



ALSA LEGAL ENGLISH GLOSSARY #1

alsalcunhas.org



ALSA LC Unhas
2024/2025 Period



ALSA LEGAL ENGLISH GLOSSARY #1

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF

ALSA LOCAL CHAPTER UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN 2024/2025 PERIOD

HUMAN RIGHTS

By Tasya Ashari and Bintang Imam Dzakwan

A philosophical debate has been ongoing for two thousand years within European societies and their colonial descendants. A lot of people disagree with the idea that what society or a specific ruling class believes to be right or good at a given moment is all that is good or right. The pursuit of a timeless moral code that unites society and its leaders across time and space has resulted from this restlessness.¹ This long-standing philosophical pursuit of universal moral principles eventually gave rise to the legal recognition of **human rights**. The idea that individuals possess inherent dignity and certain inalienable rights, regardless of time, culture, or political system, evolved from being a moral argument into a legal standard. Human rights is the fundamental rights and **freedom** that applies to everyone with no exception. The existence of **international law** such as treaties and conventions has taken crucial roles in enforcing the existence of human rights.² One of the main instruments of international law is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 that was adopted by the United Nation. Based on **Article 1** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*“All human beings are born free and equal in **dignity** and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.”*

Hence, this **article** explains the fundamental principles of **equality** and **justice** that all individuals possess as the concepts of human rights, which are inalienable and indivisible. Human rights is a crucial concept because they encompass the concepts for **justice**, peace and harmony in society. With basic human rights being put in place, individuals can live with dignity and freedom which will be beneficial for the society, such as promoting economic development and preventing ongoing **social inequality**. Since human rights are universal and inalienable, there will be no different treatment for people regardless of their skin color, religion, race, social status, and gender, because everyone is entitled to have their human rights respected. This concept will serve as a guideline for the **state** to build an **inclusive**, responsible, and just **government** as well as a safeguard against violations and **abuse**

¹ Flora Pricilla Kalalo, The Introduction of Human Rights (UNSRAT Press). 2015. P. 1.

² (Human rights explained: Guide to Human Rights Law, September 2015) <https://www.ihrec.ie/download/pdf/ihrec_human_rights_explained.pdf> accessed 31 May 2025. P.6.



of power for **citizens**. In addition, human rights serve to prevent conflict and **violence**. This is because if each individual's rights are respected, it will create stability and security. Therefore, human rights are not merely a theoretical idea that is expressed in papers; rather, they are essential to creating a world that is safe and peaceful for all people.

Human rights **ideologies** evolve as the world's social context changes from generation to generation, with French **jurist**, Karel Vasak, using the terms "generation" to refer to the substances and scopes of human rights in a certain **period**.³ Vasak categorizes human rights with 3 (three) generational classifications, which are:

1. The first generation, freedom, is reflected in social and political rights. This right emerged as a popular demand to escape the absolutist power of the state and other powers that emerged in the rights revolution in the United States and in the 17th and 18th centuries. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) is referred to as the first generation of rights.
2. The second generation, equality, is reflected in economic, social and cultural rights. These rights are championed as a demand for the state to provide for the fulfillment of everyone's basic needs, such as food and health. Therefore, the state is required to play a more active role so that these rights can be fulfilled and made available. The IC on ECOSOC or International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is referred to as the second generation.
3. The third generation of brotherhood is seen in solidarity and group rights. These rights arise because of the demands of developing or Third World countries for a just international **order**.⁴

The concept of human rights originated in Greece, where philosophers such as Socrates (470-399 BC) and Plato (428-348 BC) laid the foundation for the guarantee and protection of human rights. This conception teaches people to exercise social control over oppressive rulers who do not recognize the values of justice and truth. In addition, Aristotle also taught the government to listen to the will of its citizens in exercising power. Beyond Greek philosophy, an early historical example of human rights recognition can also be found in the Cyrus Cylinder. Cyrus cylinder is often referred as the first **charter** of human rights.

