

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

Globalism and Globalization: Advancement Versus International Human Rights

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Abstract:

This paper examines the concepts of globalism and globalization interpreted as human advancement. It attempts to highlight the impact of globalization on human rights regime, and evaluates the relationship between globalism or globalization and international human rights. The paper discussed that technological ability enhanced globalism of which now, products and people are transported rapidly and in large numbers across great distances, that economic interchange across borders has linked the world more together and creating economic interdependence in varied ways than ever. The paper expressed findings of disappointment over the processes adopted by technologically advanced countries which negatively affect the exercise and enjoyment of international human rights. The paper concludes that due to globalization mass communications in industrialized democracies and are still greeted with suspicion by authoritarian governments to the neglect of international human rights. It is suggested that the world government should not undermine authoritarian governments. In particular it is recommended that advanced countries should desist from imposition of fines and meting forceful imprisonment on those that badregimesalleges are end angering their national security by transmitting dissident information and opinions. The methodology used is historical and descriptive with political economy and interstate as framework of analysis.

Keywords: Global communications, International human rights, Authoritarian governments, Forceful imprisonment, Economic interdependence, Inequality

1. Introduction

The concepts of globalism and globalization are daily phenomena which permeates every day routine activity. Acknowledged here is that the acceleration of globalization is the product of two factors such as technological change and government policy. *Technological advances* have rapidly expanded the speed with which merchandise, money, people, information, and ideas move over long distances. Certainly people, money, culture, and knowledge have flowed across political borders since ancient times but what is now different, is the speed at which globalization is proceeding. Significant technological advances have occurred in history since 1800 and the rate of new discovery and new invention has been accelerating. Whether it is in climatology, Internet, air travel or some other advances, a great deal of new innovation in technological advances is separating the world away from the national orientation that has dominated for several centuries toward a growing global connectedness. It is easiest to evaluate globalization factually but evidence of the extraordinarily rapid globalization of communications and transportation is beyond dispute. The economic data is clear and is measured by trade, investment, monetary flow, and every other standard explaining that economic globalization has advanced far and quickly. Cultural globalization may be harder to measure, but those who have traveled internationally for decades ago will testify to how much more common the use of English, Western-style dress, fast-food restaurants serving burgers and fries, and many other aspects of a spreading common culture have become. Evaluating globalization qualitatively, deciding whether it is a positive or negative trend is much more difficult.

Critical examination of the impact of globalization on human rights indicates that globalization is careful to have an impact on the identified rights (Arafat, 2013) Pp18-24. The rights of entry to the World Trade Organization of nations that violate human rights extinguish opportunities for costly sanctions to depress such violations. Unlock trade causes creation to move to areas everywhere ecological standards are negligent and outcome in environmental poverty. Similarly, the ready for action pressure that result from open deal cause regulator to lose control over local narrow matters and sudden a race to the bottom over matters such as social benefit standards, environmental principles, and worker defence legislation. Open trade exacerbate inequality in the distribution of income liberty from brutal, cruel or degrading treatment, liberty from servitude, the right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination The correct condition to an enough normal of living including the right to sufficient food, clothing and housing, The right to maintain a high standard of physical and mental health, The right to work accompany by the right to just and fair-haired conditions of

labour. Freedom of association and assembly and the right to collective bargaining have been severely impaired (Arafat, 2013).

2. Conceptualizations

2.1. Globalism

President Bill Clinton favoured globalism and explained globalism as a global political view where there is the belief or advocacy that political policies should take worldwide issues into account before focusing on national or state concerns. But Clinton's real emphasis in foreign policy was on what could be called economic globalism. He believed that the country's security and prosperity depended upon removing barriers to trade with other nations and upon stabilizing nations with economic troubles. Globalism as a concept and as the advances following through globalization may fairly be seen as an abstract concept. But globalism which is economic globalization has advanced quickly and far with the economic data showing as measured by trade, investment, monetary flow, and every other standard.

