

2.5. GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864

2.5.1. GENERAL *ಹೆಲ್ವೆಟಿಕ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್*

- ❖ It is Swiss federal council.
- ❖ Conference on injured soldiers in a conflict waged by European and many American states.

- ❖ The conference at which 12 states were represented lasted from 8-22 Aug 1864.
- ❖ The draught presented to the conference prepared by the Geneva Committee was accepted without significant alternation by the conference.

2.5.2. MEANING

The Geneva Convention was a series of international diplomatic meetings which created a number of agreements, especially the Humanitarian Law on Armed Conflicts, the International Law Group on the Humane Treatment of Military Personnel Injured or Detained, Medical Personnel and Non-Military Civilians in War or Armed Conflict.

2.5.3. DEFINITION

- ❖ The first of four treaties of the Geneva Conventions was the First Geneva Convention for the Enhancement of the Treatment of the Injured in Armies in the Region, convened on 22 August 1864.
- ❖ It specifies "the framework on which the laws of international law relate to the protection of victims of armed conflicts are focused".

2.5.4. KEY FACTS

- ❖ The first Geneva Convention covers, after war, injured and sick soldiers ground.
- ❖ The second Geneva Convention covers military troops injured, sick shipwrecked at sea during combat. ↓
- ❖ For prisoners of war, the third Geneva Convention holds.
- ❖ The fourth Geneva Convention provides citizens with security, even occupied territories.

2.5.5. BASIC RULES OF GENEVA CONVENTION

- ❖ Disabled people and those who do not engage actively in conflicts are entitled to respect for their lives and spiritual and physical dignity. They shall, under all cases and without any adverse distinction, be covered and treated humanely.

- ❖ Killing or injuring an enemy who surrenders or who is out of battle is prohibited.
- ❖ The injured and ill shall be assembled and taken care of by the party to the dispute that has them under its control. Medical staff, services, transport and supplies are all protected by security. The symbol of such protection is the emblem of the red-cross or red crescent which must be respected.
- ❖ Captured soldiers and civilians are entitled to respect their lives, dignity, personal rights and convictions under the jurisdiction of an adverse group. They must be safeguarded from any forms of aggression and reprisals. They are allowed to connect with their relatives and to obtain relief.
- ❖ All has the right to benefit from simple judicial protections. No man is held accountable for an act which he has not done. Physical or mental torture, corporal punishment or inhuman or degrading treatment shall not be applied to any human.

2.5.6. MAIN PRINCIPLES OF GENEVA CONVENTION

- ❖ Relief for the soliders injured.
- ❖ Medical Personal Neutrality and Institutions.
- ❖ Distinctive red cross sign on white field.

2.5.7. LAWS OF WARS

- ❖ We would not cause needless damage or misery.
- ❖ We're going to treat war captives, arrested or imprisoned workers, and civilians humanely.
- ❖ We cannot follow commands that break the rules of war in order to enforce them.
- ❖ We are liable for our criminal activities.
- ❖ When caught, we are entitled to humane treatment.

2.5.8. TYPES OF GENEVA CONVENTION

Here we are going to discussed about the 4 types of Geneva Convention. There

- ❖ First Geneva Convention 1864.

- ❖ Second Geneva Convention 1906.
- ❖ Third Geneva Convention 1929.
- ❖ Fourth Geneva Convention 1949.

❧ FIRST GENEVA CONVENTION 1864

- ❖ The Geneva Convention on the Enhancement of the State of the Injured and Ill in the Army.
- ❖ The Convention protects soldiers who are hors de combat (out of the battle). The 10 articles of the original 1864 version of the Convention have been expanded in the First Geneva Convention of 1949 to 64 articles that protect:
 - Wounded and sick soldiers.
 - Hospital professionals, supplies and facilities;
 - Wounded and diseased civilian support officers accompanying the military forces strengths;
 - Chaplains in the Military; and
 - Civilians who take up arms to repel an attack unexpectedly.

➤ SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

Article 9- Like the others, this Convention acknowledges the ICRC's right to help the injured and sick.

Article 12- The injured and the sick shall, without distinction on the grounds of sex, ethnicity, gender, faith, political views or other criteria, be respected and secured.

Article 15- Appropriate care must be given to the injured and ill.

Article 16- Both parties to a war must look for the dead and wounded and collect them. Sick, especially after combat, and provide the Central Tracing and Security Agency of the International Committee of the Red Cross with information concerning them (ICRC).