Looking forth to history, it has been shown that the first king of Ancient Persia within the armies of Cyrus the Great has **conquered** the city of Babylon. He freed the **slaves**, declaring that every individuals has the right to choose their own religion and demand racial equality. Hence, Cyrus Cylinder is a **pledge** made by

³ Gunakaya AW, *Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia* (Penerbit ANDI (ANGGOTA IKAPI)) 2017. P. 17.

⁴ *Ibid*, P.21.



Cyrus to repair the city and its temples and enhance the lives of its people while acknowledging their freedom of religion and liberty.⁵ These **decrees** then are recorded in Akkadian language with a cuneiform script in a baked-clay cylinder.⁶

Besides Greece, England oftenly called as the first country to fight for basic human rights. The first milestone marked in human rights are happening in England. Looking back to the history, it has been shown that there are many historical **evidence** that **reinforce** the existence of **human rights** such as:

- Magna Carta

Magna Carta is a **charter** that has played an important role in establishing the concept of human rights to this day. The Charter is known as the “Great Charter” and is considered important because it enacted basic principles that contradicted the **authority** of the **monarch** who ruled at the time.⁷ The charter was approved by King John in 1215. There are 63 **clauses** contained in the Magna Carta charter and is written in Latin. The Magna Carta charter was proposed as a treaty with a focus on peace amongst civilians i.e. Barons who were divided by an unjust king. Therefore, in May 1215 when the Barons tried to take over London, the civilians forced the king to give his consent to the Magna Carta charter.⁸

There are 3 (three) fundamental parts contained in the Charter, which are:

1. Only after going through the right process of law, then the basic rights be taken away from citizens.
2. Citizens have the **consent** to the existing leadership, hence there shall not be any **discrimination** and biased through the treatment for the citizens.
3. Every individual must follow **constitutional law**, including the **government** and society.

Based on the previous statements, it can be understood that this charter makes human rights a guideline in formulating the contents of the charter, because the things promised describe human rights, such as the right to anti-discrimination.

⁵ (Cyrus Cylinder) <http://www.continuitas.org/announcements/cwa43_news.pdf> accessed 31 May 2025.

⁶ P. Sakthivel (*Human rights law.pdf*) <https://tndalu.ac.in/econtent/26_Human_Rights_Law.pdf> accessed 31 May 2025. P.1.

⁷ Hafiz Muhammad Arif Siddiqi, *et.al.*, “Common Attributes of the Constitution of Madina and Magna Carta: Analytical Study from a Historical Perspective” (2023). 11, Russian Law Journal, 663-679 P. 670.

⁸ *Ibid.* P.670.



- Petition of Rights

Petition of rights is a statement of the rights of the people and their guarantees. This petition was presented in 1629 by the nobles to the king in **parliament**. The petition of rights essentially demanded:

1. **Taxes** and special levies must be accompanied by consent
2. Citizens should not be forced to accept soldiers in their homes
3. The army may not use the laws of war in times of peace.

- Habeas Corpus Act

Habeas Corpus Act was created in 1679, is law or **brief** about detention of a person. It contains the following which are:

1. A person who is detained shall be examined within 2 (two) days of **detention**.
2. The reason for detaining a person must be accompanied by evidence that is legally valid in the eye of law.

- Bill of Rights

Bill of Rights is a law that existed in 1689 and was accepted by the England parliament. Bill of Rights regulates:

1. Freedom in the election of members of parliament.
2. Freedom of speech and expression.
3. Taxes, laws and the creation of a state must still be authorized by parliament.
4. The right of citizens to practice religion according to their own beliefs.
5. Parliament has the right to change the king's decree.⁹

These four historical documents such as Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights then laid the foundation for modern human rights by establishing the principles of rule of law, protection against **arbitrary** power, and the recognition of individual liberties. Over time, these early milestones inspired broader interpretations of justice and freedom beyond national boundaries. As the world faced unprecedented atrocities during the Second World War, it became clear that a universal framework was needed to protect human dignity. Throughout the years, human rights kept evolving until the United Nations General Assembly decided to create the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) as the result of the experience of the Second World War. The end of the World War II then led to the international community of the United Nation vowing to never let the atrocities of the conflict happen again. World leaders in their power then decided to supplement the UN Charter with a roadmap to

