



London Institute of Peace Research

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Worst human right violations in India

According to World Report 2021 by Human Rights Watch, attacks continued against minorities, especially Muslims, even as authorities failed to take action against BJP leaders who vilified Muslims and BJP supporters who engaged in violence. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led government increasingly harassed, arrested and prosecuted human rights defenders, activists, journalists, students, academics and others critics of the Indian government or its policies. The government continued to impose harsh and discriminatory restrictions on Muslim-majority areas in Jammu and

Kashmir since revoking the state's constitutional status in August 2019 and splitting it into two federally governed territories. Hundreds of people remained detained without charge in Jammu and Kashmir under the draconian Public Safety Act, which permits detention without any trial for up to two years.

The Malaysian Consultative Council of Islamic Organizations (MAPIM) sought immediate intervention of United Nations' (UN) against India's impunity on Kashmir's freedom and human rights activists to ensure their protection, particularly Aasiya Andrabi.

Non-violent movement on the streets of Myanmar



No one can predict the course of events in Myanmar, this campaign displays hallmarks of past non-violent movements around the world that ultimately achieved their goals. The people of Myanmar have opposed military rule in the past but never like this. In the face of horrific brutality by a lawless regime, Burmese have risen up in an historic national movement of nonviolent resistance. Led by young women, the fractious country has united across ethnic and generational lines, weaponizing social norms and social media in a refusal to accept the generals' seizure of power.

Water scarcity affecting the Climate Change



Water is the primary medium through which we will feel the effects of climate change. Water availability is becoming less predictable in many places, and increased incidences of flooding threaten to destroy water points and sanitation facilities and contaminate water sources. Water-related tensions might rise — both between states and within the general public if water governance is not improved all over the world.

Violent Extremists in Conflict Zones



This picture depicts suspected Islamic State members in their cell at a Kurdish-controlled prison in north-east Syria. Violent extremists make civil conflicts more complex and less manageable. Whether in the Middle East, Africa or South Asia, one of the many problems presented by conflicts involving violent extremists is how to deal

with these combatants and associates when they surrender or are captured.

There have been many attempts to disengage, deradicalize, rehabilitate and reintegrate violent extremists around the world. More efforts are required to be made to combat this problem.

US withdrawal leaves Afghans with little hope



The US leaves Afghanistan at a time when the Kabul government is fragile, beset by corruption and poisonous internal rivalries. Some activists of Taliban say that they are confident that they can install an Islamic government. As the US steps back, Afghanistan's neighbours — Pakistan, Iran, Russia and China — are waiting to step in to bridge the power vacuum. Taliban secured

the release of thousands of prisoners while launching a relentless assault on Afghan security forces and civilians. More than 500 civilians have been killed in Afghanistan in the first three months of 2021, a 30 per cent rise from the previous year.

\$1.5 trillion spent on war

\$500 billion on interest

\$87 billion to train Afghan military and police

\$24 billion on economic development

\$10 billion on counternarcotics



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