
IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Alok Kumar Chaurasiya, Research Scholar, Department of Law,

Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, M.P.

ABSTRACT

Disable person is also a human being. Every disable person have all human rights . The patterns of globalization and its significant effects on disability are examined in this thorough article. In 2006, The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and other international agreements have had a significant impact on disability discourse and policy frameworks due to globalization, expanding worldwide agreement on disability rights. Globalization-related economic changes have affected employment prospects across a range of industries, presenting both opportunities and challenges for people with disabilities. Due to globalization-driven technological breakthroughs, assistive technology have become widely used, enabling those with disabilities to overcome obstacles and engage more fully in society. Nonetheless, efforts are required to provide fair access to these technologies because the digital divide is still an issue. Access to healthcare and rehabilitation services for individuals with disabilities has also been impacted by globalization, both positively and negatively. To guarantee equitable access to high-quality treatments, international cooperation and a dedication to universal healthcare are essential. Additionally, globalization has impacted the cultural and social aspects of disability, resulting in a broader comprehension of disability rights. To fully realize the benefits of globalization, coordinated efforts are needed to overcome obstacles, close gaps, and guarantee that disability rights are respected so that people with disabilities can prosper in a more welcoming society.

Keywords: Globalization, C.R.P.D. 2006, International agreements, Persons with Disabilities, Rehabilitation, Equitable access, Social aspects, impact, Opportunities and challenges, etc.

Introduction

“The Earth is one but the world is not. We all depend on one biosphere for sustaining our lives. Yet each community, each country, strives for survival and prosperity with little regard for its impact on others.”¹

Globalization has played a significant role in influencing policy frameworks and debate surrounding disabilities worldwide. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD), which was enacted in 2006, provides an example of how globalization has affected the rights of people with disabilities. The CRPD is a historic human rights agreement that lays out a thorough framework for defending and advancing the rights of individuals with disabilities everywhere. In addition to requiring signatory nations to take affirmative action to guarantee the involvement and empowerment of people with disabilities in all areas of life, it promotes the values of non-discrimination, full inclusion, and accessibility. This worldwide agreement, which highlights how globalization has made it possible to have a shared concept of disability rights, is the result of cross-border cooperation and lobbying activities.

Additionally, disability-focused groups and advocates have formed international ties as a result of globalization. These days, networks of disability organizations are found all over the world, facilitating the pooling of resources, the exchange of best practices, and collaborative projects. The voices of individuals with disabilities have been amplified and successful disability-inclusive policies and programs have been made easier to spread thanks to these international partnerships. Globalization has promoted cross-national learning and the adoption of creative solutions to disability-related problems. Globalization has improved disability rights, but it also necessitates continued work to guarantee that inclusive policies are fully implemented at the local and national levels.

Globalization is the process of integrating regional economies, civilizations, and cultures via

¹ David Kinley, *Civilizing Globalization: Human Rights and the Global Economy*, (New York, Cambridge University Press, 2009), p.204

a worldwide network of trade, transportation, and communication. Globalization is the process of connecting a nation's economy with the economics of countries through free labor and capital movement, as well as free commerce. Globalization is nothing new. Globalization has been a part of the world's history. It encompasses international capital movements, cross-border flows of commodities and services, lower tariffs and trade barriers, immigration, cultural change, and the dissemination of international technology and knowledge. "Global economy is like the Galactic pool table with billions of balls" as mentioned by Neil Irwin, explains the phenomenon of Globalization well (Hanley, 2020).



Environment, culture, politics, business, media, education, and other areas of human life have all been impacted by globalization. It is a process of global integration between individuals, groups, governments, and societies. It's powered by global trade and business. It is reinforced by the use of new communication and information technology.

