# Impact of Globalization on Human Rights in Developing Countries: Connecting the Dots towards the SDGs

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**Research Note**

## Abstract
*This study focuses on the complex interaction between globalization and human rights. The study uses a multifaceted approach to analyze the possible overlaps and conflicts between globalization and human rights to find ways to lessen negative effects and maximize good ones. The research intends to identify the gaps and possibilities of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by looking at the particular difficulties encountered by developing countries. The study reveals the intricate interactions between globalization and human rights using data from several case studies as well as a thorough examination of the literature. It identifies several significant impact areas, such as labor rights, access to healthcare and education, environmental sustainability, gender equality, and the defense of indigenous peoples' rights. Additionally, the study evaluates how governments, civil society, international organizations, and other stakeholders are addressing the adverse effects of globalization on human rights and sustainable development. The paper unleashes mitigating factors and emphasizes the obligations of the many UN stakeholders to defend human rights and assist in the achievement of the SDGs. By resolving these issues, developing nations may more effectively take advantage of globalization's potential advantages while defending human rights and pursuing sustainable development objectives within the SDG framework. One of the key limitations of this paper is the lack of access to achieving primary data and the generalization of the concept itself. The impact of globalization has a deeper and specific scope of discussion.*

**Keywords:** Globalization, Human rights, Sustainability, Sustainable Development Goals, Developing Countries.

## 1. Introduction

Globalization is characterized by growing interconnection, trade liberalization, and the flow of wealth and knowledge across boundaries. Its effect on human rights, particularly in developing countries, remains a subject of debate and concern (Broberg & Sano, 2018). Because, if one nation thrives at the expense of others, globalization cannot continue. Therefore, global food, energy, and water security should be improved by sustainable globalization. Sustainable globalization should also increase equality and give people more power. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) seek to alter the course of global affairs. They serve as a call to action to eradicate poverty and inequality, safeguard the environment, and guarantee

that everyone can live in peace, justice, and prosperity. Numerous international human rights treaties form the foundation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Several of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) strongly reflect human rights (HR) principles and standards are strongly reflected in several goals and targets (United Nations, 2021). Rejuvenating the international partnership for sustainable development is Goal 17. The 2030 Agenda is global and urges action from both developed and developing nations to make sure that no one is left behind. Partnerships between the public, private, and civil sectors are necessary.

More than 90% of the targets for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which "seek to realize the human rights of all," directly reference provisions of international labor and human rights norms. The commitment to "leave no one behind" echoes the fundamental human rights values of equality and non-discrimination.

Without partnerships between governments, the private sector, and civil society, it would be difficult to realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Therefore, it is essential to create successful national, regional, and international collaborations. This study aims to

(i)  explore the general relationship between the SDGs and HR and specific HR ideas that SDG 17's accomplishment can advance with the impact of globalization; and

(ii)  assess the opportunities and obstacles that point to the necessity of reviving the partnership between globalization and human rights to achieve the SDGs.

To achieve the SDGs, this article examines a variety of fundamental international human rights instruments. Six sections make up the article. Following this introduction, section 2 explains how the SDGs and globalization are linked with human rights. Section 3 briefs the methods while Section 4 looks at the consequences of human rights on developing regions. Section 5 examines the opportunities and challenges associated with human rights and globalization in light of SDGs. Section 6 provides mitigants to the challenges. Section 7 provides study implications and future study directions. The final section concludes the chapter.

## 2. Literature Review

This literature review explores the relationship between human rights, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and globalization. It discusses the evolution of human rights and the integration of human rights principles into the SDGs. It examines the impact of globalization on human rights, including both positive aspects such as economic growth, and negative consequences like labor rights violations and displacement of communities. The review highlights the consequences of human rights violations in developing regions, emphasizing their impact on marginalized communities, women, and children. It explores the opportunities of globalization, such as the dissemination of human rights norms and the empowerment of civil society organizations, as well as the challenges, including worker rights, human trafficking, and displacement. The review also addresses specific rights issues, such as civil and political rights, women's rights, and children's rights in the context of globalization. Finally, it emphasizes the importance of effectively associating SDGs, human rights, and globalization to promote inclusive development and uphold human rights standards ((United Nations, 2021).

## 2.1. Human Rights

Human rights (HR, henceforth) are defined as the rights to which people are entitled by their virtue as human beings, which are universal (they belong to human beings everywhere they are, regardless of their race, religion, gender, and other differences), fundamental (the rights cannot be removed), indivisible

(equally important in the context of civil and political rights, as well as economic and socio-cultural rights), and absolute (as a basic ground of living as a human) (OHCHR, 1966).

### 2.1.1 Evolution of Human Rights

The instrumentalization of human rights dates back to the Magna Charta (1297), then further instrumentalized into the United States Bill of Rights (1791) and the Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789) before the idea entered the international level as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), emerged in an era marked by totalitarianism to protect individuals against their governments and defined the relations between and within individuals.

