

The Role of the Legal Global Government in the Enforcement of the Human Rights Law

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Abstract

This century dominated by the human rights violations on the national and global scale, the global community bleeds the blood from all angles. Hence this article aims to shed the light on the urgent need to find a solution for the international human rights law to be enforcement in order to protect human rights worldwide, and organize the international relations between world's states on the human rights protecting base. On the basis of the study's finding, the article concluded that the current global system failed to protect human rights globally, based on the atrocities committed against the human rights currently. The human rights violations constantly increased, although the international human rights protection advocates. The current global system doesn't have the enough capacity to enforce human rights law, and the proposed global governance couldn't prevent human rights violations totally worldwide.

Thus this article recommended establishing a legal global government on the social contract basis, which was the basis of the governments and national order establishment, then the basis of the states and international order establishment. This legal global government based on legal binding laws, compulsory membership by all sovereign states, global legitimacy built upon all the world's states approved, and depends on a punishment system in regards human rights violations, and the sufficient legal jurisdictions to prevent such violations, this legal validity what will give the key to achieve the international human rights law enforcement.

Keywords: Human Rights, Human Rights Law, Legal Global Government, , the Sovereignty of state, the Failure of the United Nations, Palestine, Iraq, Syria, and Yemen.....

Introduction

This century has been dominated by the biggest heinous crimes ever committed against humanity; the globe has been bleeding from all angles. It

seems that all renowned meanings of concepts and terms have changed; the sky has become the repository of bombs; human bodies, children in particular, have become transporters of explosive packages and a field test for a new generation of biological weapons. As for our homelands, they have been turned into tombs of our civilization and culture. Schools area Sanctuary for refugees; the advanced technology has been harnessed to destroy humanity as if Nobel Prize will be awarded to the most destructive invention; killing has become the shortest route to legitimacy. Humanitarian intervention has become a pretext of cunning colonization plans, while the international silence a cover of the atrocities carrying the slogan of Peaceful Transfer of Authority.

Ironically a vast majority of the world's states ratified the most important human rights treaties. Unfortunately, human rights definitions and applications which were developed during all these years seemed to be falling down a dark hole. Human rights is the term affecting the process of decision making at the national and the international levels, concurrently with the economic, and political interests, it is playing a major role in affecting the state's internal and foreign policies.

Many of the world's states theoretically approved and admitted the importance of protecting these rights in order to protect man's dignity by merging these rights within the state's constitutions and international behavior system. Eligibly, these rights attract international concern since they are inherent in every human being. This makes them universal goals that should be protected under the umbrella of international cooperation and through an efficient global system that secures world peace and security. Moreover, it halts the possibility of entraining humanity towards a third world war, or of dragging them directly towards ultimate perdition.

Despite the essential and pivotal position these rights held during this long developed voyage, many rights have been violated, reaching up to a dangerous point which ultimately threatens human survival. It seems that the more civilized man gets, the more human rights are violated. The more economically developed man becomes, the more human rights are violated. While human rights discourse on an international level has recently flourished greatly giving more chances for people all over the world to limit and restrict the unfair power of their states, there is clear evidence that the human rights law failed, to some degree, in protecting these rights. How could one find a way to enforce these human rights law to widely protect human rights?

According to the vast expansion of the United Nations its relevant organizations scattered all over the world, it is the representative of the current global system tackled in this article.

This is achieved by using a big budget to enhance such expansion and to achieve specific goals on the global scale.

Many critics consider that the United Nations is not the appropriate protector for human rights. The genocide of Rwanda, the American intervention in Iraq, the Syrian crisis, Darfur conflicts, Palestinian suffering, Kashmir problem, Afghanistan conflicts, Guantanamo detention are just few examples of the United Nations' failure in protecting human rights. This is still currently going on through not preventing the Russian intervention in Syria and Iraq, and the Iranian intervention in Iraq, Syria, and Yemen. The undemocratic veto right held by the five permanent members of the Security Council enhances the silence of the Security Council of what is taking place on an international scale. In addition to the silence of what is considered a self-interests preservation approach by these five - permanent members of the UNSC. The UN is standing powerless in front of the bloody consequences of these interventions which represent preliminary plans of colonization.

