

Enforcement of Human Rights Tourism at Economic Sector in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Tourism as one of the most dynamic and rapidly growing economic sectors worldwide, including in Indonesia, has a significant impact on various aspects of human life, both individually and in groups. In this context, the tourism sector not only plays a role in economic and social development, but is also closely related to human rights (HAM) issues. Therefore, it is important to understand the relationship between tourism and human rights, as well as the protection and respect for these rights in the tourism industry. Theories used namely theory protection law and theory right basic human. This research uses normative legal research methods. This legal research examines the law from an internal perspective with the object of research being legal norms. The tourism sector, despite its significant contribution to the economy, must be run with human rights principles that respect the dignity of every individual, be it tourists, workers, or local communities.

INTRODUCTION

Human rights (HAM) in French are called "Droit L'Homme" which means fundamental rights owned by every human being and in Indonesian is called "Human Rights (HAM)". Human Rights (HAM) are basic rights that every individual has since birth as a human being, regardless of race, religion, gender, citizenship, or social status. These rights are universal, inalienable, and aim to protect the dignity and well-being of every person. Human rights cover various aspects of life, such as freedom, justice, and protection from abuse of power. When translated into Indonesian, it is basic human rights or better known as "Human Rights". Maryam Bodiardjo states that human rights are rights possessed by human beings, which are acquired and carried in social life from birth. These rights are shared by everyone without discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, religion or gender, and are universal rights. The basis of all human rights is that human beings have the opportunity to develop in accordance with their dignity and worth.

Tourism as one of the most dynamic and rapidly growing economic sectors worldwide, including in Indonesia, has a significant impact on various aspects of human life, both individually and in groups. In this context, the tourism sector not only plays a role in economic and social development, but is also closely related to human rights issues. Therefore, it is important to understand the relationship between tourism and human rights, as well as the protection and respect for these rights in the tourism industry.

Theoretical problems related to with Human Rights Human (HAM) on sector tourism seen from how the perpetrators business (investors) who are still need a strengthening protection law as loaded in Universal Declaration of Human Rights including in Article 1 which relates with protection of freedom and equality. In Constitution Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights Humans have 10 (ten) rights Basic. Rights the among other rights for life, rights have a family and continue descendants, rights develop self, rights to obtain justice, the word freedom personal, rights on the sense of security, rights on welfare, rights participate as well as in government, rights children and rights women. The most relevant rights in give protection investment in the sector tourism namely right for to obtain justice and rights for a sense of security.

Protection related laws with justice with principal equality for investors in the sector tourism in Indonesia is also often experience problem Where Still Lots businessman and also public workers who experience discrimination in the sector One of the discriminations that occurs is namely businessman No own equal opportunity for operate an activity business where. Discrimination can also occur in power Where do you work there is conditions that are of a nature No fair so that matter This can harm community and also other investors who have operate his efforts in a way fair. In Article 2 of Law No.10 of 2009 concerning Tourism determined with clear related principles tourism especially those related to with principle fair and equitable as well as principle equality (no existence discrimination). In addition, in Article 22 of Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism has set up right entrepreneurs (investors) for get equal opportunities to work in the tourism sector.

There is no clear regulation in the enforcement mechanism for the protection of Human Rights which specifically regulates the tourism sector in Indonesia. Thus, there is still a gap in norms which becomes a dogmatic legal problem. Based on various problems related to human rights in the tourism sector, it is important to conduct more in-depth research on how to protect human rights in the tourism sector in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Legal Protection Theory

Legal protection theory refers to the concepts and principles underlying efforts to protect the rights of individuals or groups within a legal framework. In general, legal protection aims to ensure that these rights are recognized and respected by the state and other parties, and that if violations occur, there is a mechanism to enforce these rights. Some important legal protection theories include:

Individual Protection Theory: In this theory, the law is considered a tool to protect individuals from abuse of power by the state or other parties. Protection is provided so that individuals can live their lives without interference, and their rights are recognized and respected.

Social Interest Protection Theory: The law not only protects individuals, but also protects public or social interests. This theory focuses on achieving a balance between individual rights and broader social interests. This protection also includes protection for communities or groups that may be marginalized.

Human Rights Protection Theory: This theory relates to the protection of basic human rights that cannot be taken away, such as the right to life, liberty, and dignity. The law must be able to ensure that these rights are fulfilled and protected from actions that could harm individuals.

