ABSTRACT

Bisma Tri Putra (04320060052)

COMPARISON OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AMONG ASEAN COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS: AICHR (IGOs) AND SEANF (NGOs), 2007-2011 PERIOD
(1xxii + 100 page: 1 picture; 3 tabel; 4 appendixes)

Key Word: Human Rights, international cooperation, Non-intervention, limits of power

The process of Human Rights cooperation in ASEAN has begun since the Joint Communique at the AMM (ASEAN Ministerial Meeting) in Singapore, at July 23-24, 1993. In this meeting, the importance of human rights issues within the region was agreed on. The establishment of national human rights commissions in each country also began in 1993, initiated by the respective governments, with commissions established as non-governmental organizations thereby making them independent.

Human rights cooperation in ASEAN has been done through two forms of cooperation, namely through intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. AICHR represents governmental organizations and SEANF represents non-governmental organizations. AICHR member institutions are Ministries of Foreign Affairs, while SEANF membership consists of National Human Rights Commissions in ASEAN.

The method used is the descriptive method with the qualitative approach. Furthermore, it uses the method of comparative analysis as a method to analyze each form of cooperation. In addition, a concept that will be focused on this thesis are Human Rights and factors influencing cooperation in ASEAN. The cooperation has been influenced by two main concepts: the non-intervention principle and limits of power.

The two concepts have formed two hypotheses, namely AICHR capabilities are challenged by the principle of non-intervention contained in the ASEAN Charter, and limits of power possessed by SEANF as a non-government or organization would have limited influence on the conduct of the cooperation. Furthermore, the hypotheses are associated with the theory of international relations such as liberalism, neoliberalism, international cooperation, democracy, human rights, diplomacy, regime, and the theory of sovereignty.

The result of this study proves that in fact each of the factors influence the development of human rights cooperation in ASEAN. As the authors viewed from each of these factors and also obtained a positive dan negative impact of the international cooperation undertaken by AICHR and SEANF. The author can provide in depth about the conclusion of this two cooperation. The author also give suggestions for the future steps to SEANF and AICHR, for doing a better role in the running of their functions and mandate.

Reference: 31 books (1982-2010), 8 websites, 1 journal, 9 documents, 1 interview