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IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHT LAWS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - ACHIEVEMENTS AND SETBACKS.

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1. Abstract

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights gave the movement of Human Rights a boost. The intention was of “*a common level of achievement for all countries and people*”. It outlines the rights every person should be able to enjoy. It is now universally acknowledged as it however keeps differing from nation to nation.

This research paper comprehensively analyses the intricate framework of International Human Rights Laws in the developing countries, exploring the impact of socio-economic, and political factors. It delves into the nuanced landscape of these laws, examining their dynamic interplay with developed nations in global cooperation. International human rights, gained popularity whilst and post World War II. The area has continued to evolve as a result of subsequent treaties and regional instruments that have improved and expanded the protection of human rights across the world.

This research elucidates potential advantages and disadvantages associated with human rights laws while probing the underlying motives propelling their enactment. The intricate relationship between the developing countries and the developed countries and power blocs having a great influence on these human rights has also been deeply examined through various research.

In creating thoughtful and inclusive International Human Right Laws, this research paper highlights the necessity of striking a balance that honours the various cultural, religious, and economic dimensions of society while also promoting humanitarian aid, protecting human rights and promoting peace. Crucially, the paper advocates for a continuous evaluation of the effect of international human rights laws on developing countries and the global community. It draws attention to the continuing debates and changes that will determine how Human Right Laws are

crucial and how different bodies such as the UN, different NGOs, multilateral corporations are helping combat the violation of these laws.

This paper tries to bring a solution to the challenges, and tries to measure the progress and accountability of these unhumanitarian actions via analysing the concept through various case studies. In essence, it provides a thoughtful and inclusive examination of the multifaceted dimensions of international human rights law, aiming to contribute meaningfully to the ongoing discourse in this critical area.

Keywords:- International Human Rights, Developing Countries, Legal Frameworks, Human Rights Violations, United Nations

2.Introduction: -

The United Nations founding during World War II marked the beginning of universal standards within the complex field of international human rights. These rights, as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are not limited by factors such as gender, colour, or religion. Enforcing these principles, however, continues to provide difficulties due to the intricate interaction of economic interests, particularly among industrialised nations, and global power structures.

Developed nations that hold sway over international organisations such as the UN and power blocs must carefully balance their support for human rights with their economic goals. Prominent actors such as the US and the EU have complex reactions shaped by geopolitical factors. Comprehending these processes is crucial in assessing the achievements and shortcomings of international human rights legislation implementation in developing nations.

The field of human rights protection encompasses not only governmental players but also non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and humanitarian relief projects. NGOs, such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, take direct action, support victims, and advocate for legislative reforms. Initiatives for humanitarian help address the numerous abuses that occur in armed conflicts and migration, highlighting the necessity of an all-encompassing and cooperative strategy.

Assessing advancement and guaranteeing responsibility for transgressions of human rights are essential elements. Despite playing a crucial function, the United Nations has difficulties brought about by power dynamics inside the institution. Case studies draw attention to situations in which influential parties thwart UN objectives, highlighting the necessity of reforms to improve representation and justice.

But there is a strong worldwide pushback against this quest for a human rights framework that is generally recognised. There are serious risks from the rise of nationalism, limitations on liberties, and the return of authoritarianism. Challenges including censorship, attacks against press freedom, and discrimination against minorities are faced by civil society, which includes non-governmental organisations. It is crucial to critically examine these global issues because they call for constant lobbying, grassroots support, and international collaboration to stop human rights abuses in this dynamic environment.

Research Objectives: -

1. Human rights, their ability and effectiveness
2. Examining the current international human rights violations.
3. International human rights progresses and failures.

