

# Rights and Responsibilities

## Social Studies Institute

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# Globalization, Rights, and Responsibilities

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# Rights and Responsibilities

In a global context, complicated by:

- National Borders
  - Security
  - Laws
  - Sovereignty
- Resources
  - Availability
  - Control
- Cultural and Religious Traditions
  - Respect
  - Health and welfare



# Globalization

- Globalization refers to the increasing political, economic, and cultural interconnectedness of different places around the world
- Globalization also refers to the global circulation of goods, services, and capital but also of information, ideas and people.

--World Bank, 2004

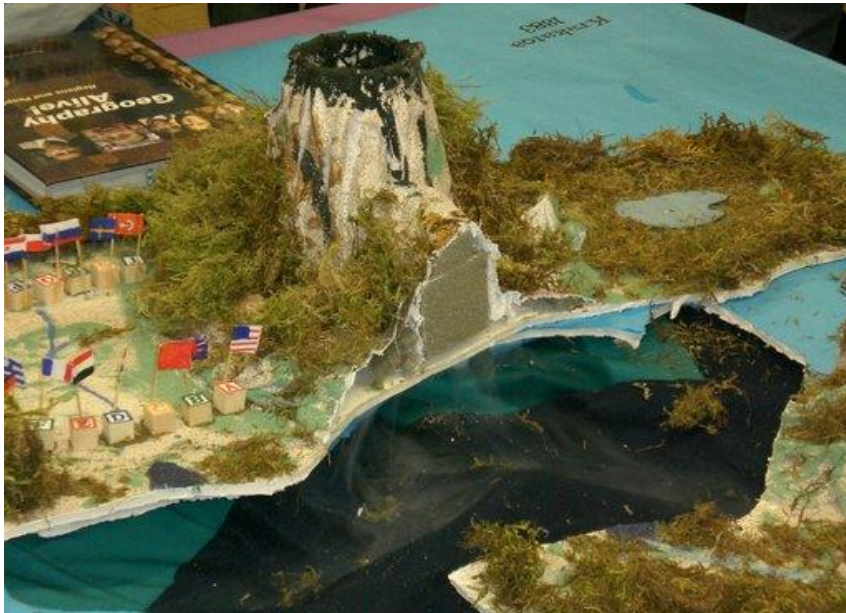
# Twelve Components of Globalization

- 1) Global Hierarchy of Countries
- 2) Capitalist Economic System
- 3) Political Interconnectedness
- 4) Gulfs Between Rich and Poor
- 5) Displacement of Traditional Systems of Culture
- 6) McDonaldization
- 7) Cultural Hybridization
- 8) Rise of Mega-Cities
- 9) Internationalization and Feminization of Migration
- 10) Differences Between Birth and Death Rates
- 11) Local Resistance/Ethnic Nationalism
- 12) Environmental Transnationalism

<http://www.uccs.edu/~coga/curriculum/secondary.html>

# Globalization vs. Internationalization

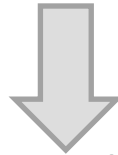
If “globalization” is the interconnectedness of people and places through economic, political, and cultural change, then “internationalization”, exemplified by this facility, could be described as one of the processes that exemplifies that change.





# Rights

- Citizenship: individual's right to benefit from being part of a community ~ duties and obligations of individuals toward the community



political and civil rights

- Human rights: broader spectrum, including economic – livelihood and opportunities, social – health and education, and cultural – religion and customs
- Values translated into behavior, viewpoints, attitudes

# Jurisdiction

A few years ago, Spain's National Court was given the power to investigate torture and other serious crimes anywhere in the world, even if no Spanish citizens were involved. The ruling has triggered a flood of international suits, including two cases regarding Guantanamo detainees.



# United Nations Bodies

**United Nations Commission on Human Rights**, established 1946

\* reporting to the Economic and Social Council

Office of the **United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

\* established in 1993

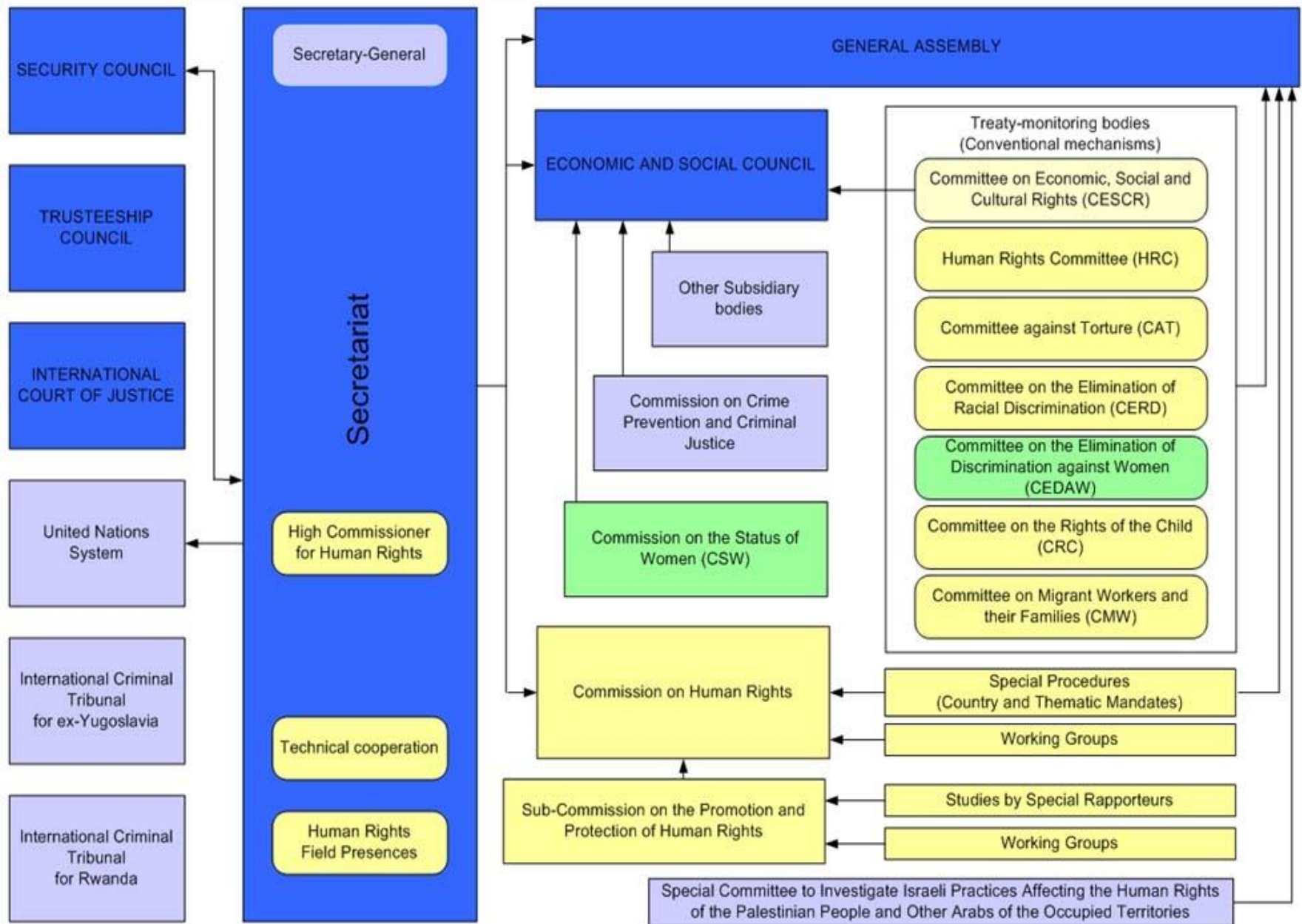
**Human Rights Council**, established in 2006

