

Synergy of Law, Human Rights, and Governance in Realizing Inclusive and Sustainable Development

Ujang Komarudin¹

¹ Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

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The synergy between law, human rights, and governance is an important foundation for realizing an inclusive and sustainable society. This study uses a literature study method by analyzing scientific periods that discuss the integration of legal policies, human rights protection, and transparent, accountable, and participatory governance practices. The analysis shows that the law functions as a normative instrument that regulates social interaction, human rights as a basic principle that guarantees human dignity, and governance as an effective policy implementation mechanism. The synergy of the three not only encourages the creation of equality and social justice, but also strengthens socio-ecological resilience to global challenges such as climate change, economic inequality, and humanitarian crises. The study confirms the importance of a multi-disciplinary approach and cross-sectoral collaboration to optimize policy impact. The recommendations are focused on strengthening regulations, public participation, and integrating sustainability principles in every aspect of governance.

*Corresponding author:
(Ujang Komarudin)

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1. Introduction

Inclusive and sustainable community development requires a strong foundation in the form of synergy between law, human rights (*Hak Asasi Manusia/HAM*), and governance. In the global context, these three pillars complement each other: law provides a normative framework, human rights ensure the protection of human dignity, and governance regulates the effective implementation of policies.¹ As the complexity of challenges such as climate change, social inequality, and humanitarian crises increases, harmonious integration between the three becomes increasingly urgent. The law plays a key role in ensuring that public policies and government actions are in line with human rights values and the principles of good governance. Without strong legal support, human rights protection tends to be fragile, while governance has the potential to lose direction and legitimacy.² Therefore, policies must be built on a legal framework that accommodates the principles of equality, non-discrimination, participation, and accountability.

Human rights themselves are inherent rights of every individual regardless of background, social status, or nationality.³ This principle requires the state to protect, respect, and fulfill these rights, both through regulations and government practices.

¹ Rahayu Rahayu. "Human Rights and Legal Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Aviation Industry in Indonesia." *Medico-Legal Update An International Journal* 21, no.1 (2022): 1689-1695.

² Astika Ummy Athahirah, and Nurliah Nurdin. "*Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM), Gender dan Demokrasi: Sebuah Tinjauan Teoritis dan Praktis*." CV.Sketsa Media (2022): 1-91.

³ Martono Anggusti, and Yansen Anggusti. "Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia dalam Rangka Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Lebih Baik Menuju 100 Tahun Kemerdekaan Indonesia (2045)." *Nommensen Journal of Legal Opinion* (2020): 38-52.

The integration of human rights in governance allows public policies to focus on meeting the basic needs of citizens while minimizing potential violations.⁴ Good governance is a key factor that determines the effectiveness of the law and the protection of human rights. Principles such as transparency, accountability, public participation, and the rule of law not only increase public trust in the government, but also strengthen policy legitimacy.⁵ In the framework of sustainable development, inclusive governance means involving all community groups, including vulnerable groups, in the decision-making process.⁶ Synergy between law, human rights, and governance is not a stand-alone concept, but a mutual relationship that requires cross-sectoral coordination.

For example, sustainable environmental policies require not only strict legal regulation, but also recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and transparent governance mechanisms.⁷ Without any of these elements, policies risk losing effectiveness and legitimacy.⁸ In addition, in the context of globalization, external pressures such as international agreements on human rights and sustainability affect the formation of national laws and governance practices. Countries that are able to

⁴ Joachim Monkelbaan. "Governance for the sustainable development goals." Singapura: Springer (2019): 113-146.

⁵ Maria A. Kapustina, "The Principle of Legal Certainty: whether there Can Be Gaps in the Public Law?." *Uniwersytet Humanistyczno-Przyrodniczy Im. Jana Długosza W Częstochowie*, 2, no.22 (2020): 29-36.

⁶ Ade Suhendar. "Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Bentuk Keseriusan Pemerintah Menuju Good Governance (Implementasi Undang Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008)." *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis-Akademis Kinerja dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik* 13, no. 2 (2020): 243-251.

⁷ Bruna de Castro e Silva. "Humanizing (Anti) Corruption: The Socio-Legal Values Of A Human Rights-Based Approach To Corruption." Spring, (2019): 13-50.