2.2. Globalization

Globalization is dependent on the technology that permits us to transmit images, data, the written word, and sound easily and rapidly all over the world. Globalization has been under way since the first isolated tribes and several other groups of humans began to trade and interact with one another. Globalization in another perspective is also primarily a modern phenomenon. This understanding considers the speed in which globalization progressed and increased extraordinarily since Second World War. In his position on international responses that surrounded his report to the United Nations Millennium meeting Kofi Annan (2011), described the world of globalization as a new background for and a new connectivity among economic actors and activities throughout the globe. Globalization has been made potential by the progressive dismantling of barriers to do business and capital mobility, together with fundamental scientific advances and increasingly declining costs of transport, communication and computing. Its integrative reason seems inevitable, its thrust mouth-watering. While globalization is interpreted as internationalization, the term refers to a growth of contact and interdependence between countries. A more global world is one where more messages, ideas, goods, wealth, investments and people cross borders between national, state and territorial units. A common logical dead-end of globalization equates the idea with liberalization. Globalization denotes a process of removing officially compulsory borders on movements of capital between countries in order to form an open and borderless world economy (1982). Globalization occurs as powers that reduce or put an end to regulatory measures such as trade barriers, foreign-exchange boundaries, capital controls, and travel permit requirements.

Government support for globalization remains a powerful factor today. According to Gordon Skene as cited in Encarta Encyclopedia Clinton gradually expanded his view of the USA strategic interests. Because the interests of people all over the world had become so interconnected, Clinton thought the United States had a stake in protecting human rights and promoting the political and economic stability of remote countries. The role of government in promoting globalization is expressed by President Bill Clinton. He explained that Globalization is not something leadership can hold off and that it is the economic equivalent of a force of nature like wind or water. According to him countries especially acting collectively can shape, restrain or even reverse many aspects of globalization by increasing economic barriers, by restricting travel and interfering with transnational communications and by other policies designed to make national borders less permeable.

Globalization is a multidimensional evolution and it involves a deepening and broadening of rapid trans-border exchanges due to developments in technology, communications, and media. According to Donnelly (1995) and Clifford (2018) it is explained that the complexity of globalization in regards to human rights is real by saying that fresh technologies and new international norms bring the world together and making it not harder for tyrannical regime to act with impunity against its own people.

2.3. Globalization and International Human Rights

The growth of human rights law in response to globalization is not new. The resulting movement led to the formation of the International Labour Organizations ILO in 1919. The International Labour Organizations ensured the participation of business, employment and governments in developing worker rights and in relating shortage in developing countries to money owing or relating unemployment to privatization or relating health decline to the control of medicine patents. Involved are aspects of deteriorations in human rights such as economic failure, lower standards of living, increasing discrimination, inequity, withdrawal of pleasure of basic requirements such as food, clean water, housing and illiteracy etc. The impact of the poor penalty of globalization on the pleasure of human rights is multidimensional as in all aspects of human survival such as political, economic, social or cultural are affected.

Bhagwati (2007) observed that the development of human rights law in response to globalization is not new, and that there should be nothing inherent in the international system that would prevent further protective measures against citizen's rights. A number of United Nations specialized agencies have also addressed the question of globalization in relation to human rights practice. This development of globalization is viewed as being responsible for exploitation and other forms of human rights abuses. Improvements in human rights on the other hand, are attributed to the spread of liberal ideas and movements as key dimensions of globalization. Human rights as critics say have been adversely affected

by globalization including right to equality and other socio economic rights. While globalization offers great opportunities, the fact that its benefits are very unevenly shared and its costs unevenly distributed represents an aspect of the process that affects the full enjoyment of all human rights particularly in developing countries. Inequality has risen during this present globalization period.

One factor that has been identified as promoting globalization is *government policy*. This is especially on the economic front. After World War II, countries in particular began to protect their economies from foreign competition by instituting trade restrictions in the form of high tariffs and by impeding the free exchange of currencies. Policy makers concluded this approach had been disastrous. Much of Europe struggled economically during the 1920s, and then collapsed. Between 1929 and 1932 industrial production in Europe fell and unemployment went up. The U.S. stock market crashed in 1929 and the American economy, Japan and other countries dwindled. Global trade plummeted and the world sank into the Great Depression. During the 1920s, fascist dictator Benito Mussolini had seized power in downtrodden Italy, and during the Great Depression, Adolf Hitler and other fascist dictators rose to power in Germany Japan, Spain and others. World War II soon followed with a horrific price. In this sense many observers argued that the restrictive economic policies after World War I created the economic desperation that allowed fascism to creep in of which led to World War II.

