

Globalization and Human Right: Progress and Setbacks

1 Introduction:

Background information

General Sentences

Thesis Statement

2 Main Body

Understanding the terms: globalization
and human rights

3 Progress in Human Right due to globalization

3.1 Expansion of awareness and advocacy
Empowerment of Women rights
Increased visibility of human rights
abuses

3.2 Legal frameworks and international
standards : UN conventions and treaties

3.3 Economic development and human
rights : Rise of corporate social
responsibility

Setbacks to human rights:

Economic inequality and exploitation

Cultural imperialism and loss of identity

Sovereignty and accountability issues

Conclusion

The Essay

"Globalization will make our societies more creative and prosperous, but also more vulnerable." — (Lord Robertson)

The beginning of globalization can be traced to different points in the 19th and 20th centuries, from the creation of the gold standard to the global integration of financial markets. Globalization, characterized by the interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and societies on a global scale, has profoundly influenced the landscape of human rights, socially as well as economically. The relationship between both is intricate and characterized by both progress and setbacks. Increased awareness and advocacy, legal frameworks and international standards, and economic development and human rights are the progress made by globalization to human rights. Whereas, setbacks of globalization include economic inequality and exploitation, cultural imperialism and identity issues, and sovereignty and accountability concerns. Unless, the complexities of globalization are addressed, human rights can not be respected universally.

Globalization and human rights are pivotal concepts in contemporary discourse, ~~Each~~ ^{and shaping} influencing the other in complex ways.

Globalization entails the interconnectedness of nations and peoples through trade, communication and cultural exchange, transcending geographical boundaries and reshaping societal norms and structures.

Human rights, on the other hand, are the moral and legal principles that uphold the dignity, equality and freedoms of every individual, irrespective of nationality, ethnicity, or socio-economic status.

To begin with, globalization has contributed to significant progress in the promotion ~~of~~ and protection of human rights. It has expanded awareness and advocacy for human rights issues globally. The rapid dissemination of information and the interconnectedness of people through digital platforms have increased awareness of human rights abuses, prompting global outcry and pressure for change. Events and issues that once remained

localized now receive international attention. For instance, global media coverage and social media activism have shed light on atrocities such as genocide, ethnic cleansing, and human trafficking, mobilizing international efforts to address these violations and seek justice for victims. Further, globalization has provided a wonderful platform for women to raise their voices against patriarchy and injustice by paving the way for them to know about their rights. It assists women to engage in different facets including social, political, economic, cultural, and sports. A number of laws, such as the Prevention of Anti-women Practices (2012) in Pakistan and the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (1993) in India, have empowered women to work fearlessly. Ergo, by providing education and awareness, globalization has led women to develop by leaps and bounds. For example, women's rights movements globally have made significant strides

in advancing gender equality and combating discrimination. Grass root activism and international solidarity have been instrumental in pushing for legislative reforms and societal changes that promote women's rights as human rights.

In addition, globalization has facilitated the establishment of legal frameworks and international standards for human rights. International organizations such as the United Nations (UN) have developed conventions and treaties that set out universal norms and guidelines for the protection of human rights.

These frameworks provide a basis for holding states and non-state actors accountable for violations and promoting legal protections globally. To live in peace while being alive is a fundamental human right and the main agenda of UN is to achieve peace between different nations. With 193 member nations, the UN is a prime

example of a diplomatic global village. Delegations from each country come to an agreement about rules and policies and tend to have fewer conflicts for protection of human rights. Hence, globalization has turned up the wave of political culture of human rights.

Moreover, Economic development driven by globalization, has also played a role in advancing human rights. The rise of multinational corporations operating across borders has led to increased scrutiny and demand for corporate social responsibility (CSR). Companies are increasingly expected to uphold human rights standards in their operations, supply chains, and interaction with local communities, thereby contributing to improved labor conditions and environmental practices worldwide.

This was all made possible with an advent of globalization.

Nevertheless, globalization is not always as glorious as it seems. A number of setbacks to human rights resulting from globalization also exist.

First of all, Economic globalization has exacerbated global inequalities, leading to marginalization and exploitation of vulnerable populations. Sweatshops and labor abuses in developing countries, fueled by demands for cheap labor in global supply chains, highlight the darker side of economic globalization where human rights are often sacrificed for profit.

Secondly, cultural imperialism is another consequence of globalization posing threat to cultural diversity and identity. The dominance of Western cultural norms and values through global media and consumerism has marginalized indigenous cultures and traditions,

and cultural autonomy. For instance, many Arab countries, including Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq, have been affected significantly as their cultural values have altered merely. Hence, globalization is having a negative impact on cultural rights of populations.

Thirdly, sovereignty and accountability issues complicate efforts to enforce international human rights laws.

The power dynamics between states and multinational corporations, coupled with the lack of effective enforcement mechanisms, often result in impunity for human rights abuses committed in the name of economic interests or national security.

In conclusion, globalization has brought about both progress and setbacks to the realm of human rights. While it has expanded awareness, fostered legal frameworks, and

promoted economic development beneficial to human rights, it has also exacerbated inequalities, perpetuated cultural imperialism, and posed challenges to accountability and sovereignty. Addressing these complexities requires global solidarity, commitment to human rights principles, and concerted efforts to promote ethical globalization and empower local communities. Only then, human rights can be universally respected and protected in a rapidly changing world.

couldn't complete essay,
faced severe time management
problem.