All these violations had been committed, with no real compensations for the victims of these tragedies, or real penalty inflicted on those who violated it. Who holds the accountability of these violations? The successive heinous acts should enhance the global debate to force the UN to find another solution and another way to protect these rights globally, and find an alternative global system to make the human rights law an enforcement law. The World government (the legitimate global powerful authority which has the supremacy in decision making process on a global level to solve global problems) is one of the most favorable solutions, representing a political system to protect human rights, and to end the world's major problems. Another debate within the next generations emerged to replace the idea of the world government as a desirable solution for the world's problems, with the global governance (the coordination process between the influential actors on a global level, in order to address specific problems) was alleged as the most appropriate and the most applicable idea to be achieved at a global scale through global efforts cooperating in this process.

This article aims to explain that the global government which has to be established on a social contracting base is the appropriate solution for the worldwide violation of human rights. The global government should be considered the legitimate entity approved by all the sovereign world states. The global government could establish a serious penalty system to achieve a real application of human rights law because of the current grievous situations of human rights, and the failure of the United Nations in protecting these rights globally, despite its huge expansion, and the failure of the global governance system in protecting these rights. This can be implemented by highlighting the meaning and importance of these human rights and their

inherent universality. Finally, to highlight the importance and the necessity of enabling this legal global government to legislate the binding laws by an obligatory legal system.

Human rights:

Human rights, as a content belonging to human beings all through these long years, are a formal modernity of the concept (Jaberi, 2000). Human rights concepts, issues, and practices occupy a unique position on the international arena, a position that has not been occupied before (Steiner and H. Alson, 2006). It is a concept that has become an integral part of the legal, political, moral, philosophical, and social fields. It has also become a part of modern awareness, a general framework of all human aspects, and the main pivot for various cognitive studies as a global discourse to be conflicted about by the international studies. It is a subject of interaction, and communication between different cultures, civilizations and societies (L.Sohn and T. Burgenthal 1973). As Beitz (2009) explained, these rights belong to every human being every time because he is a human, and they are interrelated to human beings as long as this humanity continues. They couldn't be robbed of humanity no matter the circumstances be. They could be restricted, determined, postponed, but they can't be cancelled, or ignored. This means that they are demands to be requested, rights to be enjoyed. They can't be taken from its human roots by force or by any other way. These rights are applicable on individuals and groups because individuals' interests and rights can be provided only within the scope of care of common good. Thus, these rights are provided in a group framework. Since the 17th century various philosophers such as John Locke worked on human natural rights, Lock (1968) "All humans should have basic rights such as liberty, freedom from slavery and freedom of speech(Lock,1986) .Donnelly (2003), Pointed out that, these rights that one has simply because one is a human being. He demonstrated that human rights are equal rights for everybody; it is also inalienable rights, which means that one cannot stop being human no matter how bad or negatively he behaves or how barbarously one is treated. These rights are universal because these days there is a general view that all members of species *Homo sapiens* "human beings" and thus holders of human rights. The source of human rights would appear to be humanity or human nature, thus the human needs is what gives one rights because "needs establish human rights"(Donnelly, 2003). As Bay also demonstrated that "the basic human needs logically give rise to a right" (1982, Pp.53-75).

In summary, these rights protect the dignity of humanity and don't belong to a discrimination law which is subject to race, color, sex, language, religion, politics or power. These rights shouldn't be subject in its definition, or application to any personalizes, economic and social power, self-interests

of global influencers, or political influence. These rights represent the supreme political purposes of human society, and international laws. It should depend on a constant overall and integral justice; otherwise it will be unfair, and inequitable.

Human rights started as a national affair (Qasim, 2000-2001 Pp. 4-15) with the absence of any international commitment of protection, being claimed as a part of the internal state's law. Nevertheless, in the light of the insufficiency of these domestic laws in protecting these rights, and because of the nature of these rights and its contemporary development, where it goes beyond the national individual rights which can be satisfied within the national framework only, they became rights that go beyond the regional jurisdiction of one state. Because of its inherent rights for every human being they should be universally protected under an international law jurisdiction. Such law which had been founded as a set of international rules in order to reach the enforcement of human rights protection throughout the international instruments ideas can be achieved by making the states behavior compatible with this idea. This law is shaped by a human sense, and aims to protect human beings, as Dinah Shelton (2007) defined it "the basic rights and freedom to which all human beings are entitled. It encompasses the civil, political, social and economic rights, such as the rights to get food, life, work and education" (Shelton, 2007), but although the real awareness of the necessity of these rights to be protected on the international level, we didn't obtain a radical and deterrent solution for human rights violations. On the contrary, we find more and more violation of human rights, and what is frustrating is the variety of these violations, as if the development of new ways to protect these rights leads to a developing in finding new names, ways, or methods to violate hem, and to act brutally over and over. This can be shown in the huge number of wars, genocide, ethnicity cleansing process, massacres, interventions, biological weapons inventions, war crimes, and terrorist acts (Human Rights Watch Report, 2015 p.2). These huge numbers show to what extent these rights need to be protected, these international relations need to be controlled, and these conflicts need to be resolved through a legal global binding system. This force to protect these rights by all states and governments should be applied through a legal entity, because these rights are not just an abstract ideal, they are a realistic dream, since they are related to human beings and their lives. For example, since the adoption of the International Bill of Human Rights (Universal declaration of Human Rights 1948, The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights 1966, and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966) the world states openly committed their selves to the human rights , at least to what they have on papers, and to what most of them have ratified in the main international human rights conventions by their choice,

