

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBAL JUSTICE- CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Dr Ramesh Kumar Singh
Assistant professor
Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara Bihar
Posted at Maharaja Law College, Ara

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Abstract

This study discusses human rights and global justice, structural inequalities that make it difficult to achieve these rights, and the fact that they apply to all. There exist multiple barriers to realization between those goals: economic disparity, entrenched discrimination, state sovereignty, and legal and governmental restrictions of international law. Through this perspective of global justice, civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights are critically analyzed to respect human dignity and distribute resources equitably. The research recommends holistic remedies that include better international cooperation, civil society lobbying, economic restructuring, inclusive social policies, legal reforms, and harnessing the potential of new technologies such as blockchain and artificial intelligence for the monitoring and protection of rights. The genocide of Rwanda and the Syrian refugee crisis are two case studies through which it is possible to depict practical ramifications of those issues and the urgent requirement of prompt international solutions. Thus, the findings reveal that in the end teamwork will be necessary to mitigate the worst aspects of such abuse and to create more of a just and equitable society.

Keywords: Human Rights, Global Justice, Challenges, Solutions, International Law, Global Governance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human rights and international justice constitute the very conceptual foundation in which the universal pursuit of equality, dignity, and justice for all human beings cuts across and disregards lines of nationality, ethnicity, or any form of social standing. It is concerned with the fundamental freedoms and the protections to which every person is entitled through their status as human. These rights include civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights which guarantee people the right to live with dignity, take part in society, and be provided with resources needed. On the other hand, global justice seeks to eradicate structural injustices and promote fairness worldwide, ensuring that opportunities, resources, and protections are shared equitably and justly among all nations and peoples.

Global justice is not separable from human rights in a world where interaction increases each day. Since laying the foundation for a more equal and just international order requires the protection of human rights, it is central to the pursuit of global justice, despite the many obstacles this comes with. This is because of the convergence of social, cultural, political, and economic issues that conspire to impede the application of human rights globally in a fair and equitable manner. Issues that threaten human rights and global justice include state sovereignty, apathy, economic exploitation, prejudice, and lack of enforcement.

Despite these barriers, there are still viable approaches toward advancing global justice and strengthening human rights protection. Such solutions require a multi-pronged approach involving enhanced lobbying through civil society movements, corporate responsibility, global governance reforms, and greater international cooperation. Moreover, technology and international organizations can greatly assist in monitoring human rights abuses and bringing perpetrators to study.

1.1. Objectives of the Study

- To investigate the connection between global justice and human rights.
- To determine what obstacles stand in the way of attaining fair global justice.
- To make suggestions for ways to remedy abuses of human rights and advance equity.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Van Ho, T.(2020) looked into corporate responsibility to respect human rights in "complex environments, as defined by itself," where it identified cases of gross violation of human rights ("IHRL" and "IHL" respectively), as well as serious breaches of international humanitarian law ("IHL"). The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are widely referred to as the "UNGPs" or the "Guiding Principles." It is indeed the authoritative framework on the subject of business and human rights, known as "BHR." The company is responsible for protecting the rights of everyone involved, in all aspects. Companies were required to perform "human rights due diligence" to identify and address any actual or potential human rights issues. This was in their "duty to protect respect." Businesses were held to respect, as well as to make amends for any harm they could cause or contribute to.

Kanwel, S., Khan, M. I., & Asghar, U.(2024) simplified the problems faced and gave their solutions, in the extensive interaction of criminal justice with human rights. Human rights are cornerstones of democracy which is necessary for equity and justice in criminal justice. However, several factors acted as hindrances to the practice. They included prejudice, inhuman conditions in prisons, the misconduct of the police and pretrial custody misuse. The paper advanced diversity promotion, better training, legislative reform, and funding for alternatives to incarceration as the methods of addressing these problems. Stakeholders may have advanced a fairer and more effective criminal justice system as well as moved justice closer for all persons by making the principles of human rights their top priority.

