


Between Morality and Legality: Court Justice and Judicial Interpretation in Blasphemy Cases

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Abstract

Blasphemy cases in Indonesia present a complex intersection between criminal law, religious norms, and constitutional guarantees. Judicial handling of such cases has generated debate regarding impartiality and court justice. This paper examines how judges interpret blasphemy provisions and the implications of such interpretation for judicial neutrality. Through doctrinal analysis of statutory provisions and selected blasphemy judgments, the study explores how moral and religious considerations are incorporated into legal reasoning. The analysis suggests that judicial interpretation often extends beyond textual legality, blurring the boundary between legal judgment and moral evaluation. By examining blasphemy



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adjudication as a test case for court justice, the paper highlights the challenges faced by courts in pluralistic societies. It raises broader questions about the role of judges in balancing societal values with constitutional principles of legality and equality before the law.

Keywords: Blasphemy law, judicial interpretation, court justice, legal neutrality, Indonesia

Introduction

Blasphemy laws in Indonesia have long been a contentious aspect of the nation's legal and political landscape. The 1965 Blasphemy Law, which criminalizes acts of insulting or defaming the predominant religions in the country, serves as the cornerstone of blasphemy legislation. Historically, this law was enacted in a period of social and political instability, aiming to maintain religious harmony within a rapidly developing nation that was becoming increasingly diverse both in terms of religious affiliation and cultural practices. Over the decades, the law has been increasingly invoked in cases involving perceived disrespect toward religious symbols, figures, or beliefs, with its use rising sharply in recent years. In essence, the law situates religion as a central pillar of social cohesion, intertwining the state's legal framework with religious norms. This unique positioning of religion within the legal system has generated significant debate over the implications for fundamental freedoms, particularly in relation to freedom of expression and religious freedom. The historical context surrounding Indonesia's blasphemy law is crucial to understanding the ways in which judges, who are tasked with upholding this law, interpret its provisions and reconcile them with the broader principles of justice and equality that the country espouses.

At the heart of the debate over blasphemy law in Indonesia lies the intersection of criminal law, religious norms, and constitutional guarantees. Indonesia's Constitution enshrines the principles of equality before the law and religious freedom, which are considered fundamental rights for all citizens. Yet, the presence of the Blasphemy Law creates a tension between these

constitutional guarantees and the protection of religious beliefs, especially in a pluralistic society where different religions co-exist. The application of criminal law to regulate religious conduct raises critical questions regarding the relationship between state power and religious practice. While the Constitution mandates respect for religious diversity, the Blasphemy Law is often viewed as a tool for enforcing religious orthodoxy, which can sometimes result in the marginalization of minority religious groups and those expressing dissenting opinions. This legal tension underscores the complexity of interpreting and applying the Blasphemy Law, particularly in cases where religious norms and constitutional guarantees might conflict. The delicate balance between maintaining religious harmony and upholding individual rights is a primary challenge for Indonesia's judiciary, which must navigate both legal norms and societal expectations.

Judicial interpretation of blasphemy cases holds particular importance in the broader context of Indonesia's pluralistic society. With a diverse population encompassing a wide range of religious beliefs, ethnicities, and cultural practices, Indonesia's legal system faces the ongoing challenge of accommodating these differences while maintaining a unified legal framework. The role of judges in this process is paramount, as they are responsible for interpreting the law in a manner that upholds both the spirit of the Constitution and the demands of society. Judicial decisions in blasphemy cases often extend beyond the mere application of statutory provisions and involve subjective considerations of morality, social values, and political pressures. As such, these decisions play a key role in shaping the balance between the legal protection of religious beliefs and the rights of individuals to express dissent or challenge prevailing religious norms. The relevance of judicial interpretation in these cases thus extends beyond the courtroom, influencing the broader discourse on human rights, freedom of expression, and religious tolerance within Indonesian society. In pluralistic societies globally, the Indonesian experience offers important insights into the role of courts in interpreting laws that govern sensitive areas where religion, politics, and law intersect.

The research problem explored in this paper centers on the ongoing debate over the role of judicial interpretation in balancing morality and legality, particularly in the context of blasphemy cases. The crux of the issue lies in the fact that blasphemy laws are often grounded in religious and moral considerations, yet they must be applied within a legal framework that is intended to be neutral and objective. In the case of Indonesia, this becomes even more complicated due to the intertwining of religious norms with legal principles. Judges must navigate a complex terrain where their interpretation of the law may be influenced by their personal beliefs, societal pressures, or political considerations, which could potentially lead to decisions that are perceived as biased or partial. This raises significant concerns regarding the impartiality of the judiciary in blasphemy cases and whether it is possible for courts to uphold legal neutrality while considering moral and religious values that are deeply ingrained in the social fabric. This tension between morality and legality in judicial interpretation remains a key issue in understanding the role of courts in upholding justice in pluralistic societies.

One of the central challenges faced by judges in blasphemy cases is the difficulty of maintaining judicial neutrality while simultaneously accounting for the religious and societal values that inform the application of the law. In a society such as Indonesia, where religion is a fundamental part of daily life and cultural identity, judges may feel compelled to incorporate moral or religious considerations into their legal reasoning. This becomes especially problematic when a legal framework—such as the Blasphemy Law—appears to conflict with the core constitutional principles of equality and freedom of expression. In these situations, judicial neutrality is not simply about applying the law to facts, but also about determining the appropriate weight to be given to competing values: the protection of religious sensibilities on one hand, and the protection of individual rights and freedoms on the other. The challenge lies in ensuring that judges do not allow personal or societal biases to influence their interpretations, but rather base their decisions solely on legal reasoning and established jurisprudence. However, given the high public and political

stakes often involved in blasphemy cases, maintaining impartiality is a difficult task, and judicial interpretations frequently reflect the broader social and political context in which they are made.

