

HUMAN SECURITY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW PERSPECTIVE

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Received 20 Jun 2018 • Revised 5 Oct 2018 • Accepted 10 Nov 2018

Abstract

The concept of human security began to develop along with the development of human thought about the sense of security and security for his family. The concept of human security is regarded as the most modern concept and replaces the classic concept that prioritizes the national security of a country. International law as a law governing relations between countries in its development cannot be separated from the concept of human security, because the concept of human security is used by the state as an indicator of fulfilling a sense of security for its citizens. The state is the main subject in international law, therefore when the country shifts from a paradigm of maintaining national security to safeguarding human security in carrying out its international relations or carrying out its foreign policy, then one of the objects of study in international law also changes, namely to accommodate the concept of human security. This research is a normative legal research, using a legislative and conceptual approach, then analyzed qualitatively and presented descriptively. The results show that first, international law has a very close relationship with the concept of human security, countries as the main subject in international law can carry out, respect, and fulfill the rights of their citizens in accordance with what is described in the concept of human security. Second, the concept of human security is now beginning to be used by countries in their international relations, human security is then viewed as an indicator that the country has experienced the progress of civilization where the peak is human as the main object in meeting security.

Keywords: human security, international law, citizens

INTRODUCTION

*Human security*¹ can be interpreted as a security for individuals universally, not limited to the gender, age limit, and certain nationality of the individual. Previously the paradigm of the concept of security centered on the national security of a country then began to shift slightly to the modern paradigm, namely if human security had been achieved then a country's national security could also be realized. Conversely, if state security can be realized then human security (as citizens) in general cannot be fulfilled. The Human Development Report of the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) in 1994, this concept of human security is described as "freedom from fear"² and "freedom from want".³ These two variables are references to countries in determining the fulfillment of the rights of freedom of their citizens so that the concept of human security can be implemented properly.

Human security is not as narrow as the editorial, because the meaning includes a variety of security dimensions, such as economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security. Human security is used as a reference for countries in carrying out their foreign policy which is implemented by the practice of international relations between countries. In its development, international law in regulating international relations between countries cannot be separated from the development of the paradigm of the state as its main subject, when the state shifts from a paradigm of maintaining national security to safeguarding human security, then one of the objects of study in international law also changes, namely accommodate the concept of human security.

The development of armed conflict or commonly referred to as warfare, brings a variety of new thoughts that are associated with the approach to Security Studies. This new thinking is in line with the various characteristics of warfare that have brought the typology of war generation since the First World War to the fourth and fifth generation or hybrid warfare. In this regard, an initial review of the post-Cold War Security Study approach that was still country-oriented as an object of security referrals was explained first by the Copenhagen School approach pioneered by Buzan, Weaver and de Wilde (1998). From this approach, there is a diversification of traditional security objects (military) and non-traditional (non-military) security.⁴ A valuable lesson that can be drawn from the essence of Copenhagen School is that in fact human security is still a subordinate object of the reference for state security. In the same sense, the state is the political subject of the main person in charge of human security threats within the country. This happened because the Copenhagen School underlined explicitly the involvement of the analysis unit on Security Studies which included three types of units:⁵

¹ Sascha Wertes and Tobias Debiel view that the concept of human security does have various forms. Tobias Debiel and Sascha Werthes (ed), *Human Security on Foreign Policy Agendas, Changes, Concepts and Cases.*, INEF Report, Essen, University of Duisberg, 2006, p.16

² This variable is also used by Roosevelt in teaching human freedom for peace, including: (a) freedom of speech, (b) freedom to choose religion in accordance with their individual beliefs, (c) freedom from fear, and (d) freedom from deprivation and starving. See Magazine, *What is Democracy*, United State Information Agency, 1991. Furthermore Mansur Fagih explained that "rights" had been imprinted since humans were born and attached to anyone. Among them are the right to freedom, the rights of creatures and the dignity of humanity, the right to love of others, the right to be beautiful openness and spaciousness, the right to be free from fear, the right to life, spiritual rights, the right to consciousness, the right to be peaceful, the right to give, the right to receive, the right to be protected and protect and so on. Mansur Fagih, *Panduan Pendidikan Polik Rakyat*, Yogyakarta: Insist, 1999, p. 17

