HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD ON THE EDGE OF WORLD WAR III

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Abstract

The concept of human rights is universal. They are among the most mindful objects because of their inalienability. These rights, it is well understood, cannot be relinquished or compromised on the basis of caste, religion, multicultural, or territory. Countless incidents have occurred and been viewed by the naked eye, dragging humanity deeper into the depths of intolerance. Individuals come unglued for their basic needs, and ethical warfare is a continual threat. While individuals of many races, ethics, and nationalities work together to safeguard, preserve, and respect the rights of others, they also fight for their own rights to be guarded, preserved, and respected globally. Some heartbreaking occurrences include the assassination of activists, the status of refugees, the rights of minorities, widespread violations of civil and political rights, a pandemic of water, food, housing, and unemployment, and the violation of the right to security through enforced disappearances. Authorities are oblivious to the illegal

expulsion of indigenous peoples from their territory. All of these occurrences, as well as a slew of others, are constantly pushing us closer to a war that was once only a figment of our imagination. Is mortal mankind well-prepared to fight in the most awaited conflict? This paper uses the doctrinal technique to pay attention to the comprehension of this question. The findings for this research were derived from a variety of academic methodologies as well as international statistics. The fundamental goal has been to determine the potential for World War III and its dimensional causes. Possible questions about the unavoidable war have been addressed to a large extent.

Keywords: civil and political rights, warfare, recent issues of human rights, fifth generation war, cyber war.

INTRODUCTION

Human rights are concepts that aim to protect all people everywhere from serious political, legal, and social violations. The right to religious freedom, the right to a fair trial when accused of a crime, the right not to be tortured, and the right to an education are all examples of human rights. Fear is the norm of the day in a culture that denies the existence of basic human rights (Dworkin, 1981). Prison, torture, death, the loss of friends, family, property, or a source of income, poverty, loneliness, and failure are among fears. Dread that masquerades as common sense or even wisdom, dismissing little, everyday acts of bravery that contribute to sustaining man's self-respect and intrinsic human dignity as silly, hazardous, unimportant, or useless, is a particularly destructive type of fear(Claude, 2003).
It is unlikely that people placed in a state of panic would break free from the growing miasma of fear under the strong metal kingdom. Courage also develops over time, even in the face of extremely oppressive government machinery, as fear is not a natural condition of a civilized person. Human rights are very good, but how can we ensure that our rights do not infringe on the rights of others? A society with unlimited rights cannot overcome adversity. If we do not want to be ruled by coercive powers, everyone must exercise self-control ... A stable society is achieved by setting purposeful boundaries: the idea that we must always postpone our sense of moral integrity. The number of human rights violations in the country is always at odds with the number of human rights complaints the country receives. The more grievances are filed, the better the country's human rights are protected. Human rights are upheld regardless of a person's culture, race, religion, ethnicity or religion, whether race or religion is a hot topic in igniting the fire of hatred and hatred for one another (Finnish, 1980).

To Quote Harper Lee: "As you grow older, you'll see white men cheat black men every day of your life, but let me tell you something and don't you forget it…Whenever a white man does that to a black man, no matter who he is, how rich he is, or how fine a family he comes from, that white man is trash".(*TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD BY HARPER LEE-1960*).

Audre Lorde remarks: "Those of us who stand outside the circle of the definition of this society of women are welcome; we who are built on the goods of diversity we the poor, who are lesbians, blacks, adults know that survival is not a learning ability (Olson, 2000). For the king's tools will not destroy the king's house. They will never allow us to bring about real change "(Olson, 2000).

Philosophical Analysis of the Human Rights' Concept:

Human rights can be defined as those rights granted to human beings and serve as guarantees that place our applications on at least a decent life. In theory, human rights are found in the concept of rights. It does not mean separation where a person is physically present, with any political party or social group in which he or she belongs. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. These rights can be extended to political and social lines. Human rights have become an accessible "global reality" and an astonishing influence on the designers of the international human rights system, using the phrase Richard Rotry (Waldron, 1985).