Mikalsen, K. (2017) talked about the role of state sovereignty in a just international system. Two competing ideas of international political justice—justice as impartiality and justice as non-domination—are the starting point. The former advocates an intergovernmental system of states with equal sovereignty, while the latter supports supranationalism and downplays the idea of equal sovereignty by substituting it with fundamental human rights. Because of their relative weaknesses, the sovereignty ideal of justice as non-domination remained exposed to forceful lines of counterarguments drawn upon by justice as impartiality. Using a branch of republican thought that Philip Pettit had labelled "Franco-German republicanism," Mikalsen provided

stronger reason to argue that the equality of sovereignty is possible on behalf of the equality of states in contrast. Mikalsen specifically argued that sovereignty and human rights should have been considered of equal importance elements of the same normative conception and not as the key concepts of competing normative conceptions. respecting people's rights was in a seamless relationship with respecting the sovereign rights of states. Global justice was not only founded on equal sovereignty but it could not be said to further justice on a global scale without considering the equal sovereignty of states.

Atapattu, S. (2015) conducted an in-depth analysis of the human rights and climate change connection. This study encompasses the theoretical framework that governs human rights and the environment, the jurisprudential bases of human rights and the environment, and different approaches towards this, such as benchmarks, under which human rights approaches to climate change are discussed. In addition to reviewing the implications of international environmental law principles on human rights under the climate change regime, the study looked at how the framework of human rights may be applied to mitigation, adaptation, and adjudication. Other chapters examined how climate change would unevenly impact vulnerable populations such as women, indigenous peoples, and climate "refugees." The book then continued to examine if human rights legislation was suited to address these new challenges and a new category of persons created by climate change-the stateless persons that governments would dissolve and be displaced by climate change.

3. DEFINING HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBAL JUSTICE

3.1. Human Rights

Everyone, irrespective of nationality, ethnic group, or any such status, must have universal rights and basic freedoms to hold such status for dignity, liberty, and justice. Rights come in two main groups: civil and political on the one hand and economic, social, and cultural on the other.

- **Civil and Political Rights:** These include life, liberty, personal security, speech, assembly, fair trial, and political participation. Such rights safeguard citizens from state excesses and provide for participation in society and governance.

- Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights:** This ensures access to the most basic necessities—such as food, water, education, healthcare, and employment—into cultural involvement and social advantages, allowing individuals to lead dignified and fulfilling lives.

International human rights have found the foundation within the UDHR of 1948 through the UN. Everyone shall be considered born equal to all men and with all dignity as they add human rights a universal justification around the globe. Some broadening, as well as legal enhancement of the right at UDHR, includes some international treaties and conventions known as the ICCPR and ICESCR.

