



ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD

TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD I, AS A CITIZEN, RESPOND TO
GLOBALIZATION?

UNIT 4 OVERVIEW

1. Intro Quality of life, Human Rights, and Democratization
2. Impacts of Globalization on Groups in Society (empowerment)
3. Effects of Globalization on Individuals and Communities
4. Civic responsibilities in a Globalizing World
5. Global Citizenship: Effective Strategies you could use to demonstrate responsible global citizenship
 - For example: Pious Projects





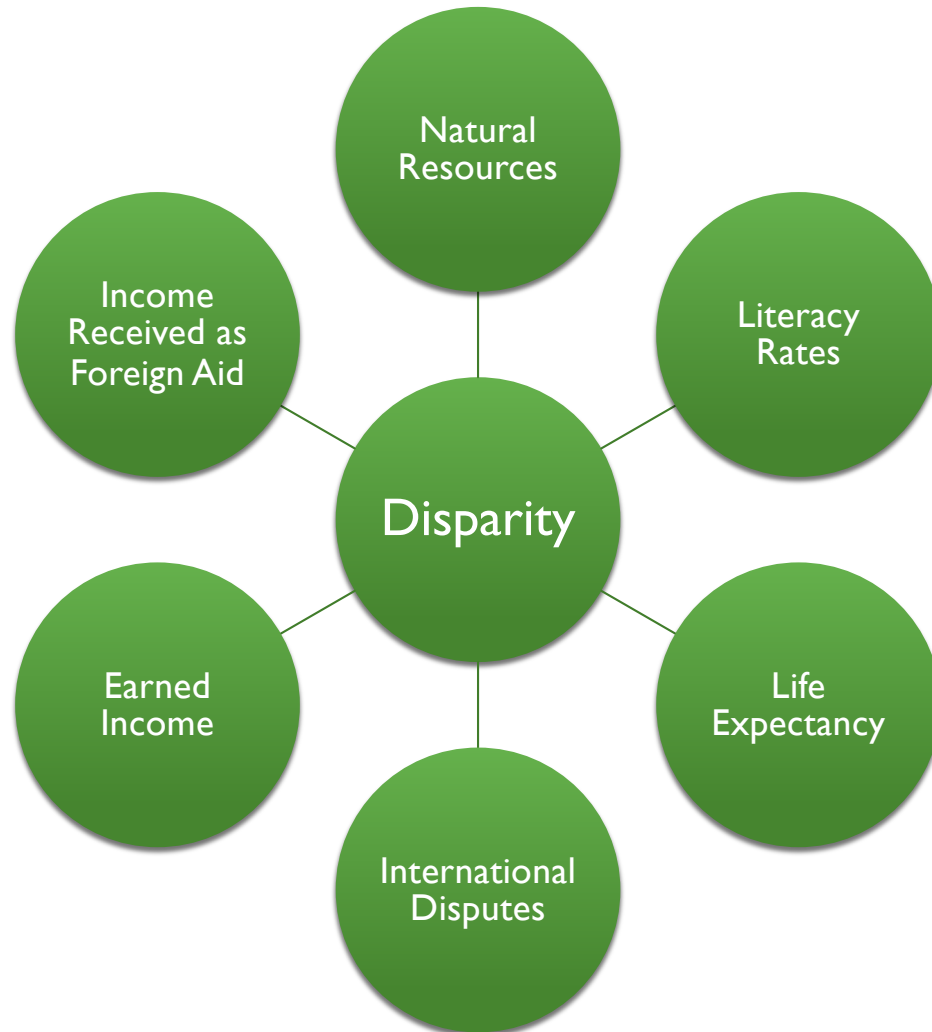
DO YOU HAVE A GOOD
LIFE?

WHAT ARE THE REASONS
FOR YOUR ASSESSMENT?



UNDERSTANDING QUALITY OF LIFE





QUALITY OF LIFE IS...

