



Human Rights

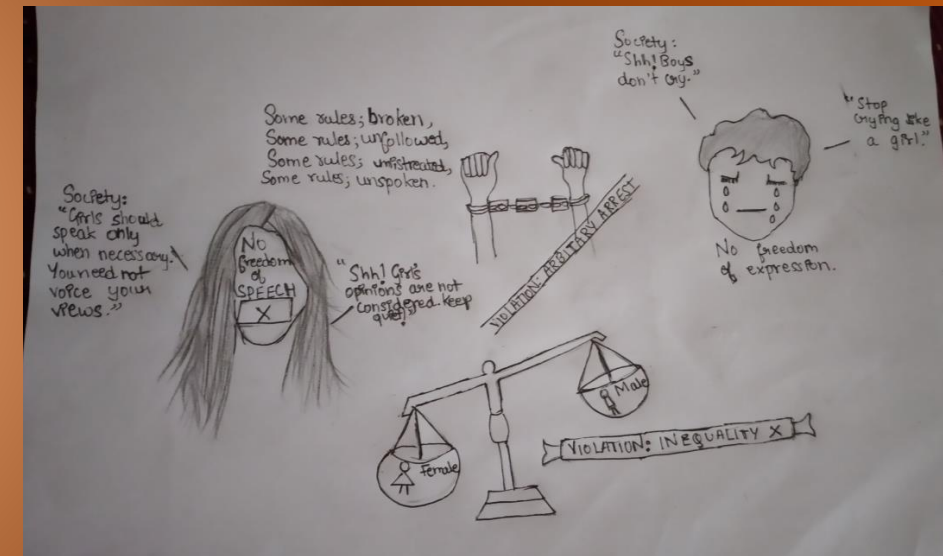
Violations of human rights across the world

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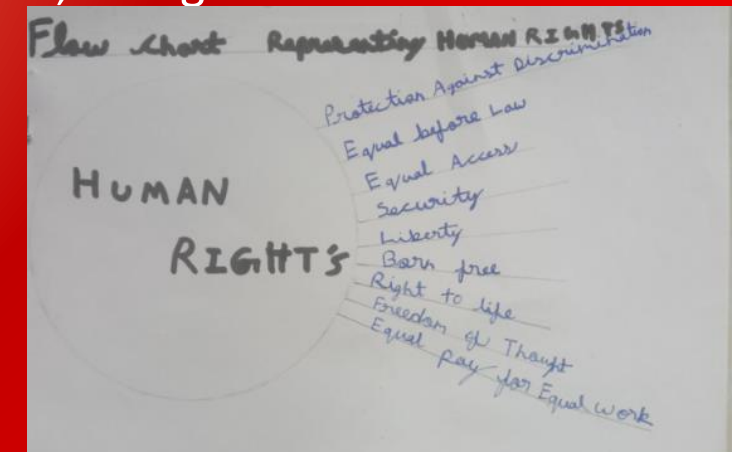
Human Rights

- Human rights are rights that are given to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, etc.
- Human rights include:
 1. Right to life
 2. Freedom from slavery
 3. Freedom of speech and expression
 4. Right to Work/Education
- Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.
- These rights allow all people to live with dignity, freedom, equality, justice, and peace.



Violation of Human Rights

- Sometimes, one or more of a person's rights can be denied. These cases are known as violations of human rights. Many countries have had varying cases of violation of human rights.
 - Some of the countries in question and their offences are given below. (**Note:** These are not bad countries, and we don't have anything against them. We are simply pointing out some of their flaws.)
1. Saudi Arabia – Torture, unfair trials, cruel punishment
 2. Pakistan – Child marriage, torture, unfair trial
 3. North Korea – No freedom of movement, no freedom of speech, torture, no right to information
 4. Afghanistan – Torture, abuse, sexual assault
 5. Libya – Arbitrary detention, bad judiciary
 6. Syria – Kidnapping, torture
 7. Iraq – Domestic violence, child marriage