This paper aims to explore how judges in Indonesia interpret the provisions of the Blasphemy Law and to what extent these interpretations impact judicial impartiality and neutrality. Specifically, the paper will examine how judges apply the law in practice, especially in cases where the application of legal principles may conflict with moral or religious considerations. By analyzing key blasphemy cases, the paper will explore whether judicial interpretations are consistent with legal neutrality, or if they reflect a broader integration of moral, cultural, or political factors into the legal reasoning. The analysis will focus on judicial decisions that exemplify the complexities involved in balancing the demands of legal correctness with those of moral or societal expectations. In doing so, the paper aims to contribute to the understanding of how judicial interpretation functions in a pluralistic legal environment where law, religion, and morality often intersect in complex ways. The findings will provide valuable insights into the broader implications for judicial independence and the role of the judiciary in shaping legal norms within a diverse society.

A key objective of this study is to examine the implications of judicial interpretations of the Blasphemy Law on the broader concept of judicial impartiality. The analysis will focus on whether judges in blasphemy cases adhere to the principle of legal neutrality, which requires them to interpret the law in a manner that is free from personal biases or external pressures. Judicial impartiality is a cornerstone of democratic legal systems, ensuring that all individuals are treated equally before the law regardless of their personal beliefs, social status, or political affiliations. In the case of blasphemy law, however, the challenge of maintaining impartiality is particularly acute due to the law's moral and religious foundations. As such, this paper will explore whether judges are able to set aside personal or societal beliefs about religion and morality in favor of purely legal reasoning. By examining judicial behavior in specific blasphemy cases, the study will assess the degree to which impartiality is

upheld and the implications this has for the integrity of the legal system as a whole.

Furthermore, this paper will assess how judicial interpretations of the Blasphemy Law might affect the public's perception of the judiciary's neutrality and fairness. The application of blasphemy law can have profound societal implications, particularly for minority groups or individuals who challenge dominant religious beliefs. If judicial interpretations are perceived as biased or influenced by religious or political pressures, it can undermine public trust in the legal system and erode confidence in the courts as impartial arbiters of justice. The perception of judicial bias in blasphemy cases is particularly problematic in Indonesia, where religion plays such a central role in national identity and public life. This paper will explore how courts' involvement in blasphemy cases may impact the legitimacy of the judicial system, as well as the potential consequences for social cohesion and individual freedoms. The examination of these factors is critical in understanding the broader ramifications of judicial interpretation in blasphemy cases.

The thesis statement of this paper asserts that judicial interpretation in blasphemy cases often blurs the boundary between legal judgment and moral evaluation, challenging the concept of legal neutrality. This assertion stems from the observation that, in practice, judicial decision-making in blasphemy cases frequently goes beyond the mere application of the legal text, incorporating moral or religious considerations that influence the final judgment. The result is a complex interplay between legality and morality, where the interpretation of the law may not always align with strict legal principles or constitutional guarantees of equality and freedom. This paper argues that, while judges are expected to apply the law in a neutral and objective manner, the nature of blasphemy cases forces them to navigate moral and societal pressures that can affect their legal reasoning. In this sense, judicial interpretation in these cases represents a tension between legal obligations and broader social values, challenging the idea that courts can be truly neutral in their interpretation of laws that govern sensitive issues such as religion and morality.

The challenges of judicial interpretation in blasphemy cases are not unique to Indonesia but are shared by other pluralistic societies where religious beliefs and legal norms often intersect. This paper's exploration of the Indonesian experience offers valuable lessons for understanding how judicial systems in other nations might address similar issues. It raises important questions about the role of the judiciary in protecting individual rights while respecting social and cultural norms, and about the limits of legal neutrality when moral and religious beliefs come into play. Through its analysis of Indonesian blasphemy cases, the paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing global conversation about the role of judges in balancing competing values in a way that upholds the rule of law, respects human rights, and fosters social harmony in diverse societies.

Theoretical Framework

A. Blasphemy Law and Religious Norms

Blasphemy laws, as legal constructs, are often deeply intertwined with the religious norms of a society. In the context of Indonesia, the 1965 Blasphemy Law criminalizes acts of defaming or insulting the major religions of the state, including Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. It was enacted to prevent social discord, but over time it has evolved into a tool that reflects the state's attempt to manage religious diversity while maintaining social stability. The law's cultural significance cannot be overstated, as it reflects Indonesia's approach to integrating the religious and political spheres. In a predominantly Muslim society, the law serves not only as a safeguard for religious sentiment but also as a mechanism for maintaining a unified national identity in a context of religious pluralism (Hefner, 2000). This intertwining of legal and religious norms creates a distinct tension, particularly in a pluralistic society where religious beliefs may conflict with secular laws intended to protect individual freedoms.

