

Outline

Introduction

- 1- Attention grabber
- 2- general Statement of globalisation and Human Rights
- 3- Thesis Statement: Although globalisation has brought significant progress in human rights through the freedom of social media, spread of feminism, ~~arise~~ rise of international organisations and Economic growth, it has produced setbacks ^{such as} economic exploitation, migrants issue and cultural erosion.

Progress of Human Rights with Globalisation

- 1- Voices in the form of social media
 - a) Everyone can express their opinions
 - b) Vocal regarding Human Rights violations
- 2- Women's right has been a much highlighted topic
 - a) Globalisation has fused feminism ~~to~~ with Culture
 - b) Women being more expressive than ever
- 3- Active Human Rights organisations,
 - a) Pressure through campaigns and ~~press~~ investigations ^{give tasks}
 - b) Research, monitor and ~~advocate~~ ^{advocate} on human

right abuses. improvement.

4. Economic growth and poverty reduction
 - a) increased economic opportunities
 - b) Access to better health care and education

Setbacks of globalisation on Human Rights

- 1) Corporate ^{and economic} exploitation of labour and the state
 - a) Companies shift to areas with cheaper labour
 - b) debt trap and increased influence of Int. financial organisations

- 2) Migrant issues and their human right violations

- a) Xenophobic and racism in different countries
- b) a way to influence countries

- 3) Cultural Erosion of the countries,

- a) rapid social changes can create dissonance in the society
- b) organised sets of value, tradition and culture are eroded.

Conclusion on Globalisation and its positive and negative effects on Human Rights

Essay

After the World War 2, a declaration was passed by United Nation known as The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was for the first time that the fundamental human rights are to be universally protected. Hence, the impact of globalisation on human rights can be traced back to the World Wars back in 20th century. The dawn of internet and rapid technological progress has increased the process of globalisation with new dynamics to the human rights. These dynamics have progressed the cause of human rights in various contexts but have also produced setbacks. Although globalisation has brought significant progress in human rights through the freedom of social media, spread of feminism, rise of international organisation and Economic growth, it has also produced setbacks in the form of economic exploitation, migrants issue and cultural erosion. Hence, globalisation are constantly testing the area of human rights with its rapid expansion.

First

The rise of internet has resulted in a boom of users of social media since the last decade. The platform of social media has been utilised by individuals to voice their opinion regarding anything.

Hence, it has given a lot of liberty to people to express themselves more. and to For example, people share their view regarding a certain political issue and rely on the opinions of free media rather than raising an eyebrow and questioning the authenticity or biasness from news media. Moreover, this platform can also be used to raise awareness and become vocal regarding human rights violation. This is even stronger when the state or international organisations are inactive. Hence, this is a tactic to pressure states and international organisations to act and take drastic measures regarding such human rights violation. The classic example is the ongoing Palestinian-Israeli conflict with active social media campaigns to stop genocidal war on Palestinians and to demand a ceasefire. Hence, the advent of social media as a tool of globalisation has significantly forwarded the human rights cause.

Secondly, Globalisation has greatly mobilised the cause of women in every part of the world. It has increased women's global interaction. Hence, a share of ideas and experiences has put women's cause under one umbrella regardless of race, ethnicity, religion and culture. This was especially the case with the third and fourth wave of feminism. According to

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Date: _____

the third wave of feminism, diversity and individualism is embraced, challenging the notion of universal ~~human~~ female experience and therefore, emerging with culture, religion, ethnicity and race. Consequently, it made women more expressive than ever. Women of specific background have raised voices ~~but~~ against suppression, legitimised by their culture. For example, Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy, in her ~~Academic~~ Academy Award winning documentary "Saving Face" has highlighted the issue of honour killing in Pakistan. The documentary highlighted the ~~attempt to~~ murder of a woman by her father who was being praised for doing such by the surrounding society. It highlighted issues Pakistani women had to face and gained international recognition. Hence, globalisation has mobilised the cause of women more than ever.

