



"HUMAN RIGHTS BETWEEN PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE: EXAMINING THE GLOBAL DISCREPANCY BETWEEN RHETORIC, POLITICAL INTERESTS, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF UNIVERSAL NORMS"

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Abstract: *Human rights have been a critical part of global members of the family since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was signed in 1948, however, there is still plenty of disagreement about how well it works. Even though lots of states say they assist human rights in public, violations still show up on small and big scales. This essay appears at the discrepancy between what governments say they may do and what they honestly do to shield human rights. One big hassle is that middle UN treaties do not have ways to make certain they are followed, so these deals are frequently just words and now not real moves. Many nations, even ones with horrific human rights records, sign those treaties to look better in the eyes of other nations, even though they realize that breaking them won't get them in problem. As states put financial profits and strategic partnerships in advance of responsibility, human rights concerns are often overshadowed by political concerns. Furthermore, human rights standards aren't usually observed; violations in states that are at odds with every other are given extra attention than abuses in states that can be allies.*

Even with those troubles, some matters are being finished that provide us with the destiny of human rights. Democracies tend to care greater about defensive human rights, as shown via the spread of democratic values. NGOs like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International are very critical for preserving data on crimes and placing stress on states to do something positive about them. Also, some countries use conditional alternatives and foreign assistance to encourage better human rights. For example, the European Union requires trade companions to shield employees' rights. At the stop of the day, whether human rights are a real promise or a damaged one is based on how inclined states are to position justice in advance of political expediency. There are nonetheless huge issues to resolve, however ongoing work by way of democratic actions, NGOs, and policy incentives can result in real success. To make human rights a fact around the sector, they need to be continually enforced, people to care about them, and foreign priorities to trade.

INTRODUCTION

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which became prevalent by way of the UN in 1948, turned into a historical promise of hope, justice, and fairness. Even after more than seventy years, this promise nevertheless does not seem to be retaining its word. On one hand, many global treaties, protocols, and statements guard



human rights. These cover a huge range of troubles, from the right to free speech to the prevention of torture. These papers show that everyone consents that human rights are vital. Still, these rights are regularly violated, which makes it tough to accept as true that states are serious about what they are saying. Human rights abuses can be very big or very small. They can range from minorities being mistreated to massacres. States often signal treaties only for show, even though they know that the approach for implementing them is susceptible or nonexistent. A lot of the time, political and financial hobbies come earlier than human rights. Powerful countries will forget about abuses in ally countries whilst condemning them in enemy states. This kind of selective enforcement hurts the credibility of trying to defend human rights around the sector.

There are, however, still real efforts to assist human rights. Human rights are reputable greater in many locations due to the fact democratic ideals have spread. Non-governmental groups (NGOs) like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch keep governments in check by revealing abuses. Some countries additionally include human rights necessities in their change and foreign resource guidelines, the usage of cash to get human beings to follow them. In the end, the promise of human rights relies on how well they may be enforced and the way committed people simply are. Even though there was an increase, the world nevertheless has a protracted manner to go earlier than human rights are respected by all of us.

States Make Few Efforts to Promote and Protect Human Rights Weak Enforcement Mechanisms in Treaties

The essential UN human rights treaties are not very effective due to the fact they do not have robust enforcement methods. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention Against Torture (CAT) rest on human beings reporting violations and selecting to comply with the regulations (Hathaway, 2002). These offers are meant to shield primary rights, however, due to the fact they rely upon states running collectively, they cannot virtually do a good deal. A lot of the time, countries with terrible human rights statistics sign those deals simply to appear better on the sector degree, now not because they need to maintain their guarantees. North Korea, for instance, signed the ICCPR in 1981 however still commits many human rights violations, which include political repression, torture, and arbitrary imprisonment (Amnesty International, 2021). Even though these violations are clean, the international community doesn't have any true approaches to keep those states accountable. Even extreme violations of these treaties aren't punished because there are no enforcement strategies. This makes them not anything more than empty words.



Figure 1. Human Rights Department:

<https://images.app.goo.gl/6kL3gfkp8sAdNuKdA>

This vulnerable framework lets states look like they follow the guidelines on paper, however, in truth, they do not care about human rights. Without mandatory enforcement, there aren't any actual punishments for breaking the law, which hurts the credibility of the entire human rights gadget.

To make sure that states hold their promises, we need effective ways to hold them responsible, like unbiased monitoring companies or sanctions. Human rights treaties will commonly continue to be aspirational till these sorts of equipment are put in the area. They will make guarantees but not truly protect vulnerable companies.

Political Priorities Over Human Rights



Political pursuits frequently overshadow commitments to human rights, as effective states regularly prioritize strategic alliances and financial profits over maintaining violators responsible. This tendency undermines the worldwide effort to protect human rights and is famous for the inconsistency in state practices. For example, the United States of America maintains strong diplomatic and economic ties with Saudi Arabia, no matter the nicely documented human rights abuses inside the country, inclusive of the suppression of dissent and gender inequality (Rosenberg, 2019). These strategic relationships, driven with the aid of financial pursuits and geopolitical issues, often take precedence over calls for justice and duty.

