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Difference between morals and ethics yahoo answers

Question: What is human rights? Human rights are a moral right that every individual in the world has simply because of the fact that he or she is a human being. When we assert our human rights, we generally make moral arguments to our government, because it violates my moral realm and my personal dignity. No one can take away our human rights, not individuals, governments. Q: Where did they come from? They come from the fact that we are not only physical beings, but also moral and spiritual human beings. In order to protect and preserve the humanity of every individual, human rights are necessary so that every individual can live a life of dignity and a worthy life of man. Q: Why should someone respect them? Fundamentally, because everyone is human beings and therefore moral beings. The vast majority of individuals will try to refrain if they show that they are violating the personal dignity of others. In general, people don't want to hurt others. But in addition to their own consciences or the moral sanctions of others, legislation is being enacted in most countries in the world where governments have a duty to respect the basic human rights of their citizens, even if they are reluctant to do so. Question: Who has human rights? Absolutely everyone. Criminals, heads of state, children, men, women, Africans, Americans, Europeans, refugees, stateless, unemployed, employed, bankers, people accused of carrying out acts of terrorism, charity workers, teachers, dancers, astronauts ... Q: Even criminals and heads of state? Absolutely everyone. Criminals and heads of state are also human beings. The power of human rights lies in the fact that we treat everyone equally in terms of owning human dignity. Some people may violate someone else's rights or pose a threat to society, so they may need to limit their rights in some way to protect others, but only to certain limits. These restrictions are defined as the minimums necessary for the life of human dignity. Question: Why do some groups require special human rights? Does this mean they have more rights than anyone else? No, some groups, such as Roma or Dalit in Europe and the scheduled ranks of India, have suffered this long-term discrimination in our society, and special measures are needed to ensure access to common human rights standards on par with others. Years of institutionalized discrimination and stereotypes, and blatant hatred and obstacles, means that it will be extreme just to announce the rights that apply to them in general and to expect that they are good enough to ensure equality. Question: Why do we talk about human rights, not human responsibility? While some thinkers and NGOs have made strong arguments about human responsibility and the need for code or declarations to clarify it. The human rights community is generally cautious about this debate. The reason is that many governments make the whole concept of human rights meaningless as birth rights by granting human rights that depend on certain obligations imposed by the state or its rulers. But it is not to say that we must act responsibly as individuals and organizations to East Sea rights and promote the rights of others. In fact, article 29 of the UDHR recognizes, 1. Everyone has a duty to a community where the free and full development of their character is possible. 2. In the exercise of one's rights and freedoms, all persons are subject to the same restrictions as determined by law only for the purpose of securing fair recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and to meet the legitimate requirements of morality, public order and general welfare in a democratic society. Question: Who cares about human rights? We all need it. At the national and international level, there are legislation that imposes restrictions on what governments can do to citizens, but the government can continue to innocent them if no one points out that their actions are violating international norms. As individuals, we need to not only respect the rights of others in our daily lives, but also keep an eye on the government and others. The protection system is there for all of us if we use them. Q: How can I defend my rights? Point out that it has been violated. Claim your rights. Let someone else know that they don't deserve to treat you in this way. Look for relevant documents in UDHR, ECHR, or other international documents. If you have a bill in your home country, point to it. Speak to the media, send letters to parliamentary representatives and heads of state to inform NGOs engaged in the human rights movement. Seek their advice. If you have the opportunity, talk to a lawyer. Make sure you know what action the government is taking. Let them realize that you will not give up. Show support for drawing. In the final analysis, and if everything else has failed, you can count on the court. Q: How do I get to the European Court of Human Rights? The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms includes procedures for individual complaints. However, there are strong persymm requirements before considering cases. For example, before you file a lawsuit in a European court, your complaint is already in the national court of the country (up to the highest court) You need to make sure it's raised in . If you want to try, if you believe you meet the acceptable requirements, you can bring a complaint. However, you strongly recommend pursuing legal Or advice from NGOs working in the field to see if your claims have a real chance of success. Please note that it can be a long and complex process before a final judgment is given! Question: Who can I claim my rights from? Almost all basic human rights listed in international documents are claims against government or state officials. Human rights protect your interests from the state, so you must claim your interests from the state or its representatives. For example, if you believe that your rights are being violated by your employer or neighbor, you cannot rely directly on international human rights legislation, as long as the government of the country does not have to do anything to prevent your employer or neighbor from acting in this way. Q: Does anyone have a duty to protect my rights? Yes, rights are meaningless without the responsibilities or obligations of others. Every individual has a moral obligation not to violate the dignity of an individual, but governments that sign up to international agreements have a legal obligation as well as a moral obligation. Question: Is human rights only a problem in undemanded countries? Even today, no country in the world has a completely clean record on human rights. In some countries, violations may occur more frequently than others or affect a larger percentage of the population, but all violations are issues that should not happen and should be dealt with. Individuals who have their rights violated in one of the established democracies are unlikely to be comforted by the fact that their country generally has a better record on human rights than the other countries in the world! QUESTION: Have you made progress in reducing human rights violations? Great progress – even if sometimes it seems a simple drop in the ocean. Consider the abolition of slavery, the vote for women, the country that abolished the death penalty, the freeing of prisoners of conscience due to international pressure, the collapse of south Africa's apartheid regime, the cases tried in European courts, and the laws that had to be changed as a result. Consider that the gradual change in international culture means that even the most authoritarian regimes must now consider human rights in order to be accepted on the international stage. There have been a lot of positive results, especially in the last 50 years, but we still have to do a lot in the future. What is the difference between morals and ethics? Is there a moral standard of conduct that everyone in a particular group can agree on, or is it an ethical code of conduct? Doing the 'right' thing for the Vikings may have been involved in the tradition of looting and stealing other villages. This was part of their ethical code of conduct. it could be Or immorality? Moral?

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