

**THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORLD IN THE
CONFLICT BETWEEN PALESTINE AND ISRAEL AS A
PREVENTION OF HUMANITARIAN CRIMES FROM AN
INTERNATIONAL LAW PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

This research is interesting to discuss because the conflict between Israel and Palestine has never ended, while there have been so many victims. International countries also did not react because they were deemed unable to intervene directly due to limited legal sovereignty in Israel's territorial area so they were unable to intervene directly. The type of research used is in the form of normative juridical research sourced from secondary data through data processing from primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary law. Based on the results of this research, it is known that countries can intervene through UN organizational institutions by becoming a forum for socializing conflict countries as seen from the territorial divisions that the UN has carried out in order to achieve peace between the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and its nature is only as a mediator. Meanwhile, regarding countries that violate humanitarian law, it is regulated in the 1949 Geneva Convention which regulates war victims. It contains objects and subjects of war which may or may not become victims of war. If a country in conflict violates mutually agreed provisions, it can be given full responsibility for the entity of that country if it does not comply with international law that has been agreed because the convention is universally binding for countries in conflict and countries that are not in a state of conflict.

Keywords: *Conflict , Humanitarian Crimes, International Law*

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INTRODUCTION

States have their own status in international law as entities, and states are responsible for official actions carried out directly on behalf of those entities, such as signing treaties and waging war. The state has full sovereignty over its territory and people. Considering the existence of cooperative relations between countries, every action can result in misunderstandings in the process, so there are efforts made by the government as a form of governmental authority of a country or its citizens, can carry out cooperation bilaterally or through international organizations, such as international conferences, providing military assistance, visits statehood, expelling foreign citizens, and so on.

Legal policies relating to war and armed conflict deserve attention as an effort to prevent the impact of war crimes on civilians and prisoners of war, as well as parties in war situations, so that civilians are not in danger. The riots and parties are currently carrying out a humanitarian mission and are not victims of armed conflict. The importance of this management policy is needed to prevent damage to places of worship, hospitals, schools and refugee villages.

Wars and armed conflicts involving disputes between countries require the application of legal provisions that are binding on both parties, to continue to prioritize humanitarian principles in carrying out their duties. Facing this situation, the application of humanitarian law to issues of war and conflict must be a priority. Each applicable humanitarian law has its own legal characteristics, whether on land, at sea or in the air. In general, in relation to war or armed conflict, there are three principles in humanitarian law, namely the principle of limitation, the principle of proportionality and the principle of distinction.¹

The conflict between Israel and Palestine has flared up again. This happened when the Hamas group which controlled Gaza launched a large-scale attack on Israeli territory. The attack marked the long-standing tension and conflict between the two sides. At this time, Israel had launched a massive counterattack, and losses on both sides were in the thousands. This Hamas attack is one of a series of recent incidents in Israeli-Palestinian history. For decades, Western media, intellectuals, military experts and world leaders have described the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as difficult to resolve, complicated and deadlocked because this conflict is part of an internal conflict between the two parties fighting for territory . designated as a Jewish area.

The international world views that every war and armed conflict that occurs will definitely involve violations of human rights against vulnerable victims. Thus, the results of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the

¹ I Made Adi Widnyana, 2023, *Kajian Hukum Hindu Dan Hukum Humaniter Internasional Tentang Perlindungan Pihak Medis Dalam Konflik Bersenjata*, Jayapangus Press: Volume 7 Nomor 4 (2023), p. 470.

Additional Protocol of 1977, as well as the establishment of the ICC in 1998, confirmed the legal guidelines for regulating war and armed conflict. What is expected is that every war that occurs must still refer to the conventions and rules of international law that have been formed in order to minimize victims who are not actually subjects and objects of war, and to give fear to countries in conflict from committing violations of humanitarian law because There are sanctions that will be imposed on countries that violate it.

All the cases that have occurred as a whole above show that there is a need for research that can relate legal solutions to crimes committed as a result of the impact of the war between Israel and Palestine. Bearing in mind that there are legal restrictions due to the existence of territorial areas so that the legal sovereignty of a country cannot be interfered with by the international world.

