

United States' Political Rights Values: Critiques of Human Rights Violations Towards Hispanic Americans

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Abstract

This study examines the ongoing violations of political rights experienced by Hispanic Americans, despite the United States established democratic principles. It examines the impact of globalization on human rights issues, leading to the "othering" of Hispanic Americans by the United States government. The study uses Herbert Blumer's Symbolic Interactionism as a theoretical framework to analyze how meanings and interpretations influence the experiences and treatment of this excluded group. A thematic review of the current literature, utilizing a qualitative research methodology, uncovers a complex interaction of elements that contribute to these violations. The study examines the conflict of national interests, changing ethical norms, and the symbolic creation of "otherness" that rationalizes discriminatory behaviors. Research indicates that globalization, whilst fostering connection, may also intensify pre-existing inequities and generate novel forms of marginalization. The study indicates that the United States, as a global power, confronts a significant issue in aligning its democratic principles with its treatment of Hispanic Americans. It underscores the imperative for the US to reinforce its dedication to human rights and harmonize its policies with the tenets of inclusivity and equality for all citizens. This necessitates a thorough analysis of the symbolic mechanisms that sustain prejudice and a fresh commitment to protecting human rights in a worldwide context.

Keywords: Human Rights; Otherness; Symbolic Interactinism; Hispanic American; Democratic Principles

Introduction

The emergence of globalization has paralleled a heightened focus on universal human rights standards. International legal processes, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, have created a framework for the global protection of fundamental rights. The application and enforcement of these rights differ markedly among states, prompting inquiries into the genuine universality of human rights in a globalized context. Migration, a fundamental aspect of globalization, is inherently connected to human rights. The growing notion of human rights has impacted migration trends and regulations. The relentless influx of immigration renders the United States the most appealing location for immigrants. The United States, as a self-proclaimed democratic nation and progenitor of human rights constitutions, obliged to uphold the ideals of human rights, especially political freedoms irrespective of race.

According to its constitution, the United States is a nation that strongly adheres to the values of liberty and respect for human rights. As stated in the preamble to the United States' 1791 Charter of Human Rights, "Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, through cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (OAS 2013). The preamble to the Charter of Human Rights, which declares that the United States is a nation that respects the application of human rights, is represented in full. This charter is also a document emphasizing that the United States respects the dignity and value of the entire human being in accordance with a universal human rights commitment (States 2021). Among the basic rights under consideration is the achievement of gender equality in terms of social growth and a higher standard of living in the country. There is no indication that this equality applies to a specific identity group. This means that the Charter of Human Rights applies to all citizens.

There is no persistent information is provided to suggest that this equality pertains to a specific identity group (Hawley 2016). This implies that every citizen is covered by the

Charter of Human Rights. Apart from the Charter of Human Rights, the United States has exhibited its dedication to defending human rights equitably via means of the Organisation of American States (OAS). The governments of the United States and Latin America are bound by agreements made by the Organisation of American States (OAS) on political, economic, and social matters, including human rights (Marks 2016). The Division of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights expressly supports the dedication to upholding human rights in the United States, particularly for American nationals who relocate from Latin America to the United States and vice versa. The 1969 Convention, which was accepted by 35 nations in the region, addresses civil and political rights in particular, and includes a protocol on economic, political, socioeconomic, and cultural rights (OAS 2020). It is one of the convention's components that binds members' promises to grant minority groups political, social, and economic rights (Francis 2014). Citizens of colour, especially migrant laborer, are among the minority groups in question. The treaty guarantees minorities' access to political rights and social services on par with those of white people. In the meantime, there are a lot of coloured individuals living in the United States (Shafir 2004).

A wide range of varied cultural identities are represented among the population of the United States. The white race is split into the Caucasian and Alpine races based on geocultural population. The remaining residents are mixed-race persons, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Pacific Americans, among other people of colour (Kinsley 2019). The United States Supreme Court declared that a person's race is related to both their historical ancestry and skin colour. The United States is a national container for people without considering the aspects of ethnicity and cultural identity, so long as the population paperwork are satisfied.

The American Civil Liberties Union sharply criticized the US government's failure to implement its commitment under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Due to its failure to guarantee equal voting rights at the municipal, state, and federal levels, the United States was unable to fulfil its obligations under ICERD (Jutila 2006). Because there remains an unequal distribution of representation and

electability in their own country, residents of colour such as Hispanic Americans (Jutila 2006). The International Convention on the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination (ICERD) governs this protection. Regulations require the United States to conduct enquiries into the low representation and electability of people of colour.

