

## The responsibility of the international community in preventing widespread human catastrophes in powerless governments

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### **Abstract:**

In the contemporary world, there are governments that are unable or unwilling to perform their functions as a government. In fact, they have fundamental problems in providing public services and establishing welfare and security in their territory, hence the economic and political dissatisfaction in these Territories lead to ongoing civil strife, which in turn provides a breeding ground for catastrophes such as genocide and war crimes. Given the imminence of widespread human catastrophes in these lands and the undeniable international consequences of these crises, the prevention of such catastrophes is one of the topics that should be given more attention because of course prevention is always better than treatment after a catastrophe. Unfortunately, this has been neglected in the field of international relations. Therefore, in the present article, with the help of research methods, while explaining the reasons for the need for effective action of the international community to prevent human catastrophes in the domestic territory of countries, we offer realistic and even practical solutions to prevent the occurrence of these problems. Let's take a step towards solving one of the most important challenges and obstacles in establishing global security.

**key words:**Incompetent government, responsibility for protection, international community, prevention, genocide.

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### **Introduction**

In today's world, governments, as representatives of the people, have a duty to provide public services that meet international standards and to provide security and tranquility for the inhabitants of their territory. Unfortunately, for many reasons, not all governments are able to

fulfill their obligations to the nations. In fact, there are countries in the international arena that are so caught up in ongoing internal conflicts that they have endangered security, both inside and outside their borders. Today, there are many examples of such countries in the world where internal conflicts and political instability in their territories have reached such a level that the central government has lost the ability to control borders and provide public services and economic management of the country.

In fact, these governments cannot or may not want to fulfill the functions and duties of a government in the contemporary world, which is to provide security, provide public services commensurate with available facilities and resources, and establish economic, social, and political stability and growth. As a result, not only are their inhabitants deprived of a life of prosperity and security, but catastrophes such as genocide and crimes against humanity are highly likely to occur in these lands plagued by ongoing internal conflict. Therefore, it is necessary for the international community to find a tool to deal effectively with this phenomenon and prevent the occurrence of widespread human catastrophes in the territory of these countries.

Although the primary responsibility for protecting the rights of citizens rests with their respective governments, in cases where the ruling government is unable or unwilling to perform its primary duty due to racial, ethnic or religious differences, this responsibility will be transferred to the international community in three phases. Prevention, response and reconstruction are applied by the international community. In the following article, we tried to focus on the prevention phase and extend it to the situation of disability, appropriate strategies and strategies in the economic, political and social fields with a pragmatic approach and Examine the application.

These enforcement strategies go into detail and how to accurately implement the prevention dimension. This radical attitude links prevention responsibility to many international institutions and enhances its global credibility.

In this regard, it is necessary to first get acquainted with the concept of disability and its international characteristics and consequences, and the context of catastrophes such as genocide and war crimes, which are in the hierarchy of human rights violations at the top of the pyramid in these troubled lands. And find insecurity and a suitable solution to prevent these disasters by rooting out the relevant conflicts and explaining the causes of their occurrence on the agenda, and finally the necessary suggestions on how to more effectively implement the relevant measures to prevent the spread of disasters and provide a way out. Examine disability.

### **Incompetent government in international law :**

Despite the variety of definitions of a failed state, they all have two main elements in common: A disabled state is one that is unwilling or unable to perform its duties. These tasks include creating welfare, providing public services, enforcing the law, and maintaining order and security. In fact, the term is used to describe a security situation and describes various aspects of citizens' lives, including political, economic and social, in many parts of the world. In addition, in academic debates and international relations, the phenomenon of disability is mentioned as a new dangerous challenge to international security. (Hashi.2015: 79.80)

There are many criteria by which incompetent governments can be identified. Lack of the Rule of Law, for example, is a manifestation of disability. This means that in these countries, the judiciary is an institution dependent on the executive branch. As a result, the realization of citizens' rights, especially if there is a complaint against the government and government officials, is not possible by the courts and in addition to the legislative and judicial branches are not independent of the executive branch. The military has also become highly politicized, meaning that instead of trying to ensure the security of its citizens, they are working solely for the benefit of the government and helping the ruling regime survive, even at the cost of repressing protesting citizens.

