

Reconstructing Indonesia's Green Constitution: From Anthropocentric Environmental Rights Toward Ecocentric Constitutionalism

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ABSTRACT

The recognition of environmental rights within constitutional frameworks represents a significant transformation in modern constitutional law. Indonesia has been categorized as a country with a green constitution due to the incorporation of environmental protection principles into the 1945 Constitution, particularly Article 28H paragraph (1), which guarantees the right to a good and healthy environment, and Article 33 paragraph (4), which requires sustainable and environmentally oriented economic development. These constitutional provisions demonstrate Indonesia's commitment to integrating ecological considerations into state governance. However, despite strong constitutional recognition, environmental degradation, ecological conflicts, and unsustainable natural resource exploitation remain persistent challenges. This study examines whether Indonesia's environmental constitutional framework has moved beyond an anthropocentric paradigm toward an ecocentric constitutional approach. Using normative legal research with statutory and conceptual approaches, this study analyzes constitutional provisions, environmental legislation, and contemporary theoretical developments in environmental constitutionalism. The study argues that Indonesia possesses a strong normative foundation for environmental protection; however, its constitutional environmental framework remains predominantly human-centred because environmental protection is primarily constructed as a means of protecting human welfare rather than recognizing the intrinsic value of nature.

Keywords: *Ecocentric Constitutionalism, Environmental Constitutionalism, Environmental Rights, Green Constitution, Rights of Nature.*

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1. | INTRODUCTION

The global ecological crisis has significantly transformed the relationship between constitutional law and environmental protection. Environmental degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss, and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources have encouraged constitutional systems worldwide to recognize environmental protection as a fundamental constitutional concern. This development has generated the concept of environmental constitutionalism, where ecological protection is no longer merely considered a matter of administrative policy but becomes a constitutional obligation of the state.

Indonesia represents one of the countries that has incorporated environmental principles into its constitutional framework. The recognition of environmental rights is explicitly reflected in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which guarantees every person the right to obtain a good and healthy environment. Furthermore, Article 33 paragraph (4) establishes that national economic development must be conducted based on sustainability and environmental principles. These provisions demonstrate that environmental protection has obtained constitutional status and forms part of Indonesia's human rights framework (Aspan & Yunus, 2019; Absori et al., 2020; Haryadi et al., 2021; Arumbinang & Satriawan, 2025).

The constitutional recognition of environmental rights indicates a shift in Indonesian constitutional development from a purely developmental paradigm toward a more environmentally conscious state structure. The Indonesian environmental constitutional framework reflects the state's responsibility to manage and preserve environmental quality, leading several scholars to conceptualize Indonesia as an "ecocratic state," where environmental protection becomes one of the fundamental responsibilities of state governance (Absori et al., 2020). Within this framework, environmental protection is not merely a governmental choice but a constitutional mandate requiring state intervention and public participation (Dananjaya & Fuchikawa, 2020).

However, the existence of constitutional environmental guarantees does not automatically ensure effective environmental protection. Indonesia continues to face significant ecological challenges, including deforestation, environmental pollution, natural resource conflicts, and tensions between economic development and ecological sustainability. Although environmental protection has been constitutionally recognized, implementation remains problematic due to regulatory weaknesses, institutional limitations, and development policies that frequently prioritize economic interests over ecological considerations (Haryadi et al., 2021; Diamantina & Yulida, 2023; Satriawan et al., 2025).

One of the main challenges within Indonesia's environmental constitutional framework concerns the persistence of an anthropocentric legal paradigm. Although environmental rights are constitutionally guaranteed, these rights are primarily constructed as human rights, meaning that environmental protection is justified because

environmental quality affects human welfare. Such an approach positions nature as an object of protection rather than as an entity possessing intrinsic value. Consequently, environmental constitutionalism in Indonesia remains focused on protecting humans from environmental harm rather than recognizing ecological systems as subjects deserving independent protection (Gading Pinilih, 2025).

The anthropocentric orientation creates limitations in addressing contemporary ecological challenges. Modern environmental constitutional theories increasingly argue that constitutional protection should move beyond human-centred approaches toward ecocentric constitutionalism, which recognizes ecological integrity and the inherent value of nature. Under this perspective, environmental protection is not solely based on human interests but also on the recognition that ecosystems possess value independent of their usefulness to humans.

