

## **Challenges and Opportunities of Globalization for the Development of Human Rights in Pakistan 2010-2014**

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### **Abstract**

Globalization is a growing phenomenon in the contemporary times when man has become modern in its thinking, actions and evaluation. Growing awareness regarding human rights is not only bringing human into mainstream affairs being major stakeholders indirectly but also greater expectations. This reality of preservation of human rights has brought the issue into legislation to make it law as a written part of the constitution at national, regional and global level in almost all spheres. Consequently, assurance of human fundamental rights is ground reality and written part of all the constitutions of the world. Globalization has transformed the world into a global village where there are commonalities of the cultures, exchange of ideas and free economic approaches are struggling to bring consensus among the world society to protect and preserve the human rights against any violation. World has divided into two blocks global north and global south based on their economic and political capacities. Globalization phenomenon was started by global north so it augurs well for the advancement of their interests while South is less benefited because of having underdeveloped status and weaker rule of law, social, economic and political condition. There are disparities of resources between both the blocks that are why south is suffering and north is maintaining status quo. State like Pakistan being the part and parcel of global south is facing economic and political hurdles where there is no provision of basic human requirements like food, health, education, employment and socio-economic stability. Globalization is north-centered phenomenon and more beneficial for them as compare to south. Globalization has positives and negatives. On one side it is providing awareness about the human rights violations while on other side it seems unable to protect human rights violations. Human rights violation scale is growing in Pakistan where there is nationalistic economy that is anti-thesis of the globalization and free market economy of north. Moreover, weak socio-economic and political conditions in Pakistan causing deprivations and grievance are growing where a specific chunk of society is violating all norms and rules of human rights by using their economic power and social status. In comparison to internationalization of economies under the umbrella of globalization, limited weightage is given to Pakistani exports in international market as compare to

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exports that proves very costly with the emergence of issue balance of payment that causes severe economic implications on Pakistan economy where social and political sector already going downwards and lacking to provide basic needs of life and fundamental rights. Labor issues and forced labor menace is growing in Pakistan where there are less facilities and larger number of labor and phenomenon of brain drain is growing. Globalization is impacting Pakistan more in a negative way and less in positive way. In this phase of initial years of second decade of twenty first century, human rights violation has decreased due to constitutional protection, media campaigns, role of NGO's but still long way to go ahead to curb the menace.

**Purpose-**The purpose of this paper is to explore the embodied effects of process of globalization on human rights in Pakistan.

**Objectives of the study-** To investigate explore and analyze the present status of human rights status in Pakistan in this globalized arena and legislative measures taken by the government.

To highlight, the growing hurdles in the protection of human rights violations in Pakistan.

**Research Questions-** What can be the impacts of globalization on global South? And how it is affecting human rights in Pakistan?

What actions should be taken to support and extend rights to the humans in the era of globalization?

**Design / Methodology / Approach-** Descriptive method is used based on secondary sources like UNDP reports, human rights commission of Pakistan reports, academic papers, books and newspaper articles etc. An analytical approach has also been used to illustrate the human rights violation in Pakistan and explore the underlying realities.

**Findings-**This paper provides the pen picture of the Globalization phenomenon and its significant impacts on human rights in Pakistan, either it has created opportunities for the preservation of human rights or it has threatened the human rights. It is concluded that globalization is the major independent variable. Although through integrating Pakistan's commercial, financial and economic institutions with the world the dream of economic globalization can be materialized and freedom of equal socio-economic rights and freedom to engage in economic transactions may be ensured but still it might will remain at loss because of weak economy, limited resources and political immaturity, moreover, other human rights violations occurred in Pakistan are needed to be addressed at state level in a more pragmatic way and viable policy methods by analyzing situation in depth.

**Research Limitation-**The focus of this research would be only Pakistan regarding violation of human rights with the detail discussion of globalization and human rights in general. The policy making at Government level i-e role of parliament, role of international organizations and role of NGOs would also be studied for law making and to preserve the human rights. The period of the research would be 2011 to 2013.

**Hypothetical framework-** Globalization phenomenon is a promoter of liberal thoughts in socio-economic and political perspectives. Liberalism of globalization gives a perception that assists in the prevention of human rights violation in developing societies. The underlying socio-economic disparities between global North and global South are creating un-favorable environment for the protection of human rights in developing world. Pakistan

is facing human rights violations due to inherent socio-economic and political weakness with unfavorable impacts of globalization because of her mismatch with the western standards. This clearly shows the indiscriminate impacts of globalization on different regions of the world.