METHOD

The method determined in a study is the main key to assessing the merits and demerits of a study. The scientific method is what determines the flow of research, starting from data search to conclusions.²The scientific method can be interpreted as a way in which research must be carried out, by following certain justified methods.³ This research uses a type of normative juridical research, because this research focuses more on library research or document study or what is usually called doctrinal legal research because this research is carried out only on written regulations or other related legal materials.⁴The nature of this research is analytical descriptive, namely research that describes or describes the facts and conditions or symptoms that are visible, and aims to describe or describe the facts related to finding the meaning of legal terms contained in statutory regulations, so that researchers can obtain meaning. new legal terms and test their actuality by analyzing the application of legal rules.⁵The data source for the research uses secondary data consisting of three legal materials, namely, primary legal materials in the form of laws, secondary legal materials in the form of books, literature, research results and related scientific papers, and tertiary legal materials in the form of dictionaries, encyclopedias, law magazine indexes, and more. The data collection tool used in this research is library research , either *offline* or *online*.

DISCUSSION

History Israel And Palestine conflict

Before enter to discussion about Israeli aggression to Palestine need I hope you know moreover formerly Why conflict between Israel and Palestine until Now Keep going

²Tampil Anshari Siregar, 2011, *Metode Penelitian Hukum Penulisan Skripsi*, Cetakan Ketiga, Pustaka Bangsa Pers: Medan

³Bambang Waluyo, 1996, *Penelitian Hukum Dalam Praktek*, cet. 2, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, p. 2.

⁴*Idem* , Page 13.

⁵Zainuddin Ali, 2009, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Sinar Grafika, Indonesia, Jakarta, p.106.

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continues And prolonged . This matter can seen from perspective theological And historical . Problem Palestine sticking out become issue international since the end War World First as consequence the collapse of the Ottoman Empire Turkey. Palestine Finally be in between the Arab countries of the former Ottoman Turkey which are below administration English . This matter based on mandate from League Nations . Truly mandate this was adopted from The Balfour Declaration of 1917 contained: voice support For establishment something country in the homeland of Palestine for Jews . _ Leave from Spirit Community Balfour Declaration Jews are spread throughout _ world determined For establish country in the promised land Lord they .

By theological , Zionist consider Palestine as land they in The Old Testament stated area That as ' the promised land god ' (promised land) for the Israelites , on the other hand in a way historical , folk Palestine declared us a nation Palestine are in the country This since the era of Umar bin Khatab .⁶

About 100,000 people moved to Palestine between 1920-1929, when time That there are 750,000 residents Palestine . Beside _ That incident haloucoust massacre Jewish by the NAZIs made all community Jewish run from mainland Europe . Zionist hold control full on displacement This . Jews who set foot in Palestine found by group The Zionists decide where they are will stay And work What will _ obtained .

The occupation imposed by Israel on in 1948 with road expelled the Arabs from Palestine . Every village or Arab settlements were not give up to strength Jewish will destroyed and the people expelled . With method this is 400 villages Palestine erased from map during 1948-1949. Right property left behind by the Palestinian people controlled by the Jews on base law right owned by not occupied . _ Organization Zionist use pressure And strength For expel the Palestinians from the land has been they occupy during centuries , so now the Palestinians only given places in the Gaza Strip .

Since moment That appear several wars _ Jewish And Palestine . Since Formerly Actually Already There is negotiations but always violated by Israel. In Palestine Alone take notes the emergence of Yasser Arafat and the PLO, as well as Fatah. Negotiations done until appear promising Oslo talks independence for Palestine However again Israel does not keep promise . Because always not get it , people Palestine oppose with intifada (throwing rock). This matter stopped with agreement , but violated again , I see so on .

The warriors intifada This join in Hamas (Harakat al Muwa-qawwamatul Islamiyah or Movement Islamic Resistance). See agreement always No There is use And

⁶ Aryuni Yuliantiningsih, "Agresi Israel Terhadap Palestina Perspektif Hukum Humaniter Internasional," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 9, no. 2 (2009): 110–118.

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UN resolutions do not Can executed or If violated by Israel no appear penalty then Hamas is determined seize Palestine with war , though only with use rock .

In Palestine There is existing factions _ namely Hamas and Fatah. On moment happen difference opinion between Fatah and Hamas, when Yassir Arafat still life , difference No until give rise to dispute because Hamas respects leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) . However as soon as Arafat died And replaced by Mahmod Abbas dispute not reconciled , Abbas even had a coup in the Gaza area . Gaza later shared become two that is West Bank (Fatah) and Gaza Strip (Hamas).