\* reporting directly to General Assembly



# Structure of the United Nations Human Rights Bodies and Mechanisms

This diagram, which is not exhaustive, is intended to describe the functioning of the United Nations system in the field of human rights. Emphasis is given to those bodies and programmes with major human rights responsibilities.



# International Declarations and Agreements from the United Nations

## The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948.*

Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights

Committee against Torture

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against  
Women

Committee on the Rights of the Child

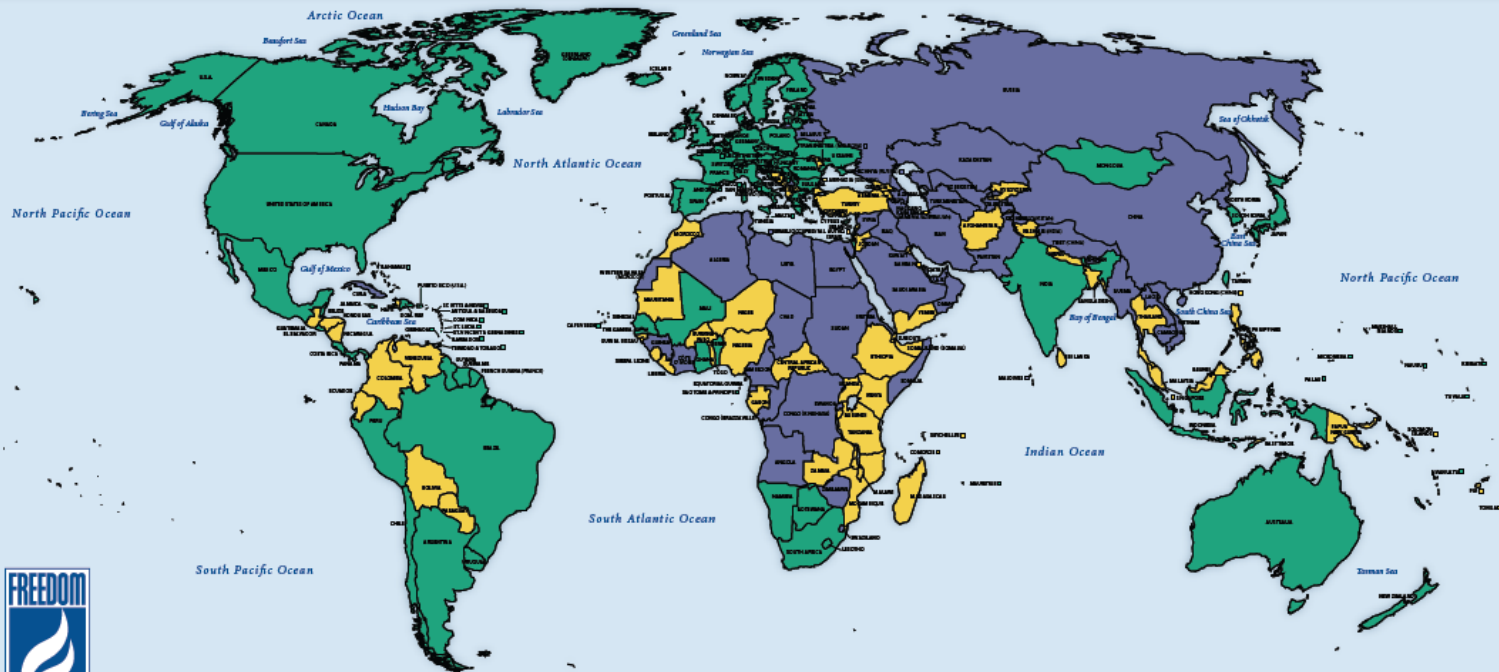
Committee on Migrant Workers and their Families

Special Procedures (Country and Thematic Mandates)

# Map of Freedom

FREEDOM HOUSE

## Map of Freedom 2008



### Survey Findings

Freedom Status	Survey Score	Positive Freedom Index
FREE	90 (41%)	2.03 (46%)
PARTLY FREE	60 (27%)	1.59 (36%)
NOT FREE	43 (22%)	2.29 (51%)
TOTAL	193 (100%)	6.91 (100%)

The Map of Freedom reflects the findings of Freedom House's Freedom in the World 2008 survey, which rates the level of political rights and civil liberties in 193 countries and 15 related and disputed territories during 2007. Based on these ratings, countries are divided into three categories: Free, Partly Free, and Not Free.

A free country is one where there is broad scope

for open political competition, a climate of respect for civil liberties, significant independent civic life, and independent media.

Partly Free countries are characterized by some restrictions on political rights and civil liberties, often in a context of corruption, weak rule of law, ethnic strife, or civil war.

A Not Free country is one where basic political

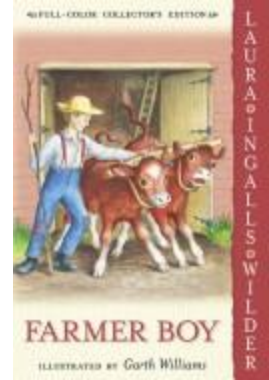
rights are absent, and basic civil liberties are widely and systematically denied. Freedom House is an independent nongovernmental organization that supports the expansion of freedom worldwide.