2.4. International Human Rights Protection and Enforcement

The international community has become much concerned with the protection of human rights with the experiences since World War II. Although concern for human rights is expressed in the United Nations Charter, the development of specific norms related to human rights began in 1948 with the passage of two nonbinding declarations such as the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man as approved by the Organization of American States and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as approved by the United Nations. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights described a variety of rights, including the rights to life, liberty, and security of person; to freedom from slavery; to freedom of conscience, religion, opinion, expression, association, and assembly; to freedom from arbitrary arrest; to a fair and impartial trial; to privacy; and to education. This document remains the cornerstone of international human rights law and has been the basis of bills of rights in nearly 100 countries. There are many international treaties related to human rights aims to stop Crime of Genocide, Racial Discrimination, Civil and Political Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, removal of poverty and inequality etc. Practice of maintaining physical and mental health, right to work, right to just and fair conditions of labour have been weakened to a severe extent. Some form of globalization has taken away enjoyment of those rights (Oloka-Onyango and Udagama, 1999). Globalization has created a side effect by causing inequality between developing and developed countries. With a contradictory view, developed world is looking globalization as a path to create good opportunity for poor (Arafat, 2013p. 16). On the contrary, poverty and human rights violations in Brazil in particular go hand in hand and total communities of the poor are being mistreated. The poor have become scapegoats of the evils resulting from long-term social policy. Following behind it is the clear fact that the main factors at the back of the most of the human rights violations are problems of inequalities, lack of public services and equal opportunities as well as poverty (Nault and England ed, 2011).

But nations that signed the United Nations covenants and other international treaties do not always uphold their responsibilities, though the Universal Declaration of Human Rights facilitated the issue of human rights in international politics and touched a worldwide range of human rights movement. To combat violations, many international human rights organizations have means for confirming and enforcing compliance. Among the United Nations most effective investigators are its special rapporteurs, who report on specific nations or on practices that violate human rights. Special rapporteurs have investigated violations in countries around the world and these reports has helped expose and halted human rights abuses. The United Nations also uses other means, such as public censure and the threat of economic sanctions to encourage violators to comply with international law. Regional organizations also play a role in enforcing human rights laws. Among the first were the European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights, both created by the Council of Europe in 1950. The commission and court are empowered to enforce the rights outlined in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), established in 1950. Under the ECHR, member governments or individuals may bring charges of human rights violations against other member countries. Individuals may also charge their own government with violations. Disputes are resolved by the commission, or, if that fails, charges may be submitted to the court. The system has functioned well. In the majority of cases, member governments have accepted and complied with judgments issued by the court.

Another significant step in the enforcement of human rights was the Helsinki Accords, a series of agreements reached between 1973 and 1975 among participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), now known as the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Intended to ease Cold War tensions, the Helsinki Accords granted concessions to the USSR and its allies such as official recognition of the division of Germany in return for commitments from the USSR and Eastern European nations to respect human rights. The accords resulted in relaxed surveillance and reduced brutality by the Soviet secret police and in freedom for Jewish and human rights activist Natan Sharansky, human rights activist Vladimir Slepak, and others.

2.5. Globalization and Human Rights

Difference between international law and practice has been highlighted by Michael Windfuhr. Basic human rights and human dignity is violated. As a result, in 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been adopted. As cursing effect of globalization, poor working conditions, poverty have become prominent issue everywhere.

The noticeable ways of threat to human rights are:

