

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

no need to add in outline

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 strong law, fair diplomacy and effective humanitarian action.

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

a) Nature of Modern Conflicts.

1, 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 (Shools, 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, Internal shutdowns, restricting freedom of expression.

add 'strengths' to main heading

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III, ~~1~~ 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.~~ ^{way forward}

a, Strengthen international law.

- 1, Enforce protection of civilians more strictly.

- 2, Fast track investigations of war crimes.

- 3, Depoliticize human rights decisions.

- 4, Limit great power interference in humanitarian action.

- 5, Use objective criteria for sanctions and accountability.

- 6, Improve humanitarian response.

- 7, Guarantee safe corridors for aid.

- 8, Increase funding for UN humanitarian operations.

counter argument to what? mention clearly in heading..don't imply

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- d, Support refugees and displaced persons.
- e, Fair burden-sharing among states.
- f, Provide education and livelihood support in host countries.
- g, Role of civil society.
- h, Protecting journalists and human rights defenders.
- i, Strengthen local organizations working in conflict zones.

VI Counterarguments and Rebuttal.

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

VII Conclusion: bring way forward after counter arguments/anti thesis

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