Moral vs. Legal Rights

The distinction between moral, fundamental and legal rights as the two distinct categories of rights is important in understanding the fundamentals and the possible exercise of human rights. All rights reserved in existing legal codes are called legal rights. A legal right is one that is recognized and protected by law.

Just finding the right legal tool or part of the law will answer any questions about its existence (Brandt, 1983). A legal right does not exist until it is enacted into law, and the scope of its operation is determined by the authority of the body that has passed the required law. Many people believed that the majority of black people during apartheid South Africa had a right to full political participation in the country's political system, despite the fact that this legal right did not exist (Brems, 2009). It is noteworthy that a large number of people have expressed opposition to segregation in relation to human rights. Many who found the disgusting behavior of apartheid South Africa to be the denial of

many of its citizens' basic rights, including the right to non-racial discrimination and the right to political participation (Brownlee, 2013).

Black Lives Matter: A Turner To Human Right Ignition Movement

Written policy documents explaining the views of political parties and their commitment to philosophical positions are common. Philosophers who are keenly interested in researching their theories have found numerous sources of legitimate and useful information. When philosopher Christopher J. Lebron of Johns Hopkins University wrote a book entitled Black Lives Matter, we immediately recognized that this organization was unique. Many exhibition posters and posters have been made by its small organization, which are not classified, but few, if any, the ideas of the ideas produced (Larry, et.al 2020).

The Black Lives Matter (BLM) is an international welfare organization dedicated to combating racism and xenophobia, especially in the form of police brutality. It was founded in the United States in 2013. The name Black Lives Matter means both the condemnation of unjust black police killings (Black people are at greater risk of police killings in the United States than white people) and the need for public awareness. Dark life and personality in the same way. values the health and well-being of white people (Konadu, 2021).

On June 6, half a million people showed up at about 550 locations around the United States for the recent Black Lives Matter rally, which culminated on June 6. Four recent polls, including a release this week by Civic Analytics, a business data processing company. and the Democrats' campaign, estimates that between 15 million and 26 million people in the United States took part in protests in response to the death of George Floyd and others. According to Professor Woodly, there were few human rights marches in the 1960's. "When we put together all those protests at that time, we are talking about hundreds of thousands, not millions," he said (Monica, 2016).

A History of Violence

 Unfortunately, the story begins with a quarter of a thousand years of slavery, which began with the enslavement and forced atlantic deportation of about 600,000 Africans to be sold to white "owners" in North America. Slaves suffered lawfully, including murder in many cases. Owners of white slaves regularly raped female slaves. This attack was so widespread that it left a lasting mark on Afro-American DNA (Micheletti, et.al, 2020). A form of domestic terrorism aimed primarily at discouraging black people from exercising their right to vote (Martin, et.al., 2015).

Many police involvement was involved in the killing of black people and other forms of violence against black people and people involved in these acts of terrorism were usually liberated by white judges (Taylor, et.al., 2019). As a result, the violence against Black Lives Matter is not a recent phenomenon. The brutal beatings of slave owners, beatings, and unauthorized police brutality in the prayers of John Lewis on March 7, 1965, nearly killed him. It's hard to find a Black Lives Matter movement without first understanding this traumatic event in the past. Awareness of the negative reason why "Black Lives Matter" should be presented is an important, if perhaps subtle, aspect of the slogan definition. This history of organized cruelty, of course, why the phrase "number for all lives" is sufficient (Seaton, et.al., 2019).

The use of the word "black" as an expression of the moral authority represented by the slogan is not intended to imply that black lives are more important than others. Rather, it says that in fact, in American history, black lives are less important but more equally moral, so politics should be reminded of the fundamental truth that instead of being indifferent, black people's lives matter. (Blackmon, 2008).