Globalization leads to the adoption of liberal policies for the import and export of commodities and services. The removal of various tariff and non-tariff obstacles ensures the free flow of products and services between countries. The world as a whole is viewed as a one worldwide community. Globalization entails reducing barriers to the admission of multinational corporations and opening the domestic economy to foreign investment and capital. As a result of globalization, restrictions on capital entry and outflow are eliminated or reduced, and various concessions are made to draw in international money. Globalization also means that labor can move freely between countries. The hiring of foreign technicians is made easier by

the liberalization of immigration and emigration laws allow the business units to benefit from the low-cost labor that is accessible.

Definition of Globalization

Tom J. Paimer of the Cato Institute define Globalization as the “diminution or elimination of state enforced restriction on Exchange across borders and the increasingly integrated and complex Global system of production and exchange that has emerged as a result.”

Noam Chomsky argues that the word globalization is also used in a doctrinal sense, to describe the neo liberal form of economic globalization.

There is a wide range of definitions of globalization suggested by scholars. Jesudason Baskar Jeyaraj defines that “globalization is a process by which the economies of the world become increasingly integrated, leading to a global economy and, increasingly, global economic policymaking, e.g., through international agencies such as the World Trade Organization (WTO).²

M.A.Oommen says, “Broadly speaking, globalization may be considered a process of transnationalisation of capital, production and even consumer tastes and preferences on the logic of global exchange. There is, therefore, nothing amiss in characterising it as global capitalism.”³ According to Ruigrah Van Tulder, globalization refers to “the multiplicity of linkages and interconnections between the state and societies which make up the present world system. It describes the process by which events, decisions and activities in one part of the world came to have significant consequences for individuals and communities in quite distant parts of the globe.”⁴

Norman Backhaus defines globalization very broadly as “increasing interlinking of political, economic, institutional, social, cultural, technical, and ecological issues at the global level.”⁵

Manfred B. Steger defines that globalization is a result of the increasingly (spatially and temporally) distanciated consequences of everyday actions. It is a process that not only

² Jesudason Baskar Jeyaraj, *Globalization: Justice and Theological Education*, (2006).

³ M.A. Oommen, ‘Globalization, Global Media and the Struggle for a Just World Order’, in *Globalization, Mass Media and Indian Cultural Values*, ed. Michael Traber (Delhi: ISPCK, 2003), P-59.

⁴ Ruigrah Van Tulder, *Liberalization and Privatization* (2007).

⁵ Norman Backhaus, *The Globalization Discourse*, (2003).

comprises economic activities but virtually every aspect of people's lives. Globalization has to be understood as an aggregation of intended as well as unintended consequences of actions. It is therefore neither goal-oriented nor an external force, and it can be at the same time homogenising as well as fragmenting.⁶

Definition of Disability according to Globalization

The idea of disability takes on new dimensions in an increasingly globalized society, blending with many cultural, economic, and technological influences. Comprehending in this environment, disability necessitates a careful analysis of its social, political, and economic ramifications. In this part, we examine the viewpoints of academics who have studied the challenges of defining disability in the context of globalization, illuminating its effects on people and communities around the globe.

Scholars Shaun Grech and Karen Soldatic have investigated the relationship between globalization and disability. They contend that globalization has both advantages and disadvantages. Impacts on communities and handicapped people globally. They stress that disability is a social and political issue influenced by global economic and policy trends, in addition to being a medical illness. Anthropologist Dina Siddiqi investigates the experiences of Bangladeshi textile workers with disabilities in relation to globalization. She draws attention to how the global economy affects the welfare and working situations of people with disabilities in the global South. Anthropologist David Pfeiffer has examined disability activism in relation to globalization. He investigates the worldwide mobilization strategies used by groups and people with disabilities. Scale to fight for their rights and combat prejudice and ableism. The writings of these academics demonstrate the many and varied ways that globalization and disability are entwined. They stress that a multidisciplinary and intersectional approach is necessary to comprehend disability in the globalized society. The study of disability in this setting is still a crucial topic of research and activism as globalization continues to influence the world.

