

HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

Li Yibo,

Inner Mongolia University Of Science & Technology,
(Inner Mongolia, China)

We are experiencing the end of a civilizational mission. The ineffective International Criminal Court and its disastrous first prosecutor, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, President Biden said: the Afghans must decide their own future, and he will not send another generation of Americans to join a war that has been going on for 20 years; another year or five years of U.S. military presence will not make any difference when Afghan forces cannot or will not defend their country; The United States has lost to the Taliban, and Afghanistan is back to where it was 20 years ago, and probably worse than it was 20 years ago. Afghanistan will return to being a country where Sharia law is strictly enforced, with strict penalties for those who break it. These penalties include stoning women accused of adultery; cutting off the hands and feet of thieves; men growing beards and women wearing full-body burqas that must cover their eyes; not being allowed to go to school or work; banning people from watching TV, movies and listening to music; banning all Western films and books; and destroying all books and artifacts deemed blasphemous to Islam, he Taliban have ordered Afghan fathers to hand over their daughters over the age of 12 to be ravaged by their fighters; 250,000 Afghans have fled their homes since May of this year, 80% of whom are women and children, and a larger wave of refugees is imminent. Not ruling out another infamous event like the 2001 bombing of the Buddhas of Bamiyan, in the near future, the Taliban and Aqaida may burn down the U.S. Embassy to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

“The End of Human Rights” In this passionate and provocative book, Stephen Hopgood goes the other way, arguing that the idea of universal human rights is not only ill-adapted to current realities, but has become overly ambitious and unresponsive. The shift in the global balance of power

away from the United States has further undermined the very foundations on which the global human rights system is based. The decline of the United States has exposed the contradictions, hypocrisy, and weaknesses behind attempts to enforce the system around the world and has opened the way for a resurgence of religious and sovereign actors to challenge human rights. Historically, Hopgood writes, universal humanist norms inspired a secular sense of religion among the new middle class in rapidly modernizing Europe[1]. Human rights were the product of a particular worldview (Western Europe and Christianity) and a particular historical moment (nineteenth-century humanism, the aftermath of the Holocaust). They are an antidote to a disturbing paradox - the coexistence of a belief in progress with terrible violence and growing inequality. Hopgood asserts that this founding purpose has become obsolete in the modern globalized world, which has turned institutions created to carry it out, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and, more recently, the International Criminal Court, into self-perpetuating intermittent structures of power and authority that mask their lack of democratic legitimacy and systemic ineffectiveness. At best, they provide relief in very difficult circumstances; otherwise, they offer a mixture of false hope and irresponsibility sustained by the global brand of “human rights.” The “end of human rights” is sure to be controversial.

Whereas the recognition of the inherent dignity of all members of the human family and their equal and inalienable rights is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have developed into barbaric atrocities that have tainted the conscience of humanity, and the advent of a world in which everyone enjoys freedom of speech and belief and is free from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of ordinary people

Whereas it is necessary that human rights should be protected by the rule of law, in order that mankind may not be compelled to rebel against tyranny and oppression in desperation

Whereas it is necessary to promote the development of friendly relations among nations

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have reaffirmed in the Charter of the United Nations their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and have resolved to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms[2].

Whereas universal knowledge of these rights and freedoms is of great importance to the full realization of this pledge

The U.S. policymakers are “very ignorant” about Afghanistan at the highest strategic levels and often try to “transform Afghanistan” according to their own “wishful thinking. In addition, the U.S. relies on a system that is highly corrupt and wasteful, resulting in many costly but inevitably “broken” reconstruction projects in Afghanistan. The report also notes that the U.S. has been unsuccessful in establishing a sustainable operating model in Afghanistan over the past 20 years, while emphasizing that it has made “tremendous progress” in all aspects of the country – and now, as the U.S. hastily withdraws from Afghanistan, these “fragile” programs are inevitably “broken. withdrawal from Afghanistan, these “fragile fruits” will no longer exist.

SOURCE LIST

1. Published by Cornell University Press, 2015. The Endtimes of Human Rights