[www.freedomhouse.org](http://www.freedomhouse.org)

# List of Human Rights Issues

Adequate Housing	Human Rights and International Solidarity
Business and Human Rights	Human Rights Defenders
Children	Human Rights Education and Training
Civil and Political Rights	Impunity
Climate change	Independence of Judiciary
Communications	Indigenous Peoples
Democracy	Internal Displacement
Detention	Mercenaries
Development (Good Governance and Debt)	Migration
Disability and Human Rights	Millenium Development Goals and Human Rights
Disappearances	Minorities
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Plans of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
Education	Poverty
Environment	Racism
Executions	Slavery
Food	Terrorism
Freedom of Opinion and Expression	Torture
Freedom of Religion and Belief	Trafficking in Persons
Gender	Transnational Corporations
Globalization (Business, Trade and Investment)	Water and sanitation
Health	Women
HIV/AIDS	

# Responsibilities?



- Past: Learn by example
- Multicultural and ethnically diverse societies: opportunities to foster social cohesion and common sense of identity and common community
- Societal individualism: young people lack knowledge, skills, interest in becoming involved in community
- New democracies: populations educated to understand concepts of democracy and human rights

# EDUCATION

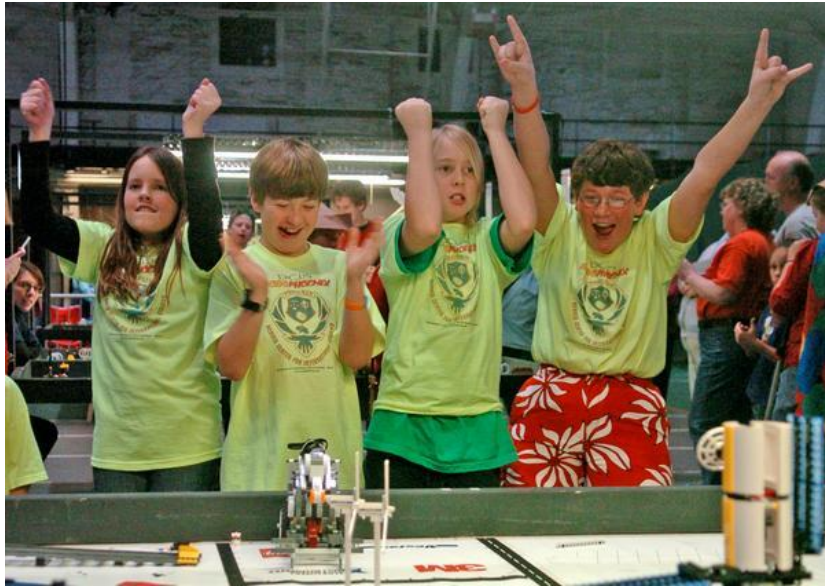
## Questions:

What is the connection between  
rights and responsibilities?

How can that link be communicated  
to students?



# Case Studies



- Education
- Immigration
- Safe Drinking Water





# CASE STUDY: Education for All

Six internationally-agreed education goals aim to meet the learning needs of all children, youth and adults by 2015.

**Goal 1** - Expand early childhood care and education

**Goal 2** - Provide free and compulsory primary education for all

**Goal 3** - Promote learning and life skills for young people and adults

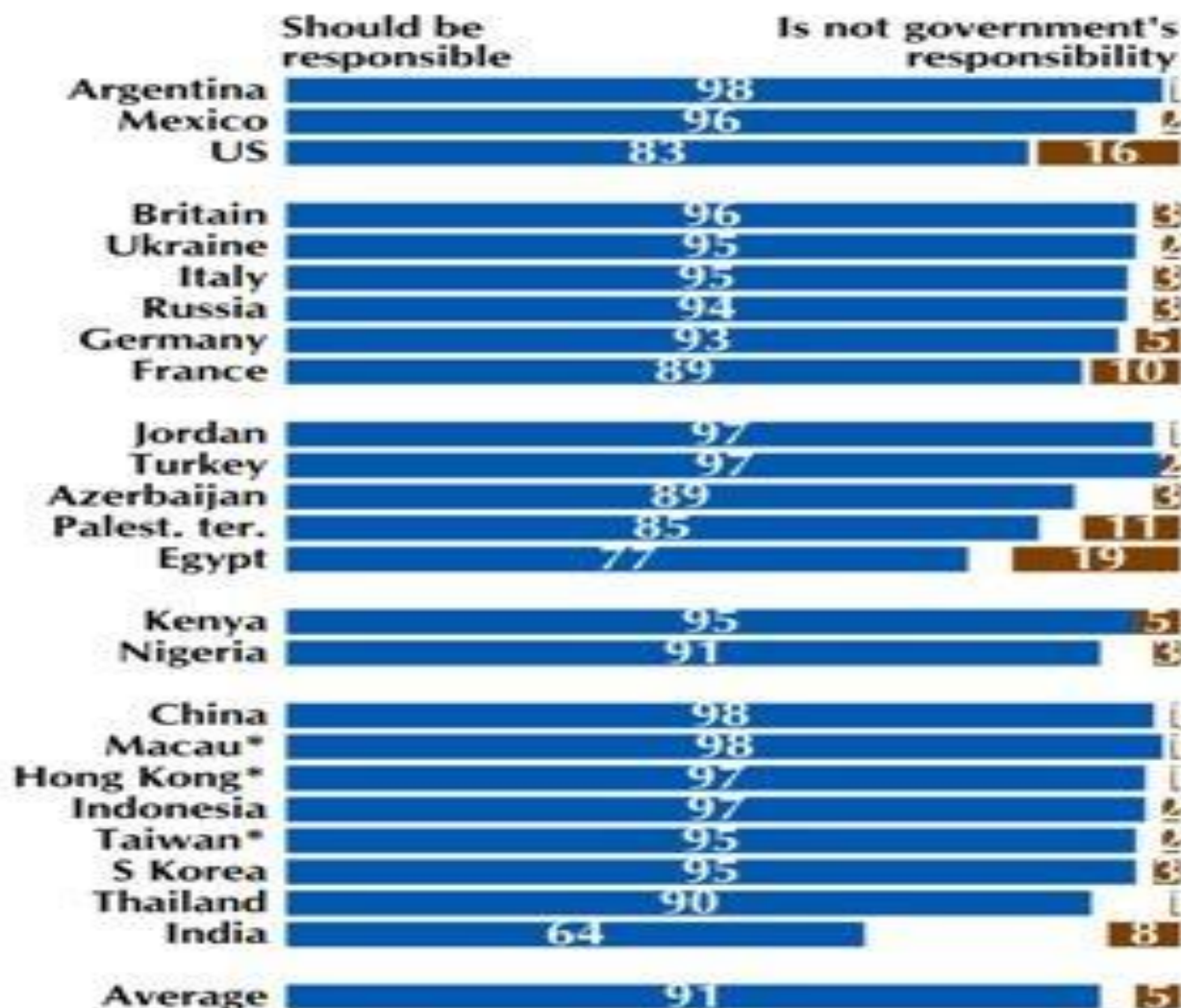
**Goal 4** - Increase adult literacy by 50 per cent

