

Impact of Economic Sanctions on Human Rights

Dr. Jainendra Patel, Dept. of Law

Dr. C.V. Raman University, Bilaspur

ABSTRACT

Sanctions are used to alter a country's behavior, and usually in instances where it wages war, violates human rights, or endangers world peace and security. Sanctions differ depending on the nation and condition, sanctions can be like arms ban, military vehicles.

Keywords: Economic Sanctions, Human Rights.

INTRODUCTION

Since 2012, international sanctions against Syria and Iran have been tightened to unparalleled levels, including in European Union instances as well. Eventually, sanctions have an adverse effect on the people. Sanctions are nothing but obstacles to non-tariff trade, embargoes, and quotas are all types of trade sanctions. Embargo is a complete trade restriction, it can be on the import and/or export of certain products and software, and it can also be the products that cover the primary financial role of the country, such as oil or timber.[1]

TYPES OF SANCTIONS

- Economic sanctions: It is a trade ban, which can be limited to certain sectors like armaments, with the certain expectations like food and medicine Economic sanctions have become the tool of choice to respond to major geopolitical challenges. Economic sanctions are withdrawal of customary trades or financial relations for foreign and security purposes. Economic sanctions are non-tariff based barriers and they may be comprehensive in prohibiting commercial activity with regard to an entire country. Example can be the U.S embargo of Cuba (An embargo was imposed by US against sale of arms from Cuba in the year 1958, surprisingly US is the fifth largest exported to Cuba).

- Diplomatic sanctions are the reduction or removal of diplomatic ties, which are embassies. It is like a low cost regime means of isolating and delegitimizing regimes. The perspective fails to recognize that diplomatic sanctions entails a substantial costs to the United States which undermines their effectiveness.
- Military sanctions are basically military interventions
- Sport sanctions are preventing one country's people and teams from competing in

International events.

- Sanctions on Environment are the declarations like reducing the carbon foot prints.

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC SANCTION

Instead of autocracy, countries generate greater economic benefits is in engaging in free trade. Government intervention in trade, such as tariffs, quotas, taxes, discouraged economic interactions between the states and reduced gains from free trade. Less is known about the effect of sanctions on a domestic economy of the targeted countries. In short economic sanctions leads to severity on the economic losses in the target sanctions. Economic sanctions are meant to work in theory and practice, the tension between the sanction is the fundamental objective of the WTO, WTO's principle aim is to liberalize trade, and the direct purpose of economic sanctions are to restrict trade, which is mostly for non-economic reasons.[2]

How collateral damage is done is when the consequences of sanctions are at restricting the supply of goods to the targeted country, the price of the goods in the target rise above world prices, the incentive is for the third party countries which is to step in and replace the supply of the goods. Trade routes also change the alternative routes which are necessitated by the government, which would leave the government imposing higher tariffs. Countries which impose sanctions, the goods tend to become will become cheaper and as the supply increases due to reduction in available markets which were now consumed at home.[3]

It is stated that the economic sanctions fail between 65-95% of the time in achieving their intended goals, Evidence suggest that the sanctions are also counterproductive in advancing human rights, democracy and press freedom.

CONCLUSION

The possible effect of sanctions can also be on third party countries, which is that the sanctions might also undermine the economy of non-sanctioning country. The immediate economic sanctions are imposing an embargo on the targets products or withholding the financial assets which reduces the targeted country's economic and financial stability.

REFERENCES

- [1] E. Gibbons and R. Garfield, "The impact of economic sanctions on health and human rights in Haiti, 1991-1994," *American Journal of Public Health*. 1999.
- [2] A. Addis, "Economic sanctions and the problem of Evil," *Hum. Rights Q.*, 2003.
- [3] S. P. Marks, "Economic sanctions as human rights violations: Reconciling political and public health imperatives," *American Journal of Public Health*. 1999.