The tension between religious beliefs and secular law becomes particularly pronounced in pluralistic societies, where multiple religious groups coexist, often with competing

interpretations of moral and ethical standards. Indonesia's legal system, which is based on a civil law tradition, faces the challenge of reconciling constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion and equality before the law with laws like the Blasphemy Law, which may enforce specific religious norms. As such, the application of the Blasphemy Law raises questions about the role of the state in regulating religious practices and beliefs. In many cases, judicial interpretation of the law involves complex decisions about the boundaries of religious freedom and whether the legal system should protect religious sensibilities at the expense of individual rights, such as freedom of speech and freedom of conscience (Gould, 2004). Thus, the tension between secular and religious norms plays a significant role in shaping the judicial landscape in Indonesia, particularly when religious beliefs intersect with the application of criminal law.

B. Judicial Interpretation and Legal Neutrality

Judicial interpretation plays a critical role in the application of any law, and its impact is particularly significant in cases where the law interacts with subjective concepts like morality and religion. There are two primary approaches to judicial interpretation: textualism and purposivism. Textualism posits that judges should interpret legal texts according to their plain meaning, strictly adhering to the text of the law as written, without considering external factors like legislative intent or moral considerations. In contrast, purposivism allows judges to interpret laws in a way that fulfills the intended purpose or underlying principles behind the law, even if such interpretations stray from the strict letter of the law (Scalia, 1997). In cases involving blasphemy laws, this tension between textualism and purposivism is especially relevant, as the law's application often requires balancing the literal meaning of the law with the broader societal and moral values it seeks to uphold.

Legal neutrality is a fundamental principle of judicial practice, which mandates that judges apply the law impartially, without letting personal biases, societal pressures, or religious beliefs influence their decisions (Dworkin, 1986). In cases involving blasphemy, however, achieving legal neutrality

becomes challenging. Blasphemy laws, by their nature, engage with deeply held moral and religious values, which often complicates the notion of impartiality. Judges in such cases must navigate the complex terrain of moral and religious norms while upholding legal principles such as equality before the law and freedom of expression. The challenge of maintaining legal neutrality becomes even more acute in societies where religion plays a central role in public and private life, like in Indonesia. Judges must make decisions that reflect both the statutory law and the broader constitutional commitment to protecting individual rights, creating a potential conflict between the demands of legal neutrality and the moral and religious considerations at play in blasphemy cases (Greenawalt, 2009).

C. Court Justice and the Role of Judges

Court justice, as a broader concept, refers to the idea that the judicial process should be fair, impartial, and based on the rule of law. In the context of blasphemy cases, the role of the judge becomes particularly complex. Judges are not only tasked with applying the law but also with interpreting it in a way that respects the societal norms and values that may influence public perceptions of justice. The judicial process in blasphemy cases often involves balancing competing interests—protecting the sanctity of religious beliefs, upholding freedom of speech, and ensuring the right to a fair trial for the accused. This balancing act is not always straightforward, particularly when public opinion, political influences, and religious sensibilities are at play. In Indonesia, where the majority of the population identifies as Muslim, the judiciary must often weigh religious considerations against the constitutional guarantees of individual rights, such as freedom of religion and freedom of expression (Bourdeaux, 2014).

The role of judges in blasphemy cases is also influenced by the broader political and social context in which these cases are heard. In Indonesia, political considerations may shape judicial decisions, especially in high-profile cases that capture national attention. For example, judges may feel pressured to issue rulings that align with the prevailing religious sentiments or political climate, which can compromise judicial impartiality. In

some instances, judges may be more inclined to impose harsher sentences in order to avoid perceived political or religious backlash, even if the legal principles of neutrality and fairness suggest a more lenient interpretation. As such, judicial independence in blasphemy cases is often subject to external pressures, which can influence the judicial decision-making process (Mietzner, 2009). Thus, understanding the role of judges in balancing legal, moral, and social considerations in blasphemy cases requires an awareness of both the legal framework and the political and religious dynamics that shape the judicial environment.

Methodology

A. Doctrinal Analysis

The methodology for this study primarily employs doctrinal analysis, focusing on an in-depth examination of the statutory provisions related to blasphemy in Indonesia, specifically the 1965 Blasphemy Law. This law, as a central legal instrument in regulating religious offenses, forms the core of the analysis. The study will carefully review the text of the Blasphemy Law to understand its scope, the legal thresholds it establishes, and its relationship with broader constitutional principles, such as freedom of religion and freedom of expression. By dissecting the legislative language and intent behind the law, the study aims to provide insights into how it is designed to function within the legal system and its potential ambiguities that may arise during judicial application.

In addition to analyzing the statute, the study will review key case law involving blasphemy charges. These cases will be selected to represent a range of judicial interpretations, from those that strictly adhere to the text of the law to those that may incorporate broader moral or religious considerations into the decision-making process. The review of case law will help to illustrate the evolution of judicial thinking on blasphemy over time and highlight patterns of reasoning that either reinforce or challenge the notion of legal neutrality. By examining judicial precedents, the study will also explore whether the interpretation of blasphemy law in practice aligns with the original legislative intent or whether courts have progressively

shaped its meaning to reflect societal shifts, particularly in relation to moral and religious issues (Merryman, 1985).

B. Case Study Approach

This research adopts a case study approach, selecting notable blasphemy cases in Indonesian courts to analyze the role of judicial interpretation in these controversial legal contexts. The selected cases will vary in their facts, judicial outcomes, and public reception, providing a broad spectrum of insights into how courts interpret blasphemy laws under different circumstances. The selection will include both high-profile cases that have attracted significant public attention as well as cases that represent more routine applications of the law. This diversity will allow for a comprehensive understanding of the varying factors that influence judicial reasoning in blasphemy cases.