State Protection Theory: The state plays a role in protecting all its citizens from threats both from within and outside. The state has an obligation to create order, justice, and security so that the rights of its citizens are protected.

These theories interact in the legal system to create a fair and equitable balance for all parties, both individuals, groups, and the state. The Greatest Hits defines legal protection as an action that provides protection to Human Rights that are harmed by others and this protection is given to the community so that they can enjoy all the rights granted by law. Legal Protection has relatedness close with Human Rights Man especially those related to investment in the sector tourism. Theory of Legal Protection of Human Rights refers to the concepts, principles, and approaches used to guarantee and protect individual rights from violations, both by the state and other parties. These theories examine the normative bases, philosophies, and mechanisms that exist to protect human rights (HAM) in various legal systems. Protection of human rights is one of the main pillars of the modern legal system and plays an important role in maintaining the dignity and freedom of individuals.

Legal Protection in its relevance with Human Rights Human (HAM) according to Philip M. Hadjon is protection of dignity and honor, and recognition of human rights owned by legal subjects based on legal provisions from arbitrariness. Legal Protection is a collection of regulations or rules that will be

able to protect one thing from another. In relation to consumers, it means that the law provides protection for customer rights from something that results in the non-fulfillment of these rights. In Investment in the sector tourism is very necessary existence protection to Human Rights Human Rights (HAM) for investors so that they can have a sense of security in develop his efforts become more forward. See How importance protection law for investment in the sector tourism so government Good Executive, Legislative and also Judicial own responsibility in give protection will dignity, honor as well as safeguarding human rights Human Rights (HAM) of investors.

In implementing and providing legal protection, a place or container is needed in its implementation which is often referred to as legal protection facilities. Legal protection facilities are divided into two types that can be understood, namely preventive legal protection facilities and repressive legal protection facilities. Second means protection law This Good repressive and preventive measures are very necessary for strengthen protection law on Human Rights Man towards sector investors tourism.

In this preventive legal protection, investors in the sector tourism given protection law with a regulation regulation the law that has strength and certainty that provides a sense of security. The goal is to prevent disputes that could harm from Investors. Preventive legal protection is very important for government actions based on freedom of action because with the existence of strong preventive legal protection then, the government together perpetrator other businesses are encouraged to be cautious in making decisions based on discretion.

Repressive legal protection does focus on resolving disputes, especially those involving parties who feel their rights have been violated or harmed. In the Indonesian context, this legal protection is carried out through the judicial system, both the General Court and the State Administrative Court, which have the authority to decide disputes arising from actions by the government or other parties.

The principle of legal protection against government actions, as you mentioned, is based on the recognition and protection of human rights (HAM). In the history of Western legal thought, human rights protection emerged as a response to the unlimited power of the government, with the aim of protecting individuals from potential abuse of power. This concept views that the state or government may not act arbitrarily against its citizens, and therefore, individual human rights must be recognized and protected within the legal framework.

The theory of legal protection against government actions is also based on the principle of the rule of law. Associated with the recognition and protection of human rights, the recognition and protection of human rights have a primary place and can be associated with the objectives of the rule of law. Government as institutions that have power in operate the principle of the rule of law own responsibility in give a protection law to investors in the sector tourism

Human Rights Theory

Human Rights Theory (HAM) is a variety of views or understandings used to explain and justify the existence of basic rights owned by every individual, which must be respected, protected, and fulfilled by the state, society, and other individuals. These theories develop along with the understanding of morality, individual freedom, justice, and the relationship between individuals and the state and global society.

Human Rights Based on Utilitarianism Jeremy Bentham argued that human rights can be understood based on the principle of utility, namely maximizing the greatest happiness for as many people as possible. Human rights are recognized as an instrument for achieving the common good or collective happiness. Human rights man according to Jeremy Bentham it works as means for reach welfare the biggest for society. The state's obligation is for make the decision that will be maximize happiness or welfare public in a way whole. Individual entitled on freedom throughout freedom the No bother the freedom of others. With thus then, the right basic human in the sector tourism in Indonesia in general ideally must capable create the greatest possible welfare For Indonesian society with ensure can enforced protection against Human Rights.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses normative legal research methods. This legal research examines the law from an internal perspective with the object of research being legal norms. In strengthening his research, the author will also using empirical data as Supporter from study normative juridical approach. The approach taken namely use approach concepts and approaches regulation legislation (norms). As for what is used as material law among them is Amendments to the 1945 Constitution (Chapter XA on Human Rights) Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism Republic of Indonesia Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights Omnibus Law on Job Creation.