❧ SECOND GENEVA CONVENTION 1906

- ❖ The Geneva Convention for the Improvement of the Status of Injured, Sick and Shipped Veterans of the Armed Forces at Sea.

- ❖ The Convention adapts to the First Geneva safeguards Convention to take care of weather at sea.
- ❖ It covers disabled and ill combatants when ships are on shore or at sea.

Its 63 papers are applicable to:

- ❖ Members of the armed forces that are injured, ill or shipwrecked;
- ❖ Ships and emergency staff from hospitals; and
- ❖ Civilians who are following the security forces.

➤ SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

Article 12 and 18- This Protocol includes all practicable steps to be taken by the parties in battle to look for, collect and care for the injured, ill and shipwrecked. Shipwrecked applies to someone who, even those required to land at sea or to parachute from destroyed aircraft, is adrift for some cause.

Article 14- Although a warship can not catch the medical staff of a hospital ship, it can hold as prisoners of war the injured, ill and shipwrecked, providing they can be transported securely and the warship has the equipment to provide for them.

Article 21- Neutral vessels, including merchant ships and merchant ships, can be appealed to Yachts, to help the injured, ill and shipwrecked gather and care for them. Many who agree to help, as long as they stay, will not be caught just neutral.

Article 22- For any military reason, hospital ships cannot be used. They can't be they're targeted or caught. Medical ships' names and descriptions it must be communicated to both parties to the disagreement.

Article 36 & 37- Personnel in faith, pharmacy and hospital operating on war ships. It is important to be valued and secured. They are to be sent back if caught, as soon as possible, on their side.

❖ THIRD GENEVA CONVENTION 1929

- ❖ The Geneva Convention Surrounding the Treatment of War Captives.
- ❖ The Convention lays out basic guidelines on the handling of prisoners of war (POWs). The 143 articles of the Convention demand that POWs be handled humanely, sheltered properly and receive ample food, clothing and medical treatment.

- ❖ Its regulations have set standards on labour, discipline, pleasure and criminal trial.
- ❖ War captives can include:

- The Armed Services Members.
- Volunteer army, including campaigns of resistance and
- Accompanying people to the armed services.

➤ SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Article 13 -14, 16- Prisoners of war shall not be exposed to torture or medical experiments and shall be shielded from acts of abuse, insults and interest by public.

Article 14, 25- Female POWs must be handled regardless of their gender.

Article 17- POWs are allowed to give only their name, rank, birth date and military service number to their captors.

❖ FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION 1949

- ❖ The Geneva Convention on the Security of Civilian People in War Time
- ❖ In regions of armed conflict and occupied territory, the Treaty of security for civilians.
- ❖ Amount of papers: 159
- ❖ The Fourth Geneva Convention, although the first three conventions deal with soldiers, was the first to deal with humanitarian security for civilians in the war zone.

➤ SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

Article 13, 32- Civilians must be protected from murder, torture or violence or bigotry based on ethnicity, gender, religion or political opinion.

Article 14 - Hospitals and safety zones can be formed for children under 15 years of age, injured, sick and elderly, expectant mothers and mothers of children under seven years of age.

Article 18- Civilian hospitals and their staff must be safeguarded.

Article 27- Civilians' protection, honour, family rights, religious traditions, etiquette and customs need to be respected.

Article 33 & 34- It forbids pillage, reprisals, indiscriminate property destruction and the taking of hostages.

Article 40 & 51- For any given jobs, they are to be paid equally.

2.6. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS-1948 (UDHR)

2.6.1. GENERAL

- ❖ It was adopted on 10 December 1948 to enumerate equal rights for all persons.
- ❖ UDHR is a rich body of law that binds international human rights treaties.
- ❖ The declaration is declared by the UDHR as a common level of accomplishment for all persons and all nations.
- ❖ 30 articles in the Universal Declaration.
- ❖ Civil and political rights out of 30 articles 21, 6 articles protect economic and social rights.
- ❖ The Commission was made up of 18 members from diverse nationalities and political backgrounds in 1946.
- ❖ Roosevelt, recognised as civil rights advocacy, was chained to UDHR.
- ❖ A standing body of United Nations constitutes the HR committee on the preparation of the Bill of Rights.
- ❖ Global society committee memberships such as Australia, Belgium, Egypt