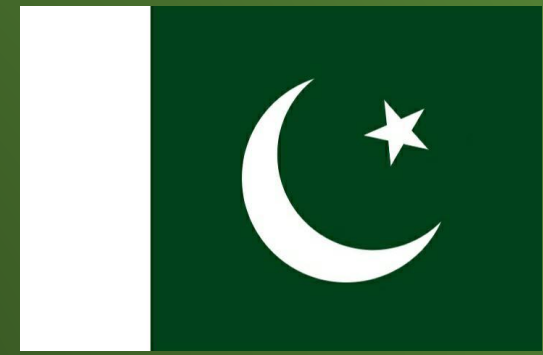




1. Saudi Arabia – Torture, unfair trials, cruel punishment

- Saudi Arabia faced unprecedented international criticism in 2019 for its human rights record, including the failure to provide full accountability for the murder of Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi by Saudi agents in October 2018, as well as the country's dismal treatment of Saudi dissidents and human rights activists.
- Amid the criticism, Saudi authorities announced landmark reforms for Saudi women that, if fully implemented, represent a significant step forward including allowing Saudi women to obtain passports and travel abroad without the approval of a male relative for the first time. However, discrimination remains in other areas, and women's rights activists remain detained, on trial, or silenced for their activism.
- Through 2019, the Saudi-led coalition continued a military campaign against the Houthi rebel group in Yemen that has included scores of unlawful airstrikes that have killed and wounded thousands of civilians.
- On May 15, 2018, just weeks before the Saudi authorities lifted the ban on women driving on June 24, authorities launched arrests of prominent women's rights activists and accused several of them of grave crimes like treason that appear to be directly related to their activism.

Sources: www.hrw.org, Wikipedia



2. Pakistan – Child marriage, torture, unfair trial

- Although Prime Minister Imran Khan pledged to make social justice a priority after taking office in July 2018, his administration has increased restrictions on media, the political opposition, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).
- Scores of civilians were killed in attacks by the Pakistani Taliban, Al Qaeda, and other armed groups. Members of extremist groups, government officials, and politicians threatened the media and carried out violent attacks on journalists.
- Women, religious minorities, and transgender people continued to face violence, discrimination, and persecution, with authorities often failing to provide adequate protection or hold perpetrators accountable.
- The government cracked down on members and supporters of political parties. Several opposition leaders, including former heads of state and cabinet ministers, were arrested over corruption allegations. Members of the Pashtun Tahhaffuz Movement (PTM) held protests demanding accountability for extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances.
- In May, Asia Bibi, a Christian woman who had spent eight years on death row for blasphemy, was released and allowed to rejoin her family in Canada. The Pakistan Supreme Court had acquitted Asia in October 2018, but she had remained in custody due to nationwide protests by religious groups.

Sources: www.hrw.org, Wikipedia



3. North Korea – No freedom of movement, no freedom of speech, torture, no right to information

- North Korea remains one of the most repressive countries in the world. Kim Jong Un, the third leader of the Kim dynasty, continues to serve as head of government and the ruling Workers' Party of Korea, using threats of execution, arbitrary punishment of crimes, and detention and forced labor to maintain fearful obedience. Kim also continues to tightly restrict travel out of the country and communication with the outside world.
- The government does not tolerate any dissent. It bans independent media, civil society, and trade unions, and systematically denies basic rights, including freedom of expression, assembly, association, and religion. It systematically extracts forced, unpaid labor from its citizens to build infrastructure and implement public projects. The government also fails to protect or promote the rights of numerous at-risk groups, including women, children, and people with disabilities.
- In 2019, Kim Jong Un continued the diplomatic engagement efforts he started in 2018, and met with Chinese President Xi Jinping, South Korean President Moon Jae-in, US President Donald Trump, Vietnamese President Nguyen Phu Trong, and Russian President Vladimir Putin.
- Otto Frederick Warmbier (December 12, 1994 – June 19, 2017) was an American college student who was imprisoned in North Korea in 2016 on a charge of subversion. In June 2017, he was released by North Korea in a vegetative state and died soon afterward.

