



“IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW”

Niketa Tomar

LLM

Under the guidance of

Dr. Taru Mishra

AMITY LAW SCHOOL

LUCKNOW, UTTAR PRADESH

Human rights are what make us human. They are the principles by which we create the sacred home for human dignity. Human rights are what reason requires and conscience commands. —Kofi Annan, United Nations Secretary-General.

Abstract:

The reason for this paper is to analyze the positive and negative parts of globalization and acknowledge how one could effectively manage the test it presents. The investigation shows that however globalization is a cycle by which capital, merchandise, administrations and work cross public fringes, and gain a transnational character, it is frequently joined by the progression of related ways of life, tastes, thoughts, and even qualities across limits which help reshape nearby political establishments, social examples and social relations. It likewise makes new open doors for some people groups to expand their riches and upgrade their successes. Globalization has today become a significant kind of discussion among academicians, strategy producers and NGOs. Its effect is significant. Regardless of the proceeding with accentuation on advancing worldwide thriving and accomplishing a more "simply world," negative parts of globalization stay overflowing in our globe. Poverties, disparities, treacheries, starvations, in reverse and underestimation's are largely difficult issues numerous social orders are as yet encountering.

Keywords: Globalization, Human rights, WTO

INTRODUCTION:

Everything has its own advantages and disadvantages. So does globalization. The impact of globalization usually deals with huge competition between prosperous producers and businessman and there opportunity to reach beyond local/ domestic markets but I will like to draw your kind attention towards the most crucial and rather ignored section of globalization that is the migrant laborers. So far we know that Globalization is an interaction among individuals, ideas and cultures that spread out above the bounds of statehood and geographical lines, criticize out an developed cross of social, political and economic relations among entity who diversification from their long-followed patterns to create a reciprocally exploit environment. Globalization is prompting more prominent issues of state ability to agree to common liberties commitments, especially financial, social, and social rights, for example, worker's guild opportunities, the option to work, and the privilege to government backed retirement. It additionally may disproportionate affect minorities. Collaboration globally and from non-state entertainers is required even with an undoubted grouping of abundance in the possession of worldwide undertakings, more prominent than the abundance of numerous nations. Globalization is a specific issue for ladies, since they regularly bear a lopsided weight of neediness, which might be exacerbated by financial rebuilding, liberation, and privatization. Investors have exhibited an inclination for ladies in the "delicate" businesses, for example, attire, shoe-and toy-production, information preparing, and semi-conductor amassing—enterprises that require untalented to semi-gifted work, driving ladies to manage the unbalanced load of the limitations presented by globalization.

GLOBALIZATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS:

Globalization is the process of interconnection between countries by greater foreign investment and foreign trade. When we imagine this scenario we think that this helps bringing a platform where people from different communities and remote areas intermingle to create several ideas, facilities and support each other to reach beyond local markets. But this is not what really happens for example, the migrant workers who come in search of employment and better life standards such as medical and educational opportunities. They face the harsh reality of being different and inferior to the city people. Therefore this results in adjusting themselves with new language culture and society. Globalization is an uncertain term. It implies various things to various individuals. It might mean various things to a similar individual. So what does globalization mean? Globalization including its different measurements – from political, financial, social, social, and mechanical – is characterized in shifted ways. This development is guaranteed through the 4-Ds: liberation, denationalization, disinvestment and digitalization. With the ascent of Japan and Germany as primary monetary powers in the start of 1960s, researchers began to manage the term as a just financial wonder. However, after the "shrinking" of Communism and the finish of the Cold War, the term turns into the 'trendy expression' within recent memory and its significance stays slippery. It is currently not any more a monetary wonder or an only mental state as seen during the Cold War, yet it changes into a development being upgrade through focusing on-

- (a) Worldwide basic standards, for example, majority rules system and common liberties,
- (b) Developing relationship among states, and
- (c) Remarkable transformation in data innovation.