Review Of Literature: -

1. ***Human Rights Legal Framework by Jo Crichton; Huma Haider; Ellie Chowns; Evie Browne***- This article includes important documents in this framework, such as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This article provides information about the main human rights treaties, their current status and their approach to various aspects of human rights. However, this article is still flawed by the lack of critical analysis, analysis of various human rights perspectives, or neglect of innovations on the subject.
2. ***Human Rights Activism and the Role of NGOs by the Council Of Europe***- This Council of Europe article examines the role of NGOs and their human rights work. It explores the important role that non-governmental organisations (NGOs) play in promoting human rights around the world. This article discusses the various ways in which NGOs contribute

to the promotion of human rights, such as monitoring crimes, educating the public, and providing assistance to victims. Although this article provides useful information, there may be some shortcomings, such as some issues not being well analysed by NGOs and the need for further analysis of the various strategies used by human advocates and organisations.

3. ***Establishing Effective Accountability Mechanisms for Human Rights Violations by Navanethem Pillay for the UN Chronicle***- This article from UN Chronicle addresses the creation of efficient systems for holding human rights violators accountable. It emphasises how crucial it is to redress historical tragedies with all-encompassing plans that incorporate justice, truth, and restitution. The article highlights the UN's role in assisting national efforts at accountability, emphasising the need to eliminate impunity and guarantee victims' rights. Potential shortcomings of the paper, however, include the need for more thorough examples and a more thorough examination of the difficulties involved in putting accountability measures in place.
4. ***International Human Rights Law- A Short History*** - This article provides a brief overview of the development of international human rights law. It covers important topics such as the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent agreements. The letter outlines the international commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. A shortcoming of the article is that there is no in-depth analysis or discussion of current issues or critiques of international human rights law. The article tends to focus largely on history, without delving into current debates or flaws in the framework. A closer look at historical changes and current issues can provide a more nuanced perspective.
5. ***International law and public health policy-Global backlash*** This article from the Council of Europe explores the role of NGOs and their human rights work. It explores the important role that non-governmental organisations (NGOs) play in promoting human rights around the world. This article discusses the many ways NGOs contribute to human rights, such as monitoring crime, educating the public, and providing assistance to victims. Although this article provides useful information, there may be some downsides, such as some issues not being well analysed by NGOs and further analysis of the various strategies used by human rights defenders and organisations.

Research Methodology: -

In order to analyse and compile pertinent data for this research study, a secondary research approach was used, which depends on already-existing sources of information. Academic literature, international treaties, and human rights-related legal frameworks are among the key sources. Furthermore, credible sources including reports from United Nations agencies, governmental bodies, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) were thoroughly examined in order to obtain information about international human rights concerns, legal frameworks, and the various actors' roles in advancing or impeding the protection of human rights. The analysis provides a thorough overview of the difficulties, achievements, and complexity surrounding the application of international human rights legislation by drawing on a wide variety of opinions that have been expressed in academic publications, reports, and official documents.

Content: -

1. Analysing the ambit of international human rights in the bigger picture and the importance.

For centuries, societies, religions and cultures have struggled to define the concepts of justice, equality and the rule of law. However, the most modern recognition of international human rights dates back to World War II with the establishment of the United Nations (UN). It emerged from the ashes of World War II.

International human rights laws include laws aimed at promoting the dignity and rights of people around the world. These rights are fundamental freedoms and protections that everyone has, regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, religion or belief. It is unguaranteed, unconditional and cannot be withdrawn, purchased or earned. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹(UDHR) declares that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and emphasises its universal applicability.

International Human Rights (IHR) also refers to the rights of vulnerable people such as minorities, refugees, women and children. These include fundamental civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression and freedom of religion, as well as social, economic and cultural rights, such as the right to education and workplace justice. The Declaration refers to the universal,

¹ T. E. (2015, October 15). *What are the universal human rights?* - Benedetta Berti.

indisputable and independent nature of these rights and does not share their importance.

International human rights law has made significant progress in recent years, providing a better understanding of human rights and obligations. However, the problem still stems from serious violations and neglect of international human rights. The challenge is the difficult task of enforcing these laws and holding those who violate them accountable. The weakness of UN leadership limits its ability to force countries to change policies or compensate victims, leaving them dependent on political and legal tools.

Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a declaration, it is a statement, not a law. Binding force of the agreement. When a state violates its principles, the mechanisms available for redress are limited. United Nations agencies charged with protecting human rights are involved in monitoring and investigating human rights violations but do not have the authority to force change. This reduced risk reflects the importance of political and policy responses to human rights violations.