³ The ability to peacefully express one's views and grievances, freely and without fear, is a fundamental human right, an imperative for effective development processes, and central to most people's conceptions of a dignified life. Magnified and echoed by new communications technologies and an increasingly organized civil society, the exercise of that right is changing the world around us at unprecedented speed. As we approach the 2015 watershed, from Tunis, to New York, to Santiago, a resounding call is being heard for a social, political and economic order that delivers on the promises of "freedom from fear and want." Civil society everywhere is calling for meaningful participation, higher levels of accountability from governments and international institutions, an end to discrimination and exclusion, a better distribution of economic and political power, and the protection of their rights under the rule of law. "The Peoples of the United Nations" are speaking, often at great personal risk, and the degree to which their legitimate concerns are heard and reflected in the post-2015 agenda will significantly determine both the legitimacy and the success of that agenda. OHCHR, UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, *Towards Freedom from Fear and Want: Human rights in the Post-2015 Agenda*, Thematic Think Piece, 2012, p. 3

⁴ Rizal A. Hidayat, *Keamanan Manusia dalam Perspektif Studi Keamanan Kritis Terkait Perang Intra Negara*, *Intermestic: Journal of International Studies*, Volume 1, No. 2, May 2017, p. 108-129. Through the Copenhagen School approach, broader development of security concepts by Buzan, Waever and de Wilde is related to security sectoral analysis and the concept of securitization. However, both of them remain focused on the state as the person in charge of military security and non-military threats. This is reflected in the three fundamental statements in order to answer the ontological issues surrounding: what is security? The answer to this question is manifested in the form of an existential threat and emergency measures. The two entity security concepts proposed by Buzan, Waever and de Wilde as characteristics of Copenhagen School consist of military, political, economic, social and environmental security. Securitization means more than just politicization of security. See Buzan, B., & Waever, O., & de Wilde, J. (1998). *Security: A New Framework For Analysis*. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, p. 21-22 in Rizal A. Hidayat (2017).

⁵ Buzan, B., & Waever, O., & de Wilde, J. (1998), *Ibid.*, p. 35

1. Referent Object: something that is seen as an object that is threatened and has legitimate claims to survive. The object that is threatened with security in this case is the country. (The referent object for security has traditionally been the state and, in a more hidden way, the nation. For a state, survival is about sovereignty, and for a nation it is about identity).
2. Securitizing Actors: are actors who declare all objects that are threatened with security. In this case the actor is able to construct everything that is a threat to state security. (In principle, securitizing actors can attempt to construct anything as a referent object).
3. Functional Actors: every actor who influences the dynamics of a security sector, but is not an actor who is the object of security referents, and is an actor who has an interest in the object of security referrals (state).

Some countries that are very clear about using the concept of human security as their foreign policy guide are Japan⁶ and Canada.⁷ These two countries have become the patron of the development of the concept of human security and give influence to many countries to change the classical mindset into modern. Based on the explanation, the problem that will be discussed in this paper is how is the view of international law on the concept of human security? and how is the concept of human security used in relations between countries?

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a normative legal research,⁸ by using a legislative and conceptual approach.⁹ The data used is secondary data in the form of primary legal materials (international legal instruments), and secondary legal materials (books, journals, research reports, and media news both printed and online) through literature study. The legal material collected was then analyzed qualitatively, then presented descriptively in order to answer the problems in this paper.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Concept of Human Security in International Law Point of View

The constellation of international relations has changed drastically (post-Cold War) the world is colored by polarization that has pushed the developing world and the advanced world to reaffirm its existence. That tendency if faced with a variety of problems, such as security, politics and the world economy, is still not found justice. Various efforts have been made by countries to accommodate differences in interests between countries in a region that is regional.¹⁰ These inter-country interests include cooperation in the fields of economy, social, politics, defense and security.¹¹ Each country has its own interests, therefore the interests of a country must be different from the interests of other countries, when there are interests that are jointly intended to be realized by several countries, then that common goal is realized in the form of cooperation and cooperation is realized in the form of an agreement international treaty contract nature.

Even now, there is no consensus that can be used as the main reference to clarify the definition of the concept of human security, even though there are concepts offered by UNDP (United Nations Development Program).¹² UNDP defines human security as "first, safety from such chronic threats such as hunger, disease, and repression. And, second, . . . protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life . . . whether in homes, in jobs or in communities".¹³ This

⁶ Otto von Feigenblatt analyzes the human security paradigm used by Japan in its foreign policy, especially Japanese foreign aid, by using a constructivist approach to show how the use of human security language in Japanese foreign aid has a very important impact not only on the overall implementation of macroeconomic policies but also on formulations, planning and implementation of each project funded by Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA). Otto von Feigenblatt, "Japan and Human Security: 21st Century Official Development Policy Apologetic and Discursive Co-Optation, Paper presented at MAIDS Chulalongkorn University, 9 Agustus 2007, see <http://humansecurityconf.polsci.chula.ac.th/Documents/Presentations/Otto.pdf>.

