

LICS 2026

Topic: Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children

Reconstruction of an Integrated Criminal Justice System Oriented Toward Restorative Justice for Women Victims of Human Trafficking

Ridwan

Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia,
E-mail: ridwanridhu3@gmail.com

Abstract. *The Crime of Human Trafficking (TPPO) is a manifestation of modern organized transnational crime that existentially exploits the most fundamental human rights, with women consistently occupying the most vulnerable victim group. The complexity of this crime is driven by structural gaps, systemic poverty, and limited access to justice, which the state has responded to through the operation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT). However, law enforcement practices within the contemporary SPPT remain trapped in a retributive-punitive logic that is highly offender-oriented, causing case handling to frequently neglect the restoration of victims' rights and instead create secondary trauma for women trapped within this cycle of exploitation. This research use to examine and analyze in depth the paradigmatic weaknesses of current criminal law enforcement and to formulate a blueprint for reconstructing the SPPT based on the values of restorative justice and the Theory of Dignified Justice. The research method applied is normative legal research using both a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. Primary legal materials focus on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking Crimes, and various internal regulations of law enforcement institutions related to the implementation of restorative justice within the criminal justice system. The findings conclude that reconstruction of the SPPT must be carried out through simultaneous reform of three systemic legal elements: legal substance through strengthening restitution rights and guarantees against victim criminalization; legal structure through the integration of a one-stop case management system among the Police, Prosecutor's Office, Courts, and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK); and legal culture through transforming the perspective of law enforcement officers from a retributive orientation to an emotionally empathetic one. The ideal future SPPT model must position the restoration of the physical, psychological, and social conditions of women victims of human trafficking as the primary*



LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

indicator of successful law enforcement. This reconstruction will not only provide progressive legal protection but also restore the dignity and humanity of victims in accordance with the identity of Pancasila law.

Keywords: *Dignified Justice; Reconstruction of SPPT; Restorative Justice; Women Victims of Human Trafficking.*

LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

1. Introduction

The development of global societal dynamics in this era of modernity has not only stimulated advances in civilization in economic and technological aspects but has also given rise to a dark side in the form of the internationalization of highly sophisticated organized crime. One of the most heinous forms of human rights violations and a serious concern of international jurisdictions is the Crime of Human Trafficking (TPPO). This crime essentially reduces the essence of human life to a mere market commodity that can be bought, sold, exchanged, and exploited for the purpose of generating massive financial profits for criminal networks. In both global and domestic contexts, human trafficking is universally recognized as a form of modern slavery that directly violates the inherent human prerogative right to live freely and with dignity.

Empirically, the portrait of human trafficking reveals deeply concerning sociological facts in which women consistently constitute the largest and most severely affected group of victims. The vulnerability attached to women within this criminal phenomenon is not formed instantly but is constructed through structural social inequalities, extreme poverty, limited formal employment opportunities, and the persistence of patriarchal cultures that place women in subordinate positions. Human-predatory criminal syndicates exploit these social gaps through manipulative modes of operation, ranging from promises of high-paying jobs abroad, fictitious scholarship offers, to debt bondage schemes that restrict the physical and psychological freedom of victims from the earliest stages of recruitment.

Over time, the methods employed by human traffickers have evolved beyond conventional patterns relying on direct physical contact and have mutated into the cyber realm (cyber-enabled trafficking). Women and girls are often trapped through fraudulent job advertisements on social media, online dating applications, or romance scam schemes that ultimately lead to digital captivity. Once victims enter the ecosystem of exploitation, their identity documents are confiscated, their movement restricted under threats of violence, and they are forced into commercial prostitution, unpaid domestic labor, or even become victims of horrifying illegal organ harvesting.

LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

Faced with such a destructive threat to humanity, the rule-of-law state of the Republic of Indonesia bears an absolute constitutional responsibility, imperatively mandated in the Fourth Paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of its people. This sacred mandate of protection is rooted in the doctrine of *Parens Patriae*, a philosophical legal principle affirming that the state must act as the ultimate protector, guardian, and caretaker of every citizen who is vulnerable and powerless. Therefore, the state must not be absent or demonstrate institutional weakness in confronting the penetration of human trafficking syndicates that systematically destroy the future of the nation's generations.

As a manifestation of the legislative will to eradicate this crime, the Indonesian government enacted Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking Crimes. This regulation serves as a *lex specialis* legal instrument designed with severe criminal sanctions for perpetrators and includes a specific chapter concerning the protection rights of witnesses and victims. Nevertheless, the existence of progressive written law on paper often encounters significant obstacles when implemented in the empirical realm of law enforcement through the Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT), involving the police, prosecution service, courts, and correctional institutions.