Actually before divided become two There is election democracy won _ by Hamas. Dear America, Europe And ally not confess even Hamas was boycotted with the goal is for the people suffer And asked Abbas to lead . However _ people Pro-Hamas Palestinians are ready suffer Because look at Hamas more sincere And Islamic compared with secular fatah . _ Now Israel aims destroy Hamas and want to sit down fatah . In Israeli protocol only There is two method For face enemy : dominated And destroyed . Fatah tends to Can dominated , while Hamas only is lost If destroyed .⁷

International Intervention in Responding to the Conflict Between Israel and Palestine

The conflict between Israel and Palestine was a conflict more than 100 years ago. On November 2, 1917, Arthur Balfour, who was British Foreign Minister at the time, wrote a letter to Lionel Walter Rothschild, a figure in the British Jewish community. The letter is short, only 67 words, but its contents have an impact on Palestine as it is today. This treaty committed the British government to "establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine" and facilitated that goal. This letter is known as the Balfour Declaration. Basically, European countries promised the Zionist movement a state in a region where 90 percent of the population was Palestinian Arabs. The British Mandate was established in 1923 and lasted until 1948. During this period, Britain facilitated the mass migration of Jews, during which there was a sizable influx of people following the Nazi movement in Europe. During this wave of migration, they encountered Palestinian resistance. Palestinians were concerned about the changing demographics of their country and the confiscation of their land by the British for Jewish settlers.⁸

Increasing tensions ultimately led to the Arab Revolt, which lasted from 1936 to 1939. In April 1936, the newly formed Arab National Committee called on Palestinians to launch a general strike, withhold tax payments and boycott Jewish products to protest British colonialism and increasing immigration. Jewish. The 6-month strike was brutally

⁷ Ibid.

⁸Tommy Patrio Sorongan, 2023, *Sejarah Panjang Konflik Israel-Palestina, Begini Awalnya* , <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20231010102105-4-479316/sejarah-panjang-konflik-israel-palestina-begini-awalnya>, Accessed 3 November 2023.

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suppressed by the British, who launched a campaign of mass arrests and house demolitions, a practice Israel continues to employ against Palestinians to this day.⁹

The second phase of the rebellion began in late 1937 and was led by the Palestinian peasant resistance movement, which targeted British power and colonialism. In the second half of 1939, Britain had deployed 30,000 troops in Palestine. Villages were bombed by air, curfews were imposed, homes were destroyed, and administrative detentions and mass killings were widespread.¹⁰

At the end of the nineteenth century which coincided with the year 1947 which The UN provides a middle way to the conflict between Israel and Palestine by adopting Resolution 181 or Resolution Which known as Plan Separation Which attempted to divide the British Mandate of Palestine into Arab states and Jews or called the Independent Jewish State and the Independent Arab State. Will however, the division was implemented by the British government which divided the territory for The Palestinian Jewish and Arab communities received various strong opposition from countries in the Middle East and also from other Muslim countries. Without exists a special deal, war And Conflict continues between the two parties.¹¹

In 2000, sparked by Palestinian complaints about Israeli control over the West Bank , the stalled peace process and a visit to the Al-Aqsa Mosque in September, Palestinians launched a second uprising, which lasted until the year 2005. The peace process that had been established in September 2013 has faltered without there is consensus on the general basis of the talks and the need to suspend them settlement activities in the occupied territory. The population of the settlement was in a row and the absence of a clear boundary between Israel and Palestine has proven to be the case formula for a disaster. Palestinians have demanded that the talks be grounded on a universal reference, which has the aim of fulfilling solution two country Which based on border on in 1967.¹²

The main purpose of the UN Convention is essentially to protect humanity from the dangers of war, and the UN Charter contains detailed provisions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. In fact, when the UN was founded, the issue of maintaining international peace and security was the main task and goal. To achieve this goal, the UN must take effective collective steps to try to prevent and avert threats to peace, in addition to suppressing acts of aggression or other violations of the

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Devy Rachma Putri. dkk, *Tanggungjawab Atas Terjadinya Tindak Pidana Pembunuhan Terhadap Wartawan Palestina Dalam Konflik Israel Dan Palestina*, *Dinamika*, Volume 29 Nomor 2 Bulan Juli Tahun 2023, p. 8527.