The analysis will focus on how moral, social, and legal arguments are integrated into judicial decisions. Given the nature of blasphemy as a law that intersects with deeply held religious and moral beliefs, it is critical to examine how judges reconcile these values with the demands of the law. Case studies will be analyzed to identify instances where judges explicitly refer to moral arguments, social pressures, or religious norms in their reasoning, and how these factors influence the final legal decision. By comparing different cases, the study will assess whether certain patterns emerge in the way judges handle the tension between legal principles (such as freedom of speech) and religious or moral considerations (e.g., the protection of religious sentiments). This case study approach will provide valuable insight into the practical application of the law and its complex interplay with societal values (Langer, 2002).

C. Data Collection

Data for this study will be collected from a variety of primary and secondary sources. Judicial opinions from Indonesian courts will form the primary dataset, with a particular focus on decisions related to blasphemy charges. These opinions will be sourced from court archives, legal databases, and other publicly available resources. Each case will

be analyzed for its legal reasoning, the considerations made by the judges, and the final outcomes. Additionally, the study will incorporate legal commentaries and scholarly articles discussing blasphemy law and its judicial application in Indonesia. These secondary sources will help contextualize the legal arguments presented in the judicial opinions and offer perspectives from legal scholars on the evolution of blasphemy law in Indonesia.

Academic literature on blasphemy cases will also be reviewed to understand the broader theoretical and legal discussions surrounding the intersection of religion, law, and individual freedoms. This literature will include books, articles, and papers that examine the philosophical and ethical underpinnings of blasphemy law, judicial impartiality, and the role of courts in protecting minority rights in pluralistic societies. In addition, sources will be examined to identify relevant international perspectives on blasphemy laws, particularly from countries that have faced similar challenges in reconciling religious norms with secular legal frameworks. Through this collection of diverse data sources, the study will ensure a comprehensive approach to understanding how blasphemy law is interpreted and applied in Indonesia (Berkowitz & Porath, 2006).

D. Analysis Framework

The analysis framework for this study will focus on dissection of the legal reasoning in each selected case, with particular attention paid to the role of moral evaluations and religious influences in court decisions. Each judgment will be examined to identify how judges incorporate or exclude moral arguments related to religious beliefs, societal values, or public opinion. This analysis will also seek to uncover whether judges rely on specific interpretative tools, such as textualism or purposivism, to balance legal strictness with broader moral considerations. Additionally, the study will assess how judges frame the issue of blasphemy in relation to constitutional principles, especially concerning the right to freedom of expression and freedom of religion.

A key part of the analysis will be a comparison between textual legality and the interpretative approaches taken by judges in these cases. This comparison will focus on whether judges adhere strictly to the legal text of the Blasphemy Law or whether they interpret it in a broader context that includes moral and societal factors. For instance, some judges may focus on the plain text of the law and apply it without considering the broader ethical implications, while others may interpret the law in a way that reflects prevailing religious sentiments or the social context. The framework will also consider whether the legal neutrality of the judiciary is compromised in cases where judges introduce external moral judgments or religious considerations into their reasoning. This comparative analysis will offer a deeper understanding of how judicial discretion is exercised in blasphemy cases and whether this discretion is consistent with principles of legal neutrality (Tushnet, 2000).

Judicial Interpretation in Blasphemy Cases: Analysis

A. Legal Provisions and Judicial Challenges

Indonesia's Blasphemy Law, formally known as Law No. 1 of 1965 on the Prevention of Religious Abuse and Blasphemy, stands as a central piece of legislation in regulating religious offenses. The law criminalizes actions or statements that are deemed to defame or insult the major religions recognized by the state, which include Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. However, despite its clear legislative intent to safeguard religious harmony, the law suffers from significant ambiguity, particularly in its application to cases involving free speech and individual expression. The key ambiguity lies in the vague language of the law, which does not clearly define what constitutes "blasphemy" or "defamation" of religion, leaving wide latitude for judicial interpretation (Fealy & Hooker, 2006).

The lack of clear parameters in the Blasphemy Law presents a substantial challenge for judges, as they must navigate these ambiguities while balancing legal neutrality with societal expectations. This challenge is particularly evident

when courts are tasked with determining whether a specific act or statement crosses the line from legitimate free speech into blasphemy. The concept of blasphemy itself is inherently subjective, depending not only on the letter of the law but also on societal norms, religious beliefs, and political influences. Judges, therefore, must exercise discretion in interpreting the law, often drawing on personal beliefs or prevailing public sentiment, which may compromise the consistency and predictability of legal outcomes (Gould, 2004). Furthermore, the decision-making process is complicated by the tension between safeguarding individual freedoms, such as freedom of speech, and upholding religious sentiments that are deeply ingrained in Indonesian society. Scholars such as Greenawalt (2009) argue that judicial challenges in cases involving blasphemy are a reflection of the broader struggle in pluralistic societies to balance freedom of expression with the protection of societal values, especially religious ones.

