

ABSTRAK

KAJIAN TERHADAP UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF PEASANTS AND OTHER PEOPLE WORKING IN RURAL AREAS (UNDROP) DAN PENGATURANNYA DI INDONESIA

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Negara Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara berkembang, dimana penduduknya kebanyakan bekerja di sektor pertanian dan sektor pedesaan. Di Indonesia, perlindungan mengenai petani dan orang yang bekerja di pedesaan diatur dalam Undang-Undang No. 19 Tahun 2013 Tentang Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Petani yang diamanatkan mampu sejalan dengan cita-cita yang diatur dalam Undang – Undang Dasar 1945. Dalam ranah internasional, perlindungan petani dan orang yang bekerja di pedesaan diatur dalam United Nations Declaration on The Rights of Peasant and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP) yang disahkan oleh PBB pada tanggal 17 Desember 2018 yang substansinya mengatur standar hak asasi manusia yang secara langsung relevan dengan petani seperti hak lingkungan, hak atas keanekaragaman hayati, hak atas benih, hak atas tanah dan air, jaminan sosial serta kedaulatan pangan. Berkennaan dengan adanya Deklarasi UNDROP tersebut, penulis bermaksud mengkaji bagaimana pengaturan perlindungan petani dan orang yang bekerja di pedesaan dalam UNDROP dan Peraturan Perundang-undangan di Indonesia.

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan tersebut, penulis melakukan penelitian dengan jenis penelitian normatif, dengan menggunakan pendekatan peraturan perundang-undangan (*statue approach*) dan bersifat penelitian hukum (*legal research*), kemudian penulis menggunakan data sekunder yaitu berupa bahan hukum primer, bahan hukum sekunder dan bahan hukum tersier. Metode yang digunakan penulis untuk pengumpulan data berupa studi kepustakaan, kemudian data yang diperoleh akan dianalisis dan dijelaskan secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian dalam skripsi ini menunjukan bahwa Peraturan Perundang-undangan di Indonesia telah mengatur secara rinci ketentuan hak asasi manusia, ekonomi, sosial dan budaya dalam UNDROP yang mengatur 12 hak individu dan 12 hak kolektif.

Kata kunci : Petani, Orang yang bekerja di Pedesaan, UNDROP

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF PEASANT AND OTHER PEOPLE WORKING IN RURAL AREAS AND ITS ARRANGEMENT IN INDONESIA

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Indonesia is a developing country, where most of the population works in the agricultural and rural sectors. In Indonesia, protection for farmers and people working in rural areas is regulated in Law no. 19 of 2013 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers which is mandated to be able to be in line with the ideals set forth in the 1945 Constitution. In the international realm, the protection of farmers and people working in rural areas is regulated in the United Nations Declaration on The Rights of Peasant and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP) which was approved by the United Nations on December 17, 2018 whose substance regulates human rights standards that are directly relevant to farmers such as environmental rights, rights to biodiversity, rights to seeds, rights to land and water, social security and food sovereignty. With regard to the existence of the UNDROP Declaration, the author intends to examine how the protection of farmers and people working in rural areas is regulated in UNDROP and Indonesian Legislation.

To answer this question, the authors conducted research with a normative research type, using a statutory approach and legal research in nature, then the authors used secondary data in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and legal materials. tertiary. The method used by the author for data collection is in the form of a literature study, then the data obtained will be analyzed and explained descriptively. The results of the research in this thesis show that the Laws and Regulations in Indonesia have regulated in detail the provisions on human, economic, social and cultural rights in the UNDROP which regulate 12 individual rights and 12 collective rights.

Keywords: Peasants, Other People Working in Rural Areas, UNDROP