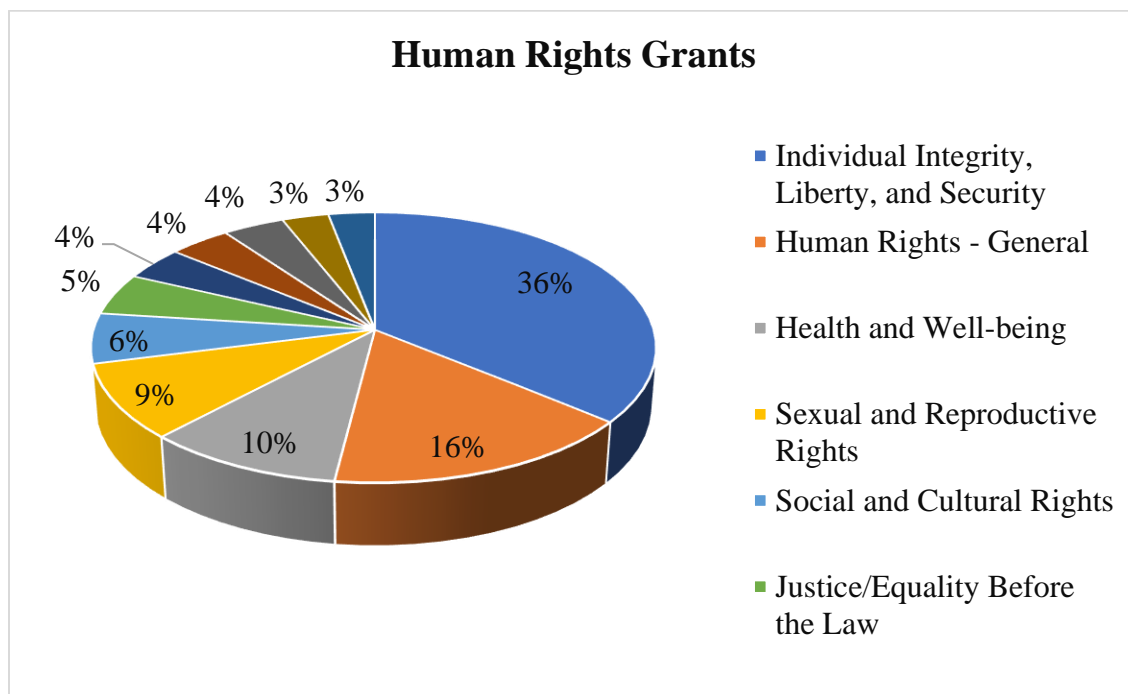


Figure 1: Human Rights Grants: What Do They Support?

3.2. Global Justice

The main aim of the notion of global justice is the worldwide scale of fairness in resource and opportunity allocation and safeguard provisions. It aims to address inequalities and disparities within and between countries. International cooperation is thus key to solving issues like

poverty, environmental degradation, and human rights abuses, promoting economic equality, and giving moral treatment to everyone all over the world. It acknowledges that all are interdependent in the modern globalized world and seeks to create structures that ensure that everyone, irrespective of socioeconomic background, race, or nationality, receives the basics of a good living.

The information provided within the table gives an impression about the current situation that several rights have taken with regards to different nations and appraising global justice concerning liberty and rights of the citizens. The table is easily interpreted in terms of progress or failures with regard to upholding principles of global justice; in this case, based on the percentage of states which have progressed or declined in ensuring these rights within the population.

Table 1: Global Justice in Rights and Freedoms

Sub-factor	% of Countries Declined	% of Countries Improved
Equal Treatment	59%	41%
Right to Life and Security	65%	35%
Due Process of Law	69%	31%
Freedom of Expression	78%	22%
Freedom of Religion	76%	24%
Right to Privacy	61%	35%
Freedom of Association	81%	19%
Labor Rights	48%	52%

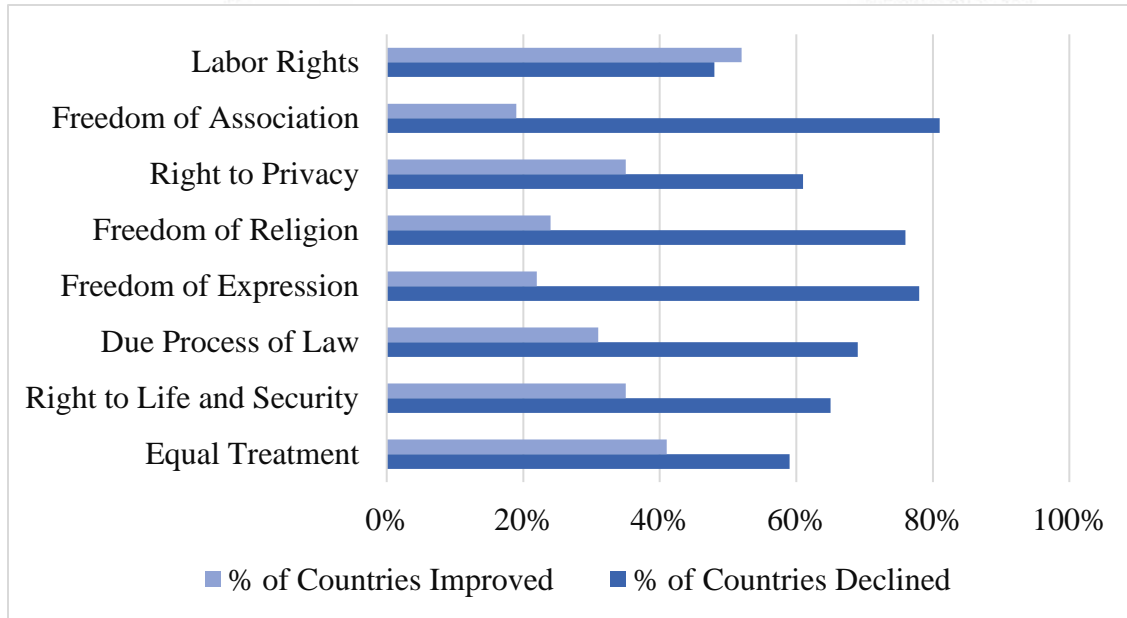


Figure 2:Global Justice in Rights and Freedoms

Alarming patterns in the degradation of rights of some nations can be extracted from the information on the table above. The majority are nations experiencing the diminishment of freedom of speech, religious freedom, and right of association. Contrariwise, though that worldwide justice faces tough issues, improvements were realized for 52% of the nations on labourrights-places where there's hope. The rights to due process, equal treatment, and life and security also exhibit significant decreases, meaning many areas still fail to sustain these crucial elements of justice.