Together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols (on the complaints procedure and the death penalty) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, they formed the so-called International Bill of Human Rights as a legal basis to ensure human rights' implementation across the globe (OHCHR, 1966).

### 2.1.2   Facets of Human Rights

Domaradzki et al., (2019) offered three "generations" of human rights to be identified, which are: (a) Civil and political rights, which are often seen as "negative rights" (enjoyed by the virtue of the inactivity of others) and correspond with civil liberties (rights and freedoms defined as a "private" sphere that belongs to the citizen), such as but not limited to freedom of speech, freedom of movement, and freedom of association (Domaradzki et al., 2019). Civil liberties will then be distinguished with civil rights (rights of participation and access to power, typically voting, political rights, and rights to non-discrimination), which requires further instrumentalization into legislations and frameworks of enforcement.  (b) Economic, social, and cultural rights, which concern how capitalist development creates social injustice and unequal class power, therefore the socio-economic rights (such as but not limited to the right to work, right to social security, right to paid holidays, right to healthcare, right to education, etc.) being seen as "positive rights" (which can only be enjoyed through government intervention) to counterbalance the injustices resulted from the inequalities of market capitalism for states to result into "welfare state (Domaradzki et al., 2019)." (c) Solidarity rights, which encompasses a broad spectrum of rights showing that one is attached to social groups or whole societies in contrast to being separate individuals; emerged in post-1945 in an attempt at decolonization, hence the rise of national liberation movements and how it paves the way to the right to peace, right to environmental protection and multicultural rights, right to development–enabling issues ranging from development, environmental sustainability, and cultural preservation to become a moral dimension (United Nations, 2022; Domaradzki et al., 2019).

While the Universal Declaration at the end of the day stimulated states to legislate human rights into their laws to guarantee human rights, human rights are important means to protect humans from abuse, neglect, and isolation, as well as enabling them to speak up and challenge poor treatment from the authorities (Klabbers, 2016; United Nations, 2022).

### 2.2. SDGs and Human Rights

The United Nations (UN) plays a central role in promoting human rights and driving the implementation of the SDGs. The UN's human rights bodies and mechanisms, such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), work to monitor human rights situations, provide technical assistance, and promote human rights standards globally. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) and other specialized agencies also support countries in achieving the SDGs, including human rights-related targets (Emas, 2015). Human rights were explicitly acknowledged and incorporated throughout the framework when the SDGs were created. Principles of human rights like non-discrimination, equality, and participation are explicitly mentioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by the United Nations

General Assembly in 2015. The SDGs seek to advance sustainable development in a way that upholds, defends, and realizes human rights.

The SDGs explicitly acknowledge the value of human rights tenets in development initiatives. The goals, which are in line with fundamental human rights standards and principles, emphasize equality, participation, and accountability. The SDGs emphasize the universality of human rights and their importance to sustainable development by incorporating human rights principles into the development agenda.

The SDGs offer a thorough and all-encompassing approach to development, tackling a variety of economic, social, and environmental issues. The SDGs broaden the definition of human rights to include a wider range of issues important to people's well-being and dignity by incorporating goals and targets related to eradicating poverty, education, healthcare, gender equality, climate action, and more.

## 2.3. Globalization and Human Rights

The term "globalization" has been controversial, complex, and elusive: it refers to the emergence of a complex web of interconnectedness, where our lives are increasingly shaped by what happened even at a great distance from us. As a result, territorial borders become less significant and this process implies "the national" and "the local" be the subordinates of "the global" due to the constant interaction of these levels in this process (Lutkevich, 2021).

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of the world's economies, societies, and cultures, driven by advancements in communication, transportation, and technology. While globalization has brought many benefits, such as increased economic growth, cultural exchange, and access to goods and services, it has also had a profound impact on human rights. Therefore, it is important to examine the impact of globalization on human rights, to identify and address how it may be contributing to human rights abuses, and to ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared equitably and that the human rights of all people are respected and protected. The key aspects include economic integration, technological advancements, cultural exchange, political and legal frameworks, environmental implications, global governance, coordination, etc.

On one hand, globalization has led to the spread of human rights norms and values, as well as increased access to information and the empowerment of marginalized communities. However, it has also led to the exploitation of workers in developing countries, the erosion of labor and environmental protections, and the exacerbation of existing inequalities (Fischer, 2020). Furthermore, globalization has presented new challenges to the protection and promotion of human rights, such as the increasing power of transnational corporations, the influence of international financial institutions, and the influence of international criminal networks.

## 3.0 Methodology

Drawing upon a comprehensive literature review and empirical evidence from various case studies, the research attempts to uncover the complex dynamics between globalization and human rights. Keeping the core study objective in mind, the study attempts to find out through theoretical and qualitative research how to balance the bridge between the human rights issue and growing globalization whilst bearing in mind the sustainable development goals and what aspects all the stakeholders involved should be taken into consideration to effectively mitigate the issue shortly.

