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Violation of Human Rights: A Comparative Analysis of Syria and Afghanistan

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ABSTRACT

Human rights violations have a significant and far-reaching effect on both people and communities. The situation in Syria is still very serious, and everyday violations of human rights are still being perpetrated by the Syrian government. As a direct consequence of decades of war and bloodshed in Afghanistan, the Afghan people have been subjected to extensive violations of their human rights, including beatings and electric shocks, as well as these forms of mistreatment of detainees by Afghan security personnel. It is very necessary for the international community to take action in order to provide support to the Afghan government and the Afghan population in their attempts to construct a society that is more fair, peaceful, and stable.

Keywords: *Violation, Human Rights, Afghanistan, Syria.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Human rights are the fundamental liberties and rights to which every single human being is entitled, irrespective of factors such as their race, gender, nationality, religious affiliation, or any other status. They are incorporated in international treaties and legislation, and they are founded on the ideals of dignity, equality, and justice. The right to life, liberty, and security; freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; the right to work and education; and the right to participate in government are just some of the rights that are outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was approved by the United Nations in 1948. The preservation and advancement of human rights are fundamental to the growth and well-being of both people and communities. Human rights are necessary for the existence of a society that is equitable and just. Despite this, these rights are often disregarded, and as a result, millions of people all over the globe are forced to endure poverty, discrimination, and other forms of oppression. It is the responsibility of governments and international organisations to make certain that human rights are respected, protected, and promoted. Additionally, it is the responsibility of individuals and civil society to advocate for their rights and hold those in power accountable for their actions. In a nutshell, human rights serve as the basis for a society that is

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both free and equal, and it is essential that these rights be safeguarded and advanced in order for humanity to continue to develop.

Every single individual has an innate right to human rights, and upholding those rights is critical to maintaining one's dignity and equality. Any action or omission that violates, threatens, or undermines the protection and promotion of human rights is referred to as a violation of human rights. This term is used interchangeably with "violation of human rights." It may manifest itself in a variety of ways, including discrimination, torture, enslavement, genocide, and homicides that are carried out outside of legal channels. The right to life, freedom of speech, freedom from torture and enslavement, and other fundamental human rights are routinely disregarded in many parts of the world. Women, members of racial and ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities are examples of disadvantaged groups that are disproportionately impacted by human rights breaches in various nations. These violations may take numerous forms. It is the obligation of governments, non-state entities, and international organisations, in addition to individuals, to preserve and promote human rights, as well as to hold responsible those who violate these rights. It is impossible to have a fair and peaceful society without advancing and protecting human rights, and doing so is necessary for the basis of sustainable development.

(A) Research methodology:

The project is concluded after taking assistance from the primary sources like the relevant judgements well as different secondary sources such as reports, research papers, articles, journals, blogs (with relevant and credible content), etc. The Doctrinal Method of research is followed throughout the project and no static information presented is collected first hand. This project mainly uses the Descriptive Research Methodology.

(B) Aim and objective:

To study the developments in the field of Human Rights, have a complete understanding in what exactly refers to Human Rights and it's violations. The researcher also aims to have a comparative analysis based on the current conditions of Syria and Afghanistan. Overall, the researcher's objective is to make the research work understandable to people of all age groups.

(C) Research questions:

Q1. What are human rights and what are the basic human rights essential for an individual to live life in dignity?

Q2. What is violation of human rights and understanding in brief the various violations being executed around the globe?

Q3. Understanding in detail the various human rights violations being done in Syria.

Q4. Understanding in detail the various human rights violations being done in Afghanistan.

II. WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS AND WHAT ARE THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS ESSENTIAL FOR AN INDIVIDUAL TO LIVE LIFE IN DIGNITY

Individuals are safeguarded against the violation of their rights by governments and other organisations by virtue of human rights, which are inalienable and universal legal guarantees. They are necessary for the independence and dignity of every individual, and they guarantee that everyone will be treated with respect and equality. The United Nations General Assembly approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. This document highlights the fundamental human rights that are necessary for every person to have in order to have a dignified life. Among these rights are the following:

- **Right to life:** Every individual has the right to life, liberty, and security of person, and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their right to live. No one shall be able to take another person's life.

