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## **International Criteria in Human rights, Culture & diversity in human ethnicity**

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### **Abstract**

*In view of the diversity of cultures, all the nations and societies all over the world with different cultural, historical and religious background at the same time while emphasizing the peculiarities and characteristics of its own and with respect for their religious and cultural values, are involved in the overall concept of the universality of human rights. It is therefore necessary to emphasize that the main argument in the notion of cultural diversity by no means is strengthening the cultural relativism fallacy. The priority in this regard is to strengthen intercultural dialogue to achieve a universal definition of human rights, the introduction of such an approach, the respect for cultural diversity. In this regard, historical experience provides the support necessary for this discussion. Cultures and civilizations have faced with difficulties throughout history. Some of them grow, flourish and dominate and several others have been in steep toward decline. However, in appearance, cultural diversity, cultural rights of nations, human security, economic development and human rights are considered as individual and distinctive elements but each has closely intertwined and integrated communication with each other and collapse or expand of any would have an effect on others. The present paper has examined the cultural diversity in relation to human rights and human security to see that how much peaceful coexistence provided between different cultures in one country, region and world stage in such an approach. However, there are still a lot of ambiguities and shortcomings in this regard but the situation can be as good stability for future developments in this area.*

**Key words:** *Cultural diversity, human rights, the right to development, human security, cultural rights*

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**Introduction:** The universality of human rights in the light of cultural diversity, since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the policy, doctrine of international law and

international case law has been and still is. This is one of the most important international human rights issues. This problem is directly related to the issue of universalism and regionalism in the field of encouragement and protection of human rights, is located. It was a disparity at the same time and one cannot imagine an end to such differences of opinion. Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has considered many of the issues in this area, but the attitude of cultural diversity, human rights, the nature, content and scope of them are not discussed. Resolution on Human Rights and Cultural Diversity by the United Nations General Assembly was adopted by consensus of all member states to explain how to reconcile and coexist in a world full of tension and current conflict between diverse cultures and human rights. Inevitably, in the introduction to the different attitudes to human rights and its relation to culture and cultural diversity should be mentioned. There have been four perspectives in this field. In the former, followed mainly by Western countries, the emphasis is on universal human rights. Cultural diversity can have an impact on human rights norms. This view considered the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international treaties as the basis for universal human rights. Second view or relativists believe in the relative human rights norms with respect to cultural, regional and geographical defined. The team proposes that the definition of universal human rights and every country has the right to self-definition, taking into account specific cultural characteristics of human rights standards, and it provides the basis for action.

The third group believes that human rights are universal in it, but the existing definitions of human rights norms are not necessarily universal. Different legal systems provide different definitions of human rights. Intercultural dialogue in the field of human rights, universal human rights can contribute to the joint understandings. The views mentioned above leads to the formation of a new grouping to be in this area. A number of countries (mainly Western countries) have had some efforts to promote human rights under the definition of Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the Western, civil and political rights contracts, the economic, social and cultural rights. It is also true for other international instruments such as the Convention against Torture, women's rights Convention and the Convention on the rights of the child, in the field of human rights as universal norms. On the other hand, a range of countries discuss the issue of cultural diversity. What has been present on the international stage was the political confrontation with these two groups. Unfortunately overcome this attitude in the field of intellectual discussions related, causing the one-dimensional image and the unbalanced effects. The first range of hegemony fans in the fields of media and academic pretend that any discussion of cultural diversity, the aim of finding a cover to justify human rights violations for developing countries. Apart from all these comments that this ambiguity is added, log on elements such as economic development, in relation to human rights and cultural diversity. The role of political economy, as well as other international elements of globalization has affected all facets of human life. World Peace and secure society model cannot be achieved regardless of the cultural aspects and the influence of economic ideas expressed in the

human security. Furthermore, the theoretical consequences of the economic, cultural and human security are considerable.