The research methodology employed in this study is based solely on secondary methods. This means that we did not collect any primary data, but instead relied on existing sources of information such as academic journals, books, government reports, and online databases. The study involves careful selection and evaluation of relevant case studies, blogs, and websites to provide a comprehensive overview of the topic

of interest. This approach allowed us the integration of a large amount of information from multiple sources, leading to a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the topic.

## 4.0 Consequences of Human Rights Violations in Developing Countries

One of the key objectives of this research is to comprehend the human rights violations observed over the decade in developing nations. It has been found that the growing population and the economic development in developing nations have progressed and skyrocketed at the expense of human right violation of its citizens. State of HR violations in a few developing countries are presented below.

China: The benefits of globalization from rapid growth in incomes caused by globalization are offset by huge negative social and natural impacts such as the high-polluting industry and the massive migration of people from rural to urban areas, which bring benefits but also come at a cost in terms of loss of family ties. Furthermore, due to the huge benefits of transnational companies' revenue that boosts the economy, countries like China do not enforce strict regulations and laws on protecting labor rights (Lambin & Meyfroidt, 2011; Klabbers, 2016). Governments have little or no incentive to improve working conditions; on the contrary, their competitive advantage depends on these conditions. Developing countries like China oppose the linking of labor standards to trade issues, pointing out that such linkages would take away their competitive advantage through cheap labor and low labor standards. This argument is understandable because increasing developing countries' trade is critical; however, the cost falls on the most vulnerable elements in those countries: unskilled or semi-skilled laborers, whose rights to organize labor unions, engage in collective bargaining, or protest unsafe working conditions are denied.

India: The Government of India framed major economic policies in 1991 to attract the global corporate world to India. Since 1991, there have been discussions about not only the constitutionality of such policies but also their consequences. It is believed that the policy of liberalization was a much-needed one, but it seems that the government could not ensure that the realization of human rights, especially of the poor people, remained a cardinal factor at the time of law-making or decision-making (Venkatanarayanan, 2015; Klabbers, 2016). For instance, the government could not satisfactorily control the course of foreign investment and made some bad policy decisions in terms of investment prioritization. Such as when people in villages have access to soft drinks but not to clean drinking water, food, etc. Also, it seems that the amendments proposed by the government to laws related to foreign investment, trade unions, and contract labor hurt human rights, especially those of laborers and women workers.

Bangladesh: Consequences of human rights violations in developing regions of Bangladesh include impaired access to education, economic inequality and poverty, health and sanitation issues, social and gender inequality, political instability and lack of governance, and migration and displacement. These violations hinder the progress and development of the country, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality. Child labor, inadequate provision of safe drinking water, discrimination against women and marginalized communities, and suppression of freedom of expression contribute to these consequences (Age UK, 2017). It is crucial to address these violations, protect human rights, and promote inclusive and sustainable development in Bangladesh (United States Department of State, 2022).

The discussions infer that attaining sustainable development goals (SDG) highly depends on the balance between the human rights that are being promoted and the constant rise of globalization as one may create both opportunities and challenges for each other.

## 5.  Opportunities for Human Rights
## 5.1 Opportunities of Human Rights by the SDGs

The Human Rights Guide to the SDGs, which was created by the Danish Institute for Human Rights has demonstrated how the ideas are connected in a way that mutually reinforces a political commitment to the SDGs. It also demonstrates that the majority of SDG targets—156 out of the 169 targets—reflect important clauses in global labor and human resource standards to integrate HR and SDGs in planning, programming,

monitoring, and evaluation (The Human Rights Guide to the SDGs, n.d.). Fundamentally, they acknowledge that many of the development goals cannot be met without simultaneously addressing complicated humanitarian problems and HR issues. The fact that the SDGs' human rights goals can be applied universally to all nations while also taking into account their diverse realities and capacities demonstrates how similar they are (Ganaie & Mohiuddin, 2016). The trait of universal application while trying to be culturally inclusive binds them close. This strong interrelation is often reflected by the UN's policy as it tries to apply them in an integrated manner (Dulume, 2019).

It is crucial to swiftly transition from commitment to action to successfully implement the concept of partnerships as envisioned in the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. This is especially true given that the agenda is a political commitment rather than a binding legal agreement (Dlewis, 2021). A solid, inclusive, and integrated partnership between human rights and other institutions could be established by highlighting how the SDGs might affect current obligations related to human rights at the edge of globalization (Dlewis, 2021).

## 5.2 Opportunities of HR by Globalization
### 5.2.1. **Economic and Social Rights**
Economic growth, increased trade, and foreign direct investment have all benefited from globalization and have the potential to raise living standards and increase access to resources. Indirectly supporting the realization of economic and social rights like the right to work, an adequate standard of living, education, and healthcare, it can increase employment opportunities and promote economic development.