This article tries to analyze why Hispanic Americans still encounter political rights violations amidst the democratic norms that have long been praised by the United States. The scant representation of Hispanic American in the 2020 presidential election is thought to have caused the US government to react slowly. In addition, with reference to ICERD, it is believed that the US government has not done enough to safeguard the political and labour rights of people of colour. Furthermore, this study shows that structural prejudice against Hispanic Americans still exists (Brown-Dean et al. n.d.). This requirement runs counter to the constitutional framework supporting the US commitment to achieving human rights. Given the US government's strong commitment to human rights, why do Hispanic Americans still face social, political, and economic inequalities?

Methods

This study examines the problem through a thematic analysis grounded in qualitative research traditions. The data search strategy involves library research, which entails the collection and classification of academic journal articles and the identification of analogous analytical patterns throughout the relevant sources (Thomas & Harden, 2008). Thematic analysis entails interpretation. The researcher meticulously interprets the data, discerning the meaning and relevance of the topics about the study issue. Thematic analysis is a qualitative research method employed to uncover, analyze, and describe patterns within data. It systematically organizes and delineates data in comprehensive detail (Sundler et al., 2019). Themes are recurring patterns within data sets that are crucial for describing a phenomenon and are linked to a particular research issue. This study reviews the background of the Hispanic citizenship profile, including demographic profiles, socioeconomic conditions, political rights violations, and the history of the United States'

human rights commitments, to address questions about the causes of political, economic, and social disparities.

Results

The following is an in-depth investigation of the theories and findings pertaining to the context of political rights violations encountered by Hispanic Americans. This study seeks to examine the relationship among globalization, human rights, US human rights values, and the distinctly self-absorbed attitude of the US, which influences the constraints applied to the political rights of Hispanic Americans.

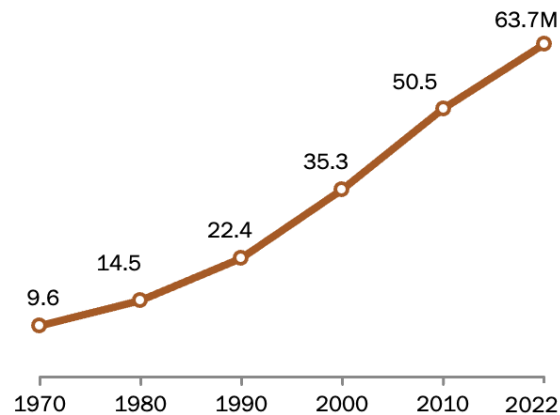
Herbert Blumer's Symbolic Interactionism

Herbert Blumer's theory of Symbolic Interactionism is deemed suitable for analyzing the underlying reasons for the unequal treatment of Hispanic Americans concerning political rights in the United States. Utilizing Herbert Blumer's symbolic interactionism to analyze US governmental violations on Hispanic American rights necessitates an exploration of how meanings, interactions, and interpretations construct the social reality surrounding this matter (Morrione 2021). Regarding US violations of Hispanic American political rights Symbolic interactionism highlights the social construction of meanings. The definition of "Hispanic American" is not static but is influenced by societal interactions and interpretations. This encompasses the self-perception of Hispanic Americans and their perception by others, especially individuals in positions of authority. Negative preconceptions and labeling may foster discriminatory practices. The definition of "political rights" is open to interpretation (Rauty 2019). Although legal definitions are established, the practical application and experience of these rights might differ markedly. Symbolic interactionism examines the interactions among various groupings (Rauty 2019). Political rhetoric and public discourse significantly influence attitudes of Hispanic Americans. The employment of specific language, narratives, and symbols can perpetuate unfavorable stereotypes or foster a "self vs. others" mentality (Carter & Fuller 2016). Symbolic

interactionism would examine how these interactions facilitate the rationalization of discrimination. Symbolic interactionism would examine how elements such as language hurdles, voter suppression strategies, or sentiments of marginalization could influence individuals' capacity to participate in political processes or policies. Comprehend and encounter political rights, especially the obstacles Hispanic Americans may have in exercising these rights owing to bias and discrimination.