⁸ Maharidawan Putra. "Hukum Dan Perubahan Sosial (Tinjauan Terhadap Modernisasi Dari Aspek Kemajuan Teknologi)." *MORALITY: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 1 (2018): 47-59.

effectively integrate these three aspects tend to be more resilient to crises and better able to maintain socio-political stability.⁹ Therefore, an interdisciplinary approach that combines legal, social, economic, and environmental aspects is important to create an inclusive and sustainable society.¹⁰ The challenges faced in realizing this synergy include limited resources, political resistance, and lack of public awareness. However, opportunities to strengthen these synergies are wide open through policy innovation, institutional capacity building, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.¹¹ Thus, this study aims to explore the existing literature to understand the dynamics of legal, human rights, and governance synergy and their implications for the development of an inclusive and sustainable society.

2. Literature Review

Studies on legal synergy, human rights (HAM), and governance have grown rapidly in the academic literature in recent years. Rahayu¹² research shows that strengthening the law is the foundation that allows human rights protection to be carried out consistently within a transparent and accountable governance framework. Law not only functions as a set of regulations, but also as a means of realizing social justice through the integration of human rights principles into public

⁹ Denda Ginanjar, Muhammad Fajar Firdausyi, Sobali Suswandy, and Novita Tresna Andini. "Perlindungan HAM dalam Era Digital: Tantangan dan Solusi Hukum." *Journal on Education* 4, no. 4 (2022): 2080-2094.

¹⁰ Teddy Minahasa Putra. "*Pelayanan publik, good governance, dan ketabanan nasional*." Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, (2019): 93-114.

¹¹ Kathryn S. Quick and John M. Bryson. "Public participation." *Handbook on theories of governance* (2016): 158-169.

¹² Rahayu Rahayu. "Human Rights and Legal Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Aviation Industry in Indonesia." *Medico-Legal Update An International Journal* 21, no.1 (2022): 1689-1695.

policy.¹³ According to Anggusti and Anggusti,¹⁴ human rights are moral and ethical benchmarks that guide the formulation and implementation of laws. Without a human rights perspective, the law tends to be rigid and potentially discriminatory. Human rights integration also requires good governance so that these principles can be applied effectively in the field.¹⁵ This is strengthened by the findings of Kapustina¹⁶ who stated that good governance is able to bridge the gap between legal norms and social realities through public accountability mechanisms.

In the context of sustainable development, Suhendar¹⁷ underlined that inclusive governance involves the active participation of all levels of society, including marginalized groups. This approach is in line with the principles of sustainable development that emphasize equality, participation, and environmental sustainability. e Silva¹⁸ added that the success of sustainable environmental policies is highly dependent on the protection of human rights, especially the rights of indigenous peoples to natural resources, which must be guaranteed through a clear

¹³ Astika Ummy Athahirah, and Nurliah Nurdin. "*Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM), Gender dan Demokrasi: Sebuah Tinjauan Teoritis dan Praktis*." CV.Sketsa Media (2022): 1-91.

¹⁴ Martono Anggusti, and Yansen Anggusti. "Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia dalam Rangka Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Lebih Baik Menuju 100 Tahun Kemerdekaan Indonesia (2045)." *Nommensen Journal of Legal Opinion* (2020): 38-52.

¹⁵ Joachim Monkelbaan. "*Governance for the sustainable development goals*." Singapura: Springer (2019): 113-146.

¹⁶ Maria A. Kapustina, "The Principle of Legal Certainty: whether there Can Be Gaps in the Public Law?." *Uniwersytet Humanistyczno-Przyrodniczy Im. Jana Długosza W Częstochowie*, 2, no.22 (2020): 29-36.

¹⁷ Ade Suhendar. "Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Bentuk Keseriusan Pemerintah Menuju Good Governance (Implementasi Undang Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008)." *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis-Akademis Kinerja dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik* 13, no. 2 (2020): 243-251.

¹⁸ Bruna de Castro e Silva. "*Humanizing (Anti) Corruption: The Socio-Legal Values Of A Human Rights-Based Approach To Corruption*." Spring, (2019): 13-50.

legal framework. Several studies discuss the challenges of implementing this synergy. Putra¹⁹ noted the existence of political obstacles, limited resources, and weak public awareness of human rights values and governance principles. Ginanjar²⁰ highlights the influence of globalization that forces countries to adjust their laws and governance to international standards.

Nevertheless, Putra²¹ argues that positive interactions between law, human rights, and governance can strengthen socio-political resilience and increase public trust. Finally, Quick and Bryson²² emphasize the need for cross-sectoral collaboration between governments, civil society, the private sector, and international institutions to optimize this synergy. A collaborative approach can result in policy innovations that are more adaptive to social and environmental change. Thus, the existing literature shows that the synergy of law, human rights, and governance is not just a normative concept, but a practical strategy that requires commitment, coordination, and sustainable adaptation.