⁷ In the 90s Canada actively promoted human security, Canada initiated the Ottawa Convention which included an agreement to ban the use of anti-personal landmines. Canada joins 12 other countries namely Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Slovenia and Thailand to form a Human Security Network (HSN). Canada and other HSN countries are holding a number of ministerial meetings that discuss issues such as human rights, conflict prevention, HIV / AIDS and health security. In 2001, the Canadian International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) pioneered the discussion of the concept of responsibility to protect (R2P) in promoting human peace and security. Shahrbanou Tadjbaksh and Anuradha M. Chenoy. Human Security Concepts and Implications, New York, Routledge, 2007, p. 23

⁸ Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2011, p. 14

⁹ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2010, p. 96

¹⁰ Yustika Citra Mahendra, Regionalisme Menjawab Human Security (Studi kasus ASEAN dalam permasalahan Human Security), *Jurnal Transportasi Global*, Vol. 23 No. 1, 2017, p. 65

¹¹ Birkah Latif and Kadarudin, *Hukum Perjanjian Internasional*, Makassar: Pustaka Pena Press, 2013.

¹² UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) is a global development network owned by the United Nations that aims to help people build a better life. See more at <http://www.undp.or.id/> in Yustika Citra Mahendra, (2017), *Ibid.*, p. 70

¹³ UNDP Handbook, Human Security in Theory and Practice, Application of the Human Security Concept and the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, Human Security Unit, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs United Nations, 2009.

condition is nothing but because the practice level is often constrained by the policies of each country. But there are at least several points that can be used as references and applied by international countries and organizations, namely, freedom from fear and freedom from want.¹⁴ Freedom from fear and freedom from want are two key variables in discussing human security, these two variables are also key in assessing the success of human security that is fulfilled by a particular country to its citizens. In the current modern context, human security is the only concept that can be accepted (adopted) quickly by countries in the world, considering that Japan and Canada have promoted it first and implemented it consistently from every policy carried out by its government, be it internal policies and in the international political paradigm of countries that are partners.

Term human security has a description of two things, namely the subject from country to individual and putting human problems into the concept of security. First, quote Alagappa's view that "rethinking security must begin with the referent, which is the fundamental element and which has consequences for the other three elements of security (the composition of core values, the type and nature of threats, and the approach to security) as well as for the nature of the domestic and international environment".¹⁵ That between the state and humans (individuals) must both feel safe. But in practice, it seems that the state always has a deadlock in describing the problem of "security" for individuals (society). This is because security problems defined by the state always lead to military use (in traditional security studies). Second, is placing humans within the framework of security making it an object that needs to be protected. Then what becomes the problem is what institutions can do it, of course then it will again involve the state in this case as the holder and implementer of the rules of the game in a country. If national security and human security in Paris terminology are described as "security for whom".¹⁶ Human security should not be interpreted merely as security by using military force. But on the contrary, along with the progress of human civilization, the behavior that protects the environment, mutual respect, and mutual help are some simple manifestations in maintaining human security.

Acharya sees human security from a comprehensive security perspective which is part of it so that what needs to be seen is who should fight threats to the individual.¹⁷ But the difference in this paper is that Acharya believes essentially the issue of human security does not contain multilateral elements. It is hoped that the human security problems will get the attention of the country such as other problems in the field of human trafficking, refugees,¹⁸ natural disasters, drug trafficking, piracy, environmental issues, terrorism and democratization, in line with the views of Paris.¹⁹ The attention of this country is needed because human security issues are fundamental to being fulfilled towards its citizens. Human security is no longer just a mere slogan to attract the sympathy of the world, but human security requires real implementation because it involves the sustainability of human life in the future.

The United Nations (UN) emphasizes the changing concept and security focus of security which focuses on state security to be the security of the community, from security through military force to security through community development, from regional security to human security related to security, food, employment and the environment.²⁰ For this reason Anne Hammerstad²¹ explained that, "Security is about attaining the social, political, environmental and economic conditions conducive to a life in freedom and dignity for the individual". Then, Tatsuro Matsumae and Lincoln C. Chen²² argues that human security is the last port where all attention to security comes down.