According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." Although the Declaration is not a legal document but an ideal, most countries also included human rights. Right. and the duty to protect these rights. While the state strives to ensure that human rights are respected, individuals also play an important role in protecting human rights by understanding and protecting them. Mental health emphasises everyone's responsibility for each other's health and encourages cooperation in combating injustice to achieve the best of humanity.

2. Legal Frameworks by different bodies of authority and their implementation-

With the goal of defending and advancing fundamental freedoms and rights for people everywhere, the international legal framework for human rights is a complicated structure overseen by several organisations and accords. Treaties, agreements, and oversight mechanisms are used in conjunction to execute the legal frameworks that are established by various international authority organisations. Human rights duties under international law are those that nations have taken on by signing treaties, which are then approved by national parliaments and put into effect by altering the state's policies. The 1948 Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which includes economic, social, cultural, and civil and political rights all sharing the universality

and indivisibility of rights by far is the most commonly recognised definition of these rights. Its principles have since been expanded upon in a number of international human rights accords, some of which have gained widespread acceptance among nations and others not. These documents provide collective rights for indigenous and minority communities, as well as particular standards for females, minors and, the physically disabled, migratory workers, and other groups.

The International Bill of Human Rights consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols.²

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

In addition to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, there are nine other human rights treaties that explain in detail the meaning of these rights. These include the above-mentioned International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), as well as the following seven conventions. The status of these meetings varies, as some accept more countries than others.

1. Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of the International Convention. (ICERD)
2. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
3. Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
4. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
5. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers & Members of their Families (ICRMW)
6. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
7. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED)

² Crichton, Jo, Huma Haider, Ellie Chowns, and Evie Browne. "Human Rights Legal Framework." GSDRC, August 28, 2015.

Other human rights instruments:³

Numerous other political statements and legal documents covering a broad spectrum of topics pertinent to international development exist.

ILO Workplace Guidelines. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has produced around 200 treaties since its founding in 1919. These accords provide fundamental guidelines on labor-related matters, such as indigenous rights and child labour. The ILO website provides access to the international labour standards outlined in these treaties.

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Workplace Rights and Principles. The labour standards outlined in ILO treaties were reaffirmed in 1998 with the release of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

International treaty Monitoring organisations

Fundamental international groups and structures created to advance and defend human rights are in charge of defending international human rights. This covers the ILO's labour rights enforcement mechanisms, treaty-based human rights bodies, and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

A division of the UN Secretariat is the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Working with member states and other organisations, it provides technical help, guidance, and conversation to advance and increase awareness of human rights.

(The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights) OHCHR is a branch of the Secretariat of the UN . It advances and raises awareness of these rights via dialogue, technical assistance, and collaboration with members and other parties.

Human rights bodies established by treaties are composed of impartial committees chosen by national governments. They oversee the states that have approved the treaty's implementation and

³ CCA newsletter Department of Human Rights Workshop on ngos and human rights, 1995.

operate within the defined boundaries set out by it. It is mandatory for states that have ratified a treaty to provide the appropriate treaty committee with periodic updates on their progress. Every committee reviews the reports from the states. The HRC, CERD, CAT, and CEDAW committees also review and consider complaints.

Regional treaties⁴

Some regional organisations have also developed their own human rights systems, although these systems vary considerably.

- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
- African Union
- Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
- Inter-American Court of Human Rights
- European Court of Human Rights
- European Committee of Social Rights

In summary, the domain of international human rights legislation serves as a vital foundation for preserving peoples' freedoms, well-being, and dignity around the world. These laws, which are protected by several international accords and treaties, act as a lighthouse for advancing justice, equality, and basic rights internationally. Notwithstanding the progress made in creating a thorough legal framework, difficulties remain in guaranteeing efficient implementation and widespread compliance. Because of the changing character of the global environment, it is necessary to be vigilant in addressing new concerns and modifying the legal framework to meet new difficulties. Human rights must continue to be universally upheld in order to create a society in which the values of justice, equality, and dignity are truly embodied in people's everyday lives all around the world, not simply in international accords.

