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Jurnal HAM is a nationally accredited journal publishing manuscripts in the field of human rights. Over a decade, Jurnal HAM has been the leading scientific publication in Indonesia focusing on human rights studies. It encompasses rights-oriented analysis, law and policy debates, case studies and other empirical findings related to human rights and freedom, theoretical views of human rights, and diverse methods in human rights study. It welcomes studies from various disciplines and approaches that raise awareness toward marginalized and underrepresented minority groups in Indonesia and beyond. All editorial/review policies and processes are committed to inclusivity.

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Foreword

Praise be to Allah SWT, who has given His mercy and grace to all of us so that the Editor can publish Jurnal HAM Vol. 15 No. 2, August 2024. In this edition, we present five pieces featuring a diverse range of articles that address critical human rights issues within Indonesia and beyond. This collection brings fresh perspectives on urban development, marginalized communities, human rights education, environmental justice, and the impact of authoritarianism on academic freedom. All papers are published in their original language, Bahasa Indonesia or English.

This edition begins with a paper from the Philippines, discussing the displacement of farmers due to the construction of New Clark City. The article explores the strategies employed by these farmers to reclaim their right to the city, offering insights into how urban development in the Global South impacts local communities and disrupts traditional livelihoods. From Indonesia, the issue of environmental justice is captured by the fourth article, which examines the role of women in demanding environmental justice in Cilacap. By focusing on the politics of patience, this article highlights how women's nurturing roles have sustained long-term resistance against environmental degradation caused by industrial activities, emphasizing the gendered dimensions of the struggle for a healthy environment. Continuing with the theme of marginalized justice, the second article discusses the struggles of marginalized communities in Sri Lanka. It delves into how these communities—defined by intersecting identities related to gender, sexuality, ethnicity, and religion—navigate structural barriers in their fight for peace and human rights, shedding light on the broader implications of exclusion and marginalization.

The last two articles discuss academic issues. The third article, "Human Rights Education Within 'Presisi' Curriculum: A Study of State Police School in North Sumatra," examines the human rights values in police training. The paper not only critically evaluates the challenges of transforming police culture but also finds an opportunity through education and reform. Finally, the last article analyzes the challenges to academic freedom in Indonesia amidst the rise of authoritarianism. This article focuses on how digital authoritarianism has impacted free expression on campuses. The article provides a timely reflection on the intersection of human rights and academic freedom, addressing the systematic pressures faced by universities today.

Finally, we would like to thank the Head of the Law and Human Rights Policy Strategy Agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia for his support in publishing this edition. We extend our deepest appreciation to the authors and reviewers whose scholarly contributions enrich the discourse on human rights, fostering dialogue, understanding, and ultimately, progress towards a more just and equitable world. We hope that this edition inspires meaningful dialogue and contributes to the advancement of human rights in Indonesia and globally.

Happy Reading!

-Editorial Board-

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Jerome Christopher S. Flores ***(University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)***

Asserting the Right to New Cities: Farmers' (re)claiming of Space in New Clark City

Jurnal HAM, Volume 15, Number 2, August 2024, page 85-94

New cities, often designed as development strategies, cause dispossession, displacement, and disruption of everyday lives of local communities. To further explore the effects of new cities and urban development in the Global South, this study explored the realities of farmers whose homes and livelihoods are affected by the construction of New Clark City in the Philippines. Employing the concept of the right to the city by Henri Lefebvre, this study delved into the farmers' agency in reclaiming space in the city being built on their rice fields. Through qualitative research methods, including interviews and participant observation, the study elucidated the strategies employed by farmers to assert their right to New Clark City. Highlighting that (re)claiming of space by the farmers is motivated by their need to make a living and provide for their families, the study built on the understanding of the right to the city as the right of the inhabitants to shape their environment and manage their resources. Although the right to the city heavily depends upon the collective power to reshape the process of urbanization, the article argues that it can also be asserted through individual and unorganized actions.

Keywords: New Clark City, right to the city, new cities, Philippines

Scott Robert Hearnden ***(University of Sydney, Australia)***

Peace and Human Rights in Sri Lanka: The Struggle for Marginalised Communities to Advocate for Justice

Jurnal HAM, Volume 15, Number 2, August 2024, page 95-110

Peace and human rights serve as a check on the dominant or majoritarian culture. An absence of human rights is conducive to weak democratic forms, unequal social and political relations, marginalisation, oppression and, in some cases, criminalisation of communities. Such a scenario can be found in Sri Lanka. This paper expands upon a principal research project which found that the marginalisation of participants arose from aspects of their particular identities, including diverse sexualities and genders, races, ethnicities, religions and youth. The principal research was informed by intersectionality, social interactionism, interviews and interpretative phenomenological analysis. This paper was composed out of the research results and was further structured by literature review. People's marginalisation, oppression and exclusion are related directly to the absence of peace and human rights manifested through injustices and structural barriers that frustrated social and political participation.