Economic Developments and Employment Prospects

People with disabilities career options have been complicatedly impacted by the economic developments brought about by globalization. Conversely, the outsourcing of People with

⁶ Manfred B. Steger, 'Globalization; the new Market Ideology', 1st. ed., Rawat Publications, Jaipur. (2004)

disabilities now have employment options in several areas thanks to labor-intensive companies moving to low-wage nations. For example, employment options for people with disabilities have increased in sectors like data entry and customer service, which may be done remotely or with the use of assistive technology. Additionally, persons with disabilities now have more opportunities to work part-time or freelance, giving them greater flexibility to meet their unique requirements thanks to the growth of the gig economy and flexible work arrangements.

However, globalization has also made it more difficult for those with impairments to find highly specialized jobs. The knowledge-based economy, which is primarily dependent on technological improvements, may unintentionally put obstacles in the way of people with specific sorts of impairments who could have trouble getting an education or developing the skills they need. Concerns over the displacement of workers, particularly those with disabilities, have been raised by the automation of labor in several industries. Investing in inclusive education and career training programs that accommodate the various needs of individuals with disabilities is crucial to addressing these issues. To provide fair access to work possibilities in the globalized labor market, proactive steps to prevent discrimination and advance disability-inclusive hiring practices in the private sector are also essential.

Globalization, Liberalization and Privatization

Globalization's detractors don't present such a positive image. Scholars in this opposing party fiercely contend that globalization is the primary source of the main issues confronting humanity today because of the, world system is interdependent and expressively integrated. We wouldn't be dealing with preventable problems like pandemic outbreaks, international terrorism, human trafficking, cross-border smuggling, pornography, and neo-colonialism under the guise of liberalization, privatization, and globalization (also known as LPG) if there hadn't been porous and easily penetrable geographic boundaries.⁷ Additionally, the opponents claim that globalization has made the wealthiest richer and the poor even impoverished. For them, it creates an environment that is conducive to the formation of new risks, crises, ruptures, and forms of inequality.⁸

⁷ Arora, R.U. (2012). Gender inequality, economic development, and globalization: A state level analysis of India. *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 147-164

⁸ Kaplinsky, Globalization, inequality and poverty: Between a rock and a hard place, Cambridge, UK (2005).

Theory of Liberalism

This theory is predicated on the idea that people want to maximize both their political and economic freedom. One way to think of liberalism is as modernization with market-controlled flexibility. Infrastructure and transportation technical advancements are key components of liberalism. However, it also supports the creation of legal frameworks to disseminate liberalism across global markets. The majority of these concepts come from political, legal, and economic studies, among other fields, which has made it possible for technical fields to become more standardized. The fundamental tenets of liberalism-economic prosperity and political freedom undermine cultural heritage and history since not everyone wants globalization in their daily lives. The power dynamics that exist between nations, cultures, ethnic groups, economic classes, and sexes are also undermined.

The first wave of globalization, (1870–1914)

This wave saw a decrease in transport costs and a reduction in tariff barriers by numerous nations. There was a movement towards newly accessible land across various regions. Trade, coupled with migration, resulted in a substantial global capital flow, speeding up economic growth. While per capita incomes had increased by 0.5 percent annually over the past 50 years, they surged to an annual average of 1.3 percent. Countries involved experienced advantages in multiple areas, one of which was greater equality among nations and a decrease in poverty within this context. Mass migration played a crucial role in leveling disparate economies and labor incomes across different countries.⁹

The second wave of globalization, (1945-80)

Countries nationalistic inclinations had highly negative effects, and since there was an obvious need for international trade, steps were taken to make it happen. Trade returned once restrictions were partially removed and transportation costs were lowered significant motion. During this wave, a new pattern of commerce emerged in which the wealthier nations that specialized in manufacturing took advantage of the increased productivity from agglomerated

⁹ Sikha gupta, Globalization international trade and economic growth an empirical investigation of Indian economy, available at: <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/370258> (last visited on 5 Nov2025, 10:00 PM)

clusters.¹⁰

The third wave of globalization (From 1980)

One of the most encouraging aspects of the third wave is that a lot of developing countries flourished during this period, they had a substantial increase in exports of services as well. Clustering is still very much there, even within well-located countries. Location helps, but it is not an absolute necessity for a country's success in the global markets. Developing countries were ranked based on their trade value measured against their income level. Since 1980s the global integration of the developing countries has increased and had also got a competitive advantage in manufacturing and services.