3. Challenges - Cultural and Societal Dynamics, Economic implications and resource constraint, political stability and governance.

*Social and Cultural Dynamics:*⁵

Given that many cultures may interpret rights differently depending on their customs and beliefs,

⁴ Universal Rights Group. A rough guide to the Regional Human Rights Systems.

⁵ "Social-Struggles-Human-Rights-and-Political-Representation-of-the-Peasantry-19882012" *Human Rights Documents online*

cultural relativism presents a serious threat to the universality of human rights.

Example: Women's rights are in quite different states. Certain cultures strongly condemn behaviours like female genital mutilation, while others defend them on the basis of cultural standards.

Resource Limitations and Economic Consequences:

The achievement of economic and social rights, including the rights to sufficient housing, healthcare, and education, can be impeded by resource shortages and economic inequality.

Example: In nations with low economic status, access to healthcare may be restricted, which might result in breaches of the right to health. The worldwide COVID-19 epidemic brought attention to differences in access to healthcare services.

Governance and Political Stability:

The preservation of human rights can be jeopardised by political instability, corruption, and incompetent governance, which can result in arbitrary arrests, censorship, and the repression of dissent.

Example: Political dissidents may be persecuted and civilians may not have the freedom of speech in nations with authoritarian regimes. Consider the suppression of pro-democracy campaigners in some areas.

Disparities Among Legal Systems:

Different legal systems exist around the world, which affects how human rights are interpreted and upheld. There may be certain nations without strong legal frameworks to deal with abuses of human rights.

As an illustration, the death sentence is acceptable in certain nations but illegal in others due to violations of human rights. Some nations, like the US and China, still carry out individual executions, while many others have done away with the death penalty.

Spiritual and Tradition-Based Activities:

International human rights principles are occasionally at odds with religious and customary traditions, especially when it comes to matters like freedom of religion and expression.

As an illustration, blasphemy laws limit the freedom of speech in several Islamic nations and can result in jail time or even the death penalty for people who voice divergent opinions.

Minority rights and discrimination:

The right to equality is violated in many nations due to the persistence of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and other characteristics.

As an illustration, the LGBTQ+ population is vulnerable to discrimination in many nations, where same-sex partnerships may be illegal and people may experience violence and persecution.

Armed Wars and Migration:

Widespread violations of human rights, including as violence, displacement, and denial of access to necessities of life, are frequently brought on by armed conflicts and refugee crises.

As an illustration, the Syrian conflict has resulted in a humanitarian catastrophe that has left millions of people homeless and subject to abuses of their fundamental rights, including the right to sufficient housing, security, and life.

4. Role Of Developed nations and power blocs in combating anti-human rights protection acts.

The role of developing countries and power blocs in the struggle to protect human rights is important in developing the international response to human rights violations. Most developed countries have significant power and ability to influence international law, sanctions. Developing countries have great influence on the world's power blocks. They work to combat human rights violations and support the development of responses to human rights violations. However, as specific examples show, the timing and effectiveness of collaboration can vary.⁶

⁶ Odysseos a, Louiza, and Anna Selmeczi b. "The Power of Human Rights/The Human Rights of Power: An Introduction." *The Power of Human Rights/The Human Rights of Power*, 2018, 1–8.

An important example is the European Union (EU), a powerful group of developed countries. The EU is actively involved in the international promotion of human rights through diplomatic efforts, financial assistance and trade agreements. But problems arise when business values don't align with people's goals. For example, the EU's trade relations with some countries sometimes demonstrate a balance between business interests and the promotion of human rights, undermining its response to human rights violations.

Likewise, the United States, a famous developing country, also plays an important role in human rights efforts around the world. However, his approach is controversial for geopolitical reasons. For example, the U.S. response to human rights abuses in countries such as Saudi Arabia or China may be influenced by collaborative cooperation, highlighting the difficulties of managing joint work on human rights.