The quantitative and subjective impacts of this cycle are seen in numerous parts of human life. Inside these viewpoints, globalization globalizing certain qualities which incorporate monetary examples identified with deregulation, creation, utilization and conveyance; social examples identified with substance, language, and way of life; and political examples identified with popularity based cycle and basic liberties. Basic liberties are what make us human. They are the standards by which we make the hallowed home for human respect. Common liberties are what reason requires and still, small voice orders. For this reason the enjoyment of fundamental rights such as right to work is only permissible at the price of abandonment of cultural identity, particularly language, specific lifestyles and traditions. Moreover, the migrant laborers cannot even raise their voice about their conditions and violation of their human rights because these migrants are not allowed to vote in other country or state elections or even form associations. Other than losing their traditional identity they also face discriminations like racism, also they are not allowed to leave their work place without permissions and they are hardly given such permissions. It is a very harsh reality that these migrant laborers are the backbone of economy in many countries. But anyone hardly cares about them. They are merely ignored and considered as cheap and inferior in the society. So we come to the conclusion as an overview to globalization that it is defined as for bridging the gap between several communities but there exists an inevitable gap that is no less than the Mariana Trench! But then it is not impossible to eradicate this gap because if we can identify the cause, we can also find the solution to it. When we talk of globalization, we often refer to an economic system that has emerged since the last 50 years or so. But the making of the global world has a long history – of trade, of migration, of people in search of work, the movement of capital, and much else. As we think about the dramatic and visible signs of global interconnectedness in our lives today, we see the phases through which globalization has kept on affecting human rights. As we explore through the history we see that globalization has made human civilizations more interlinked, from ancient times, travelers, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfillments some travelled for answer, work, survival and escape persecution. They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions but they were not always asset to the society where they went. Since the local citizens of that area became unemployed and in some conditions ill because the migrants even carried germs and diseases. Thus the fundamental right of the people living in that place got exploited. Moreover during the age of revolution, the Europeans brought people forcibly for work in their factories. It was done to get cheap and skilled laborers. For example- indentured labor migration from India to Britain also illustrates that how the laborers were hired under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked five years on their employer's plantation. This kind of bonded laborers contributed to faster economic growth in England. But the laborers remained in misery, poverty. Sometimes they were not even paid, their salary was cut to pay off their passage to a new country. As the idea of global world has increased in the phase of time, the small scale industries and people with small individual works like pottery, handloom etc. have declined. The regions experienced many changes like increase in population, Famines, scarcity of resources, increased force migration by labor markets, land rent rose, land were cleared for mines and plantation. All these affected the lives of the poor, they failed to pay their rents, became deeply indebted and were forced to migrate in search of work. Then the system of indentured laborers was abolished in 1921. But these stories of history have not changed much. They have still carved there path to exist even in today's society, that to after being claimed illegal by the constitution. Many

employers are involved in this business of recruitment. They give false information to the laborers about their working and living conditions, modes of travel, the nature and place of work, many laborers agree to take up work hoping to escape poverty or oppression in their home villages. Laborers are denied their legal rights in a new place. They have to find their own ways of surviving by living in slums under harsh conditions. They suffer the sense of loss and alienation in their own country. All these factors have drawn a long line of disparity between rich and poor. The accumulation of natural resources of the raw material which should be accessed by everyone living on this planet now lies only in the hands of a few individuals whereas the one who are the root cause of globalization, the working class is considered as the biggest restraint in the path of development.

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS:

Globalization is prompting more prominent issues of state ability to agree to common liberties commitments, especially financial, social, and social rights, for example, worker's guild opportunities, the option to work, and the privilege to government backed retirement. It additionally may disproportionate affect minorities. Collaboration globally and from non-state entertainers is required even with an undoubted grouping of abundance in the possession of worldwide undertakings, more prominent than the abundance of numerous nations. Globalization is a specific issue for ladies, since they regularly bear a lopsided weight of neediness, which might be exacerbated by financial rebuilding, liberation, and privatization. Investors have exhibited an inclination for ladies in the "delicate" businesses, for example, attire, shoe-and toy-production, information preparing, and semi-conductor amassing—enterprises that require untalented to semi-gifted work, driving ladies to manage the unbalanced load of the limitations presented by globalization. The cycle of monetary advancement has likewise prompted development in the casual area and expanded female investment in that. Work in the casual area for the most part implies that business advantages and components of insurance are inaccessible. Underemployment is by all accounts as large an issue as open joblessness. It additionally has been attested that states feel constrained to ease work principles, adjust charge guidelines, and loosen up different norms to draw in unfamiliar speculation, seen particularly in the free creation zones (EPZs) where business might be ample, however working conditions poor. Worker's guilds guarantee that EPZs are in some cases intended to sabotage association rights, deny or limit rights to free affiliation, articulation, and gathering. There are some 27 million laborers utilized in such zones around the world. It is assessed that the quantity of agricultural nations with EPZs expanded from 24 of every 1976 to 93 out of 2000, with ladies giving up to 80% of the workforce. Since globalization is the process of integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations (MNCs). A large part of the foreign trade is controlled by MNCs. They look for locations around the world that are cheap for their production. From the past two or three decades globalization has ought to give better income, better jobs, and better education. It has introduced information and communication technology and multinational corporations but as some MNC

