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Impact of Globalisation on Human Rights

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Abstract: This article demonstrates the power and perils of globalization, specifically on human rights. The UNO has enacted hundreds of laws to preserve natural rights, but due to the global economy, market forces, and progress, the privileged often suppress the feeble ones through their seductive plans. The so-called "developed countries" utilize international labor and prestige for their own benefits. The Palestinian, Kashmiri, and Ukrainian issues manifest that the privileged ones have hegemony to put people in their midst. Undoubtedly, there are thousands of examples of globalization that have revolutionized this universe. It is better to say that the world is peaceful on one hand where you find all joys and dreadful on the other hand where everything seems against you.

Keywords: Human Rights, Globalization, Developed Countries.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the era of science and technology, globalization carries various intricate meanings. Its central idea revolves around the global economy, development, progress, and market expansion. In this article, we will explore both the pros and cons of globalization on human rights, culture, gender equality, and more. One common aspect is people traveling worldwide in their struggle for food, shelter, and assets, maximizing economic and market expansion. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) serves as a prime example where thousands can find employment, and money is exchanged on a large scale. China will directly and indirectly enjoy the benefits. Unfortunately, due to globalization, human rights are violated globally. Civic rights, workers' rights, cultural, and artistic rights are severely violated, and the process seems unstoppable.

Forced Labor Union:

Companies often exploit foreign labor by offering low wages and demanding hard work. Unintentionally, impoverished foreign individuals participate in this exploitation due to differences in currency values. This phenomenon is more prevalent in developing countries with low currency values, pushing people to migrate to developed countries for better living

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conditions. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) report, approximately 50 million people are trapped in forced labor, with 12 percent being children. More than 17 million are exploited in private sectors, and around 4 million are subjected to forced labor imposed by the state. Migrant workers are three times more likely to be affected than locals. The UN has set a goal to eradicate forced labor by 2023.

UNO Report on HR2023:

- ❖ In Kashmir, since 2008, the casualties were highest in 2018, with 586 people killed, including members of the troops, 159 security personnel, and 160 civilians. The continued use of pellet-fire for crowd control has resulted in a large number of civilian deaths and injuries.
- ❖ The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recorded 4,621 civilian casualties, with 1,028 killed and 3,596 injured in the ongoing full-scale armed attack by the Russian Federation against Ukraine.
- ❖ The Palestinian uncontrollable massacre has resulted in 20,000 deaths, including children. Additionally, 80% of Gaza's population relies on humanitarian aid.

a. A Helping Hand to Secure Natural Rights:

Developed countries provide aid to developing nations in the form of food and monetary assistance. Thousands of NGOs tirelessly work to meet the demands of needy people, providing services in times of need. Overseas Development Aid (ODA) is a subject of debate. General assemblies, through consensus resolution, have called for development aid to reach 0.7 percent of the GNP of developed countries. However, less than half of the target has been achieved. For instance, the United States contributes only 0.2% instead of the agreed-upon 0.7%. ODA raises several questions, primarily whether aid should directly reduce poverty, provide social services to the poor's, or prioritize economic flourishing and infrastructure building.

Influence on Environment Sustainability:

Indifferent to others, globalization negatively impacts the environment by increasing the consumption of non-renewable energy sources, leading to higher greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Global goods transport contributes to increased fuel consumption and GHG emissions. The International Transport Forum predicts a 16% increase in CO2 emissions from transportation by 2025. The rising demand for goods results in the establishment of more factories burning fossil fuels for production, further increasing GHG emissions. Consequently, this causes an imbalance in the ecosystem, habitat destruction, and deforestation.

2. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as with artificial intelligence being a blessing to humanity yet posing hazardous problems for human privacy, the same goes for globalization. Undoubtedly, it is a blessing to humanity, but it results in serious human rights violations. We should be vigilant

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about everything happening around the world. worldwand. may find solutions to some problems.

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