

Reduce the length of points beneath introduction. No need for "key facts" in outline.

## 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 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.

Try to link each human right violation/ vulnerability with Today's global conflicts rather than giving them in a silo.

### III, International Human-Rights and Humanitarian Framework.

#### a, Strengths.

- 1, UDHR and Geneva Convention provide core protection. This is well done
- 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.

- 1, Gaza (2023-2025)
- 1, Massive civilian casualties and displacement
- 1, Sudan (2023-2025)
- 2, Civil war causing famine risk and millions of IDPs.
- 1, Ukraine (2022-2025)
- 3, Targeting energy infrastructure affecting civilians. Give specific recommendations for instance strengthen international law by reforming security council

### V, What Needs to Be Done.

#### a, Strengthen International Law.

- 1, Enforce protection of civilians more strictly. Vague
- 2, Fast track investigations of war crimes.
- 1, Depoliticize human rights decisions.
- 3, Limit great power interference in humanitarian action
- 4, Use objective criteria for sanctions and accountability.
- 1, 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, Counter argument.

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:

There is no need for giving any point under conclusion heading

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