and to bridge the gap between what had been written in these papers and the practice and the real application which continues to be the biggest challenge for the global community of protecting human rights¹⁹. This constitutes the necessary need for a global protection of human rights by understanding how to bridge the gaps between the written papers and the applied system of these papers. The main reason of that gap is the weak protective incentives and weak impact of the legal international system and almost zero affect in specific circumstances. It doesn't matter how many countries signed or ratified the treaties: what matters is the impact of the protection process carried out through the enforcement law. There is no enough capacity for the legal international system or for the international human rights law to deter all human rights abuses and violations (Donnelly, 2003).

The Current Global System:

The social contract is the base on which the current global system was constituted. Individuals deal with each other to create the states that protect their property. The same situation applies on the states that creating a global system to organize the state's transaction and to protect each state's borders. Jack Donnelly (2003) pointed out that "The contractarian notion of the states as an instrument for the protection, implementation, and effective realization of natural right is strikingly similar to the conception of the state in the international human rights instruments"(Donnelly, 2003 p.35).

This Article considers that the United Nations is the representative of the current global system based on the large expansion that had been achieved and targeted by this international organization. If we considered that the league of Nations had been established as a result of the horrible impacts of the World War 1(Eloranta, 2005), which failed to protect global peace and security, the United Nations is the international organization that had been established upon the same reasons of establishing the League of Nations, and after similar heinous impacts of the World War 2, and for some point, by the same persons (Good Rich, 1947). Can these similar factors and the cloned goals affect the success of this International Organization, and make us predict the same destiny? Do these factors put the global system in a dangerous situation that requires us to search for an alternative global system? Prakash (2015), pointed out that the UN largely failed to protect and enhance human rights because of this system inability to impose discipline, and because of the system deficiency to create the demands mechanisms for corrective actions and enforce the treaties and charter that had been designed (Sethi, 2015) , also when member states reconcile their

¹⁹ See Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, (2009). Manuel for Embassies of UN Member State, Strengthening the National Human Rights Protection System, P. 5.

actions ostensibly, in order to comply with the UN mandates only to protect their interest, the goals these UN's treaties lose their credibility which makes us understand why powerful countries rarely encounter bad consequences or practice international monitoring for not complying to the human rights under the UN human rights protection system even in the worst violations case.

The Deficits of the United Nations to Stop-Self Interests Interventions Approach:

The scandalous deficiency and infirmity of the United Nations can be confirmed by showing the painful destruction of some Arabic cities. But what if we present, and discover the real facts of the real human rights atrocities committed on the ground? The UN failed to protect those cities residents from the Russian intervention, from the Russian biological weapons, explosive rockets, or from their colonization plan. So, again, what is the real role of the United Nations? What are the reasons behind this silence? Is it a shared plan? Or is it a deficiency qualification in keeping the UN's Charter promises to maintain the World peace and security? Is it a strategic plan to keep silent or is it a way to experience a new generation of the developed weapons to achieve extra interests?

These scenes of the Syrian damaged cities and villages which are shown and approved by the Russian Media²⁰ as if they are proud of what their country are achieved in respect to the Syrian civilization in particular and to human beings in general. These media act as the predator who is dancing on his prey's remains. The scenes of barren cities and villages testify the damaged level handled by Russian support and international cover, carrying the coordination logo, and warning what remained of Syrians that this is awaits you, and you can choose either the sea or the refugee queue. Perhaps it's a part of the contemporary human civilizations schizophrenia when it is led by nations who take into account the principles formalities, and modalities, then wasted them under the name of the international legitimacy, by making this legitimacy the basis of the killing and the reasons for the international silence. As if the history repeats itself, as this human civilization stands powerless in front of what is happening in Syria.