The history of violent oppression is the lifeblood of Lebron's novel, though he does not dwell on it. He points out the shooting of Trayvon Martin in 2012. The acquittal of her killer led to the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter. Although the letter was written prior to the brutal assassination of George Floyd in May 2020, it deals with the tragic shooting of Eric Garner six years ago. Of course, he participates in movement anxiety (Wells, 1893). "America 's democracy cannot afford the title of a free, organized democracy as long as black people are often killed without punishment by private citizens and state agents, or as long as they earn less money because of their skin color, or as long as their children receive a basic education because of their ancestors "(Reis, 2020).

Claimed Rights & Liberty Rights

Finding practical information about the working rights of human beings It is important to consider the aspect of the distinction between copyright and freedom of rights in detail. Interestingly, raising W.N. Hohfeld's further elaboration (1919) is similar in some respects (Gaddis, et.al., 1999). Freedom rights, demand rights, power rights, and immunization rights are the four types of rights that Hohfelda mentioned. However, many scholars have since preferred to combine the last two together with the first two, focusing exclusively on freedom and the pursuit of rights. Peter Jones (1994), for example, is a political philosopher (Lazarev, 2005). Jones focuses on the distinction between copyright and freedom. It follows a well-established approach to evaluating rights by emphasizing the importance of priorities. The right to request, according to Jones, includes responsibility.

The right to apply may be construed as a personal right by another person or persons owing the right holder the same right.

Philosophical Justifications of Human Rights

We have proved that human rights start out as moral rights, but the successful incorporation of many of them into national and international law allows us to view them as moral and legal rights in many cases (Kalalo, 2015). In addition, human rights are rights that may be demanded by rights or freedoms, and may have a negative or direct effect on the debts imposed by others to protect the right. Human rights are divided into five categories, the main goal of protecting human rights is the development of conditions that allow all people to live at least a decent life (Schwartz, 2004). Finally, in the allocation of public services, human rights are often recognized as a priority over other social and political issues. Philosophers often agree on issues such as the legal aspects of human rights, the purpose of human rights, and the human rights in general (Ernst, 2011). However, there is little agreement on the fundamental question of how human rights are justified. It may well be said that philosophers have offered various answers on this subject, some of which are quite contradictory. Human rights justified by philosophers using certain principles for example: fairness, self-sufficiency, human dignity, fundamental human values, rational interaction, and even equality for forgiveness (Besson, & Tasioulas, 2010).

Wars: A Blot on Humanity

There is an old saying that war is never good and peace is never bad. Looking back, however, we see that they have been fighting since ancient times. Although efforts have been made to remove it, no progress has been made so far. As a result, lasting peace seems unattainable. Many justify war, saying it is a matter of natural law. They made their point by putting Charles Darwin first (Monárrez, 2014).

He is the originator of the survival of the fittest. He stated that in all of creation, there is a sense of inadequacy, a never-ending struggle for supremacy. Only the strong will come out victorious in this battle. Therefore, conflict is seen as necessary for civilization to flourish (Adams, 1990).

Such individuals, however, are blind to the fact that conflicts often lead to disaster. Wars are inevitable, and the cruelty they inflict is so great and so great that they cannot be fully described in words. The tragedies of the two world wars must not be forgotten. Extreme bloodshed and property were destroyed in the conflict. Thousands of people were widowed

or orphaned. War breeds animosity and spreads lies. The people are ruthless and selfish. As a result, personality and morals suffer. War is the enemy of all humanity and of human civilization. There is nothing good that can be gained from it. Thus, it will never be glorified in any way. It not only undermines national development but also undermines social cohesion. It slows down human development. Wars are not the answer to world news. Instead, they create strife and animosity between nations. War can solve one problem, but it also breeds youth killings. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are terrifying faces after the war. People are still suffering from the effects of war 60 years later. Whatever the reason for the war, it always results in loss of life and property. Terrorism is one of the most disturbing aspects of modern civilization, as it targets the most powerful and poses the greatest danger to all. Terrorists do not discriminate on the basis of race, belief, or culture. They have only one purpose: the whole human race. Even the most powerful country in the world, the United States, could not help itself when the famous towers of the World Trade Center were attacked on September 11, 2001, by terrorist attacks on order, order, and suicide (Sageman, 2011).