Keywords: indigeneity, intersectionality, LGBTIQ, peace, Sri Lanka

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Fazli Rachman, Majda El Muhtaj, Reh Bungana Beru Perangin-angin, Prayetno ***(Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia)***

Human Rights Education Within 'Presisi' Curriculum: A Study of State Police School in North Sumatra

Jurnal HAM, Volume 15, Number 2, August 2024, page 111-128

This article focuses on the Indonesian Police (Polri) efforts in the realization of human rights-based policing, as well as its articulation in the forming education (pendidikan pembentukan/ DIKTUKBA) of Polri, specifically at the State Police School (Sekolah Polisi Negara/SPN) in North Sumatra, established in 1960-s and one of the oldest SPN in Indonesia. Since 2021, Polri has acknowledged and developed the 'presisi' curriculum to become a starting point for transformation agenda and, of course, to strive Polri's obligation in the implementation of human rights values, principles and standards in the police functions. The research applied a qualitative approach with a descriptive design. Data collection was employed using documents, FGD, observations and literature relevant to police and human rights issues. Respondents were selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data validation was carried out by extending observations and triangulation and analyzed using the spiral technique. Human rights-based policing through the DIKTUKBA POLRI level at the SPN Poldasu brings the vision of 'presisi' police through the 'presisi' curriculum. The 'presisi' curriculum offers good ways to achieve the transformation of the Polri. However, the increasingly short training period for the DIKTUKBA POLRI represents a challenge to improve human rights-based policing. The challenges affirm the correlation between human rights and policing in a dynamic police workspace. In this context, the instructors's capacity must continuously acquire knowledge and experience. Therefore, collaboration and innovation in using learning models and methods such as group learning, problem-solving, discussion, and active involvement of students can be continuously developed.

Keywords: human rights education; state police school; DIKTUKBA POLRI

Miftahul Huda ***(Faculty of Politics and Social Science, Diponegoro University, Indonesia)***

Nurturing the Struggle: Women's Politics of Patience in Demanding Environmental Justice in Cilacap

Jurnal HAM, Volume 15, Number 2, August 2024, page 129-142

The PT S2P coal-fired power plant (CFPP) in Cilacap has generated considerable profits for the capitalist country since 2006, while simultaneously causing environmental damage and rendering local communities vulnerable. This paper employs a case study approach to examine the role of women's agency from the Global South in the social movement for environmental justice. It considers how global-local economic and political relations in Cilacap influence this movement. It sought to explain women's agency in claiming the right to a healthy and decent environment by testing the theory of the politics of patience, which located women outside and against state and corporate power. Through ethnography, in-depth interviews, and meetings with activists, public officials, and NGOs, this study depicted women as political actors in the face of the negative impacts of the state-electricity company nexus. In their struggles, women were confronted with gender stereotypes that were shaped by the state and reinforced by society. These stereotypes prevented women from participating in social movements that demanded their rights. The most important finding was that the nurturing role of women has ensured that the struggle for the right to a healthy and decent environment has lasted longer and has remained outside of and against the state.

Keywords: environmental justice; gender in environmental issues; nurturing the struggle; politics of patience; women's rights

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Herlambang Perdana Wiratraman, Satria Unggul Wicaksana Prakasa ***(Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada & Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya)***

Two Decades of Academic Freedom in Indonesia: The Challenges of the Rise of Authoritarianism in Its New Model

Jurnal HAM, Volume 15, Number 2, August 2024, page 143-158

This research focuses on analyzing the debates and roles of the academic freedom movement in Indonesia's authoritarian politics. Numbers of scholars argued on the democracy decline and its current situation of authoritarian turn . Authoritarianism governance in recent politics has been worsening situation of free expression, including academic freedom. Recently, one of attacks is connected to cyber-attacks, which has been targeting journalists, academics, activists or students who defend human rights and environment, indigenous leaders, anti-corruption activists, and women's groups. This article discusses first, how has academic freedom at campuses been shaped by Indonesia's the rise of authoritarian politics; and second how academic freedom has been influenced and easily attacked in the rise of digital authoritarianism. By using an interdisciplinary approach, this article argues that there is a strong relation between the threat of academic freedom and the strengthening of authoritarianism in Indonesia, especially by disciplining campuses through a more systematic bureaucratization. While at the same time, academic freedom has been affected by stronger control of authoritarianism regime by deplying cyber troops in digital spheres. Hence, this article also discusses how human rights instruments and its institutions could promote and defend academic freedom in general.