¹² *Ibid.*

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peace and efforts towards peace.¹³ One of the UN principles states that in the event of a dispute, threats or violence should not be used, this is stated in Article 2 paragraph 4 Charter put one of the basic principles of the United Nations. As an organization Which formed For look after peace and international security the success of the UN very depends from so far where para its members uphold tall principle base the And so far where also body his body works in a way effective in shoulder not quite enough answer For reach objective That. Formulation Chapter 2 paragraph 4 including

- 1) War aggression is Crime International oppose peace
- 2) Each state has obligations to refrain from orgamizim or push organization troops No regular or volunteer or group armed in in its territory or other territories to attack into territory country part other.
- 3) Each state has obligations For withhold self from inciting, help or organize dispute civil or doaction terrorist in country part other, or from conspire or agree in activity organized Which directed to that end, when action the involve threat or use strength.
- 4) Every country has an obligation to withhold self from threat or use strength boundaries Which exist or other countries, or as a means to resolve disputes international issues, including territorial disputes And problem Which related with Border between country.

In an effort to mediate the chaotic conflict between Israel and Palestine, the United Nations (UN) in this case acts as a mediator to defuse the situation between Palestine and Israel. Apart from that, the many resolutions proposed by the UN also have an impact on the conflict between these two Middle Eastern countries. Mediation carried out by the UN is a diplomatic effort to resolve conflicts. Based on Resolutions 242 and 338 of the UN Security Council (DK), the UN is involved indirectly in every negotiation effort. UN involvement began in 1947, precisely with the separation of Palestine from the Jewish state and the Arab state through UN Security Council Resolution 181. After the outbreak of the initial war between Israel and the Arabs, direct negotiations were carried out by Israel to protect its interests and rights as the winner of the Six Day War. Israel believes that if it negotiates at the UN, its interests and rights will definitely be limited. In this direct negotiation process, Israel conveyed its request for a "Land of Peace" to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).¹⁴

Currently, the UN is trying to find the best solution to ensure that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict does not drag on. The United Nations provided the venue and

¹³Armando Christofel Wirajaya. dkk, *Penyelesaian Sengketa Palestina Dan Israel Menurut Hukum Internasional (Study Kasus Perampasan Wilayah Palestina Di Israel)*, *Lex Et Societatis* Vol. VIII/No. 4/Okt-Des/2020, p. 49.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, Page 50.

means of mediation for this conflict, and the membership of the Arab League countries and Israel in the United Nations was the greatest weapon the United Nations had to advance these efforts. international issues that are of concern to all countries in the international world. Negotiations with key parties have always been a top priority for the UN, and the UN is also the agency that monitors emerging armed conflicts. In the end, the UN only had to act as a mediator and hoped that with more diplomacy and negotiations, Israel and Palestine could find a middle way and immediately end the conflict.

The consequences of the conflict between Israel and Palestine which are seen as humanitarian crimes

International peace or world peace is the most basic thing that every country fights for. All existing rules, whether within a country (national), or rules agreed upon by several countries (international), the main aim is for human welfare and peace. Countries in international affairs that deal directly with other countries must comply with international agreements regulated by international law. International agreements can be created due to cooperation between countries, both cooperation between two countries (bilateral) and cooperation involving more than two countries (multilateral). This international agreement becomes law for the countries involved in it. International law regulates various aspects of peace efforts. For example, international law which regulates maritime law is guided by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which also regulates diplomatic law guided by the Vienna Convention (1961) concerning diplomatic relations, and many other issues are regulated by international law.¹⁵

At the Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907, the results of this convention were regulated use of weapons and how to fight on land. Next, provisions International humanitarian law continues to be expanded and refined through the Convention Geneva 1949. In this convention, it provides protection for war victims. The machete victims mentioned in this convention include soldiers, militia, members health, clergy And people Which weak. The development of the 1949 Geneva Convention, then refined with a protocol results of the 1977 International Diplomatic Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland. This protocol is known as the Additional Protocol to the 1949 Geneva Conventions which consists of two protocols, namely protocol I regulates armed conflict in natureinternational, while protocol II regulates armed conflicts that are not of a nature international. In second protocol This, face situation war armed there are weak and unarmed parties who carry out missions certain things, the warring countries should be obliged to protect. Parties unarmed weaklings that exist and are involved in such war situations in some casescase sometimes ignored, Wrong the only one is party power

¹⁵ Andre Jordi Pakekong, dkk, 2023, *Tanggung Jawab Negara Sebagai Subjek Hukum Internasional Dalam Menjaga Perdamaian Dunia*, Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sam Ratulangi Lex Privatum Vol.XII/No.2/sep/2023, Page 1.