RESEARCH RESULT

Rights Human Rights in the Tourism Sector is an increasingly topic relevant in context globalization and development sector rapid tourism. Along with improvement amount tourists and their destinations, as well as development industry tourist as sector economy major in many countries, emerged need urge for ensure that human rights principles are respected in all aspect sector This. Tourism sector influence Lots parties, including tourists, workers tourism, society local, and state. Therefore, that's important for understand How right basic man connected with activity tourism and how rights the can maintained and protected. Rights Humans in the sector tourism among them is:

a. Right to Join a Union Laborer

Right to participate in union laborer in field bachelor Johaness Usfunan said that right involved in union laborer they may not be prevented

from becoming a member in order to protect and fight for their interests and with the provisions of laws and regulations. In Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, in considering letter b it is determined that: Human rights are basic rights that are inherently inherent in humans, are universal and eternal, therefore they must be protected, respected, maintained and may not be ignored, reduced or taken away by anyone. The definition of human rights put forward by the scholars above and in Law No. 3 of 1999 is the natural rights of humans. With thus so rights power work is also a must protected, respected, maintained and not may ignored in enforcement of human rights Humans in Indonesia.

Rights Humans in Indonesian positive law is regulated in Article 38 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. Human Rights Humans related with the tourism economic sector is one of them is the Right to participate in a Labor Union. The Charter in the 1948 United Nations General Declaration, in article 23 paragraph (4) stipulates: "everyone has the right to establish and enter labor unions to protect their interests. The provisions in the 1966 International Agreement on Economic, Social and Cultural Human Rights, in article 8, among other things, stipulate: that the Contracting States undertake to ensure fundamental rights related to labor and trade unions, and these rights are crucial for the protection of workers' economic and social interests. These principles are generally enshrined in international conventions, such as those established by the International Labour Organization (ILO), and are fundamental to ensuring that workers have the ability to organize, advocate for their rights, and engage in collective action. Let's break down each of these rights:

Right to Form and Join Trade Unions: This right guarantees that everyone can form or join trade unions of their choice to protect and promote their economic and social interests. The conditions for membership are regulated by the internal rules of the union. However, restrictions can only be imposed in cases where national security, public order, or the protection of others' rights and freedoms is necessary, and these restrictions must align with the laws of the country. Essentially, the state can regulate but cannot excessively limit the formation and participation in trade unions.

Right of Trade Unions to Form Federations and Confederations: Trade unions are given the right to create national federations or confederations, which means they can unite with other unions to strengthen their collective bargaining power. Furthermore, these federations or confederations have the right to form or join international trade union organizations, enhancing their ability to advocate for workers' rights on a global scale.

Freedom for Trade Unions to Operate: Trade unions must be able to function freely, without unnecessary restrictions. However, as with the previous point, this freedom is subject to the laws of the land, particularly when it comes to national security, public order, and the protection of the rights of others. The purpose here is to ensure that trade unions can operate effectively while balancing these functions within the framework of a democratic society.

Right to Strike: Workers have the right to strike as a form of collective action. However, the right to strike is often regulated by law, with specific conditions that must be met depending on the country. These regulations may

include notice periods, limitations on the types of issues that can trigger a strike, or procedures for dispute resolution before a strike can legally occur. The strike itself must be conducted in accordance with the national laws that govern industrial relations.

These principles represent fundamental freedoms related to labor rights and collective bargaining, which aim to promote social justice, fair treatment, and equality for workers. Countries that respect these rights ensure that workers are not only protected within the workplace but also empowered to advocate for better conditions and wages, which are essential for a healthy and functioning democracy.