Previous studies have extensively examined Indonesia's green constitution, environmental rights, and constitutional obligations regarding environmental protection. However, most studies remain focused on normative recognition and institutional responsibility rather than critically examining whether Indonesia's constitutional framework has achieved a paradigm transformation from anthropocentrism toward ecocentrism. This study addresses this gap by analyzing the philosophical and legal foundations of Indonesia's environmental constitution and proposing a reconstruction toward ecocentric constitutionalism. Based on this background, this study formulates three research questions:

1. How does the Indonesian Constitution construct environmental protection and environmental rights?
2. What are the limitations of Indonesia's current green constitution framework?
3. How can ecocentric constitutionalism strengthen environmental protection within Indonesian constitutional law?

This study argues that Indonesia has successfully established a green constitutional foundation; however, its environmental constitutionalism remains incomplete because it continues to place humans as the central subject of environmental protection. Therefore, a constitutional reconstruction is necessary to strengthen ecological integrity, intergenerational justice, and recognition of nature's rights within Indonesia's legal system.

2. | RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a normative legal research method, which examines legal norms, constitutional principles, legislation, and legal doctrines governing environmental protection in Indonesia. Normative legal research is appropriate because this study focuses on analyzing the constitutional construction of environmental protection and evaluating whether Indonesia's green constitution framework reflects a transformation toward ecocentric constitutionalism. Two approaches are applied in this research. First, the statute approach is used to analyze constitutional and legislative provisions related to environmental protection. The main legal sources examined include the 1945

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, particularly Article 28H paragraph (1) and Article 33 paragraph (4), as well as Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and subsequent environmental regulations.

Second, the conceptual approach is applied to examine theoretical perspectives concerning environmental constitutionalism, green constitution, ecocratic state, anthropocentrism, ecocentrism, and rights of nature. This approach allows the study to evaluate whether Indonesia's constitutional environmental framework has moved beyond traditional human-centred environmental protection. The legal materials are analyzed through qualitative legal interpretation. The analysis seeks to identify the relationship between constitutional norms and environmental governance practices, particularly regarding the extent to which constitutional environmental principles influence state obligations and ecological protection.

3. | RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Constitutional Foundation of Environmental Protection in Indonesia

Indonesia's constitutional recognition of environmental protection represents a significant transformation in the development of constitutional law. Before the constitutional amendment, environmental protection was primarily regulated through statutory instruments and administrative policies, positioning environmental issues as matters of governmental management rather than constitutional commitment. The post amendment 1945 Constitution (UUD NRI Tahun 1945) fundamentally changed this approach by incorporating environmental values into constitutional norms. Through this transformation, environmental protection has become part of the constitutional structure governing state authority, economic development, and citizens' rights (Pinilih, 2018; Yusa & Hermanto, 2018).

The constitutional foundation of Indonesia's environmental protection is primarily reflected in Article 28H paragraph (1) and Article 33 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution. Article 28H paragraph (1) recognizes the right of every person to obtain a good and healthy environment, placing environmental quality within the framework of fundamental human rights. This provision demonstrates that environmental degradation is not merely an ecological problem but may also constitute a violation of constitutional rights. The recognition of environmental rights represents the development of third-generation human rights, where collective rights, development rights, and ecological interests become part of constitutional protection (Yusa & Hermanto, 2018; Aspan & Yunus, 2019; Haryadi et al., 2021).

Beyond recognizing environmental rights, Article 33 paragraph (4) establishes a constitutional obligation that economic development must be conducted based on sustainability and environmental principles. This provision creates a constitutional limitation on economic activities, particularly those involving natural resource exploitation. Consequently, Indonesia's constitutional economic system cannot be interpreted solely through the pursuit of economic growth but must incorporate ecological responsibility, intergenerational justice, and sustainable resource

management. The constitutionalization of sustainable development reflects the state's obligation to harmonize economic interests with environmental protection (Prabowo, 2014; Absori et al., 2020).

The interaction between environmental rights and sustainable development principles forms the basis of Indonesia's green constitution. Green constitution refers to the incorporation of environmental norms into constitutional structures, transforming environmental protection from a sectoral policy issue into a fundamental constitutional principle. In Indonesia, this concept demonstrates that ecological considerations must guide legislation, governmental policies, and public administration. The constitutional recognition of environmental norms also confirms that the Constitution functions not only as a political document regulating state power but also as a legal instrument ensuring ecological sustainability (Hafidz, 2011; Nur Amalia & Rahayu, 2021).