The concept of economy, culture and security, and human could very well be in hegemony on various aspects related to threats to humanity and contribute to the promotion of knowledge that is always the root causes of social problems and armed conflict. Culture, economy and human security upgrade of its elements in order to achieve the priorities related to development issues, effective. Policy recommendations deal with economic security and human security may overlap and lead to inefficient use of scarce resources. However, if these elements are integrated and come into force in an efficient manner, may be more likely to promote policies consistent with economic changes leading to ensure the attainment of human security. In addition, the concept of human security may also lead to the state and non-state military security of the governmental Security Studies. However, it may rarely lead to systematic and empirical studies in the field. There is a long-term problem regarding the status of human rights in a multicultural world global economy, one of the issues highly regarded in this area by the jurists and scholars are the issues of concern and raise questions as basic, universal respect of human rights, security, economic, and cultural relativism are considered as these issues. This paper has tried to have a realistic view for examining the cultural rights, cultural diversity, development and human security and the user's image among the discussions to be achieved in this regard. Although more than two decades of cultural diversity has passed in the design of international law, there are still ambiguities in this regard and in its Persian-language literature which are not very rich. Understanding the cultural diversity would not be possible without regarding the last ring of human rights developments that is human security. Thus, human security and human rights system affected by it at first been discussed. It also depends on the understanding of human security and development, correct and realistic impression of the traditional concept of security, humanitarian and development aspects of its economy. After the above expression that can be the subject of human rights, human security and cultural diversity were analyzed. Therefore, continuing to this issue and the relationship between cultural diversity, peace and economic security is explained. Considering the cultural dimension of human rights as well as other topics is necessary for the project, because otherwise it will not be possible to provide cross-sectional analysis.

Finally, the issue of human security from an economic perspective, globalization and cultural influences has also been discussed. As a result, the efforts have been made regarding the subjects covered in the paper and the research has been carried out to answer the following questions:

“Can the cultural diversity as a new attitude stabilize and promote the rights of the culture of a nation?” and “Does accepting the attitude of cultural diversity have a two-way relationship with socio - economic development and human security?” If the answers to both questions are yes, “is it possible that the capacity of cultural diversity benefit the economic development and security of all members of society. It is hoped that this paper can provide a multi-faceted approach to relevant topics in the field in order to improve the legal literature and culture in this field.

**Human security, its nature and the human rights system:** Since the early 1990s, the concept of human security has been raised in the field of scientific and intellectual and has been observed in lot of discussions in the United Nations system, including specialized and affiliated organizations and various governments in practice. In fact, by the end of the Cold War, the world became aware about the non-violent threats to international, regional, national and local security. Numerous theoretical and practical efforts aimed at identifying appropriate way to deal with such threats were made. The combined effect of the use of force against the things on the domestic jurisdiction of states includes those related to environmental degradation. It further includes the growing trend of increasing poverty, the spread of pandemics, and operation of cultural and ethnic differences, promotion and development of the various forms of conflicts that harassed many of the people and put them subjected to intolerable violence. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, events and the status of certain territories and around the world suggest that significant weaknesses has already been emerged in coping with the consequences of the globalization process ( Salim, 2001: 53) and have increased instability in accident-prone areas, and significantly greater number of population have been affected. Even if classical security issues, was acting as a central theme in the region, there has been no significant help to overcome the instability. In many areas of public policy without regard to promote security, human security has been designed and implemented. Moreover, the nature of cross-border and national conflicts has increased input painful injury millions of people around the world. This situation causes many challenges in regional and international meetings, respectively. For example, it can be referred to a meeting of Latin American countries. Trying to achieve a general concept of security in the world has been considered as a major challenge for the Rio Group, the Organization of American States and its committees, and subsequently also for the entire region in the 21st century. Governmental associations and scientific societies such as FLASCO can play an important role in this area. The 21st century saw the emergence of new transnational actors and non-state actors to act at international level. One of the important changes in international relations are influenced by the developments in this field linked the interaction between the different actors (Ohta, 2009). In the 21st century, the need to solve the problems of millions of people in the international community, have been proposed also sharply higher than the previous period. However, despite such necessities, the insecurity in the political, economic, social, health, personal, and especially cultural backgrounds and such elements affected is increasing. A significant portion of the world's population, experience serious injuries and gross exposure to super in the form of an unjust system, in light of the dual elements of bilateral, regional and international level have experience. The national and regional events that have been occurred at the national or regional level but has been affected and changed the global security<sup>1</sup>, Improvements in shaping the new world order, causing serious concerns in this field. This means that putting the issue of "human" in the international legal system as well as discussing in at the center of attention for governments

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<sup>1</sup> *Human Development Report 1999: Globalization with a Human Face*, New York, United Nations Development Program, 1999.