Power groups, by their nature, can strengthen or hinder efforts to combat violations of the protection of human rights. The influence of these groups is reflected in international organisations and their decision-making processes. Despite its diversity, the BRICS group (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) has the potential to create a global human rights narrative due to the economic and regional structure of its members.

However, strong forces in these groups may prevent unity. For example, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which includes countries such as China and Russia, can use the state as an example to combat foreign interference in the work of its internal and external members to address human rights violations.

Analysing the economic or ideological factors that influence responses to human rights protection will help to better understand the issues of success and failure without compromising international human rights protection.

5. Role of developed nations and power blocs serving as aid and instigating such anti human rights acts.

Conditional Aid:

Rich countries may provide poor countries help under certain restrictions, such as those pertaining to politics or the economy. In order to satisfy these requirements, recipient countries may end up

violating fundamental human rights ideals.

For instance, a rich country could offer financial support to a developing nation, but in exchange, the recipient country would be required to alter its internal policies or adopt specific diplomatic stances.

Assisting Deception:

It is possible to use aid for strategic purposes, with donors allocating funds largely to further their own agendas rather than to address the most pressing human rights concerns in the recipient nation.

An illustration of this would be a developed country allocating help to initiatives that largely benefit its own economic interests, possibly ignoring pressing issues related to human rights like access to clean water, healthcare, or education.

Arms Trade and Military Assistance:

Developed countries may be complicit in breaches of human rights when they equip or assist militarily governments involved in hostilities or abuses of human rights.

An illustration would be the selling of weapons to a government that represses dissent inside its borders, violating human rights and putting political opposition under siege.

Passive Apologies for Autocratic Systems:

Even when authoritarian governments abuse human rights, certain affluent nations may continue to help these regimes diplomatically by maintaining partnerships with them.

An illustration would be a developed nation that continues to strategically collaborate with an authoritarian regime in spite of recorded instances of violations of human rights and repression of democratic liberties.

Unfair Trade Practices and Economic Exploitation:

Economic policies of industrialised countries, such as the exploitation of labour or resources of developing nations, may be a factor in human rights abuses.

An illustration of this would be a multinational company operating in a wealthy country that engages in exploitative labour practices in a developing nation, resulting in subpar working conditions and rights breaches.

Refusal to Adhere to or Ratify International Treaties:

Developed countries have the option to undermine the international system for defending basic freedoms by refusing to ratify or fully adhere to human rights-related international accords.

For instance, a wealthy country's refusal to sign or adhere to international accords on refugees would leave those escaping persecution and violence with insufficient protection.

6. Role Of the UN and its obstruction of powers due to the power blocs

The role of the United Nations (UN) in the implementation of international human rights law in developing countries is a complex and multifaceted issue linked to changes in authority within the organisation. While the United Nations strives to promote international human rights, it also deals with the challenges that arise from political cooperation and the ideals that are part of it.

A power bloc defined by common political, economic, or common goals whose power is often affected by these challenges.

Power groups are defined by political, economic or strategic objectives that have great influence on the United Nations, influencing its decisions and actions. Human rights politics is a serious problem. The importance of powerful groups is often based on self-interest and can alter international human rights law. This is especially true in the Security Council, where the veto power of permanent members can create solutions to human rights violations in countries where these countries are very important to the members of the group.

International organisations and domestic regulatory institutions responsible for human rights are another important area. Developing countries often find themselves unaffected and their concerns ignored by the value system of powerful groups. This uncertainty has negatively affected the monitoring and enforcement of human rights standards, resulting in situations where solutions have been diluted or delayed due to political considerations.

Case studies provide examples of the group's influence on UN mandates. Identifying specific situations where solutions have been blocked or work has been delayed due to the political influence of major powers can help highlight the problems the United Nations faces in protecting human rights in developing countries. This case study needs to be examined carefully to understand the nuances of power dynamics and their impact on successes and failures in the implementation of international humanitarian law.

It is necessary to seek new reforms to eliminate the problem. Research strategies that can reduce the influence of power groups and ensure fair representation and decision-making processes in the United Nations. The publication of resolutions supporting developing countries and increasing their participation in important meetings will lead to the current debate on strengthening the role of the United Nations in the protection of human rights.