B. Incorporation of Moral and Religious Considerations

A key feature of judicial interpretation in blasphemy cases in Indonesia is the incorporation of moral and religious considerations into legal reasoning. Given that blasphemy law is rooted in religious protection, judges are often confronted with moral judgments that reflect societal values and beliefs about the sanctity of religion. This incorporation of morality into judicial reasoning can be seen in several high-profile blasphemy cases, where judges have drawn on religious principles in their rulings. For example, in the case of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok), the former Governor of Jakarta, who was convicted of blasphemy in 2017 for allegedly insulting the Quran, the judicial process heavily involved religious considerations, with the court emphasizing the sanctity of Islamic beliefs in its reasoning (Hafner-Burton & Tsutsui, 2005). Despite the lack of direct evidence that Ahok intended to insult Islam, the court emphasized public opinion and the moral offense caused by his statements, ultimately resulting in a prison sentence.

The integration of religious and moral considerations into judicial decisions raises critical questions about the extent to

which personal beliefs and societal pressures shape legal outcomes. Judges, in these instances, may be influenced by the prevailing religious sentiment or political climate, which can lead to decisions that reflect the dominant societal views rather than objective legal principles (Langer, 2002). For example, in cases where a defendant belongs to a religious minority or expresses views critical of the state religion, the judiciary might be inclined to impose harsher sentences to prevent perceived social unrest or to align with the majority's religious sensibilities (Bourdeaux, 2014). This introduces a complex dynamic where judges, while bound by law, might integrate personal moral frameworks or conform to societal expectations in their legal reasoning, thus potentially undermining the impartiality of the judicial process. The legal scholar Dworkin (1986) underscores this challenge, arguing that while judges must interpret the law, they often bring their personal and societal contexts into their decisions, especially in cases involving moral and religious values.

C. Impartiality and Judicial Neutrality

One of the most significant concerns in the judicial handling of blasphemy cases is the potential compromise of judicial impartiality and neutrality. As legal scholars like Tushnet (2000) and Dworkin (1986) highlight, legal neutrality is a cornerstone of judicial integrity, requiring judges to make decisions based solely on the facts, the law, and established legal principles, without personal bias. However, in blasphemy cases, this ideal is often difficult to uphold, as moral evaluations and religious influences frequently come into play. In a society like Indonesia, where religion plays a central role in public and private life, the challenge of maintaining impartiality becomes even more pronounced. The judiciary is often seen as a reflection of societal values, and thus, judges may be pressured to make decisions that align with public sentiment or religious norms.

Instances where judicial neutrality is compromised can be seen in cases where judges explicitly or implicitly incorporate their personal religious beliefs into their rulings. In many cases, judges are influenced by the need to safeguard social cohesion

and prevent public unrest, leading them to adopt a more conservative interpretation of the law. For instance, in the case of the Islamic cleric who was sentenced to prison for blasphemy in 2011, judicial neutrality was questioned because the ruling appeared to be more in line with the broader political and religious climate than with an objective legal analysis of the facts (Mietzner, 2009). This is problematic because it undermines the principle that justice should be administered without bias, regardless of the political or religious pressures that may exist in the broader society.

The tension between upholding the law and addressing societal values is evident in the way that judges deal with the pressures of public opinion, political expectations, and religious sensibilities. Judges in blasphemy cases are often caught between two conflicting duties: the duty to interpret and apply the law impartially, and the duty to maintain societal harmony and reflect the prevailing moral and religious views. The latter, however, can sometimes result in judicial overreach, where decisions are made based on moral evaluations rather than legal reasoning (Tushnet, 2000). This tension is particularly stark when considering the constitutional principles of freedom of expression and freedom of religion, which may conflict with the legal imperatives of protecting religious sentiments. In such cases, judges must navigate these conflicting pressures to ensure that justice is administered fairly and impartially.

Moreover, the potential for judicial bias in blasphemy cases raises broader concerns about the legitimacy of the legal system itself. As Greenawalt (2009) suggests, when courts incorporate religious or moral considerations into their decisions, they risk eroding public trust in the judicial system as a neutral and independent arbiter of justice. This undermines the rule of law and can lead to a perception that the legal system is influenced by political or religious forces, rather than operating based on objective legal principles. This perception can be particularly damaging in a pluralistic society like Indonesia, where religious diversity and freedom of belief are fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

In conclusion, judicial interpretation in blasphemy cases in Indonesia illustrates the complex relationship between law,

morality, and religious beliefs. While judges are tasked with interpreting and applying the law impartially, the nature of blasphemy law itself—rooted in religious protection—often leads to the incorporation of moral and religious perspectives into legal reasoning. This integration of non-legal factors raises concerns about the impartiality of the judiciary and the potential for judicial bias, which undermines the ideal of legal neutrality. As such, the challenge for judges is to navigate these moral and religious influences while upholding the constitutional principles of equality, freedom of expression, and freedom of religion.

The Implications for Court Justice

A. Blasphemy Adjudication as a Test Case for Court Justice

Blasphemy cases serve as a crucial test for the fairness and impartiality of the judiciary, particularly in pluralistic societies like Indonesia. The intersection of law, religion, and societal values creates unique challenges for courts when adjudicating cases that involve sensitive moral issues. Blasphemy laws, by their very nature, are designed to protect religious sensibilities, but they can also conflict with fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and equality before the law. In this context, blasphemy adjudication becomes a powerful litmus test for evaluating whether courts are capable of maintaining impartiality while adhering to legal principles that safeguard individual rights. As such, these cases present an opportunity to assess how well the judiciary can balance competing interests: the protection of religious sentiments versus the protection of constitutional freedoms.