### 5.2.2. **Civil and Political Rights**
Globalization has made it easier to share knowledge, technology, and ideas, which can improve the freedom of speech, association, and information access. Social media and digital platforms have contributed to the global promotion of activism, political engagement, and human rights advocacy. Global networks and connections can aid in promoting democratic ideals and human rights tenets.

### 5.2.3. **Indigenous Rights and Cultural Diversity**
Indigenous Peoples and Marginalized Communities Can Now Assert Their Rights, Gain Visibility, and Promote Cultural Diversity. The exchange of traditional wisdom, cultural practices, and indigenous knowledge has become possible thanks to improved connectivity and communication. Global advocacy campaigns have influenced international recognition of indigenous rights, such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

### 5.2.4. **Gender Equality and Women's Rights**
Globalization has increased women's access to economic empowerment, employment opportunities, and leadership roles. International frameworks like the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) have aided in advancing gender equality while raising awareness of women's rights movements and advocacy on a global scale.

## 6. Challenges of Globalization
### 6.1. Negative Impacts on the SDGs
Globalization can sometimes hurt the realization of these goals and the protection of human rights. For example, globalization can result in the exploitation of workers, the displacement of communities, and the degradation of ecosystems, all of which can undermine the realization of SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 8

(Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) (Dlewis, 2021). Additionally, the increased influence of international financial institutions can lead to the imposition of economic policies that prioritize profits over the welfare of the population, resulting in cuts to social services and the violation of economic and social rights, as well as a violation of SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) (Dlewis, 2021).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 1 (No Poverty), are aimed at promoting a more equitable and sustainable world for all. However, globalization, the increasing interconnectedness, and interdependence of the world's economies can sometimes undermine these goals and result in human rights violations (Dpicampaigns, 2022). Exploitative labor practices are one way in which human rights can be violated in the context of globalization. Multinational corporations often seek to minimize costs by exploiting workers in developing countries, leading to poor working conditions, low wages, and violations of workers' rights, including the right to form a union. This can have serious consequences for the well-being of workers and their families, and undermine efforts to achieve SDG 1 (Dpicampaigns, 2022).

Widening income inequality is another issue that can result from globalization. The benefits of globalization have not been evenly distributed, and income inequality has increased in many countries. This can undermine the realization of human rights, including the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to work, and exacerbate poverty, making it more difficult to achieve SDG 1 (Dpicampaigns, 2022).

SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) is an important goal that aims to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. However, globalization, the increasing interconnectedness, and interdependence of the world's economies can sometimes undermine these goals and result in human rights violations (SDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All - Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, United Nations, 2019).

Exploitative labor practices are one way in which human rights can be violated in the context of globalization. Multinational corporations often seek to minimize costs by exploiting workers in developing countries, leading to poor working conditions, low wages, and violations of workers' rights, including the right to form a union and the right to safe and healthy working conditions (Multinationals and Socially Responsible Labour Practices: Better Business - Looking Back, Looking Forward, 2008). This can have serious consequences for the well-being of workers and their families, and undermine efforts to achieve SDG 8 (SDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All - Congress of Local and Regional Authorities - www.coe.int, n.d.).

Informal employment is another issue that can arise in the context of globalization (Multinationals and Socially Responsible Labor Practices: Better Business - Looking Back, Looking Forward, 2008). In many developing countries, globalization has led to the growth of informal employment, in which workers have few protections and often lack access to social security benefits and other labor protections. This can undermine the realization of decent work and economic growth, and result in violations of workers' rights (Multinationals and Socially Responsible Labor Practices: Better Business - Looking Back, Looking Forward, 2008).

Discriminatory employment practices can also result from globalization (Enhancing the Employment Impact of Globalization, 2004). The growth of multinational corporations can lead to discriminatory practices, including discrimination based on gender, race, or ethnicity. This can violate workers' rights and undermine efforts to promote decent work and economic growth for all (UNGC, 2022).

Furthermore, the increasing cultural exchange and mobility brought about by globalization can result in discrimination and marginalization, particularly for ethnic and religious minorities, migrants, and other vulnerable groups, undermining the realization of SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) (Martin, 2022).

SDG 16, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, aims to create peaceful and inclusive societies and provide access to justice for all. However, the realities of globalization can sometimes result in human rights

violations and undermine the efforts to achieve this goal (Martin, 2023). For example, globalization can lead to a lack of access to justice for marginalized communities, particularly in developing countries, who may face barriers to accessing legal services and the court system, resulting in a violation of the right to a fair trial and access to justice. Additionally, globalization can contribute to conflict and instability, as economic and political interests collide, leading to tension and violence, resulting in the violation of the right to life, security, and peace (Martin, 2023). Furthermore, globalization can exacerbate corruption and impunity, as transnational corporations and powerful individuals seek to manipulate and evade the rule of law for their gain, which can result in the violation of the right to an effective remedy and undermine public trust in institutions and the rule of law (Martin, 2023). Additionally, some multinational corporations may engage in practices that violate human rights, such as forced labor, child labor, and environmental degradation, in the pursuit of profit (Martin, 2023).