⁹ Gunakaya AW, *Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia* (Penerbit ANDI (ANGGOTA IKAPI)) 2017. P. 29.



guarantee the rights of individuals everywhere. At the first session of the General Assembly in 1946, this document was considered, and later became the UDHR. This document was sent to the Economic and Social Council "for submission to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration in the drafting of international human rights-" after the Assembly reviewed the **draft** Declaration on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Commission. At its first session in early 1947, it then authorized its members to formulate what it called a "preliminary draft International Bill of Human Rights". This work was later taken over by a formal drafting **committee**, consisting of Commission members from eight countries, selected with due regard to geographical distribution. Made up of 18 members with various cultural, political and religious backgrounds, the human rights commission was then established.

The first draft of the Declaration was proposed in September 1948 with more than 50 Member States participating in the final drafting. By resolution 217 A (III) of December 10, 1948, the General Assembly, meeting in Paris, adopted the UDHR with eight countries abstaining from the vote but none **dissenting**. Hernán Santa Cruz of Chile, a member of the drafting subcommittee, wrote: The entire text of the UDHR was drafted in less than two years. At a time when the world was divided into Eastern and Western blocs, finding common ground on what should be the essence of the document proved to be an enormous task. Hence, the existence of UDHR brings a just contribution to the enforcement of human rights itself. UDHR stands as the universal recognition of fundamental freedoms and fundamental rights inherent in and equally applicable to all people, inalienable, and that everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights. On December 10, 1948, the international community made a commitment to uphold dignity and justice for all of us.

Over the years, UDHR became a commitment, then became **norms** and were adhered to as a **binding penalty**, both in international law, general principles, domestic law, regional treaties, and through guaranteed human rights. The core principles of human rights were first set out in the UDHR, such as universality, interdependence and indivisibility, equality and non-discrimination, and that human rights simultaneously include the rights and obligations of duty-bearers and rights-holders. Non-discrimination as one of the core of UDHR are reflected throughout the article, such as in article 7:

“All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal



protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.”

Thus, the principle of non-discrimination serves as the primary safeguard to ensure that every individual can enjoy their rights fairly and equally. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) subsequently became the foundation for over 80 international human rights treaties and declarations, regional human rights conventions, domestic human rights laws, and constitutional provisions. Collectively, these instruments form a legally binding and comprehensive framework for the promotion and protection of human rights. In addition to the principle of non-discrimination, the principle of equality is also a core value strongly emphasized in the UDHR. This principle asserts that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Together, these principles establish the fundamental basis that renders the UDHR a just and equitable instrument for societies worldwide.¹⁰

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) is one example of how the UDHR is a comprehensive distributive system for human rights, as the ICCPR is a convention born out of the UDHR. The ICCPR was created to establish legally binding obligations for state parties to **respect** and ensure the **civil** and political rights of individuals within their **jurisdiction**. On December 16, 1966, the ICCPR was adopted and opened for signature, **ratification** and accession through General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI). It took another 10 years before the necessary 35 countries became parties to the Covenant and it officially entered into force for those countries on 23rd March, 1976, in accordance with Article 49. Hence, the ICCPR aims to ensure the protection of civil and political rights including freedom from discrimination, right to equality between men and women, right to life, freedom from torture, and Freedom of expression, etc. For example, freedom of expression is reflected in ICCPR throughout the article 19 (2) that stated:

“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.”

Hence, no individuals shall be limited in expressing their thoughts since it is already guaranteed in ICCPR. Indonesia itself is already ratifying ICCPR into a national law, which adopted as Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengesahan International Covenant on Civil and Political

¹⁰ Rhona K.M. Smith, *et.al.*, Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia. Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia Universitas Islam Indonesia (PUSHAM UII). 2008. P. 40.



Rights (Kovenan Internasional tentang Hak-Hak Sipil dan Politik) that was signed 28th of October 2005 in Jakarta, Indonesia by the 6th President of Indonesia which is Mr. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and **enacted** on 28th of October 2005 by Minister of Law and Human Rights of Indonesia, Mr. Hamid Awaluddin. Ever since, Indonesia needs to obey and fully utilize the contents of ICCPR.