3.3. Relationship between the Global Justice and Human Rights

Global justice and human rights are closely related. Attaining global justice entails attaining human rights because it ensures that every individual is treated with dignity and has the opportunity to live a happy life. Global justice also seeks to eradicate systemic injustices that prevent people from exercising their human rights fully, especially in underprivileged and marginalized groups. The protection of individual rights is merely a part of attaining global justice, while another aspect would be the evolution of fairer international structures that allow equal access to resources, opportunities, and protections. In short, what sets these conditions in

place to bring about human rights is global justice, and it is from human rights that moral as well as legal directions to this global justice originate. Indeed, both require an international commitment to human equality and justice as well as reverence for humanity.

4. CHALLENGES TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBAL JUSTICE

Political, economic, social, and legal factors pose a threat to human rights and global justice. Among the factors, external state behavior, global economic systems, social and cultural dynamics, as well as the limitations on international law and governance also contribute to the problem. However, many obstacles have to be overcome for the sake of fairness and equality to prevail worldwide.

1) Political Issues

State sovereignty versus international human rights law enforcement is a significant political issue for human rights. It allows countries to govern themselves without interference from others. This is the problem if they violate human rights. Nations that commit genocides or authoritarian regimes might claim sovereignty as a means of justifying international intervention. The R2P policy often fails to prevent political interests from blocking international action because powerful nations exercise their right to veto. The absence of political will also blocks international action since, no matter how democratic, most governments would always give primacy to national security and economic interests over human rights. Governments will not ignore or repress the other nation's human rights atrocities if these are strategically useful to them.

2) Economic issues

Economic inequality and poverty limit human rights and international justice. Poverty causes and is the effect of human rights violations in most nations, particularly those of the Global South. Systemic discrimination and maltreatment are promoted by the inequitable provision of healthcare, education, and housing. Economic arrangements globally favoring the world's elite put tremendous populations at risk. Multinational companies exploit inexpensive labor and act corruptly in poor countries, so corporate responsibility has become the paramount economic

question. Environmental degradation, dangerous working conditions, and labor rights violations by these companies also affect local communities and violate human rights.

3) Social and Cultural Issues

Global Human rights and justice continue being faced by discrimination. There exist racial, ethnic, gender, and religious minorities subjected to systemic discrimination which prohibits them from enjoying equal rights and opportunities. Gender and political participation are barred due to various constraints imposed on women and girls. Sexual minorities face judicial and social discrimination in matters of freedom and security. Human rights are further compounded by cultural relativism and universalism. The concept of cultural relativism advocates for human rights to be particularistic, whereas universalism advocates for freedom from torture and equality to be enforced universally. This often breeds hostility towards international human rights standards in varied cultural situations.

4) International Law and Global Governance

International law lacks effectiveness in its enforcement mechanism, which threatens human rights. International human rights law may not be enforced fully and uniformly at times. While the UN and ICC can intervene in violations, they cannot compel governments to observe human rights norms. Super powers may escape accountability because of political influence in international structures. Selective enforcement disempowers global human rights. The global governance structure is in fragments, where many different bodies and treaties deal with various issues of human rights without coordination. The human rights violations, especially crossing borders, happen without having a coordinated approach. Due to fragmentation, it is difficult to have an all-encompassing response to abuse of human rights.

5. SOLUTIONS TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBAL JUSTICE CHALLENGES

For resolving human rights and global justice issues, international cooperation with civil society action, change in economy, social justice activism, as well as some technical change is necessary for improving law enforcement, addressing global disparities, inclusion in societies and use of technical assistance to help assure accountability as well as transparency.