The reality of legal sociology indicates that the contemporary SPPT in Indonesia remains heavily influenced by an outdated retributive paradigm that is strongly offender-oriented. The primary focus of law enforcement officers, from investigation to adjudication, tends to be consumed by the utilitarian question: "How can the perpetrator's guilt be proven and a proportionate prison sentence imposed?" As a consequence of this rigid and positivistic mindset, the restoration of women victims' rights is frequently marginalized, with victims positioned merely as living evidence (witnesses) in court proceedings to facilitate the state's prosecutorial objectives without adequate attention to the profound trauma they have suffered.

LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

This paradigmatic insensitivity has triggered the emergence of a highly detrimental phenomenon for seekers of justice, namely secondary victimization throughout the pro justitia process. Women victims of human trafficking, who have already suffered psychological devastation due to physical and sexual exploitation, often face gender-insensitive treatment by law enforcement officers, morally judgmental interrogations, and highly complex and convoluted restitution procedures. This situation is further aggravated by the threat of retaliatory criminalization by perpetrators against victims through defamation provisions or immigration-related offenses, logically undermining victims' courage to seek justice.

In light of this systemic deadlock, criminal law thought in Indonesia must undertake an immediate conceptual leap by introducing restorative justice into the heart of the SPPT. Restorative justice offers a revolutionary perspective that views crime not merely as an abstract violation of state law but as a violation of human relationships that causes real harm to victims. Therefore, the center of gravity of law enforcement must be radically shifted from focusing on punishing offenders to focusing on repairing the physical, psychological, financial, and social conditions of victims, particularly women whose inherent rights have been stripped away by criminal syndicates.

Within Indonesia's legal theoretical context, this reconstruction of criminal justice finds its strongest conceptual anchor in the Theory of Dignified Justice. This theory teaches that law must not function as a cold mechanical machine but should be guided by humane, just, and civilized values aimed at humanizing human beings. Law enforcement in human trafficking cases involving women must address spiritual dimensions and provide legal protection that upholds human dignity, rather than merely processing formal case files to satisfy annual performance reports of law enforcement institutions.

Given the philosophical urgency and practical necessity of this issue, this paper is specifically directed toward reconstructing Indonesia's SPPT so that it adopts a recovery-oriented approach grounded in dignified justice. Through a holistic analysis, this article will systematically examine the systemic failures of the current retributive model, offer a roadmap for deconstructing the substance, structure, and culture of judicial law, and formulate an ideal model for integrating restorative justice capable of breaking the cycle of exploitation while comprehensively healing the trauma experienced by women victims of human trafficking.

LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

2. Research Methods

This legal research is a normative (doctrinal) legal study that views law as a closed normative system consisting of principles, rules, and statutory regulations. Legal documents are analyzed qualitatively to identify weaknesses in the current law enforcement concepts within the existing SPPT.

The research approaches used include:

- 1) Statutory Approach: Conducted by examining all positive legal regulations related to human trafficking and restorative justice.
- 2) Conceptual Approach: Based on legal doctrines, restorative justice theory, and the Theory of Dignified Justice to formulate an ideal concept for judicial reconstruction.

Legislative Legal Materials:

- a. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
- b. Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (KUHP).
- c. Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking Crimes.
- d. Regulation of the Indonesian National Police No. 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Offenses Based on Restorative Justice.
- e. Regulation of the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia No. 15 of 2020 concerning the Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice.
- f. Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2024 concerning Procedures for the Resolution of Criminal Offenses through a Restorative Justice Approach.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Failure of the Retributive Paradigm of the Contemporary Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT) in Protecting Women Victims of Human Trafficking (TPPO)

The Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT) in Indonesia was historically established upon the foundation of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), which is heavily influenced by Western legal positivism, with its primary orientation toward protecting the rights of suspects and fulfilling the state's prosecutorial interests. In conventional criminal cases, this model may demonstrate its mechanical effectiveness; however, when confronted with extraordinary crimes laden with dimensions of human suffering such as human trafficking (TPPO), the

LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

system reveals a very real paradigmatic failure. The rigid and mechanistic character of the SPPT causes law enforcement processes to proceed linearly without any flexibility to accommodate the recovery needs of women victims who have been physically and psychologically devastated by exploitation.