(which continue to be the largest power players) has made the governments more powerful in ensuring effective protection and assistance in overcoming vulnerabilities and problems of hundreds of millions of people. It is also helpful in achieving the progress and development in different societies. The end of the Cold War and globalization has increased the opportunities for cooperation within international systems and in different regions. The communications revolution has contributed to a new wave of democracy around the world and globalization development assimilate the values and principles of the Charter and human rights.<sup>1</sup> Approach to world politics, which has focused on the interests of the man and individuals, have been developed and spread with the models raised by Gattour. According to his theory, different values in this field let this to be compared and matched with each other. The opportunity to create such a distinction has been raised originating from different perspectives in this area.<sup>2</sup>

In theory realists, they are international problems and the tensions caused by the conflict from the perspective of the need for cooperation between different actors attended, although they cannot be properly assessed the idea. Transnational perspectives on global cooperation on economic aspects and the hegemony of a capitalist model of production and division of labor, insists. Even if such "rules of the game" are across a protective mechanism in this regard to facilitate the conclusion of such a game, because it does not respect cultural values and humanity as a whole is, zero. In both approaches, in the absence of any shared value, both approaches have focused on competition on the conflict. In theory realists, they are international problems and the tensions caused by the conflict from the perspective of the need for cooperation between different actors attended, although they cannot be properly assessed the idea. Transnational perspectives on global cooperation on economic aspects and the hegemony of a capitalist model of production and division of labor, insists. Even if such "rules of the game" are across a protective mechanism in this regard to facilitate the conclusion of such a game, because it does not respect cultural values and humanity as a whole is, zero. In both approaches, in the absence of any shared value, both approaches have focused on competition on the conflict. When the world from the perspective of universal human phenomenon is studied, both will look different. This is where the need for a more comprehensive approach to show off. When people are seen as separate packages, new problems and priorities associated with them are discussed. The essential priority in this context is peace. Directly, this is associated with a social, economic justice, political justice, and human governance and raised the shared responsibility in a balanced environment. Recently, there is much evidence that suggests the nature, scope and framework of

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<sup>1</sup> On globalization, see Ulrich Beck *Qué es la globalización?* Buenos Aires, Editorial Paidós, 1998; Clóvis Brigagão and Gilberto Rodrigues, *Globalização a olho N.U. o mundo conectado*, São Paulo, Editora Moderna, 1998; Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye Jr, 'Power and interdependence in the information age', *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 77, No. 5, 1998, pp. 81–94; Francisco Rojas Aravena (ed.), *Globalización, América Latina y la diplomacia de cumbres*, Santiago, FLACSO-Chile, 1998.

<sup>2</sup> Mel Gurtov, *Global Politics in the Human Interest*, Boulder, Colo., Lynne Rienner *Introduction. Human Security: Emerging...* Francisco Rojas Aravena

governance. It is the responsibility of the government and not immunity. Therefore, the international environment is affected by the international security regimes again redefines the standards of human rights, human security and its related elements<sup>1</sup>. Because of this situation every day people witnessed sweeping changes in international human rights law and its administrative tools. The conflict of the first and second generation of human rights and the latest innovations, levels of human rights, including the right to development or collective right have confirmed the fact that no country or no legal and illegal obstacles are able to deny or stop the movement of global development related to the human rights. Human security is an emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerability, the fans, the traditional concept of national security, arguing that the reference is to the security of the individual rather than the state, are challenging. Human security has focused on the perspective to stabilize the national, regional and global security. Clearly, the issue, a major cause of conflicts and wars bilateral, regional, global, has been in the history of humankind. This concept after the Cold War, with a multidisciplinary understanding of the concept of security (including research areas, including research and development, international relations, strategic studies, and human rights) has emerged. United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report (1994)<sup>2</sup> has been a landmark in the field of human security. This report arguing that ensuring the "freedom" and "freedom from fear" for all the members of the society has been the best way to deal with the problem of global insecurity. Often a wide range of issues have been published related to global politics<sup>3</sup> and news articles in scientific journals<sup>4</sup> regarding the phenomenon of human security, have often pointed out to the part of international relations, of globalization or human rights studies (38: 2001, Shakiba Siz G Link). Critics believe that such an interpretation and ambiguity about the concept of human security reduces and undermines the effects of this concept (Ronald, 2001). With the explanation that it could not withdraw the assistance, necessary to understand the world and to provide security tools or help the decision-makers in setting policy and providing the necessary assistance and to provide appropriate strategies<sup>5</sup>. This is necessary to explain that for many years, the concept of security has been understood in the military sense of the concept. Wherever there was military conflict, it was thought that there was security. Traditional approaches to security issues, until the development of the doctrine of human security and development by the United Nations Development Programme has been raised. The issue of good governance has been proposed by the World Bank under the form

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Development Program (1994): Human Development Report

<sup>2</sup> See: GA Res.55/2, 8September 2000, section III.