✓ **Law Reform and International Cooperation**

The third key human rights answer to strengthening international governance. Agencies like the UN find it difficult to implement human rights legislation, particularly when such issues involve the sovereignty of a state or authoritarian rule. These institutions must be reformed and strengthened for better enforcement powers. There is a potential that an efficient and binding global human rights tribunal might better make perpetrators accountable. It can punish genocide and war crimes more effectively than what systems exist today. In addition to strengthening international governance, there is a need for binding human rights accords. These accords will ensure that governments respect and observe human rights norms as well as ensure accountability to international law. Legally binding treaties can enhance compliance and reduce impunity for crimes against human rights in certain governments.

✓ **Civil Society Role**

Civil society is a significant feature of global human rights. Empowerment of vulnerable populations is, in general, spearheaded by NGOs, grass root movements, and organizations working for human rights. These groups raise awareness, mobilize, and mobilize for structural change. Advocacy may change history, as with the Anti-Apartheid Movement and Women's Rights Movement. Empowering grassroots movements who are usually the first to know and respond to human rights issues enhances the power of advocacy. Public education is also key. Society may promote rights and justice through human rights education in schools and through public awareness. Awareness-raising campaigns encourage people to be held accountable by governments and corporations, thus enhancing human rights.

✓ **Economy Solutions**

It requires economic solutions, most specifically global inequality. Such can be reduced and better lives for marginalized communities if achieved through fair trade, debt forgiveness, and sustainable development. These reduce poverty, economic unfairness, and structural human rights breaches of exploitation, bad education and health care. Corporations also must take responsibilities. Multinationals are often involved in human rights abuses, particularly when they

engage in extractive industries with unsafe working conditions, labor exploitation, and environmental destruction. To keep corporations accountable for crimes on human rights, supply chain transparency and regulations for ethical business practices must be made.

✓ **Cultural and Social Solutions**

Social and cultural remedies enhance tolerance and inclusivity. Policies that ensure equity of races, genders, and religions must be established by the authorities. Marginalized groups can be incorporated into education and politics with affirmative action and diversity programs. Such measures are a way to combat discrimination and equality. Another significant socioeconomic answer is the promotion of cultural interchange. Cross-cultural discussion which is respectful can solve the dispute over cultural relativism and universal human rights. The promotion of universal human rights becomes easier with the help of respect towards different people's cultures. International cooperation and culture can help in the creation of a worldwide culture of peace and justice.

✓ **Technological and Digital Solutions**

Technology is fundamental to human rights in the digital age. Through data analytics and AI, one can monitor breaches in real time. AI may even be able to trace violence and discrimination so governments and NGOs can take immediate action. Blockchain will provide for openness and accountability because the record of human rights breaches is permanent and cannot be tampered with or erased. One of the very important modern human rights issues is the protection of digital rights. With the rise of the internet came cyber-surveillance, online censorship, and breaches of privacy. It is with these developments that digital rights need to be protected for the sake of free speech, information, and privacy. This can be through national and international legislation, protection against digital abuse, and promotion of internet and online access. The global adoption and effectiveness of solutions are shown in the following table:

Table 2:Solution Adoption and Effectiveness

Solutions	Adoption Rate (%)	Effectiveness (%)
International Cooperation & Law Reform	60%	75%
Civil Society Involvement (NGOs, Grassroots Movements)	85%	80%
Economic Solutions (Fair Trade, Debt Forgiveness)	65%	65%
Corporate Responsibility & Supply Chain Transparency	70%	70%
Social and Cultural Solutions (Inclusion, Affirmative Action)	80%	70%
Cultural Dialogue & Cross-Cultural Exchanges	65%	65%
Technological and Digital Solutions (AI, Blockchain)	70%	85%
Digital Rights Protection	70%	75%

