

**SKRIPSI**

**TINJAUAN YURIDIS TERHADAP LARANGAN PEREKRUTAN ANAK  
DALAM PERANG  
MENURUT HUKUM HUMANITER INTERNASIONAL**

*Diajukan sebagai syarat untuk memenuhi gelar Sarjana Hukum*



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**REVIEW OF PROHIBITION JURIDICAL RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE WAR UNDER INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW**

**ABSTRACT**

War is an event that characterizes the history of life and civilization on earth. War usually occurs by reason of a dispute between two sides who will not succumb to the interests. War has been set in the International humanitarian law contained in international treaties such as conventions, protocols, declarations and so on. Nowadays many violations of international humanitarian law is in the form of recruitment of children in war. The formulation of the issues discussed are 1. How will the ban on the recruitment of children in war according to international humanitarian law? 2. What are the factors that encourage the recruitment of children in war? 3. What is the status of children recruited in the war according to international humanitarian law ?. This writing method is normative juridical research in the form of research by principles of law, an inventory study of law. The results showed 1. international humanitarian law governing the recruitment of children in war in several international agreement Convention of Internasional Labour Organization 182, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Additional Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. 2. The recruitment of children into the armed forces possess two encouraging reasons, First, the reason of the child because of the child's own voluntary (Voluntary Recruitment). Second, the reason of the State in the form of forcible recruitment by the parties dispute (Forced Recruitment). 3. Children who are aged fifteen years can be classed as combatants if they have elements have a commander, has the distinctive emblems particular, carry arms openly and conduct military operations in accordance with international rules and customs. While children under the age of fifteen years of his status can not be determined (unlawful combatant) because there is still no regulation. For children who fall to the opponent must obtain privileges granted protected Article 77 of the additional protocol about the protection of children first Geneva Convention in 1949 and they should be placed separately at the headquarters of adults.

Key Words: Child Recruitment, War, International Humanitarian Law

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