

# UNIT 5

## HUMAN RIGHTS – Value dimensions of Human Rights



# Value Dimensions of Human Rights

- The very concept of human rights is – morality.
- Human Rights highlight certain priority moral values that cannot be identified with any actual set of institutionalized rights and duties.



- Human Rights can never be equated with human rights law, either in domestic or international manifestations.
- Because human rights derive from important human interests and needs, it is natural to expect legal protection of human rights.



- This may contribute their moral influence in a society.
- This may give new force to the significance of developing ethical cultures in organizations.



# Human Rights and United Nations

- UN is the only intergovernmental structure with a general mandate for realizing all human rights in all countries.
- The UN has created a global structure for protecting human rights, based largely on its charter, non binding declarations, legally binding treaties and on various activities aimed at advancing democracy and human rights throughout the world.



- The UN's system of human rights protection has three main components.
  1. It establishes international standards through its Charter, legally binding treaties, non-binding declarations, agreements and documents.
  2. It mandates special Rapporteurs, Experts, groups, committees and treaty bodies
- *A rapporteur is a person who is appointed by an organization to report on the proceedings of its meetings.*
- *Mary Lawlor is the **Special Rapporteur** on the Situation of **Human Rights** Defenders since 1 May 2020.*



- To work in various manners for the promotion and protection of human rights.
3. It offers technical assistance through the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the field of Human Rights