**Goal 5** - Achieve gender parity by 2005, gender equality by 2015

**Goal 6** - Improve the quality of education

## Government Responsibility: Education

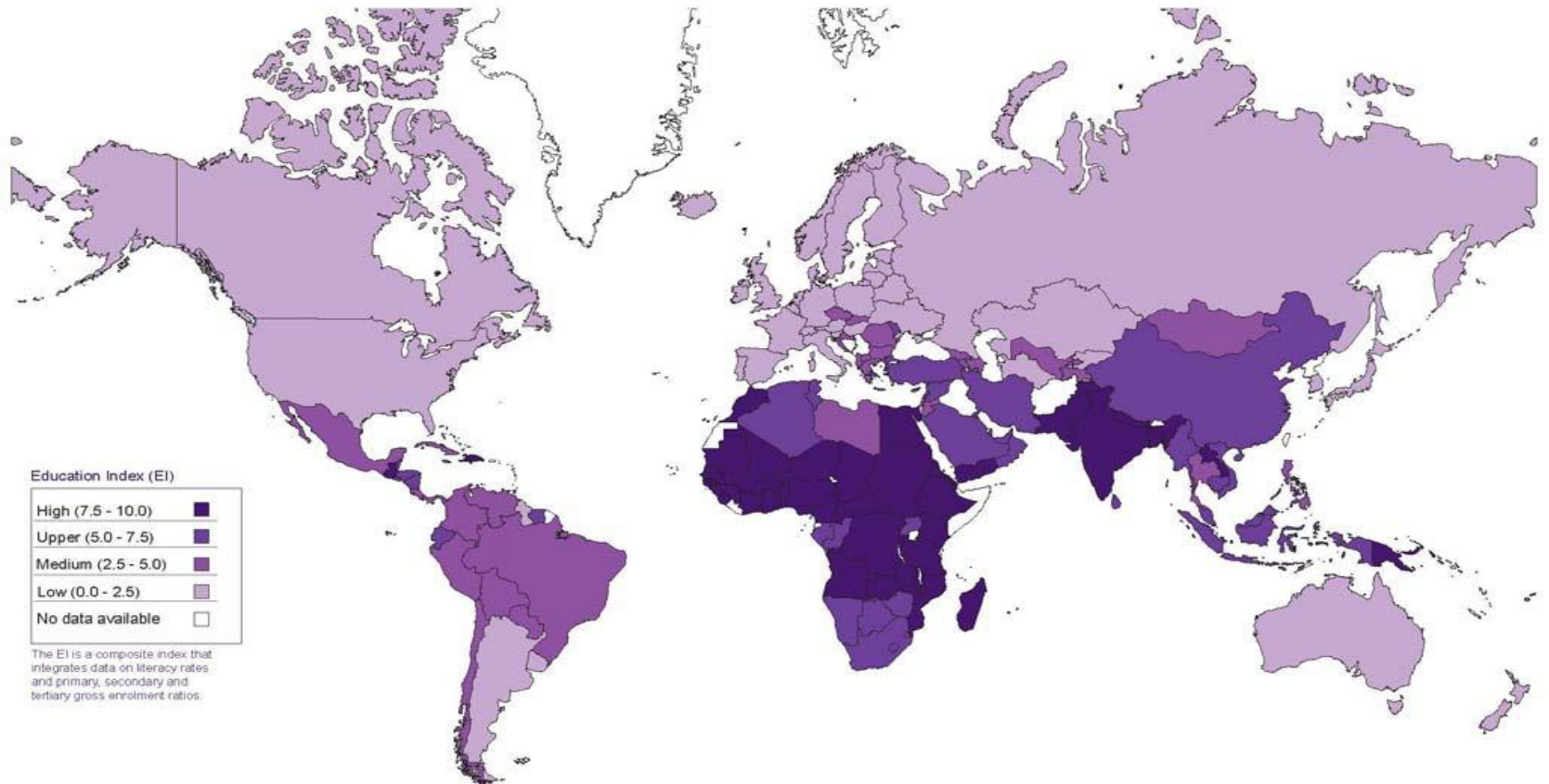
What about the basic need for education? Do you think the government should or should not be responsible for ensuring that people can meet this need?



\* Not included in average of nations.

WorldPublicOpinion.org

# Microsoft and Maplecroft Global Map of Education



# Whose right and responsibility is education? At what level?

- Individual
- Family
- Government
- Private corporations
- Primary
- Secondary
- Higher
- Career

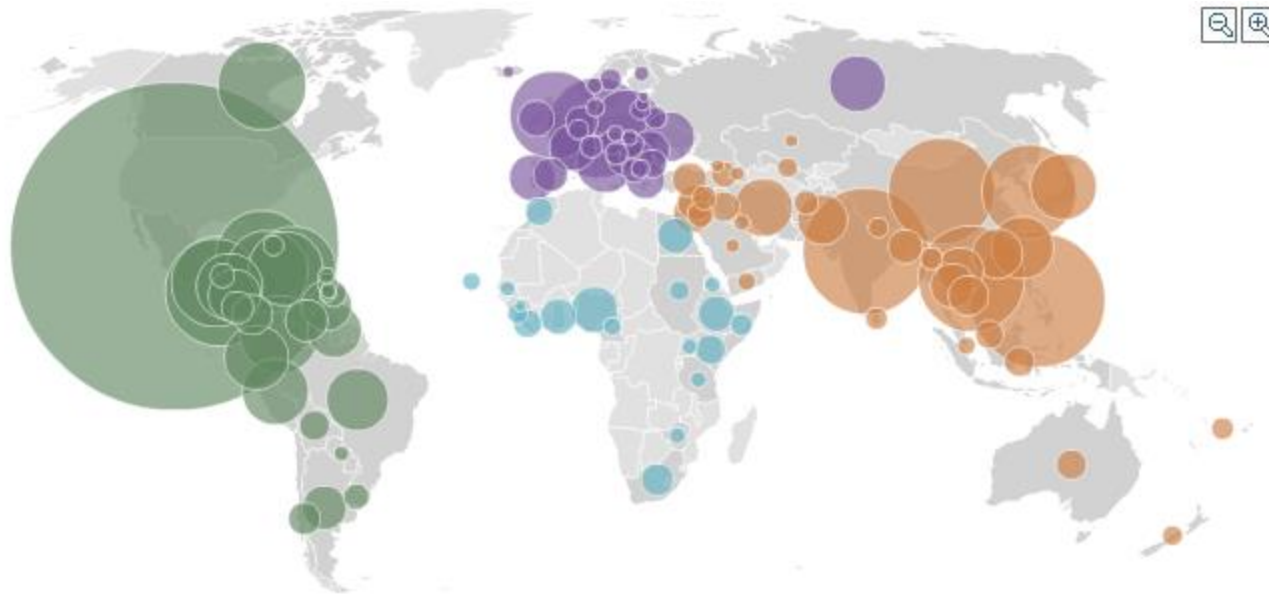
## What happens following education?