The article above does not prevent the imposition of legal restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces or police or the government of the country concerned. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the 1948 International Labor Organization Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize to make laws in such a way as to prejudice the guarantees set forth in the Convention. The same regulation is also legally formally recognized in Indonesia, namely through Article 39 of the Human Rights Law. It states that everyone has the right to establish a trade union and may not be prevented from becoming a member in order to protect and fight for their interests and with the provisions of laws and regulations.

b. Right to Respect to His (Property Rights)

Leach Levin, a United Nations human rights activist, stated that human rights cannot be separated and revoked because right the is a human right because he is a human. Rights are moral rights that originate from the humanity of every human being and these rights aim to guarantee the dignity of every human being (Natural Rights). In view legal human rights are rights according to law, which is made through the process of law-making of the society itself, both nationally and internationally. The basis of these rights is the consent of the governed, namely the consent of the citizens, who are subject to those rights and not only the natural order which is the basis of the first meaning.

The definition of human rights as rights according to law has a broader meaning, not only natural rights or moral rights, but also includes rights according to law made by authorized bodies in the state. What is meant by rights in discussions about human rights is interpreted as an environment of conditions or areas of freedom of action where the government does not impose restrictions, thus allowing individuals or individuals to choose for themselves. Therefore, rights mean limiting the sovereign power of the government.

The content of human rights can only be traced through tracing the legal and moral rules that apply in society. John Locke (1632-1704) who is known as the father of human rights, in his book entitled "Two Treatises on Civil Government", stated that the purpose of the State is to protect the human rights of its citizens. Humans before living in a state or in a natural state (*status naturalis*) have lived in peace with their respective rights, namely the right to life,

the right to freedom and the right to respect for their property, all of which are their property.

In conclusion, the rights related to trade unions and workers' collective actions are essential for safeguarding the economic and social interests of workers. These rights include the freedom to form and join trade unions, the ability to establish federations or confederations, and the right to function without unnecessary restrictions. Additionally, the right to strike, under regulated conditions, provides workers with an important tool for collective bargaining. These principles ensure that workers can organize and advocate for their rights while balancing the need for national security, public order, and the protection of others' freedoms. Protecting these rights is crucial for maintaining social justice, promoting equality, and ensuring a fair and democratic society.

The understanding of human rights on positive rights and negative rights is starting to be abandoned. Now it is starting to be accepted that violations of economic, social and cultural rights can also be brought forward in court. The indications can be seen in expert opinions. human rights law as outlined in the Limbung Principles and the Maastricht Guidelines, as well as a number of jurisprudences from international and regional European human rights courts.

Violations of economic, social and cultural rights occur when the state fails to fulfill the rights economic, social and cultural rights. In the (international) legal system, human rights place the obligation to fulfill economic, social and cultural rights on the state. When the state fails in its obligations, then there has been a violation of economic, social and cultural rights. On the other hand, individuals or groups of individuals have the right to demand the fulfillment of their rights. economic, social and cultural rights, one of which is through advocacy, namely responding to the interests of citizens to transform formal economic, social and cultural rights into real and effective economic, social and cultural rights. The demand stems from the principle that economic, social and cultural rights are legal rights like civil and political rights.

When the State Fails protect its citizens on violation rights economic , social and cultural result in the descent or the disappearance trust society in the country and government , Often matter This cause the occurrence demonstration or even a demonstration rampage mass to company or capital owners because felt existence treatment discrimination or absence justice to society in matter This workers (laborers) and if regarding regulations legislation will arise demonstration against the state or government . Events This need existence protection law to capital owners, because this demonstration often causes destruction against the company's assets which causes a big loss to investments that have been made implanted even often result in company roll mat Because No capable Again continue his efforts.

c. Right to Work and a Decent Life

The right to a decent life refers to the right of every person to live a life that meets their basic needs and allows them to live with dignity. It encompasses several elements: Adequate Standard of Living: This includes access to basic needs such as food, clean water, shelter, and clothing, which are necessary for

survival and a dignified life. Health and Well-being: Access to healthcare services, sanitation, and living conditions that ensure physical and mental well-being is a key part of living a decent life.

Education and Opportunity: The right to education, vocational training, and the ability to improve one's life circumstances are essential components of a decent life.

Social Security: A safety net that ensures people are supported in times of unemployment, sickness, or old age is fundamental to achieving a decent standard of living.

This right is closely tied to social justice and the protection of the most vulnerable members of society. It recognizes that every individual deserves to live free from poverty and deprivation, with access to opportunities for a better future.

