Abstract

Local Restraints of Universal Norms of Human Rights

Human rights are the rights of individuals related to human beings. Human rights are the essential and inviolable values without any conditions that make the people as human beings and that come from birth. In this sense, human rights are a set of rules that aimed at protecting human value and developing the material and spiritual existence of human. Today, the rules of human rights are made into laws such as in treaties, constitutions and the rules of law.

Human rights should be established with the imposition of some value judgments upon certain communities, but with considering the contributions and participations of each culture, nique regional and national features, different historical, cultural and religious heritage. The claim of universality can only be achieved in this manner. Therefore, the process of human rights is not a fait accompli, but it is an expression of a dynamic, vibrant expression of a concept.

The new case triggered by the process of globalization has led to a dispute and tension between the cultures that used to live secluded lives for years and new cultures. Moreover, the fact of compression of the world that is conveyed by the global expression has engendered the necessity of creating a collective consciousness other than the uniformity that is conveyed by the global expression to solve the disputes encountered as a result. This reveals itself in global practises and comprehensions of human rights on the international stage. Human rights are principally the rights that a person needs to live humanly and they are the basic rights that are indispensable and sacrosanct. Human rights are not ‘the existent’ rights, they are the rights that ‘should exist’. In this respect, human rights are universal. In other words, they don’t change in terms of content, place or time. Human rights aim to protect and improve human personality. Existence of these rights bring out the necessity of analysing global process morally, creating a collective consciousness contributed by cultures and religions, respecting to human rights.

Human is born with some different characteristics apart from other creatures. Human is a being who thinks, knows, decides, acts intentionally and morally, establishes a society and a state, produces science and technology. All people have these characteristics inherently. However, these characteristics should be protected initially and should be improved subsequently. Because these characteristics make human a valuable being. The idea of protecting and improving these human rights is the basis of forming the human rights notion.
Globalization, in simple terms, is the achievement of a global dimension of interaction between people and cultures. The main content of our study is to consider the effect of this interaction between cultures on establishing and protecting the human rights. If people from different cultures and religions want to lead a peaceful life, they have to share a collective value system and have a collective sense of norms, rights and duties. This could be possible by an international ethics consciousness contributed by cultures and religions and realizing this kind of responsibility so it provides an opportunity to surmount global crises. This study explicates the discussions about such an opportunity critically.

**Key Words:** Human Rights, Ethics, Globalization, Cultural Relativism