Sources: www.hrw.org, Wikipedia



4. Afghanistan – Torture, abuse, sexual assault

- Military operations between Afghan and US government forces and the Taliban intensified in 2019, causing more than 8,000 civilian casualties between January 1 and September 30. Civilian deaths from Afghan government and US operations exceeded those caused by the Taliban for the first time during the first six months of 2019, largely due to a sharp increase in US airstrikes. The Taliban carried out hundreds of attacks on Afghan government and US military targets that killed and injured civilians.
- US-Taliban negotiations on a settlement that could lead to a significant US troop withdrawal from Afghanistan were halted by President Donald Trump in September, leaving the start of peace talks between the Afghan government, the Taliban, and other Afghan groups in doubt. Throughout the year, Afghan women's rights groups and other civil society activists called for broad representation of Afghans in the talks and preserving human rights protections, including constitutional guarantees on women's equality, in any settlement.
- On May 15, the new parliament was inaugurated, although credible allegations of fraud tainted the results. Taliban suicide and IED (improvised explosive devices) attacks on political rallies and election-related facilities before the September 28 presidential elections killed and injured hundreds of civilians country-wide.
- The government made progress in reducing torture in some detention facilities but failed to hold security forces members and prominent political figures accountable for abuses, including sexual assault.



5. Libya – Arbitrary detention, bad judiciary

- Governance in Libya remained divided between two feuding entities: the internationally recognized and Tripoli-based Government of National Accord (GNA); and their rivals in eastern Libya, the Interim Government, which is supported by the Libyan House of Representatives (HOR) and by the armed group known as the Libyan National Army (LNA).
- Intermittent armed conflicts in most parts of the country since the end of the 2011 revolution that ousted Moammar Gaddafi have displaced more than 300,000 civilians.
- Armed groups based in the west of the country and linked with the GNA fought off attempts by Gen. Khalifa Hifter, the LNA commander, and his allies in the west, to capture the capital Tripoli, beginning in April and continuing at time of writing. The violence, which included attacks on civilian homes and infrastructure, killed more than 200 civilians as of early November.
- Armed groups, some of them affiliated with the GNA or the Interim Government, carried out extrajudicial executions and abducted, tortured, and disappeared people.
- Migrants and asylum seekers continued to go to Libya, including many hoping to reach Europe. While in Libya, they faced arbitrary and abusive detention by the GNA Interior Ministry and abusive conditions in facilities controlled by smuggler and traffickers.
- On July 17, a member of the House of Representatives, Seham Sergewa, was abducted from her home in the eastern city of Benghazi and disappeared. Relatives and Benghazi residents with knowledge of the incident blamed an armed group with links to the LNA. Her husband was shot and injured during the incident and the family home looted and torched, according to relatives. Sergewa had publicly opposed the military assault by the LNA on the capital. At time of writing, there was no information on her whereabouts.

Source: www.hrw.org



6. Syria – Kidnapping, torture

- Events in Syria of 2019 reinforced the conclusion that the atrocities and rights violations that have characterized the conflict continued to be the rule, not the exception.
- The Syrian-Russian military alliance in April re-launched military operations against Idlib, the last anti-government foothold, with indiscriminate attacks and prohibited weapons. Areas recaptured by the government saw property confiscations, widescale demolitions of homes, and arbitrary detentions. Those who “reconciled” with the government continue to suffer abuses at the hands of government forces.
- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) projected that 11.7 million people in Syria would require humanitarian and protection assistance in 2019. Instead of securing funding to address the population’s vital needs, the Syrian government developed a legal and policy framework to co-opt humanitarian and reconstruction funding to advance its own interests. Aid groups, United Nations agencies, and donors participating in abusive reconstruction efforts, or allowing aid diversion without due diligence, risked complicity with the government’s human rights violations.
- Non-state armed groups opposing the government also committed serious abuses, leading arbitrary arrest campaigns in areas they control and launching indiscriminate ground attacks on populated residential areas in government-held territory.
- In northeast Syria, the number of civilians killed and the degree of destruction as a result of the US-led coalition and its local ally, the Syrian Democratic Forces, suggested a degree of destruction and loss of life in areas held by the extremist group Islamic State (ISIS) that indicate a failure to take all necessary precautions to protect civilians.
- The fate of thousands kidnapped by ISIS remained unknown, with no steps taken by Kurdish authorities, the US-led coalition, or the Syrian government to determine their fate. Despite the international focus on those detained and disappeared by the Syrian government, including by the special envoy and the Security Council, little progress was made.
- In March 2017, the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights reported that 465,000 people had died in the Syrian Civil War, of which 96,000 civilians, and an additional 145,000 civilians were missing.