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medical Which carry out humanitarian and rescue missions for war victims, so it is obligatory to be protected and guaranteed safety by any party regardless of origin suggested. As happened in the case of the Palestinian and Israeli war, which is in this conflict Many permanent and volunteer medical personnel have become victims of the negligence of the Israeli armed forces.¹⁶

Geneva law which regulates the protection of war victims consists of four main agreements, namely:¹⁷

1. Geneva Convention I on the Improvement of the Condition of Wounded and Sick Soldiers on Land Battlefields.
2. Geneva Convention II concerning the Improvement of the Condition of Wounded and Sick Soldiers in Maritime Battlefields
3. Geneva Convention III concerning the Treatment of Prisoners of War
4. Geneva Convention IV for the Protection of the Civilian Population in Time of War

Tends to be dominated, while Hamas only disappears if it is destroyed. Apart from the three main principles of humanitarian law, there are also principles of humanitarian law that must be taken into account when conducting war. These principles are:¹⁸

- a. The principle of distinction (distinction principle)

This principle of distinction differentiates between combatants and civilians in the territory of a country at war. Combatants are residents who actively participate in hostilities and may be used as targets of war, while civilians are residents who do not actively participate in war and therefore may not be used as targets of war.

The principle of this distinction is explained as follows:

- 1) Parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between combatants and civilians to protect civilian objects
- 2) Civilians, as well as individual civilians, must not be used as objects of attack
- 3) It is prohibited to carry out acts of violence or threats of violence whose aim is to spread terror against the civilian population
- 4) Parties to the conflict must take all possible preventive measures to save the civilian population or at least to minimize accidental losses or damages to a minimum.
- 5) Only armed forces have the right to restrain and attack the enemy

¹⁶I Made Adi Widnyana , *Op. Cit*, p. 471.

¹⁷ Aryuni Yuliantiningsih, *Op.Cit*,p 113

¹⁸ *Ibid*

6) Civil objects that must be protected include places of worship, hospitals, schools and public facilities.

b. The principle of proportionality

The parties to a war must pay attention to the principle of proportionality or balance. This principle aims to balance military interests and risks that will harm the civilian population.

In war, it turns out that civilians are very at risk of suffering the consequences of military attacks. For example, in World War II the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by allied troops in an effort to conquer Japan. The Allies succeeded and Japan surrendered. From a military perspective, the Allies succeeded in surrendering Japan, but thousands of civilians died as a result of the bomb. As a result of the bombing, it turned out that not only caused the deaths of thousands of people, but it turned out that it still left prolonged suffering for the residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Many babies are disabled due to radiation, trauma left behind and many disorders of reproductive function.¹⁹

c. The principle of limitation (limitation)

This principle of limitation is related to three things, namely:

1. Limitation of the opponent's target, meaning that only the opponent can be attacked by using minimal violence
2. Restrictions on target areas, prohibition on destroying places of worship, cultural heritage, science and undefended areas, hospitals, markets and so
3. The principle of limiting the target situation, acts of war are prohibited from committing treason in the sense of acts of pretending/trapping the opponent and causing excessive injury

International Humanitarian Law or known Also with *International Humanitarian Law applicable In armed conflict* which is commonly called with humanitarian law is the new name for *laws of war* or law war, where is the law humanitarian covers provisions in law Den Haag (Convention Den Haag 1907) And Law Geneva (Convention Geneva 1949) along with two protocols additionally, that is protocol addition I And protocol addition II. Countries that have ratified the Geneva Conventions into the law the positive own obligation For honor And carry out all over provision Which arranged in Convention Geneva 1949.

Matter This as Which listed in chapter 1 Convention I-IV Which reads: "party-party participant great obliged For honor And ensure respect on Convention This in all circumstances." Chapter 2 Convention Geneva 1949 formulate about room scope enactment Convention, namely u:

¹⁹ Sri Setianingsih Suwardi, 'Serangan Israel ke Libanon dikaitkan dengan Prinsip-Prinsip Hukum Humaniter', *Jurnal HI Jakarta: UI*, Vol 4 No 1 2006, p. 11

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(1) For all incident war Which announced or every dispute armed other Which Possible arise between two or more country party, though circumstances war No acknowledged by Wrong One between they; (2) applies to all incident occupation part or entirely from region country party, though occupation the No meet resistance armed; (3) although Wrong One party Which dispute No country party in Convention, countries participant convention will still The same bound by him inside the relationship between them, If country No participant Then accept and implement the provisions of the Convention .