Globalization and Economic Growth

The traditional theories of commerce and growth are the source of the earlier connections of globalization. Expectations for economic models have differed due to the various effects of globalization on growth. Such disputing cases can be resolved by economic evidence.

For instance, the Solow model (1958) highlights the role of global integration in pulling off efficiencies while focusing on resource allocation. On the other hand, Romer's new growth theories do not align with Solow's model. Stiglitz or Lucas Romer (1994) holds technical innovation responsible for growth; in his paradigm, knowledge flows take precedence over product flows. According to Lucas (1988), openness has a favorable impact on growth regardless of its kind. There is disagreement between Stiglitz (2002) and Bhagwati (2004).

According to the former, only wealthy nations have benefited from globalization, whereas the latter contends that the least developed economies have benefited as well, as seen by their rapid economic growth.¹¹

Benefits of Globalization

Businesses benefit from globalization by being able to get raw resources at lower costs.

¹⁰ Sikha gupta, globalization international trade and economic growth an empirical investigation of Indian economy available at: <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/370258> (last visited on 5 Nov2025, 10:00 PM)

¹¹ Sikha gupta, globalization international trade and economic growth an empirical investigation of Indian economy available at: <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/370258> (last visited on 5 Nov2025, 10:00 PM)

Additionally, companies can benefit from cheaper labor costs in developing nations while utilizing the technical know-how and experience of more established economies thanks to globalization. Globalization has made it possible for various components of a product to be produced in different parts of the world. The automotive industry, for example, has long made use of globalization; various car parts may be produced in different nations. Even seemingly basic goods like cotton Tshirts can be produced by companies across multiple nations.

Globalization also impacts services. Numerous American organizations have contracted with Indian businesses to handle their call centers and IT services. U.S. automakers moved their operations to Mexico, where labor costs are lower, as part of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). As a result, there are more jobs in nations where they are needed, which can boost the national economy and raise living standards. One of the best examples of a nation that has profited greatly from globalization is China. Another example is Vietnam, where rising rice prices as a result of globalization have helped many impoverished rice farmers escape poverty.¹²

The social and economic impact of Globalization

The social and economic aspects of global welfare are greatly impacted by globalization, which is especially noticeable in nations that are experiencing economic crises. For instance, the financial crisis in Russia in August 1998 and the Asian crisis in Thailand in December 1997 affected not just their respective economies but also the United States. In a similar vein, Turkey's budget crisis in February 2001 highlights the interdependence of world economies and the unavoidable consequences of globalization on other countries.

Additionally, globalization has an impact on social structures in addition to economic ones. During protests at World Trade Organization (WTO) sessions in Seattle, Prague, and Geneva, opponents of liberalization have expressed their concerns. Globalization typically rewards capital owners disproportionately, despite the fact that its goal is to improve global welfare. Global labor migration may lower production costs, increasing profits at the expense of worker and customer welfare. Due to the decline in cheap labor and wages, worker's rights and general welfare are deteriorating, which is upsetting communities all over the world.

¹² <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/effects-economic-globalization/> (last visited on 6 Nov 2025, 12:02AM)

Even though some EU countries have opposed these tendencies, their impact on the world economy is still quite small. Improving global welfare for all countries requires closing the income gap and supporting the growth of less developed areas and nations.¹³

The social aspects

Although globalization cannot be avoided, its detrimental effects can be lessened, particularly in less developed nations. These areas frequently see less than anticipated consequences from globalization, underscoring the necessity of focused development initiatives. Fostering sustainable growth in this area could present a big opportunity, since agriculture is a major industry in many of these countries. Integrating their economies into the global economy is only one aspect of this plan.