- Work
- Vote
- Be informed
- Pay back cost
- Participate in community
- Educate next generation

# Tech Recruiting Clashes With Immigration Rules, Matt Richtel, The New York Times, April 11, 2009

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/12/business/12immig.html?th&emc=th>

All Foreign-Born Workers in the United States



<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/04/07/us/20090407-immigration-occupation.html?th&emc=th#view=all>

# CASE STUDY:

## Immigration and Employment

- Freedom of movement
- Freedom to work
- UN International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights: *“the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his civil and political rights”*

[http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a\\_ceschr.htm](http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a_ceschr.htm)

- Colorado Immigrant Rights Coalition

<http://www.coloradoimmigrant.org/>

# Tensions

- Tom Tancredo's view on immigration

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/03/30/AR2006033001837.html>

- *“While acknowledging that the recession makes the political battle more difficult, President Obama plans to begin addressing the country's immigration system this year, including looking for a path for illegal immigrants to become legal, a senior administration official said on Wednesday.”*

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/09/us/politics/09immig.html>

- Legislation on immigration

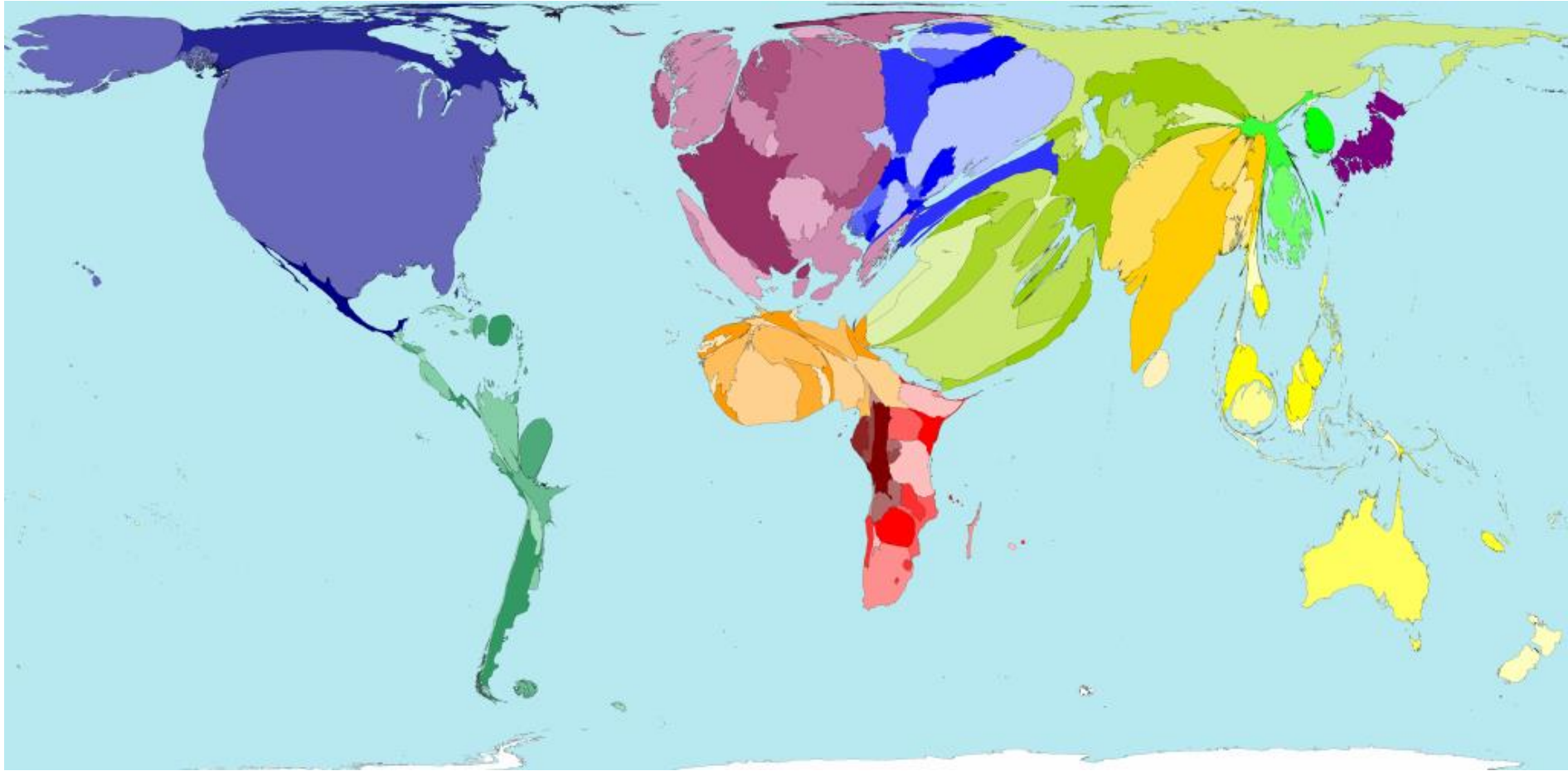
[http://www.imminfo.com/resources/summary\\_of\\_immigration\\_leg.html](http://www.imminfo.com/resources/summary_of_immigration_leg.html)

- Lesson plan on immigration (historical)