The long history of human rights shows that the recognition of **inalienable rights** and basic freedoms are the foundation for a just and peaceful society. Since the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), many countries including Indonesia have committed to **uphold** and protect human rights as part of the **rule of law**. Indonesia incorporates human rights protection through its **statutes** and international **instruments** such as the ICCPR. However, in practice, violations of human rights still frequently occur, both by **state actors** and **non-state actors**, and often lack adequate **remedies** through the **judicial system**. Rohana K.M Smith, *et.al* in the book *Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia*, within the preface from Philip Alston and Franz Magnis Suseno that are published from PUSHAM UII, stated that human rights violations are a kind of violation of the state's obligations arising from international human rights instruments, this violation of its obligations can be committed either **acts of commission** or **acts of omission**.¹¹ On the other side, C. de. Rover stated that the violation of human rights is an accident omissions by the state against norms that have not been criminalized in national **criminal law**, but are internationally recognized human rights norms.

Hence, if there is a violation of human rights happening towards the principles or rules of human rights law, that gives consequences that the national state is the party most obliged to take responsibility. It is because the state is first and foremost obliged to respect and protect internationally recognized human rights. The state shall act as a guardian to take **precautions** to prevent violations from occurring. If there is a case where the state is not willing to take any responsibility towards the violation of human rights that is occurring, then the international jurisdiction of international law will take over to **adjudicate** the case. The international jurisdiction that is first given by the national **court** will be reassigned to the International court or/and International Criminal Court (ICC). ICC is an independent judicial body with jurisdiction over persons charged with **genocide**, crimes against humanity, and **war crimes**. The court also plays a key role in addressing **transnational crimes** that often involve **cross-border jurisdiction**, especially in cases where violations may undermine the principle of **self-determination**.

¹¹ *Ibid.* P. 69.

Indonesia's commitment to human rights has been gradually evolving, yet the enforcement, adjudication, and judicial protection of these rights still face significant challenges. Although the country has incorporated international human rights **treaties** into its national **legal framework**, practical implementation often encounters obstacles such as inconsistent application of laws, limited access to effective remedies, and insufficient accountability mechanisms to hold **perpetrators** responsible. The judiciary's capacity to adjudicate human rights violations remains constrained, especially when cases involve state actors or sensitive social issues. Moreover, the **legal standing** of victims to seek **redress**, including the ability to initiate proceedings in court, is still developing. These systemic limitations highlight the need for continuous reform and strengthening of both legislation and judicial institutions to ensure the full realization of human rights protections under the rule of law in Indonesia. Indonesia then took **accountability** measures by creating a human rights court or Pengadilan Hak Asasi Manusia (PHAM) with the legal basis of Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2000, which has jurisdiction to prosecute gross violations of human rights (**crimes against humanity**) which are international crimes as well. The Human Rights Court is authorized to **prosecute** violations of international law including genocide as stipulated in the 1998 Rome Statute which has become *jus cogens* and a criminal jurisdiction.¹² Hence, in this court there will be an ad hoc team of investigators, ad hoc **prosecutors** and ad hoc **judges** will be formed. One of the cases handled by human rights court cases is pre-referendum East Timor from 1974 to 1999 with hundreds of victims. It began with military **aggression** (Operation Seroja) against the legitimate Fretilin government in East Timor. Since then, East Timor has always been an area of routine military operations prone to violence by the Indonesian authorities.

Furthermore, there are also other cases such as the 2015 Tolikara incident was a case of violation of freedom of worship and religious discrimination that occurred when Muslims performed Eid prayers in Tolikara District, Papua.¹³ On July 17th, 2015 in the morning, Muslims performed Eid prayers at Mushala Baitul Mustaqin Karubaga. Previously, the Regional Board of Workers of the Evangelical Church in Indonesia (GIDI) Tolikara already issued a letter **prohibiting** Eid prayers in the area related to the implementation of GIDI seminars and crusades, but the Chief of Police and the Regent of Tolikara had issued a permit for the prayer with security, but

¹² *Ibid.* P. 205.