What happened in Berlin (Germany) in 1945 in the Second World War is very similar to what is happening these days in Syria; this means that the absence and the presence of the United Nations is the same. The same degree of the damage had been done, the refugees in Millions and blood is filling the history books. This means that the United Nations failed to stop such

²⁰ See the documentary film on al Jazeera shows that the Russian Aircraft equipped with high-quality optics, taking photos of the damaged Syrian. See [www. AlJazeera.net](http://www.AlJazeera.net).

global tragedies even with all its expansion, organs, committees, treaties and provisions, as if it represents the ghost in front of the international collusion to keep silent in respect to the Russian war on Syrian people (Attar, 2016). This silence of the UN covers the Iranian intervention in Syria, Iraq and Yemen as if the American Intervention in Iraq 2003, and its consequent bloodshed, damage, and deconstruction was not enough to be a lesson for UNSC permanent members not to repeat such experiences, while there isn't any global agreement or any compound decisions on these interventions. It doesn't seem that these interventions are humanitarian, but its intervention is clearly based on self-interests. The Security Council and other main organs of the United Nations failed to stop this self-interests approach by Iran interference in each of Syria, Iraq, and Yemen. This could enhance a Third World War, and thus destroy the future of humanity in general. It seems that this picture had been drawn before as if these scenes operated in previous time, the presence of the global escalation with the absence of the United Nations reaction to control and adjust this threat. The League of Nations failed to prevent the Second War; the United Nations failed to prevent the Cold War, and then the history will witness and attest on the UN Failure to prevent the predictable bloody, atrocious, and shameful deeds practiced at present. Then the failure to prevent the Third World War, since the Russian Prime Minister Medvedev said that "any wild intervention in Syria will lead to a Third World War". This history will mention that the Russian politics committed in our day is a big mistake, and the involvement into a war along with a system waging an extermination war against the Syrian people is a grave error, turned out to be a foreign abuse colonization power (Kush, 2015). Finally, the history will mention the United Nations failure in preventing this intervention and the inability of the UNSC to condemn and prevent such actions. The undemocratic veto system²¹ keeps the UN silent in respect to the previous and current international struggles and conflicts affecting the life of millions of people around the world, such Israel-Palestine conflicts which UNSC failed for more than 60 years to issue a real and deterrent resolution to settle these conflicts, then the 2003 Iraq war, 2008 conflicts in Georgia, 2009 massacre of Sri Lankan Tamil, and nowadays the 2015 Syrian conflicts (Okhovat, 2011). So if we want to explain and disclose the real reason behind this UN silence in regards to these unjustified interventions committed currently, we can repeat it to the UNSC's veto system, which gives the five permanent members the right to keep their

²¹ The five permanent members of the United Nations can give any non-procedural draft resolution with their negative vote but the world veto never mentioned in UN's charter, the first establishment and the main intent of this Veto, is to preserve power, this power then moved to be a tool to protect the national interests for those five permanent members or any strategic allies . See Sahar Okhovat (2011). P. 9.

control by not giving the UN and the non-permanent members the chance to take any direct action that clashes with their interests. In light of these facts, and taking into account the justifications of the UNSC reaction to the current international struggles, we conclude that the UN failed to protect the most important and basic right for which the global system had been established in order to protect its property and borders: “the right of non-intervention in the internal affairs”. The failure to protect this primary right leads to the inability to maintain the world peace and security that represents the main goal of the UN. So, when the most expansive international organization fails to achieve the main goal of its establishment (world’s peace and security), what should we do with this failure? This failure entails us to search for an alternative global system that has the ability to handle such issues and to protect world’s peace.