Keywords: academic freedom movement; authoritarianism; digital rights; democracy

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Jerome Christopher S. Flores ***(University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines)***

Menuntut Hak Atas Kota Baru: Klaim (Kembali) Lahan oleh Petani di New Clark City

Jurnal HAM, Volume 15, Nomor 2, Agustus 2024, hal. 85-94

Kota-kota baru, yang seringkali dirancang sebagai strategi pembangunan, menyebabkan perampasan, penggusuran, dan gangguan terhadap kehidupan sehari-hari masyarakat lokal. Untuk mengeksplorasi lebih jauh dampak dari kota-kota baru dan pembangunan perkotaan di Global South, penelitian ini mengeksplorasi realitas petani yang tempat tinggal dan mata pencahariannya terdampak oleh pembangunan New Clark City di Filipina. Dengan menggunakan konsep hak atas kota dari Henri Lefebvre, penelitian ini menggali agensi petani dalam merebut kembali ruang di kota yang dibangun di atas lahan persawahan mereka. Melalui metode penelitian kualitatif, termasuk wawancara dan observasi partisipan, studi ini menjelaskan strategi yang digunakan oleh para petani untuk menuntut hak mereka atas New Clark City. Menyoroti bahwa klaim (kembali) ruang oleh para petani dimotivasi oleh kebutuhan mereka untuk mencari nafkah dan menafkahi keluarga mereka. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada pemahaman bahwa hak atas kota adalah hak penduduk untuk membentuk lingkungan dan mengelola sumber daya mereka. Meskipun hak atas kota sangat bergantung pada kekuatan kolektif untuk membentuk kembali proses urbanisasi, artikel ini berargumen bahwa hak atas kota juga dapat ditegaskan melalui aksi-aksi individual dan tidak terorganisir.

Kata Kunci: New Clark City, hak atas kota, kota baru, Filipina

Scott Robert Hearnden ***(University of Sydney, Australia)***

Perdamaian dan Hak Asasi Manusia di Sri Lanka: Perjuangan Masyarakat Marjinal dalam Mengadvokasi Keadilan

Jurnal HAM, Volume 15, Nomor 2, Agustus 2024, hal. 95-110

Perdamaian dan hak asasi manusia berfungsi sebagai pengawas terhadap budaya dominan atau mayoritas. Ketiadaan hak asasi manusia kondusif bagi bentuk-bentuk demokrasi yang lemah, hubungan sosial dan politik yang tidak setara, marjinalisasi, penindasan, dan dalam beberapa kasus, kriminalisasi terhadap masyarakat. Skenario seperti ini dapat ditemukan di Sri Lanka. Makalah ini merupakan pengembangan dari proyek penelitian utama yang menemukan bahwa marjinalisasi para partisipan muncul dari aspek-aspek identitas khusus mereka, termasuk keragaman seksualitas dan gender, ras, etnis, agama, dan pemuda. Penelitian utama ini didasari oleh interseksionalitas, interaksionisme sosial, wawancara, dan analisis fenomenologi interpretatif. Makalah ini diinformasikan oleh hasil-hasil penelitian tersebut dan selanjutnya diinformasikan oleh tinjauan literatur. Peminggiran, penindasan, dan pengucilan masyarakat terkait langsung dengan ketiadaan perdamaian dan hak asasi manusia yang dimanifestasikan melalui ketidakadilan dan hambatan struktural yang menggagalkan partisipasi sosial dan politik.

Kata Kunci: pribumi, interseksionalitas, LGBTIQ, perdamaian, Sri Lanka

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Fazli Rachman, Majda El Muhtaj, Reh Bungana Beru Perangin-angin, Prayetno ***(Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia)***

Pendidikan Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Kurikulum 'Presisi': Studi Sekolah Polisi Negara di Sumatera Utara

Jurnal HAM, Volume 15, Nomor 2, Agustus 2024, hal. 111-128

Artikel ini berfokus pada upaya Polri menjalankan komitmen memastikan terwujudnya taraf profesionalitas pemolisian yang berbasis HAM di lingkungan Polri, serta artikulasinya pada pendidikan pembentukan (DIKTUKBA) Polri secara khusus di SPN Poldasu, berdiri tahun 1960-an dan salah satu SPN tertua di Indonesia. Sejak 2021, Polri mengakui dan mengembangkan kurikulum Presisi menjadi titik tolak transformasi dan mengafirmasi kewajiban Polri untuk mengimplementasikan nilai, prinsip dan standar HAM dalam fungsi kepolisian. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain deskriptif. Koleksi data dilakukan dengan studi dokumen, FGD, observasi dan kepustakaan yang relevan dengan isu polisi dan HAM. Responden dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Validasi data dilakukan dengan perpanjangan pengamatan dan triangulasi, data dianalisis menggunakan teknik spiral. Pemolisian berbasis HAM melalui jenjang diktukba Polri di SPN Poldasu membawa visi Polisi yang Presisi dalam Kurikulum Presisi. Kurikulum presisi merupakan tawaran solutif untuk mencapai transformasi Polri. Namun, masa pendidikan DIKTUKBA POLRI yang semakin singkat, merepresentasikan tantangan peningkatan pemolisian berbasis HAM. Tantangan HAM mengafirmasi korelasi HAM dengan pemolisian dalam ruang-ruang kerja polisi yang dinamis. Pada konteks ini, peningkatan kapasitas instruktur/pengajar/tenaga pendidik (gadik) secara kontinu terhadap pengetahuan dan pengalaman. Oleh karena itu, kolaborasi dan inovasi penggunaan model dan metode pembelajaran seperti belajar kelompok, menyelesaikan masalah, diskusi dan pelibatan aktif peserta didik dapat dikembangkan secara kontinu.