¹³ 'Kasus Kerusuhan Tolikara Pada Hari Raya Idul Fitri Tanggal 17 Juli 2015' (Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia - KOMNAS HAM, 4 September 2015) <komnasham.go.id/n/1027> accessed 31 May 2025.



when the prayer took place, the GIDI masses came to **protest**, throwing stones at worshipers, and demanding the dissolution of the prayer. The police fired warning shots, but the mob continued to attack, which resulted in the police finally firing downwards, leaving 1 (one) person dead and 11 (eleven) injured. This raised questions about the **use of force** and **proportionality** under law enforcement standards. Not only that, but the mob also committed **arson** by setting fire to 63 (sixty-three) kiosks and prayer rooms, displacing around 400 (four hundred) people. This **incident** is certainly an **assault** on the UDHR and ICCPR articles. UDHR Article 18 reads “guarantees freedom of religion and worship freely, including collectively in public spaces.”¹⁴ The prohibition and disruption of eid prayers and the burning of mushalas in Tolikara are violations of this article. If we look at ICCPR Article 18 Paragraph 3, the article allows restrictions on freedom of religion only to protect public order. However, the actions of the authorities who shot the masses disproportionately and the commission of violence by certain groups showed a violation of the principle of protection of religious rights stipulated in the ICCPR.

Additionally, Trisakti Tragedy and the May 1998 riots are also evidence of **alleged** violations of human rights. The Trisakti Tragedy was an important event that marked the peak of the political and economic crisis in Indonesia ahead of reformation. The Asian economic crisis since 1997 caused Indonesia's economic conditions to **deteriorate**, which is the main trigger for student demonstrations demanding the resignation of President Soeharto. In the morning and afternoon of May 12th, 1998, around 6,000 (six thousand) students, lecturers, and employees of Trisakti University held a peaceful protest on campus and planned to go to the House of Representatives (DPR) and People's Consultative Assembly Buildings (MPR). However, the action was blocked by the police and military; negotiations were held. At 5.15 in the afternoon, the students began to retreat after the negotiations, but the security forces advanced and fired live bullets at the students who were running and taking cover inside the campus.¹⁵

The shooting was carried out by officers who formed two (2) lines (squatting and standing) with live ammunition, accompanied by the throwing of tear gas into the campus. Four students passed away on campus and one passed away in hospital; around 15 (fifteen) people were seriously injured. It leaves **victims** such as Elang Mulia Lesmana, Heri Hertanto, Hafidin Royan,

¹⁴ Handayani Y (bphn.go.id, 11 August 2015) <<https://rechtsvinding.bphn.go.id/?page=artikel&berita=138>> accessed 31 May 2025.

¹⁵ ‘Kronologi Tragedi Trisakti 12 Mei 1998’ (humas.trisakti.ac.id) <<https://humas.trisakti.ac.id/museum/sejarah-reformasi-12mei/>> accessed 31 May 2025.



and Hendriawan Sie.¹⁶ The forces involved included Brimob, 9th Cavalry Battalion, 203rd Infantry Battalion, Kostrad Air Defense Artillery, 202nd Infantry Battalion, Kodam Anti-Riot Troops, and Motorized Troops. Riots also occurred on May 13th until 15th, 1998, following the death of Trisakti students and spilled over into social unrest in Jakarta and several other areas. The riots were characterized by arson, looting, and violence between community groups, as well as weak control by the security forces. These riots became one of the main factors in the collapse of the Soeharto regime on May 21st, 1998.

Violations of UDHR and ICCPR Articles that occurred in the Tolikara Incident and the Trisakti Tragedy which took a large number of deaths and injuries, are mainly found in Article 3 of the UDHR which voices; the right to life, liberty and personal security. Articles 20 and 21 of UDHR also demand that globally, human beings have the right to life, liberty, security of person and the right to participate in government and the democratic process. The use of excessive force by the authorities that led to the deaths and injuries of local people, including students, as well as the restriction of demonstrations are violations of these rights.