Demographic History of Hispanic American

Citizens of the United States of Puerto Rican, Mexican, and Latin American ancestry are known as Hispanic Americans (SAMHSA 2023). Typically, Hispanic American families are Commonwealth of Puerto Ricans who immigrated to the US in the late 1970s in quest of better job possibilities. In 2021, the number of Hispanic Americans accounted for about 64 million people, or 18.9% of the US population overall. A few of them are dispersed from Arizona to New Mexico, via California, Colorado, Illinois, and Illinois. They are often dispersed over Texas, New York, and Washington.

Figure 1. Hispanic American Populations in 2022**U.S. Hispanic population reached nearly 64 million in 2022***Population of Hispanics in the United States, 1970-2022, in millions*

Note: Population totals are as of April 1 for 1970-2010 and July 1 for 2022. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1970-1980 estimates based on decennial censuses (see 2008 report "U.S. Population Projections: 2005-2050"), 1990-2010 PL94-171 census data, Vintage 2022 estimates.

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Source: Pew Research Center 2022

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration found in a 2022 study that the percentage of Hispanic Americans living in poverty was 18%, and that the majority of the impoverished people lacked health insurance. In the meanwhile, US residents need health insurance as a safeguard to guarantee they get the right medical care. Patients who are shown to be uninsured will be turned away from most US hospitals. Nonetheless, a different study by Lopéz claimed that because their compensation is insufficient to cover health premiums, Hispanic Americans struggle to sign up for plans. However, several manufacturing sectors that employ Hispanic Americans have failed to deliver on their commitment to cover Hispanic Americans and other workers of color's health insurance (Lopéz 2023). In conclusion, access to health care rather than insurance policy ownership is

the root cause of the issue of discrimination against Hispanic American minorities in the delivery of health services.

The “Otherness” of Hispanic American

Are Hispanic Americans considered a minority in the US, as some have claimed? Who in the US is considered a minority? There are certain criteria and classifications used in the US to classify minorities. A group of individuals or inhabitants that make up less than half of the nation's total population is considered a minority (Bell 2001). Minority groups typically exhibit innate and distinct traits from the US general population, such as variations in religion, culture, language, or cultural identity. Minority communities typically seek formal acknowledgement of their cultural status (Bell 2001). It is widely presumed that Hispanic Americans typically belong to the lower socioeconomic strata. Research indicates that Hispanics encounter prejudice when attempting to utilise public services including health care, education, and gun control laws. One of the rights guaranteed by the US government to its inhabitants is the regulation of gun ownership, which was established by the "Bill of Rights" on December 15, 1791. The provision about "freedom of expression and self-protection from threats" is the primary legal justification for gun ownership. The "Bill of Rights" has led to a frequent contrast between the American cultural identity and the freedom of speech and movement. However, gun ownership and crime have long been seen as strongly associated with the cultural identity of Hispanic Americans since the community's migration (Colomer n.d.).

Social service discrimination against Hispanic Americans is influenced by perceptions of criminality and gun possession. Black and Hispanic Americans accounted for 72% of the Covid-19 pandemic-related deaths in the United States between 2020 and 2022. Congressman and Black physician Dr. Cameron Webb has provided support for this project. According to Webb, inequalities in hospital health care contributed to the mortality of Black and Hispanic patients (Centre 2020). This discrepancy in services is also influenced by the holding of insurance policies. In order to help the impoverished and homeless, the US offered free health services in a number of states in 2021. However, the states of Illinois,

Virginia, and Colorado reported that patients were not always accepted and that very little services and medication were available at free health service tents (Storberg 2023). The 2019 Survey of Consumer Finances indicates that households headed by white people and those headed by Hispanic people differ in terms of wealth. This discrepancy indicates a sizable difference. According to the study, the \$500 million annual target is not met by Hispanic American workers, who are generally underpaid (Carmona 2023). Despite many Hispanic American workers stated that they did not receive the salaries promised in their employment contracts, the United States would ideally need to provide money totalling \$500 million annually if the wages of Hispanic American workers were paid.