## 6.2. Negative Impacts on Human Rights
### 6.2.1. Worker's Rights

Globalization has resulted in the growth of multinational corporations, which have relocated their operations to countries with lower labor costs. This has led to a race to the bottom, where companies compete to offer the lowest wages and the weakest labor protections to increase profits. This has resulted in widespread exploitation of workers, including long hours, low pay, and dangerous working conditions. Moreover, globalization has also made it more difficult for workers to organize and bargain for better working conditions (FIDH, 2016). Transnational corporations can move their operations to different countries in response to labor unrest or strikes, making it difficult for workers to secure meaningful gains. Additionally, multinational corporations often use their economic power to influence the political process in the countries where they operate, making it harder for workers to secure their rights through the legal and political process (Giuliani & Machi, 2014).

Many workers in developing countries are paid low wages, often below the minimum wage, which makes it difficult for them to meet their basic needs and support their families. According to recent data from the UNDP, the country's GDP per capita is $7,790, placing it in the middle of the world's middle-income nations (Giuliani & Machi, 2014). However, given that inequality is one of the most notable aspects of Brazilian society, this number does not accurately reflect life in Brazil or Rio de Janeiro. Together with Sierra Leone, Brazil has the second-most uneven income distribution in the world. Brazil is by far the most unequal nation in South America and has consistently ranked among the top five most unequal nations in the world (Ganaie & Mohiuddin, 2022).

Low wages can also result in other human rights violations, such as forced labor, child labor, and discrimination, as workers are forced to accept inadequate wages and poor working conditions to make ends meet. This can also result in a lack of access to basic services, such as healthcare and education, which can further undermine human rights and quality of life. According to Santoshkumar et al. (2018), the competitive pressures of the new international economy lead to the denial of fair wages and decent working conditions as the suppliers of transnational corporations depend on unethical levels of cost-minimization to have better profit margins. The study claims that MNCs see the availability of cheap semi-skilled labor as the most important factor in selecting suppliers or setting up factories. Workers in many developing countries are often denied the right to form unions and engage in collective bargaining, which makes it difficult for them to advocate for better working conditions and wages (Santoshkumar et al., 2018).

### 6.2.2. Human Trafficking

Globalization has contributed to the growth of human trafficking, as workers are lured from their home countries with false promises of employment and then forced to work in exploitative conditions. Human trafficking is a major problem that has been exacerbated by the forces of globalization. It involves the exploitation of people, including forced labor and sex trafficking, and is a form of modern-day slavery (FIDH, 2016). The interconnectedness of the world brought about by globalization has created new opportunities for traffickers to exploit vulnerable individuals and transport them across borders (Katharina. kiener-Manu, 2022).

Globalization has led to the growth of multinational corporations and the relocation of production to countries with lower labor costs. This has created a demand for cheap labor, which traffickers exploit by bringing individuals into countries under pretenses and forcing them to work in exploitative conditions. Another factor that has made human trafficking easier is the movement of people across borders facilitated by globalization. The lack of strong border controls in some countries and the existence of porous borders in others make it easier for traffickers to operate (Katharina. kiener-Manu, 2022). This is compounded by the breakdown of traditional support systems, such as families and communities, brought about by globalization. These factors make individuals more vulnerable to trafficking, as they may be isolated and have no one to turn to for help.

### 6.2.3. Displacement of Communities

Globalization can lead to the displacement of communities, as land and resources are acquired for development, often without the informed consent of residents. This can result in the violation of the right to adequate housing and the right to a livelihood, as well as cultural and social rights. For example, the construction of large-scale infrastructure projects, such as dams, pipelines, and mines, can lead to the displacement of thousands of people, as their land and homes are taken over for development. This can result in the loss of traditional livelihoods and the disruption of cultural and social ties, as communities are relocated to unfamiliar areas, far from their ancestral lands.

Another example can be seen in the acquisition of land for large-scale agriculture and agribusiness projects. This can result in the displacement of small farmers, who are often forced to give up their land and livelihoods to make way for these projects. This can result in a loss of food security and the violation of the right to adequate food, as well as the right to a livelihood.

Moreover, the exploitation of natural resources, such as oil, minerals, and forests, can also lead to the displacement of communities, as their lands are acquired for development. This can result in the degradation of the environment, the loss of traditional livelihoods, and the disruption of cultural and social ties. In some cases, communities are forcibly evicted from their lands and relocated to unfamiliar areas, without being consulted or compensated. In many cases, the displacement of communities is not carried out in a transparent and accountable manner, and the rights of residents are not respected. This can result in the exploitation of vulnerable communities, which are often marginalized and have limited access to justice and recourse.

