

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ADDRESSING GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

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Abstract

At present Human Rights (HAM) have become a very important international issue, even for developed countries Human Rights are used as a weapon to pressure developing countries to follow their global politics. Based on the background of the problems that have been stated above, it turns out that there are several factors that cause cases of Global Human Rights Violations. In this regard, the formulation of the problem raised in this study is an effort to tackle global human rights violations. The type of data used in this research is secondary data. This secondary data collection method is done manually by reading various articles published in the mass media and some of the results of research that has been done concerning human rights issues. Then the data and information that has been collected is categorized and analyzed descriptively.

Keywords: *Human Rights, violations, international organization*

Introduction

Based on the results of the research, it was found that the ways to deal with cases of human rights violations were as follows: 1.) Upholding the rule of law and democracy, 2.) Improving the quality of public services for the community so as to reduce the risk of human rights violations in Indonesia, 3.) Increasing supervision from the community and institutions political institutions for every effort to uphold human rights carried out by the government, 4.) Increasingly disseminating human rights principles and values to society through formal or

informal educational institutions, 5.) Increasing tolerance in society accustomed to respecting one another's human rights.

At present Human Rights (HAM) have become a very important international issue, even for developed countries Human Rights are used as a weapon to pressure developing countries to follow their global politics. A country that does not want to try its citizens who commit gross human rights violations or does not want to properly enforce human rights law will become the target of ridicule by the international community. In fact, this is usually used as an excuse for other countries to delay the disbursement of aid, terminate bilateral/multilateral cooperation, impose embargoes, as well as economic and political sanctions that are very detrimental to the country.

Laws regarding human rights have been applied globally/internationally. Everyone is obliged to respect the human rights of others, because every human right that a person has creates a basic obligation and responsibility to respect the human rights of others in a reciprocal manner. The government is obligated and responsible to respect, protect, uphold and promote human rights. The obligations and responsibilities of the Government include effective implementation steps in the fields of law, politics, economics, social, culture, state defense and security, and other fields. The nature of the implementation of human rights law is vertical, meaning that it regulates the legal relationship between the apparatus/state apparatus and the people/citizens. Human rights violations, especially human rights violations that are categorized as serious violations, are extra ordinary crimes, therefore, for the process of law enforcement, special steps are needed.

Method

The type of data used in this research is secondary data. The secondary data collected is tailored to the research objectives and is used for: understanding the problem; explaining the problem; feasible alternative formulations of problem solving; and problem solutions.

This secondary data collection method is done manually by reading various articles published in the mass media and some of the results of research that has been done concerning the problem of violations of Global Human Rights. Then the data and information that has been collected is categorized and analyzed descriptively.

Result and Discussion

Government policies in relation to the handling of human rights violations have been legally regulated, including: (1) Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (HAM); (2) Law Number 26 of 2000 concerning the Human Rights Court. The two laws regulate very broad protections related to human rights

In Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, it is stated that arrangements regarding human rights are determined by referring to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the United Nations Convention on Children's Rights, and various other international instruments that regulate human rights.

The first part of the law specifically regulates human rights and human freedoms from article 9. Article 9 paragraph (1) reads: Everyone has the right to live, maintain life and improve their standard of living. This article clearly fights for his right to survive and improve his quality of life.

The fifth part of the law, specifically the right to personal freedom from articles 20 to 27, Article 20 paragraph (1) reads: No one may be enslaved or enslaved. In this article it is clear that no one is allowed to treat someone as they please.

protection from other countries. Article 30 reads: Everyone has the right to feel safe and secure as well as protection against threats of fear to do or not do something.

Law No. 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts, as explained in the Limitations/definitions of Human Rights above, coupled with the existence of court provisions stipulated in article 9, which reads: Crimes against humanity as referred to in Article 7 letter b are wrong an act committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack which he knows that the attack was directed directly against the civilian population, in the form of: (a). murder; (b). extermination; (c) slavery; (d) expulsion or forcible transfer of population; (e) arbitrary deprivation of liberty or other physical freedoms that violate (principles) of the main provisions of international law; (f) torture; (g) rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization or sterilization or other equivalent forms of sexual violence; (h) persecution of a particular group or association based on political equality, race, nationality, ethnicity, culture, religion, gender or other reasons that have been universally recognized as something that is prohibited under international law; (i) enforced disappearance of persons; or (j) apartheid crimes.

The enactment of the Human Rights Law shows the government's proactive attitude in addressing human relations. But the level of alignment implementation.

Conclusion

In the above description it can be concluded that, the Ways of Handling Cases of Human Rights Violations are as follows namely

1. Uphold the rule of law and democracy
2. Improving the quality of public services for the community in order to reduce the risk of human rights violations in Indonesia

3. Increase oversight from the public and political institutions towards every effort to uphold human rights carried out by the government.
4. Increasingly disseminating human rights principles and values to society through formal or informal educational institutions.
5. Increasing the attitude of tolerance in a society accustomed to respecting each other's human rights.

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