



What is a Human Rights Response? Review Society's Role in Crime Prevention

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Role of Society;
Law;
Crime;
Human Rights

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of a high crime rate coupled with a lack of vigilance by law enforcement in addressing each case is noteworthy. As a result, individuals may occasionally find themselves compelled to tackle issues independently. Hence, society has a crucial role in eliminating crime, encompassing both general criminal activities and specific offenses such as criminal acts. This study seeks to determine whether the involvement of individuals who directly participate in law enforcement has an influence on the effectiveness of law enforcement. Prior to this study, no research has been undertaken in any field due to the prevailing belief that community involvement in legal matters would inevitably lead to violence or disorder because of its adverse consequences. The selected regions for sampling include Bone, Pinrang, Gowa, and Bantaeng. The community union is named Forbes, also known as the Common People's Forum. This forum will serve as a retaliatory measure against a multitude of wrongdoers. As Forbes takes responsibility for addressing crimes such as animal theft, property theft, and rape, it is reasonable for society to support and endorse this role. The outcomes are quite impressive. It can be asserted that no further criminal incidents took place from 1999 to 2003. In other words, society plays a highly influential role.

1. Introduction

Every year on December 9th, the world marks World Corruption Eradication Day to spread awareness of international efforts to fight corruption. This day is observed as a time of public demonstrations against corruption in Indonesia, which reflects popular opposition to and support for its elimination. This study tries to look at how South Sulawesi's crime rate increased between 1999 and 2003 and how the locals responded by founding the *Forum Rakyat Bersama* (Forbes). Forbes became a venue to discuss crimes like rape, property theft, and animal theft due to poor law enforcement. The study investigates the ramifications of Forbes's acts, such as the possibility of vigilantism and the ethical and legal

difficulties that come with community involvement. By analyzing the effectiveness and ethical considerations of such community responses, this study aims to fill a research gap and contribute to understanding the role of society in crime prevention and law enforcement. The development of law in Indonesia today, is not only against the legal phenomenon of *warungan crimes*¹ but also against extraordinary crimes, such as corruption and others.

The role of society in preventing all forms of crime is not only desired by law dogmatically (*wetdogmatiege*) but also desired by dogmatic law (*rechgts dogmatigheid*). If viewed from the perspective of Satjpto Rahardjo's Progressive Legal Theory, *wetdogmatiege* is law in the narrow sense while *rechgts dogmatigheid* is law in the broad sense. Then it includes laws that live and are maintained in society. It is also commonly called enacted law and unenacted law. In the Australian legal system, for example, this law is made using court decisions and is known as case law. These are primary sources of law². Talking about the role of society in prevention, it turns out that legally it is not only against shop crimes but also against crimes that are extraordinary crimes such as corruption. However, this needs to be clarified in the later discussion section, including its relationship to human rights.

As enacted by law, the role of society in preventing crime is not only for common crimes such as theft, rape, and so on but also for extraordinary crimes, especially corruption. It is proven that World Corruption Eradication Day is observed annually on December 9th, during which the Indonesian population actively participates by protesting on the streets as a means of expressing their resistance against corruption and advocating for its elimination. The regulations relating to this matter can be found in articles 41 and 42 of the Republic of Indonesia's Law 31 of 1999, which has been subsequently amended by Law No. 20 of 2001. In his research conducted from 1999 to 2003, the author also discussed the influence of society³. This research was prompted by a noteworthy increase in crime rates in South Sulawesi during that period, which profoundly impacted the local population. They are engaged in activities such as stealing animals, seizing plantation products, and even committing acts of rape against girls. Four districts exemplify the extent to which these crimes are unsettling the population. The districts encompass Pinrang, Bone, Bantaeng, and Gowa. The pinnacle of citizens' frustration happened in 1999, prompting the establishment of a forum known as the *Forum Rakyat Bersama* (Forbes).

¹ The term "*Warungan Crime*" was first introduced by Prof. IS. Susanto in a criminology lesson at the Master of Law Program at Undip Semarang, around 1993, when the Author attended the Criminal Law Training at UNDIP. In IS. Susanto's explanation, what is meant by warungan crime are crimes that commonly occur in society such as ordinary theft, embezzlement, fraud and so on.

² Jessica Viven-Wilksch, "The Australian Legal System," *Contemporary Australian Business Law* (2023): p. 1–20.

³ Musa Darwin Pane and Diah Pudjiastuti, "The Functionalization of Law and Criminal Procedures to Confront Health Care Fraud in Hospitals," *Padjadjaran Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8, No. 3 (2021): p. 332–355; Thanh Pham, Behnam Soltani, and Jasvir Kaur Nachatar Singh, "Employability Capitals as Essential Resources for Employment Obtainment and Career Sustainability of International Graduates," *Journal of Further and Higher Education* 48, No. 4 (2024): p. 436–448; Dawn Beichner and Otmar Hagemann, "A Global View of Women, Prison, and Aftercare: A Call for Reform," *Violence Against Women* 28, No. 8 (June 2022): p. 1788–1808.

Forbes was established due to the realization that the police were no longer capable of effectively safeguarding the public from prevalent criminal activities. Based on this well-established social phenomenon, Professor Satjipto Rahardjo referred to it as "A deconstruction trial of vigilante action (*eigenrichting*)" in his conversation with the author. Society, unable to withstand the proliferation of crime, was compelled to act, resulting in the establishment of Forbes. While it is true that society can take helpful actions, it is also true that it can take destructive actions.