Third, ~~the~~ globalisation resulted in the formation of various human rights organisations who are fighting for humanitarian causes. They use tactics to pressurise the state to swiftly act and rectify any human rights violation. Moreover, it creates awareness among the individuals and states. Individual may be mobilised to demand justice

through protests or social media campaigns. For example, the recent development by Amnesty International regarding the breaching of international law by imposition of death penalty by Malaysia. Moreover, these organisations give act provide objective, to the member countries to improve human rights situation. For example, United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals of 2030 has assigned countries to achieve various human rights goals. These goals include gender equality, quality education, Poverty and hunger eradication, better health facilities, decent working conditions, etc. Hence, International organisations are playing a key role to advance the cause of human rights.

has

Fourth, Globalisation, improved the economic and financial conditions of people. Globalisation has resulted in rise in exports, exponential growth of industries, due to better accessibility to raw material, exchange of technology and labour and wider access to international financial system. Hence, economic growth leads to better employment facilities, a fall in prices of goods, a rise in standard of living and an opportunity for individual to grow in competitive environment. Such condition

Day: _____

Date: _____

revolves around job satisfaction, better working condition, etc. This result in an overall stability in the country. The state can provide better health facilities, as they have the economic and educational resources to do this, so. European nations, for example, have enough resource, to ensure betterment of their nationals. As a result, it has lower maternal deaths, infant mortality rates, etc. Hence, globalisation will lead to economic growth and better living conditions for people.

However

As evident, there has been alot of progress in the sphere of human rights due to globalisation. However, globalisation, at the same time, has managed to prove as a setback to Human Rights.

To begin with, Globalisation has been used as a tool to put economic pressure on states and to ^{apply} maximize Adam Smith's liberal approach of profit maximisation on labour. There has been a lot of reports on corporate organisation switching countries and establishing manufacturing plants in other countries due to cheap availability of labour. Hence, the ~~im~~ maximize their profit by low salaries and wages, poor working

conditions, lack of accountability and indirect threats to govt of closing down their businesses in the country. This not only results in labour exploitation but a wider inequality among the people. There are many cases of child labour by activists against tech giants such as Google, Tesla and Apple. Moreover, the International Financial institutions are exerting their influence on the policies of the countries, which is affecting humanitarian rights. For instance, the austerity measures, cut in developmental expenditure and privatisation of companies by IMF in Pakistan is already causing unemployment, inflation and currency devaluation. Hence, people are increasingly being unemployed and are pushed below the line of poverty. Therefore, globalisation has been used as a tool to exploit countries and compromise human rights.

To continue,

Globalisation has increased the mobilisation of people around the world in search of jobs or to escape the difficult conditions in their countries due to economic, political or security instability. The surge in the level of migrants has created a lot of challenges for them. They are being abused and ridiculed on lines of xenophobia, racism, cultural intolerance and religious hatred.

For instance, France has taken multiple measures in an attempt to ban hijab targeting Muslims. This highlights the Islamophobic sentiment, that prevents especially targeting the war-affected Muslim immigrants who took refuge there. Moreover, those in the surge of migrants to specific countries has been used as a leverage to exert their influence.

Further there was an instance in which Saudi Arabia threatened Pakistan on sending the war. Pakistani workers back if there was no policy change regarding a certain issue. This shows how globalisation has compromised the rights of migrants.

Finally, globalisation may result in cultural erosion of countries. As a result of globalisation, there has been a surge in cultural and societal changes due to greater share of ideas, values and opinions among the people. Such rapid social changes result in clash in value, among the people. Hence, it destabilize society and damage the established set of values, traditions and culture. Conflicting values may result in loss of moral values and established social institutions.

According to Henry McKay, a renowned

Sociologist who ~~western~~ contributed his work in social disorganisation theory, a rapid change and clash of value would result an increase in criminal activities. Therefore, it would lead to constant human rights violation by theft, murder, sexual assault, etc. Thus, cultural evasions due to globalisation greatly impacts human rights.

In conclusion, Globalisation has resulted in both positive and negative on human rights. On positive notes, it has increased freedom of expression and raised voices on ongoing human right issues. Moreover, women around the world has been mobilised to fight for their rights and subdue oppression ~~by~~ with respect to challenges they face. In addition, it has ^{specific} resulted in formation of international human rights organisations to pressurise and task countries to act on the progression of human rights and protection. Finally, globalisation has led to economic growth which has provided people with better standards of living. However, globalisation has widened the gap of economic inequality among the people and has used international organisations to exert their influence on countries in return for loan. Furthermore, it has resulted in surge of migrants who face xenophobia and

Day: _____

Date: _____

racism and are also used by the countries to exert influence on other countries. Lastly, it has resulted in cultural chaos with conflicting values which has deteriorated established sets of values, culture and tradition. Hence, globalisation has a great impact on human rights. It has entered into a state of technological connectivity with further divisions made into positive and negative effects on human rights as the time progresses.