**Originality / Value-**This is original research work. The analysis provided is based on facts and information is acquired from human rights commission of Pakistan reports.

**Keywords:** Globalization, human rights, Global North and South, Human rights violation in Pakistan.

**Paper type-** Research paper

**Keywords:** E

## **Introduction**

Globalization is one of the most articulated, and experienced phenomenon which has resulted from the increasing interdependence and interpenetration of nations, communications, and flow of ideas across the borders, is one of the conspicuous dimensions of the current world. (Ahmad, 2004) International standards and actors for the protection of human rights are ever more advanced and practically active than ever in human history. But violation and encroachment on basic human dignity continues, and the rise of international actors that generated the development of human rights globally may also be the cause of new ways and means of negation of human rights. In globalized world human rights are no more a question of national actors but more dependent on the international and global actors and institutions such as multinational companies, media and others. Human rights have become a multidimensional term as it encompasses social but political and economic aspects as well. Individuals are basic units of the states at national level. Now international law has accepted the individuals as legal person for the pursuance of their rights. These are individuals, NGO's, IGO's that can pursue for the preservation of their rights at any front of globalized world. This is the beauty of the globalization that awareness level and exchange of ideas on human rights violations is increasing that has to some extent has decreased the intensity level as it was decades ago in Pakistani society.

Globalization has paradigm changing affects on the norms of human rights in all over the world. Human rights are the rights of the people being the human. Sometime these rights are considered as fundamental rights or basic human rights in the cover of basic human needs. The concept of the human rights preservation is multidimensional and dynamic in contemporary times of the global arena. However, human rights norms can be measured at different levels like individual, societal, state and international. These norms of human rights are different at domestic, international and regional levels in their introduction, definition implementation and interpretation. International global development is responsible for exploitation and disenfranchisement of human rights abuses. The process of globalization has adversely affected the human rights. The human rights legislations and other protective measures taken to preserve human rights at

national and international level are due to the globalization. The key concept of globalization is to promote liberal ideas and movement which attributes in improvement of human rights. To protect basic human rights is primary responsibility of every state at Government level, if government fails than international organizations play their due role (Arafat, 2013). The (Amnesty International, 2006) report reveals that millions of people around the globe are still deprived off their basic fundamental rights, which are freedoms of speech thought, movement, expression, assembly and association etc.

Human rights situation in Pakistan is complex one due to a developing nation status, and poor law and order situation. Un-conducive environment is prevailing in the developing world with having certain complex realities and hurdles in the way of provision of human rights in view of globalization. Pakistan as a state is no different from this phenomenon of lacking the basic humanitarian rights at all level of analysis. Despite un-favorable conditions, constitution of Pakistan provides many sorts of liberties like thought, speech, religion, information, press, association and assembly but the violation of human rights is in practice due to absence of vibrant rule of law and lack of implementation framework. However, a significant growing issue in developing countries like Pakistan is political immaturity where a country is in process of democracy lacks the infrastructure and political stability to implement the policies against the human rights violation. This practice is not only common in Pakistan but many other Asian, African and Latin American countries where polices face failure because of lacking enforcement requirements. Makhtaran Mai, Kainat Soomro, Fareeda Koki khel Afridi and Malala Yousafzai are few glimpses of infliction of violence against woman in Pakistan in the last few years under the growing paradigm of globalization.

In definitional context, globalization is the trend to a single, interdependent, and integrated world. Globalization in the 20<sup>th</sup> century emerged with the linking of nations and people around the world through transportation and information technology. Fast and efficient global transportation made possible bringing exotic fruits from warm countries to colder countries and producing goods in one country using raw materials imported from thousands of miles away. It brought cars and electronics from Asia to Europe and the Americas. It also sent American software, films, and music to Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Globalization can also be thought of as a process of integration and internationalization. Globalization is a process that has decreased the socio-economic and cultural distances by giving a new outlook to the individuals, non-governmental organizations and nations under its umbrella. It is perceived that globalization is moving from conservatism to enlightenment and moderation where much focus is kept on the human rights in all dimensions. Many believe that where globalization is turning world into a 'global village', it is bringing severe implications for under-developing world as comparative to global north. Global north is getting enough benefits while global south is sufferer because of nationalistic economies and limited economic

resources and political immaturity. Case scenario of Pakistan is not unique from this point of generalization where human rights abuses are on peak in its different forms and shapes. In spite of the fact that constitution of Pakistan is providing security umbrella for preservation and development of human rights yet there is a great level of malpractices. It is quite observeable in the backward countries and norms less societies where rights violations has become order of the day. Transformation has already started for preservation of human rights under the umbrella of globalization by highlighting the issues of violence by electronic and print media at national and global level to change the mindset of the intolerable outlook and extremist approaches of society. However, long journey yet to be covered to get the desired goals in countries like Pakistan.

