

# Globalisation and Human rights : Progress and setbacks.

## Outline

### 1. Introduction :

The notion of globalisation and Human rights go hand in hand. At times, Globalisation ensures the provision of Human rights. However it has the potential to induce Human rights in jeopardy.

### 2. The role of Globalisation in the provision of Human rights.

### 3. Globalisation : An advocate of Human rights.

- a) Cultural exchange and diversity.
- b) Accessibility to modern health facilities.
- c) Ensures larger job market.
- d) An agent of Educational advancement
- e) Economic development via augmented trade and foreign Investment.
- f) Silent revolution by policy development.
- g) Technological advancement ensuring the right to information.



h) Globalisation bolstered the International legal framework.

#### 4. Globalisation : A jeopardy for Human Rights.

- a) De-regulated financial market
- b) Cultural homogenization via Imperialism
- c) Exploitation of natural resources
- d) Economic dependence making countries prone to global shocks.
- e) Globalisation igniting religious extremism
- f) Constraints on Freedom of Association and assembly.
- g) Compromised foreign policy.
- h) Relinquishment of policy-making to international organizations.

#### 5. Conclusion



"Men are of imitative nature not inventive" the idea of Sir Edward Burnett Tylor, foundational figure in anthropology, underscores the significance of social interaction with the motives of trade, cultural exchange or technological advancement. It can be contended that globe is always in dire need of advancements in the realms of every sphere of life. Be it global economy - that cannot be strengthened without engaging in bilateral agreements.

The roots of globalisation falls back to era of 1950s. In contemporary, 'globalisation' is construed as sigh of relief for the countries facing economic quandary. As, by the virtue of globalisation, the cultural diversity and the provision of human rights remain intact. Furthermore, it yielded multiple job opportunities, advance health facilities and educational advancement. Besides, the advent of globalisation is perceived as 'silent revolution' for the countries. As it ensures the rights of Human through increased economic development and advanced technology. However, At some instances globalisation left 'strain on human rights' suppressing them to a considerable extent.



On the flip side, globalisation wreaked de-regulated financial markets. While, in the realm of cultural diversity, the notion of imperialism has caused cultural impurity. With that, globalisation can be perceived as detrimental to Freedom of Association and assembly. Moreover, economic dependence of country on international organisation make it prone to global shocks. Apart from it, globalisation is at times seen within lens of prosperity for humans. (234)