The interaction between the powers and the United Nations has had a major impact on the role of human rights protection.

7. Role of Various bodies - (NGOs, Humanitarian Aid and Influence, Global Cooperation and Multilateral initiatives, education and awareness programmes)

The vast landscape of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) involved in civil society reflects a diverse array of purposes, from environmental concerns to human rights violations, educational initiatives to cultural associations. In the context of international human rights, these organisations have played and continue to play a pivotal role in safeguarding the dignity of individuals worldwide. Their contributions span various levels of engagement and strategies, making them indispensable in the global efforts to preserve and advance human rights.

NGO Roles in Human Rights Protection:

- a) Fighting Individual Violations:
 - NGOs engage in direct action against individual violations of human rights. This can involve supporting specific "test cases" through relevant courts to set legal precedents.
 - Example: Legal aid organisations supporting individuals in cases of discrimination or human rights abuses, challenging unjust laws or practices.

b) Direct Assistance to Victims:

- NGOs, especially those working on social and economic rights, provide direct assistance to victims of human rights violations. This may include humanitarian aid, protection services, or training programs to develop new skills.
- Example: Organisations offering legal advocacy or advice to victims, providing support to vulnerable populations in conflict zones or areas affected by crises.

c) Lobbying for Legal Changes:

- NGOs actively lobby for changes to national, regional, or international laws to strengthen human rights protections. They contribute to the development of legislation that upholds fundamental rights.
- Example: Advocacy groups working to influence legislative changes to protect marginalised communities, promote gender equality, or address emerging human rights issues.

d) Development of Human Rights Laws:

- NGOs play a role in shaping the substance of human rights laws, participating in discussions and negotiations to enhance legal frameworks.
- Example: Participation in international conferences and forums where NGOs contribute to the development of treaties and agreements related to human rights.

e) Promoting Knowledge and Respect for Human Rights:

- NGOs actively engage in public awareness and educational programs to promote knowledge of and respect for human rights among the population.
- Example: Human rights organisations conducting workshops, campaigns, and educational initiatives to raise awareness about specific rights issues and foster a culture of respect.

Types of Human Rights NGOs:

Protection of Civil and Political Rights:

- Organisations such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and others are globally recognized for their work in monitoring and exposing civil and political rights violations.

- Example: Amnesty International's campaigns against torture, unfair trials, and persecution of political dissidents.

Diverse Focus Areas:

- NGOs address a broad spectrum of human rights issues beyond civil and political rights, including poverty, violence, racism, health problems, homelessness, and environmental concerns.
- Example: NGOs focusing on economic and social rights, such as the Center on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), working to protect housing rights globally.

Strategies Employed by NGOs:

Direct Assistance:

- NGOs often provide direct services to victims of human rights violations, including humanitarian aid, legal advocacy, or training programs.
- Example: Human rights organisations offering legal advice to victims of discrimination, violence, or unjust treatment.

Collecting Accurate Information:

- NGOs aim to expose perpetrators of injustice by collecting accurate information about human rights abuses, promoting transparency in the human rights records of governments.
- Example: Reports by Amnesty International and the International Committee of the Red Cross, highlighting human rights abuses and influencing global opinion.

Campaigning and Advocacy:

- NGOs engage in campaigns and advocacy efforts, utilising methods such as letter-writing campaigns, street actions, media engagement, and shadow reports submitted to UN human rights monitoring bodies.
- Example: Global Witness's campaign against conflict diamonds, leading to the establishment of the Kimberley Process to ensure diamonds are conflict-free.

Human Rights Education:

- Many NGOs include human rights education as part of their activities, aiming to empower communities and individuals by increasing awareness and knowledge of human rights issues.
- Example: The European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC) contributing to the human rights situation of Romani communities through awareness-raising, policy development, and strategic litigation.

Examples of Successful Activism:

Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE):

- COHRE focuses on protecting housing rights globally, with a landmark case against Italy resulting in the recognition of violations against the Roma population.
- Example: COHRE's efforts leading to a decision by the Council of Europe's Committee of Social Rights, condemning Italy for violating Roma rights.