<http://school.discoveryeducation.com/lessonplans/programs/destinationamerica/>



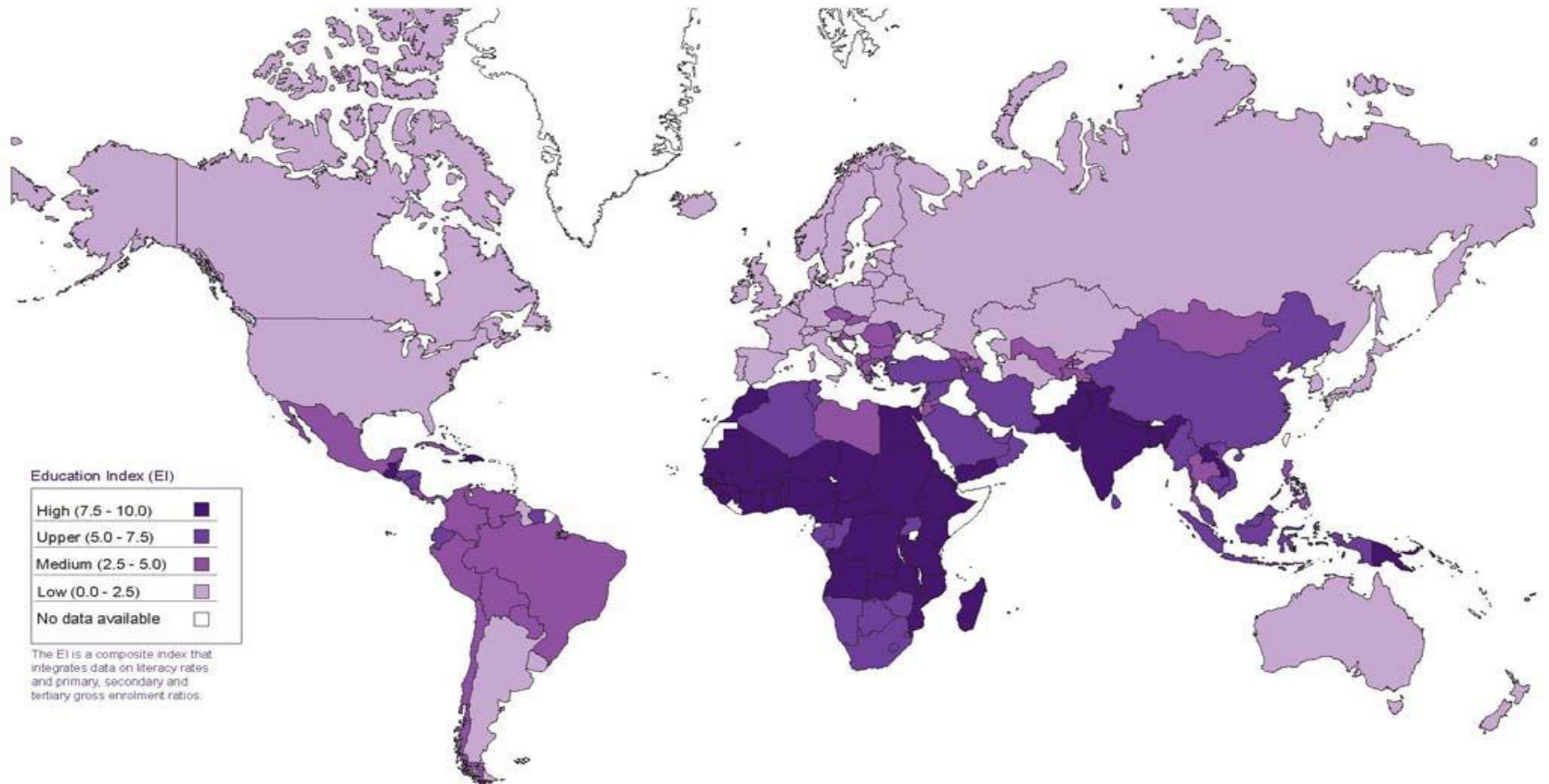
# Foreign-Born Workers: countries are resized in proportion to their net immigration figure



University of Sheffield, World Mapper Project

<http://www.sasi.group.shef.ac.uk/worldmapper/display.php?selected=15>

# Microsoft and Maplecroft Global Map of Education



# Globalization and Immigration

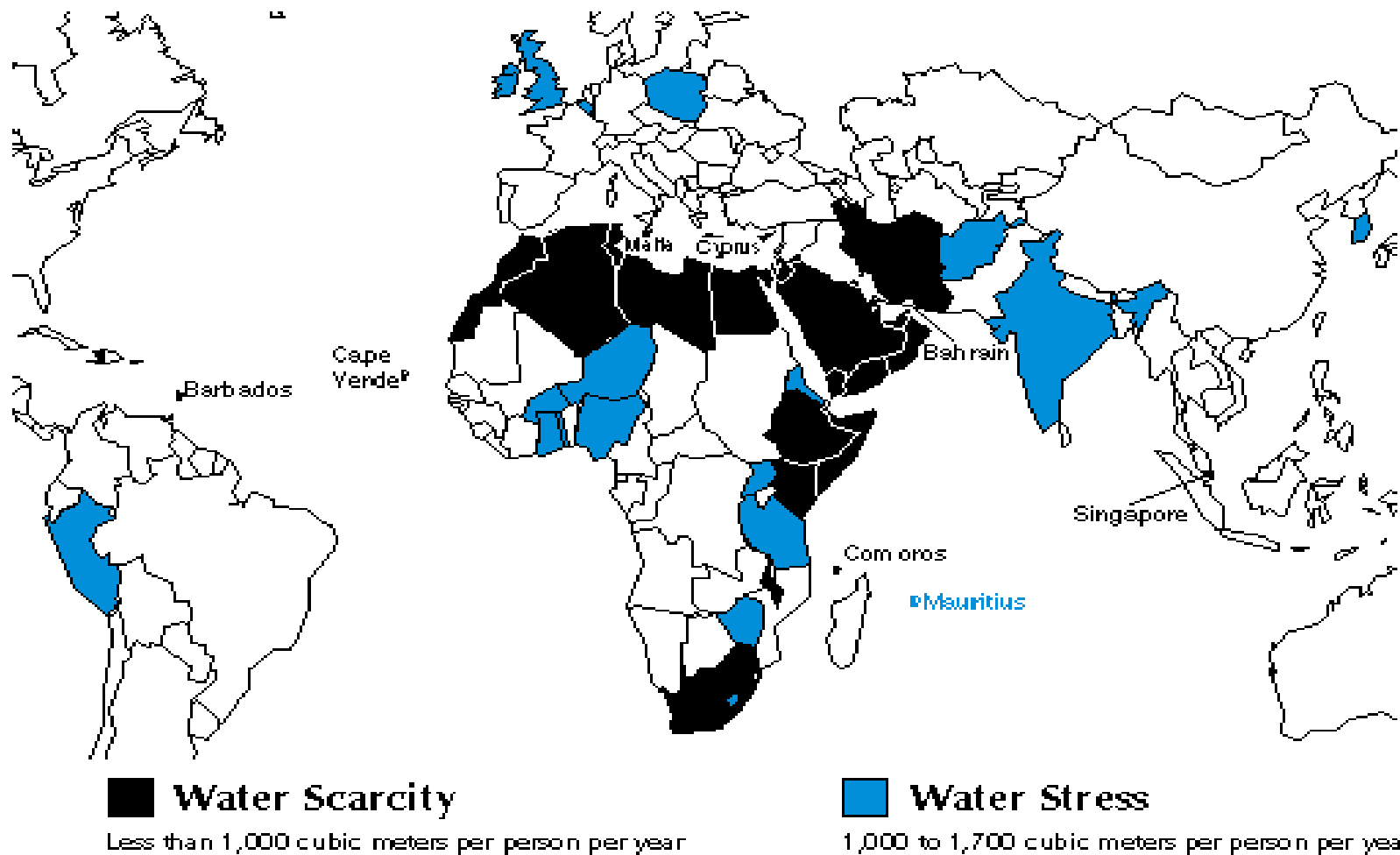
- Capitalist Economic System
- Gulfs Between Rich and Poor
- Displacement of Traditional Systems of Culture
- Internationalization and Feminization of Migration

