human rights for entertainment industry players as well as workers and the general public to create a safe work environment free from exploitation that respects the human rights of every individual.

F. Acknowledgments

We express our gratitude for the opportunity provided to author and discuss this significant theme. It is hoped that this writing will provide meaningful contributions and serve as a source of reflection and encourage concrete efforts in the enforcement of human rights as well as the protection of victims of human rights violations. We also appreciate all parties who have provided information and support as well as inspiration throughout the process of drafting this work. May justice and truth always be upheld to foster a more just and civilized society.

Bibliography

- Al Banna, N. H., Ardana, N. N., Kurniawan, M. F., & Prasetyo, R. D. (2025). Analisis ketimpangan keadilan di Indonesia: Potret buram hukum yang berpihak pada kuasa. *Pancasila: Jurnal Keindonesiaan*, 5(1), 125–134.
- Azkie, Z., & Is, M. S. (2018). Perlindungan hukum terhadap hak asasi anak yang menjadi korban kekerasan. *Nurani: Jurnal Kajian Syari'ah dan Masyarakat*, 18(1), 151–162.
- Badina, B. (2025). *Analisis kerja sama Jakarta Animal Aid Network dan Ric O'Barry's Dolphin Project dalam menangani eksploitasi lumba-lumba di Indonesia* (Disertasi Doktorat, Universitas Sulawesi Barat).
- Cahyono, H. H., & Suryani, S. (2024). Exploitation in *Angela Carter's The Nights at the Circus*: An ecofeminism study. *Jurnal Hasta Wiyata*, 7(III), 20–26.
- Hartanto, R. V. P., Liestyasari, S. I., & Budiati, A. C. (2018). Gerakan sosial oleh paralegal untuk peningkatan akses keadilan bagi perempuan korban kekerasan di Kota Surakarta. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional PPKn*.
- Ismantara, S., Sari, R. A. D. P., Elvira, C., & Sally, J. N. (2021). Kajian penegakan hukum terhadap tindakan penganiayaan hewan dan eksploitasi satwa langka. *Prosiding SENAPENMAS*, 1189.
- Noor, A., & Alhadi, M. N. (2025). Urgensi dan tantangan upaya paksa (dwang middelen) dalam penegakan hukum di Indonesia. *Jurnal Juristic*, 5(1), 1–9.
- Padakari, S. L., & Gulo, R. P. (2025). Teologi dan keadilan sosial: Peran gereja dalam merespons ketimpangan global. *Tumou Tou*, 12(1), 41–52.
- Permana, D. O., Masri, E., & Handayani, O. (2024). Sanksi terhadap pelaku penganiayaan hewan dikaitkan dengan hak asasi hewan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Sasana*, 10(2), 93–104.
- Polii, V., & Polii, D. J. (2025). Akses keadilan bagi kelompok rentan: Studi empiris mengenai hambatan struktural dalam sistem peradilan. *Perkara: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Politik*, 3(1), 655–674.
- Probos, K. S. (2022). Perancangan iklan layanan masyarakat tentang darurat kekerasan seksual. *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Teknologi*, 3(8).
- Roring, E. B., Haq, Z. A., & Alfarisi, S. (2025). Pembentukan peradilan agraria sebagai instrumen hukum administrasi negara dalam penyelesaian konflik HGU perkebunan. *Jembatan Hukum: Kajian Ilmu Hukum, Sosial dan Administrasi Negara*, 2(2), 262–279.
- Sanjaya, A. R. (2018). Petisi Indonesia untuk dunia: Potret globalisasi gerakan sosial digital. *Jurnal Komunikasi*, 10(1), 17–32.

Triyono, T., Susilo, T., Basuki, T., & Akad, A. M. (2025). Studi kualitatif tentang respons hukum internasional terhadap kekerasan gender dalam konflik bersenjata. *Jurnal Syntax Imperatif: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan*, 6(2), 183–193.

Laws and Regulations

Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945

Republik Indonesia, Undang-Undang Pengadilan Hak Asasi Manusia, Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2000 Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000 Nomor 208, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4026

Republik Indonesia, Undang-Undang Hak Asasi Manusia, Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 165, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3886

Republik Indonesia, Undang-Undang Perlindungan Anak, Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 297, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5606

Republik Indonesia, Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan, Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2003 Nomor 39, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4297

Republik Indonesia, Undang-Undang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang, Undang-Undang Nonnomor 21 Tahun 2007 Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2007 Nomor 58, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4720