Origins of World Wars

"War is not complete because war is not an independent act: war does not consist of one short blow: and in war the outcome does not end there." (Clausewitz, On War, 1780-1831) Wars have emerged continuously since the beginning of human life (Keeley, 1996).

The development of 1GW did not take hundreds of years after the development of the musket. In the 100 years between Waterloo and Verdun, 2GW was developed and reached its highest value. In less than 25 years, 3GW reached maturity. 4GW was first introduced in China 75 years ago, about the same time as the installation of 3GW in Europe (Walker, & Bailey, 2013).

A generation of men who grew up in the trenches of World War I and continued to lead the world during World War II. The lessons they learn from the front lines shape them as they begin to rule and return to haunt them when a deadly war breaks out again. Some people become heroes because of their heroism despite adversity. Some go down in history as the world's most notorious villains (Lambert, 1997).

Hitler, Churchill, and De Gaulle, MacArthur, Patton, Stalin, and Mussolini are just a few words that come to mind when we are reminded of the wars of the nations. They are legends for some and they are evil for others. However, as young soldiers fighting for their lives on the frontlines, they discover what it takes to rise to prominence (Williams, 2014).

Legacy of World War I

Millions of women entered the workforce to replace men who returned to the war and those who did not return during World War I, resulting in much social unrest. World War I also contributed to the spread of the world's deadliest disease, the Spanish influenza of 1918, which killed an estimated 20 to 50 million people worldwide. -The old Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, and Russian empires and the emergence of new nations. Political unrest and social upheaval continued long after the last shot, which led to another world war, much more serious and bloodshed two decades later. "No one can say for sure why this happened," explains the film's narrative at the National World War I Museum and Memorial in Kansas City. "Which may, in the end, be the best explanation of why it happened" (World War I History.com, 2009).

World War II Casualties and Legacy

The growth of communism from the Soviet Union into Eastern Europe, and its final victory in China, could be a legacy of war, as it could be the transfer of world power from Europe to the two main rival powers the United States and the United States soon - Soviet Union faces War Secret (Osinsky, 2010). World War II was the worst bloodbath in the history of the world, killing some 60 to 80 million people, including the 6 million Jews who were executed by the Nazis during the Holocaust. The war claimed the lives of an estimated 50-55 million people, while the military claimed the lives of 21 to 25 million soldiers. Millions more were injured, and many more lost their homes and possessions (World War I History.com, 2009).

On The Edge of Fifth Generation Warfare: Potential World War III

The fifth generation war has arrived, and it has completely changed the spirit of the world. Introducing the US in the midst of a growing issue of strategy not only to deal with the War on Terror, but also to develop strategies that look beyond military preparedness in past wars and embrace the idea of national preparedness for a series of upcoming conflicts (Teive, et.al., 2019). 3 in the era of naval wars with arrows, hypersonic weapons, cyber-warfare, self-propelled and automatic weapons systems, and chemical and nuclear weapons of destruction? Who would you preside over? What will be the first reason for the war? Will anyone bring it out alive? This post looks at the possible future of World War III.

A Calm before the Storm

United States Defense Policy and New World Order Conflicts Conflicts and declarations of war do not begin at the same time, a number of agreements are made, anger is swallowed up before the world's most deadly war is discussed in many religious texts. the so-called inevitable war, some reports predict that it would be natural for all 9 out of 10 men to be killed in that war, which would be a major cause of human suffering. But in the end this calm will last longer than expected to turn the Powerful Power into Ashes (Taleb, & Treverton, 2015).