According to a 2021 study by Lucy Perez and Bernardo Sichel, the labour market's Hispanic population is expected to become more concentrated and have a similar demographic profile until 2030 or even 2060 (Brown-Dean et al. n.d.). By using multi-regression analysis, it was determined that the majority of American workers in 2030 will likely be Hispanic Americans, accounting for over 22% of the workforce. Meanwhile, the nature of the work given to American employees remained unchanged until 2021. According to Perez and Sichel, the jobs given to Hispanic Americans are typically "dirty work" that other people don't particularly want. Fruit peeling, trash disposal, heavy lifting, and other "dirty jobs" with meagre hourly pay are examples of these jobs. Fruit peeling, trash disposal, heavy lifting, and other "dirty jobs" with meagre hourly pay are examples of these jobs. American workers of Hispanic descent are particularly susceptible to disruptions. The aforementioned disruptions encompass health epidemics, limited educational opportunities, and workplace intimidation. Perez and Sichel assert that there is an annual salary disparity of over 280 billion dollars between workers who are Hispanic and those who are White. This indicates that, out of ten workers, three are Hispanic, and that all of them receive lower pay than workers of other races (Sichel 2021).

Another study shows that over the previous ten years, there has actually been a roughly five percentage point gain in the proportion of Hispanic Americans holding higher-skilled, higher-paying occupations. However, compared to non-Hispanic American White workers in the same job categories, Hispanic Americans are over-represented in low-paying

employment, under-represented in high-paying jobs, and typically paid less. Furthermore, the median annual salary for Hispanic Americans who were born outside of the United States (\$31,700) is much lower than that of Hispanic Americans who were born there (\$38,848)—both considerably less than the median annual compensation of \$52,942 for non-Hispanic American white workers (Sichel 2021). In summary, Hispanic Americans continue to experience the same economic obstacles and disparities in pay as previous immigrants. The US government has failed to give this issue of structural inequality any significant consideration. The research was unable to locate any journal publications that addressed the history and solutions of the administrations of Donald Trump and Joe Biden with regard to the issue of the wage gap among Hispanic Americans.

Hispanic Americans possess a significant number of successful enterprises on the global market. Disparities in wealth, income, and intergenerational mobility endure even in this era of globalization and commerce. Individuals identifying as modern Hispanic Americans, born post-1995, generally express a desire to dissociate from their Hispanic American cultural identity. There remain unaddressed structural difficulties regarding the treatment of workers of color under workplace policies, especially among those in equivalent positions to white workers, which are overlooked by the younger Hispanic American demographic. (Barreto 2021).

Political Rights Violations

Election fraud charges have been linked to political discrimination and unequal treatment between white residents and Black and Hispanic Americans, in addition to economic difficulties. The number of Hispanic American community representatives in the 2020 election was fewer than 28% of the entire number of Hispanic Americans, according to a study by Jens Manuel Krogstad; Edward. According to the study, 25% of registered voters declared their support for the Democratic Party, 18% for the Republican Party, and the other respondents did not express a preference for any party (Brown-Dean et al. n.d.). Additional data, which only makes up 26% of the voter population overall, supports the findings of this survey and indicates that Hispanic Americans' satisfaction rating was observed to be quite

low. The remainder declined to respond to survey questions and voiced their displeasure with the study's findings regarding their degree of satisfaction with the US government.

In truth, the demographic makeup and population history of the Hispanic American community in the US are linked to the under-representation of Hispanic Americans. After Herman Badillo was elected to Congress in 1971, the Puerto Rican population that had been migrating to the United States since the 1950s, according to Juan Cartagena (2005), created a political community. The emergence of Puerto Rican immigrant-based social groups and society was heralded by the Democratic Party's election of Herman Badillo as the first Puerto Rican representative in Congress. In addition to approving the establishment of numerous social communities, Badillo permitted Puerto Rican immigrants to create enterprises in the cities in which they resided, organise social movements, and purchase land in a number of US states. The African-American political community supported the Puerto Rican political community's 1990 congressional nominations in Colorado. Congressmen from Puerto Rico asked that people of colour and Hispanic Americans' domestic rights be upheld, in accordance with Badillo. People of colour, particularly Hispanic Americans, participated in several protests in the streets of New York, Washington, and Colorado as a result. In the US, riots and altercations are frequently the result of social actions that were first meant to promote social justice.