In the twenty-first century the speed of communications by telephone and the Internet has accelerated the process of globalization. Another definition of globalization calls it an example of developments that make the world a single place, changing the meaning and importance of distance and national identity in world affairs. This means that the positive and negative effects of bad news spread almost instantaneously. As the planes hit the World Trade Center towers on September 11, 2001, American stock exchanges dropped and closed, causing tremors that resounded in European and Asian stock exchanges as soon as they opened a few hours later. All these events link direct or indirectly to the human in one way or the other. It also justifies that there are two schools of thoughts in the context of the globalization regarding human rights violations. One school is optimistic regarding the role of globalization in preservation of human rights while other school is pessimistic due to its negative tendencies towards the suppression of human right especially in Pakistan and global south in general. Pakistan as a state affected by all these events that occurred because of globalization as all other states are influenced by this phenomenon. However, irony is that Pakistan is worst case of human rights violations in all spectrums of society having miserable situation in the global arena as an actor.

### **Globalization and Significance of Human Rights on Global Level**

Human rights are a set of universal claims to safeguard human dignity from illegitimate coercion, typically enacted by state agents. The UN's inability to step into conflicts affects human rights around the world. The United Nations Charter guarantees human rights to every man, woman, and child regardless of nationality, religion, or race. If the UN is often powerless because strong lobbies form among member nations who are not necessarily interested in human rights, it follows that the UN often can't do much more than talk about human rights. United States still have to explain the invasion of Iraq in 2003, and the validity of the American intervention is still being debated by people in the United States and around the world. How do you protect the citizen of a democracy whose human rights are violated outside his own country by a non-democratic country? Globalization has

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deep rooted affects on human rights and has highlighted these basic rights more convincingly, for example; some Chinese-Americans who live permanently in the United States have been imprisoned in China for alleged crimes such as publishing criticism of the Chinese government. In such cases, the U.S. government uses quiet diplomacy, a process that may take years. Because no administration is willing to risk the important trade relationship with China, the American citizen may languish in prison for some time until the Chinese decide that release makes sense. Certainly the U.S. government or any government in a similar position deplores the way its citizen is being treated, but unless it is ready to take drastic measures, including war to protect its own citizen. It may take the case to the UN where a resolution might be passed, but unless someone is willing to put “teeth” into it perhaps freezing the offending country’s accounts in international banks or denying an international loan there is no way for that citizen’s own country to protect him. In democracies, human rights are guaranteed by constitutions and laws. They are protected by elected governments that may sometimes stray into abuses of human rights for example, under the fear of terrorism and by judicial systems that are usually protected from interference by legislative or administrative bodies. If these protections of human rights don’t work, there is always the power of a free press to raise issues and help create a popular consensus in favor of change. Without democracy, government depends on the will of one person often a military ruler or a hereditary king or a party often united by religion, ethnic identity, or a particular ideology. This phenomenal degradation of human rights is becoming order of the day in such authoritarian systems of government where masses have little or no say. In those cases, human rights depend on whims and reactions to situations and are not guaranteed. When the government threatens human rights, protection must come from outside the country, because the country’s legal system and the press will be controlled and unable to significantly diverge from the government line.

The countries like Thailand, Singapore and Hong Kong where cheap prostitution is great attraction for tourist; women are treated as commodities for sex workers industry. Police and other authorities are also in this criminal exploitation of women and their rights are not protected. Women abuses related to globalization can only be alleviated at state level (Kadragic, 2006).

The child labor abuses are unrelated to globalization. He narrates a story of Indian society where a house servant was beaten and burnt by his employer for drinking some milk not finished by man’s child. This incident was used by an NGO to attack globalization. He concluded this was not due to evil economic system but was caused by an evil person. Child labor is not always the worst scenario in a developing country. He believes it is wrong for international and domestic legislation to mandate an end to child labor in case of a poor country (Bhagwati, 2004). Same is the case at the regional level where many organizations are working for the rehabilitation and reinstatement of human rights. In this context, African region and Asian region are glaring glimpses where many non-

governmental organization and inter-governmental organization are working for on larger level this has been only possible due to globalization phenomenon helping to identify the related violations at least.