World Government:

The world government is described as a desired solution for the world’s problems which the states failed to solve individually. The idea of the world government is not new, it is not a dream, and it is a concept used in order to prevent a new global nuclear war in the future, especially after the nuclear attacks on Japan (Craig, 2008). This concept started to represent the center of the academic, political, and societal discourse; it was created as a means of providing security against the re-use of nuclear weapons, and solving prominent global problems. Commentators disagreed among each other. Some of them called for global government (see Bertrand Russell 1959; Alexander Wendt 2003; Campbell Craig 2008; Thomas G. Weiss 2009). World government means here, the legitimate global powerful authority which has the supremacy in decision making at the global level to solve global problems. Others completely rejected world government and called for global governance. (See Commission on Global Governance 1995; Rosenau 1996; Murphy 2000; Wilkinson and Hughes 2002; Slaughter 2004; Held and Koenig – Archibugi 2005 Beeson 2007) (Cabrera, 2011). Global governance means here, a coordination process between the influential actors at the global level, in order to address specific problems. These actors could be international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, professional networks, and activist groups. Logically, this global governance system can’t be applied globally, since it could not have the capacity to be applied at the global level, because of the absence of the collective authority, which has the ability to collect and connect all these international relations, to decide global decisions. This global governance has no supranational institutions to collect these efforts on the global scale.

Although Weiss (2009, 258), McNeill and St. Clair (2009, 1) pointed out that “In the world of today, there is no global state or global government,

but international organizations such as the World Bank and the UNDP, which are the nearest thing we have” (Desmond and Clair, 2009). Nevertheless, previous experience shows the vernacular fashion of this global governance, because for seven decades running, these global governances didn't witness any successful reform in their structures. They are moving out of date with no sufficient endorsement to deal with current problems on the international arena.

The New Born Idea of World Government:

Tackling the global problems that nation states currently can't tackle is the main idea and the main reason for the resurgent idea of world government on a global scale at the current time. That's why the idea of the World Government is returning to the mainstream of scholarly thinking about international relations. So the idea of the World Government and the dream to achieve a system through which the international community can solve the problems which states individually couldn't is keeps recurring on the global arena during all these years, although it passed through different fluctuations of approval or rejection. That's what Cabrera (2011), explained, although this Idea eased in some years, some political scholars keep offering some ideas about political integration, Kai Nielsen (1988,2003), and Grenville Clark (1966).While some contemporary international relations theorist such as Alexander Wendt (2003), and Daniel Deudney (2006) argued the important of the full world government in the world state: Alexander argued that it will emerge whether or not actors intend to bring it about (Wendt, 2003) or not, while Daniel believes in the importance of that state because imminent war is very dangerous (Weiss, 2009), and sees the global government as a necessary need to ensure individuals' security within world's states, especially, at a time in which the nuclear proliferation, and the anarchy intensifying (violence interdependence) have increased globally, and threaten human beings generally(Deudney, 2006) Cabrera believed in the necessity of this global government especially in the light of the following reasons: first, the acceleration of the nuclear proliferation, thus, increasing the nuclear global threatening. Second, the increasing demand towards the supra state economic integration, which threatens the democratic control in the states. Third, the intensification of the U.S. hegemony since the end of the cold war. Fourth, the establishment of the European Union, and the ability of the European states to integrate in common political and economic order. Fifth, the global steps toward global enforceable regime for the International Criminal Court. These are some of the reasons proposed by the international law scholars, political theorists and the economists to think seriously of the global government(Cabrera 2011). Craig believed that the end of the cold war and the emergence of various intractable global

problems, has spurred the resurgence of writing about world government (Craig, 2008), and to achieve this goal and protect individual globally, we need an economic and political integration, up to the level of a comprehensive global government. He provided the European Union model an example of this integration(Cabrera, 2011). Craig (2008), said although the way in which the European Union had been established is unsure, and incomplete, especially, for those who want to see a more powerful political union, for him it keeps taking place globally and in a peaceful manner. He asserts that this is what gave us the hope to establish a global integration by using a similar process on the international level, which constitutes a practical way to establish a global government Craig, 2008) (. Thomas Weiss (2009) also asserted that, “over time, there will be voluntary actions by governments and peoples akin to what is happening in the European Union and this gradual process could eventually result in the important elements of a world federal government”.

World Government Mitigates the International Chaos:

The world’s globalization, economical integration, and cultural interconnection make it difficult for states and governments to solve world’s problems. The idea of the inability of nation states to deal successfully with these current problems has been proved showing clearly the evident of these state’s failure in tackling the most dangerous problems on the global arena. However, the powerful states could solve most problems by their own, depending on their capacities and recourses, or at least they could mitigate their dangerous impacts and effects, such efforts paid to eradicate some geographic diseases from breaking out should be seen easier and more different than terrorism confrontation, refugees problems solution, enforced migrations, and fighting money laundering or global warming (Weiss, 2009). Today, no state, no matter how much powerful it is, can imagine to succeed in protecting its population from these transnational threats individually. That is exactly what former UN Secretary- General Kofi Annan (2002), calls “Problems without passports”.