The fundamental failure of the current retributive criminal justice model is the placement of victims outside the central circle of the judicial process (exclusion of the victim). In the courtroom, the state, represented by the Public Prosecutor, acts as though it is the sole owner of the criminal case, while women victims of TPPO are reduced merely to the role of key witnesses who are obligated to provide testimony to prove the defendant's guilt. Once the victim has testified under oath, the justice system considers its humanitarian duty toward the victim complete, without regard for the victim's future life after leaving the cold doors of the courtroom.

This excessive offender-oriented focus directly results in the neglect of victims' civil rights instruments, particularly the right to restitution or financial compensation from perpetrators. Although Law No. 21 of 2007 mandates restitution payments, in practice this mechanism is very rarely executed successfully by law enforcement officials. Police investigators often fail to seize syndicate assets during the early stages of investigation, so by the time a court decision gains permanent legal force, the perpetrators' assets have already been transferred or concealed, leaving women victims in structural poverty without any compensation.

Furthermore, the retributive nature of the SPPT systematically gives rise to the phenomenon of secondary victimization experienced by women throughout their interactions with law enforcement officials. Due to the lack of gender-sensitive training, police interrogations frequently employ intimidating and insensitive methods and tend to ask questions that challenge the victim's morality, particularly in TPPO cases involving sexual exploitation. Victims suffering psychologically from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) are forced to repeatedly recount details of the sexual violence they experienced without integrated psychological assistance from the state.

The misalignment of paradigms among law enforcement institutions within the SPPT also triggers law enforcement fragmentation that harms victims' interests. The police, prosecution service, and courts often have sectoral egos and differing interpretations regarding indicators of human trafficking crimes, resulting in many pure TPPO cases being downgraded to ordinary assault cases or labor law violations. This fragmentation not only frees trafficking syndicate financiers from

LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

the maximum penalties available under special legislation but also closes victims' access to emergency protection schemes provided by specialized state institutions such as the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK).

The threat of retaliatory criminalization against victims is further concrete evidence of the failure of the retributive criminal justice system to provide security. Human trafficking syndicates with substantial financial power often exploit legal loopholes by reporting victims back to the police for defamation, fraud, or theft of company documents. Within a positivistic SPPT, police investigators are often compelled to process such reports separately without recognizing the causal relationship that the woman's actions occurred under coercion and physical pressure (*overmacht*) as a TPPO victim, resulting in victims ending up in detention cells.

Additionally, the correctional system, which constitutes the downstream component of the contemporary SPPT, does not address the root causes of victims' losses. When judges impose prison sentences on perpetrators, the state feels justice has been fully served, whereas imprisonment does not automatically heal the victim's trauma, repay debts accumulated through syndicate deception, or eliminate the negative social stigma attached to the woman within her community. Pure criminal punishment only satisfies public desires for retribution while leaving victims to continue suffering in a space of state neglect.

Based on the sociological and juridical analysis above, a prescriptive conclusion can be drawn that the persistence of the retributive paradigm within the contemporary SPPT constitutes a tangible denial of the essence of dignified justice. The Indonesian rule-of-law state cannot continue to maintain a mechanistic-descriptive judicial system that treats the tears of women crime victims merely as attachments to case files. A fundamental transformation toward a humanistic, emotionally empathetic, and restorative justice system is no longer merely a theoretical option debated in academic settings but an urgent humanitarian obligation that must be realized through radical legal reconstruction.

3.2. The Application of Deconstruction and Reconstruction of the Substance, Structure, and Legal Culture of the SPPT Based on Restorative Justice

Reconstructing the Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT) to orient it toward restorative justice for women victims of TPPO requires a comprehensive examination using Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory. Reconstruction will never succeed if the state merely patches legislation without addressing



LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

institutional aspects and the perspectives of law enforcement officials. Therefore, the first step is to conduct a thorough deconstruction of the three main elements of the legal system substance, structure, and culture and then rebuild them upon a strong victim-recovery paradigm.

In the dimension of legal substance, reconstruction must focus on harmonizing and codifying positive legal norms that explicitly guarantee victims' absolute rights to restorative justice. Future criminal procedure laws and revisions to anti-trafficking legislation must include imperative clauses prohibiting any form of criminalization of women victims for criminal acts they were compelled to commit while under syndicate control. Furthermore, legal provisions regarding restitution must be transformed from an optional right claimed by victims into a mandatory obligation requiring prosecutors to prepare financial assessment files *ex officio*, supported by a state-funded Victim Trust Fund if perpetrators are proven indigent.