### **State of Human Rights in Pakistan**

Islamic republic of Pakistan's present constitution is a mixture of secular and Islamic laws. Although Islam is a biggest protector of human rights as a religion. Islam provides equal economic, social, religious and political rights to all citizens of an Islamic state irrespective of their believes. The last address of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) is a preamble of human rights charter. Holy Prophet (S.A.W) has said about slaves, "Treat your slaves with tenderness, kindness and feed your slaves the same food as you eat and clothe the slaves such clothes you yourself wear. Don't treat your slaves with cruelty. Forgive them on their fault".

In Pakistan history of human rights starts from inception of Pakistan when Quaid-e-Azam addressed the constituent Assembly of Pakistan in 1947 and said "History speaks that in England there was severe sort of discriminations between protestants and Catholics. We have no distinction and discriminations between one caste and group to another creed. The fundamental principle of our state is equality". But we have forgotten the lesson of our father of nation.

Like other third world countries Pakistan has significant violations of human rights which include extra judicial executions, police torture, terrorism rapes, acid attacks, women beaten, burnt, honor killing, forced marriages, Karo Kari, child labor, threats to journalist, unlawful and target killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, harassment of families, violence against refugees, worker, religious minorities and internally displaced persons are common. Many factors are contributing in human rights abuses. Lack of democratic culture and prolonged autocratic regimes are the key elements. During the dictatorship regimes the basic liberties of speech, through, expression and assembly are banned. The electronic and print media is limited in reporting and investigating on human rights issues in the threatening environment.

Globalization has made it possible to monitor and highlighted human rights issues through national and international organizations which includes Aurat foundation, Amnesty international, Asian human rights commission, Human rights watch, Defense of human rights and Human rights commission of Pakistan. These organizations are creating awareness among the masses about human rights violations and are engaged in disseminating reports if any important case arises. Pakistani electronic media is playing a significant role in lime lighting the human rights issues like Curbs on rights, Illegal detentions and Enforced disappearances etc. The study of those areas in which human rights violation against woman and children occurs shows that those are mostly rural and far flung rural areas very far away from big cities and have illiteracy, feudal system with strong rituals and norms. These violations of human rights took place in the name of tribal traditions

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and culture; local people don't consider them human rights violations (Sial, 2009). The process of globalization has naked all those abuses through integration.

About more than 70 percent of Pakistani population is living in rural areas, which are forced to live below poverty level. Sexual abuses of women and children are on the rise. According to a (UNDP, 2011) reports more than 5 million children are victim of child labor and about 3 million children became victim of sexual abuse in the year 2011. Mass level of violation of human rights is quite revealing that like other developing states, globalization having little or no affect in the protection and preservation of the human rights. Mass media, world opinion and international pressures having impacts on the assurance of human rights but not in that way in Pakistan as it is in other developed countries of the world.

So far as the constitutional measures regarding human rights are concerned the 1973 constitution of Pakistan protects the following fundamental rights for its citizens. Article 8 is about derogation of fundamentals rights, article 9 says that life, liberty and security of the individual will be ensured. From article 10 to article 28 the constitution of Pakistan ensure the rights of its citizens for fair trial, safeguards, arrest and detention, freedom of movement, assembly, association, business, trade, speech, religion, acquisition of property, equality, non discrimination to public places, preservation of culture and language, property rights, information access rights to every citizen, respect of religion and non discrimination for services etc. globalization is lacking its effects in Pakistan because as it is claimed by the west it is focusing on free trade economy and democratic norms that are lacking in most of the Asian countries so is the case in Pakistan.