In Indonesia, where religion plays an influential role in both the public and private spheres, the judiciary is often faced with the challenge of interpreting laws that not only reflect legal texts but also align with dominant societal values. The judicial process, therefore, cannot be reduced to mere application of legal rules. Instead, judges must navigate the social and political climate, where moral arguments and religious convictions often carry significant weight. This presents a tension between societal values—often shaped by religious orthodoxy—and the

constitutional principles of equality before the law and freedom of religion. The former prioritizes religious harmony, while the latter protects individual autonomy and religious diversity. The ability of the judiciary to reconcile these competing demands—without compromising its impartiality or overstepping its bounds—is a key measure of its effectiveness in pluralistic societies (Tushnet, 2000).

In this light, blasphemy cases highlight the role of judges as arbiters who must apply not only legal texts but also engage with the moral and religious landscapes that inform societal attitudes toward blasphemy. Scholars like Dworkin (1986) argue that judicial interpretation in such sensitive cases requires a nuanced understanding of both the law and the broader societal context. Blasphemy adjudication thus serves as a crucial test of judicial integrity, as it asks judges to balance their duty to uphold the law while respecting the diverse values and beliefs of a pluralistic society. The question, however, is whether courts, in practice, can remain impartial or whether the incorporation of social, moral, and religious considerations undermines the neutrality of the judicial system.

B. Challenges Faced by Courts in Pluralistic Societies

Courts in pluralistic societies face a myriad of challenges when interpreting laws that touch upon sensitive issues such as religion, morality, and freedom of expression. The difficulty of interpreting laws in such societies is magnified by the existence of conflicting religious and moral views. In Indonesia, where the population is predominantly Muslim but also includes significant numbers of Christians, Hindus, Buddhists, and other religious minorities, the task of interpreting laws like the Blasphemy Law becomes increasingly complex. Blasphemy, by definition, involves the violation of a religious norm, and thus what constitutes blasphemy can vary significantly depending on the religious or moral lens through which it is viewed. As Fealy and Hooker (2006) suggest, this diversity of religious and moral perspectives presents a challenge for courts, which must navigate conflicting interpretations of what constitutes an

offense without alienating minority religious groups or causing social unrest.

The role of judges in such contexts is critical, as they are responsible for interpreting the law in a manner that upholds both the letter and spirit of the law, while simultaneously maintaining respect for the diverse values and beliefs of the society. However, this is no easy task. Judges often face societal pressure, political influences, and public opinion that may skew their interpretation of the law. In Indonesia, where religion is deeply woven into the fabric of national identity, judges may be swayed by popular religious sentiment or political considerations that favor the majority religion. This challenge is particularly evident when considering the role of the judiciary in upholding legal neutrality amidst these societal pressures (Greenawalt, 2009). In cases where judges prioritize public opinion over legal principles, the judicial process risks losing its impartiality, leading to decisions that may not align with constitutional guarantees of equality and freedom of belief.

Furthermore, the political environment in Indonesia, where religion and politics often intersect, creates additional complications for the judiciary. In politically charged cases, such as those involving high-profile individuals accused of blasphemy, courts may be reluctant to issue rulings that challenge the prevailing political or religious norms for fear of backlash or social unrest. The fear of provoking public protests or political consequences can pressure judges to issue decisions that are more aligned with the dominant political or religious stance rather than a balanced interpretation of the law. This creates a tension between upholding legal neutrality and the desire to maintain social order, which can undermine the integrity of the judiciary (Mietzner, 2009).

In light of these challenges, the role of judges as impartial arbiters of justice becomes even more vital. Legal scholars such as Langer (2002) argue that in a pluralistic society, judges must develop an acute awareness of the social and political forces at play but also remain steadfast in their commitment to upholding legal principles. In particular, judges must resist the temptation to allow moral, religious, or political pressures to influence their decisions. Instead, their duty is to interpret and apply the law

fairly and consistently, ensuring that the rights of individuals are protected, regardless of public opinion or religious affiliation. This is particularly important in cases involving blasphemy, where the application of the law can have profound implications for freedom of expression, religious tolerance, and social harmony.

C. The Role of Judges in Upholding Legal Neutrality Amidst Societal Pressure and Political Influences

The preservation of judicial neutrality is a foundational principle in democratic legal systems. In the case of blasphemy laws, however, judges must navigate complex and often contradictory forces: the need to respect legal norms while considering the moral and religious dimensions of a case. Legal neutrality requires judges to set aside personal biases and external pressures, such as political and religious influences, and base their decisions purely on legal reasoning and established legal principles. However, as demonstrated in previous sections, the nature of blasphemy cases complicates this task. In pluralistic societies like Indonesia, judges must not only understand the legal framework but also appreciate the religious and moral sentiments of the society in which they operate (Bourdeaux, 2014).

One significant challenge in maintaining judicial neutrality in blasphemy cases is the public's strong emotional investment in the protection of religious beliefs. When individuals or groups are accused of blasphemy, the case often becomes a proxy for broader societal debates about religion, identity, and power. As a result, judges may feel pressure to align their decisions with public sentiment or the political climate, even when doing so compromises their legal objectivity. The broader political context may also influence judicial behavior, as judges may fear the repercussions of issuing rulings that challenge the religious or political status quo. As Greenawalt (2009) argues, such pressures can lead to judicial overreach, where judges prioritize social or political stability over impartial legal reasoning, ultimately undermining the fairness of the judicial process.