As demonstrated by the European Union (EU), richer nations often set stringent safeguards on their agricultural products, creating obstacles for exports from less developed countries. Developing nations can increase their agricultural exports and attain more equitable participation in the world economy by tackling these protectionist policies. This strategy offers a more successful alternative to depending just on unfettered integration into the global market by highlighting the potential of agricultural growth as a means of uplifting less developed nations.¹⁴

Innovations in Technology and Assistive Systems

People with disabilities have benefited greatly from technological breakthroughs, which have enabled them to overcome obstacles and engage more fully in society. Globalization has made it easier for assistive technology to spread and be used internationally, increasing the accessibility of these cutting-edge solutions for people with disabilities everywhere. From basic equipment like wheelchairs and hearing aids to sophisticated gadgets like screen readers, communication devices, and exoskeletons, assistive technologies come in a variety of forms. People with disabilities may now more easily pursue school, work, and social contacts thanks to these technologies, which have significantly enhanced their mobility, independence, and communication. Due to globalization, cellphones and the internet are now widely accessible,

¹³ <https://www.clinmedcasereportsjournal.com/journals/acr/acr-aid1106.php> (last visited 26 Nov 2025, 12:30AM)

¹⁴ <https://www.clinmedcasereportsjournal.com/journals/acr/acr-aid1106.php> (last visited 26 Nov 2025, 12:30AM)

which has increased the reach of assistive technology. In order to specifically address the requirements of those with disabilities, mobile applications and internet platforms have been created that offer services like social networking, navigation aid, and sign language interpretation. People with disabilities who live in distant or underdeveloped locations can now get healthcare and rehabilitation treatments remotely because to telecommunication technology that have made telehealth and teletherapy services possible. However, as not all people with disabilities may have equal access to these technologies, particularly in low-income or rural regions, it is imperative to overcome the digital gap. To close this gap and guarantee that technical developments continue to benefit all people with disabilities globally, international cooperation is required.

Healthcare and Rehabilitation Service Access

When it comes to persons with disabilities access to healthcare and rehabilitation services, globalization has brought both benefits and obstacles. On the one hand, the progress of medical treatments and rehabilitation techniques has been made possible by the international exchange of medical information and skills. Patients all across the world may now benefit from medical advancements developed in one nation, improving healthcare outcomes for individuals with impairments. International cooperation has also promoted the sharing of best practices in disability-inclusive healthcare, enabling nations to benefit from one another's achievements and difficulties. Globalization has had varying effects on healthcare and rehabilitation services for those with impairments, though. People with disabilities frequently lack access to high-quality healthcare and rehabilitation services in developing nations due to a lack of infrastructure, money, and political priorities. Medical tourism, in which people from less developed areas come to receive cutting-edge treatments, can also result from the concentration of medical knowledge and specialized facilities in industrialized countries. For those who can afford it, this could be advantageous, but in other areas, it might make it more difficult for those with disabilities to get healthcare. A worldwide commitment to provide universal healthcare and rehabilitation services is necessary to solve these issues. At the national and international levels, funding for medical education, healthcare infrastructure, and disability-inclusive legislation must be given top priority. Cooperation between nations, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations may promote knowledge exchange and capacity-building programs, improving the standard and accessibility of healthcare services for those with disabilities globally. Community-based rehabilitation

programs should also be prioritized in order to provide services to people in their local communities and to take into consideration the distinct cultural and social elements that impact healthcare and disability.