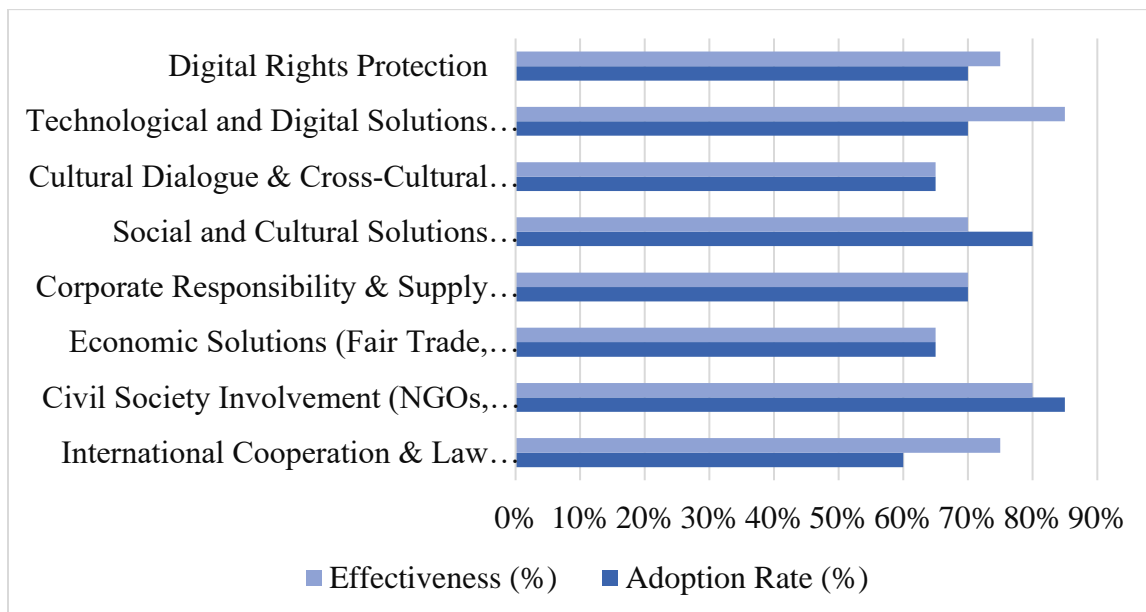


Figure 3:Solution Adoption and Effectiveness

6. CASE STUDIES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Regional case studies describe human rights and global justice issues. These case studies reveal violations of human rights, the response of the international community, and long-term effects on the affected population and the international community.

1. Syrian Refugee Crisis

The 2011 Syrian civil war has triggered one of the largest humanitarian disasters in history. The atrocities include chemical warfare, mass displacement, and infrastructure destruction involving civilians. Millions of Syrians have been displaced, giving rise to one of the world's biggest refugee crises. Political intricacies have hindered the efforts for peacekeeping, despite global condemnation.

- **Key offenses** include indiscriminate bombs, chemical warfare, extrajudicial killings, torture, and forced displacement.
- **International reaction:** UN and NGO assistance, relocation of refugees, minimum involvement of military, and ineffective enforcement of international humanitarian law.
- **Long-term impacts:** regional instability, displacement, bad conditions of refugee's living, and political tension in host countries.

2. Rwandan Genocide

The Hutu-led government killed 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus in Rwanda in 1994. The international community could not intervene to stop the killing, despite early warnings and intelligence. Punishing the genocide perpetrators came after a long process of rebuilding at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

- **Major Violations:** Genocide, mass killings, sexual violence, and torture.
- **Global Response:** Formed ICTR and structures for post-genocide reconciliation like gacaca courts. International intervention started coming too late to end the genocide.
- **Long-term effects** include psychological trauma, loss of confidence in international institutions, and other political and social problems within Rwanda and neighboring states.

3. The Myanmar Rohingya Crisis

For decades, governments and the military have been perfectionists of Rohingya Muslims. Not long ago, in 2017, a spree of savage crackdown killed many Rohingya Muslims, along with multiple cases of sexual abuse. The international community termed those actions ethnic cleansing, which Myanmar has declined to share with prosecution.

- **Most severe violations:** ethnic cleansing, forced displacement, deprivation of citizenship, and systemic violence.
- **International reaction:** Global condemnation, only slight involvement. Myanmar did not adhere to international judicial decisions on genocide cases in the UN's ICJ.
- **The long-term impacts** include more than 1 million refugees in Bangladesh, continued discrimination against Rohingya in Myanmar, and statelessness.

7. CONCLUSION

The study concludes that human rights and global justice are fundamentally interrelated and provide the basis on which a just and equal global society can be created. Although much progress has been made in the recognition and protection of human rights, much disparity and systemic barriers remain, which prevent their full realization. There are issues of economic inequality, social discrimination, and unequal access to justice. The study underlines the necessity of global cooperation, inclusive policymaking, and accountability mechanisms in order to bridge these gaps. The countries can work together toward a more just and inclusive world where human rights are respected and protected for all by addressing the root causes of inequality and equitable distribution of opportunities and resources.

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