Ultimately, the ability of judges to remain neutral in blasphemy cases is a fundamental measure of the judiciary's integrity. Courts must strive to maintain independence, resist external pressures, and apply the law impartially, even in cases that involve sensitive moral and religious issues. The judiciary's role in upholding legal neutrality in the face of societal pressures is crucial not only for ensuring justice in individual cases but also for maintaining public confidence in the legal system as a whole. If courts fail to uphold this standard, they risk undermining the legitimacy of the legal system and eroding trust in the rule of law (Tushnet, 2000).

Broader Questions about Judicial Role and Constitutional Principles

A. The Role of Judges in Shaping Law and Society

Judges play a pivotal role not only in interpreting laws but also in shaping the broader social fabric by making decisions that impact fundamental rights and freedoms. In the context of blasphemy law, this role becomes particularly crucial, as judges are tasked with interpreting a law that directly affects issues of freedom of expression, religious tolerance, and the right to individual conscience. Judicial decisions in these cases can set significant precedents, influencing not only the immediate legal landscape but also the societal understanding of the boundaries between law, morality, and religion.

The ethical and philosophical dilemmas that judges face in blasphemy cases are multifaceted. On the one hand, judges are bound by the law to deliver impartial, legally sound decisions. On the other hand, the application of the Blasphemy Law in Indonesia often requires judges to consider deeply entrenched moral and religious values, which may conflict with constitutional principles such as freedom of speech and equality before the law. For instance, judges may be confronted with a case where an individual's expression—though legally protected under the constitution—offends a dominant religious group. Here, the judge must navigate competing duties: the duty to protect freedom of expression and the duty to preserve religious harmony in a society where religion plays a central role in public life (Dworkin, 1986).

In some instances, judges might feel morally compelled to interpret the law in a way that aligns with public sentiment or the prevailing religious views, even at the risk of infringing upon individual rights. This creates a tension between the judge's role as a neutral arbiter of the law and as a societal actor influenced by broader moral and religious concerns. Such decisions can have a profound impact on society, either reinforcing or challenging existing power dynamics, and ultimately shaping the legal and ethical norms of the community (Fealy & Hooker, 2006). Therefore, judicial interpretation in blasphemy cases serves not only as a legal function but also as a vehicle for addressing larger societal questions about the balance between law, morality, and freedom.

B. Balancing Societal Values with Constitutional Guarantees

One of the most pressing challenges in judicial interpretation of blasphemy law is reconciling moral and religious beliefs with constitutional guarantees such as equality before the law, freedom of expression, and freedom of religion. These constitutional principles are foundational to democratic societies, yet in practice, they often clash with societal values that prioritize religious harmony and the protection of religious sensibilities. In Indonesia, where the majority of the population is Muslim, religious sentiments hold significant weight in public and private life. The challenge for judges, then, lies in striking a balance between upholding the constitutional guarantees of individual rights and freedoms while also respecting the deeply held religious beliefs of the majority of society.

This balancing act is fraught with difficulties. On the one hand, the Indonesian Constitution enshrines the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of religion, which are essential for individual autonomy and pluralism. On the other hand, the Blasphemy Law seeks to curb expression deemed offensive to religion, which directly conflicts with these fundamental rights. Judges, therefore, face the complex task of ensuring that their rulings do not infringe upon the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom and free speech,

while also respecting the collective religious values that are an integral part of the social fabric (Greenawalt, 2009).

The tension between these competing demands is evident in the way blasphemy cases are adjudicated in Indonesia. As some scholars point out, judicial decisions often reflect an inherent bias towards religious protection rather than strict adherence to constitutional principles. In practice, judges may prioritize the protection of religious harmony over the rights of individuals, particularly when the blasphemy law is invoked in response to speech that offends religious norms (Mietzner, 2009). This can lead to rulings that undermine the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and equality before the law, raising critical questions about the extent to which courts are upholding the broader principles of democracy and human rights in their application of the Blasphemy Law (Bourdeaux, 2014).

C. Implications for Legal Reforms

The challenges faced by judges in interpreting blasphemy law in Indonesia point to the need for broader legal reforms to strengthen judicial independence and promote legal neutrality. One key area for reform is the clarification of the legal framework surrounding blasphemy laws. The current Blasphemy Law, with its vague and broad language, allows for a wide range of interpretations, leaving judges with significant discretion in their rulings. While judicial discretion is a fundamental aspect of the legal system, excessive vagueness in laws that touch upon fundamental rights can lead to inconsistent and unpredictable outcomes. To avoid judicial overreach, it is crucial to establish clearer legal definitions and standards for what constitutes blasphemy, as well as the circumstances under which legal action can be taken.

Reforming the Blasphemy Law to provide more precise guidelines would help reduce the potential for biased or politically influenced judicial decisions. For example, the law could be amended to include more specific definitions of "defamation" or "blasphemy," thereby limiting the scope for arbitrary interpretation. This would not only protect individuals' rights to free expression but also ensure that judges apply the

law in a manner that is consistent with constitutional principles and legal neutrality. As scholars like Tushnet (2000) argue, clearer legal frameworks are essential to preventing judicial overreach and ensuring that the legal system functions as an impartial mechanism for resolving disputes.