Social and Cultural Aspects

Globalization has had a significant impact on the cultural and social aspects of disability. Globalization has increased the number of interactions between people from different cultural backgrounds, which has led to an interchange of disability-related ideas and beliefs. Disability has historically been stigmatized in many communities, resulting in discrimination and social marginalization. Globalization, however, has put these standards to the test and highlighted the significance of inclusion and rights for people with disabilities. Disability is increasingly viewed through a human rights perspective through cross-cultural contacts, highlighting each person's worth and dignity. Dispelling myths and misconceptions, global efforts and media coverage have been instrumental in presenting disability in a more positive and powerful way. The qualities and potential of persons with disabilities are being increasingly recognized as society learn more about their experiences and contributions from various cultural backgrounds. However, problems with cultural conflicts and miscommunications have also been brought about by globalization. Different cultures have different perspectives on disability, and certain communities may still adhere to customs that make it difficult for those with disabilities to integrate. To advance disability inclusion without enforcing a single strategy, it is essential to carefully negotiate these cultural intricacies and develop cross-cultural communication. To guarantee that people with disabilities benefit from globalization in a variety of cultural and social contexts, it is crucial to emphasize cultural competency and collaborate with local communities to create context-specific disability-inclusive solutions.

Conclusion

Developed countries have benefited from globalization in a number of ways, most notably reduced labor costs that have allowed for significant resource transfers from consumers to producers, allowing multinational corporations to increase their market share and profits. International trade has increased as a result of this phenomena, giving nations access to a wider range of commodities and services and the ability to capitalize on their comparative

advantages.¹⁵

Globalization has become a potent force influencing the political, social, and economic landscape of the planet. Its effects on disability have been complex, offering both advantages and disadvantages. Disability rights have received worldwide attention as a result of globalization, leading to the adoption of the United Nations CRPD, a historic human rights pact. The exchange of information, resources, and best practices to promote disability inclusion globally has been made easier by this international cooperation. Globalization-driven technological developments and assistive technology have revolutionized the lives of those with disabilities, allowing them to overcome obstacles and engage in society more thoroughly. To close the digital divide and foster international cooperation, it is crucial to guarantee that all people with disabilities have fair access to these technologies. Access to healthcare and rehabilitation services for those with disabilities has also been impacted by globalization, both positively and negatively. To guarantee that all people with disabilities receive the assistance they require, international cooperation and a dedication to universal healthcare are essential.

Driven by the quick development of information and communication technology, which has expedited trade liberalization, globalization includes not only economic growth but also cultural and social integration. Financial flows between nations have expanded as a result of globalization. Economic crises frequently result in a rapid withdrawal of resources from the impacted nation, which may cause the crisis to spread to other countries.

Global governance is in a stage of transition that calls for burden sharing, inclusivity, leadership change, and reforms. Effective global problem-solving processes are necessary to address intricate and multifaceted global issues, which is where the term's significance lies. This is where "global governance" comes in. Because of the potential for direct military confrontation and great power conflict, which may undo all progress, and the quick development of lethal military technology, war is perilous. Compared to war and structural conflict, cooperation under anarchy is a more sensible and constructive option. In order to address global concerns, global governance a method for addressing global issues through collective leadership is essential. Leaders have the power to affect international affairs and mold the system of global government.

¹⁵ OECD. The economic impact of globalisation on France [Internet]. 2021. Available from: <https://www.oecd.org/economy/the-economic-impact-of-globalisation-on-france.htm>

Barack Obama has rightly said,

“The twenty-first [century] has revealed a world more intertwined than at any time in human history. But that very closeness has given rise to new dangers that cannot be contained within the borders of a country or by the distance of an ocean. No nation can defeat such challenges alone, no matter how large or powerful. Now is the time to join together, through constant cooperation, strong institutions, shared sacrifice, and a global commitment to progress, to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century (Obama 2008).”

India continued to take the lead among Third World nations during the middle period, especially when it came to environmental issues and national ambitions to become a major player in the world economy. The study’s latest phase revealed that India has become a responsible worldwide strength by its active participation in international affairs, including membership in the G-20, the world’s most powerful group of economic powers. However, the chapter also covered India’s contribution to significant international environmental governance projects between 1945 and 2022. Furthermore, as a result of globalization, the cultural and social aspects of disability have changed, upending conventional wisdom and encouraging more inclusive ideals.