The right to work as stipulated in this article not only prioritizes the freedom to choose work, but also recognizes the importance of work as a means to meet the needs of life. States parties to this treaty must ensure that everyone has the opportunity to obtain decent work, free from exploitation, and in safe and just conditions. Article 6 paragraph (1) of the ICESCR establishes the basic rights of every individual to work and earn a living through work that he or she chooses or accepts. Countries that ratify the ICESCR has an obligation to ensure that this right is protected through policies that support the creation of decent jobs, provide training and education, and maintain fair labor standards. In addition, the state must also regulate non-discriminatory labor policies and protect workers' rights so that they can work in safe, healthy, and fair conditions.

Rights Humans also protect rights worker as regulated in Article 38 of Law Number 39 of 1999 about Human Rights Humans determine that Every citizen according to their talents, skills and abilities, has the right to decent work (article 1). In addition, it is also determined that everyone has the right to freely choose the work they like and also has the right to fair employment conditions (article 2). Every person, both men and women who do the same, comparable, equal or similar work has the right to the same wages and terms of the work agreement (article 3). While article 4 determines that "every person, both men and women, in doing equivalent work must get equal pay. System wages in Indonesia are not distinguishing gender, but based on ability as well as skills and competencies in accordance field his work. This article give protection law with affirms that everyone has the right to decent work and a decent life. The state is responsible for ensuring equal opportunities for everyone to work without discrimination, and also for protecting workers' rights, including decent wages and safe working conditions. This article regulates the basic rights of workers that must be fulfilled by the state to create a fair and dignified working environment.

d. Right for Get Equal Wages

In creating justice, it is hoped that wages between men and women will not differ in terms of gender and the same quality of work. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, in article 23 paragraph (2) states that "everyone, without any distinction, has the right to equal pay for equal work".

The same thing is also regulated in detail in article 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural which states that "States parties to this agreement recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favorable conditions of work which guarantee:

Remuneration for all workers, as a minimum with fair wages and equal pay for work of equal value without any distinction, especially women who are guaranteed working conditions not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work.

A decent living for himself and his family in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. Safe and healthy working conditions; Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted to a higher level of work, without any other consideration except seniority and ability; Rest, relaxation and reasonable restrictions and working hours and periodic holidays with wages and also wages on public holidays.

e. Human Rights Guarantee Traditional Society Social

Traditional societies often have strong cultural, social, and community values that guide their way of life. These values may differ from those found in more modern or industrialized societies. However, human rights guarantees can play an important role in ensuring that individual freedom, social justice, and equality are respected even within the framework of traditional social structures.

Key Points on How Human Rights Can Ensure Social Stability in Traditional Societies: Respect for Cultural Diversity: Human rights principles, such as the right to cultural identity and freedom of expression, can ensure that individuals in traditional societies can maintain and celebrate their cultural heritage. This ensures that people are not forced to abandon their traditional practices or values, while still protecting them from harmful practices such as discrimination or violence.

Protection against Discrimination: One of the most significant human rights guarantees is the right to be free from discrimination. In traditional societies, where customs and practices sometimes favor certain groups over others (such as women, minorities, or marginalized communities), human rights can ensure that everyone, regardless of gender, ethnicity, or social status, has equal access to opportunities and protection under the law.

Right to Education and Empowerment: The right to education is essential to empowering individuals in traditional societies. Education can act as a bridge between cultural traditions and modern human rights, enabling individuals to gain the knowledge and skills to improve their lives while respecting their cultural values. Education also helps break the cycle of poverty, promotes social mobility, and encourages critical thinking about traditional practices.

Social Justice and Economic Rights: Economic rights, such as the right to work, fair wages, and access to resources, are central to human rights guarantees. In traditional societies, these rights can ensure that economic disparities between different social groups are reduced and that wealth or resources are distributed in a way that promotes equity and justice. This promotes social harmony and reduces tensions within communities.

Right to Health and Well-Being: Health care and basic social services are fundamental human rights that can ensure individuals in traditional societies the ability to live healthy lives. This includes access to modern medical care, clean water, sanitation, and health services, while allowing for the integration of traditional healing practices where appropriate and beneficial.

Social Cohesion and Human Dignity: Traditional societies often emphasize communal values and interdependence, but human rights principles ensure that the individual dignity of each person is respected. This means that while community is important, the rights, freedoms, and dignity of individuals should not be sacrificed for the sake of tradition or collective norms. This can help foster social cohesion, as it ensures that all members of society, regardless of their role or status, are treated with respect.