All countries are avoiding this war because they will not only start a new war but also bring in the old dogs of World War I and World War II. But how long will peace be after all? This is another question the world is about to raise. The mujahedeen war against Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, which developed into a Western-sponsored Islamic training ground, is where al-Qaeda began (Alexander, 1996). The nature of World War III is still uncertain. There is currently no universally accepted definition of the Fifth Generation War, or Open Source Warfare, another name for it. This form, on the other hand, is gaining momentum around the world. When and how did the Fifth Generation war begin? Non-Contact Warfare is defined as "a war that does not involve physical contact, which destroys a purpose without being seen by anyone" (Case, & Deaton, 2020).

Afghan Alumni campaign can be found all over the world. not only through Central Asia and the Middle East to Europe, but also from Central Asia and the Middle East to Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina), and East Asia (Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia). Despite the fact that propaganda continues to emphasize government support, the major catalyst seems to be the relationship between the United States and the Conservative Gulf states, which is clearly important in terms of global support between Muslim groups (Kristensen, 2005).

Epistemological Criticisms of Human Rights

The desired intended basis for human rights as moral rights is questioned in the second most common modern philosophy of human rights criticism. This kind of criticism can be likened to a river that flows with many rivers of wisdom. The idea that fundamental principles and ideas are embellished internally is at the heart of these human rights struggles. Moral beliefs, according to this view, do not originate with the correct determination of a logical will or even an understanding of a heavenly purpose. Moral ideas, on the other hand, are partially favored by individuals. As a result, this position undermines the fundamental principle of ethical behavior: that there are reasonable and important ethical values on which a moral and ethical theory can be built. Hohfeld, 1964).

This debate is largely based on the Scottish philosopher David Hume in modern philosophy, rather than in ancient philosophy. C.L. Stevenson, Ludwig Wittgenstein, J.L.Mackie, and Richard Rorty have all supported him in modern translations. Indeed, according to Rorty (1993), human rights are based on the idea of loving humanity instead of imagination. He says human rights are not psychologically protected. He asserts that ideals and behaviors are ultimately not motivated by emotional attraction or moral ideals, but rather by a sympathetic identification of others: morality begins in the heart, not in the head, and therefore cannot be excused against moral and ethical ideas. Interestingly, despite the obvious skepticism of the fundamentals of human rights philosophy, Rorty views their existence as 'something good and desirable,' something we all benefit from. His opposition to human rights was not motivated by a deep dislike for this doctrine. Human rights, according to Rorty, are better served by emotional appeal to address the unnecessary suffering of others than to debates over the proper determination of reason. The importance of emotional attachment to others, as Rorty emphasized, is a real concern. For example, it may add weight to philosophical arguments raised by people like Gewirth. 'Rorty's argument confuses inspiration and forgiveness,' as Michael Freeman noted. He is sensitive to emotion. Reasons for action determine whether the action we take on the basis of our emotions is appropriate or not. Rorty seeks to dispel the philosophy of improbable metaphysical theories (Harrison, 2010).

However, in his criticism of the human rights theory, he goes too far and ignores the thinking. ' (2002: 56) Rorty's translation of the source and limitations of ethical knowledge prevents him from arguing that human rights are a desirable reality, since he clearly denies the legitimacy of applying the assertions made to the autonomy needed to maintain any such judgment. Rorty should give independent reasons to support his conclusion. This is exactly what he denies that moral philosophy can bring to mind. Apart from Rorty, the broader analysis of ethical ethics has a broad and admirable history in modern ethical philosophy. It would be dishonest to assert that those who opposed or opposed them defeated their philosophical opponents in the final 'barrier.' Human rights are based on the thinking of a moral code, whether by appealing to interests or by declaring a will (Marx, 1978). As a result, any criticism of moral opposition will contribute to the protection of human rights philosophy. As I mentioned earlier, philosophers such as Alan Gewirth and John Finnis have tried to establish common ground and reason for human rights in their own unique way. A close philosophical investigation of any, or both, of these two thinkers is therefore recommended to the student who is interested in exploring this topic further (Zaibert, 2016).