These features of the current nation states system in solving the world’s problems visibly jeopardize most of the world’s population, that’s why scholars demonstrated the importance and the need for the world government in order to establish an authoritative regime that can organize common solutions to common world’s problems. Even nation’s states failed in individually protecting human beings everywhere from these wars through these years. Historical experiences showed that even the states that have some historical disputes and conflicts can - in order to achieve economic, political and human interests in general, and protecting human rights in particular- unite with each other, and create the global government which

was sailing long these years between politician's, poets, philosophers and students minds.

Although most countries and especially Superpowers that believe in their ability to solve some major problems by their own , are not ready yet to accept the urgent need of the global government elements knowing that some of these elements will limited their power , the interrelated relations, transnational goals and interests, and the life threading crisis, put the necessity of this government on the central of international agenda and make the world government an urgent need since it is the need for human rights protection, especially with the advanced technology, and the age of wide range communications.

Conclusion:

Despite the importance of human rights, and the global efforts paid to protect these rights as an inherent right to every man on this earth, the dangerous, deep and unlimited violations and abuses that had been committed against these rights and enjoying led to the establishment of the international human rights law and international humanitarian law to protect them legally.

With the state's need to protect its property and borders, and its need to organize transaction between each other, the global system had been emerged on social contract bases.

With the failure of the current global system and the single states, even the powerful ones to protect these rights and to fulfill the international law concerning human rights, the proposals of global governance emerged - the new and improved design of global institutions - and the world government - the idea of all sovereign states united under one common political authority elected by them- as solutions to the world's problems and human rights violations. While, logically, the global governance as a solution seems to be misleading, because we are talking about the governance without government, which means that the main element is missing, since agency and accountability are absence.

Together with the failure experiences of the global governance, the intergovernmental organizations, and UN decentralized organization approach, and the clear failure of the UN to prevent the intervention approach based on self-interests, such as the Russian intervention in Syria 2015, and the Iranian intervention in Iraq, Syria, and Yemen 2016, enhanced by the inability of the UNSC to issue the binding resolutions to restrict these interventions, and with the global shifting mainstream to empower these parts, and the importance to find solutions to stop all these human rights violations which reached to a threatening degree of humanity existence. That

led to the proposal of the world government as a desirable solution for these worldwide abuses and violations.

This world government represented by the Legal Global Government, it should represent the legal authority approved globally by the international community; it builds on an agreement of the sovereign world's states. The membership of this government must be compulsory, but at the same time, it shouldn't not affect the sovereignty of any state _ what demands a different applicable system of the sovereignty right. Accordingly, every state proved this sovereignty enjoyment right by the right of this state to send an elected Minister to be a member in the world's council, which regulates this legal global government's functions. This council must be found in the foster care state which has the maximum level of protecting human rights and which has the best feedback in the periodic reports that had been sent to the international human rights committee during the past years. These Ministers should be called the world's Ministers, they must meet weekly to consult the human rights violations in particular, and human rights in general, to regulate the necessary mechanisms to protect them, do periodic reviews for all the international aspects that threaten the security of human rights worldwide. Every state should have one vote, no state no matter its economic, or political power can have extra privileges of the voting system, such as the veto of the Security Council through which the UN restricts this world's destiny to be within the hands of those SC's permanent member. Therefore, this voting system should be formalized in a way not to repeat the United Nation voting system gaps. The penalty system of this legal global government should have the ability to enforce states to comply with the international human rights law legally. This means that in case of state's violence of the provisions of this law, this violation should be addressed with the appropriate punishments that should be enforced on this state, and this punishment should be applicable by the other states on the violator.

This legal global government is not an idealism dream or something that can't be achieved or can't be taken to the real world; it's the real, radical, and brave thinking in change and confrontation of the current world's challenges. It's what accommodates this modern and civilized era.

It's very painful to realize our limited thinking, and to understand that we don't have the courage and bravery to think boldly of the elements of the Legal Global Government, including all sovereign worlds' states. Therefore, we should not be shy of universe our solutions. What we need is only a different global order to protect our humanity rights. We should believe in ourselves and our desire to achieve this government, because it is time to understand that the human beings are strong enough to solve the problems they created, and I still believe that human beings can organize themselves regarding their abilities, development elements, advanced technology to

solve their world's problems. When human agency is an essential element for any solving problem system, this helps us to think in a more appropriate way to solve such problems.

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