The human rights concept is the most crucial concept to ensure that every individuals is respected and lives in peace, one of the most crucial law instruments is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) that has become a cornerstone in the development of international human rights law. As a landmark document, it affirms the inherent dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all members of the human family. Even though it is a non-binding instrument, the UDHR has significantly influenced the formation of **customary international law** and laid the groundwork for numerous treaty-based mechanisms such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). However, issues remain in ensuring effective implementation, especially in terms of access to remedies, availability of redress mechanisms, and the strength of human rights institutions. Hence, it is important to learn about the human rights since it represents a broader pursuit of justice, accountability, and human dignity across all legal systems.

¹⁶ Wulandari T, 'Tragedi Trisakti: Penyebab Dan Kronologi Gugurnya 4 Mahasiswa' (*detik.com*, 9 September 2022) <<https://www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-6282784/tragedi-trisakti-penyebab-dan-kronologi-gugurnya-4-mahasiswa>> accessed 31 May 2025.



LEGAL ENGLISH GLOSSARY:

No.	Terminology	Definition	Explanation
1.	Decree	Keputusan	An order usually having the force of law.
2.	United Nations	Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa	An international organization made up of member states that work together to solve international problems, prevent conflict, and uphold international law.
3.	Reinforce	Memperkuat	To strengthen by additional assistance, material, or support : make stronger or more pronounced.
4.	Conquer	Menaklukkan	To gain mastery over or win by overcoming obstacles or opposition.
5.	Evidence	Bukti	Something that furnishes proof.
6.	Charter	Piagam	A written instrument or contract executed in due form.
7.	Authority	Otoritas	Power to influence or command thought, opinion, or behavior.
8	Monarch	Monarki	A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire.
9.	Consent	Persetujuan	To give assent or approval.
10	Discrimination	Diskriminasi	Unfair or different treatment of a person or group of people based on certain characteristics such as race, gender, and religion.
11.	Constitutional	Konstitusional	Being in accordance with or authorized by the constitution of a state or society.
12.	Law	Hukum	A binding custom or practice of a community : a rule of conduct or action prescribed or formally recognized as binding or enforced by a controlling authority.
13.	Government	Pemerintah	The organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions and which is usually classified according to the distribution of power within it.



Contact Person
Lala : +62 823-9600-0617
Andien : +62 823-4772-3090



			something (such as a treaty or amendment): formal confirmation or sanction.
35.	Power	Kekuatan	An ability to act or produce an effect.
36.	Security	Keamanan	Something given, deposited, or pledged to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation.
37.	History	Sejarah	A chronological record of significant events (such as those affecting a nation or institution) often including an explanation of their causes.
38.	Conflict	Konflik	A competitive or opposing action of incompatibles: antagonistic state or action (as of divergent ideas, interests, or persons).
39.	Norm	Norma	A principle of right action binding upon the members of a group and serving to guide, control, or regulate proper and acceptable behavior.
40.	Obligation	Kewajiban	The action of obligating oneself to a course of action (as by a promise or vow).
41.	Ideology	Ideologi	A manner or the content of thinking characteristic of an individual, group, or culture.
42.	Dissenting opinion	Perbedaan pendapat	A difference of opinion.
43.	Freedom	Kebebasan	The absence of necessity, coercion, or constraint in choice or action.
44.	Slave	Budak	Someone who is coerced often under threat of violence to work of another person for little or no pay.
45.	Detention	Penahanan	The act of keeping someone in jail or in official custody.
46.	Parliament	Parlemen	The supreme legislative body of a usually major political unit that is a continuing institution comprising a series of individual assemblages.
47.	Tax	Pajak	A charge usually of money imposed by authority on persons or property for public purposes.
48.	Jurist	Ahli hukum	A person who is an expert in law.