The complicated issue is that in these countries there are no legal norms and there is no independent judiciary to deal with these blatant violations. As a result, there will be no escape from government and non-government actors breaking the law. Although the rule of law is not the only essential element for stabilization, it is quite clear that without such a criterion, the government will quickly become incapacitated and destroyed. Because the rule of law is one of the few ways to reduce corruption and tyranny resulting from the concentration of power in the contemporary world. In such circumstances, the exercise of the power of the rulers has no limits and they do whatever they want for the survival of their government. Violations of human rights and civil rights are becoming more prevalent, and human security, which is at the top of the public service hierarchy and where other services can only be provided, is lost.

In addition, a government needs strong and efficient institutions to perform its functions, which the incapable government lacks and therefore cannot perform its duties. In weak and powerless governments, many of the major shortcomings and problems are directly related to the proliferation of rulers and politicians who use their power to create institutions that benefit themselves, not the development of the country (Engberg-pedersen.2008: 11)

This institutional weakness will lead to poor governance, misallocation of resources, and consequently severe class divisions and recession. Especially since these governments spend large amounts of the country's revenue and budget on equipping the military as much as possible and allocating a small amount to provide public services. Because the leaders of these countries have always been afraid of internal and external threats, ie international interventions and internal unrest of the protesting classes and the lower classes, who constitute the majority of the country's population. (McLure.2009: 157)

As a result, in the government of powerless countries, due to the incompetence of the rulers and the existing instability and conflicts, it is not possible to provide public services and the majority of the society faces acute economic and livelihood problems. . Basically, the issue of disability cannot be understood without the existence of opposition groups in the government, and in the wake of these riots, the lack of internal security is quite obvious.

In Afghanistan, for example, al-Qaeda was able to take advantage of the weakness of the government in areas where there was no good governance and control. In fact, the common feature of all incapable governments is the high level of violence and civil war, the use of terror

and intimidation against the inhabitants, and the high level of poverty and corruption. (Claine.2005: 14)

Another hallmark of incapable governments is the gross and widespread human rights violations committed by governmental and non-governmental actors, including beatings, imprisonment, torture, unjust executions, sexual violence, and, in case of neglect and inaction of society. The international community also has the potential to prevent war crimes and genocide. Moreover, in these lands, due to the conflicts and civil wars that are an undeniable feature of these countries, it will be impossible for the government to exercise control over all parts of the territory.

Therefore, due to the existence of such conditions, the inability of the government will have undeniable global consequences. This includes the significant expansion of terrorist groups that use the lack of rule of law in these lands to achieve their goals. There is also the possibility that the internal conflicts of these countries will spread to other governments, because war is essentially a contagious phenomenon, and the course of history and what we are witnessing today in the Middle East is clearly proof of this claim.

This crisis not only entails huge costs and responsibilities for the countries that receive these migrants, but more importantly, it causes irreparable damage to the migrants themselves, especially children and women. These displaced people, who are forcibly removed from their national interests and homeland, if they can save themselves from the calamities of the road and reach their desired countries and find refuge, they will face new problems of life in these countries and will always face. They will live in fear of being expelled and returning to the hell from which they came.

### **Preventing widespread human catastrophes in disabled states :**

The incompetent government is highly prone to catastrophes such as genocide and war crimes due to its components, especially the existence of ongoing internal conflicts. Crimes against humanity in the form of widespread and heinous violations of basic human rights and lack of security are a phenomenon that we often see in these lands. The need to prevent catastrophes such as genocide and ethnic and religious cleansing in various ways in these countries, which are considered the best platform for the occurrence of these crises, is undeniable. In most of these human catastrophes that have occurred over the centuries in countries with disabilities, there are warning signs that it is possible to predict the occurrence of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing. Had made. The tragedies that took place in Somalia, Sudan, Kosovo, Rwanda and most recently in Syria are all events that could have been predicted and prevented before being recorded in the memory of history.

Therefore, the importance and necessity of finding a solution to prevent the occurrence of such problems in such countries, which are a good platform for its occurrence, is one of the most important concerns of the international community today. In this regard, these preventive measures are implemented within the framework of the doctrine of Responsibility to Protect by the international community. Responsibility is the support of an idea that was unanimously

accepted in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document and is referred to as the emerging custom.