*Rights and Responsibilities Murky*

# CASE STUDY: Access to Safe Water

- Nearly 1.1 billion people (20% of the world's population) lack access to safe drinking water.
- Kills almost 4,500 children per day.
- Worst “water stressed” countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
- Climate and geography, lack of water systems and infrastructure, inadequate sanitation, high levels of arsenic and fluoride in drinking water.
- Women and young girls trek as much as six miles everyday to retrieve water.
- Obstacle to progress and development.

# Water Scarcity and Stress



Source: Gardner-Outlaw & Engelman 1997 (69) and Table 1

# Transboundary Water



The world's 263 transboundary lake and river basins include the territory of 145 countries and cover nearly half of the Earth's land surface.

Over the last 60 years there have been more than 200 international water agreements and only 37 cases of reported violence between states over water.

We need to continue to nurture the opportunities for cooperation that transboundary water management can provide. We share the **responsibility** for managing the world's transboundary waters for current and future generations.

# Approaches to Water Quality, Availability, and Use

**Water Availability and Use** – basic information about the water cycle and human consumption with good graphics

<http://www.infoforhealth.org/pr/m14/m14chap2.shtml>

**The Pani Game** – Courtesy of WaterAid, it's the Pani Game. Help Embet get water to his village in Ethiopia. This fun and informative game is designed to help teachers educate their students about the issues and appropriate solutions for creating access to water in the developing world.

<http://www.worldwaterday.net/game/index.html>

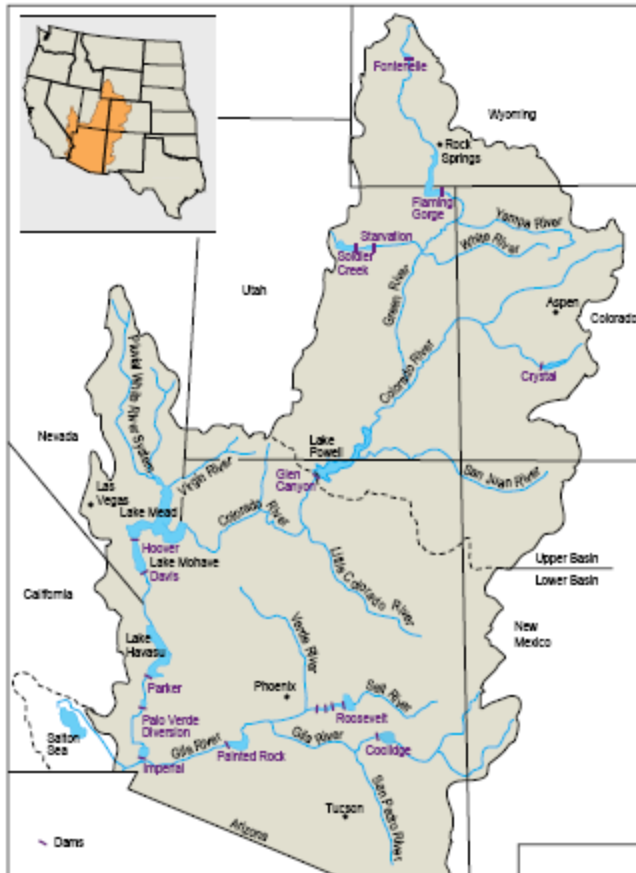
**Colorado River Compact of 1922** - The major purposes of this compact are to provide for the equitable division and apportionment of the use of the waters of the Colorado River system; to establish the relative importance of different beneficial uses of water; to promote interstate comity; to remove causes of present and future controversies and to secure the expeditious agricultural and industrial development of the Colorado River Basin, the storage of its waters, and the protection of life and property from floods. To these ends the Colorado River Basin is divided into two basins, and an apportionment of the use of part of the water of the Colorado River system is made to each with the provision that further equitable apportionment may be made.

<http://cobweb.scarymonsters.net/~corleyj/azca/compact.html>

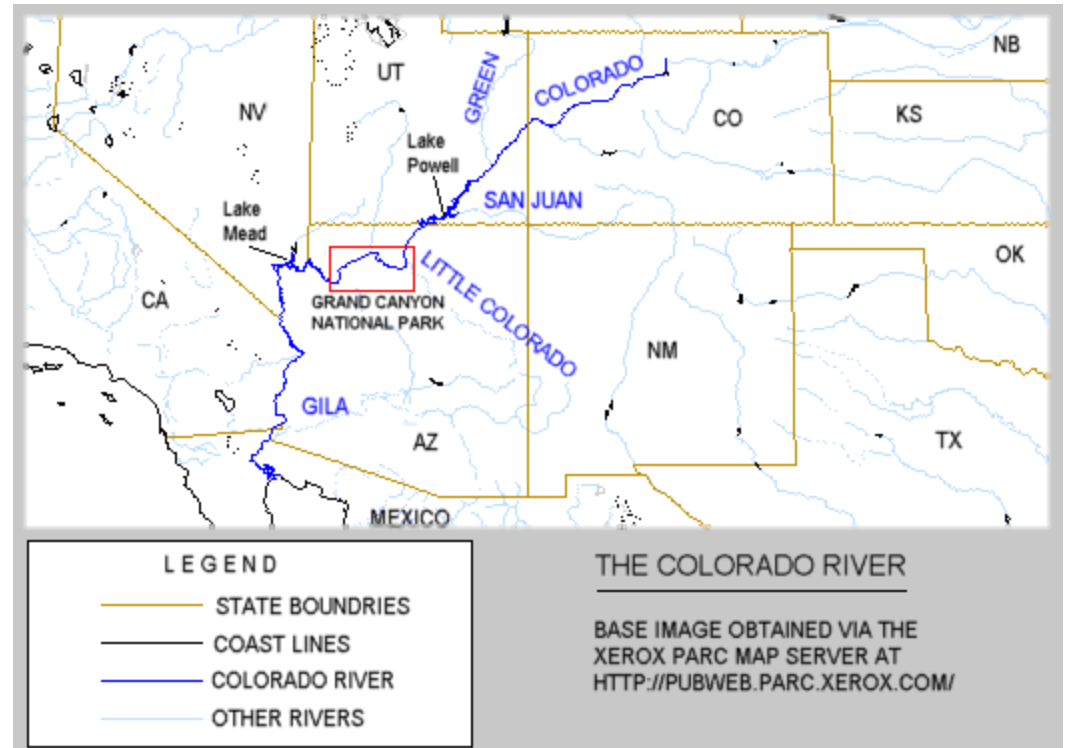
<http://www.learneronline.com/weekly/lessons03/week2/index.htm>