The emergence of green constitution discourse in Indonesia reflects a broader global constitutional movement that places environmental protection within constitutional frameworks. Several countries, such as Ecuador and France, have incorporated environmental principles into their constitutional systems, influencing comparative constitutional developments. In the Indonesian context, the adoption of green constitutional principles after the constitutional amendment demonstrates a shift from traditional constitutionalism toward ecological constitutionalism, where state governance is expected to operate within environmental limits (Pinilih, 2018; Yusa & Hermanto, 2018).

However, the existence of constitutional environmental provisions does not automatically guarantee effective environmental protection. Indonesia's green constitution remains stronger at the normative level than at the implementation level. The gap between constitutional commitments and environmental governance practices emerges because constitutional recognition has not always been followed by consistent legal implementation, institutional strengthening, and political commitment. Environmental degradation, ecological conflicts, and unsustainable resource exploitation demonstrate that constitutional norms require further operationalization through effective governance mechanisms. (Yusa & Hermanto, 2018; Haryadi et al., 2021).

One of the fundamental weaknesses of Indonesia's environmental constitutional framework is the absence of explicit constitutional obligations concerning ecological preservation. Although the Constitution recognizes environmental rights and sustainable development principles, it does not clearly establish comprehensive duties for the state, corporations, and citizens to protect and restore environmental systems. This limitation creates uncertainty regarding accountability when environmental damage occurs. Strengthening the green constitution therefore requires a more explicit constitutional formulation regarding state responsibility for ecosystem protection and restoration (Diamantina & Yulida, 2023).

The weakness of constitutional environmental protection is also reflected in development policies that frequently create tensions between economic interests and ecological sustainability. Development programs related to food security, infrastructure, energy transition, and natural resource utilization often demonstrate the difficulty of implementing sustainable development principles consistently. A green constitution requires development policies to integrate ecological considerations rather than treating environmental protection as a secondary concern after economic objectives have been achieved. In this context, sustainability should function as a constitutional parameter for evaluating development policies. (Subekti et al., 2024).

The same challenge appears in Indonesia's energy governance. Although renewable energy transition policies reflect the values of green constitution, regulatory fragmentation and inconsistent policy direction continue to limit ecological transformation. The principle of green constitution should therefore become a normative foundation for energy regulation by ensuring that energy development contributes not only to economic growth and energy security but also to environmental sustainability (Qurbani & Rafiqi, 2022).

Furthermore, the current constitutional framework remains influenced by an anthropocentric approach, where environmental protection is primarily justified based on its contribution to human welfare. Contemporary ecological challenges require a broader constitutional perspective that recognizes ecological integrity as an independent value. In the Anthropocene era, where human activities significantly affect planetary systems, constitutional environmental protection must move beyond protecting humans from environmental harm toward protecting ecosystems themselves. Such transformation requires strengthening ecological principles within constitutional interpretation and environmental governance (Susanto, 2024).

The Constitutional Court has an important role in transforming Indonesia's green constitution from a normative commitment into effective constitutional protection. Through judicial review, the Court has the authority to ensure that legislation and government policies comply with constitutional environmental principles. Nevertheless, the application of Article 28H paragraph (1) as a constitutional review standard remains relatively limited. This indicates that environmental constitutionalism in Indonesia still requires stronger judicial recognition and interpretation to fully realize the right to a good and healthy environment (Wicaksono & Hantoro, 2023).

Therefore, Indonesia's green constitution should be understood as an ongoing constitutional project rather than a completed achievement. The constitutional recognition of environmental rights and sustainable development provides a strong foundation, but further transformation is required to establish effective ecological governance. Strengthening Indonesia's environmental constitution requires clearer state obligations, stronger institutional mechanisms, consistent regulatory implementation, and a gradual transition from anthropocentric environmental protection toward a more ecocentric constitutional framework.

The Constitutional Implementation Between Environmental Rights and Developmental Interests

Although Indonesia has established constitutional guarantees for environmental protection, a significant gap remains between constitutional environmentalism as a normative commitment and environmental governance as an institutional practice. The recognition of environmental rights under Article 28H paragraph (1) and sustainable development principles under Article 33 paragraph (4) demonstrates Indonesia's constitutional commitment to ecological protection. However, the practical realization of these principles remains limited because constitutional norms have not always been effectively translated into binding regulatory mechanisms, institutional responsibilities, and consistent policy implementation. Thus, Indonesia's environmental constitutional framework demonstrates a distinction between the existence of green constitutional provisions and the actual achievement of ecological governance (Pinilih, 2018; Yusa & Hermanto, 2018).

