

# Importance of Human Rights in the era of Globalization

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## Abstract

Globalization is a multidimensional process; it involves a velocity, impact, deepening and broadening of rapid trans-border exchanges due to developments in technology, communications, and media. There is enough evidence that the world wealth, in general, rapidly increasing due to the advance in science and technology and that it is more than enough to satisfy the needs of all the dwellers of the globe. What is needed is the globalization of human rights and prosperity and to improve the effects of Globalization on human rights. Widespread violation of human rights leads to an increasing feelings of deprivation and injustice among the populations of the different countries of the world it was enhanced by the rapid and unprecedented advance in communication and information technologies, which really turned the world into a global village. This paper focuses on how globalization has affected human rights, for this the methodology used is historical and descriptive.”

**Keywords:** Globalization, Human Rights, Universal Declaration, Populations.

## INTRODUCTION

Today scholars argue that the condition, which is the traditional bearer of human rights obligation, has lost control over the globalization process and those in fact other players such as financial institutions and international Corporations are the ones shaping the growth. Clifford explains the complexity of globalization in regards to human rights by saying. On one hand, fresh technologies and new international norms may be a benefit for losses and activist, compulsory the world together and making it harder for tyrannical regime to act with impunity against its own people. On the other hand, the philosophy of free trade and the increase of international business corporations may break and pressure and demolish local control According to Donnelly states and international companies today want to break away from the expenses imposed by interest's state guarantee of economic and social goals. (1995) The resulting market pressure to confine national social welfare policies are more and more supplemented by pressures from global financial institutions. The state is view as the main bearer of obligation when it comes to defense globally protected human rights. The present globalization and the policies adhering to it power a number of human rights both civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural rights. Globalization and the current economic system and policies can control and power state's household policy. As a result, economic combination, free trade, deregulation and privatization have been seen by many as a challenge to the international protection of human rights and mainly to the awareness of economic, social and cultural rights.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To examine and study the present status of Globalization and Human Rights.
2. To explore the impact of globalization on human rights.

## RESPONSE FROM INTERNATIONAL STAGE

Surrounded by his report to the UN Millennium meeting (2011) Kofi Annan described the world of globalization as a new background for and a new connectivity among economic actors and activities throughout the globe. Globalization has been made potential by the progressive dismantling of barriers to do business and capital mobility, together with fundamental scientific advances and increasingly declining costs of transport, communication and computing. Its integrative reason seems inevitable, its thrust mouth watering. While globalization is interpreted as internationalization, the term refers to a growth of contact and interdependence between countries. From this viewpoint, a more global world is one where more messages, ideas, goods, wealth, investments and people cross borders between national-state-territorial units. A second common logical dead-end in discussions of globalization has equated the idea with liberalization. In this container, globalization denotes a process of removing officially compulsory borders on movements of capital between countries in order to form an 'open' and 'borderless' world economy (1982). On this thoughtful, globalization occurs as powers that be reduce or put an end to regulatory measures like trade barriers, foreign-exchange boundaries, capital controls, and travel permit requirements. The growth of human rights law in reply to globalization is not new, and there is nothing inbuilt in the global organization that would stop further defensive measures. The resulting movement lead to the formation of the ILO in (1919). "They also detail the aspects of deteriorations in human rights. in human rights, such as economic failure and lower standards of living, increasing discrimination, inequity, withdrawal of pleasure of basic requirements such as food, clean water, housing, and illiteracy.etc. The impact of the poor penalty of globalization on the pleasure of human rights is multidimensional; all aspects of human survival are they political, economic, social or cultural, are affected". Bhagwati J (2007).

## IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

There is collection of "human rights" in the form of economic rights, labour rights, cultural rights, social and political rights, health rights etc. The globalization is careful to have an impact on the following rights such as (2013) Pp18-24. The rights of entry to the WTO of nations that violate human rights extinguish opportunities for costly sanctions to depress such violations. Unlock trade causes creation to move to areas everywhere ecological standards are negligent and outcome in environmental poverty. Similarly, the ready for action pressure that result from open deal cause regulator to lose control over local narrow matters and sudden a race to the bottom over matters such as social benefit standards, environmental principles, and worker defense legislation. Open trade exacerbate inequality in the distribution of income liberty from brutal, cruel or degrading treatment, liberty from servitude, the right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination The correct to an enough normal of living (including the right to sufficient food, clothing and housing), The right to maintain a high standard of physical and mental health, The right to work accompany by the right to just and fair-haired conditions of labour, Freedom of association and assembly and the right to collective bargaining have been severely impaired. Just beginning States are, more over and over again than not, required by the dynamics of globalization to take measures that negatively impact on the enjoyment of

those rights (Oloka-Onyango & Udagama, 1999).“Globalization has not caused “developing” countries to catch up with the developed world. Inequality has risen during this present globalization period .The developed world their intellectuals and policy makers –view globalization as “providing good opportunities for their countries and their people” Arafat, S. (2013)

## CONCLUSION

Globalization has its winners and losers. It creates both help and hindrance in realization of human rights. With the expansion of trade, market, foreign investment, developing countries have seen the gaps among themselves widen. The imperative to liberalize has demanded a shrinking of State involvement in national life, producing a wave of privatization, cutting jobs, slashing health, education and food subsidies, etc. affecting the poor people in society. In many cases, liberalization has been accompanied by greater inequality and people are left trapped in utter poverty. The collapse of the economies of the Asian giants is an example of this. Although globalization of the economy has been characterized as a locomotive for productivity, opportunity technological progress, and uniting the world, it ultimately causes increased impoverishment, social disparities and violations of human rights. Globalization “cannot be stopped,” it’s a natural progression through time. Asking if Globalization is “good” or “bad”? “Friends or foes”? “Boon or bane”? is irrelevant. Globalization as a concept is neither pro human rights nor anti human rights, it could offer opportunities for promotion of human rights as well as abridgement of human rights. We are in a world that international organizations, multinational, and national corporations plays an important role in the state. In this model, Globalization opens up markets; markets are the basis of the liberal economic order; the liberal economic order is the basis of democracy; democracy is the basis of human rights a comparison would be that it’s like a drug that will cause headache now, however it will cure cancer eventually. So globalization in this context changes the world to become a “global pillage instead of being a global village”

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