Constructive activities, such as members responding to perpetrators of crime and urging them to surrender to the local police, are taken. The potential danger lies if he refuses to surrender, in which case Forbes will take over independently. Simultaneously, forceful action is apprehending delinquents who refuse to yield to law enforcement. For those criminals who refuse to surrender, they are subsequently executed by Forbes. This action is referred to as vigilantism. However, it can also be interpreted as deconstruction due to the presence of factual evidence indicating a legal deadlock, distortion, and moral corruption throughout the community. This supports the defense's position that the defendant's actions were a result of societal pressure (*noodweerecnes*). This function is commonly referred to as the third generation of Human Rights. To protect his property and the property of others, as specified in Article 49 of the Criminal Code. This research has not undergone prior investigation and evaluation, despite its frequent occurrence within the community.⁴

2. Method

This study employed two approaches, specifically the doctrinal approach, also known as the normative approach. The second technique, known as the empirical approach, is a non-doctrinal method. The primary focus of the study is the utilization of a qualitative descriptive-analytical method. Both approaches are utilized due to the challenging nature of addressing the community's participation in crime settlement in South Sulawesi alone through a doctrinal approach. Conversely, if solely a non-doctrinal method is employed, it is deemed invalid as the legal and non-legal factors in the case are combined. This study employed two methodologies to account for the two types of data involved, namely empirical data in the form of social facts and legal facts. Legal facts encompass both written and unwritten legal rules. Legal research is typically conducted using a doctrinal method, which is particularly important for ensuring legal clarity. This can be referred to as a distinct type of legal bibliography, as described by Cohen in *Legal Research in a Nutshell*. It is a specific type that is necessary and employed to understand the terminology of law. The concepts of legal certainty and legal accountability are inseparable in normative legal studies. Hence, the term "legal certainty" consists of two words that should not be disjoined. The phrase "certainty" in law refers to the requirement for the word "sure" to align with the principles of justice to serve as a valid and consistent standard or

⁴ Cary L Snow, "Inclusive Leadership Competencies of DEI Executives at HBCUs: Supporting the LGBTQ+ Community at Historically Black Colleges and Universities," *ProQuest LLC*, 2024.

benchmark. This is the location where the law mandates a precise requirement. The amalgamation of two disciplines, one rooted in logical reasoning and the other in moral principles, namely encompassing concepts of right and wrong. The research methodology employed in this study was socio-legal research (SR). Based on the SR approach, the connection between the study substance and the method used was established by referring to Malinowski's observation that laws are not always written, as stated by Milovanovic in 1994. It is crucial to consider the Indonesian constitution, which explicitly declares that "the State of Indonesia is a legal state" (Article 1, paragraph 3). Andi Zainal shares the same perspective, stating that "The law encompasses both norms and rights, including dkl and broader aspects, as it also incorporates unwritten law." Jonkers, in Andi Zainal, concurs with the notion that "laws encompass both statutory legislation and customary law". Satjipto Rahardjo employs the phrase "Habit in legal life". The purpose is to differentiate the official formulation of the definition of written legislation. Hence, two distinct categories of data are required, specifically scientific data and social facts. Minor premise necessitates the inclusion of empirical facts. Relevant facts serve as the main premises that are then analyzed through syllogism to get a conclusion.

The minor premise of this study is based on empirical evidence that has been gathered through established processes. Furthermore, the research hypothesis is a precise formulation. The socio-juridical approach refers to the prevailing occurrence of crime at that period, whereas legal personification fails to adequately address and restore law and justice in the face of disrupted social conditions. The term used to describe this concept in this research is the socio-juridical paradigm⁵. This study encompasses fundamental, secondary, and social facts, which function as the principal premises. Primary data consists of fundamental information regarding crime or criminal episodes that are directly received from the victims or individuals who have experienced the incident. Additionally, there is a collective known as the Forbes group, consisting of those who actively engage in an event. this study aims to analyze the role of society in preventing crime according to legal dogmatics and explore Human Rights response in crime prevention.

3. Result and Discussion

Community participation (response) in preventing the occurrence of a crime as research data in 1998 - 2003⁶ associated with dogmatic law (criminal law), not many people research it. In addition, not many researchers have observed well the relationship of progressive norms that require the need for community response to prevent crime.

Long before the Criminal Code (KUHP) Number: 1 of 1946 was enacted in Indonesia, about five centuries ago, a Bugis statesman named Totaba who was not only an expert in the field

⁵ Edward Vickers, "The Motherland's Suffocating Embrace: Schooling and Public Discourse on Hong Kong Identity under the National Security Law," *Comparative Education*, 2024; Gülsah Öz and Nese Cabaroglu, "Social Justice Matters: Representation of Diversity in an EFL Initial Teacher Education Program," *Reading Matrix: An International Online Journal*, 2024.

⁶ Kamri Ahmad, "Prospektif Hukum Pidana Dalam Pandangan Filosofis," in *Pemikiran Hukum Spiritual Pluralistik: Sisi Lain Hukum Yang Terlupakan*, ed. Sulaiman (Yogyakarta: Thafa Media, 2016).

of state administration, but also an expert in the field of law, especially criminal law, argued that "Criminal Law brings together many people so that they do not fall apart; as a fence of the state so that arbitrariness does not enter, a place of refuge for the honest weak, and a place where the cheating strong collide"⁷. This means that historically, criminal law and the role of society in overcoming crime cannot be separated. Therefore, the results of the research in this article can be called a new development of positive criminal law by adhering to Satjipto Rahardjo's Progressive Legal Theory as mentioned above.

This can be proven through an analysis of one of the articles in the Criminal Code, namely Article 49. The essence of this article is usually called "Noodeweer". For example, someone who is robbed of his very valuable property, or robbed of his dignity and honor such as rape, while he himself is powerless to fight the criminal who robbed his property, or robbed his dignity and honor as a very valuable human being, then according to Article 49 of the Criminal Code, society can participate in providing a response to prevent and fight the crime. This kind of interpretation in legal language is called *the juridical linguistic coordinate system*,⁸... **can only be used/read by those who are professional and educated to interpret a legal language**. So, a science of legal language that is not lay. Similar to the method used in Satjipto Rahardjo's Progressive Legal Theory. That "reading the law as law is not like spelling out the law".