Numerous workers of colour and Hispanics were hired by American factories in 1990. Most of them worked as manual labourers. Workers in New York began social protests in response to this, which sparked riots. Some white Americans are said to have been terrified by the violent acts of people of colour, particularly Hispanic Americans (Brysk 2022). The 1990 Bloody English riots and social protests signalled the beginning of the historical association of violent attitudes with specific racial and socioeconomic identities. During previous general election cycles, Herman Badillo, Vidall Santaela, and a number of other Hispanic leaders voiced their displeasure with the declining electability of Hispanic Americans in the US. Just 100,000 of the more than 300,000 Hispanic Americans who registered to vote actually showed up for the main election (Alberto Chong 2008). It is said that no explanation was given to the 200,000 Hispanic Americans who did not turn up as to

why they were not allowed to vote. Throughout the following ten years, this situation persisted, and there were few scholarly journal publications discussing the fall in electability and the unusual proportion of Hispanic Americans.

During the US election of 2020, the representation of Hispanic Americans remained abnormal. In the US election of 2020, two thirds of registered voters were white citizens, and one third were black citizens, according to Krogstad and Edward. In contrast, Hispanic Americans accounted for 67% of all voters among white voters. According to DeSipio (2006), up to 45% of Hispanic voters supported Joe Biden, while 54% abstained. These numbers suggest that there is still a need for improvement in the representation of Hispanic Americans. Nearly half of all Hispanic Americans that are considered old enough to vote are not registered. According to California, around 8.3 million, or 26%, of the 32.3 million Hispanic eligible voters in the United States resided in the state in 2020. With 6.2 million eligible Hispanic voters, Texas ranked second in the country, ahead of Florida (3.4 million), New York (2.1 million), and Arizona (1.3 million). Approximately two-thirds (66%) of all eligible Hispanic voters reside in these five states combined. Remarkably, on election day, only roughly half of all Hispanic voters cast ballots.

It is assumed that a decline in representation will likewise result in a decline in the community's demographic makeup. Conversely, the data indicates that a sizable portion of Hispanic Americans who are citizens by law fit this description. The demographic profile of the United States reveals that the states with the largest concentrations of eligible Hispanic American voters are New Mexico, California, and Texas. Hispanics account for over one-third of eligible voters in Texas and California. Additionally, just two states—California and Texas—have a majority of Hispanic Americans in terms of both racial and cultural identification. Hispanics are the second most common racial and ethnic group in both states. This demonstrates how Hispanic Americans are, in fact, a fairly progressive demographic that is lawfully dispersed over multiple states.

Meanwhile, different research by Joseph Colomer claimed that the under-representation of Hispanic Americans is caused by at least six major issues. These issues stem from the election rules that the US established, which include voting rights regulations,

general election procedures, voter registration requirements, voting procedures, and transparency (Colomer 2020). A nation is always under tension during its political years. Colomer voiced his extreme disapproval of the disparities in voter registration and voting laws in a number of states, which were thought to pose challenges for voters of colour, particularly Hispanics. According to statistical analysis, Hispanic American candidates made up barely 5% of the congressional delegation in the 2020 election, less than 8% of the senate and city council, and fewer than 2% of the state senate (Brown-Dean 2021). This figure is even lower than the electability index and degree of representation for African-American candidates. The assertion that American politics are anti-racism is becoming harder to accept considering this fact.

The Joint Centre for Political and Economic Studies found that since 1960, there has been a noticeable racial polarisation in the political landscape of the United States. In addition to the tragedy of the Bloody English and the Puerto Rican migration that led to it, the American political system is structurally ingrained with this polarisation. Research from the Joint Centre indicates that racial background and education of candidates matter more in state local government elections than characteristics such as gender, sexual orientation, education, or other classifications (Brown-Dean 2021). Rather than a candidate's political merits, voters are more likely to be interested in their cultural identification and skin tone. Between the ages of 20 and 55, white respondents to a survey in the United States said they typically support state leaders who have similar skin tones. Over 57% of respondents said they would be reluctant to support candidates who are members of the Hispanic American community.

Reflecting on research from the Joint Centre for Political and Economic Studies, Brown-Dean (2021) concluded that the most disadvantaged groups are people of colour, specifically African Americans and Hispanic Americans. The number of Hispanic voters rose in 2012, while it was still not a very large percentage. Comparatively speaking to other white politicians, Hispanic American candidates are the least electable. The evidence consistently demonstrating the low electability of Hispanic American candidates contradicts the American media's discussion of the issue's lack of racism.

