Charter of Fundamental Rights  
*The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union prepared by a namesake* Assembly in 1999. The European Council of Nice, 7.12.2000, adopted the Charter as a declaration, referring the question of the legal force of the Intergovernmental Conference in 2004. The European Council in Laeken (December 2001) found it necessary to include this issue in a remit to draft European Constitution, which gave the Convention on the Future of the Union. The Assembly set up a special Task Force to study and submit relevant proposals to the Assembly. The Group's report (CONV 354 \ 02), first proposed incorporating the Charter into the Constitution, the other to recognize the Union to proceed to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights.  
The European Constitution reported by the public (Title II of the first part of) the fundamental rights and citizenship. Under Article I-9.1 «The Union recognizes the rights, freedoms and principles set out in the Charter of Fundamental Rights which constitutes Part II of the Constitution." First point to be made is that eventually the technique chosen for the incorporation of the Charter is its inclusion as a distinct section of the Constitution, not the annexation of a protocol to the constitution proposed by the British. The full text of the Charter membership in the second part of the Constitution lend a full, coherent and effective legal, constitutional indeed important. More broadly, the dynamic that encompasses the protection of human rights, as the jurisprudence of the Court elected, should play an important role in further consolidating and developing the Union as a community of citizens where fundamental European values ​​are central to all efforts . The annexation of the Charter into the Constitution as a specific protocol technique appropriate to the logic of international treaties, the normally required unilateral reservations, declarations and interpretations would act as a disincentive and in any case limited to one such direction. The choice of constitutional logic to develop a direct consequence of the usual case-law practices that lead to the recognition of new rights led the British to demand and enforce the following addition to the preamble of the Charter: "In this context the Charter will be interpreted by the courts of the Union and Member States with due regard to the explanations which drafted the Charter. " (See CONV 828 \ 1 \ 03 REV 1). This is a meaningless legal prejudice dictated by political reasons, to the extent that give full effect to the constitutional explanations of the Bureau, ignoring the traditional methods of judicial interpretation of constitutional rights.  
The accession to the Convention under Article I-9.2 of the Constitution, the following terms: "The Union shall seek accession to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Accession to this Convention does not alter the Union's competences as defined in the Constitution. " The specific reference to the European Convention does not preclude accession to other conventions protecting human rights, to the extent that the Union now has a legal personality (Article I-7 of the Constitution) and undertakes to respect the law (Article 28 of the Constitution), as arises from the need to protect the values ​​of the Union (Article I-2 of the Constitution) and the Charter of Fundamental Rights (Article I-7 of the Constitution), a fortiori that any accession should not alter the responsibilities of the Union.

The Charter of Fundamental Rights contains an introductory preamble and 54 articles divided into 7 chapters  
• Chapter I: Dignity (human dignity, right to life, right to physical integrity and freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, prohibition of slavery and forced labor).  
• Chapter II: freedom (right to liberty and security, respect for private and family life, protection of personal data, right to marry and right to found a family, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of expression and information, freedom of assembly and association; freedom of the arts and sciences, right to education, professional freedom and right to work, free business start right property, right to asylum protection in the event of expulsion, refoulement and expulsion).  
• Chapter III: Equality (equality before the law, non-discrimination, cultural, religious and linguistic diversity, gender equality, children's rights, rights of the elderly, the integration of persons with disabilities).  
• Chapter IV: Solidarity (right to information and consultation of workers within the enterprise, collective bargaining and the right action, right of access to placement services, protection against unjustified dismissal, fair and equal working conditions, prohibition of child labor and protection of young workers, family and professional life, social security and social assistance, health protection, access to services of general economic interest, environmental protection, consumer protection).  
• Chapter V: citizenship (the right to vote and stand in elections to the European Parliament and municipal elections, right to good administration, access to documents, Ombudsman, right to petition, freedom of movement and residence, diplomatic and consular protection).  
• Chapter VI: Justice (right to a fair trial, presumption of innocence and right of defense, principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offenses and penalties, the right person not to be tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same offense).  
• Chapter VII: General provisions.

Human rights as a postmodern ethics?