What about the response to Human Rights regarding the role of society in crime prevention? Let us look at the scope of human rights itself.

There are three generations of human rights. The first generation is "The dignity and honor of being a true human being". The second generation, there are two types, namely non-derogable rights and derogable rights such as the ICCPR, as well as various provisions and UN International Resolutions on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. The third generation, is the role of society in preventing crime. In this article, what will be presented is only the Third Human Rights generation, namely the response of society as a preventive measure for crime.

Starting the next discussion about it, the author first presents a legal example of the role of society in eradicating corruption. That in eradicating corruption, one of the articles that requires the role of society is Article 41 of Law. Number: 31 of 1999 Jo. Law. No. 20 of 2001 Concerning Amendments to Law. No. 31 of 1999.

In 2018, Universitas Muslim Indonesia in collaboration with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) conducted a study and involved various elements of stakeholders. The findings were that corruption crimes not only harm state finances, but in reality are also detrimental to the country's economy such as environmental damage and environmental ecosystems that have an impact on the country's economic system. This was published in

⁷ Abidin Farid, Andi Zainal (1987) in Ibid.

⁸ Soetandyo Wignyosoebtoto, *Law, Paradigm, Method, and Problems* (Jakarta: ELSAM & HUMA, 2002), 204–241.

the *Varia Justicia* Journal Vol.16 No.1 (2020) with the title " *The State Economic Protection by The Criminal Justice System Corruption: A Case Study* ⁹."

Back to previous research. This research is characterized by a descriptive analytical specification. Descriptive analytical considerations to qualitative methodology. This study aims to elucidate the process of comprehending data and legal facts, as well as other social facts relating to the field of law. Kerlinger emphasizes the significance of observation as a crucial pathway to acquiring knowledge. The poll results indicate an intriguing and expanding phenomenon in the South Sulawesi community: a growing movement against numerous crimes. The survey results played a crucial role in the process of descriptive analysis ¹⁰.

This research employs a normative (doctrinal) approach to address the primary issue of evaluating the societal perception of judicial justice. The concept of legal justice encompasses normative elements. Regardless of whether one adopts an empirical or normative approach, it is imperative to thoroughly investigate the topic. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, the legal concept is considered to be the fundamental essence of the rule of law. The term "it" is used to refer to this concept since it serves as the most comprehensive basis for the establishment of a legal framework. Consequently, these concepts have the potential to finally reinstate the rules of law ¹¹. The principle of law encompasses ethical imperatives, serving as a "Bridge" that connects the rule of law with societal norms and ethical perspectives. In addition, Satjipto Rahardjo cites Paton's perspective that the principle of law functions as the mechanism by which the law remains dynamic, progressive, and not simply a compilation of regulations. Mertokusumo (Shofie, 2002) defines the legal principle as the common fundamental ideas and abstract concepts, rather than a specific law. Starting from mid-2004, a consecutive series of field studies have been conducted directly in designated research sites. The author examines the sociological facts in the field by directly seeing them, which includes conducting a series of interviews. The writers establish a connection between the received data (including information from informants referred to as samples, resources, and documents) and the social realities. They collect the data through taxonomy (classification), ensuring that irrelevant information is identified, organized, and removed. In his book "Interpreting Qualitative Data: Methods for Analyzing Talk, Text, and Interaction," Silverman identifies four main qualitative methods: observation, analysis of texts and documents, interviews, and recording and transcribing. The analytical blades in this context refer to the pertinent theoretical notions that are juxtaposed with the legal substance and social facts. In addition to the employed paradigm, specifically the positivist paradigm.

⁹ Kamri Ahmad, Hambali Thalib, and Mursyid Muchtra, "The State's Economic Protection by the Criminal Justice System Corruption: A Case Study," *Varia Justicia* 16, No. 1 (2020): 59–69.

¹⁰ Jon Armstrong and Mark Fincher, "Transgender Athletes in College Sports: A Human Resources and Legal Perspective From 2020 Forward," *Journal of Education Human Resources* 42, No. 2 (2024): p. 278–294.

¹¹ Vishwendra Singh and Gurvanit Lehl, "Child Abuse and the Role of a Dentist in Its Identification, Prevention and Protection: A Literature Review," *Dental Research Journal*, 2020, 167–173.

3.1. Rationale for the Role of Society in Cross-Crime

The philosophical underpinning of Indonesia, as delineated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, underscores the principles of humanism, equity, and societal fairness for all Indonesian citizens. This concept emphasizes the need for societal engagement in crime prevention. Society has a vital responsibility in safeguarding a safe and secure environment for all individuals by advocating for justice and social fairness. The concerted effort to deter criminal activities is in accordance with the country's dedication to maintaining human dignity and equality. The participation of society in crime prevention is based on the constitutional provisions of the 1945 Constitution, particularly in Articles 18B, 28G, and 28H. These articles form the legislative structure that upholds society's involvement in preserving public safety and security¹².

Article 18B, Paragraph (2)

This article recognizes and respects the solidarity of Indigenous communities and their customary rights, as long as they are in line with societal advancement and the values of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This acknowledgment highlights the significance of including Indigenous populations in initiatives to reduce crime, while upholding their rights and integrating their traditional traditions and expertise into the maintenance of security.

Article 28G, Paragraph (1)

As to this stipulation, each person is entitled to personal security, preservation of family reputation, and autonomy over their possessions. Furthermore, they have the right to have a feeling of safety and safeguarding from any form of forceful influence. This affirms the essential entitlement of individuals to security and safety, emphasizing the importance of societal engagement in the prevention of criminal activities. The role of society is crucial in guaranteeing that individuals can freely exercise these rights without any appreciation, thereby contributing to the establishment of a stable and safe community.