<sup>3</sup> For numerous examples of this, see the Human Security Gateway,  
<http://www.humansecuritygateway.com>

<sup>4</sup> For numerous examples of this, see the Human Security Gateway,  
<http://www.humansecuritygateway.com>

<sup>5</sup> For a comprehensive analysis of all definitions, critiques and counter-critiques, see Tadjbakhsh, Shahrbanou & Chenoy, Anuradha M. Human Security: Concepts and Implications , London: Routledge, 2006.

of doctrine (1989). However, some believe that the concept of human security, for the first time was discussed in Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security<sup>1</sup> in 1982. A decade after the presentation of the report, this view was seriously consider the United Nations Development Programme Report 1993. As a result, the new concept of security, entitled "Human Security, and various aspects of it," was the focus. Some believe that the new approach to human security, human rights and the current bureaucratic system itself is the problem. (Cristian, 2007: 150-151) In his view, this belief is not considered as a new approach. In other words, some people in the new human security approach, a real and objective situation, because human rights will benefit from the assistance and protection measures. Additionally, in this view, the function of innovation in the human rights perspective is not new modalities for it. The first group, often in terms of what the United Nations Development Programme report entitled Security, had come as a mere reflection of the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the Convention Covenant on economic, social, and cultural (1966) have expressed. Some rights and freedoms, such as freedom from poverty and lack of fear, classical principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter (1941) are. As a result, the reconstruction of such concepts is not necessary. The highly important and necessary issue is the logical connection between the activities of international organizations including the development programme of the United Nations and the issues mentioned a lot in the treaties of the past decade. What happened on the status of international human rights is based on this fact. In contrast the idea, some legal experts believe that the concept of human security, because of his actions were especially prominent international institutions and therefore should be supported in this regard by reinforcing them. In addition, such a view, actual operational conditions that are beneficial for human rights explains. The idea of the contributing factors has been displayed for the implementation of this law in real life. Thus, the concept of human security, does not refer only to legal status, but also close attention to the public interest and its performance as well. The doctrine of human security has defined the security not only as the current state spending, but also as a goal to achieve fundamental needs. Such an approach to the institutionalization of human rights and to future problems, as an overall package looks complicated. In addition, the possibility of acquiring such rights cannot be ignored. For example, many know achieving human security rights impossible without poverty (especially extreme poverty)<sup>2</sup>.

The principles of the human security and human rights seriously are concerned with some of the social conditions prevailing in the international arena. The concept of human security, again, helps with the more attention to human rights as a fundamental issue.

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<sup>1</sup> see: Claude , Bruderlein, peoples security as a New Measure of Global stability, vol.83,NO.842,IRRC,2001,P.353, Available at:www.icrc.org.

<sup>22</sup> See: GA Res.55/2, 8September 2000, section III.

Governments, historically have more tendencies to be national security and its primary priority, compared to personal security and human rights, respectively. International human rights system, its efforts to focus on humanity as the essential aim of any security system, has deployed. Thus, the doctrine of human security has meant to encourage human rights law at national and international levels and explained the supporting implementation and maximum protection of human dignity.

**Implementation of cultural rights, and economic security and human development:** In recent years, human security has been emerged as a challenge to the traditional idea of security but human security, traditional or national does not include the mutually exclusive concepts. Without human security, traditional government security has not been reached and vice versa is true<sup>1</sup>. Traditional security has become meaningful about the ability of states to defend against the external threats. Traditional security (often interpreted as national security or state security). This is the dominant philosophy of international security, which has been emerged since the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, and the emergence of nation states. However, the theory of international relations of traditional security models has included different views from realism to idealism. Economic, social, and cultural numerous international and regional laws have been recognized and supported instruments on human rights. A large number of countries have legal obligations to respect, protect and fulfill the rights, economic, social and cultural rights, and the international community "progressive and progressive action" in order to fulfill these rights by the governments (Steiner, 2007: 264). Human insecurity is a complex product of various factors and in form and substance has been affected by the condition human social life. It can never be eliminated from human life and can never be created as a clear and complete definition. However, the man, during different periods, always seeks to reduce insecurity and achieve an acceptable level of tolerance it was. Although insecurity has been linked in various fields and is derived from each other, the focus of this article is on the cultural and economic insecurity affecting the cultural insecurity. In the first decades after the war is undeniable. The economic and cultural insecurity in many parts of the world in recent years have had some favorable trend.