Similarly, China's approach to Sudan highlights how financial priorities can sideline human rights. Despite the clear evidence of genocide within the Darfur vicinity, China has downplayed those atrocities to defend its full-size oil investments in Sudan (Shinn, 2009). By turning a blind eye to these violations, China secures entry to valuable sources even as dismissing the humanitarian outcomes. This selective approach demonstrates that human rights are frequently dealt with as negotiable after they struggle with political or financial goals. States criticize human rights abuses whilst they serve their pursuits however continue to be silent whilst their allies devote comparable violations. This inconsistency damages the credibility of global human rights commitments, making them seem like gear of political convenience rather than genuine ideas of justice. For human rights to be universally reputable, states have to prioritize ethical obligation over quick-time period political profits. Without this shift, human rights commitments threaten to become hollow promises that lack real impact.

Uneven Application of Standards

When human rights are violated, they're frequently handled in distinctive approaches, relying on geopolitical goals rather than conventional regulations. Western countries often recognize abuses in countries they're at odds with while ignoring similar abuses in nations they're allies. This kind of selective enforcement hurts the credibility of trying to protect human rights around the sector. One example is that the United States and European countries frequently blame Iran for breaking human rights laws using proscribing freedom of speech and repressing political competition. They regularly do not talk about similar abuses in Egypt, which is a key ally inside the Middle East but is known for placing down protests and restricting civil rights (Brown, 2020). These exceptional standards show that political allegiances can affect how closely human rights issues are checked out.

People think that human rights are used as political gear as opposed to being reputable as familiar ideals while matters are dealt with on this way. It hurts the credibility of worldwide human rights advocates while robust countries handiest cope with certain violations. It also makes people around the arena much less possibly to accept as true with each other, mainly the ones in poor countries that see these moves as hypocritical. To value human rights, they need to be implemented continuously and



fairly, regardless of what political or strategic desires are at play. Then international attempts to guard human rights may be taken critically again and painted well.

States Do Help to Promote Human Rights

Emerging Democratic Norms

Even though there are nevertheless problems, the spread of democratic beliefs has helped shield human rights. In widespread, democracies care more about protecting human rights than authoritarian governments (Davenport, 2007). Human rights normally get higher whilst a rustic switches to democratic government. For example, after turning into democracy, Poland, South Korea, and South Africa made massive steps forward in civil rights and political freedoms (Diamond, 2015). International assistance is very crucial for keeping those developments going. New democracies can build organizations that respect and guard human rights with the help of cash, technical assistance, and diplomatic guidance from other democracies.

This aid not only makes democratic authorities stronger, but it additionally promotes a mindset of justice and accountability around the arena. Democracies are not ideal, however, they make it more likely that human rights can be reputable. This makes it possible for people to expect honesty, equity, and justice from their governments.

The Role of NGOs

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are very essential for human rights due to the fact they maintain government responsibility. Groups like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International continuously record violations of human rights and raise awareness around the world (Hopgood, 2013). Their reports bring attention to violations that states might in any other case forget about, setting pressure on those states to repair the problems. For instance, Amnesty International's investigations into torture in Myanmar have brought about global consequences and more people are aware of the trouble (Amnesty International, 2018). NGOs hold a watch on matters and ensure that human rights troubles live inside the public's mind and on the international agenda, even when states do not respond directly to those reviews. NGOs help close the distance between what states say they'll do and what they simply do by giving sufferers a voice and combating justice. Their work is very essential for stating wrongdoing, encouraging responsibility, and pushing for structural exchange in how human rights are blanketed around the sector.

Economic Policies and Conditional Aid

More states are the usage of their financial techniques and overseas useful resources to support human rights. Labor and human rights requirements are frequently written into alternate offers so that each event needs to follow them. As an example, the European Union calls for countries that sign change agreements to shield the rights of people and primary freedoms (Borchert, Gootiiz, and Mattoo, 2014). Similarly, the US's Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) software hyperlinks exchange profits to respecting human rights, giving nations that accomplish that a



cause to achieve this (Aaronson and Zimmerman, 2008). These regulations deliver states' actual reasons to improve their actions by connecting financial opportunities to human rights. Even though they aren't foolproof, economic equipment can assist international locations make real development, on account that they want to keep proper trade ties. Conditional change and useful resource agreements paint nicely to make sure that human rights standards are observed and that everyone around the globe is answerable for their movements when they're regularly enforced.

Conclusion

Human rights are complicated and divisive. State pledges are wondered with the aid of insufficient enforcement, political agendas, and double requirements. However, democratic values, NGOs, and conditional financial policies provide desire. Human rights violations arise, but many people suggest answers. Global human rights call for sincere dedication, regular enforcement, and a willpower to put justice before politics.

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