Article 28H, Paragraph (2)

This article ensures the entitlement to possess personal property and safeguards it against unlawful confiscation. Preserving property rights is essential for maintaining economic stability and ensuring personal security. The active involvement of society in crime prevention plays a crucial role in protecting fundamental rights, guaranteeing that individuals can freely enjoy their property without the risk of illegal behavior.

The philosophical and constitutional underpinnings of Indonesia provide significant justification for society's involvement in crime prevention. The ideals of humanity, fairness, and social justice, in conjunction with the specific constitutional provisions, establish a strong framework that requires and promotes collaborative efforts to uphold

¹² Iskra Iveljić, "The Education of Aristocracy in Croatia and Slavonia in the 19th Century," *Hungarian Educational Research Journal* 14, No. 1 (2023): p. 30–42.

safety and security. In South Sulawesi, like in other areas, these establishments provide direction and motivation for community involvement in crime prevention, fostering a fair and safe atmosphere for everyone ¹³.

3.2. The Basis of Empirical and Juridical Legality

Since the advent of the modern State, which coincided with the establishment of modern law, the societal structure of countries has transitioned from traditional patterns to modern patterns. The governance of the State in modern society is based on modern law. Modern law has successfully provided opportunities for people to participate and engage in all aspects of social life, particularly in countries that identify themselves as legal states. In a democratic legal state, the role of society in all aspects of social life, including the administration of punishment, is highly valued. This issue was raised by various groups during the 61st anniversary of Pancasila, which serves as the foundation of the State, on June 1st, 2006. One of the thought-provoking questions posed was whether our country still upholds the rule of law. The user's text is empty. Satjipto Rahardjo contended that the establishment of the rule of law is a gradual process that requires deliberate construction. The concept of the state of the law in Indonesia is not indigenous to its civilization, but rather an imported notion. The process of establishing a rule of law within our nation is not a historical occurrence, as it happened in Europe. The imposition of the rule of law originates externally. Therefore, the establishment of a rule of law entails the establishment of statutory laws, leading to the creation of a new civilization. This endeavor is of immense magnitude. Examining the historical development of the rule of law globally reveals the succession of societal systems collapsing and giving way to new ones. Europe has been a site for the development of legal systems for at least ten centuries, predating the establishment of the Rule of Law and the Constitutional State. Or a system of governance that is founded on the principles of law and adherence to legal norms. Indonesia identifies itself as "the Democratic State of Pancasila," as explicitly mentioned in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution. Within a democratic State, the citizens are recognized as the ultimate sovereign holders ¹⁴.

According to legal professionals, it is commonly acknowledged that the idea symbolically represents the relationship between law and society, which is seen as an empirical fact. The concept of modern law, which originated as a creative construct through the development of legal systems, will directly intersect with social realities that are characterized by their own established patterns, generally referred to as empirical social norms. Additionally, it encompasses the implicit regulations. From my experience and creative approach to shaping legislation, it appears that there are two key factors. Both of them refer to the creation of legal systems, one via the establishment of a constitution and

¹³ Ellen M.I. Ersfjord, Tanja Plasil, and Hege M Johnsen, "Staffs' Experiences and Strategies to Maintain Care for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities Living in Supported Living Facilities during the COVID-19 Pandemic," *British Journal of Learning Disabilities* 52, No. 2 (2024): p. 385–396.

¹⁴ Pane and Pudjiastuti, "The Functionalization of Law and Criminal Procedures to Confront Health Care Fraud in Hospitals."

the other through the development of customary or unwritten laws. However, both actions are intentionally and purposefully executed. Seno Adji refers to the incorporation of these two types of law into the concept of the rule of law as the "Legality Principle" ¹⁵.

Regarding the law, Satjipto Rahardjo (1991) mentions that activities can be classified into different legislative categories, such as amending current regulations or introducing new ones. The law resulting from this process is known as common law, which is created in response to an absence of established law. The Romans referred to it as *scriptum juice* and *non-scriptum juice*. The state and modern legal systems attempt to establish regularity in the lives of people within a country. However, it is paradoxical that these systems often exhibit irregularities themselves. Why does the occurrence of irregularity frequently arise? Interactions between different countries are characterized by the dominance of one country's elements over another, as they work towards implementing and achieving legal objectives under the state's sovereignty and in the name of the people's sovereignty. This indicates a state of uncertainty or conflicting attitudes in the process of creating and implementing the law. However, it was not intended to be that way. The initial intention was to create synergy between the components of the government and establish the objectives of the law. Habermas and Peters developed a model known as the "model of law as critical discussion" and connected it to ideas of social modernity. He presents a set of fundamental elements - processes, citizenship, legal discourse, society as a project, de-reification, legitimacy in depth - that uphold the function of law as a force for promoting democracy in contemporary society. Satjipto Rahardjo stated at multiple conventional scientific gatherings that "Indonesia serves as the most comprehensive laboratory for conducting research on legal matters, as all the issues relating to law are present within the country." The statement holds significant value, similar to Sampford's perspective in his book *The Disorder of Law*, where he asserts that law embraces numerous activities and facets of social life. Its usage is evident in a wide range of language games. One of the legal issues that arises in the context of social interactions is the criminal justice system, specifically the criminal trial system as described by Pizzi in his book *Trials Without Truth* (1999). The author finds particular interest in the role of society in addressing crimes committed in South Sulawesi, as it represents society's involvement in enforcing criminal law. However, it is worth noting that similar issues are equally prevalent in other regions of Indonesia. The involvement of society in crime resolution in certain parts of South Sulawesi is closely related to criminogenic factors. The criminogenic factors at hand include the alarming nature of the crime that greatly disturbs the public, the inadequate optimization of law enforcement procedures carried out by law enforcement officials, and the need for peaceful maintenance. That is the primary responsibility/mandate bestowed upon him by the state ¹⁶.