The Evolving Concept of Human Rights in Globalisation

What is the special terminology for the Human Rights discourse? What is the role of globalization in the discourse and debate around human rights? Kinley (2009) asserts that as the global economy expands, globalization diminishes the significance of human rights. The ability of actors to participate in the global economy is what characterizes globalization. The two discourses are in conflict due to differing perspectives and objectives. The global economy enhances economic welfare, analogous to how human rights address issues pertaining to human welfare. In reality, each utilizes equipment and strategies that are undeniably different (Kinley 2009).

The instruments of the human rights discourse have evolved and changed to meet the strategic requirements of the nation state. The goals, subjects, and extent of human rights are expanding. If the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, the Human Rights Act of 1689 in England, and the United States Charter of Human Rights were once models of the human rights discourse, then the nature and extent of human rights may have changed by now. Prior to the World War, human rights advocates consistently battled for equality; nevertheless, as time goes on, new demands have emerged (Kinley, *Economic globalisation and Universal Human Rights* 2009).

Meanwhile, human rights are essential freedoms that individuals possess from birth, according to the 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is said of humans that they are free-born beings with equal rights and consciences. The ability to base human behaviour on the idea of global brotherhood is a blessing of the human conscience (United Nations 2015). John Locke also revised the notion of human rights in the eighteenth century. Humans are essentially born with freedom and fundamental rights, according to Locke (1689). The rights under dispute include the freedom to live one's own life, to possess and use property, and to be an individual. Human rights are unalienable and cannot be restricted by the state without the consent of the individual in question. The three main terms that define human rights are inherent from birth, free will, and basic rights. This conclusion can be drawn from the two traditional definitions of human rights. If people acknowledge their inherent right to exist as free agents, the conversation surrounding

human rights in the context of globalisation ought to remain unchanged. This is a result of shifting identities and ideals that uphold the dignity of the individual and the community.

Chris Brown (1997) asserts that throughout the globalisation era, human dignity is a concept that is always evolving. The primary factor influencing the globalisation phenomenon is still the blurring of territorial boundaries, even though there have been several shifts in episodes, velocity, and evolution. From those who were first between nations to non-state players and even individuals, international actors are still emerging. This is what sets off conflicts between players and interests, which in turn gives rise to global issues like human rights. A new set of catalysts for human rights equality is created by globalisation, which also stokes moral questions. The primacy of global power is displacing fundamental individual rights at an increasing rate (Brysk 2022). Human rights are not always regarded as granted to an individual in the absence of global authorities' agreement of rule.

Discussions

In contrast, the election of 2020 saw breaches of Hispanic Americans' political rights that did not adhere to the moral standards mentioned. One of the core political rights outlined in the UN Declaration of Human Rights is the ability for persons to exercise their political rights, irrespective of cultural identification distinctions. Hans Klein (2006) asserts that the government must give citizens' political engagement extra consideration. A nation does not uphold the political morality outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights if it does not look into the political rights of its inhabitants. Additionally, political rights are citizens' rights with relation to public and government matters, according to Klein. Political rights encompass the ability to cast a ballot, become a member of a political party, compete for office, and receive legal representation. The 1976 international covenant, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, makes this example abundantly evident (Klein 2006). In the event that the United States is proven to have violated the political rights of Hispanic Americans in the future, it would be ideal to reorganise the way that political governance is

implemented in the nation. It is true that people with citizenship status automatically have political rights.

The 2018 and 2020 US elections witnessed unprecedented Hispanic American voter turnout; yet, concerns and reports emerged regarding potential obstacles to complete political engagement for certain Hispanic Americans. The depiction of Hispanic Americans as "the other" sometimes entails negative stereotyping, characterizing them as indolent, criminal, or unpatriotic. These preconceptions perpetuate prejudice and discrimination, fostering a hostile atmosphere that deters political engagement. Hispanic Americans may gradually internalize the negative stereotypes and prejudices aimed at them, resulting in feelings of impotence and a conviction that their voices are insignificant. This internalized oppression may further inhibit political activity. Remarkably, as this study explains, over half of the Hispanic American people who are citizens of the United States are unable to exercise their right to vote. However, no studies that specifically examine how the US government handles this phenomenon have been located.