Deconstruction in the aspect of legal structure requires radical institutional reform to end the fragmentation and sectoral ego historically embedded within police, prosecutorial, and judicial institutions. The new SPPT structure must create an integrated case management system that brings together investigators from the Police Women and Children Protection Unit (UPPA), specialized TPPO prosecutors, child/women judges, and representatives of LPSK from the earliest stages of case handling. Such structural synergy is crucial to ensure that courtroom evidence strategies proceed simultaneously with victim protection and medical-psychological interventions without bureaucratic delays.

This structural reconstruction must also be accompanied by enhanced status and capacity strengthening for specialized women's protection units within police and prosecution institutions. The Women and Children Service Unit (UPPA) should no longer be positioned as a secondary support unit with limited budgets but should be elevated into an independent directorate led by senior officers with substantial operational funding to finance medical examinations, cyber-forensic investigations, and victim trauma recovery. This structural enhancement would provide stronger coercive power to pursue intellectual actors in trafficking networks, even across national borders.

The most difficult yet decisive element in the success of this reconstruction is reforming legal culture. Legal culture is closely related to the values, opinions, habits, and perspectives residing within the conscience of law enforcement officials regarding women victims of TPPO. It is necessary to deconstruct the patriarchal, positivistic, and retributive legal culture that has dominated official mentalities and replace it with a responsive, gender-sensitive legal culture guided

LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

by the values of Dignified Justice. Law enforcement officials must receive intensive education in forensic trauma psychology to cultivate deep empathy when interacting with victims.

This transformation of legal culture must also extend to the sociological level of collective societal awareness (external legal culture). Through public relations and community policing functions, law enforcement agencies must eliminate the negative stigma often directed at women victims of TPPO, particularly those trapped in forced prostitution. Society's culture must shift from one of victim-blaming and exclusion to a supportive communal culture that embraces victims and assists their reintegration into normal social life without shame.

The theoretical integration of restorative justice values into these three elements of the legal system would transform criminal justice from a frightening and destructive institution into a healing system. Legal processes would no longer be viewed as arenas of battle between the state and the accused but rather as honorable humanitarian forums where victims' losses are officially acknowledged, their rights genuinely restored, and their human dignity returned to a place of honor. The reconstruction of legal substance, structure, and culture is therefore an absolute prerequisite for the emergence of a new criminal justice order aligned with the legal ideals of Pancasila.

With the simultaneous implementation of reconstruction across these three dimensions, the legal loopholes long exploited by human trafficking mafias would naturally close through the strength of a solid judicial system. Women victims would no longer fear reporting crimes to the police because they would know that the legal system awaiting them is no longer one that judges or ignores their tears but a responsive system prepared to stand as a comprehensive protector of their lives and well-being.

3.3. The Ideal Future SPPT Model Based on Dignified Justice for Victim Recovery

Formulating an ideal future Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT) oriented toward restorative justice requires a radical change in the indicators used to measure the success of criminal law enforcement. In this ideal model based on Dignified Justice, success is no longer measured by the No. of prison sentences imposed by judges but by the extent to which the physical, psychological, financial, and social conditions of women TPPO victims can be restored (rehabilitated) to their state before the crime occurred. This model places the humanity of victims as the supreme law guiding every stage of the judicial process.

LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

The operational design of this ideal Restorative SPPT model can be visualized through an Integrated Restorative Justice Workflow that functions digitally from beginning to end. Case handling no longer proceeds in fragmented stages but is bound by a joint protocol that every institution must follow. To clarify how this mechanism operates systematically without causing procedural confusion in practice, the strategic stages of the model can be described as follows:

- a) **Emergency Medical-Psychological Evacuation and Protection Phase: Initial Investigation Stage**
As soon as a woman victim is rescued from an exploitation site by UPPA investigators, the first action is not legal interrogation but the activation of humanitarian emergency status. Police immediately coordinate with P2TP2A and LPSK to place the victim in a safe house and provide immediate medical treatment and psychological stabilization to alleviate acute trauma.
- b) **Humanitarian and Non-Criminalization-Oriented Examination: Advanced Investigation Stage**
The preparation of the official examination report (BAP) is conducted only after psychologists declare the victim mentally stable. The examination takes place in a humane environment by trained female investigators using cognitive interview techniques without pressure and includes the immediate issuance of legal guarantees exempting victims from administrative criminal liabilities (immigration/prostitution).
- c) **Aggressive Asset Tracing for Independent Restitution Assessment: Pre-Prosecution Stage**
While investigators gather criminal evidence, police financial intelligence units collaborate with the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) to trace all syndicate assets. Simultaneously, prosecutors and LPSK prepare an independent financial loss assessment for the victim to be incorporated into the main prosecution file.
- d) **Victim-Friendly Trial and Execution of Recovery Decisions: Judicial Stage**
During court proceedings, judges are required to facilitate victim testimony through teleconference channels to prevent retraumatization caused by direct confrontation with perpetrators. Judicial decisions not only impose imprisonment on offenders but also imperatively order asset confiscation for immediate restitution payments to victims.
- e) **Social Reintegration and Independent Cultural Empowerment Program: Post-Judicial Stage**