### **Social and Economic Rights Disparity in Pakistan**

Although article 18 of the constitution of Pakistan provides freedom of business, trade and profession and Article 27 safeguard against discrimination in services. As far as economic perspective are concerned the economic inequities are persistently increasing in Pakistan. Majority of population is living below poverty level, the class difference between rich and poor is widening and disparities among different classes are gaining considerable friction all around. The ruling elite in the shape of industrialist or feudal lords are exploiting the poor class with enforced labor and fewer wages. Due to poverty and unemployment there is rise in crimes, restlessness, corruption and resentment. It should be role of Government to narrow down the income inequalities. The people in power are not paying taxes and the entire taxation burden is on the shoulders of poor, middle and salaried class. According to economic survey 2012-13 the unemployment rate is 5.6% of the total population that seems mere an exaggeration. In public sector jobs recruitments are made only on the basis of nepotism, favoritism, bribery, liking, disliking and recommendations based. Unemployed graduates are deprived off with their right of equal opportunity in jobs. Private sector entrepreneurs are hiring work force on



less wages creating economic disparities. Security, extensive private pension, graduated income tax, imposing income and sales tax on all the citizens of the state, free public education, free market system, promotion of good governance economic disparities can be avoided and equal economic rights for all citizens of the state can be ensured. Globalization is the phenomenon having the impact factor on the human rights violations in global South in general and Pakistan in specific. It is impacting almost all the socio-economic fields in certain patterns in Pakistan that clearly demonstrate the discriminatory effects of globalizations.

### **Violation of human rights in education sector in Pakistan**

In the year 2011, almost 16 percent women in rural Sindh completed the primary education and in Baluchistan only 8% women completed primary education. About 650 primary schools of boys and girls in FATA were made dysfunctional due to extremist militant's threats. The drop out ratio from primary and secondary schools was 50% and at least 33% children were not going to school. In the year 2012 the literacy rate of the country was 50%. In the year 2013 only 2% of the GDP was allocated for education. About 2088 ghost schools were found. The ranking of the country was 180<sup>th</sup> in literacy ratio among 221 countries of the world. At least 5.5 million children were not attending the school while Pakistan was the third highest in illiterate adult's number in the world. The number of non-functional schools in the county was 5827 and 1008 schools were illegally occupied by the land mafias. The average age of schooling was 6.8 years in Pakistan. This is an anti approach of the globalization because state policies are getting little affected.

### **Violation of human rights in Health in Pakistan**

In the year 2011 the budgetary allocations for health sector in federal Government was 0.23% and 47% of which remained unutilized. The polio cases reported in the country was 197 and 2131 people committed suicide and out of 31655 victims of dengue virus 347 were died. A 37 days young doctors and health workers strike was observed in Punjab for their regularization of service faced tear gas and batons from police. In the year 2013 at least 85 polio cases were reported in Pakistan. The ratio of one hospital bed for 1786 people and number was 1127 people for every one doctor. About 300 deaths were recorded from 23,477 patients of measles epidemic in Punjab. Nine policeman and 20 polio vaccinators were killed in target killing incidents. Almost 16000 dengue virus patient were diagnosed. The badly hit area was Swat district of KPK with 33 deaths out of 8546 patients. Health is the basic rights of the human of the Pakistan but they are not getting enough facilities to meet this basic need of life. Many programmes are going on under the global goals of the nations for the health stability of the backward nations in the context

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of globalization. This global phenomenon is increasing the awareness level about the health issues that can be pre-cursor for health stability and enforcement.

### **Violation of human rights in Refugees sector**

In 2011 the number of people internally displaced persons was 1.2 million due to operation against terrorism. About nine million people were displaced due to floods. About 52,096 Afghan refugees were being repatriated among 2 million registered Afghan refugees. In 2012 it was estimated that one million unregistered Afghan refugees and 1.6 million registered Afghan refugees are still living in Pakistan even though 83,000 refugees were repatriated to Afghanistan. The drought in Tharparkar displaced about one million people from their homes and the number of IDPS due to war against terrorism were 757996 individuals. In 2013 one million refugees were living in the camps due to armed conflict and natural disasters. About one million Pakistanis remained stranded in abysmal conditions in Bangladesh. Under the UNHCR repatriation voluntary program 31,800 Afghan refugees were repatriated to their country. Refugee pressure is another blow to the society and economy of Pakistan along with the political implications that is increasing vulnerabilities of the state. Many factors are unique in conflict ridden states like Pakistan that are situated in unique geo-strategic locations even under the umbrella of globalization states become insecure. The clear reason is the globalization divisions on the basis of western control and Southern weakness. Benefits of globalization are taken by the global South while all the setbacks of globalization are suffered by the global South.