Kata Kunci: pendidikan hak asasi manusia; SPN; diktukba Polri

Miftahul Huda ***(Faculty of Politics and Social Science, Diponegoro University, Indonesia)***

Merawat Perjuangan: Politik Kesabaran Perempuan dalam Menuntut Keadilan Lingkungan di Cilacap

Jurnal HAM, Volume 15, Nomor 2, Agustus 2024, hal. 129-142

Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Uap (PLTU) PT S2P di Cilacap telah menghasilkan keuntungan yang cukup besar bagi negara kapitalis sejak tahun 2006, sementara pada saat yang sama menyebabkan kerusakan lingkungan dan membuat masyarakat setempat menjadi rentan. Tulisan ini menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus untuk mengkaji peran agensi perempuan dari negara-negara Selatan dalam gerakan sosial untuk menuntut keadilan lingkungan. Penelitian ini mempertimbangkan cara-cara di mana hubungan ekonomi dan politik global-lokal di Cilacap memengaruhi gerakan ini. Penelitian ini berusaha menjelaskan agensi perempuan dalam menuntut hak atas lingkungan yang sehat dan layak dengan menguji teori politik kesabaran, yang menempatkan perempuan di luar dan melawan kekuasaan negara dan korporasi. Melalui studi etnografi, wawancara mendalam, dan pertemuan dengan para aktivis, pejabat publik, dan LSM, penelitian ini menggambarkan perempuan sebagai aktor politik dalam menghadapi dampak negatif dari hubungan antara negara dan perusahaan listrik. Dalam perjuangan mereka, perempuan dihadapkan pada stereotipe gender yang dibentuk oleh negara dan diperkuat oleh masyarakat. Stereotipe ini menghalangi perempuan untuk berpartisipasi dalam gerakan sosial yang menuntut hak-hak mereka. Temuan yang paling penting adalah bahwa peran pengasuhan perempuan telah memastikan bahwa perjuangan untuk mendapatkan hak atas lingkungan yang sehat dan layak telah berlangsung lebih lama dan tetap berada di luar dan melawan negara.

Kata Kunci: keadilan lingkungan; gender dalam isu-isu lingkungan; merawat perjuangan; politik kesabaran; hak asasi perempuan

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Dua Dekade Kebebasan Akademik di Indonesia: Tantangan di Tengah Menguatnya Otoritarianisme dalam Model Barunya

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Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis diskursus pada peran gerakan kebebasan akademik di tengah otoritarianisme politik di Indonesia. Sejumlah sarjana berpendapat mengenai kemunduran demokrasi dan situasi otoriter saat ini . Tata kelola politik dewasa ini terjebak pada otoritarianisme politik yang memperburuk situasi kebebasan berekspresi, termasuk kebebasan akademik. Saat ini, salah satu serangan yang terjadi terkait dengan serangan siber yang menyasar jurnalis, akademisi, aktivis atau mahasiswa pembela hak asasi manusia dan lingkungan hidup, tokoh masyarakat adat, aktivis antikorupsi, dan kelompok perempuan. Artikel ini membahas pertama, bagaimana kebebasan akademik di kampus dibentuk oleh bangkitnya otoritarianisme politik di Indonesia; dan kedua, bagaimana kebebasan akademis telah dipengaruhi dan dengan mudah diserang seiring dengan bangkitnya otoritarianisme digital. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan interdisipliner, artikel ini berargumentasi bahwa terdapat keterkaitan yang kuat antara ancaman kebebasan akademik dengan menguatnya otoriterisme di Indonesia, khususnya dengan mendisiplinkan kampus melalui birokratisasi yang lebih sistematis. Sementara pada saat yang sama, kebebasan akademis dipengaruhi oleh kontrol yang lebih kuat dari rezim otoritarianisme dengan mengerahkan pasukan siber di ranah digital. Oleh karena itu, artikel ini juga membahas bagaimana instrumen hak asasi manusia dan lembaga-lembaganya dapat mendorong dan melindungi prinsip kebebasan akademik secara luas.

Kata Kunci: gerakan kebebasan akademik; otoritarianisme; hak digital; demokrasi