After legal proceedings conclude, the state, through social ministries and local governments, assumes responsibility for long-term recovery. Women victims receive productive economic skills training, business capital assistance, and



LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

community-based cultural support to eliminate negative social stigma and prevent future victimization by trafficking syndicates.

Core Principle of the Restorative Justice Model:

"Justice is not found in the cold prison cell that confines the offender, but when the tears of women crime victims are wiped away, their bodily wounds healed, and their human dignity restored honorably by the state."

The implementation of this integrated judicial model guarantees that the rights of women TPPO victims will never be lost or neglected due to bureaucratic failures. The use of information technology through a shared case-monitoring dashboard enables LPSK, the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), and external oversight institutions to monitor victims' health recovery and restitution status in real time. If any stage of recovery stalls at the prosecution or judicial level, the system automatically generates early-warning notifications for institutional leaders to conduct immediate evaluations.

Furthermore, this ideal Restorative SPPT model philosophically embodies the second principle of Pancasila: Just and Civilized Humanity. The model demonstrates that Indonesian criminal law can move progressively beyond rigid written law to pursue substantive justice. By placing the restoration of women's dignity at the center of judicial processes, the state not only successfully enforces the law against perpetrators but also fulfills its highest function as the true protector of the lives, honor, and future of all women throughout the Indonesian archipelago.

4. Conclusion

The existence of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT) in Indonesia currently stands at a crucial crossroads between maintaining the orthodoxy of a rigid retributive paradigm or making a progressive leap toward a humanistic restorative justice paradigm. The handling of human trafficking (TPPO) cases involving women has revealed that the conventional punishment model, which is heavily offender-oriented, has failed to provide genuine protection and instead created new cycles of trauma for victims. Reconstruction of the SPPT based on restorative justice and the Theory of Dignified Justice is not an academic utopia but an urgent jurisdictional necessity to reorganize the substance, structure, and culture of national criminal law so that it becomes more responsive to victims' suffering. Through strengthening guarantees against criminalization, integrating cross-institutional one-stop case management, implementing trauma-informed



LICS 2026

Topic: *Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children*

investigative techniques, and aggressively executing restitution through syndicate asset forfeiture, the state can establish a legal order that honors human dignity. Ultimately, true justice in the enforcement of anti-trafficking laws will only be achieved when the state not only succeeds in dismantling trafficking syndicates behind bars but also restores lives, heals profound trauma, and reestablishes the dignity, worth, and honor of women victims of human trafficking as noble creations of God.

5. References

Journals:

Farhani, N. 2021. "Tanggung Jawab Negara terhadap Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia dari Praktik Perdagangan Orang." *Jurnal HAM*, 12(2), 145-162.

Books:

Arief, Barda Nawawi. 2010. *Kapita Selekta Hukum Pidana*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.

Friedman, Lawrence M. 2009. *Sistem Hukum: Perspektif Ilmu Sosial (Terjemahan M. Khozim)*. Nusa Media: Bandung.

Harkrisnowo, Harkristuti. 2003. *Perdagangan Manusia dalam Lintas Batas Negara: Perspektif Hukum Pidana dan Hak Asasi Manusia*. Depok: Pusat Kajian HAM Universitas Indonesia.

Mansur, Dikdik M. Arief, dan Elisatris Gultom. 2007. *Urgensi Perlindungan Korban Kejahatan: Antara Norma dan Realita*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.

Prasetyo, Teguh. 2015. *Keadilan Bermartabat: Perspektif Teori Hukum*. Bandung: Nusa Media.

Waluyo, Bambang. 2011. *Viktimologi: Perlindungan Korban dan Saksi*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

Yunus, M. 2018. *Penegakan Hukum Kejahatan Transnasional dan Perampasan Aset dalam Sistem Hukum Indonesia*. Jakarta: Kencana.

Regulation:

Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 No. 58.

Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1981 No. 76.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.