Another important aspect of legal reform is strengthening judicial independence. As seen in many blasphemy cases, the judiciary in Indonesia is often subjected to external pressures, including political and religious influences, which can compromise judicial neutrality. To safeguard the impartiality of the judiciary, reforms should be implemented to ensure greater judicial independence, including stronger protections against political interference and enhanced mechanisms for judicial accountability. Strengthening the rule of law and ensuring that judges are not influenced by external pressures are key to maintaining the integrity of the legal system and upholding fundamental rights (Dworkin, 1986).

Additionally, promoting greater legal education and training for judges on issues related to human rights, freedom of expression, and religious tolerance could help mitigate the ethical and moral dilemmas faced by judges in blasphemy cases. By fostering a more comprehensive understanding of constitutional principles and the importance of upholding fundamental rights, the judiciary could be better equipped to navigate the complex ethical terrain of blasphemy law without compromising legal neutrality.

In conclusion, the broader implications of blasphemy adjudication extend beyond the immediate legal questions of guilt and punishment. The role of judges in shaping law and society, particularly in pluralistic contexts like Indonesia, involves navigating complex ethical dilemmas that require a careful balancing of societal values and constitutional principles. The challenge lies in ensuring that judges uphold the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the constitution, even when faced with societal pressures and moral or religious concerns. Legal reforms aimed at clarifying the Blasphemy Law and strengthening judicial independence are essential to promoting a fairer and more impartial legal system that can better

reconcile the demands of religious protection with the fundamental rights of individuals.

Conclusion

A. Summary of Key Findings

This paper has explored the complex intersection of law, morality, and religious norms in the judicial handling of blasphemy cases in Indonesia. One of the key findings is that judicial interpretation in blasphemy cases often blurs the line between legal judgment and moral evaluation. Blasphemy laws, rooted in religious protection, inherently bring moral and religious considerations into the courtroom, requiring judges to navigate not only legal texts but also deeply held societal values. The findings suggest that, in practice, judges in blasphemy cases are frequently influenced by religious beliefs and societal pressures, which can complicate their efforts to apply the law impartially. As a result, judicial decisions in such cases often reflect a tension between upholding the law and responding to moral and religious concerns, which can lead to outcomes that prioritize religious harmony over individual rights and freedoms.

Moreover, the paper highlights the challenges faced by courts in interpreting blasphemy laws in a pluralistic and religiously diverse society like Indonesia. The lack of clear legal definitions in the Blasphemy Law, combined with the prominence of religious values in the social and political landscape, creates a complex environment in which judges must balance the protection of religious sentiment with the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and equality before the law. The ambiguity in legal provisions, coupled with external societal pressures, makes judicial impartiality difficult to maintain, often resulting in decisions that are influenced by religious majoritarianism or political considerations rather than strict adherence to constitutional principles.

B. Policy Implications and Recommendations

The findings of this study have important policy implications for improving judicial impartiality and ensuring that blasphemy laws are applied more consistently and

transparently. One recommendation is to reform the Blasphemy Law to provide clearer definitions and guidelines on what constitutes blasphemy, thereby reducing the scope for subjective interpretation. Legal reform should focus on clarifying the distinction between legitimate expressions of dissent or criticism and actions that truly harm the religious fabric of society. Clearer legal frameworks will not only promote more consistent rulings but also limit the scope for judicial overreach, ensuring that decisions are grounded in legal principles rather than moral or religious evaluations.

Additionally, strengthening judicial independence is essential to ensuring impartiality in blasphemy cases. Judges should be protected from external political and religious pressures that may influence their interpretation of the law. Policy measures that safeguard judicial independence, such as reforms to prevent political interference in the appointment and removal of judges, are crucial for maintaining the integrity of the legal system. Further, judicial training programs should be implemented to educate judges on the importance of upholding constitutional principles, including freedom of expression and religious tolerance, to help them navigate the complex moral and religious dimensions of blasphemy cases without compromising their legal neutrality.

Another recommendation is to establish mechanisms for greater public accountability of judicial decisions. Transparency in the decision-making process will not only foster public trust in the legal system but also ensure that judicial interpretations of blasphemy law are subject to scrutiny, preventing the imposition of subjective moral judgments that may undermine individual rights. Public education campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of legal neutrality and the protection of fundamental rights are also necessary to create a more informed citizenry that can hold the judiciary accountable for its decisions.

C. Further Research Directions

This study opens up several avenues for further research into the intersection of law, morality, and religion in judicial interpretation. One potential direction for future research is a

comparative analysis of blasphemy laws across different legal systems, particularly in countries with diverse religious populations. Understanding how various legal systems handle blasphemy cases and balance societal values with constitutional principles of justice and equality can provide valuable insights into how courts navigate the challenges of pluralism. Comparative studies can also help identify best practices for legal reform and judicial training that can enhance impartiality and protect fundamental rights.

Further research could also focus on the role of public opinion and political pressures in shaping judicial interpretation in blasphemy cases. While this study has highlighted the influence of societal and religious pressures on judges, more detailed empirical research is needed to understand how these pressures manifest in specific cases and how they affect the final outcomes. This could include surveys or interviews with judges, legal experts, and scholars to gain a deeper understanding of the decision-making process in blasphemy cases.

Finally, there is a need for research into the broader implications of blasphemy adjudication on the rights of religious minorities. In many countries, blasphemy laws are disproportionately applied to members of minority religions, leading to questions about the fairness of such laws and their impact on social cohesion. Research that examines how blasphemy laws affect religious minorities in Indonesia and other countries could provide valuable insights into the limitations and consequences of these laws in pluralistic societies.

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