¹⁴ Yustika Citra Mahendra (2017), *Loc.Cit.*

¹⁵ Muthiah Alagappa, *Asian Security Practice: Material and Ideational Influences*, Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1998, p. 29

¹⁶ Roland Paris, *Human Security: Paradigm Shift or Hot Air*, *International Journal*, Vol. 26, No. 2, 2001, p. 88 in Yustika Citra Mahendra (2017), *Loc.Cit.*

¹⁷ Amitav Acharya, 2001, *Human Security: East vs West*, *International Journal* Vol 56, No. 3, 2001, p. 453-454 dalam Yustika Citra Mahendra (2017), *Loc.Cit.*

¹⁸ Kadarudin, *International Refugees in Indonesia: Problems and Solutions*, Centre for International Law, National University of Singapore, 2018, see <https://cil.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/JFW-and-TRILA-Conference-beige-FINAL.pdf>. See also Kadarudin, *Portraits in Indonesia: International Refugee Face Uncertain Future, A Study of International Refugee Law, Veritas et Justitia*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2018. See also lin Karita Sakharina and Kadarudin, *Pengantar Hukum Pengungsi Internasional, Perbedaan Istilah Pencari Suaka, Pengungsi Internasional, dan Pengungsi dalam Negeri*, Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2017.

¹⁹ Yustika Citra Mahendra (2017), *Ibid.*, p. 70-71

²⁰ Institute for Defence Security and Peace Studies, *Kebijakan Umum Keamanan Nasional*, Jakarta: IDSPS, 2008, in Elpeni Fitrah, *Gagasan Human Security dan Kebijakan Keamanan Nasional Indonesia*, *Jurnal INSIGNIA* Vol 2, No 1, April 2015, p. 30-31

²¹ Anne Hammerstad, *Whose Security? UNHCR, Refugee Protection and State Security After the Cold War*, *Security Dialogue*, 2000, p. 395, in Elpeni Fitrah, (2015), *Ibid.*, p. 31

²² Tatsuro Matsumae dan Lincoln C. Chen (eds), *Common Security in Asia New Concepts of Human Security*, Tokyo: Tokai University Press, 1995, p. 139, in Elpeni Fitrah, (2015), *Ibid.*

Therefore, Tatsuro Matsumae and Lincoln C. Chen said that forms of security such as military security are not the main goal but only a means to achieve the ultimate goal of human security. UNDP²³ detailing the seven components of human security that must receive attention, namely, 1) economic security (freedom from poverty and guaranteed fulfillment of life), 2) food security (ease of access to food needs), 3) health security (ease of getting health services and protection from disease), 4) environmental security (protection from air pollution and environmental pollution, as well as access to water and clean air), 5) personal security (safety from physical threats caused by war, domestic violence, crime, drug use, and even traffic accidents), 6) community security (kelestarian identitas kultural dan tradisi budaya), dan 7) political security (protection of human rights and freedom from political pressure).

Compared with previous approaches to development, this represents a true paradigm shift. Indeed, some of the most celebrated “MDG success stories” since 2000 are now sites of mass protest decrying wide-spread deprivation, repression and inequalities masked by the narrow models of economic analysis that have characterized development approaches in the pre-2015 period. Their message is clear: economic growth is not an adequate measure of development. Rather, equality matters, the environment matters, and human rights matter. The real test, to a growing global population demanding a life of dignity, is the degree to which they are able to enjoy freedom from fear and want, without discrimination.²⁴ Thus, human security is one of the important objectives in the mechanism of compliance of countries as the main subject of international law.²⁵ What’s more when human security has become a global concern and its implementation by countries has been maximized, although based on the results of research by the authors team that in some cases, these aspects of human security are still often ignored, such as related to economic security,²⁶ health security,²⁷ environmental security,²⁸ personal security,²⁹ community security,³⁰ and political security.³¹ These things become a record for respect and fulfillment of human security by countries in the future.