became more and more powerful with its wealth exceeding the entire budgets of the developing countries' governments. As they came into influence they started exporting, investing and setting up factories in other countries. As it expanded it created an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets i.e. markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, Imports of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced. But not every producer is benefitted by it. Crafts, tools, toys, handlooms, tires, dairy products and vegetable oil are some examples of industries where the small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition from MNC brands. As a result, small scale producer goes in a deep cycle of loans he/she have to take loan for their investments in the business. Also several units are shutdown rendering many workers jobless. The small scale industries in India employ a large number of workers. It is the largest employment generator after agriculture but because of the ongoing scenario these industries are less likely to survive. Globalization and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. Faced with growing competition most employers these days prefer to employ workers flexibly. This means that workers jobs are no longer secure. Large MNCs order their products from developing countries. These large MNCs with worldwide network look for the cheapest goods in order to maximize their profits. As a result exporters try to cut labor costs as the cost of raw materials can't be reduced. Thus they employ workers only on a temporary basis so that they do not have to pay workers for a whole year. Workers also have to put in very long working hours and work night shifts on a regular basis during the peak season. Wages are low and workers are forced to work overtime to make both ends meet. While this competition among the exporters has allowed the MNCs to make large profits, workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalization. The problem occurs when all these situations are beyond the concerns of the international human rights organization and even our own government. Since all developed countries, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means. Governments can use trade barriers to decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country. It will help in flourishing the goods made in our country and will also help in doing justice to the producers. Prosperous producers will lead to more income to the workers. Thus protecting their interest and basic rights as well. But in recent years. The central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. According to reforms taken companies who set up production units in the special Economic Zones do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years. It aims at removing barriers or restrictions set up by the government earlier and increased liberalization. Moreover, it has allowed flexibility in the labor laws to attract foreign investments instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labors for the company. However. Still not satisfied, foreign companies need more flexibility in labor laws. At the International level World Trade Organization (WTO) is one

such organization whose aim is to liberalize international trade started at the initiative of the developed countries, WTO established rules regarding international trade and see that these rules are obeyed and since these organization is running by developed countries where most of the large MNCs have originated , thus WTO rules have forced the developing countries with big markets to liberalize their trade investment policies where as in their own countries only they have unfairly retained their trade barriers.

CONCLUSION:

As indicated by the previous examination, globalization isn't only an escalation of worldwide interconnectedness achieved by market influences and mechanical change. Or maybe, it is a perspective formed by capital and authoritative force that tries to set up a worldwide framework in accordance with the interests of capital. Free enterprise, as a market-situated arrangement of creation, has an inborn globalizing propensity. Notwithstanding, private enterprise isn't constantly portrayed by the degree of adherence to the liberal rules that globalization speaks to. In E. M. Wood's infiltrating examination, globalization speaks to another period of private enterprise that is more all inclusive, more unchallenged, more unadulterated, and more unadulterated, than any time in recent memory. The monetary emergencies influencing various nations have shaken the certainty of the backers of globalization. The World Bank, for instance, as a conspicuous difference to the moderate state proclamation it supported during the 1980s, in the mid twenty-first century perceives the significance of the function of the state in securing and amending markets. There additionally has been a developing acknowledgment that free money related streams, particularly from cutting edge nations to developing business sectors, can make significant flimsiness. A few defenders of globalization have even conceded that Keynes' doubt about budgetary versatility may at present be pertinent today. The September 11, 2001, fear monger assaults on the United States additionally (briefly, at any rate) brought up issues about the shrewdness of supporting globalization. However regardless of eminent mishaps and shaken certainty, the promotion for globalization stays solid.

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