- **Freedom from Slavery and Torture:** No one may be forced to endure cruel, brutal, or humiliating treatment or punishment of any kind, nor may they be kept in slavery or servitude of any kind.

- **Freedom of Expression:** Every person has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; this right includes the freedom to change one's religion or belief system, as well as the freedom to manifest one's religion or belief system, in worship, teaching, practise, and observance, alone or in community with others and in public or private settings.

- **The right to work and the right to an education** are fundamental human rights. Everyone has the right to work, the right to freely choose their place of employment, the right to equitable and favourable working circumstances, and the right to protection from unemployment. Everyone has the right to education, and all levels of education, at the very least, including elementary and primary levels, must be provided free of charge.

- **Non-discrimination and equality in dignity and rights** are inherent qualities of every human being from the moment of their birth. There will be no discrimination against anybody on the basis of their race, gender, religion, language, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. This includes opinions on politics or other topics as well.

- **Right to privacy:** No one may be subjected to arbitrary interference with his private, family, home, or communication, nor should his honour or reputation be attacked in any way.

- The right to participate in government Every individual has the right to participate in the governance of his nation, either personally or via representatives that they have voluntarily selected for themselves.

Because of the interdependence and indivisibility of these rights, the infringement of any one of them might have a negative impact on the exercise of the others. The term "human rights" encompasses not just civil rights but also economic, social, and cultural rights. Some examples of these types of rights are the right to food, shelter, and medical care.

Protecting and advancing human rights is the duty of the global community as a whole, which includes nations' governments, non-governmental international organisations, and civil society. This involves the creation of laws and policies that defend these rights and their implementation, as well as the holding of individuals who violate human rights responsible for their actions. It is impossible to have a fair and peaceful society without advancing and protecting human rights, and doing so is necessary for the basis of sustainable development.

In conclusion, human rights are the fundamental values that guarantee every individual the opportunity to live a life that is honourable, free, and equal with other people. These rights are necessary for the well-being of people as well as communities, and they need to be safeguarded and advanced by governments, international organisations, and the private sector alike.

III. WHAT IS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNDERSTANDING IN BRIEF THE VARIOUS VIOLATIONS BEING EXECUTED AROUND THE GLOBE

Any action or omission that undermines the preservation and promotion of an individual's inherent rights and freedoms is referred to as a violation of human rights. Human rights may be violated in a number of different ways. Violations of human rights may take many different forms and can be committed by a variety of parties, including governmental agencies, non-state entities, and even private persons. The following are some examples of prevalent kinds of human rights violations:

- Discrimination is the practise of treating people differently or unjustly on the basis of their race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation, or any other personal traits. This may happen when individuals are treated differently or unfairly based on their race or ethnicity.
- Torture is defined as the purposeful infliction of mental or physical pain and suffering by a person in a position of power, such as a government official or another actor.
- Killings of persons by agents of the state that occur outside of the normal course of legal

proceedings are known as extrajudicial executions.

- Individuals are subjected to forced labour when they are compelled to work without compensation or in situations that are hazardous or demeaning by the use of physical or psychological coercion.
- Imprisonment of persons without accusation or trial, or detention under circumstances that violate their fundamental rights, is an example of the practise known as arbitrary detention.
- Denying persons the ability to openly speak out, assemble, or express their thoughts is an example of a situation that constitutes a denial of their right to freedom of speech.
- Restrictions on political involvement include the denial of the right to vote, to run for office, or to engage in public life. One example of this kind of restriction is China's one-child policy.
- Economic exploitation: This happens when people are compelled to work long hours for little remuneration, or when their labour is risky or demeaning.

Human rights abuses have a significant and far-reaching effect on both people and communities. These violations may result in bodily and mental injury, economic deprivation, and social exclusion. In many instances, those who are already disadvantaged in society, such as women, members of racial and ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities, are disproportionately harmed by abuses of human rights.

The main duty for the protection and promotion of human rights, as well as the accountability of those who violate these rights, lies with the nation's governments. This involves the creation of laws and policies that defend human rights, as well as the guarantee that those who abuse human rights would be held responsible via the legal system. In addition, the role that international organisations and civil society play in the promotion and protection of human rights is very significant.

In conclusion, human rights violations are any acts or inactions that impair the preservation and promotion of an individual's fundamental rights and freedoms. These may be committed intentionally or unintentionally. These transgressions may have a severe effect on people as well as communities, and they need to be addressed via the efforts of governments, international organisations, and the civil society.