International law, however, has become a law that is obeyed by countries, in the practice level of its application, international law is then divided into 3 parts namely international law which is global/universal, international law which is regional and international law which is particular. International law in any part of its place of implementation, the concept of human security needs to be promoted continuously, this is so that countries as the main subject in international law can carry out, respect, and fulfill the rights of their citizens in accordance with what is described in the concept human security. The concept of human security can also provide an affirmation of human civilization that has become more advanced, the development of technology and information must also be accompanied by the development of human civilization, where humans become the subject as well as the main object in the progress of globalization, so human values including human security need the attention of many parties.

B. The Concept of Human Security Used in Inter-State Relations

The development of globalization in international politics also has an influence on the survival of a country including the Indonesian nation in protecting national interests. Especially facing political and diplomatic attitudes of other countries that have interests that are precisely contrary to

²³ *United Nations Development Program (UNDP)*, 1994, *Human Development Report*. Oxford. Oxford University Press, in Elpeni Fitrah, *Ibid*.

²⁴ OHCHR (2012), *Loc. Cit*.

²⁵ Read more in Birkah Latif and Kadarudin, *Pengantar Hukum Internasional*, Makassar: Pustaka Pena Press, 2013.

²⁶ Read more in Husni Thamrin and Kadarudin, *ASEAN Single Market and Challenges for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Product in Indonesia*, *Journal of Law, Policy, and Globalization*, Vol. 61, 2017.

²⁷ Read more in Nilawati Adam, *Peranan World Health Organization di Negara Maju dan Negara Berkembang*, *Jurnal Justitia*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Ichsan Gorontalo, Vol III, No. 1, September 2015.

²⁸ Read more in Kadarudin, *State Commitment to Fight Sea Pollution by Palstic Waste in United Nations Convention on Climate Change*, *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum “The Juris”*, Vol. II, No. 1, June 2018. See also Abdul Maasba Magassing, et.al., *The Removal of Offshore Installation in Indonesian National Regulation*, *Journal of East Asia and International Law*, Vol.12, No. 1, May 2018.

²⁹ Read more in Kadarudin, *Pembatasan Hak Kebebasan Beragama dan Berkeyakinan di Indonesia yang Kian Terlupakan*, *Jurnal Keadilan Sosial*, Indonesian Legal Resource Center, Jakarta, Volume III, 2013. See also Kadarudin, *Legal Guarantees and Inconsistency of State Recognition to the Right of Religion/Belief in Indonesia*, *Hasanuddin Law Review*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Hasanuddin, Vol. I, No. 1, April 2014.

³⁰ Read more in Kadarudin, *Syria Conflict and Other State Intervention, Where is International Law?*, *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum “The Juris”*, Vol. I, No. 1, June 2017. See also Kadarudin, *Menilai Kinerja Dewan Keamanan PBB dalam Kasus Kejahatan Genosida Warga Minoritas Yazidi oleh Tentara ISIS*, *Khairun Law Review*, Vol. I, No. 1, September 2017.

³¹ Read more in Kadarudin, *Kebijakan Standar Perlindungan Bagi Pencari Suaka, dan Kritik UNHCR terhadap Australia*, *Jurnal Lex Scripta*, Pascasarjana Universitas Khairun, Vol. II, No. 1, June 2015. See also Kadarudin and Sri Wahyuni Kadir, *Israel: Dari Occupied Palestinian Territory Hingga Larangan Masuk Bagi Menlu RI ke Tepi Barat Palestina*, *Jurnal Justitia*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Ichsan Gorontalo, Vol III, No. 2, March 2016.

Indonesia's national interests.³² Based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945), Indonesia's freedom and active foreign policy is oriented towards national interests, focusing on solidarity between developing countries, supporting the independence of nations, rejecting colonialism in all forms, and increasing national independence and international cooperation for the welfare of the people.³³ The international cooperation is then realized in the form of agreed rules and must be respected and carried out with full responsibility aimed at maintaining harmonization between countries and meeting the needs of each country, all of which lead to the creation of human security in relations between countries.

Foreign policy and diplomacy have aligned goals to protect and advance national interests in foreign relations. The main function of foreign policy is to make decisions about foreign relations, whereas, diplomacy has the main task of carrying out foreign policy well, effectively and successfully.³⁴ We can see how vigorous countries are competing for cooperation with countries in West Asia (Middle East). The Middle East in its development became the focus of world attention. That is the result of two main reasons. First, in this area there were extensive important developments whose implications, including the Arab-Israeli peace effort, one of which was Israeli aggression in Lebanon in 2006 had attracted international attention, as well as the effort to sign a peaceful Roadmap between Israel and Palestine which is still have not met results. Peace efforts in the Middle East demand international measures and especially countries that have interests in the Middle East so that peace efforts can work well. Second, this region has a great strategic meaning thanks to its geographical location at the point of meeting three continents and its oil wealth and the dependence of Western and Asian countries on the oil wealth.³⁵ Many countries then forget about human security and pay more attention to profits only in fighting for their country's economy, especially when a superpower country fights for influence in certain regions, for example when the US military aggression in Iraq, in that event many civilians were victims, so the concept of human security is very far from expectations.