The primary manifestation of this implementation gap can be observed in the persistent tension between environmental protection and economic development. Indonesia's development trajectory has historically emphasized economic growth through investment expansion, industrialization, infrastructure development, and natural resource utilization. While development is constitutionally recognized as an essential state objective, Article 33 paragraph (4) requires that economic activities operate within the boundaries of sustainability and environmental responsibility. The challenge arises when economic interests become the dominant consideration in policymaking, causing environmental protection to function as a secondary concern rather than as a constitutional limitation on development (Prabowo, 2014).

This tension illustrates a broader constitutional paradox: Indonesia possesses a green constitution in formal terms, yet development policies frequently reveal characteristics of conventional developmentalism. The constitutional recognition of environmental rights has not always been sufficient to prevent ecological degradation because environmental principles often compete with political and economic priorities. The concept of sustainable development therefore requires not merely policy recognition but a transformation of the development paradigm itself, where ecological sustainability becomes a fundamental parameter in evaluating governmental decisions (Diamantina & Yulida, 2023; Satriawan et al., 2025).

The weakness of implementation is also related to the limited operationalization of constitutional obligations. Although the Constitution recognizes the right to a healthy environment and establishes sustainable development principles, it does not explicitly formulate comprehensive obligations for the state, corporations, and society regarding environmental preservation and ecosystem restoration. As a result, constitutional environmental protection remains primarily expressed as a right rather than a complete system of duties and accountability. The absence of explicit ecological obligations

creates challenges in determining the extent of state responsibility when environmental degradation occurs (Ananda et al., 2025).

The limitation of constitutional obligations becomes particularly significant in the context of natural resource governance. Environmental management often involves complex interactions between economic interests, state authority, corporate activities, and community rights. Without a stronger constitutional foundation defining environmental duties, natural resource governance tends to prioritize utilization rather than conservation. Therefore, strengthening Indonesia's green constitution requires a constitutional framework that not only guarantees environmental rights but also explicitly recognizes the state's obligation to protect, restore, and maintain ecological systems as an integral component of natural resource governance (Preston, 2024).

The implementation gap can also be identified in sectoral development policies, including food security and agricultural expansion. Food security represents an important national objective; however, its implementation may generate ecological consequences when development strategies prioritize production expansion without sufficient consideration of environmental sustainability. The conversion of forests and ecological areas for agricultural purposes demonstrates the difficulty of harmonizing development objectives with green constitutional principles. A green constitution approach requires food security policies to incorporate ecological conservation, protection of natural resources, social welfare, sustainable economic growth, and the interests of future generations as interconnected constitutional objectives (Subekti et al., 2024).

A similar contradiction appears in Indonesia's energy governance. The transition toward renewable energy reflects the constitutional aspiration of sustainable development; however, regulatory inconsistencies, overlapping institutional arrangements, and competing policy priorities continue to hinder the realization of green constitutional principles. Energy governance illustrates that constitutional environmental commitments require stronger integration into sectoral legislation and government policies. Without such integration, the concept of green constitution risks becoming symbolic rather than functioning as an effective normative framework guiding national development (Qurbani & Rafiqi, 2022).

Another dimension of the implementation gap concerns the limited role of constitutional interpretation in strengthening environmental protection. Although the Constitutional Court has authority to protect constitutional rights through judicial review, environmental arguments based on Article 28H paragraph (1) have not been extensively utilized. This indicates that constitutional environmental rights have not yet fully developed into a strong judicial doctrine capable of controlling legislation and government policies that potentially threaten ecological sustainability. Strengthening environmental constitutionalism therefore requires not only legislative reform but also progressive constitutional interpretation that recognizes environmental protection as a fundamental constitutional value (Wicaksono & Hantoro, 2023).

The persistence of these challenges demonstrates that Indonesia's environmental constitutional problem is not the absence of constitutional recognition but the incomplete transformation of constitutional principles into effective ecological responsibilities. The current green constitution framework has successfully established environmental protection as a constitutional concern; however, it remains limited because environmental norms are not yet fully embedded within development planning, institutional governance, and legal accountability mechanisms. Therefore, Indonesia requires a deeper constitutional transformation that moves beyond formal recognition toward substantive ecological governance (Yusa & Hermanto, 2018; Susanto, 2024).