¹⁵ Minju Choi, "Human Rights and Human Capital Discourse in National Education Reforms, 1960–2018," *Comparative Education Review* 68, No. 1 (2024): p. 15–40.

¹⁶ Maulidyanawati Aqmarina Ma'Ruufah, Triyanto, and Riyadi, "Student Perspectives About the Flipped Classroom Model That Used to Improve Civic Literacy," *Pegem Journal of Education and Instruction* 14, No. 2 (2024): p. 275–280; Charlotte M. Hunn et al., "Exploring the Educative Role of Judges' Sentencing

The impact of these criminogenic factors, which ultimately give rise to a new state of conflict known as legal discrimination. The emergence of a new reality stimulates a heightened consciousness throughout society. The community possesses a strong awareness that leads to a deep understanding and a strong desire to actively implement the principles of social wisdom within the legal framework. The societal dysfunction that arises from the criminogenic factor inevitably leads to the emergence of mass power as a response to the unresolved and ongoing crime. Abidin Farid, AZ, suggests that the Bugis people in Makassar have a tendency to quickly address and resolve problems, rather than letting them linger. The author provides an interesting recent example to support this claim, citing the declaration of several young individuals from South Sulawesi and Java to volunteer and protect Indonesia's sovereignty during the Ambalat Block dispute in early March 2005, despite it being merely a display of high enthusiasm. The active participation of the community in resolving criminal offenses in South Sulawesi is a result of their strong legal consciousness, which is based on social and legal norms, including customary law, which has been overlooked, particularly in the field of criminal law. This legal consciousness promotes the establishment of legally empowered societal roles, which is not only appropriate but also justified in terms of legal culture, legal substance, social morals.

3.3. Legal Basis

The Criminal Code does not explicitly regulate the role of society in resolving criminal acts, as far as the author is aware, nor does Act No. 31/1999 jo. PP. No. 71/2000 explicitly addresses the procedures for involving the community in handling acts of corruption. However, these possibilities are implicitly present. Articulation of Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code Article 49 Paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code states that individuals who are compelled to act in self-defense, in response to an unlawful attack on themselves or others, or to protect their honor, decency, or property, are exempt from punishment.

It is widely known that Article 49 paragraph (1) maintains the concept of self-defense, specifically in cases where an individual is defending themselves or their own identity, as opposed to a collective identity. This is the initial comprehension, which may also be described as a narrow understanding that is widely recognized up to this point.

The individual who is engaged in compelled self-defense is referred to by the author as a second-tier offender. Before some were highly responsible for causing the emergence of a forced defense. According to certain legal experts, these are characteristics that are specific to each individual. We suggest that in addition to being individualized, the concept also encompasses the character of collectivity. The feature of collectivity is present in both first

Remarks: An Analysis of Remarks on Child Exploitation Material," *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law* 25, No. 6 (2018): p. 811-828; Armstrong and Fincher, "Transgender Athletes in College Sports: A Human Resources and Legal Perspective From 2020 Forward."

and second-level offenders. If there are additional factors beyond the first and second-level offenders, the author refers to this as "community involvement".

What is the content of Article 49, paragraph (1) in the policy formulation? The phrase states that an attack or a threat that is directed towards the law or second level offenders becomes integrated into society when the object of the attack is someone other than the perpetrator. It signifies the transformation of oneself into a subject while engaging in a forced act of defense. Next, the defense of moral integrity (eerbaarheid) for oneself and others. The statement 'as well as others' incorporates "itself" into society due to the necessity of engaging in defense on behalf of others, thus becoming an integral element of collective existence. In South Sulawesi, there is a concept known as *masseddi siri*'. The author refers to this as the third iteration of human rights. Government Regulation number. 71 Year 2000 outlines the procedures for public participation and awards in the prevention of corruption¹⁷.

Government regulation, often known as criminal law policy, aims to include the community in addressing the dangers of corruption. Corruption has the potential to undermine the State's financial stability and deprive the people of their economic rights. The Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 71 Year 2000 is mentioned in relation to the implementation of Article 41 paragraph (5) and Article 42 paragraph (5) of the Act. Article 31 of the 1999 legislation includes, among other provisions:

- The community has certain rights and obligations when it comes to seeking, acquiring, and giving advice, information, and opinions. These rights and responsibilities are outlined in Article 2 and 3.
- The entitlements and obligations of the community in acquiring services and information from law enforcement (Article 4).
- The community's entitlements and obligations in acquiring legal safeguards (Articles 5, 6).
- The act of granting or presenting (as stated in Article 7, 8, 9, 10, and Article 11).

Experts have expressed various viewpoints regarding the connection between society's duty in crime prevention and engaging in illegal activities for personal gain. According to Vost, adherents of the nature of unlawful laws define unlawful activities as acts that are prohibited by the public. In 1919, HR Nederland, also known as Lindenbaum Cohen, was arrested for civil cases. He stated that unlawful activities are not simply actions that go against the law, but also actions that are considered to be unacceptable in social interactions. In the *Lontara Paseng* (Petta Nabba, Andi Zainal Abidin, Leonard Y. Andaya in Hamid Abdullah: 1985, Marzuki: 1995), it is stated that "when one's dignity and honor are violated, there is no need for prolonged contemplation, as even the courageous meet their

¹⁷ Monique Anderson and Kate Parkinson, "Balancing Justice and Welfare Needs in Family Group Conferences for Children with Harmful Sexual Behavior: The HSB-FGC Framework," *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse* 27, No. 5 (July 2018): p. 490–509.

demise, and the hesitant, let alone the cowardly, will also perish." The Lontara Paseng primarily consists of a sociologically based material penal law, which is complemented by normative principles.