ASIAN LAW STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION LOCAL CHAPTER UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

49.	Period	Periode	A length of time.
50.	Order	Ketertiban	A command or decision given by a court or authority.
51.	Draft	Rancangan	A preliminary version of a piece of writing.
52.	Civil	Sipil	Relating to the people who live in a country/state or its citizenry.
53.	Enacted	Memberlakukan	Establishing any legal and authoritative actions.
54.	Prohibit	Melarang	To formally forbid someone allow/do something
55.	Abuse of power	Penyalahgunaan kekuasaan	The misuse of a position of power to take unjust advantage of individuals, organizations, or governments to benefit themselves.
56.	Riot	Kerusuhan	A situation in which a group of people behave in a violent way in a public place, often caused by a protest.
57.	Deteriorate	Keadaan yang memburuk	To describe when something becomes progressively worse in context of values and quality
58.	Negotiation	Negosiasi	The process of discussing something with some parties in order to reach an agreement.
59.	Respect	Rasa hormat	The feeling of admiration gained towards someone/something that has good abilities/worth.
60.	Victim	Korban	Someone or that has been hurt/damaged/suffered, because of the harmful act of someone.
61.	Inalienable rights	Hak yang melekat pada diri	Fundamental rights that cannot be taken away or transferred, either voluntarily or involuntarily.
62.	Uphold	Menjunjung tinggi	To support or defend a legal decision that has been made, when it is seen as opposition or criticism.
63.	Rule of law	Aturan hukum	A principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated and equally enforced.
64.	Statutes	Statuta/Anggaran	A law that has been formally

Contact Person

Lala : +62 823-9600-0617

Andien: +62 823-4772-3090

Faculty of Law Universitas Hasanuddin

Perintis Kemerdekaan KM. 10 St.,

Tamalanrea, Makassar, South Sulawesi, 90245



ASIAN LAW STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION LOCAL CHAPTER UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

		dasar	approved and written down.
65.	Instrument	Instrumen	A formal, written document that creates, records, or defines legal rights, obligations, or duties.
66.	Judicial system	Sistem peradilan	One of the branch of government responsibility for interpreting and applying the law through a system of courts.
67.	Remedies	Solusi	The legal means to recover a right or to prevent or obtain redress for a wrong.
68.	State actor	Aktor negara (bertindak atas nama negara)	refers to a government or any entity acting on behalf of a government
69.	Non-state actor	Aktor non-negara	An individual or organization that has significant political influence but is not allied with any country or state
70.	Use of force	Penggunaan kekerasan	In law enforcement, officers are authorized to use force in specific situations, to maintain order and make arrest, to protect themselves or others from harm.
71	Proportionality	Proporsionalitas	Identifying the various options available and choosing the one which is least restrictive of a person's human rights to achieve the legitimate aim.
72.	Arson	Pembakaran	The criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property.
73.	Assault	Kekerasan	An intentional act that puts another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful or offensive contact.
74	Customary international law	Hukum internasional yang berlaku umum	A set of unwritten rules that have become legally binding on states due to a general and consistent practice among them, accompanied by a sense of legal obligation.
75.	Incident	Insiden	Something that happens, often something that is unpleasant.
76.	Acts of commision	Tindakan komisi	Involves taking an action that causes harm or violates a law or ethical standard.

Contact Person

Lala : +62 823-9600-0617

Andien: +62 823-4772-3090

Faculty of Law Universitas Hasanuddin

Perintis Kemerdekaan KM. 10 St.,

Tamalanrea, Makassar, South Sulawesi, 90245



ASIAN LAW STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION LOCAL CHAPTER UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

77.	Acts of omission	Tindakan kelalaian	Refers to a failure to act or take necessary action when there is a duty or obligation to do so.
78.	Criminal law	Hukum pidana	A system of laws concerned with crimes and the punishment of individuals who commit crimes.
79.	Precautions	Tindakan pencegahan	An action that is done to prevent something unpleasant or dangerous happening.
80.	Adjudicate	Mengadili	To act as judge in a competition or argument, or to make a formal decision about something.
81.	Court	Peradilan	A place where trials and other legal cases to plead if someone is guilty, decided by the officials (judges).
82.	Genocide	Genosida	The crime of intentionally destroying part or all of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, by killing people or by other methods.
83.	Cross-border jurisdiction	Yurisdiksi lintas batas	The power of a court or legal system to hear and rule on cases that involve parties or situations that extend beyond its national borders.
84.	War crimes	Kejahatan perang	A serious violation of international humanitarian law committed during armed conflict.
85.	Self-determination	Penentuan nasib sendiri	The process by which a country determines its own statehood and forms its own allegiances and government.
86.	Legal framework	Kerangka hukum	The system of laws, regulations, policies, and legal principles that govern a particular area of activity or organization.
87.	Legal standing	Kedudukan hukum	The right or capacity of a party to bring a lawsuit or appear in court.
89.	Redress	Ganti rugi	To put right a wrong or give payment for a wrong that has been done.
90.	Legislation	Legislasi	A law or set of laws suggested by the government and made official by the parliament.
91.	Judicial institutions	Lembaga peradilan	A system of court and legal processes that interprets and



