

1. Who is "human" in the concept of modern human rights?

Humans in the concept of modern human rights are people who have the basic rights of human rights and have all the derivatives of further rights in the current era because the concept of human rights is currently undergoing transformation. Transformation is in the form of more diverse forms of human rights, where in each country that runs it can cause problems in interpreting a right because there are no longer limits on the uniformity of forms of human rights. Sometimes in this country there is a right, but in other places have not reached the standard because of differences in politics, welfare, geography or culture. So that this causes a lot of problems, especially to define the concept of humans in modern times. For example human rights for recognition of sexual orientation. Not all countries recognize this right, but this right is now guaranteed by the states that recognize it.

2. How is carried out the protection of a right which is not regulated in the Constitution in your legal system?

For people who are well educated and usually reside in cities, they can express their aspirations to the government and legislators. However, for the general public who live mostly in rural areas with low education levels, the channeling of aspirations is likely to be hampered, except in the case of large cases and blow up by social media. Even though at this time, the government has implemented a 9-year compulsory and free education for equalization education in rural communities, but due to the geographical location far from the city center, the common people in the village often just accept what happens with their lives. This accepting life attitude is also usually based on the strength of their religious faith.

What kind of balancing is done when a right uncounted in the Constitution is conflicted with a constitutional right?

The government and parliamentarians should be able to provide solutions to this, they should be more proactive to the public to protect anything including rights that are not taken into account even if they are contrary to constitutional rights, that is the task of the government and the members of the council. Always giving room for discussion and accepting aspirations is more useful for knowing what is happening. Existing socialization, and listening to people's aspirations directly are a keys to success.

3. Do International Human Rights Documents applied in your country represent minimum standards that are already provided or the must-reach aims?

The government have done it already, because Indonesia is heading towards as a welfare state even though Indonesia is currently still in the developing country stage. But of course there is still a minimum standard that is not achieved, if this is faced with the vastness of the Indonesian state which is far from the center of government, although with the autonomous government system for each province, but there is still much that must be done by the government, especially meeting the needs of the right education, work and so on. The State of Indonesia is an

archipelago which is spread geographically and becomes an obstacle in the fulfillment of minimum rights. With the current democratic governance system in the form of representation, especially by granting broad autonomy rights to each Province, however the problem of the extent of the territory is still an obstacle. This makes the fulfillment of people's basic rights not in good management.

Are there any regulations in your legal system above international human rights standards? If there are, would you please explain?

Yes, There is, it's the right to life, for example, abortion is still legally prohibited unless it is justified by a doctor, so the right to life is highly valued. Even though the abortion event also happened, but always faced with the law. This indicates that the basic right of human rights, namely the right to life, is highly valued. Although in fact, this example does not really represent the answer above, because actually the fulfillment of standard human rights here still has a lot to be fought for. The problem of unemployment, the problem of educational equality, environmental problems are basic problems that still need to be fought for. Perhaps because of the vastness of geography, and many diversity of culture.

4. In your legal system, is the jurisdiction an actor itself to move forward human rights standards? If it is, would you please explain?

Everything related to human rights must be promulgated and made rules, so jurisdiction is important. Without the laws and regulations, human rights will not be fulfilled and protected, so jurisdiction is the main problem. In addition, Indonesia adheres to a legal system that is principled to the need for a rule of law to run the country.

5. Are there values and issues in your country that are not covered by human rights documents but need to be protected under the concept of human rights? If your answer is yes, would you please explain?

Problems for prisoners with severe penalties with an imprisonment system that puts them away from their families. In the fulfillment of human rights, this matter does not become the main focus because it involves severe legal actions. In this case, the prisoner is still a human being who has roots in family life and still has hope to continue their lives. However, the root of the family was uprooted from them because the placement of the prison was far from the family. The far prison is done by the government to protect the community.

6. Are there such human right regulations in the legal system of your country that is protected by the constitution but contradicts social reality and justice?

The blasphemy article is still a big problem because the articles made in the law can be interpreted in many ways, which means that the article is like a rubber article which can ensnare people when dealing with religious sentiment issues. As is known, Indonesia has 5 official religions, but Islam is the majority. Actually naming majority and minority is non-existent. There is no mention of majority and

minority in the Indonesian legal system. All religions are equal and have their rights fulfilled. However, all that needs to be ruled that govern and can be accepted by all religions. However, in reality, this can be a problem, because the way to interpret an article with a religious problem is very difficult to manage, because it is very sensitive to this religious problem. Creating religious tolerance still needs to work even harder.

7. Are there any social realities contradicting international human rights concept based on individualism?

People with disabilities are still an issue that has not received enough attention, although currently for the achievements of sports for people with disabilities have been valued, but the fulfillment of their basic rights has not been fully carried out. For example the right to get access to the highway, or the right to decent work. But the right to education is getting better. The cultural problem of accepting children with disabilities for some village communities is still a problem, due to lack of information and education. However, if in some cities, it will not be a problem, especially with the incessant information from social media.

8. In your legal system, are there legal mechanisms to protect human rights if fundamental rights are violated by private persons? Are these mechanisms effective?

Very effective, everyone is equal before the law. That is the legal basis of Indonesia. Whoever does it must take responsibility for its actions. Many cases have been resolved well by the government and law enforcement agencies and all of them can still be said to be good, even though they are cases that are very sensitive to an individual's problem. This is because the public can see transparently what is happening with the incessant flow of information from social media. That said, social media can make good, but it can also create disaster. And this is where the government plays a role in maintaining the flow of information.

