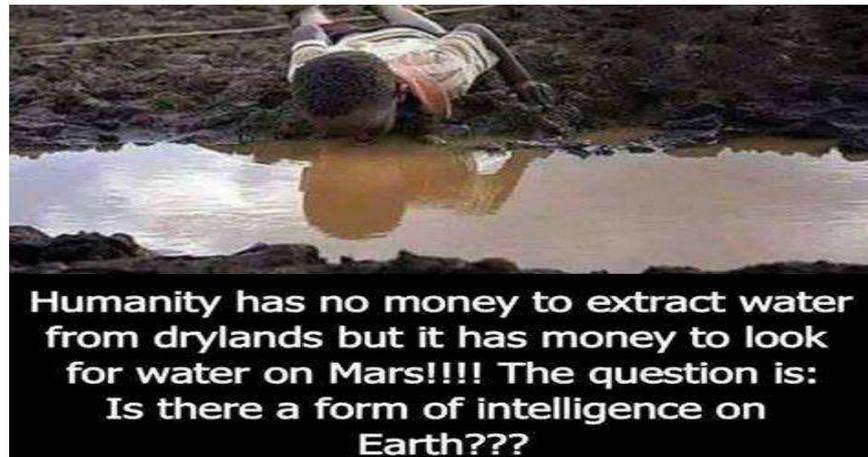


INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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Writer [Oscar Wilde](#)ⁱ says-

“People know the cost of everything but the value of nothing.”ⁱⁱ

ABSTRACT

The era of globalization unleashed a wave of technological, **economic** and sociological **change** as formidable as the ones that appear to have figured out how to position them in an emerging market (EM) economics (global economy). The dynamism of the global economy is at once creating and destroying opportunities for people, shaping lives and livelihoods. Yet, while the language of human rights developed alongside capitalism, human rights and economics have followed separate routes in both theory and practice by exposing to international human rights system & law as a mediating language for discussions of ‘social justice’ on ‘global economy’. Social justice is always clouded by personal prejudice when economy is involved. Therefore, while notions of human rights help the frame issues, and to contribute little to a better understanding of the processes involved in an evolving global economy. This notion brings together theorists and practitioners from both fields who are concerned with equity and social justice in many dimensions in the background of rulesⁱⁱⁱ, the actors^{iv}, and the tools^v. In other words, contemporary crises of all kinds such as giving rise to ‘artificial intelligent weapons (AI)^{vi}, climate change, financial market volatility, terrorism, increasing inequality, chronic poverty^{vii}, global slavery^{viii}, defining vulnerability, and some more to add to the urgency of seeking connections between human rights and the global economy. Yet, many questions have to be asked and answered: How does social justice in democracy and international human rights system constrain international trade, intellectual property, and traffickers & terrorist of all kinds, in the global era? What responsibilities do wealthy nations have to end inequality & global poverty? What are the ethical obligations and claims for collective global action? What are the human rights dimensions of climate change and its consequences for people’s lives and livelihoods? Can international organizations and corporations ignore human rights? In what ways can economic policies and institutions be used to strengthen human rights policies around the globe and advance social justice? What is the impact of globalisation on the background of a toxic ideology, ‘nuclear trafficking & terrorism’, and giving rise to ‘artificial intelligent weapons (AI)^{ix}? Who is planting the root cause of poverty, whether

capitalist (globalisation) or policy makers? What makes it more likely for some poor families to move out of poverty (upward mobility), while others are unable to do so? Whether the global monetary policy was increasingly becoming part of the problem rather than becoming part of solution? Whether to shun the monetary policies that can negatively impact other economies? And so on. Hence, hard questions can be asked and answered like **whether globalisation made the world a better place to live with dignity & freedom^x**? And if not, what is its impact on the international human rights system? A nascent conversation between the discourses of human rights and economics will capture key questions, ideas and issues that facilitate a constructive survey about the relevance of human rights to national and global fiscal policymaking. These reasons and more, this article surveys some of the factors which deal with international human rights system in the global economy.

KEYWORDS: International Human Rights System

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- i [Oscar Wilde](#), a late-Victorian [Irish](#) writer. Chiefly remembered today as a [playwright](#), especially for [The Importance of being Earnest](#), and as the author of [The Picture of Dorian Gray](#); Wilde's oeuvre includes criticism, poetry, children's fiction, and a large selection of reviews, lectures and journalism.
- ii World's poor pay price for rich
- iii Rules relevant to nuclear trafficking & terrorism, trade, intellectual property, climate change, and arms race
- iv Actors like corporations, multinational organizations, nuclear traffickers & terrorist's organisation
- v Tools are the international human rights system & law on globalisation
- vi Lethal autonomous or computer algorithms weapons that can perform many functions, such as vision, voice reorganisation, decision-making and capacity to process vast quantities of information which are usually associated with human
- vii Four out of every five of India's poor. In the meantime, India among the top 10 wealthiest nations in the world (7th Position)
- viii The 2016 Global Slavery Index (Walk Free) estimated that nearly 46 million people are enslaved globally including women and children (victims of forced labour, ranging from prostitution and begging). India has the highest absolute numbers of people trapped in slavery with 18.35 million slaves among its 1.3 billion populations. India leads world in modern 'slavery'.
- ix Lethal autonomous or computer algorithms weapons that can perform many functions, such as vision, voice reorganisation, decision-making and capacity to process vast quantities of information which are usually associated with human
- x The principle of human right is based on 'dignity & freedom'