According to the official definition of this emerging customary rule, which is stated in Articles 138 and 139 of the final document of the Summit, what is discussed in this doctrine and the basis for its formation is based on the responsibility to protect individuals in the The central government is responsible for genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, but whenever a government fails to protect fundamental human rights, the international community owes it to the incapable government to assist it in committing crimes such as genocide. Killing should be prevented and, if necessary, even the responsibility for protecting and safeguarding such violated rights should be delegated to the international community. However, if the government does not want to fulfill its duties towards the nation, it will in any way cause the current situation to occur or continue and participate directly in the violation of human rights and the continuation of the current situation, the international community through the Security Council Will intervene. The intervention and action taken can be political, economic or social, and in fact in peaceful and humanitarian ways. If these measures fail, military action will be allowed as a last resort and only with the permission of the Security Council and under certain conditions. (Zamani and Zamanian. 1395: 630 \_632)

This legal concept, which has been raised in response to human suffering and suffering, is applied in three areas: prevention, response and reconstruction, and within the framework of the Security Council.

The Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, also known as the Responsibility for Protection, also mentions prevention as a primary step. Basically, all key documents related to the responsibility of protection have a strong emphasis on prevention. Unfortunately, despite these emphases, both in practice and in academic discourse, the focus has been on the military dimension of the response!

It is not surprising, then, that some critics see the responsibility of advocacy as a negligent claim and a cover-up of the fact that the most controversial and important dimension of responsibility is the reaction stage, which in practice plays a pivotal role in this regard.

Given the benefits of prevention, which include more limited and less cost and intervention, and better efficiency and outcome, and considering the dangerous consequences of intervention, adopting a systematic and purposeful approach to prevention will undoubtedly prevent crises such as genocide in incapacitated states. Appeared. The point that seems useful to note is that crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide and ethnic cleansing are all events that often occur in a state of conflict and war, and factors that are the root causes of generation. Are the same factors as the root causes of conflict. This has even led to the view that perhaps a key element of preventive efforts such as crimes and atrocities is conflict prevention.

Although the incompetent government is involved in ongoing conflicts, this view is not very credible because we have seen genocide and similar crimes in peacetime throughout history. The recent crimes against humanity in the Rohingya are an example of such crimes committed in peacetime.

However, this dimension of responsibility lies with both the ruling government and the international community in various ways to prevent widespread human catastrophes. Of course, the primary responsibility lies with the ruling government, which must work in this direction by all necessary and appropriate means, but even in the prevention phase, the international community plays an important role. Because the incompetent government alone is not able to control the situation. (Huisingh.2011: 14\_17)

Former United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, in a 2009 report entitled "Implementing the R2P", explicitly emphasizes the importance and priority of prevention and acknowledges that if the central government Unable to support the people internally, the international community will have an obligation to act within the framework of the UN Security Council and to provide the necessary support to the government to prevent widespread humanitarian atrocities. These aids and capacity building are part of preventive measures.

It is clear that "the prevention of human catastrophes is not merely a local and national action, because failure in this area will have dire international consequences." Successful prevention usually requires extensive international efforts. "These protections can be provided in various forms, such as helping the country develop and progress and helping to find the root causes of the current situation, such as poverty and injustice, and sometimes even as punitive measures against the wrongful government." ICISS Report.2001: 19)

### **Risk announcement and situation assessment :**

If prevention is to be effective, we must first identify the situations that have the potential to lead to widespread crime and the causes of such situations. Lack of knowledge of this situation in practice makes prevention impossible. Therefore, collecting and reviewing information plays an important role at this stage. These alarming situations, which include historical discontent, hostility and anger caused by social upheaval, widespread poverty, low levels of education, sudden and untimely political and economic changes, colonial occupation, war, revolution and hate speech, are fully consistent. The criteria of the government are the disabled countries. (Rosenberg.2009: 444)

Due to the importance of the issue of warning, Ban Ki-moon on July 17, 2010 published a report entitled "Early Warning Assessment and Responsibility to protect". The report examines the alarm and assessment in the form of paragraphs 138, 139 and 140 of the 2005 Summit Document, examining the shocking situation in Rwanda and Srebrenica and concluding that there is no shortage of information because the mechanism of analysis and Many agencies, including UNICEF, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, are responsible for reviewing information and alerting.