Fifth Generation Warfare

The fifth generation war has arrived, and it has completely changed the spirit and character of the people. Introducing the US to the growing issue of a strategy not only to deal with the Terrorist War, but also to develop strategies that look beyond military preparedness and adopt a vision of national preparedness for a series of upcoming conflicts (Qiao, et .al., 2002). Colonel Keith Nightengale (USA), Captain John F. Schmitt (USMC), Colonel Joseph W. Sutton (USA), and Lieutenant-Colonel Gary I. Wilson officially introduced the concept of Generations of Modern Warfare (GMW) in 1989 with the help of US military history. William. Lind. Since then, international academics and military intellectuals around the world have described and explained five generations of war. Another new generation of co-operative warfare has been identified as a result of research on global security.The continuous movement of political and social loyalty in civil strife has led to 5GW. It will be explained by the growing power of small companies and the rapid development of biotechnology.

5GW will be a network of airlines and networks, with networks that disseminate important information, provide a source of resources and resources, and act as a volunteer recruiting center; jets that will distribute weapons worldwide, at a lower cost, and more effectively. The distinction between war and peace has blurred. The world is against. non-state-owned enterprises and criminal gangs have infiltrated a traditional anti-state, anti-military environment. 5GW ideas, mixed threats, and hybrid warfare have recently been widely recognized by military and security experts around the world. Pakistan has faced a variety of obstacles since its inception. However, the security situation in South Asia has changed dramatically in recent years, with a few important developments dominating security agendas. Apart from ignoring internal divisions and lines of error, as well as the nature of the threat posed by hostile countries, a critical assessment of the situation is needed, with the aim of identifying the mixed threat facing Pakistan and proposing a response that will make the country stronger. building resilience to these threats.

Prevailing Threat of Fifth Generation War and Hybrid Warfare to Pakistan

"The first law of unrestricted wars is that there are no laws, nothing is forbidden". (Qiao, 1999) Pakistan's risk matrix is defined by its amorphous nature, characterized by a flexible network within the intra, driven by current technologies with internal and external communication in several fields (Pathak, 2017). Outside, we face many challenges, while inside, we face countless enemies with different goals, from political turmoil to divisive ambitions. External factors and internal players can work together to create a combined risk (Williamson, 2009). If external and internal risks are not addressed, they may come together to achieve short-term goals and then create conditions that lead us to deviate from important issues (Bartkowski, 2015). Pakistan is currently facing serious threats from non-

governmental and non-governmental actors on both external and internal levels. In the following paragraphs, the same will be explained. Non-national actors, unlike 4GW or the terrorist war (e.g. Vietnam, Afghanistan), are no longer just representatives of the country, but a major challenge to its survival. Armed groups or networks in 5GW do not fight in the name of the state and are not under their jurisdiction. The following are some examples of non-Pakistani actors (Kaplan, 2016).

TTP represents Tehrik Taliban Pakistan, which has Hasan's anti-US agenda and program agenda within Pakistan. It was established after the NATO operation after 9/11 in Afghanistan. As a result of the United States' operation in Afghanistan, a group of Pakistani radicals formed an organization supporting the Afghan Taliban. TTP was founded in December 2007 when 13 different organizations came together under the leadership of BaitullahMehsud to form TTP. The main purpose of the TTP rally was to rally against NATO / American troops in Afghanistan and to fight the Pakistani army. On August 25, 2008, the organization was declared illegal in Pakistan. The UN Security Council (UNSC) added TTP to its list of anti-terrorism sanctions on July 29, 2011 (Maaz, 2018).

 ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) is also known as ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) or Daesh (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria). It is a group of Salafi jihadist rebels who hold to fundamentalist ideology. ISIL began in 1999 as Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad, a group that pledged allegiance to al-Qaeda and joined the Iraqi violence following the Iraqi invasion of Western forces in 2003 (Janzekovic, 2016). The group initially declared itself a global caliphate, claiming to have religious, political, and military authority over all Muslims around the world. The essence of the ISIS threat in Pakistan is uncertain, but a few recent examples suggest that it is there. Sectarian organizations since its inception in Pakistan have been under threat of sectarian strife. The main rivals are the Sunni majority of about 80 percent and the Shia make up one-fifth of the population. The worst thing about this war is that all the victims commit violence by demanding an honorable service from their main religion, Islam. This led to the killing of innocent sages, scholars, and worshipers worldwide (Al-Islam, 2009).

● Nuclear Goods.
Efforts to introduce a theme that non-nuclear Pakistan will be peaceful, economically viable, and allied with its neighbors are the topics of debate against our nuclear assets.
Despite taking strong measures to combat the proliferation, Pakistan is still plagued by security concerns, despite having a reliable and robust nuclear security program.

● Mental Change.

Moral degradation and destabilization are used to destabilize human minds. Since the beginning of time, war has never been the same. The methods and means of conducting it have changed and will continue to emerge through trial and error. , poverty, lack of opportunities for health growth, lack of quality. Educational institutions, religious ignorance, hate speech, and intolerance are among the factors that provide the basis for breeding 5rd and H3 terrorists.

Chronology of Events Leading upto Anticipated War

Investigating the events that could lead to our False World War.

❖ US relocates Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan's largest military base since the 2001 attack, July 6, 2021 (Graves, 2010).

❖As the capital of Afghanistan falls into the Taliban on August 15, 2021, Afghan President Ashraf Ghani is fleeing the country (Ferris, & Mawdsley, 2017).

❖ Kabul, Afghanistan's last major city to fight the Taliban invasion, has been invaded by terrorists (Parker, 1974).

❖ Abdul Ghani Baradar, a terrorist who fought against the one-eyed preacher Mullah Omar during the Soviet-Afghan War, was named President of the Taliban on August 17, 2021.

❖Last government officials flee Afghanistan. The military changed sides, and racial cleansing was practiced in order to uphold the rules of religion. In the next two months, the Taliban will formulate internal policy. News is limited, and castles similar to those seen in North Korea are being built. In the next two months, the Taliban will formulate internal policy. Stories are limited, and castles similar to those seen in North Korea are being built (Ferris, & Mawdsley, 2017).

❖ August 30, 2021: North Korean leader Kim Jong Un reopens mid-range and long-range missile surveillance after seeing how the Taliban won the war against the US. China remains dumb, but the tools, components, materials, and, most likely, the technology of both missile and nuclear weapons systems is moving at an alarming rate. The US expresses its opposition to the incident but remains silent (Watson, 1986).

❖ The Pakistan-Afghanistan border, currently controlled by the Pakistan Taliban on one side and the Afghan Taliban on the other, became a militant stronghold on October 29, 2021. After failing to place their drones in Pakistan to begin their search lost the nuclear weapon , the US quickly reached an agreement with India (Pauley, 1991).

CONCLUSION

Human rights are a collection of ideas aimed at protecting all people everywhere from serious political, legal, and social violations. Human rights include freedom of religion, the right to a fair trial, the right to freedom from torture, and the right to education. In a culture that denies fundamental human rights, fear is rampant. People fear arrest, abuse, death, loss of friends, family, property, or livelihood, poverty, loneliness, and failure. A legal right does not exist until the law is enacted, and the authority of the body that adopted the appropriate law determines the scope of its operation. The deterioration of diplomatic warfare, UN-sponsored peace processes, and economic progress have all contributed to the reduction of armed conflicts. A study by the Human Security Report shows that even when peace talks and ceasefire agreements fail, they reduce the risk of violent conflict. When it comes to outcomes in the enjoyment of human rights, positive outcomes include improved access to education, not only because it is a fundamental human right, but also because there is an important link between educational levels and developmental benefits, especially where girls graduate. school. In addition, education helps people to control their destiny, enabling them to become better equipped to participate in politics and to have access to housing, food, and employment.

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