### 6.2.4. Rights of Marginalized Communities

The increasing cultural exchange and mobility brought about by globalization can have a profound impact on the cultural, social, and political landscape of countries around the world. While globalization can facilitate cross-cultural exchange and foster a greater understanding of different cultures and traditions, it can also result in discrimination and marginalization, particularly for ethnic and religious minorities, migrants, and other vulnerable groups. For example, the growing presence of ethnic and religious minorities in societies around the world can lead to increased prejudice and discrimination, as well as a greater risk of

racist and xenophobic violence. This can result in the violation of the right to non-discrimination, as well as the right to life, liberty, and security of a person. Furthermore, globalization can also lead to the spread of cultural norms and values that may be inconsistent with the cultural, religious, and social norms of local communities (Prasad, 2018), which may result in the erosion of traditional cultures and traditions, and marginalization of local communities and violation of their cultural and social rights.

In many cases, discrimination and marginalization are not addressed in a transparent and accountable manner, and the rights of ethnic and religious minorities, migrants, and other vulnerable groups are not respected. This can result in the exploitation of vulnerable communities, which are often marginalized and have limited access to justice and recourse.

### 6.2.5. Civil and Political Rights

Globalization can have a significant impact on the political and civil rights of people around the world. The increased influence of countries and companies with undemocratic governments and the suppression of dissent can result in the erosion of civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression, association, and assembly (Prasad, 2018). For example, the influence of countries with authoritarian regimes can result in the suppression of dissent and the restriction of civil and political rights, as these regimes seek to maintain their hold on power and prevent the spread of democratic ideals. This can result in the restriction of freedom of expression, association, and assembly, as well as the restriction of the rights to freedom of religion, thought, and conscience.

Moreover, the influence of multinational corporations can result in the suppression of workers' rights, including the right to form trade unions and engage in collective bargaining. This can result in the exploitation of workers and the erosion of workers' rights, particularly in countries where labor laws are weak and enforcement is limited. Furthermore, the influence of transnational companies can also result in the degradation of the environment, as they prioritize economic growth and development over environmental protection. This can result in the exploitation of natural resources, the release of toxic pollutants, and the degradation of ecosystems, leading to serious environmental and health problems (Prasad, 2018). In many cases, the suppression of dissent and the erosion of civil and political rights are not addressed in a transparent and accountable manner, and the rights of the population are not respected. This can result in the exploitation of vulnerable communities, which are often marginalized and have limited access to justice and recourse.

### 6.2.6. Women Rights

The impact of globalization on women's rights is complex and far-reaching. Women often bear the brunt of the negative effects of globalization, as they are often employed in low-wage, precarious jobs with poor working conditions. This makes them particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. For example, women who work in sweatshops or other informal sectors may lack basic rights, such as health and safety protections, adequate pay, and social security. They may also experience gender-based violence and sexual harassment, particularly in male-dominated industries (Prasad, 2018).

The rapid change in social norms and traditional beliefs makes women's position in society more vulnerable (Tchinaryan et al., 2020). The increased cultural exchange brought about by globalization can erode traditional values and practices that support women's rights. Moreover, globalization can lead to an increase in gender-based violence, particularly for women who are migrants or refugees. These women may experience exploitation, trafficking, and other forms of violence, which can result in the violation of their human rights.

The impact of globalization on women can be seen as a double-edged sword. It created jobs that would not

have existed if globalization had not occurred. And it is the same phenomenon that makes women fall into the trap of exploitation and violence (Santoshkumar et al., 2018). Moreover, globalization can result in the cut of public spending on essential services, such as healthcare and education, which can negatively impact women and girls. Women often face economic marginalization and exclusion, as they have limited access to finance, property rights, and other economic opportunities. According to (Speech: Raising the Curtain on the Generation Equality Midpoint Event | UN Women – Headquarters, 2023), What many now refer to as the overlapping "poly-crises" throughout the world have the most negative effects on women and girls. Pandemic, oil and food crises, the "cost of living" issue, intensifying wars and conflicts, and climate change. the growth of fundamentalist actors, who pose a danger to fundamental liberties and frequently target women and girls more than anybody else.

### 6.2.7. Children Rights

Child labor is a major issue in the context of globalization. Children are often employed in low-wage, informal sectors with poor working conditions, where they are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. The increased demand for cheap labor created by globalization exacerbates this problem, leading to the exploitation of children and their rights being violated (UNICEF, 2019). Children working in such conditions are often denied necessities such as proper nutrition, healthcare, and education. They are also subjected to long working hours, dangerous working conditions, and physical and emotional abuse. Education is a fundamental right for children, yet globalization can result in cuts in public spending on education, making it difficult for many children to access quality education. This is particularly prevalent in developing countries, where poverty, conflict, and other barriers prevent children from receiving an education. The lack of education can have a lasting impact on children's prospects, leading to poverty, unemployment, and limited opportunities in life.