The problem is the insufficient exchange of information within the organization and among the mentioned institutions, as well as the lack of evaluation of information from the perspective of protection responsibility and focusing on prevention. In fact, the United Nations needs a tool for evaluation and capacity to ensure the adequacy of the continuity and scope of the accountability

system under Sections Six, Seven and Eight of the Charter. The report called on governments to be more involved in exchanging information with the United Nations.

The report concludes with the need to establish a central hazard mechanism and system for the United Nations, which is tasked with providing timely advice to the Secretary-General and, if necessary, the Security Council, as well as raising official and public awareness of potential signs. Has emphasized the occurrence of genocide. (Autesserre.2016: 45)

Thus, the perception of the final document on protection responsibility was developed in the 2009 debate. The focus on reaction became the focus on prevention. Discussions about the alert continued in 2010, but there is still controversy over the expansion of the United Nations' capacity to assess the situation and alert as governments worry about threats to their sovereignty and the revelation of internal unrest and subsequent tarnishing of their image. They are in the international arena.

However, it is obvious that preventive measures can be implemented in the best way if they are based on sufficient information and maximum cooperation between the perpetrators, but alarming and assessing the situation is not only a necessary precondition for preventing human catastrophes in incapable governments. After gathering information and assessing the situation, it is necessary to take action and adopt an appropriate policy.

### **Preventive toolbox :**

After gathering information and recognizing that there are grounds for human catastrophes in a country, in order to prevent it, a series of measures should be taken in various fields, which are referred to as preventive toolboxes. But despite the consensus on the need for precautionary measures, there are still problems in practice with the commitment to a comprehensive plan.

However, measures that can be placed in the form of a preventive toolbox are generally divided into two categories: basic and direct measures. The distinction between direct and rooted preventive measures mentioned in the report of the Government Intervention and Governance Commission and some documents related to the responsibility of protection is based on the time period in which these measures are taken. (ICISS Report.2001: 27)

Direct action is taken when an accident is imminent and, in fact, is taken immediately before the accident, while radical and structural action, when there are signs of future violence, are necessary grounds. To deviate from the status quo.

Thus, poverty, political dissatisfaction and the destruction of resources are among the root causes that lead to the possibility of wider human catastrophes, and ignoring these tragedies means welcoming its consequences. In this regard, radical measures to assist the relevant government in resolving grievances and establishing security include helping to improve the human rights situation, the rule of law, good governance, empowerment to build democratic institutions, and development and financial assistance. It is through concluding bilateral agreements and mutual cooperation (Secretary General.2001: 2\_7).

The steps that need to be taken to establish good and legitimate governance, economic development, judicial reform and the establishment of law are not possible without the consent of the relevant government, as they are strictly considered internal and external matters.

Preventive measures are taken both radically and directly and in various diplomatic, economic, social, legal, military and security dimensions. Political and diplomatic actions can include helping to build democratic organizations, capacity building, segregation of powers, redistribution and redistribution of power, creating a sense of confidence among different communities and groups, supporting freedom, developing civil societies and initiatives. Be similar in the context of human security.

In the security sector, strategies including training military forces, strengthening civilian control strategies, budget control, expanding the commitment to arms control, disarmament and banning the use of landmines are also effective for fundamental prevention. (ICISS Report.2001: 22\_23)

Also in the 2008 Congo conflict, the reason for the failure of international peacekeepers' precautionary measures was that they simply focused on preventing war and wider regional and national conflicts, ignoring the root causes of these conflicts and internal conflicts. Autesserre.2016: 29\_31)

In direct preventive measures, such as basic measures, there are divisions into political, economic, legal and military solutions, and there is a difference in tools because the tools used in direct prevention reflect the less time available. These tools in various situations may be in a positive way and in fact help the government, and in more difficult situations they may take a negative form of threats and punishment. (ICISS Report.2001: 24\_27)

Political action for direct prevention can include the direct participation of the UN Secretary-General, the establishment of fact-finding missions, negotiating teams, mediation, Jamileh efforts and problem-solving working groups. Negative forms include threatening or imposing political sanctions, diplomatic isolation, suspension of organizational membership, financial and travel restrictions on certain individuals, scandals and notoriety, and the like.