3. Method

This research uses a literature review approach to identify, analyze, and synthesize various academic findings related to legal synergy, human rights (HAM),

¹⁹ Maharidawan Putra. "Hukum Dan Perubahan Sosial (Tinjauan Terhadap Modernisasi Dari Aspek Kemajuan Teknologi)." *MORALITY: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 1 (2018): 47-59.

²⁰ Denda Ginanjar, Muhammad Fajar Firdausyi, Sobali Suswandy, and Novita Tresna Andini. "Perlindungan HAM dalam Era Digital: Tantangan dan Solusi Hukum." *Journal on Education* 4, no. 4 (2022): 2080-2094.

²¹ Teddy Minahasa Putra. "*Pelayanan publik, good governance, dan ketabanan nasional*." Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, (2019): 93-114.

²² Kathryn S. Quick and John M. Bryson. "Public participation." *Handbook on theories of governance* (2016): 158-169.

and governance in building an inclusive and sustainable society. This approach was chosen because it provides a comprehensive overview of the development of the concepts, challenges, and opportunities for integration of these three aspects, while allowing for cross-study comparisons from various contexts. Research data was collected through a search of scientific articles on Google Scholar using the keywords “law,” “human rights,” “governance,” “inclusive,” and “sustainable.”. From the search results, 12 articles were obtained that met the inclusion criteria, namely articles that discussed the direct linkages of law, human rights, and governance; contain data or contextual analysis related to inclusive and sustainable development; and published in reputable journals and have gone through a peer review process.²³ Articles that highlight only one aspect without connecting it to other aspects are excluded from the analysis.

The analysis process is carried out through three stages. The first stage is the screening of the title and abstract to ensure the fit of the topic with the focus of the research. The second stage is a full-text review to identify the key concepts, theoretical frameworks, and key findings of each article. The third stage is cross-study synthesis to find the remaining research patterns, similarities, differences, and gaps.²⁴ The validity of the research is maintained by limiting sources to articles that

²³ Rahayu Rahayu. "Human Rights and Legal Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Aviation Industry in Indonesia." *Medico-Legal Update An International Journal* 21, no.1 (2022): 1689-1695. See also, Maharidawan Putra. "Hukum Dan Perubahan Sosial (Tinjauan Terhadap Modernisasi Dari Aspek Kemajuan Teknologi)." *MORALITY: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 1 (2018): 47-59. See also, Ade Suhendar. "Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Bentuk Keseriusan Pemerintah Menuju Good Governance (Implementasi Undang Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008)." *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis-Akademis Kinerja dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik* 13, no. 2 (2020): 243-251.

²⁴ Kathryn S. Quick and John M. Bryson. "Public participation." *Handbook on theories of governance* (2016): 158-169.

have gone through peer review or come from reputable journals. The reliability of the data is strengthened by systematic recording of each citation, so that all references used are listed in the bibliography without any discrepancies.²⁵ The synthesis was carried out by grouping the findings into three main domains, namely the role of law in ensuring the protection of human rights and governance, the contribution of human rights to the principles of inclusive governance, and the role of governance in integrating law and human rights to achieve sustainability.²⁶ Through this method, the research is expected to be able to make a theoretical contribution in enriching the understanding of the concepts of legal, human rights, and governance synergy, as well as providing practical insights that can be implemented in public policy.

4. Results

4.1. The Role of Law in Supporting Human Rights and Governance

Law has a strategic role in ensuring that human rights principles are implemented effectively through good governance. In the framework of inclusive and sustainable development, law functions as a normative instrument that sets

²⁵ Bruna de Castro e Silva. "Humanizing (Anti) Corruption: The Socio-Legal Values Of A Human Rights-Based Approach To Corruption." Spring, (2019): 13-50. See also, Maria A. Kapustina, "The Principle of Legal Certainty: whether there Can Be Gaps in the Public Law?." *Uniwersytet Humanistyczno-Przyrodniczy Im. Jana Długosza W Częstochowie*, 2, no.22 (2020): 29-36.