From the beginning, the focus of international relations theory was to study the causes and conditions that created cooperation. Collaboration can be created as a result of adjustments in the behavior of actors in responding or anticipating the choices taken by actors in responding to or anticipating choices taken by other actors. Collaboration can be carried out in a negotiation process that is held in real time or because each party knows each other so that no more negotiations are needed.³⁶ In foreign relations, that is, between one country and another, which is more emphasized, namely a series or set of policies from a country in its interaction with other countries, all of which are based on meeting national interests. Foreign policy is aimed at promoting and protecting the interests of the state, while the main function of diplomacy is to protect and advance national interests. For this reason, each country must determine its own attitude towards other nations, and must also determine the direction of action to be taken and achieved in the matter of justification of the political action. Failure to utilize the diplomacy process will cause the state to lose profits that it should be able to achieve.³⁷ This diplomatic process is also the spearhead for countries in fighting for their interests in international forums, this kind of relations between countries is common because in addition to international law regulating and accommodating the forum, also because the national needs of a country cannot be fulfilled without lead-relations back with other countries.

The concept of human security is now beginning to be used by countries in their international relations, human security is then looked at as an indicator that the country has experienced the progress of civilization where the peak is human as the main object in meeting security. Every implementation of relations between countries in any field has now begun to prioritize the objectives of human security. The increasing number of aspects agreed upon in international relations between countries makes human security a strong position in the international arena. When there is an upheaval in a particular country, then without being commanded by the countries then responding to

³² Abdul Irsan, *Peluang dan Tantangan Diplomasi Indonesia*, Jakarta: Kelompok Penerbit Grafindo Khazanah Ilmu, 2010, p. 19-20

³³ Kerangkin Syahmam, *Hukum Diplomatik dalam Kerangka Analisis*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2008, p. 237

³⁴ Mohammad Shoelhi, *Diplomasi: Praktik Komunikasi Internasional*, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2011, p. 129

³⁵ Kirdi Dipoyudo, *Timur Tengah Pusaran Strategis Dunia*, Jakarta: Yayasan Proklamasi, CSIS, 1981, p. 5

³⁶ Collaboration can be defined as a series of relationships that are not based on violence or coercion and legalized, such as in an international organization such as the United Nations or the European Union. State actors build cooperative relations through an international organization and international regime, which is defined as a set of agreed rules, regulations, norms and procedures for decision making, where the expectations of the actors and interests the state meets in an international relations sphere. James E. Dougherty & Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, *Contending Theoris*, New York: Happer and Row Publisher, 1997, p. 418-419

³⁷ Mohammad Shoelhi, *Op.Cit.*, p. 135. See also Kadarudin, *Praktik Spionase, Antara Kebutuhan Nasional dengan Pelanggaran Internasional*, *Jurnal Hukum Internasional*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Hasanuddin, Vol. I No. 2, November, 2013.

concern, this is a manifestation of its international political paradigm that attaches great importance to human security, not only in its own country, but also this form of attention is intended by all citizens because basically human security is no longer talking at the national and regional levels, but now it has become a universal concept that is a necessity for every country in the world.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, the authors can deduce important points as follows. First, international law has a very close relationship with the concept of human security, countries as the main subject in international law can carry out, respect, and fulfill the rights of their citizens in accordance with what is described in the concept of human security. The concept of human security can also provide an affirmation of human civilization that has become more advanced, the development of technology and information must also be accompanied by the development of human civilization, where humans become the subject as well as the main object in the progress of globalization, so human values including human security need the attention of many parties. Second, the concept of human security is now beginning to be used by countries in their international relations, human security is then looked at as an indicator that the country has experienced the progress of civilization where the peak is human as the main object in meeting security. Every implementation of relations between countries in any field has now begun to prioritize the objectives of human security. The increasing number of aspects agreed upon in international relations between countries makes human security a strong position in the international arena.

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