SECTION 12. DYNAMICS OF MODERN CULTURE

ANALYSIS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES
IN THE GLOBAL CULTURAL CONTEXT

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The fundamental rights of humans form the basis of a complex and necessary understanding regarding legal and moral principles. These rights are inherently guaranteed to every individual regardless of race, sex, religion, or nationality. They represent a foundation of society, grounded in universally recognized principles and protected at the international level. The objectives of Fundamental Human Rights are outlined within an extensive framework:

Firstly, emphasis is placed on human protection, ensuring security and individual protection against abuses and violations of fundamental rights. Another major objective is the promotion of equality, with a focus on ensuring equality before the law and opportunities, eliminating discrimination based on criteria such as race, sex, religion, or origin. Regarding the pillars of Fundamental Human Rights and the models of respect in the world and Europe, they are reflected in key principles:

− Universality and fundamental rights are considered applicable to all people, regardless of where they live or their cultural context.

− Indivisibility and interdependence, civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights are closely interconnected, requiring an integrated approach for their protection.

− Non-discrimination, this principle emphasizes the need for fair and non-discriminatory treatment, both globally and within the European context.

− Participation and inclusion, citizens are encouraged to actively participate in decision-making processes, ensuring that everyone is involved in society's life in a relevant and fair manner.

− Accountability and justice, governments and institutions have a responsibility to respect and protect human rights, and justice must be ensured in case of violations, both globally and within the European Union [1].

These pillars and models reflect a shared commitment to respect for fundamental human rights, thus representing a comprehensive and holistic framework at the global and European level to promote and protect the values of justice, equality, and dignity.

In a UN report of 13 October 2023, experts strongly condemned violence against civilians in Israel and the Gaza Strip, highlighting the worsening illegal blockade with its devastating impact on the civilian population. They highlighted the horrific crimes committed by Hamas and Israel's harsh military attacks that have resulted in the loss of civilian lives, describing them as serious violations of international law. Major concern was also expressed over attacks on journalists and media workers, with seven casualties reported in Israeli air strikes [2].

International relations experts have strongly condemned the hostage-taking and called for their immediate release, highlighting the devastating consequences of the Israeli attacks on Gaza. They stressed that rocket attacks bombing civilian infrastructure constitute serious violations of international humanitarian law. The international community criticized the complete cut-off of essential supplies to Gaza and warned of the risk of a severe humanitarian crisis. Experts have called on the international community to address the root causes of the conflict and identify ways to prevent violations of international law, stressing the need for a peaceful solution and the use of diplomatic language in discussing the conflict [3].

Respecting human rights is essential for global communities and institutions, being an ethical and legal priority. Numerous examples of good practices, including the Scandinavian model and the commitment of the European Union to protecting fundamental rights, demonstrate the possibility and necessity of integrating them into various contexts. International organizations, as well as national governments, adopt specific

legislation and policies to ensure non-discrimination, freedom of expression, and other basic rights.

States such as New Zealand have been recognized for their significant efforts in the field of human rights, with a focus on extensive dialogues with indigenous communities to respect and protect their rights. In the corporate sphere, there are companies that adopt responsible practices, respect human rights and actively participate in social projects. Non-governmental organizations, such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, play a crucial role in monitoring and reporting abuses globally. These examples of good practices demonstrate that commitment to human rights can be translated into tangible and positive actions, providing inspiration and models for building a more equitable international society.

The European Union (EU) asserts itself as a central actor in protecting and promoting the fundamental rights of its citizens, considering these rights as fundamental to European values and to a fair and democratic society. The EU's mission in this regard is strengthened by key documents such as the Treaty of Lisbon and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, which provide legal protection to European citizens. To ensure respect for and enforcement of fundamental rights, the EU relies on institutions such as the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). The CJEU interprets and applies EU law, ensuring consistency in the interpretation of fundamental rights in all member states, while the ECHR provides an additional framework of protection through the European Convention on Human Rights.

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights plays a significant role in monitoring and reporting on the situation of fundamental rights in the EU member states, providing essential information for assessing progress and identifying areas that require additional attention. At the same time, the EU closely collaborates with member states and non-governmental organizations to implement and monitor the respect for fundamental rights. Even though the EU faces various challenges such as technological advancements and migration, its role is to adapt and update legislation and policies to respond to these challenges, ensuring that fundamental rights remain protected amidst change. To maintain cohesion and diversity in the implementation of human rights in EU member states, dialogue and cooperation among them are essential, offering opportunities for mutual learning and improvement of legal and social systems throughout the European Union.

In the complex field of human rights, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms are crucial for assessing compliance with these rights at both national and international levels. These tools are essential for maintaining coherence and accountability, often involving collaboration among governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations. Many states have specialized agencies responsible for assessing the human rights situation at the national level and formulating recommendations for improvement. NGOs also play a significant role in monitoring and reporting human rights violations, providing objective information, and influencing public opinion and pressure on policymakers. Globally, international monitoring organizations and mechanisms, such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights or the United Nations Human Rights Committee, have an important role in assessing human rights compliance and developing recommendations.

Monitoring and reporting mechanisms generate detailed documents that provide a comprehensive perspective on the human rights situation. The use of technology, such as satellite imagery and online platforms, facilitates the efficient collection and distribution of information regarding human rights violations. Monitoring and reporting are not limited to identifying problems but also include implementing recommendations and remedies. The continuous involvement of governments and responsible entities is essential to ensure compliance with commitments.

In conclusion, these mechanisms represent an essential framework for protecting and promoting human rights, contributing to the accountability of the actors involved and improving transparency in the field. The European Union (EU) faces challenges and opportunities in protecting human rights in a global context marked by social, technological, and political changes. Technological advancement, for example, can be used for innovation in monitoring and efficiently reporting human rights violations, including through the use of artificial intelligence and blockchain technologies, while respecting the protection of personal data.

At a global level, the Universalist Model supports the ubiquity of human rights, transcending geopolitical boundaries. The Indivisibility and Inter-dependence Model emphasizes the interconnected nature of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, advocating for an integrated approach to their protection. Within Europe, the European Union (EU) represents a distinctive amalgamation of global models, aligning with the Universalist Model and emphasizing the universality of human rights in its member states. The Participation and Inclusion Model materializes in the EU's emphasis on citizen involvement, exemplified by initiatives such as the

European Citizenship Initiative. The EU's commitment to Responsibility and Justice is ensured through legal mechanisms that hold individuals accountable for human rights violations.

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Acknowledging the universal significance of these rights, the analysis highlights the distinctions between international models and those adapted to the European context, emphasizing the complex interplay between global standards and regional applications. The study identifies and elucidates essential mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on human rights, crucial for maintaining coherence, accountability, and continual improvement of fundamental rights. Specialized government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and international entities play pivotal roles in these activities. Periodic reports to international organizations allow for the evaluation and comparison of progress over time, while technology facilitates efficient data collection and distribution. Innovative approaches for enhancing the role of the European Union (EU) in human rights protection are proposed. Leveraging digital tools such as artificial intelligence and blockchain for effective monitoring and reporting is advocated, ensuring simultaneous protection of personal data and confidentiality. Strengthening the nexus between human rights and environmental policies is suggested to address issues like climate change and biodiversity protection.Technological participatory platforms and online engagement are identified as key tools to directly involve citizens in protecting human rights, enhancing public participation in EU institutions. Furthermore, innovative educational programs for raising awareness about human rights are recommended for building a more informed and engaged society. The study underscores that monitoring and reporting mechanisms form an essential framework for