Similarly, in endeavoring to eliminate criminal acts of corruption, the involvement of society is explicitly governed by statutory regulations. The aforementioned provisions are outlined in Article 41 and Article 42 of Law No. 31 of 1999, which was subsequently amended by Law No. 20 of 2001. For example, Article 41 Paragraph (1) stipulates that "The general public can actively contribute and support efforts to prevent and eliminate criminal acts of corruption." According to Article 42, paragraph (1), the government grants rewards to those who have made significant contributions to the prevention, elimination, or exposure of non-criminal corruption. These provisions indicate that the community has the authority to participate in eliminating corruption. Hence, the function of society is vital. The government bestows rewards upon individuals who actively engage in the eradication of corruption. An analysis of crime rates in Pinrang and Bantaeng from 1999 to 2003¹⁸.

The public perceives a high prevalence of crime due to two primary factors: firstly, the law enforcement apparatus exhibits a tendency to ignore the relevant laws. Out of the 107 respondents, 48% expressed agreement, 37% cited inadequate law enforcement, and others mentioned unfavorable environmental conditions. Furthermore, the remaining individuals did not demonstrate resolve determination. This statement suggests that the interaction between law enforcement personnel and their surroundings might result in a cohesive relationship that leads to the commission of criminal acts. For example, the act of being safeguarded by someone else. Regarding law enforcement, it is necessary to address the facts, as mentioned by the Head of Pinrang State Attorney. The rise of the mass movement in the natural occurrence of crime is a result of the accumulation of legal deficiencies in society. The ineffectiveness of the law arises from three factors. Initially, specific law enforcement officials conceal the case in order to prevent the drug from being seen on the surface. Furthermore, the criminal case was dismissed, as if it were not a criminal case at all. Furthermore, criminals have managed to gain control of law enforcement officers. The third cause of concern is the inadequate enforcement of the legislation, which is exemplified by incidents like these. A criminal cleverly disguised himself as a job seeker and managed to secure a position as a driver for the police commander (Kapolres). The personnel of the regional police were unaware of his true background and did not thoroughly vet him. Taking advantage of his position, the criminal gains valuable insights into the local police's operations, including their crime-fighting strategies and weaknesses. As a result, he was able to sabotage police operations by providing advanced information to the criminals and also freely extorted victims. The Head of Pinrang State Attorney stated that the police are not the sole law enforcement officers. A community-formed forum can also serve as a highly effective repressive force.

¹⁸ Catherine Kramarczuk Voulgarides, Susan Larson Etscheidt, and David I Hernández-Saca, "Educational Inequality and the Paradox of Dis/Ability Rights in a Schooled Society: Moving towards an Intersectional Discursive, Material, and Emotive Approach," *Educational Review*, 2024; Ahmad, Thalib, and Muchtra, "The State's Economic Protection by the Criminal Justice System Corruption: A Case Study," 59–69.

This implies that both the legal apparatus and the public are two forces of suppression that contribute to the enforcement of the law ¹⁹.

A turning point can serve as a catalyst for raising awareness about criminals. The tribal community movement forum is considered beneficial as it facilitates the establishment of partnerships, as long as it operates within certain boundaries. As a result, the community movement becomes essential and indispensable. However, Pinrang suggests that such a movement should only be considered as a last option. This last resort should be pursued when law enforcement officers disregard the fundamental human rights of the authorities and others, among other criteria. "A vigilante is an impromptu collective outburst of violence," stated the Head of State Attorney. However, local residents argue that there is nothing impromptu about the situation here, as the crime has been ongoing for a considerable period of time with minimal security intervention. This lack of timely response has left people with no choice but to endure continuous criminal activity. It is the mounting societal stress that can give rise to destructive behavior and ultimately lead to vigilante actions. According to him, due to the increasing inefficiency of law enforcement in society, the legal process is not effectively addressing the crimes that occur. As a result, a phrase has emerged in society that suggests it is preferable for judges to judge their own decisions rather than relying on vigilante justice. This phrase reflects the dissatisfaction of the community with the decisions made by judges who have been responsible for examining and deciding criminal cases. As a result, the community often takes matters into its own hands to resolve criminal cases, particularly those that are causing distress within the community ²⁰.

When examining the performance of the prosecutor in South Sulawesi, specifically the Pinrang State Attorney, between 1999 and 2003, it becomes evident that the community plays a significant role in the resolution of crimes. No cases were left unresolved during this period, indicating a high level of effectiveness. However, the data reveals that 2001 experienced the highest peak in crime rates compared to the other years. The reason for this increase in the percentage of crimes handled by the Attorney General's Office (AGO) in 2001 can be attributed to the aggressive efforts of mass forums in combating crime. As a result, crime rates decreased significantly in 2002 and 2003, with the number of cases dropping from 232 to 97, representing a decrease of approximately 235 percent. This clearly demonstrates the impact of society's involvement in combating crime in Pinrang. Pinrang Police Chief, Noviantoro P., SH, stated that the majority of law enforcement officers are primarily motivated by personal gain. Chief Prosecutor Pinrang acknowledged the positive role of the Supreme Court in providing oversight, but noted that this oversight is limited to the judiciary, specifically judges. Other components of the criminal justice system, such as prosecutors and police, are not subject to this supervision. However, the

¹⁹ Ronald Ruiz-Peña, Mariana Pino, and Juan Contreras, "Neuropsychological Assessment in Schooled Adolescent Offenders and Non-Offenders," *International Journal of Educational Psychology* 13, No. 1 (2024): p. 45–62.

²⁰ Fabrizio Sarrica, "Human Trafficking," in *Selected Topics in Migration Studies* (Treasure Island (FL), 2023), p.121–125.

establishment of the Commission of Attorney and the Police Commission has contributed to the democratization of the criminal justice system ²¹.