Sources: www.hrw.org, Wikipedia



7. Iraq – Domestic violence, child marriage

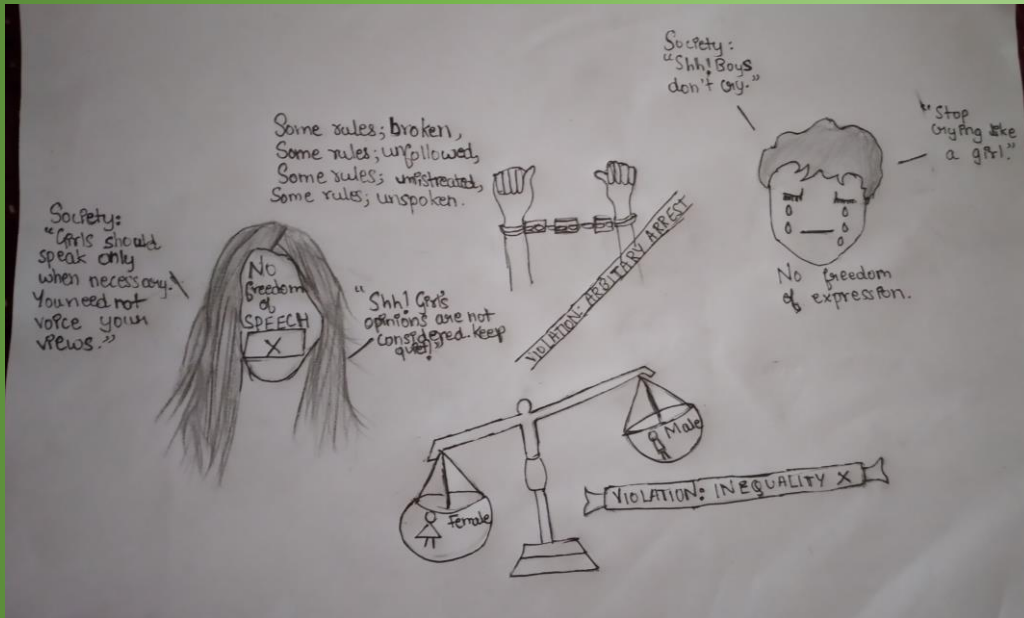
- Security forces met protests in Baghdad and cities in southern Iraq in October and November with excessive force, killing hundreds. Other violations of freedom of assembly and expression and women's rights persisted, along with the right to water, health, and a healthy environment, and the government continued to use the death penalty extensively.
- In response to the protests, Prime Minister Adil Abd Al-Mahdi resigned from office on November 29.
- In 2008, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) has stated that honor killings are a serious concern in Iraq, particularly in Iraqi Kurdistan. Honor killings are common in Iraqi Kurdistan, women also face forced and underage marriage, domestic violence or polygamy issues. Since the early 1990s, several thousand Iraqi Kurdish women died of self-immolation.
- For almost the past 30 years, authorities failed to provide people in southern Iraq, and particularly in Basra, with safe drinking water. Multiple government failures since the 1980s, including poor management of upstream sources, inadequate regulation of pollution and sewage, and chronic neglect and mismanagement of water infrastructure caused the quality of waterways to deteriorate. The shortages led to farmers' irrigation of land with polluted and saline water, degrading the soil and killing crops and livestock.

Sources: www.hrw.org, Wikipedia

Human Rights in India

- In India, the human rights situation is far better than in most countries.
- The National Human Rights Commission of India is a Statutory public body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993. It is responsible for the wonderful human rights we have in this country.
- It was given a statutory basis by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Gallery



by Samana

Poem on Human Rights

What's a human without rights?
It's like a festival without lights,
They allow everyone to shine bright,
So that more people can get the spotlight.

How can one's talent shine,
If they are denied their basic rights?
What an insult to one's dignity,
If they aren't given liberty?