(A) Understanding in brief the various human rights violations in north america:

Discrimination, violence on the part of law enforcement, and infractions of economic, social,

and cultural rights are only some of the many ways in which human rights are violated in North America. In the United States of America, long-standing problems such as institutionalised racism and police brutality disproportionately impact communities of colour and have done so for a long time. The use of excessive force by law enforcement officers has provoked significant demonstrations and demands for systemic change. There are also persisting gaps in the fields of education, health, and employment, which disproportionately impact indigenous people and communities of colour. Indigenous peoples in Canada have been exposed to a history of colonialism, forced relocation from their territories, and the continuing repercussions of the residential school system. This has resulted in a number of negative outcomes for Indigenous peoples. As a direct consequence of this, Indigenous peoples in Canada continue to face inequalities in a variety of domains, including their health, educational possibilities, and economic prospects. Criticism has been levelled at both the United States and Canada for their handling of immigrants and refugees, including policies that result in the separation of families and imprisonment, as well as the refusal of petitions for asylum. Despite the fact that both nations already have structures in place to safeguard and advance human rights, human rights abuses are still being committed, and this problem has to be solved by the activities of governments, civil society, and the international community. In order to promote and defend the rights and freedoms of all persons in North America, efforts must be made to address and prevent abuses of human rights on a continuous basis. These efforts must also be maintained.

(B) Understanding in brief the various human rights violations in south america:

Political repression, police violence, and racial, gender, and sexual orientation discrimination have plagued South America. Forced disappearances, extrajudicial executions, and torture are common in many authoritarian governments in the area. Brazil and Venezuela have seen growing police brutality and official persecution against vulnerable groups and political dissidents. Indigenous South Americans experience land loss, discrimination, and restricted access to education, health care, and other essential services. Sexual assault, domestic abuse, and trafficking affect women in the area. Truth and reconciliation commissions and prosecution of human rights crimes have helped defend human rights in South America, but more work remained. Governments, civil society groups, and the international community must collaborate to prevent, react to, and promote human rights in the area.

(C) Understanding in brief the various human rights violations in europe:

Europe has a lengthy history of political repression, governmental brutality, and race, religion, and sexual orientation discrimination. Europe has seen a rise in xenophobia, racism, and hate

speech towards refugees, immigrants, and minority groups. This has increased violence and far-right political movements. Women, disabled persons, and Roma people face discrimination and injustice in many European nations. Europe has also battled with refugee treatment, including detention facilities and asylum denials. Despite advances in defending human rights, such as expanding anti-discrimination laws and improving hate crime laws, significant work remains to solve continued human rights breaches in Europe. To prevent and react to human rights breaches and foster a culture of respect in the area, governments, civil society groups, and the international community must work together.

(D) Understanding in brief the various human rights violations in asia:

Asia has a long history of political repression, governmental brutality, and race, religion, gender, and sexual orientation discrimination. Extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, and torture are common in many nations in the area due to authoritarian governments and continuing hostilities. China and Myanmar have seen rising official brutality and persecution against underprivileged people and political dissidents. Domestic abuse, sexual assault, and trafficking affect Asian women. Many refugees and internally displaced people in Asia live in terrible circumstances, lack essential amenities, and are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Human rights commissions and anti-discrimination legislation have helped defend human rights throughout Asia, but more work remained. Governments, civil society groups, and the international community must collaborate to prevent, react to, and promote human rights in the area.

(E) Understanding in brief the various human rights violations in australia:

Australia has a history of human rights abuses, notably against Indigenous peoples, including forced child removal, land confiscation, and restricted access to health care and education. In recent years, Australia has been criticized for its handling of refugees and asylum seekers, particularly its use of offshore detention camps, rejection of asylum applications, and poor incarceration circumstances. Australia's human rights issues include gender-based violence, domestic abuse, and race, religion, and sexual orientation discrimination. Australia's human rights breaches persist despite constitutional acknowledgment of Indigenous peoples and anti-discrimination legislation. The government, civil society, and the international community must work together to prevent and react to human rights breaches and foster a culture of respect in the country.