An interview was conducted on August 18th, 2004 with Chief Public Prosecutor Pinrang. During the interview, he reaffirmed the three key components of law enforcement mentioned earlier. These components include the instruments of legislation, community involvement, and the law enforcement apparatus. However, the most influential component among the three is the law enforcement officers. It is important to note that when the law is ignored, the people are the ones who suffer the most. Despite individuals experiencing the disparity in the enforcement of the law, the usual justification provided is the lack of sufficient evidence, sometimes referred to as 'insufficient initial evidence'. The classic justification for the police/prosecutors to "appear" less professional is a matter of law enforcement. Kasipidum emphasized that there are three significant challenges that law enforcement encounters in Pinrang, particularly in the context of specific criminal activities. These include the concealment of crimes, the denial of cases, and the presence of criminals within the colony. Regarding the third constraint, the Chief Prosecutor provided an example of a police chauffeur of the Pinrang Police Chief who was revealed to be a member of the criminal organization the longer Kasipidum served in Pinrang. The driver frequently obstructs the police's field operation plan by informing his acquaintances at the location of the date and time of the operation. Ultimately, the operation was unsuccessful due to a breach that occurred prior to its completion. Kasipidum, who was serving as the Chief of Pinrang State Attorney at the time of the interview, cited this as merely one instance. Occasionally, the prosecutor is forced to conceal the case due to the high level of risk. For example, the Kospin case of 2000, which involved numerous high-ranking officials of Muspida at the time ²².

The Forbes Mulberry in Pinrang regency is closely linked to the accumulation of law enforcement issues within the community. However, it is important to note that law enforcement is not solely the responsibility of the police, but rather one component of the criminal justice system. The establishment of community forums can contribute to resolving these issues. These forums serve as a pivotal point in revealing the true legal facts. The society's role in suppressing criminal activities leads to two outcomes: the response of law enforcement officers and the criminals' awareness of their actions. The Forum has the capacity to establish collaborations in the field of law enforcement. Partnerships encompass collaborations between individuals, individuals with groups, and groups with each other. According to Musyafir, the Head of Kasipidum of Pinrang State

²¹ Benjamin A Lebovitz et al., "LGBTQ+ Students in PK-12 Education," in *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Education*, 2024; Iveljić, "The Education of Aristocracy in Croatia and Slavonia in the 19th Century."

²² OFSTED, *Protecting Children from Criminal Exploitation, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery: An Addendum*, 2018, [www.gov.uk/government/publications/joint-inspections-of-child-sexual-exploitation-and-
%0Ahttps://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/
file/756031/Protecting_children_from_criminal_exploitation_human_traffickin](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/756031/Protecting_children_from_criminal_exploitation_human_traffickin).

Attorney, the use of force by the police is necessary and should only be employed when within their legal jurisdiction ²³.

There is a perception that the initial establishment of the forum was due to the inadequate seriousness in dealing with a case. For example, in the case of the pond farmers in Pekkabata, prior to the existence of mass forums, these farmers frequently experienced theft of their harvested ponds by criminals right in front of their eyes. Once, the pond farmers united to confront the raiders, resulting in a confrontation between the criminals and the farmers, which ended with the victory of the farmers and the death of the leader of the criminal group. The Pinrang police chief, Noviantoro, stated that vigilante actions are spontaneous. This is because crimes often occur suddenly. In contrast, many law enforcement officials prioritize their own interests rather than protecting the community, resulting in the people becoming victims. According to the Chief of Police, vigilante acts are personal in nature. (Interview with Pinrang Police Chief, August 19, 2004, Noviantoro P, SH). According to the Kapolres, it is unclear what he means by stating that there is no standard in the Criminal Code. Perhaps the intended meaning is how the police should behave in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code. He claimed that the individuals in Pinrang expressed contentment with the punishment of the wrongdoers. It demonstrates that society possesses an inherent innocence.

The influence of society in the resolution of criminal cases is not an insurmountable task. This occurs due to the accumulation of trauma. That is why people tend to depend on police officers. To maintain objectivity, consider examining the ratio of police personnel to the population. The ratio is 1 to 1000. Based on this comparison, the Chief of Police believes that this is the reason for the delayed communication between law enforcement officers and the community, which in turn hampers the management of various offenses. According to a prominent attorney in Pinrang, the presence of a large-scale forum is quite advantageous. The reason for this is the idealistic nature of law enforcement and the enduring misery that society experiences as a result of persistent crime. There is a belief that the formation of the forum is false. They hold this perspective because he believes that the existence of the forum appears to suggest the authority of police officers (he perceives his power to be undermined). Only those who are law enforcement agents themselves can truly comprehend such matters. Society establishes authority to prevent enduring suffering due to inadequate or insufficient handling of crime by law enforcement. Therefore, it is understandable that people lack faith in the local police after all this time. Hence, the Peoples' Forum in Pinrang is not functioning well in terms of law enforcement, contrary to the expectations of the community. The lawyer expressed his admiration for the existence of such a platform. The existence of law enforcement can serve as a means of

²³ Geri L. Dimas et al., "Operations Research and Analytics to Combat Human Trafficking: A Systematic Review of Academic Literature," *PLoS ONE*, 2022, 1–24; Wawan Edi Prastiyo and I. Ketut Rai Setiabudhi, "Children Involvement in Terrorism Activities: Perpetrator or Victim? (A Study on the Circle of Violence)," *Padjadjaran Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8, No. 2 (2021): p. 213–231; Ersfjord, Plasil, and Johnsen, "Staffs' Experiences and Strategies to Maintain Care for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities Living in Supported Living Facilities during the COVID-19 Pandemic"; Choi, "Human Rights and Human Capital Discourse in National Education Reforms, 1960–2018."