Global Witness:

- Global Witness campaigns against natural resource-related conflict and corruption, with a successful initiative against conflict diamonds leading to the establishment of the Kimberley Process.
- Example: Global Witness's role in exposing the brutality associated with conflict diamonds, leading to global efforts to certify diamonds as conflict-free.

European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC):

- ERRC works to ensure that human rights issues facing Romani communities are on the political agenda through meticulous research, campaigns, and human rights education.
- Example: ERRC's campaigns exposing violence, segregation in schooling, forced evictions, and coercive sterilisation against the Roma.

Greenpeace's Occupation of Bonfol Landfill:

- Greenpeace activists occupied the Bonfol chemical landfill, demanding responsibility from chemical companies for toxic waste cleanup.
- Example: The occupation forcing the chemical industry to commit to a cleanup study and involve local communities in the process.

8. Measuring the progress and accountability of these unhumanitarian actions

Enforcing the law and reforming the country, especially in the wake of genocide, war crimes and gross human rights violations, requires a clear understanding of the past and a commitment to ending illegality. Key elements of a successful transition include access to the truth, justice and the right to redress. Accountability is important; It is a strategy involving government and civil society to address gaps in knowledge, capacity and political commitment. Uncovering the truth about international crimes is an important part of social healing, providing victims and their families with closure and the opportunity to regain their dignity.

Justice is an important partner of the truth, and accountability for crimes and serious crimes is essential to restoring public justice. Trust the judiciary, restore the rule of law and promote peace. Despite efforts to end illegality, the plight of victims does not always receive due attention. It is important to correct this injustice and ensure that victims receive appropriate treatment and compensation for the harm they have suffered.

In today's interconnected world, where information about crime grows and expands, it is crucial to create a knowledge base for accountability. Independent human rights mechanisms, including UN treaty bodies, special mechanisms, heads of investigations and non-governmental organisations, play an important role in gathering information and exposing crime. Advocacy and capacity building are important for countries to determine the best possible laws, regulations and policies to combat crime. Regarding national ownership of responsibility, national dialogue is a useful way to make informed choices and establish legitimacy.

Building capacity in domestic schools is often important in preventing illegal activities, and countries should develop or improve their laws to investigate and prosecute human rights violations. New mechanisms and special organisations with the support of the United Nations will be needed to combat international crimes and serious crimes. The important role of victims in the accountability process should be recognized, appropriate procedures for victims and special services to assist and protect victims and witnesses should be established.

Political determination is essential and support from the international community is essential for local accountability, especially when advocates in the country face political challenges. International and hybrid criminal courts, commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions play

an important role in holding criminals accountable when the state fails to do so. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is an additional tool that intervenes when national authorities are unwilling or unable to address crimes.

The United Nations must lead by example and be accountable, especially in its peacekeeping efforts to eliminate terrorism, gender and persistent abuse. The United Nations human rights due diligence policy, based on the experience of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, requires the United Nations to refrain from supporting security forces involved in serious human rights violations. Accountability for international crimes has now become a central part of the human rights agenda, with a focus on whether, when and how to enforce accountability. In this transition, expansion and cooperation with governments, citizens and the international community are essential to create a just and responsible world.

9. Global Backlash against human rights

The global landscape resulting from the reemergence of authoritarianism and the freedom of authoritarian governments is experiencing a serious impact on human rights. These standards often lead to the suppression of protests, restrictions on freedom of expression, and restrictions on political expression. At the same time, there is a clear impact on democratic institutions, evident in actions that affect the rule of law and undermine the independence of the judiciary.

⁷Civil Society influences non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and non-governmental organisations. Governments, especially in many regions, control the flow of information through censorship, threaten journalists, and close down news organisations to ensure press freedom. Worldwide, racism, religion, and discrimination and persecution of minorities, including the LGBTQ+ community, are increasing.