Ultimately, the constitutional implementation gap reflects the broader challenge of reconciling economic development with ecological sustainability. Indonesia's constitutional framework already provides the foundation for environmental protection, but its effectiveness depends on whether environmental principles are treated as binding constitutional mandates rather than general policy aspirations. Strengthening the green constitution requires clearer state obligations, stronger accountability mechanisms, and a shift from development-oriented environmental management toward an ecological governance model that places sustainability at the center of constitutional decision-making.

Reconstructing Indonesia's Green Constitution: Toward Ecocentric Constitutionalism

The future development of environmental constitutionalism in Indonesia requires a conceptual reconstruction that moves beyond the existing framework of environmental rights toward a more comprehensive ecological constitutional order. The constitutional recognition of the right to a good and healthy environment under Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution represents a significant advancement because it places environmental protection within the framework of constitutional human rights. However, this formulation remains primarily human centred because environmental protection is largely justified as a means to ensure human welfare, public health, and sustainable development. Such an approach reflects an anthropocentric constitutional paradigm, where nature receives legal protection mainly because environmental degradation threatens human interests (Pinilih, 2018; Yusa & Hermanto, 2018).

The anthropocentric orientation of Indonesia's environmental constitution creates limitations in responding to contemporary ecological challenges. The increasing complexity of environmental problems, including climate change, biodiversity loss, ecosystem destruction, and natural disasters, demonstrates that ecological crises cannot be effectively addressed solely through the protection of human rights. Environmental systems operate through interconnected relationships between humans, ecosystems, and non-human entities. Therefore, constitutional environmental protection requires a broader philosophical foundation that recognizes ecological integrity as an independent constitutional value rather than merely as an instrument for achieving human prosperity (Prabowo, 2014; Susanto, 2024).

The transition from anthropocentric constitutionalism toward ecocentric constitutionalism represents a fundamental transformation in understanding the relationship between law, humans, and nature. Under the ecocentric approach, nature is not merely an object of regulation or a resource available for exploitation but possesses intrinsic value that deserves constitutional recognition. This perspective challenges the traditional legal assumption that only humans can become subjects of rights. Consequently, environmental protection is reconstructed from a human-benefit approach into an ecological governance model that recognizes ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural entities as having legal significance independent from their economic utility (Fernando et al., 2025).

The concept of rights of nature provides an important theoretical foundation for strengthening Indonesia's environmental constitutional framework. Recognition of nature's rights does not necessarily eliminate human environmental rights but expands the constitutional understanding of environmental protection. Through this approach, ecosystems may receive direct legal consideration when facing threats from development activities, natural resource exploitation, or environmental degradation. Such a transformation would strengthen the constitutional position of the environment by allowing ecological interests to be represented within legal decision-making processes rather than relying exclusively on human claims of environmental harm (Yunendar, 2025).

For Indonesia, adopting an ecocentric constitutional perspective does not require replacing the existing constitutional guarantee of environmental rights. Instead, it requires reinterpretation and reconstruction of the green constitution framework through a more integrated understanding of rights, obligations, and ecological values. Indonesia's environmental constitution should therefore be developed through three interconnected dimensions.

First, environmental protection must continue to be recognized as a human constitutional right. Article 28H paragraph (1) establishes that every citizen has the right to a good and healthy environment. This dimension remains essential because environmental degradation directly affects human dignity, health, and quality of life. However, the protection of environmental rights should not be limited to preventing immediate harm to humans but should also include the protection of ecological systems that sustain human existence across generations (Yusa & Hermanto, 2018).

Second, environmental protection must be strengthened as a state constitutional obligation. The current constitutional framework establishes environmental rights and sustainable development principles but does not explicitly formulate comprehensive obligations concerning ecological preservation, restoration, and prevention of environmental degradation. Consequently, strengthening the green constitution requires a clearer constitutional mandate requiring the state to protect ecosystems and ensure that all development policies comply with ecological sustainability principles.

Such an approach would transform environmental protection from a policy preference into a constitutional duty of governance (Ananda et al., 2025).