Protection from Harmful Practices: Some traditional practices, while culturally significant, may violate human rights or harm individuals, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, or marginalized communities. A human rights framework can help protect individuals from practices such as child marriage, gender-based violence, or forced labor, by ensuring that these practices are reformed or eliminated while respecting cultural heritage.

Balancing Tradition and Human Rights:

In many cases, traditional communities may view human rights as alien or inconsistent with their values, especially when these rights conflict with long-standing customs or social structures. The challenge is to find a balance that allows cultural practices to coexist with human rights principles. This may involve:

Promoting dialogue and understanding between traditional leaders and human rights advocates to find common ground.

Encouraging cultural sensitivity in human rights advocacy, recognizing that cultural norms are constantly evolving and that it is possible to protect individual rights while respecting community values.

Fostering progressive change in traditional communities that upholds social cohesion and the protection of human rights, taking into account the views and aspirations of communities

DISCUSSION

Discussion about protection right basic man in sector tourist highlight various the necessary dimensions get attention, good for tourists, workers, and public local. On the one hand, tourism can provide great benefits, both in economic, social and cultural terms, but on the other hand, there are major challenges in ensuring that the development of this sector does not violate the basic rights of individuals. This includes the rights of tourists, tourism workers and local communities involved in or affected by tourism activities. With increasing sector this is all over the world, increasingly important for integrate human rights principles in management sustainable tourism. Protection to rights the No only will ensure justice social, but also will create industry more tourism responsible responsible and sustainable, which ultimately will give benefit for all parties involved. Local communities at the destination tour often become parties

affected by developments tourism. Although tourist can increase income and create field work, impact negative to public local can also be very significant.

Exploitation of Land and Natural Resources: One of the frequent impacts happen is exploitation to land and resources Power natural for objective development facility tourism. In many cases, developer tourist can take transfer the land that was previously used by the community local for farming or undergo life they, without consider rights they on land the commodification Local Culture: Tourism often leads to commodification culture local. Uniqueness tradition and culture often shown for interesting tourists, but This can cause changes that are not wanted in method life and identity public local. In addition, when culture marketed for objective commercial, can appear destructive distortion authenticity culture.

Economic Dependence: Too Much depends on the sector tourist can cause its vulnerability to market changes or global crisis, which can influence life public local. When tourism decreased, many families who depend on work in the sector This will difficulty for endure life.

For overcome challenge this is very important for develop tourist sustainable respectful right basic humans at all levels. Tourism sustainable focuses on three main pillars:

Sustainability Environment: Tourism must be implemented with the way that is not damage environment. Use source Power nature, such as water, energy, and materials burn, must managed with wise for prevent damage ecological that can impact negative on society local and tourists.

Social Sustainability: Tourism must give benefit fair social for public local, including participation in taking decisions and distribution equitable income. Project tourism must also consider preservation culture and rights public local.

Economic Sustainability: Tourism must manage with the way that produces profit sustainable economy for the country and society local, while ensure that workers and society local own fair access to benefits generated by the sector.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The tourism sector, despite its significant contribution to the economy, must be run with human rights principles that respect the dignity of every individual, be it tourists, workers, or local communities. Fulfilling these rights not only creates a fair and sustainable tourism industry, but also contribute to overall social and economic well-being. Therefore, there needs to be greater attention to the integration of human rights principles in every policy and practice in the tourism sector to create a sense of security that can guarantee the enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Advanced research on the integration of human rights principles in the tourism sector underscores the necessity of policy frameworks, ethical governance, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives to ensure equitable and sustainable tourism development. The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) emphasize that tourism

stakeholders—including governments, businesses, and local communities—must actively safeguard labor rights, cultural heritage, environmental integrity, and community well-being. Empirical studies suggest that ethical tourism models, such as community-based tourism (CBT) and regenerative tourism, foster inclusive economic growth, empower indigenous communities, and mitigate the negative socio-environmental impacts of mass tourism. Additionally, the incorporation of digital transparency mechanisms, such as blockchain for fair trade tourism and AI-driven human rights impact assessments, can strengthen accountability in labor practices, environmental sustainability, and tourist conduct regulations. Future research should explore the legal harmonization of human rights policies within tourism laws, the role of sustainable tourism certifications, and the impact of technology-driven ethical tourism governance in ensuring a human-rights-centered tourism industry in Indonesia and beyond.

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