

Topic: Human Rights in the Age of Global Conflicts.

I Introduction.

a) Background.

- 1, Modern Conflicts have become more frequent and more brutal.
- 2, Civilian suffering is at the highest level since WWI

b) Key facts

- 3, Over 123 million people globally displaced (2024) shows scale of human rights collapse.

c) Thesis.

Global Conflicts today have intensified human-rights violation through mass displacement, civilian targeting and weak international responses; protecting rights requires stronger laws, fair diplomacy and effective humanitarian action.

II, Why Human Rights Are More Vulnerable in Today's Conflicts.

Nature of Modern Conflicts.

- a, Urban warfare increases civilian casualties.

- 2, Non-state armed groups worsen instability.

- 3, Regional and global rivalries fuel proxy wars.

- b, Human rights impacts.

- 4, Forced displacement and refugee crisis.

- 5, Attack on civilian infrastructure (Schools, hospitals)

- 6, Shortage of food, water, medicine

- 7, Increase in sexual violence and child recruitment.

c, New-age issues.

- 8, Digital propaganda and misinformation.

- 9, Internet shutdowns, restricting freedom of expression

III, International Human-Rights and Humanitarian Framework.

- a, Strengths.
 - 1, UDHR and Geneva Convention provide Core protection.
 - 2, ICC and UN fact-finding missions offer accountability tools.
- b, Limitations.
 - 3, Political bias and use of veto block action.
 - 4, weak enforcement of International law.
 - 5, Humanitarian agencies face restricted access and low funding.

IV, Case References.

- a, Gaza (2023-2025)
 - 1, Massive Civilian casualties and displacement
- b, Sudan (2023-2025)
 - 2, Civil war causing famine risk and millions of IDPs.
- c, Ukraine (2022-2025)
 - 3, Targeting energy infrastructure affecting civilians.

V, What Needs to Be Done.

- a, Strengthen international law.
 - 1, Enforce protection of civilians more strictly.
 - 2, Fast track investigations of war crimes.
- b, Depoliticize human rights decisions.
 - 3, Limit great power interference in humanitarian action
- 4, Use objective criteria for sanctions and accountability.
- c, Improve humanitarian response.
 - 5, Guarantee safe corridors for aid.
 - 6, Increase funding for UN humanitarian operation

- d Support refugees and displaced persons.
- 7, Fair burden-sharing among states.
- 8, Provide education and livelihood support in host countries.
- e Role of civil society.
- 9, Protecting Journalists and human rights defenders.
- 10, Strengthen local organizations working in Conflict Zones.

VI Counterarguments and Rebuttal.

- a, Counterargument.
- 1, Some states argue that human rights concerns must be secondary during war.
- 2, They claim that military necessity and national security override humanitarian obligations.
- b, Rebuttal.
- 1, International Humanitarian Law clearly states that civilian protection is mandatory even during conflict (Geneva Convention).
- 2, Evidence shows that ignoring human rights worsens conflict, increases radicalization, and prolongs wars.
- 3, Protecting human rights actually strengthens long-term peace and security, not weakens it.

VII Conclusion:

Injustice anywhere is a threat to Justice everywhere. - Martin Luther King Jr.