Third, environmental protection should be recognized as an ecological constitutional value. This dimension represents the core of ecocentric constitutionalism because it acknowledges that nature possesses significance beyond its contribution to human interests. The constitutional protection of ecosystems, forests, biodiversity, and natural resources should therefore be understood as part of maintaining ecological balance. Such recognition is particularly relevant in Indonesia, where natural resources constitute both economic assets and ecological foundations for present and future generations (Hafidz, 2011; Subekti et al., 2024).

The reconstruction toward ecocentric constitutionalism also requires strengthening the interpretation of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution. Although Article 33 paragraph (4) incorporates sustainable development principles, its implementation remains frequently interpreted through an economic development perspective. A stronger ecological interpretation would require natural resource governance to prioritize conservation, restoration, and intergenerational justice. In this context, constitutional reform or constitutional reinterpretation may be necessary to clarify that environmental protection represents an inseparable component of national development rather than a limitation imposed upon development. (Subekti et al., 2024).

The need for ecocentric constitutional reconstruction is also evident in strategic sectors such as energy and food security. Energy transition policies, for example, require constitutional guidance to ensure that renewable energy development does not merely replace fossil fuels but also reflects ecological sustainability principles. Similarly, food security policies must avoid development approaches that sacrifice environmental protection through excessive land conversion and ecosystem destruction. A green constitution should therefore function as a guiding constitutional principle for all sectors involving natural resource management (Qurbani & Rafiqi, 2022; Subekti et al., 2024).

Furthermore, the transformation toward ecocentric constitutionalism requires strengthening the role of constitutional adjudication. The Constitutional Court has an important role in interpreting environmental rights and ensuring that legislation remains consistent with constitutional ecological principles. However, the application of Article 28H paragraph (1) in constitutional review remains relatively limited, indicating that environmental constitutionalism has not yet fully developed as a strong judicial doctrine. A more progressive constitutional interpretation is required to position environmental protection as a fundamental constitutional value capable of controlling state policies and legislative choices (Wicaksono & Hantoro, 2023).

Therefore, reconstructing Indonesia's green constitution should not be understood merely as adding new environmental provisions into the Constitution. More fundamentally, it requires a paradigm shift from environmental protection based on human interests toward ecological governance based on the relationship between

humans and nature. Through an ecocentric constitutional approach, Indonesia's green constitution can evolve from a symbolic recognition of environmental rights into a substantive constitutional framework that establishes ecological responsibility, protects future generations, and ensures that development operates within planetary boundaries.

4. | CONCLUSION

Indonesia's environmental constitution reflects a significant constitutional transformation by incorporating environmental protection into the framework of fundamental rights and sustainable development. The recognition of the right to a good and healthy environment under Article 28H paragraph (1) and the sustainability principle under Article 33 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution establishes a constitutional basis for environmental protection and confirms Indonesia's commitment to the green constitution concept. However, constitutional recognition alone has not been sufficient to ensure effective ecological protection. The persistence of environmental degradation, natural resource exploitation, and development policies that prioritize economic interests indicates a continuing gap between constitutional ideals and environmental governance practices. The main challenge of Indonesia's green constitution lies not in the absence of environmental norms but in the limited transformation of these norms into concrete obligations, institutional responsibilities, and consistent policy implementation. The existing framework remains largely anthropocentric because environmental protection is often justified based on its benefits for human welfare. This approach creates limitations in addressing contemporary ecological challenges that require recognition of ecosystem integrity, biodiversity protection, and the relationship between humans and nature.

This study highlights the need to reconstruct Indonesia's green constitution toward an ecocentric constitutional framework. Such reconstruction requires an expanded interpretation of environmental rights that integrates human rights, state obligations, and ecological values. Environmental protection should be understood not only as a constitutional guarantee for citizens but also as a constitutional responsibility to preserve ecological systems for present and future generations. Strengthening constitutional obligations, improving environmental accountability, and incorporating principles of rights of nature may provide a more comprehensive foundation for ecological governance. Therefore, the future development of Indonesia's environmental constitutionalism depends on the ability to transform green constitutional principles from normative commitments into effective legal and institutional practices. An ecocentric approach offers a more sustainable constitutional paradigm by repositioning nature not merely as an object of management but as an essential component of constitutional governance. Through this transformation, Indonesia's green constitution can provide a stronger framework for balancing economic development, environmental protection, and intergenerational justice.

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The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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Data Disclosure Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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