The state's perception of political engagement has evolved along with changes in state ideology. More emphasis is placed on other rights that support political engagement than the fundamental right to vote, such as the right to form specific social groupings, the right to choose one's own political stance, and the right to join a political community. Additional issues with communalism's significance emerge, making the state hesitant to give political involvement in its citizens' elections any thought. This element plays a part in the US government's failure to address the low rate of political participation among Hispanic Americans. Protection of the freedom to vote and choose one's own political position, including the right to choose one's own national leader, is one of the components of individual empowerment and democratic values. But in the new millennium, the reverse is occurring. Hispanic Americans are being deprived of their political and social rights in a nation that is renowned for upholding human rights. This ambivalence, of course, invites rigorous examination. Indeed, the new millennium of globalisation has sparked the rise of several human rights concerns. The contemporary human rights ideals of basic rights have

been undermined by the fast exchange of information, the management of ideas, and conflicts between interests.

Symbolic interactionism examines the construction of certain groups as "human rights victims" within the global context. The process of labeling and categorizing might affect resource allocation and the nature of treatments implemented. Blumer's symbolic interactionism asserts that meaning is generated through social interaction. This framework elucidates the construction and perpetuation of negative stereotypes and labels within the realm of Hispanic American political rights, resulting in discriminatory actions. Power dynamics and socioeconomic disparities affect the application and enforcement of human rights standards, especially for marginalized groups such as Hispanic Americans. Several claims to human rights and dignity that have organically developed since the formation of human civilisation are regulated by human rights, according to Brown (1997). The international system and globalisation should have been far more cosmopolitan and have allowed people to attain political, economic, and social rights—including the freedom to express and be acknowledged for their innate cultural identity. Conversely, the Bill of Rights as it is translated into American culture during the fourth industrial revolution actually celebrates people's liberation from cultural identity. Naturally, American culture as a whole is shaped by these two contradictory understandings. Among the numerous effects of freedom of identification discussed in this study are the oppression of a certain group, the questioning of political inequalities, and the equality of public services. A civilisation is deemed superior to one that is wedded to a specific cultural identity if it declares itself to be free from that identity.

Democratic values continue to be seen as the ideal principles for a nation's political execution in the first current of the debate on human rights, even now. The freedom of society to choose its leaders and their political repercussions is one of the three main topics of discussion. This covers the rights to food, healthcare, education, and employment, among other things. In the meantime, access to a healthy social environment and the freedom to become a member of a certain social community are also highlighted in the democratic discussion. Has the United States' exalted Bill of Rights incorporated the majority of current

Human Rights debate? Contrary evidence is provided by instances of political and economic discrimination against Hispanic Americans. Individual opinions and reactions towards ethnic mobilisation and global migration are influenced by globalisation.

Conclusion

There is no promise that the protection of human rights will evolve in complexity due to globalization. A nation may exhibit resistance to the enforcement of human rights for several reasons. Utilizing Herbert Blumer's symbolic interactionism to analyze the infringements of Hispanic American political rights in the context of US democratic principles reveals a divergence between the theoretical tenets of democracy and the lived experiences of a marginalized population. The depiction of Hispanic Americans as "the other" through detrimental stereotypes and bias may justify the violation of their political rights. This "otherness" creates a hierarchy wherein certain groups are perceived as less deserving of full political participation, thereby undermining the democratic principle of equality. The fundamental concept of human rights enforcement is a nation's duty to adhere to the principle of non-discrimination. The United States, recognized as a nation that enshrines human rights in its constitution, is presently unable to implement these principles effectively. Several international treaties obligate nations to uphold the principle of non-discrimination and acknowledge human rights and freedoms, irrespective of differences, race, or cultural identity, including the Human Rights treaties such the ICERD and ICCD. It is undeniable that the discourse surrounding human rights has evolved since the conclusion of World War II. Paul Roe examined the impact of globalisation on individuals' perspectives and responses to ethnic mobilizing.

Globalization, evolving human rights concepts, and Blumer's symbolic interactionism offer a framework for understanding the US government's approach to Hispanic American rights. National interests often dictate a nation's response to situations, influencing how it defines and upholds human rights. While international agreements and the Charter of Human Rights provide normative constraints, the US government's understanding of these

rights is subject to change, influenced by historical context and social interactions. This struggle reflects the interplay between national interests, evolving moral standards, and the symbolic construction of "otherness." As globalization continues to reshape moral landscapes, the US, as a global power, must actively strengthen its commitment to human rights, aligning its actions with its democratic ideals.

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