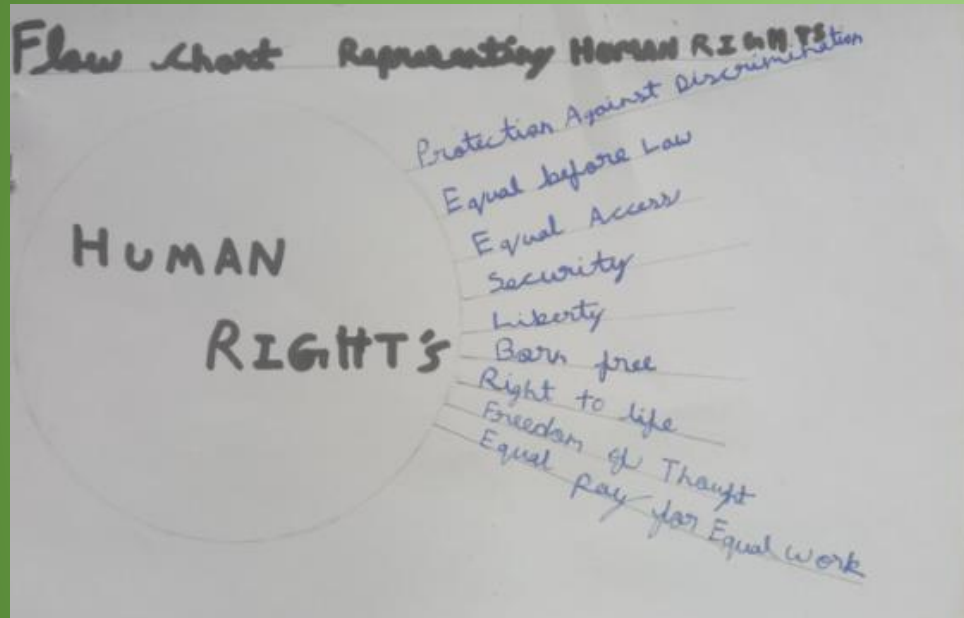
Your mind thinks many thoughts,
To express them you ought,
But if your mind doesn't get its freedom,
Vented are those thoughts seldom.

Courts bring justice,
Try to counter malice,
But what use are those deeds,
If there is no peace?

Gender, race, color,
Why do any of these matter?
The world is bright and sunny,
But why can't we live in harmony?

by Siddharth

Gallery



by Akshar

Essay on Human Rights

Human Rights

Human rights are a matter of great importance today. According to the United Nations, every nation has to ensure now, that all its citizens are given human rights. It also asks states to investigate accordingly if there are cases of human rights violations.

Today, with the advent of social media, almost all the nations of the world promise to ensure its citizen's human rights. However, the meaning and extent of it differ from place to place.

by Kundana

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by Sarvesh

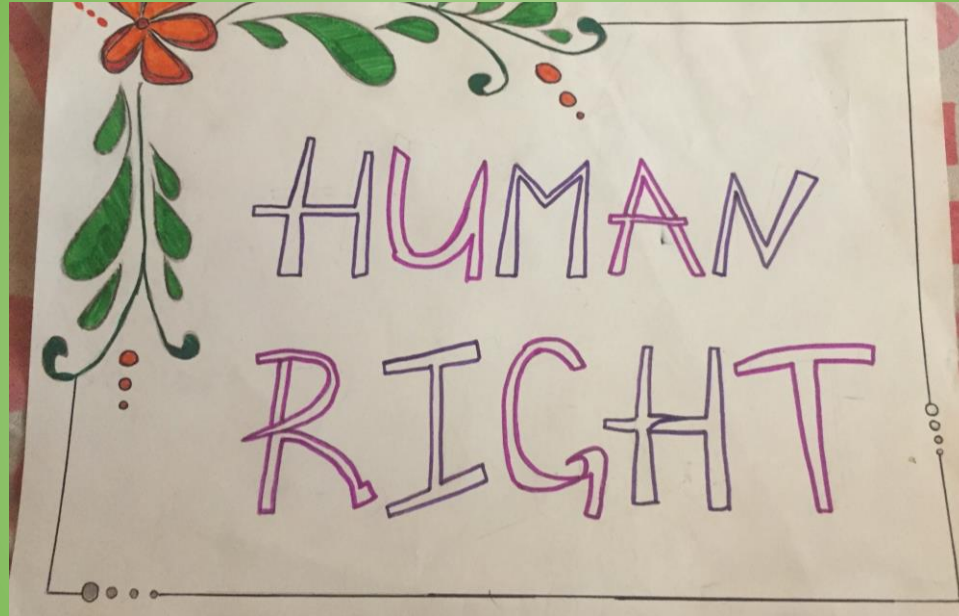


by Sai Charan



by Ammaar

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by Anusri

Thank You

For staying with us till the end.

Presented by:

Siddharth
Samana
Sarvesh
Trupti
Rishabh
Varun
Akshar
Aryan
Ammaar
Kundana
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