²⁶ Martono Anggusti, and Yansen Anggusti. "Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia dalam Rangka Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Lebih Baik Menuju 100 Tahun Kemerdekaan Indonesia (2045)." *Nommensen Journal of Legal Opinion* (2020): 38-52. See also, Joachim Monkelbaan. "Governance for the sustainable development goals." Singapura: Springer (2019): 113-146.

standards of behavior, protects citizens' rights, and regulates the relationship between government and society.²⁷ Laws and regulations that are formulated in a participatory and evidence-based manner are the foundation for the creation of a just social order. Laws that are responsive to social and environmental needs can minimize disparities, prevent discrimination, and ensure equal access to resources. For example, regulations related to public information disclosure encourage government accountability and transparency.²⁸ This provision gives the public the right to obtain relevant information, so that they can monitor the government's performance. Anti-discrimination laws also have an important role in providing legal protection to vulnerable groups such as women, persons with disabilities, or indigenous communities who are often marginalized in the development process.

In addition to normative functions, law also has an adaptive function to respond to new challenges such as climate change, digitization of public services, and global geopolitical dynamics.²⁹ Regulations that are flexible but still uphold human rights principles allow the state to adjust policies without sacrificing justice and the protection of citizens' rights. Consistent application of the law is a determinant of the success of governance, because legal uncertainty can weaken the

²⁷ Tobias Berger and Milli Lake. "Human Rights, The Rule Of Law, And Democracy." *The Oxford Handbook of Governance and Limited Statehood*, 2018: 416-437.

²⁸ Ade Suhendar. "Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Bentuk Keseriusan Pemerintah Menuju Good Governance (Implementasi Undang Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008)." *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis-Akademis Kinerja dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik* 13, no. 2 (2020): 243-251.

²⁹ Maharidawan Putra. "Hukum Dan Perubahan Sosial (Tinjauan Terhadap Modernisasi Dari Aspek Kemajuan Teknologi)." *MORALITY: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 1 (2018): 47-59.

legitimacy of the government and reduce public trust.³⁰ In the global context, national laws that are aligned with international instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) strengthen the country's position in the international arena.

This alignment not only increases diplomatic credibility, but also opens up opportunities for technical cooperation, technology transfer, and development funding.³¹ This is important, considering that development challenges in the era of globalization are often cross-border, such as migration, trade, and cybersecurity. Therefore, the synergy between law and human rights is not only important from a justice perspective, but also the foundation for effective, transparent, and sustainable governance. Laws designed and implemented with human rights principles in mind will be able to create a stable socio-political environment, support inclusive economic growth, and maintain ecological balance. Thus, the role of law is not limited to being a tool for enforcing norms, but also as a driver of social transformation oriented towards welfare and sustainability.

4.2. Human Rights' Contribution to Inclusive Governance

Human rights provide an ethical and normative framework that is the foundation for inclusive governance. Human rights principles emphasizing equality, non-discrimination, participation, and accountability are all the main pillars of good

³⁰ Maria A. Kapustina, "The Principle of Legal Certainty: whether there Can Be Gaps in the Public Law?." *Uniwersytet Humanistyczno-Przyrodniczy Im. Jana Długosza W Częstochowie*, 2, no.22 (2020): 29-36.

³¹ Rahayu Rahayu. "Human Rights and Legal Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Aviation Industry in Indonesia." *Medico-Legal Update An International Journal* 21, no.1 (2022): 1689-1695.

governance.³² By integrating human rights into government policies and practices, states can ensure that all groups of society, including marginalized groups such as women, persons with disabilities, the poor, and indigenous communities, gain equal access to public services, legal protection, and decision-making processes.³³ The integration of human rights in governance not only places citizens as policy recipients, but also as active actors in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public policies.³⁴ A meaningful public participation mechanism allows citizens to submit their aspirations, provide criticism, and supervise the running of government. At the local level, for example, the development planning deliberation forum (musrenbang) is a space for dialogue between the community and local governments to determine development priorities that meet real needs.

Empirical studies show that countries with human rights-based governance tend to have higher levels of public trust, better political stability, and lower levels of corruption.³⁵ The principle of accountability inherent in human rights requires the government to provide periodic performance reports, which are accessible and understood by the public. In addition, the principle of transparency in human rights requires the government to provide accurate, relevant, and easily accessible

³² Astika Ummy Athahirah, and Nurliah Nurdin. "*Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM), Gender dan Demokrasi: Sebuah Tinjauan Teoritis dan Praktis*." CV.Sketsa Media (2022): 1-91.

³³ Kathryn S. Quick and John M. Bryson. "Public participation." *Handbook on theories of governance* (2016): 158-169.