In conclusion, globalization has the capacity to significantly advance inclusion and rights for people with disabilities. The world can move toward a more inclusive society where the rights and dignity of people with disabilities are upheld and their potential is fully realized regardless of their cultural, economic, or social backgrounds by taking advantage of the opportunities it presents while addressing its challenges. Global collaboration, policy coordination, and advocacy initiatives must continue to guarantee that no one is left behind on the path to a more inclusive and equitable society in order to realize this vision.

Reference

1. Gary, M. (2021). Disability and Debility under Neoliberal Globalization. *Feminist Studies* 47(3), 683-699. doi:10.1353/fem.2021.0030.
2. Grech, S., & Soldatic, K. (2015). Disability and colonialism: (dis)encounters and anxious intersectionalities. *Social Identities*, 21(1), 1-5. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504630.2014.995394>
3. Hiranandani, V., & Sonpal, D. (2010). Disability, Economic Globalization and Privatization: A Case Study of India. *Disability Studies Quarterly*, 30(3/4). <https://doi.org/10.18061/dsq.v30i3/4.1272>
4. Katsui, H., & Chalklen, S. (Eds.). (2020). *Disability, Globalization and Human Rights* (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351043953>
5. Lennard J. Davis (ed.), *The Disability Studies Reader*. Psychology Press.
6. Pfeiffer, D. (2001), "The conceptualization of disability", Barnartt, S.N. and Altman, B.M. (Ed.) *Exploring Theories and Expanding Methodologies: Where we are and where we need to go* (Research in Social Science and Disability, Vol. 2), Emerald Group Publishing Limited, Bingley, pp. 29-52. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1479-3547\(01\)80019-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1479-3547(01)80019-1)
7. Pfeiffer, D. (2002). The Philosophical Foundations of Disability Studies. *Disability Studies Quarterly*, 22(2). <https://doi.org/10.18061/dsq.v22i2.341>
8. Paul Harpur (2012) Embracing the new disability rights paradigm: the importance of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *Disability & Society*, 27:1, 1-14, DOI: 10.1080/09687599.2012.631794
9. Soldatic, K., & Grech, S. (2016). *Disability in the Global South: A Critical Handbook*. Springer.
10. David Kinley, *Civilizing Globalization: Human Rights and the Global Economy*, 1 stedn., (New York, Cambridge University Press, 2009), p.204

11. Jesudason Baskar Jeyaraj, Globalization: Justice and Theological Education, CTC Bulletin Vol. XXII No.3 December 2006.
12. M.A. Oommen, 'Globalization, Global Media and the Struggle for a Just World Order', in Globalization, Mass Media and Indian Cultural Values, ed. Michael Traber (Delhi: ISPCK, 2003), p-59.
13. Ruigrah Van Tulder, Liberalization and Privatization (2007).
14. Norman Backhaus, The Globalization Discourse, (2003).
15. Manfred B. Steger, 'Globalization; the new Market Ideology, 1st. ed., .Rawat Publications, Jaipur. (2004)
16. Arora, R. U. (2012). Gender inequality, economic development, and globalization: A state level analysis of India. *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 147-164
17. Kaplinsky, R. (2005). Globalization, inequality and poverty: Between a rock and a hard place. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
<https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/370258> (last visited on 25 Nov2025, 10:00 PM)
18. <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/effects-economic-globalization> (last visited on 26 Nov 2025, 12:02AM)
19. <https://www.clinmedcasereportsjournal.com/journals/acr/acr-aid1106.php> (last visited 27 Nov 2025, 12:30AM)
20. OECD. The economic impact of globalisation on France [Internet]. 2021. Available from: <https://www.oecd.org/economy/the-economic-impact-of-globalisation-on-france.htm>