In humanitarian law there are known principles of humanitarian law which must also be taken into account when waging war. The main principles in humanitarian law consist of:²⁰

- a. The principle of military necessity means that parties to a conflict are justified in using violence to subdue their opponents in order to achieve the goals and success of the war.
- b. The principle of humanity (humanity) Based on this principle, parties to a dispute are required to pay attention to humanity, where they are prohibited from using violence that can cause excessive injury and unnecessary suffering.
- c. The principle of chivalry (chivalry) This principle means that in war, honesty must be prioritized. The use of dishonorable tools, various kinds of tricks and treasonous methods is prohibited.

Affirmation more carry on about obligations country party, formulated in chapter 49 paragraph (1) Convention I, Art 50 verses (1) Convention II, Art 129 paragraph (1) Convention III, And chapter 146 paragraph (1) Convention IV, Which state "Party participant great promise For set Constitution Which required Which give penalty criminal effective to people Which do or instruct For do Wrong One between violation heavy on convention This like determined in the article :²¹ Besides conflict armed international, There is Also Which called conflict armed non international. According to chapter 3 Convention Geneva 12 August 1949, conflict armed non- international is conflict armed Which involve one or more group armed non-state. Depends on the situation, hostility can happen between force armed government And group armed non-state or only between such groups. There are two conditions necessary for the situation such can be classified as a conflict armed non-international, namely:²²

- 1) Hostility must reach a level of intensity minimum. This Possible happen, for example when hostility nature collective or when government required For use military force against the rebel, not only police force.
- 2) Group non-government Which involved in a conflict must be considered as

²⁰ Aryuni Yuliantiningsih, *Op.Cit*, p 113

²¹ Evi Deliana HZ, "Penegakkan Hukum Humaniter Internasional Dalam Hal Terjadinya Kejahatan Perang Berdasarkan Konvensi Jenewa 1949" *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* Vol. 2 No. 1, 2011, p. 263.

²² André Jordi Pakekong, *Etal, Op.Cit*, Page 5.

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“parties Which conflict,” It means they own force armed Which organized. This means that these troops must be at the bottom structure command certain And own ability For maintain military operations.

Several armed conflicts or wars have caused many victims, especially civilians. This incident which claimed many lives is closely related to human rights themselves. Because many people are victims of armed conflict, both international and not. Human rights are also the responsibility of the state. Implementing, protecting and respecting human rights is the responsibility of the State. The main entity responsible for implementing, protecting and respecting human rights is the State through government apparatus. This principle is included in all international human rights treaties and conventions as well as national regulations.²³

The 1949 Geneva Convention applies universally to all countries both within countries that are in a state of conflict or countries that are not in a state of conflict with country other. With thereby, deed crime Which alluded to in incident armed conflict between Israel and Palestine which is an act of murder done by fraction military from Israel Which Burning hospitals and civilians to the ground is an international crime and also a form of violation humanitarian law internationally, because hospitals are one of the objects that must be protected in armed conflict because they are not part of the object of war, the same applies to civilians so that responsibility can be imposed on the state that caused the violation. So that you can find out what this is including in accountability country need reported according to condition loading Yang Gapplies, that is:²⁴

- 1) Actions Which done by something group or officer country or somebody Which Act on Name country is violation on something obligation Which set by international law.
- 2) International law imposes these international crimes on country Which concerned.

The explanation above provides an illustration that all actions carried out in the name of the country that violates the conflict are the responsibility of the country that violates the conflict and can be prosecuted legally.

CONCLUSION

From the two cases above, it can be explained that interventions that can be carried out by countries can be carried out through the UN peace institution which was formed to maintain the stability of world peace, and is used as a forum for negotiations for conflict countries that need a forum for negotiations by using the UN organization as a mediator. to achieve world peace. And intervention can only be carried out as a request from a party

²³ *Ibid*, Page 6.

²⁴ Haryomataram GPH, 1994, *Hukum Humaniter*, Jakarta, CV Rajawali, p. 78

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state, without being able to intervene directly, unless the conflict state causes a violation or crime in humanitarian law which is regulated and mutually agreed upon by the international community.

Regarding states that commit violations in armed conflict, they can be held responsible if they do not comply with the rules that have been mutually agreed upon in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention which provides protection for victims of war, and is considered to apply universally both to countries in conflict and to countries that are in conflict. not in conflict.

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