IV. UNDERSTANDING IN DETAIL THE VARIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BEING DONE IN SYRIA

The civil war that is still being fought in Syria has led to significant abuses of human rights committed against the Syrian people. The following are some of the most frequent violations of human rights that may be found in the country:

- Reports of extensive torture and ill-treatment of prisoners by the Syrian government, including beatings, electric shocks, and sexual assault of detainees, are prevalent. The Syrian government is accused of subjecting detainees to these forms of abuse.
- Executions without due process of law There are several reports that government troops have engaged in extrajudicial murders, including summary executions.
- Disappearances by force: Since the beginning of the crisis in Syria, thousands of individuals have vanished, with many of them having been detained by the government at some point.
- Arrests at Will: The Syrian government has been carrying out widespread arbitrary arrests of those who oppose its policies or are suspected of being engaged in the war. These arrests often occur without charges or trials being brought against the detainees.
- Assaults on Civilians Indiscriminate attacks on civilians have been carried out by both government forces and non-state armed groups, including the use of barrel bombs, cluster bombs, and chemical weapons. These attacks have been carried out by both parties.
- Siege warfare: The government troops have enforced sieges on regions controlled by the opposition, which has led to severe malnutrition and a lack of access to necessary medical treatment.
- Millions of Syrians have been compelled to abandon their homes as a direct result of the fighting, and the government is also responsible for the forcible relocation of a huge number of its own citizens.
- Censorship and the detention of journalists, bloggers, and other media workers are only two examples of the many ways in which the Syrian government has restricted people's ability to express themselves freely.
- Attacks on medical facilities and employees Both government troops and non-state armed groups have attacked medical facilities and staff, making it more difficult for

people who need it to get medical treatment.

The situation in Syria is still very serious, and everyday violations of human rights are still being perpetrated by the Syrian government. It is very necessary for the international community to take action in order to put an end to the war and ensure that those responsible for the breaches of human rights are held accountable for their deeds.

V. UNDERSTANDING IN DETAIL THE VARIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BEING DONE IN AFGHANISTAN

As a direct consequence of decades of war and bloodshed in Afghanistan, the Afghan people have been subjected to extensive violations of their human rights. The following are examples of some of the most prevalent abuses of human rights in the country:

- Violence against women: Afghanistan has one of the worst levels of abuse against women in the world, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and forced marriages. The country also has one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world.
- Child labour is a widespread issue in Afghanistan, particularly in the agricultural and carpet-weaving sectors. Children are sometimes coerced into working for extended periods of time in dangerous situations.
- Reports of widespread torture and ill-treatment of prisoners by Afghan security personnel, including beatings and electric shocks, are prevalent, as are reports of these forms of mistreatment of detainees by Afghan security forces.
- Executions without due process of law Afghan security forces have been accused of carrying out extrajudicial murders and summary executions of suspected insurgents and other criminal suspects.
- Assaults specifically directed at people have been carried out by both government troops and non-state armed groups. These attacks, which have included the use of improvised explosive devices and suicide bombers, have been directed towards civilians.
- Censorship and the imprisonment of journalists and other media workers are only two examples of the many ways in which the Afghan government has restricted people's ability to express themselves freely.
- Millions of Afghans have been compelled to abandon their homes as a result of the war and bloodshed in their country, including large-scale forcible displacement carried out by troops affiliated with the Afghan government.

- Attacks on medical facilities and employees Both government troops and non-state armed groups have attacked medical facilities and staff, making it more difficult for people who need it to get medical treatment.
- Repression of minority religious groups and limitations on the ability to express particular types of Islam are only two examples of the limits on religious freedom that have been imposed by the government of Afghanistan.

Abuse of human rights is still going on a daily basis, which indicates that the situation in Afghanistan is not improving and will likely continue to deteriorate. It is very necessary for the international community to take action in order to provide support to the Afghan government and the Afghan people in their attempts to construct a society that is more fair, peaceful, and stable.

VI. CONCLUSION

The violation of human rights is a severe problem that may have repercussions on a person's life as well as on the lives of their community and society. It has the potential to cause damage on several levels, including physical, psychological, and economic, and it undermines the dignity and equality of all persons. It is necessary for individuals, governments, and organisations to take action to prevent and resolve breaches of human rights and strive toward establishing a society in which all people may live with dignity, in safety, and with freedom.