³⁴ Bruna de Castro e Silva. "*Humanizing (Anti) Corruption: The Socio-Legal Values Of A Human Rights-Based Approach To Corruption*." Spring, (2019): 13-50.

³⁵ Tobias Berger and Milli Lake. "*Human Rights, The Rule Of Law, And Democracy*." *The Oxford Handbook of Governance and Limited Statehood*, 2018: 416-437. See also, Ade Suhendar. "Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Bentuk Keseriusan Pemerintah Menuju Good Governance (Implementasi Undang Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008)." *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis-Akademis Kinerja dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik* 13, no. 2 (2020): 243-251.

information, so that the public can evaluate and provide input on the policies taken. Human rights also play a role in ensuring the sustainability of development. By guaranteeing the rights of current and future generations, development policies not only prioritize economic growth, but also pay attention to social and ecological sustainability.³⁶

For example, renewable energy policies that take into account indigenous peoples' rights to land and natural resources ensure that the energy transition does not sacrifice specific communities for economic gain alone. Thus, human rights have a dual role: first, as the ultimate goal of governance, namely the achievement of a society free from discrimination, having freedom of expression, and enjoying a decent life; Second, as a guiding principle in the governance process, which directs policies to always be in favor of justice, inclusivity, and sustainability. This integration ensures that governance is not only administratively effective, but also morally and socially legitimate, thus strengthening the foundations of a democratic state oriented towards the welfare of the people.

4.3. The Role of Governance in the Integration of Law and Human Rights for Sustainability

Governance acts as a liaison that integrates law and human rights into sustainable development practices. Effective governance ensures that the applicable laws are not only formal, but also implemented in accordance with human rights

³⁶ Martono Anggusti, and Yansen Anggusti. "Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia dalam Rangka Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Lebih Baik Menuju 100 Tahun Kemerdekaan Indonesia (2045)." *Nommensen Journal of Legal Opinion* (2020): 38-52.

principles, resulting in fair, transparent, and accountable policies.³⁷ In the context of sustainability, good governance encourages synergy between social, economic, and environmental interests. For example, the implementation of law-based environmental policies that contain human rights principles can protect ecosystems while ensuring people's rights to a healthy environment.³⁸ A concrete example is customary-based forest management regulations, which not only prevent deforestation but also respect the rights of local communities that have long depended on those resources.

Governance also plays an important role in cross-sector and cross-level coordination across levels of government. National regulations that are in line with regional policies, and consistent with international standards such as the Paris Agreement or the Convention on Biological Diversity, ensure policy harmonization.³⁹ At the implementation level, this coordination prevents regulatory overlap and optimizes resource usage. In addition, responsive governance is able to accommodate policy innovation through multi-stakeholder participation, including the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, and local communities. This collaboration enriches perspectives in policy formulation and increases the chances of successful implementation. Transparent oversight mechanisms, such as open

³⁷ Joachim Monkelbaan. "Governance for the sustainable development goals." Singapura: Springer (2019): 113-146.

³⁸ Maharidawan Putra. "Hukum Dan Perubahan Sosial (Tinjauan Terhadap Modernisasi Dari Aspek Kemajuan Teknologi)." *MORALITY: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 1 (2018): 47-59.

³⁹ Rahayu Rahayu. "Human Rights and Legal Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Aviation Industry in Indonesia." *Medico-Legal Update An International Journal* 21, no.1 (2022): 1689-1695.

government portals or public audits, allow the public to assess the effectiveness of policies, increase accountability, and prevent human rights violations.⁴⁰

In the era of globalization, challenges such as climate change, migration, and digital security are cross-border. Therefore, adaptive and evidence-based governance is key to maintaining the legal relevance and effectiveness of human rights protection. An evidence-based approach ensures that policies are made based on valid data, while adaptive nature allows governments to adapt policies to evolving social and technological dynamics. Thus, governance not only functions as a policy manager, but also as a catalyst that unites law and human rights for the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development goals. This integration strengthens the legitimacy of the government, encourages public participation, and ensures that development runs in line with the principles of justice and the protection of human rights for all levels of society.