# Colorado River



The Colorado River Basin (243,937 mi<sup>2</sup> / 631,960 km<sup>2</sup>)



# Central Arizona Project: A Story About Water

# Overview

The ground water and rivers of southern Arizona are not sufficient to supply water to the residents of southern Arizona at the current rate of use. This shortage will only increase in the future as the population continues to grow. The water of the Colorado River has been diverted to southern Arizona to supplement the natural supply of water. There are many political issues surrounding this diversion of water including environmental concerns, percentage of allocations to different areas, and future water use.

## Purpose

In this lesson students will learn how the Colorado River water is allocated between the southwestern states with an emphasis on the Arizona allocation. Students can then predict what might happen to these allocations in the future.

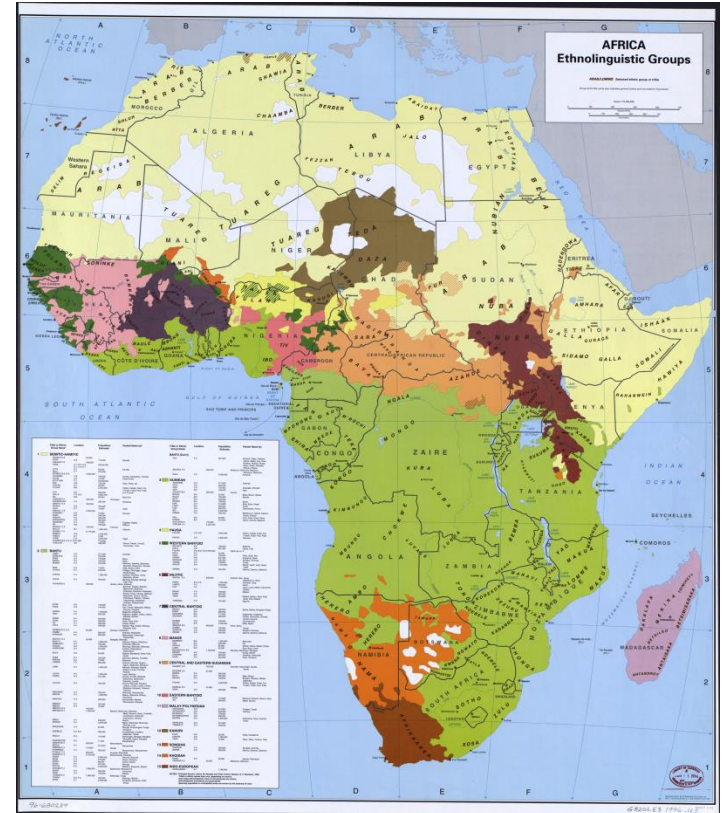


# Whose responsibility is water governance?

- Depends on country's history, institutions, development
- Reflects internal pressures on water resources, environmental threats, growing population, international interest in poverty alleviation and economic development
- Encounters pervasive corruption
- Benefits from increasing attention to water rights
- Has varied results from privatization of water delivery
- Fails to delegate adequate powers and resources to make local water management successful

# Geographic Implications of Rights and Responsibilities

- Proximity
  - Distance decay
  - Localization vs. Globalization
- Misunderstandings and misinterpretations
  - Cultures in contact
  - Historical animosity
- Economic interdependence
  - Scarce resources



# Opportunities for Student Discussion

- A. Essential question
- B. Current events
- C. Global and local implications



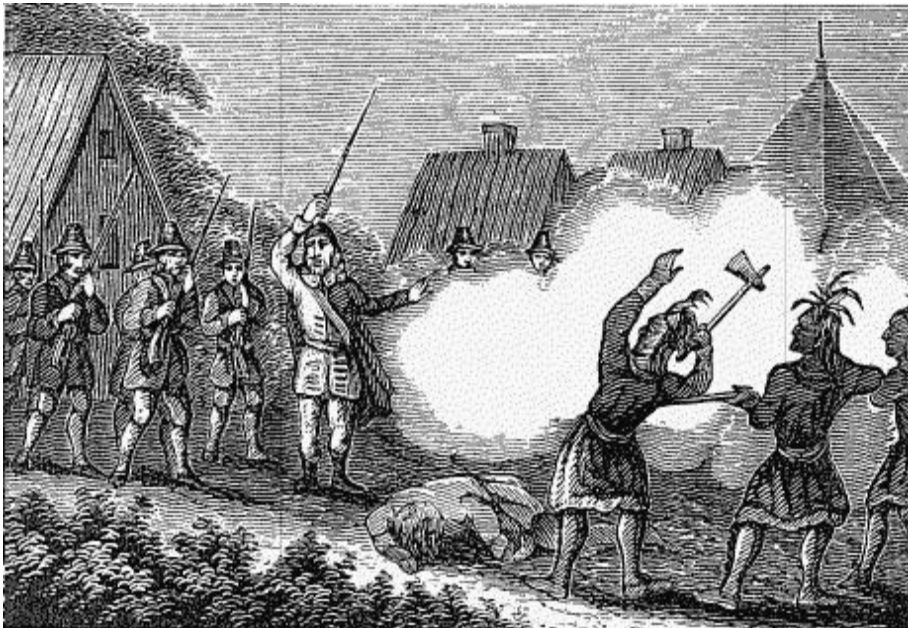
# Current Events

- Analyze problem: cause and effects
- Identify parties involved
- Why does it capture public interest?
- What are the rights involved?
- What are the responsibilities involved?
- What kinds of conflicts could be predicted?
- Are there existing mechanisms for resolution?



# Rights and Responsibilities

- Scale: Local, National, and Global
- Context: Historical, Cultural, and Geographical
- Conflict: Power, Resources, and Territory





# Thank You

Questions?