ASIAN LAW STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION LOCAL CHAPTER UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

			applies the law, administering justice in the end.
92.	Prosecute	Menuntut	To initiate criminal proceedings against a crime committed by a person.
93.	Crimes against humanity	Kejahatan terhadap kemanusiaan	Specific kind of crimes committed in context of a large-scale attack, targeting innocent civilians.
94.	Accountability	Akuntabilitas (Pertanggungjawaban)	Individuals, institutions, and government entities are obligated to answer for their actions and decisions, and are subjects to legal consequences for violations.
95.	Judge	Hakim	A legal public officer authorized to hear and decide cases in a court of law.
96.	Investigator	Penyelidik	An individual whose job is to examine a crime, problem, statement, in order to discover the truth behind a committed crime.
97.	Prosecutor	Jaksa Penuntut	A legal official who accuses someone of committing a crime, especially in a law court.
98.	Perpetrator	Pelaku	An individual who has proven to committing a crime or a violent or harmful act.
99.	Aggression	Agresi	A forceful action or procedure committed when intended to dominate or master a situation.
100.	Allege	Menuduh	To bring forward a problem without any proof or before proving.

Contact Person

Lala : +62 823-9600-0617

Andien : +62 823-4772-3090

Faculty of Law Universitas Hasanuddin
Perintis Kemerdekaan KM. 10 St.,
Tamalanrea, Makassar, South Sulawesi, 90245



SOURCES

‘Kasus Kerusuhan Tolikara Pada Hari Raya Idul Fitri Tanggal 17 Juli 2015’ (Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia - KOMNAS HAM, 4 September 2015) <konnasham.go.id/n/1027> accessed 31 May 2025.

‘Kronologi Tragedi Trisakti 12 Mei 1998’ (humas.trisakti.ac.id) <<https://humas.trisakti.ac.id/museum/sejarah-reformasi-12mei/>> accessed 31 May 2025.

(Cyrus Cylinder) <http://www.continuitas.org/announcements/cwa43_news.pdf> accessed 31 May 2025.

Flora Pricillla Kalalo, *The Introduction of Human Rights* (UNSRAT Press). 2015.

Gunakaya AW. *Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia* (Penerbit ANDI (ANGGOTA IKAPI)). 2017.

Hafiz Muhammad Arif Siddiqi, *et.al.*, “Common Attributes of the Constitution of Madina and Magna Carta: Analytical Study from a Historical Perspective” (2023). 11, *Russian Law Journal*, 663-679.

Handayani Y (bphn.go.id, 11 August 2015) <<https://rechtsvinding.bphn.go.id/?page=artikel&berita=138>> accessed 31 May 2025.

P. Sakthivel (*Human rights law.pdf*) <https://tndalu.ac.in/econtent/26_Human_Rights_Law.pdf> accessed 31 May 2025.

Rhona K.M. Smith, *et.al.*, *Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia*. Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia Universitas Islam Indonesia (PUSHAM UII). 2008.

United Nations. (1948). *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

United Nations. (1966). *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)*. Retrieved from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>.



Wulandari T, 'Tragedi Trisakti: Penyebab Dan Kronologi Gugurnya 4 Mahasiswa' (*detik.com*, 9 September 2022) <<https://www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-6282784/tragedi-trisakti-penyebab-dan-kronologi-gugurnya-4-mahasiswa>> accessed 31 May 2025.