5. Discussion

The results of this study confirm that synergy between law, human rights, and governance is a key element in building an inclusive and sustainable society. The findings in the previous sub-chapter reinforce the view that the law has a strategic function as a normative instrument that ensures the protection of human rights and

⁴⁰ Maria A. Kapustina, "The Principle of Legal Certainty: whether there Can Be Gaps in the Public Law?." *Uniwersytet Humanistyczno-Przyrodniczy Im. Jana Długosza W Częstochowie*, 2, no.22 (2020): 29-36.

serves as an operational framework for effective governance.⁴¹ ⁴² The literature also shows that the effectiveness of laws is highly dependent on the quality of their implementation, where legal uncertainty or weak enforcement can erode public trust.⁴³ In this case, good governance plays a role in ensuring that the law does not stop at the regulatory level, but actually provides protection and certainty for all citizens. The integration of human rights in governance, as discussed in the results of the study, is in line with the findings of Quick and Bryson⁴⁴ who emphasized that the right to public participation, equal access to resources, and public accountability mechanisms are important prerequisites for inclusivity. Countries that successfully integrate human rights into public policy tend to have high public trust indexes and low levels of corruption.⁴⁵ This context shows that human rights are not only declarative, but must be the foundation in policy-making in all sectors, from education, health, to environmental protection.

Effective governance bridges the interaction between law and human rights, while ensuring that sustainable development policies accommodate cross-sectoral

⁴¹ Tobias Berger and Milli Lake. "Human Rights, The Rule Of Law, And Democracy." *The Oxford Handbook of Governance and Limited Statehood*, 2018: 416-437.

⁴² Ade Suhendar. "Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Bentuk Keseriusan Pemerintah Menuju Good Governance (Implementasi Undang Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008)." *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis-Akademis Kinerja dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik* 13, no. 2 (2020): 243-251.

⁴³ Maria A. Kapustina, "The Principle of Legal Certainty: whether there Can Be Gaps in the Public Law?." *Univertyet Humanistyczny-Przyrodniczy Im. Jana Długosza W Częstochowie*, 2, no.22 (2020): 29-36.

⁴⁴ Kathryn S. Quick and John M. Bryson. "Public participation." *Handbook on theories of governance* (2016): 158-169.

⁴⁵ Bruna de Castro e Silva. "Humanizing (Anti) Corruption: The Socio-Legal Values Of A Human Rights-Based Approach To Corruption." *Spring*, (2019): 13-50.

interests. As revealed by Monkelbaan,⁴⁶ adaptive and evidence-based governance can respond to global challenges such as climate change, migration, and economic inequality, by integrating the principles of justice and sustainability. On the other hand, the literature also highlights that the synergy of law, human rights, and governance is often hampered by policy overlap, weak coordination between agencies, and limited human resource capacity.⁴⁷

The policy implications of this study are the need for legal reform that is responsive to contemporary issues, strengthening the capacity of state institutions to integrate human rights into governance, and improving meaningful public participation mechanisms. The active involvement of civil society and the private sector is essential to ensure policies are not only top-down, but also reflect real needs on the ground. In addition, transparency and disclosure of information must be used as the main standard to build public trust and encourage government accountability. Thus, this discussion emphasized that the success of inclusive and sustainable development cannot be achieved by improving just one aspect, but requires a balanced and mutually reinforcing synergy between law, human rights, and governance. This synergy must continue to be strengthened through a multi-disciplinary approach, cross-sectoral coordination, and sustained political commitment.

⁴⁶ Joachim Monkelbaan. "Governance for the sustainable development goals." Singapura: Springer (2019): 113-146.

⁴⁷ Martono Anggusti, and Yansen Anggusti. "Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia dalam Rangka Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Lebih Baik Menuju 100 Tahun Kemerdekaan Indonesia (2045)." *Nommensen Journal of Legal Opinion* (2020): 38-52. See also,

6. Conclusion

This study shows that the synergy between law, human rights (HAM), and governance is an important foundation for the realization of an inclusive and sustainable society. Law serves as a normative framework that governs and protects the rights of citizens, while human rights become moral and ethical principles that ensure equality, non-discrimination, and public participation. Governance, on the other hand, plays a role in integrating these two aspects into development policies and practices, resulting in a fair, transparent, and accountable system. The findings of this study confirm that the success of inclusive and sustainable development depends not only on the existence of good regulations, but also on the quality of implementation, inter-agency coordination, multi-stakeholder involvement, and consistent political commitment. By strengthening the synergy of law, human rights, and governance, the state can create policies that are responsive to global challenges while being oriented towards social justice, environmental sustainability, and economic welfare. Therefore, strengthening institutional capacity, increasing community participation, and consistent law enforcement are strategic steps that must be taken to realize the vision of an inclusive and sustainable society.

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