Economic preventive measures can also have positive or negative aspects. On the positive side, they can include commitment to new investments, and on the negative side, they can include threats of economic and financial sanctions and cancellation of investments. Legal action could include proposing mediation, arbitration and adjudication, and the establishment of an International Criminal Court that would make international prosecution possible. Such as the Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols, which created a universal jurisdiction over specific crimes and were largely deterrent. It is obvious that punitive measures will not make sense as long as the incapable government is not involved in committing crimes and really wants to improve the situation. (Huisinsh.2013: 15\_17)

In 2011, Ban Ki-moon published his third report on support responsibility, entitled The Role of Regional and Sub-Regional Arrangements in Implementing the R2P. The report emphasizes the role of these regional organizations in direct preventive measures, the development of the prevention process, and the need for regional organizations to cooperate with the United Nations. Because these institutions can be effective in establishing effective communication and exchange



of information between national, local and international actors about what is needed to help incompetent and disputed states. (Report of Secretary General.2011: 7\_8)

### **Political will :**

In terms of prevention, what often becomes problematic in practice, as we saw in the Rwanda incident, is not a lack of information, but a lack of political will on the part of other governments to act in a timely manner. In fact, in most cases, the lack of information is just an excuse, and the real reason for the failure of prevention is the lack of timely response due to the lack of will of international actors and domestic rulers.

To carry out such actions, like any other action in the international arena, the will of the main actors in this field is a basic condition and a necessity. No power can force governments to do anything unless they want to. In particular, the international system lacks an effective and efficient executive body at the level of domestic systems, and in this area, the authors and perpetrators of legal rules are the same.

In fact, since prevention has no tangible effects on human societies and prevents crises from occurring in the future, it has been marginalized, and today the United Nations does not have sufficient funding for such measures. As in Syria, after the aggravation of the situation and the occurrence of crimes against humanity and war crimes, the international community thought of taking action, while if it had supported the Syrian government and sought to prevent it, we would not have seen the current situation. One of the biggest challenges facing the international community is that there is no political will to prevent incompetent governments. (Welsh and Sharma.2015: 3)

However, although the cost of preventing human catastrophes is much lower than the cost of responding to them after they occur, and as stated in the report of the Intervention and Governance Commission, disaster prevention is certainly associated with less intervention and respect for the norm of governance. It will be more at this stage, however, countries do not seem to be as willing to prevent it as they should be. Two issues are important in this regard. First, the great powers, which bear the bulk of the costs of support programs, may be reluctant to provide the financial and military resources of these programs. Second, all, or at least most, governments value the norm of sovereignty more than peacekeeping measures because sovereignty guarantees their survival and concentration of power.

The year 2011 was very important and effective in the development of support responsibility. Because the Security Council issued an authorization to intervene in Libya at this time and in this case explicitly invoked the responsibility of protection. In fact, Resolution 1973, which was issued in this regard, opened a new chapter in the protection of civilians against human rights and humanitarian crimes. It was time for the explicit implementation of the responsibility of protection, and its application in Libya was a practical test. In this regard, NATO did not stop military action after suppressing the attacks of the Libyan government against the people in Benghazi, but claimed that according to the resolution, it can use all the necessary tools to protect civilians. Therefore, after a while, he acknowledged that he could not ensure the security

of the people with the presence of Gaddafi in power, and he started to change the regime. (Prawde.2014: 195\_198)

Many governments have interpreted NATO action in Libya as an interpretation of Security Council Resolution 1973, and have been criticized. In any case, the measures taken in Libya seemed successful on the one hand, but some considered it a failure to implement the responsibility of protection and caused the pessimism of the international community, especially the weak and incompetent states, towards this legal concept. To the extent that even today some believe that Syria is paying the price for NATO's excesses in Libya, because that incident and the pessimism created by it have led to Security Council resolutions vetoing Russia and China and many objections, and the way Do not go anywhere (Stuenkel and Tourinho.2014: 135\_137)

The most important element of responsibility in advocacy is the emphasis on prevention, and the central point is that the international community must advocate for both government and the people more responsibly. According to this idea, in human crises, first it must be proved in a reasoned and definite way that the government does not really take the necessary measures and features for any reason, and then the help and support of the government is necessary to perform its duties and get out of the crisis. And only if these efforts do not go anywhere, intervention will be allowed. (Prawde.2014: 200\_202)