### **Rights of disadvantaged**

As far as the rights of disadvantaged are concerned, the rights of women, children and labor are included in it that are mainly focused at international level in different dimensions. All of these rights are focused by the developed economies and democracies as America and West. Violation of these rights is not only going on in Pakistan but almost in whole of the world and globalization is yet to achieve success despite great speeches and campaigns.

### **Women rights violations**

In the year 2011, in the name of honor 943 women were killed which included 93 minors women. Regarding sexual harassment grievances a first woman ombudsperson was appointed for examine and receiving complaints. About 4500 cases of domestic violence were reported against women and 7011 number of women committed suicide. The act of sexual harassment was implemented and only three hospitals adopted the law. In the year 2013, in the name of honor 869 women were killed. At least 800 women committed suicide. For giving birth to a girls 56 woman were killed. Only 560 women were serving in police of KPK and

in Punjab 9 women SPs were serving and 35 women were DSPs. During years 2011-2013 Malala Yusefzai and Rimsha Misih cases of women violence grab international attentions. At least 913 women were killed in the name of honor which includes 99 minor girls. In the new millennium development goals agenda of the United Nations, there is a lot of focus on the women empowerment as gender equality is considered pre-requisite for progress and development. Same is the case with Pakistan but globalization is far away from achieving these objectives of empowerment. All of the women empowerment goals under the MDGs programme that is considered a global destination under the umbrella of United Nations is lacking in Pakistan.

### **Children rights violations**

In the year 2011 out of 1000 births the infant mortality rate was 63.3%. There were one thousand juvenile prisons across the country. At least 500000 children under the age of 5 were at serious diseases risk in the flood affected areas. About 15.1% of children in the country are facing absolute food scarcity. In 2012 it was estimated that more than 10 million children were involved in child labor. At least 1573 cases of sexual abuse with children were recorded. Although a decline in infant mortality was observed during 2012 but Pakistan was still behind the other south Asian countries. 58 polio cases reported in 28 districts of Pakistan. Pakistan stood second in the world regarding highest number of children out of school aged 5 to 9. In 2013 the number of child labor increased from 10 to 12 million. 1204 children were victimized of sexual abuse from which 68% were girls. The number of juvenile's prisoners was 1400. The mortality rate increased significantly from 41.6% to 43.7% below the age of five due to malnutrition. Though, this children abuse and forced labor has increased manifolds but globalization has uncovered this violation but the disparity dilemma has impeded the up-gradation of children rights in less developed countries like Pakistan.

### **Labor rights violations**

In the year 2011 the unemployment was 6% and the total workforce number was 57.3 million. The minimum wages were amount of Rs.7000/-. Inordinate delays in payment of salaries and pension was observed during the year. The budgetary allocations for social welfare and social security were Rs. 54.81 billion. In the year 2012 due to shortage of gas and electricity many hundred thousand workers were became jobless due to downsizing. The biggest disaster in history of Pakistan occurred when fire broke out in a garments factory with a loss of 270 lives. It was estimated that at least 60% of the population is still dependent on agriculture. The official estimation shows that there were about 58 million workers in Pakistan. In the year 2013 only 1.59 million workers have access to the social security out of 59 million workers. The numbers of unemployed person were 3.72 million. At least 2 million workers were found in modern day slavery in various forms. About 10

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workers died in ship breaking industry incident. Labor force occupies greater significance in the globalization phenomenon. Issue of cheap labor and costly labor widens the gap between developed and under-developed world. It is a severe blow to the generalized well being and equality of the masses. Irony is cheap labor is available in Pakistan but limited opportunities decreases the worth. Moreover, less-wages in the west for this work force after migration, those countries is also a challenge to globalization phenomenon. Moreover, the role of MNC's is very exploitative who get cheap labor for the enhancement of their business. In most developed countries where labor is rare, maximum wages are awarded as compare to the LDCs where labor is cheap and opportunities are limited. So exploitation is greater by the multi-national companies.