⁸Nationalism and populism are increasing in popularity; Various orientations lead to an “us versus them” mentality and lead to policies that prioritise the interests of a group of people over the protection of universal human rights. In some cases, emergency powers have been abused, allowing the government to consolidate power in times of crisis and crack down on human rights abuses.

⁷ I. (2017, December 18). *Andrew Gilmour - Confronting the Backlash Against Human Rights*.

⁸ F. F. U. K. (2022, May 2). *Global backlash against human rights?*

In some regions, the lack of accountability for human rights violations leads to a culture of lawlessness. Some governments do not trust or attack international organisations that promote human rights, the influence of powerful countries in the world affects human rights, many ignore regional interests or put regional interests above human rights.

Technological progress brings both foundations and opportunities. Challenges: The government uses the wrong technology for surveillance, censorship, and information control. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to emergency measures that have been criticised as violating civil liberties, including restrictions on freedom of movement, assembly and privacy.

There have been significant changes in policy and discourse in the United States. open discussion of practices such as human rights, encouraging torture and police violence against suspects. Deportation of immigrants is a necessary atrocity, and mass incarceration continues unabated. Bipartisan consensus on reducing prison numbers has disappeared, and transgender people in the military are facing violence.

In the Middle East, there were massacres and famine in Syria and Yemen; Freedoms have declined, including the imprisonment of journalists in Türkiye and Egypt. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict demonstrates that millions of Palestinians have been denied their rights for 50 years. Across the country, significant progress has been made in legislation restricting the activities and funding of human rights NGOs and silencing voices the government deems threatening.

A related phenomenon is the increase in attacks on human rights defenders, including partners with the United Nations human rights organisation. Minorities are persecuted in many regions, Central Americans are blamed in the United States, Muslims are subjected to violence in Europe and the USA, and Rohingyas face denial, murder, great persecution and exile.

When the fight against terrorism continues with terrorism, it often leads to the creation of more terrorists than before. In the Security Council, some Western countries were criticized for acting disproportionately in crimes against humanity due to territorial concerns. The debate on human rights is also changing; Some countries refuse to label human rights violations as violations of the United Nations Charter.

Overcoming this global crisis will require international cooperation, including advocacy, crisis management and grassroots support, a movement that protects human rights. Monitoring ongoing developments is crucial to understanding the development of global human rights. Citizens, students, and others can take a variety of actions to show solidarity and challenge these trends, such as the Women's March and the North Carolina Stop Torture Now campaign. These efforts underscore the importance of community support in combating human rights violations.

Conclusions: -

In conclusion, this comprehensive analysis of the implementation of International Human Rights Laws in developing countries has highlighted the complex interplay of social, economic, and political factors. It has underscored the importance of striking a balance between honouring cultural, religious, and economic dimensions of society while promoting humanitarian aid, human rights protection, and peace. The paper has also shed light on the challenges and setbacks in implementing these laws, emphasizing the role of developed nations and power blocs in combating anti-human rights protection acts.

Furthermore, the text has emphasised the need for measuring progress and ensuring accountability in addressing human rights violations, particularly in the face of a global backlash against human rights. It has highlighted the impact of authoritarianism, restrictions on freedom of expression, discrimination, and the abuse of emergency powers, as well as the influence of technological progress and the COVID-19 pandemic on human rights.

The challenges to the universality of human rights, including cultural relativism, resource limitations, governance and political stability, disparities among legal systems, and conflicts with religious and customary traditions, have also been thoroughly examined. The paper has underscored the role of developed nations and power blocs in both combating and contributing to anti-human rights protection acts, as well as the challenges faced by the United Nations in promoting human rights.

Moreover, the crucial role of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in protecting human rights through various strategies, such as fighting individual violations, providing direct assistance to victims, lobbying for legal changes, and promoting knowledge and respect for human rights, has been highlighted. Successful activism by NGOs, including examples such as the Centre on

Housing Rights and Evictions, Global Witness, and the European Roma Rights Centre, has been presented.

Overall, the paper emphasises the importance of international cooperation and grassroots support in combating human rights violations and promoting a global environment that respects and upholds human rights for all.

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