In fact, responsibility during protection can be considered as a very narrow and cautious attitude towards the application of protection responsibility. It doubles the criteria for military action and takes prevention from the verbal to the practical stage. Therefore, the idea of responsible support should not be considered as a separate concept from the responsibility of support or an alternative to it. (Brazil.2011a: 15\_16)

### **Conclusion and suggestion**

Every time something horrible happens on the international stage, international journalists, civil society activists, human rights organizations and politicians blame UN officials for failing to intervene. This issue intensified after the 2008 Congo incident. But one of the drawbacks of such criticisms is that they ignore the central problem in advocacy efforts. Because their emphasis is solely on failure in response while not focusing on prevention as the most important dimension.

Indeed, it is in the prevention phase that the international community must stand up to criticism of indifference and inaction in the face of the inability of some Third World nations to perform their functions, and what the UN Charter considers to be the key document in international relations is its primary goal. It means establishing peace, security and respect for human dignity.

As it is explained in detail, the measures taken in this direction at the same time require attention to the root causes and direct causes of internal conflicts and subsequent human catastrophes. Among the root causes to be addressed are poverty, injustice, class divisions, human rights abuses, and hate speech by politicians that exacerbate ethnic and religious divisions.

It will be possible for the parties to the conflict to discuss and express their grievances without finding violence and to find a solution only by identifying the root causes of the conflict, and understanding these causes requires familiarity with the national situation and the internal situation of the country. Therefore, the stage of assessing the situation and announcing the danger shows its importance here and it is also clear that the implementation of radical measures due to their nature requires the consent and participation of the international community and the relevant government on a large scale and empowering the government without participation. Cooperation itself is not possible.

Regarding the assessment of the situation, which is a necessary condition for prevention, the problem is mainly the inadequacy of the information exchange system and the lack of evaluation of information from the perspective of preventive responsibility. In this regard, a central warning mechanism can be established within the UN. And timely warning to the Secretary-General and the Security Council and raising public awareness of the signs of widespread catastrophes such as genocide in disputed territories solved this problem.

Prevention is a very sensitive step and should be done cautiously and within the framework of the relevant legal rules, because the incapable government is in a critical situation and on the brink of an abyss, and the actions of other governments in the realm of conflict may exacerbate conflicts and worsen the situation. Provided.

In addition, prevention needs to be applied in a way that does not provoke a negative attitude of developing countries towards it, because the possibility of neo-imperialist motives and the formation of a new colonialism under the banner of support is always one of the concerns instead of governments. He has been and is incapable.

The noteworthy point about prevention is that due to the lack of organization of supreme powers and executive and legislative powers in the international arena, the authors and perpetrators of legal norms are one, so this mix of competencies and the integration of international law with the politics and political interests of powerful countries. The lack of political will to cooperate to improve the situation in countries with disabilities, which provide the budget and facilities for preventive measures.

In this regard, and considering the practical problems such as negligence and lack of will of governments to focus on the prevention dimension instead of responding, which often arises from political motives, and the result is a notoriety of legal principles and norms and uses. They do not have the tools of powerful states, they help to spread the idea of responsible support in order to improve the performance of the responsibility of protection in the realm of weak and incapacitated states.

Because this theory, although it has not yet become a legal norm and has not found a place in international relations, but it is considered a useful and efficient idea that if it is presented in academic discussions and consequently more scrutiny and balancing As much as possible, with practical facts, it has the potential to bring about change in the relevant field and to help effectively prevent human catastrophes through international cooperation.

In any case, in the prevention phase, the international community has a duty to assist the United Nations in empowering and encouraging the incapable government to carry out its functions, thus preventing widespread human catastrophes such as genocide, of which such governments are a good platform. Prevented. Because the international system is based on the cooperation and coordination of its actors, and although sometimes the political interests of the superpowers prevent mutual cooperation and help the disabled states, but basically the art of international law is breathing in the heart of politics. We tried to find ideas by developing the position of ideas such as responsible support of effective tools to solve such problems in order to establish global stability and security.

Hopefully, one day these ideas will become a strong customary rule and the existing international principles will become truly international law that serves the interests of human beings so that we do not witness genocide and the killing of human beings in the world because the goal And the goal of any legal system, whether national or international, is to pay attention to human nature and the optimal management of human social life.

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