social control. This is feasible and nothing is superfluous. What is the reason for that being possible? Undoubtedly, this concerns the current legal foundations on the extent to which the role of society is justified. Conversely, individuals who experience pressure from the forum's activities, such as criminals and law enforcement personnel who feel unmatched, have witnessed the emergence of an opposition faction within the gangster group (which remains unnamed). The counter group arises due to the disruption of the sources of satisfaction in the individual's life. The forum in Pinrang is currently inactive as it has been suspended by the local authorities. The state of society itself ultimately has both advantages and disadvantages²⁴. Forgadic acts, often known as mass forums battling crime, are sometimes mistaken for vigilante actions. While they conform to societal norms, religious beliefs, and cultural traditions, they also abide by the laws established to prevent illegal behavior. Forgadic arose due to the inequitable distribution of law enforcement in this region, resulting in rampant security concerns. The majority of the culprits involved in this criminal act are shielded. The Forgadists fails to provide an explanation for this. However, he is derived from the confessions of previously alleged offenders. Nevertheless, each assembly of Forgadic masses executes a manoeuvre, invariably trailed by intelligence units (maybe this indicates that every wrongdoer is safeguarded, rather than monitored). In a time unspecified, a campaign was initiated with the aim of eliminating crime. Subsequently, Forgadik was accused of engaging in anarchistic behavior. Following the incident, a government pressure group arose, resulting in the cessation of the group's activities. The Pinrang District Government successfully halted the activities of the group and strongly opposed the involvement of the community. Indeed, society desires the eradication of crime from the region of Pinrang. It is evident that the government has no intention of enhancing the community's authority in law enforcement, or at the very least, diminishing it. Consequently, this implies that evil is permitted to persist and propagate within society²⁵.

According to the Chairman of Forgadic, bribery is considered the most significant catastrophe in Indonesia. This refers to the act of offering bribes by multiple individuals involved in criminal activities to certain members of the legal system. Forgadik has emerged in Pinrang due to the constant perceived threat to people's lives in the area. However, the culprits are currently roaming aimlessly. Robbery and the prevalence of crime are causing people to experience fear. At first, the members of the DPRD Lv. II and the local government revised to the Forgadic movement. As per the perceived offenders, all of them had support. Ultimately, Forgadik was once again accused of transgressing the law by engaging in activities such as anarchy and vigilantism while apprehending criminals, resulting in the suspension of the forum. Since 2002, the Regional Government

²⁴ Öz and Cabaroglu, "Social Justice Matters: Representation of Diversity in an EFL Initial Teacher Education Program."

²⁵ John Muncie, "The Globalization of Crime Control—The Case of Youth and Juvenile Justice: Neo-Liberalism, Policy Convergence and International Conventions," *Theoretical Criminology* 9, No. 1 (2005): p. 35–64; Barry Goldson and John Muncie, "Towards a Global 'Child Friendly' Juvenile Justice?," *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 40, No. 1 (2012): p. 47–64.

and the Regional People's Legislative Assembly have ceased providing comprehensive support.

The Regional People's Representative Council (RPPC) of Pinrang was initially confronted with the rise of Forgadic, which was demonstrated by a faction of criminals and their followers. The demonstration was organized to express opposition to the Board's endorsement of the establishment of forgirls. Gradually, the level of support diminishes until it eventually ceases to exist. The Chairman of the Pinrang District Court, H. Abd Samad, stated that building a community is a complex task influenced by various factors. Merely enforcing the law does not guarantee the cultivation of good moral values. This insight is derived from his experience as a judge. He further emphasized that in situations where the law is not implemented properly, discussions should not be limited to formal legal matters, as the role of society is crucial. The concept of the Third Generation of Human Rights refers to a set of rights that go beyond traditional civil and political rights. These rights are focused on social, economic, and cultural aspects, aiming to ensure a higher level of well-being and equality for all individuals. The third generation of human rights refers to the right of individuals to advocate for truth and justice, encompassing both legal and social justice. This concept is a fundamental component of the rule of law and is outlined in Article 49 of the Criminal Code. It is crucial to first understand the first and second generations of human rights to completely understand the significance of punishment in life. The initial generation is concerned with the fundamental rights of individuals, including the right to life, dignity, and a respectable standard of living. The freedom to express opinions responsibly is a hallmark of the second generation. A criminal law expert maintains that the Criminal Code's Article 49 paragraph (1) should be augmented. This is because the passage's current interpretation is irrelevant. Jonkers' book *Guidelines for Dutch East Indies Criminal Law* and Abidin Farid AZ corroborate this perspective. Nevertheless, the author contends in this paper that Article 49 verse (1) of the Criminal Code is a third-generation form of human rights that possesses the most profound philosophical significance and substance, despite being also referred to as vigilante (*eigenrichting*) or persecution. What distinguishes a vigilante act from a third-generation form of human rights? It is undeniable that the process of establishing a community is difficult. Satjipto Rahardjo maintains that "Law is our conduct." His pragmatic law theory posits that each individual is solely a component of veracity and virtue ²⁶.

4. Conclusion

From the preliminary description, it can be inferred that in a disrupted state of social existence, particularly on a large scale, it is evident that individuals must actively engage

²⁶ Jennifer B Ayscue et al., *Can Our Schools Capture the Educational Gains of Diversity? North Carolina School Segregation, Alternatives and Possible Gains*, Civil Rights Project - Proyecto Derechos Civiles, 2024, <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/4hw5f462>; Lotem Perry-Hazan, Rotem Kirma, and Avihu Shoshana, "Rights Consciousness, Sense of Constraint and the Reproduction of Inequalities: Perceptions of Rights among Pupils of Low Socioeconomic Status Who Completed a Human Rights Education Unit," *Cambridge Journal of Education* 54, No. 1 (2024): p. 53–69.

in their society by utilizing social resources to combat criminal activities. This occurrence has taken place in South Sulawesi. The involvement of the community in crime prevention, as a fundamental aspect of human rights, consistently emphasizes the need for proactive measures. However, there are instances where punitive measures become necessary due to specific circumstances and conditions.

Acknowledgement

Thanks to Universitas Muslim Indonesia and Dean Faculty of Law Universitas Halu Oleo, Kendari, Indonesia, this can be great research.

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