- International contracts act as a hindrance. An example can be getting around patent protection for HIV/AIDS medication. Even states have been prevented by international organizations to enforce rights. Cost efficiency is a reason highlighted by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to take apart their state infrastructure. This aims to rural development and open markets to import foods. These factors also drive credit approval. Firms became unable to secure the income.
- Foreign Direct investment. The age of globalization, has violated the right to food. But investments have been done to those who are 'investor friendly'.
- Subsidies. European subsidies have increased poverty and hunger in some parts of the world. Tax law in one country can have human rights consequences on another continent.
- In recent years, several NGOs have pointed to the huge impact that both the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy and the European fisheries policy have had on markets, working conditions and living conditions in West Africa. European imports of chicken, made cheap by subsidies, and Europe's overfishing of its coasts have indirectly contributed to increasing poverty and hunger among certain population groups. This constitutes a violation of the right to food but the governments of countries in West Africa lack the power to influence its causes in any significant way.
- Weak states. If government is less active situation become more problematic. In extreme case, human dignity falls by the wayside.
- Globalization challenge. The gap of protecting human rights can be fulfilled by the international law. In 2000, the Global compact has been set by Kofi Annan, the former general secretary of the United Nations for protecting human rights. Although it has been failed to achieve its objective.
- Extra-territorial state obligations. Windfuhr has repeatedly highlighted the problem of fulfilment of gap between law and practice. For making public, protected and guaranteed continues to be dependent on NGOs, skilled lawyers and human rights activists. No longer, extra-territorial state obligations are a solution as poverty and hunger in some parts of the world, like in Europe is continuously increasing. At the end, it has become essential to ensure that trade and dealings with international organizations like the World Bank need to make sure about the human rights standards.

3. Theoretical Framework

The concept of the analytical framework for research is the political economy had been popularized by Karl Marx. It aims to provide alternatives to both realism and liberalism. The tendency of wealthy and rich economic classes has been highlighted by this approach. Theory of imperialism has been developed by Vladimir Lenin. It came in to force in the year of 1917 just before the 1917 Communist revolution in Russia. For Marxists, the problem of war can be both caused and solutions can be done through economic relationships. Political economy is viewed by Karl Marx as the study of laws that govern the production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of material values in the society at different stages of its development (Abalkin, 1983). Political economy studies the economic system of social production, the economic basis of the society, the basis of all political and philosophical, ideological and judicial, aesthetic and other views and convictions. Political economy looks at the material conditions of man and society as the basis for understanding, determining and analyzing the superstructure. This approach sees the society as made up of antagonistic economic interests. It explains that economic positions determines social life, values and thought, observing that identical economic interest combine to form social classes where by political machinery is controlled.

Some Marxist scholars like Ake (1981) explains that political economy places economic structure above political structure and exposes the clash of interests. It is understood here that man must first eat before thinking of other things. This is why Hohnvber (1982) reasoned that political economy is an appropriate approach to the study of foreign relations. According to Amale (2002) the existing international studies literature, especially as it concerns foreign and local economic policy issues ignores the plight of underdeveloped countries. The political economy approach is appropriate for it provides the framework for understanding some of the theoretical problems in use by scholars. This is why Schneider (1974) in support of Hinde (1977) espoused the primacy of economic conditions as they impact on human life and society. Political economy has a multi-disciplinary approach. It takes care of the overlapping character of economics and politics as well as the class cleavages which facilitate an understanding of state policies on the domestic and foreign scenes. The drive for primitive accumulation as postulated by Marx clearly explains the reasons for the American inability to show respect to age long resolutions and international rules. The American boldness to threaten the United Nations over funding and operations of the IMF indicates the attempt to forcefully influence perceived weaker nations who are the beneficiaries of the loans to support the United States controversial unilateral decision on the conditions for assistance is made clearer with political economy approach and of which tended to satisfy the American and other western capitalist selfish interests first.

Another relevant and credible framework to analyze these ideas behind present lopsided world relations is the system theory. The system theory examines relationships which exist among interacting units according to established rules. Scholars studying international relationships look at the world as a system of nations that interact according to a set

of properly defined and long established rules. They call this system the interstate system. The rules of the system govern how nations treat each other based on common understandings of the rights of a nation. For example, according to the traditions of the interstate system, one nation should not infringe upon another nation's rightful territory or interfere in another nation's internal affairs. Many of these rules were codified in the Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) in Europe. The system evolved because nations realized it was in their best interest to develop basic ground rules for dealing with each other in the absence of a central authority that could set and enforce rules worldwide. The lack of a central authority is the most important characteristic of the interstate system. It has meant that nations must look out for themselves first and has shaped the way they relate to each other. They cannot rely on any higher power to enforce the rules or make sure other nations play fairly. Instead, they must enforce the rules by themselves or form alliances with other nations and collectively enforce them. The rules are also enforced by the power of world censure.