Children are often among the most vulnerable populations, and globalization can exacerbate their risk of disease and illness. The increased exposure to environmental pollutants and the reduced access to essential health services due to globalization can negatively impact children's health and well-being. In many developing countries, children lack access to basic healthcare services, leading to preventable diseases and illnesses. Human trafficking, particularly for children, has grown as a result of globalization. Children are often trafficked for purposes of forced labor, sexual exploitation, and other forms of exploitation. They are frequently forced to work in hazardous conditions, with limited access to food, water, and healthcare. According to (Protecting Children's Right to a Healthy Food Environment, n.d.), at least 340 million people worldwide experience the hidden hunger of vitamin and mineral deficiencies, and about 200 million children under the age of five are stunted, wasted, or both. At the same time, 40 million children under the age of five are overweight, and the prevalence of obesity and overweight is increasing globally, even in low-income nations. Particularly, children in Asia and Africa suffer the most from all types of malnutrition which is highly related to the growing globalization and global food mismanagement.

Globalization has created an environment where it is easier for traffickers to operate, making it increasingly difficult for children to escape this cycle of exploitation. Children who migrate with their families or on their own are at risk of abuse, exploitation, and neglect. They may lack access to basic services and support, making them vulnerable to exploitation and violence. The lack of legal protection for child migrants can exacerbate this problem, leaving children without any recourse for justice. Children are often exposed to violence and abuse, both in their communities and in institutional settings, such as schools and detention centers. Globalization can increase the vulnerability of children who are refugees, migrants, or who are otherwise displaced, leaving them at increased risk of violence and abuse. The lack of protection and support for these children can make it difficult for them to escape violence and abuse, leading to a cycle of trauma and suffering (UNICEF, 2019; United Nations, 2021).

## 7. Proposed Mitigants to Challenges

The first mitigant could be an effective association of Sustainable Development Goals, Human Rights, and Globalization. Human rights outcomes are not solely determined by globalization. The effects of globalization on human rights also depend on national policies, legal systems, and social contexts. Governments, international organizations, businesses, and civil society must adopt comprehensive and rights-based strategies to address the negative effects of globalization and to realize its benefits for human rights. The objectives of SDGs, human rights, and globalization are interdependent, they need to be implemented in an integrated manner. By fostering technological advancements, expanding access to markets, and generating employment opportunities, globalization has the potential to promote economic growth and the reduction of poverty. As for each SDG, the globalization challenge and human rights context are unique, the proposed mitigants will vary accordingly. Flexibility, adaptability, and ongoing learning are crucial when proposing mitigants for SDG challenges imposed by globalization. Keeping this in mind, the following recommendations are offered:

SDG 1 (No poverty): Assuring that globalization benefits all people and communities and that economic development is inclusive and equitable are key components of achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty). If not properly managed, globalization can exacerbate social and income disparities.

SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities): will depend on making sure that the advantages of globalization are shared fairly. To address inequality, discrimination, and social injustice, human rights frameworks offer principles and guidelines that support efforts in this direction.

SDG 5 (Gender Equality) emphasizes the significance of eradicating violence and discrimination against women and girls, advancing equality, and ensuring their full and effective participation in all aspects of life. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), among other human rights instruments, offers a legal framework for promoting gender equality and defending women's rights internationally.

Both human rights and the SDGs place a strong emphasis on the value of genuine participation and community empowerment. The participation, inclusion, and accountability principles of human rights can serve as a guide for actions taken to ensure that marginalized groups have a voice in sustainable development decision-making processes. Globalization can offer venues for amplifying various voices and enabling meaningful involvement in forming international policies and development strategies.

A framework for accountability and monitoring SDG progress is provided by human rights. The monitoring and review procedures for the SDGs can be supplemented by human rights institutions and mechanisms, such as international human rights treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review. The degree to which the SDGs are being implemented in a way that upholds human rights obligations can be determined using human rights indicators and standards.

To effectively address the challenges, it is also important to consider the root causes of human rights violations and to develop policies that address these causes.

One of the key policy considerations is to strengthen international human rights laws and institutions (OHCHR, 1966). This requires cooperation between governments and international organizations to develop new international treaties and to strengthen existing ones. It also requires the establishment of new human rights monitoring bodies to ensure that human rights are protected and respected. In addition, national governments must play a role in protecting human rights by implementing and enforcing human rights laws and regulations.

Another important policy consideration is to address the root causes of human rights violations (OHCHR, 1966). This requires a comprehensive and coordinated effort at the national, regional, and global levels, involving governments, NGOs, and the private sector. The root causes of human rights violations include poverty, lack of economic opportunities, and political instability, and these must be addressed if we are to

effectively address human rights violations. This requires the development of policies that promote economic and social development and the strengthening of institutions and systems that protect human rights.