Human rights are part of the broader concepts of human dignity. The Herman and Julia Schwendinger (1975) argue that the violation of human rights must be the starting point for a redefinition of crime in the realm of social justice. The defense of human rights is a critical part of forensic business from its appearance. Because respect for human rights incorporates a central political value, human rights must not only be the subject of criminal protection, but the extent to which the state may actually violate human rights, is also the regulatory touchstone for criminal legal intervention. This last perspective is the most important line critics criminologists adopt today.

Human Rights: definition and analysis

Human rights are the rights enjoyed by the people because of human qualities and regardless of race, ethnicity, religion and place of residence. The term human rights we mean the ability of humans to live and operate in accordance with the laws, to be completed and succeeds in improving the quality of life in all areas.  
     The most important of these rights is the right to life, property, property, labor, education, freedom of movement within or abroad. Also human rights as freedom of speech and thought, protection from torture and slavery, protection of privacy and family asylum and religious tolerance.

CURRENT SITUATION

All UN members have signed the above declaration and therefore the latter is designated as a matrix for the gestation of an international network of human rights legislation, which is incorporated in the legislation of each country that ratifies. The grid is continuously expanding and specializing is the fundamental human rights. These rights form the basis for regional international law, in national constitutions and the action of many non-governmental human rights organizations. This could, however, to distinguish the objective observer is that the rights to our days, not only violated by various countries, but also undermined below the indifference or tolerance of the UN itself. Nowadays sense the distance between the values ​​that the international legal framework of rights advocates and those who daily play. Specifically:  
• Emissions type «Big Brother» that violate privacy, and public and private life.  
• Invasion of TV channels in private lives and view of family dramas, to increase the ratings.  
• surveillance cameras and surveillance of citizens in many areas of modern cities and in many workplaces.  
• Using technology from the power to monitor citizens - a violation of their rights under the pretext of fighting terrorism and crime - repressive mechanisms that often transcend the boundaries and lead to abuse of power and violence against civilians.  
• Genetics - Cloning  
• Effects of child labor.  
• Unemployment in many countries.  
• Torture in countries with dictatorial regimes.  
• There are still people who deny them the national emancipation.  
• warfare whereby violated rights of civilians.  
• Effects of social racism.  
• Commercialization of goods such as health and education, so enjoy the economically powerful.

What are the causes of these phenomena?

• Financial interests do not stop anywhere.  
• Political interests that dictate specific political behavior.  
• The arrogance that takes people of power and maximizes their desire to control the person. Obvious is that the dictatorial regimes that situation is more intense.  
• general climate of indifference, apopnefmatopoiisis and commercialization of everything that discredits the man and his life.  
• The autocracy and hegemony of a superpower in the world.  
• Globalization.  
• The criminal action against terrorism.  
• Ignorance of rights by citizens.  
• The low educational level and lack of education.  
• The rapid development of technology.

However, for the protection of human rights should be definitely taken some action to protect and also found some solutions. For example:  
• Vigilance and action at national and international level.  
• Combating prejudice and fanaticism.  
• Acquisition of social and political consciousness.  
• Cultivation and distribution of humanitarian ideals, such as altruism, justice, equality, peace.  
• Strengthening the role of international organizations (UN, UNESCO, Amnesty International, International Court of Justice) considered the protectors of human rights, to increase attention to the enforcement of international law, respect for rights and suppression of violations.  
• Equal treatment of all countries of these organizations - not instruments in the hands of potential.  
• Creation of new institutions in the functioning of international organizations with exclusive jurisdictions and possible sanctions, financial and otherwise, in those countries and governments that ignore international rules and regulations. Finally, awareness of all citizens on the basis that human rights are the pinnacle of respect and human dignity.

In conclusion, human rights, as we all know, should be protected by law, such as analysis and work under the Charter of Fundamental Rights. The fact is that in this global village we live and thus foster the Earth, everyone should have equal rights and equal since it is home to all of us. Every human right is unique and unchangeable, so that there is a harmonious coexistence of people in society. Each right is worth the effort from everyone on the eternal foundation and protection. Finally, if people can not respect, freedom, justice and other fundamental rights, then how can live a decent life in a democratic society?

"Everyone has the right to peaceful coexistence, the basic personal freedoms, the alleviation of pain, and the opportunity to live a productive life ..."

Jimmy Carter (former U.S. president)