9. Are there groups in your country who have their own national, ethnic, religious and linguistic identities?

No, because the Indonesian system is to unite all differences. We have many regional languages but all are integrated in the official language of Indonesia. We have many ethnic groups, but we have a Pancasila state base that unites them with the view of Unity in Diversity, or even though it is different but still one of Indonesia. We have many official religions that are recognized by the government, even though Islam is adopted by the majority of Indonesian people, but the rights of all religions are the same because there are unifying legal rules. If there really is a case about this, then it is resolved by the existing legal rules. Even though the case of blasphemy occurred, it was immediately handled by the government. Indeed the issue of religion is still very sensitive, however, cultural and linguistic problems have no problems at all.

Could you please give some information about them (especially if you feel yourself one of them)?

I feel fine in my environment. I have also seen developments in social media, as far as I know, language, ethnic or religious issues, can still be very resolved by the government and society can still tolerate this. Indeed the problem of blasphemy is still a problem. Not because of Islam alone, about Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, then this problem occurs. However, the government and society always try to stay calm. This is where the respective religious leaders are used. They work together with the community and the government to be able to make it comfortable for the community. This is also thanks to education, and the opening of good information, so that the public can understand the situation and conditions that occur. Cases that occur about language, ethical or religious sentiments, will usually be taken over immediately by the government because the government cannot allow this sentiment to resolve itself. It is feared that chaos will occur if it is not quickly dealt with. Indeed Indonesia can be said to be rather sensitive about this kind of situation. However, so far, it is still very tolerant to be resolved by the government.

10. What is the definition of the notion “minority” according to your constitutional system? What is your opinion on this concept?

There is no mention of the word minority or majority in the Indonesian constitution. This word was born only because of mention of it from media. All are equal before the law and have the same human rights by the government. If a case occurs, then that case is only a case that does not represent the views of society as a whole. Even if the case occurs, it is usually a matter of religious sentiment, then this is quickly resolved by the government so that there is no turmoil. And now, it seems that Indonesian people are very mature in accepting everything that happens. After the reform order since 1998, the cases that occur can still be tolerated. Even though in 2017, there was a large demonstration of a religious case, but the community could very flexibly accept and conduct demonstrations politely and finally the government could finish it well.

Do you think that minority rights should be protected broadly by the constitutional level?

There is nothing that needs to be changed because in the Indonesian Constitution, everything is the same. Even if there is a case, then it does not describe the whole of Indonesia. Everywhere in the world various cases also occur, however, of course it also cannot draw conclusions about something that happened.

Do you think that constitutional regulations that would broaden the rights of minorities will solve the conflicts between majorities and minorities?

As far as I know, everyone has the same human rights and the same in the eyes of the law. Personally, I have never seen minority rights overlooked. It's just that if there really is a case, then that needs further deepening.

When it comes to making new rules, the Government and the Members of the House have certainly thought about it. Everyone has the same rights, whoever it is.

However, at this time, it may not satisfy all parties, however, it does not mean that the government does not pay attention to all rights.

11. What do you think on the notion and the concept of minority rights in international law?

Agree, for example there are rules about the issue of circumcision for men and for women in a culture, but there is no equation so that this is still a contradiction in international law. So, if this is planned to be included in international law, it will be even better.

Could the international regulations/treatments be a response to the reality and problems of the peoples in your country?

It can, if it involves very large international problems such as terrorism, genocide or extraordinary crimes, then international law can intervene in this case for a country. However, when it comes to human rights issues that have been regulated in the rules of each country and become the country's law, then international legal intervention will not be able to enter because each country has the right to solve its own problems and cannot be intervened by the state or even international law. Because every country has its own dignity and does not want to be interfered with by foreigners to solve domestic problems,

In other words, do they cover the reality in your country from the view of the state and the view of peoples?

I don't know about this, because as far as I know, Indonesia is very open to any information and it's all very accessible about anything. There is no government effort in a country to cover any problems, especially at this time, all countries in the global system can see and get any information about a country. And it is very open to be criticized or given input. In this case, diplomatic law is very important. Where Indonesia can explain from diplomatic representation to all countries what happened.

12. What you think is the most current human rights problem in your country?

1. There are still many child marriages at an early age in various regions, even though the free education program for 9 years has been implemented, but it still happens and even more and more. Many opinions this happens because of the speed factor of mobile technology and social media, which children at an early age have access to use it so that they are exposed to bad information.

2. Environmental problems, especially law enforcement. At present in several places in Indonesia there are severe forest fires, although there have been many ways to extinguish the fires by the government, but at this time it is still a major problem. Concerns about the environment that is not good, especially pollution can cause many diseases and create an unhealthy generation. Enforcement of the environmental law that is not going well.

3. The problem of sexual orientation, which is the opposite of most religions adhered to by the community. This is still a big problem. Deviations from sexual orientation cannot be accepted in Indonesia, because the people still hold the religion well. Not because they do not want to give rights to these people, but Indonesia still holds fast to religion and culture, where in the religious belief there is no room for this sexual orientation deviation

3. Problems Interpreting an article about religious cases. In 2017, there was a case of a governor who mispronounced a verse from the Qur'an and that made the governor processed by law where before the legal process, there was a massive demonstration. After being processed by law, then the demonstration subsided. For some people of the world, this has become one of intuition that can develop with their own ideas. And this also raises many problems in international relations with other countries.

4. Drugs are still a big problem. With a large area and not all of it when it is overseen by the government, cross-border drug trafficking is very common.

5. The problem of the stigma of terrorism by the international community for Indonesia is only because the majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim, and there is a concept of jihad in it, as if the cases that occur are always associated with terrorism. Despite this terrorism case, however, the Indonesian government is trying to resolve it in accordance with applicable law.