

Human Rights And The International Community

Posted on July 31, 2022

In many parts of the world, human conditions are not good because they have to face violations of their rights. There are many dimensions of [human rights](#) violations, including denied access to basic rights and democracy, terrorism, curbs on [civil liberties](#) and the right to move, and non-provision of a peaceful and conducive environment. The international community should work towards democratic gains, which will help to create an environment contributing to the lasting settlement of the ethnic tensions which have bloodied many parts of the globe over the past many years. Moreover, global bodies should strongly condemn the brutal interruption of human rights across the globe. All nations should provide political, material, diplomatic, and financial help to end violence, help governments find a lasting solution to ethnic and other tensions, and create conditions that are conducive to citizens' rights being protected.

The Reaction Of The International Community On Human Rights Violations

The global community does react to human rights violations. The UNO and the international community face allegations of massive violations of human rights in China. Over the past year, the United Nations and the international community have faced multiple investigations, disclosures, and reports of allegations of massive human rights violations in China, including in the regions of Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong. The various sources of information on this subject include BBC radio and television, the New York Times, the Center for Global Policy in Washington, Human Rights Watch, and Amnesty International. The Chinese government has established many detention and re-education camps in the Xinjiang region, in which more than a million people from the ethnic Uyghur minority are believed to be held. This information is supported by satellite images. Some experts believe that the USA should give more importance to human rights than commercial interests, and they go to the extent of suggesting that the US foreign policy needs an overhaul (Moyn, 2018). The American government has shown a strong reaction to these human rights violations, but the policymakers also give due weight to the commercial interests of the USA; therefore, this reaction is not enough.

Economic interests are preferred over human rights issues. In China, Uyghurs, a population with a Turkic language and a predominantly Muslim belief, constitute about 46% of the population in the Xinjiang region. One of the main raw materials used in the manufacture of textile products in the world is cotton. In this sector, a preeminent role belongs to the region of Xinjiang in China, which alone produces 85% of the country's cotton and 20% of cotton globally. According to a recent BBC report, hundreds of thousands of Uyghurs and other minorities are said to be subjected to forced

labour under the control of the authorities in large fields of cotton cultivation and in newly built factories in or near the camps of holding, which are also active in the manufacture of cotton textile products (Hughes, 2018). According to the testimony of a Uighur in exile in Europe, the inhabitants of towns and villages are contacted almost everywhere by the agents of the authorities to lend themselves to such supervised and controlled work (Hughes, 2018). People are afraid of being put in prison or forcibly displaced. Therefore, these workers are transferred to the surroundings of the production sites, which can be found in other parts of China as well. For the Chinese government, it's about speeding up the fight against poverty, and for the international community, it is a matter of economic interest. Still, the Trump administration passed a bill to impose sanctions on Chinese Officials for crimes against Uyghurs (Edmondson, 2020). The UN has also initiated a probe into the matter of [human rights violations](#) (UN: Rights... 2020). The global bodies are also gearing up to increase the pressure on China. Only time will decide whether or not they are able to improve the human rights conditions in China.

Is The Reaction Of The International Community On Human Rights Violations Effective

The reaction of the international community to human rights violations is not effective. For example, in the case of Nigeria, it is a complete failure. Terrorism has real and direct effects on human rights. Thus, as far as individuals are concerned, it has negative consequences on liberty, the right to life and the physical integrity of the affected individuals. It can also destabilize governments, undermine peace, weaken civil society and security and impede economic and social development, which also has a definite negative effect on the exercise of "human rights". On the other hand, the security of persons is a vital "human right", and the safety of an individual constitutes an essential responsibility of the government. The governments have a commitment to guarantee the fundamental rights of people under their rule, in particular through measures to save them from the threat of the enemies of peace and prosperity and to eliminate the perpetrators of such heinous crimes. However, it appeared that certain measures taken by Nigeria in the context of the fight against Boko Haram terrorism add up to threats to the rule of law; moreover, their action limits civil liberties. The most visible are undoubtedly the attacks on the right to life and the arbitrary arrests by the terrorist organization (Refugees, 2018). Meanwhile, the reaction of the international community is not enough. The global organizations should have provided the weak government with the military power to fight against Boko Haram.

What Should Be An Effective Reaction?

The International Community should strongly emphasize universal human rights in particular; moreover, it should not put some people off. For example, the human rights of people in Indian-occupied Kashmir and Palestine are being compromised. The global community, however, may be

able to get more support by emphasizing the values that underpin universal human rights. The International Community should not be focusing on a particular aspect of a problem, or by giving it a frame, Global organizations can influence people's perception and reaction faced with this problem. If global organizations use values that are dear to them, they will gradually be able to make them change one's minds. When international organizations are trying to convince other people that the public already acquired human rights, they should not assume that they have to defend human rights. It means that the yardstick should be correct. Some values come together. The global community must strive to determine common ground. It should find values that unite instead of dividing the values. It could be simply values like democracy, rule of law, kindness, or benevolence towards the general public and minorities.

It is clear that the international community is working to improve human rights conditions in many parts of the world. However, these efforts need to be extended to all parts of the globe, especially in Indian Occupied Kashmir, Palestine, Nigeria, and China. Strong nations should provide military support to fight terrorism in many parts of the world. Similarly, state-sponsored violations of human rights should be stopped across the globe. The UNO should also perform its role more proactively. The scope of human rights is indeed wide, and the international community should respect all of its dimensions in true letter and spirit.

References

- Edmondson, C. (2020, May 27). House Passes Uighur Human Rights Bill, Prodding Trump to Punish China. *The New York Times*.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/27/us/politics/house-uighurs-china-sanctions.html>
- Hughes, R. (2018, November 8). China Uighurs: All you need to know on Muslim "crackdown." *BBC News*. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-45474279>
- Moyn, S. (2018, April 9). *Economic Rights Are Human Rights*. Foreign Policy.
<https://foreignpolicy.com/2018/04/09/the-freedom-america-forgot-populism-human-rights-united-nations/>
- Refugees, U. N. H. C. for. (2018, September 19). *Refworld / Country Reports on Terrorism 2017 – Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Boko Haram*. Refworld.
<https://www.refworld.org/docid/5bcf1f4d27.html>
- UN: Rights Body Needs to Step Up on Xinjiang Abuses*. (2020, March 12). Human Rights Watch.
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/03/12/un-rights-body-needs-step-xinjiang-abuses#>