### **Fundamental Freedom and Democratic Development Rights Violations in Pakistan**

In the year 2011 sectarian, political and ethnic violence continued in many parts of Karachi. Insurgency in tribal areas was on its peak in spite of military action against the extremist elements. In violence against Hazara Shias more than 100 people were killed. In an incident of target killing 6 Ahmedis were killed. More than 500 people were killed and 700 were injured in various religious violence of Muslim sects. In various violence against journalists 16 journalists were killed. Eight people were arrested under the blasphemy law and three were punished under this law. Various NGOs working across the country were threatened by the militant groups. The political violence at Karachi continued with the lives loss of 329 activists. In the year 2012 a Christian girl of 14 Rimsha Masih was charged for burning the Holy Quran was acquitted. This case gets the global attention. In various sectarian clashes and terrorist attacks 853 were injured and 583 were killed. In violence 20 Ahmedis were attacked and killed. Six churches were attacked in Karachi and in KPK Mardan a temple of Baba Karam Singh was demolished by the land mafia. During the year 2012 at least 14 journalists were killed and Pakistan was declared as the deadliest country of the world for journalists. In the year 2013 more than 200 Hazara Shias were killed in sectarian violence. At least 100 Christian citizens were killed in Peshawar church attack and seven Ahmedis were killed in target killing. The wave of violence persisted at Karachi taking hundreds of lives. At least 687 were killed in various terrorist attacks. During their duties 11 journalists were killed. As far as political participation is concerned significant stage came in the political history of Pakistan when an elected Government completed its tenure. General elections held despite of militant threats and violence. The turnout of election was 55%. Ethno-cultural and sectarian disparities and clashes are other challenges to the phenomenon of globalization in the world. In this context human rights are violated in the cultural and ideological terms where globalization seems silent not in Pakistan but almost all over the world. Moreover, legislation on the issues of human rights is controversial in Pakistan when it is taken on international standards. Globalized

hue and cry is recorded against the human rights violations in Pakistan and its certain set patterns in the area. These standards do not meet the global level of human rights assurance.

### **Conclusions and recommendations**

While rolling back the debate of impacts of globalization on human rights in Pakistan it is concluded that although the process of globalization has significantly highlighted the human rights abuses and violations issues internationally. With the involvement of NGOs working for the cause of human rights, it has put immense pressure on the government regarding legislation and to ensure rule of law in the society but still it has certain implications regarding misinterpretation of issues from various dimensions and forms for their own malafide interests and intentions. The examples of Malala Yusefzai and Rimsha Masih can be quoted for misinterpretations incidents by the West. In many cases double standards and misinterpretations of the globalization are quite visible along with its western grip on it. Undoubtedly, these are the negative impacts of globalization on LDCs likewise Pakistan.

Globalization has the requisite potential and tendency to condone the economic disparity between the poor and the rich class by integrating communications, transportation and free trade. But critics of globalization at the same time argue that free trade will result in collapse of economies of one country increasing the value of the other with reducing the wages and disappear jobs will victimized the economic rights. International tourism is a positive aspect of globalization which can increase incomes of the developing nations. However, monopoly in this field is also greater with the exploitation of EDCs.

The root causes for the human rights violations in Pakistan are the provision of secular and Islamic law in the constitution of Pakistan, failure of law enforcement agencies and authorities, lack of sincerity, adverse poverty, corruption, illiteracy and feudal system. These human rights abuses include honor killing, Karokari, rape, acid attacks, forced marriages, human trafficking, child labor, sexual abuses with children and enforced labor less wages etc.

As far as solution of the aforementioned problems regarding human rights violations are concerned, political will of the government, ensuring the rule of law, implementation of UNO human rights declaration in true spirit, by removing the bottlenecks in legal framework, ensuring fundamental freedoms and liberties, improving law and order situation, eradication of extremist elements, improving and overhauling the economy of the country with reforms and promoting political economy, training and capacity building of the law enforcement agencies and police, safeguarding social equalities and speedy justice, ensuring vibrant, unbiased and state's interests protecting media under legal cover, poverty alleviation, creating public awareness, ending the feudal system, promoting corruption free governance, discouraging the culture of bribery, nepotism and favoritism, condoning the economic disparity through equal opportunities and

reasonable wages, coping with unemployment, providing free of cost education and health facilities to all citizens, overcoming the environmental challenges, ensuring free and fair elections, promoting merit based system, controlling the evil of human trafficking, ending the ongoing energy crisis, attracting the foreign direct investment, preserving the national interests of the state, promoting research friendly culture in the field of science and technology, making the foreign policy by themselves, implementing free trade agreements, ending unrest in the country, promoting peace and stability, depending on own resources, ending the dependency on other states, transforming aid into trade is required. Equality on all the levels for all the communities and societies in the world in all respects with benefits for all in economic terms without discrimination with single formula of development and assurance of rights would be the only way out to prevent human rights violation and integration of the world, by stopping the misinterpretation of the issues by west occurring in South especially in Pakistan.

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