- Your personal satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) with the cultural or intellectual conditions under which you live.
 - *How good your life is*



QUALITY OF LIFE VS STANDARD OF LIVING

- Standard of Living
 - “a common measure of the quantity and quality of goods and services to which you have access”
 - Food, drinking water, other goods and services
- Measuring the Success of Civilizations:
 - GDP: “the output of goods and services produced by labour and property located in [a country]”
 - Measures how much stuff we have; the general health of the economy
- Is it the right way to measure success?



QUALITY OF LIFE VS STANDARD OF LIVING

- Quality of Life \neq Standard of Living AKA You can't buy happiness
- Standard of living: based on stuff (inherently resource intensive; easier to measure)
- Quality of life: based on well-being (doesn't need to be resource intensive; harder to measure)

MEASURES OF QUALITY OF LIFE

- GDP [Gross Domestic Product]
- UN HDI [UN Human Development Index]
 - Published annually, the HDI measures the average achievements in a country in three basic areas of human development:
 - **GDP Index** as measured by GDP per capita
 - **Life Expectancy Index** as measured by life expectancy at birth
 - **Knowledge Index** as measured by the adult literacy rate combined with school enrollment rates



MEASURES OF QUALITY OF LIFE

- How are life expectancy and education factors in measuring HDI?
- GPI [Genuine Progress Indicator]
 - Not used all over the world, but goes beyond HDI
 - Measures social, environmental and economic factors
- See figure 15-5 on page 324



HUMAN RIGHTS +
DEMOCRATIZATION
+ GLOBALIZATION
HOW ARE THEY ALL RELATED?

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



- Internationalism → United Nations
 - Working together for the common good
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - States the human rights to which every person on the globe is equally entitled. It states that in order "to promote social progress and better standards of living," laws that protect human rights must be enforced and respected universally.

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 30 articles, 6 categories of human rights
 - Political rights
 - Civil rights
 - Equality rights
 - Economic rights
 - Social rights
 - Cultural rights
- How universal are these rights? Some countries do not belong to the UN. Some do, but may not acknowledge the legitimacy of the UN's involvement in their human rights issues.

1. We are all born free with equal rights	2. We have a right to be free from discrimination	3. We have a right to live in freedom and safety	4. We have a right to be free from slavery	5. We have a right to be free from torture or degrading treatment	6. We have a right to be treated fairly by the law
7. We have a right to equal protection under the law	8. We have a right to seek justice when our rights are	9. We have a right to be free from unfair imprisonment or exile	10. We have a right to fair public hearings	11. We have a right to be considered innocent until proven guilty	12. We have a right to privacy & freedom from attacks against our reputation
13. We have a right to free	14. We have a right to protection in other countries from persecution	15. We have a right to belong to a country	16. We have a right to get married	17. We have a right to own things	18. We have a right to our own thoughts and religion
19. We have a right to think and say what we want	20. We have a right to gather peacefully	21. We have a right to take part in government and elections	22. We have a right to a social safety net	23. We have a right to work and join trade unions	24. We have a right to rest and play
25. We have a right to health, food, clothing, and housing	26. We have a right to education	27. We have a right to enjoy the arts and sciences	28. We have a right to enjoy a free and fair	29. We have a responsibility to our COMMUNITY	30. No one can take away our human rights

GLOBALIZATION AND THE SPREAD OF DEMOCRACY



- Democracy: based on the rights, freedoms, and responsibilities that citizens are guaranteed
- “Govern with the consent to be governed”
- Some disagree with democracy being the best form of government
 - Leave it to the monarchs, military dictators, and religious leaders...they can do a better job
- Pro democracy movements can be seen as a threat to the government (ie. Hong Kong’s pro democracy movement vs. China) [*Quick overview](#)

MEASURING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GLOBALIZATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

- Do you think that a high level of globalization in a country means that its citizens have more rights?
- The **Annual A.T. Kearney/Foreign Policy Globalization Index** measures globalization in the world today:
 - Technological, economic, and political data
 - Personal freedom based on political rights and civil liberties
 - Level of government corruption via evaluating whether the government is "accountable to the electorate [the people who vote] between elections" and whether the government "operates with openness and transparency [their actions are not hidden from the public]"
- For example:
 - Singapore: extremely high globalization score even though its level of political freedom is very low