One of the most important rules of the interstate system is that nations should respect each other's internationally recognized boundaries. Under the interstate system, no nation has the right to invade or take over another's territory or interfere with the actions of a government within its own territory. A nation is considered a member of the international system if other nations recognize the authority of its government. Other nations can formally extend this recognition by establishing diplomatic relations with that nation. A nation can also become recognized by being admitted as a member of the UN. Recognition does not imply that a government has popular support, only that it controls the territory within its borders and has agreed to assume the nation's obligations in the international system. These obligations include respecting the internationally recognized borders of other nations, assuming the international debts of the previous government, and not interfering in the internal affairs of other nations.

Before the development of the modern interstate system, people were organized into more mixed and overlapping political units, such as city-states, empires, and feudal fiefs. The modern interstate system arose in Europe, beginning after about AD 1500, when France and Austria emerged as powerful nations. The system grew to encompass the European continent over several centuries, although it long coexisted with other systems such as the Holy Roman Empire.

With the colonization of much of the rest of the world by European nations, the European idea of nations was exported globally. After European colonies in Africa and Asia began to win their independence, they also aspired to become recognized as nations in the international system. Today, the legal basis for the universal application of these principles is the charter of the UN. The UN charter, adopted in 1945, explicitly recognizes the central principles of the interstate system. Participants more popularly known as actors have great influence on nations and world affairs operating in many countries and international organizations.

4. Conclusion

The concepts of globalism and globalization are ascribed to be ancient to a degree because it has been inherent in human civilization. The paper noted that advances in transportation have been important in moving people and goods, and that transnational communications have provided citizens from different countries with the ability to espouse causes of nearly every imaginable type, to exchange views, to get organized across national borders and to undertake political action (Schmitz, 2004). *Improved production technology* has increased the supply of goods. The industrial revolution, which began in eighteenth-century Europe, led to mass manufacturing. *Materialism* is another factor that accounts for increased trade. The rise in the world's standard of living, especially in the industrialized countries, has expanded international trade as people have sought more material goods and improved services. *Improved transportation* has increased ability to carry the growing supply of materials and manufactured goods and to meet the demand for them. Also *government policy* seeking to reduce barriers to international economic interchanges has promoted trade. Modern communications have also enabled people to seek alternative information and opinions from what is normally available to them. For example, Arabs in the Middle East can get an American perspective on the news by accessing CNN, and Americans an Arab view of the world on Al Jazeera. Global communications present the impact that modern communications have had on international relations.

Examined also was the present status of globalization and human rights and explored the impact of globalization on human rights. In the present global financial system other actors become important in regards to the safety or the violation of human rights (Ganaie, 1995). These actors take the form of global financial institutions, global organizations and worldwide corporations. The present globalization and the policies adhering to it power a number of human rights including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Development of human rights acts as specified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 and the succeeding United Nations agreements was the result of globalisation. What is needed is the globalization of human rights, prosperity and to improve the effects of globalisation on human rights. Widespread violation of human rights leads to an increasing feelings of deprivation and injustice among the populations of the different countries of the world. This was enhanced by the rapid and unprecedented advance in communication and information technologies which turned the world into a global village.

In this period of globalization the fight for human rights has become more compounded and demanding. One of the most philosophical challenges that we face as a neighborhood of nations is to know better the rising socio-economic forces and forms of globalization, to form them to serve our needs and to respond successfully to their harmful penalty. Maintaining balance between globalization and defense of human rights as suggested has to be a right of way because human rights are what make people human beings. Human rights are what reason requires and sense of right and wrong orders.

5. Recommendations

- A global watch should be recognized to keep an eye on and report the immoral transactions that take place stuck between the governments of developing nations and global corporations.
- The governments of developing nations should not carry on getting wealthy by selling their factors of manufacture land labour to global corporations.
- Report of the Human Rights Committee (1982) Supplies to become a free trading nation should be revised. Present requirements eliminate many upward countries.
- Urbanized countries need to perform more to support by creation it easier for rising countries to profit from trade and savings. Treaty-based device focusing on the household tasks of multilaterals as well as private actors in defensive human rights is a very significant step in the current financial atmosphere.
- Labour by states to create investments rules must be subjected to inspection and analyzed through human rights dialogue.

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