The activities of transnational corporations also play a significant role in the global economy and can have a significant impact on human rights. To address this, governments must regulate the activities of transnational corporations and ensure that they are held accountable for any human rights violations they may commit. This requires the development of international standards for corporate behavior, the establishment of binding international treaties, and the strengthening of national laws and regulations. The private sector must also play a role in promoting human rights by adhering to responsible business practices and engaging in initiatives that promote human rights and social justice.

Finally, promoting responsible global governance is also important to address human rights violations and globalization. The globalization of the world economy has created new challenges for governance, and governments must work together to promote responsible global governance. This requires the development of effective mechanisms for the resolution of disputes, the strengthening of international institutions, and the promotion of accountability and transparency in decision-making processes. It also requires the promotion of policies that promote social and economic development, and the protection of workers' rights, including the development of international labor standards and the strengthening of national labor laws and institutions.

## 8. Implications of the Study

The results emphasize the necessity of a nuanced and context-specific approach to the SDGs' implementation in underdeveloped areas. Globalization can increase prospects for economic growth and the alleviation of poverty, but it can also make marginalization, exploitation, and inequities worse. Therefore, strong accountability systems, inclusive governance, and effective policy frameworks are crucial for ensuring that globalization upholds human rights and promotes sustainable development. The study findings suggest that various stakeholders of the UN including government, international organizations, NGOs, the Private sector, and the general public, have the responsibility to uphold human rights and support the realization of the SDGs:

Governments must ensure that their policies and actions are compliant with international human rights standards, incorporate human rights principles into their development strategies, and set up accountability procedures. Different HR organizations, including the Human Rights Council, treaty bodies, and special rapporteurs, should provide suggestions for improvement while keeping an eye on how states adhere to international human rights treaties. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), human rights organizations, and grassroots groups should promote awareness, keep an eye out for violations of human rights, aid impacted communities, and engage in advocacy and policy discussion with national and international organizations (Hirano & Otsubo, 2023).

Businesses and corporations in the private sector may ensure that their supply chains, business practices, and operations are in line with human rights guidelines like the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Responsible business practices can support labor rights, gender equality, a sustainable environment, and poverty reduction. People and communities should speak up for their rights, take part in decision-making processes, hold businesses and governments responsible, and actively get involved in initiatives that advance human rights and sustainable development objectives.

The human rights-based development must be guided by the six principles of human rights, such as (i) Universality and inalienability; (ii) Indivisibility; (iii) Interdependence and interrelatedness; (iv) Accountability and the rule of law; (v) Participation and inclusion, and; (vi) Equality and non-discrimination. Applying a human rights-based approach also concerns activism and advocacy (influencing decision-makers and citizens at all various levels to form and guide political, economic, cultural, and social processes and decisions to improve people's quality of life), which is important based on the principle of

participation and inclusion by strengthening the capacity for autonomous action. This then leads to the institutionalization of cooperation in vital matters between the vulnerable groups (rights-holders) and the state (duty-bearers).

## 9. Limitations and Future Directions of the Study

The study's concentrated emphasis on certain developing countries or case studies could make it harder to generalize its conclusions to other contexts or settings. Diverse nations, cultures, and socioeconomic situations can all have diverse effects of globalization on human rights. Additionally, the study may have limitations due to methodological issues with identifying and evaluating human rights indicators, determining causation, and separating the unique effects of globalization. The study might not have examined the practical difficulties to transform the research findings into workable policy, which could have limited the knowledge of the impact on human rights in practice.

Consequently, the following future directions can be offered. First, undertaking long-term research can provide researchers with a more thorough grasp of the dynamics, trends, and patterns at play as they follow the evolution of how globalization affects human rights over time. This can assist in locating long-lasting consequences, changes in policy, and newly developing difficulties or possibilities. Second, future studies may examine how multiple social identities overlap and how globalization affects marginalized populations. Finally, future research may assess specific policies, initiatives, and interventions to understand their results and pinpoint the best ways to advance human rights in the context of globalization. Besides these, another ripe for investigation is how technology developments like artificial intelligence, automation, and digital platforms affect human rights in the context of globalization, in terms of effects on information access, labor rights, free speech, and privacy.

## 10. Conclusion

In this study, we researched how the evolution of globalization has impacted human rights over time. While globalization is accelerating at higher rates, it is essential to keep horizontal fragmentation and vertical polarization parameters in mind while balancing what benefits and empowers human rights concerning globalization and sustainable development. Both human rights and globalization are part of the sustainable development goals, and involving all stakeholders and holding them equally accountable is necessary. In the end, it is important to focus on the fact that with proper integration, globalization, and human rights will help create a sustainable environment, resulting in a more inclusive future.

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