As it was argued above, the high level of insecurity is resulted from the high unemployment, precarious working conditions, deepening poverty and reduced government support and cultural problems, and so on. Some of the differences between traditional security and human security are given. Governments are urged to promote traditional security policy are designed. Other interests, it follows the definition and function of government. Traditional security, protect the borders of a state, people, institutions, and values should be included, however, people-centered human security is an issue. Change your focus from the traditional to put the protection of individuals. The important aspect involves the welfare of the people and responds to the needs of ordinary people placed in resources. In this area, some of the points raised. Traditional security is going to defend the government against foreign aggression. Walter Lippmann explained that the security of the

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<sup>1</sup> Human Security Centre. "What is Human Security." <http://www.humansecurityreport.info/index.php>



country is explained as the government's ability to prevent failure or an attack. It makes use of the strategy of deterrence to maintain the integrity of the state and is the protection against external threats (Lippmann, 1943: 51). It is while that in addition to protecting the state against external aggression, human security, protection ranges from traditional to a wider range of threats, including pollution, infectious diseases, and economic deprivation, extends. In traditional security, the role of government as an only actor is to ensure their survival. Decisions based on power in central government and implementation strategies related to it, is rarely discussed in public. Traditional security had assumed that the government has acted independently in the international environment and international space any element or authorities cannot force him to implement international law. However, human security, not only the government, but wider participation of different actors Thomas, 2001: 167-168), regional and international organizations, NGOs, and local communities involved. In addition, traditional security and military defense relies on the creation of national power. Its common shapes included the races, weapons, alliances, strategic boundaries, etc. While human security, not only protects, but also empowers people and communities as a means of security, identification and implementation of solutions derived from it, is effective in reducing and eliminating insecurity. As well as human security, government procedures and international organizations in the field of international development has attracted and challenged. Traditionally, embracing the liberal market economy as the global path for economic growth have been studied and therefore is intended for the development for all humanity (Thomas, 2001: 167-168). Accordingly, in the 1990s, human development, about the challenges the dominant paradigm of liberal economics in community development, has proposed. Fans of human development, argue that economic growth in developing people's choices or their capacity in this area has been inadequate. In addition, topics such as health, education, technology, environment, culture and employment should not be overlooked in this regard. The reason for the development of the field of human security can be related to causes and has been interpreted consequences as the cause of the underdevelopment and bridging the gap between development and security. In many cases, armies and addressing the causes of violence and insecurity affecting the development model does not pay attention. The roots of human security are created because of a consensus government growth and development. These two areas have raised need to increase security for all for more integration. As a result, as subsequently expressed, security and development are intimately interconnected. (Stewart, 2004) Human Security is an important part of people's welfare and therefore, as is the goal of development.

Lack of human security has some adverse consequences on economic growth and thus development. Uneven development, including social class inequalities in it as a major source of conflict is created. Thus, the vicious cycle of lack of development leading to conflict; and then leading to underdevelopment will be easily visible. Likewise, interlocking set of features as well as the diagram. In it, a high level of security has been leading to the development, with the result that

more security by fostering encounters. In addition, they can be pointed out that human development and human security in three elements in common (Alkire, 2003).

First, human security and human development are both people-centered. They orthodox approach to security and development, as well as state security, seek to challenge liberal economic growth. Both focus on people as the goal, not tools. Both human behavior and attention as an important factor for strengthening the role and participation in, security and development are emphasized. The second element relates to both multi-dimensional perspectives. Their human dignity as well as their physical concerns is the grace of the day. Third, even though poverty and inequality as the root causes of vulnerability people have in mind. Despite such similarities, their relationship with the development has been the causes of the competition between these two factors. "Freedom from Fear" also led the scholars such as Andrew Mack to reactions and on this basis and in this regard argues that human security goals should be achieved by reducing the vulnerability of individuals from violence; instead defined to achieve the broad goals of economic and social development. Others, such as Tadjbakhsh and Chenoy also argued that human development and human security are inextricably increasing the chances of the risk of failure of a component failure can be achieved against the element of failure (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2006) to help clarify the relationship between the two. Such a concept<sup>1</sup> should pay attention to the values, the elements of aid, general periods and goals, as well as the general goals and their political goals. Values in the concept of human development become meaningful in the sense of well-being, while human security to security, stability benefits of development, focused. The human development is progressive. Human development happens in the long term, while a combination of short-term measures to deal with threats to human security, with the long-term prevention efforts. Expand people's choices and opportunities in life, their value as a deemed public purposes in human development. In addition, identify hazards, their prevention, to avoid dealing with the causes and roots of it, prepare to mitigate such causes, as has been discussed in this section. Finally, empowerment, sustainability, equity, and efficiency as the political objectives have been identified in human development. Human security, protection and promotion of human survival (freedom from fear), daily life (freedom from coercion), and avoid the indignities (dignity in life) are presented as political objectives.

### **Cultural diversity and its interdependence with human security, development and peace:**

The relationship between human rights and cultural diversity is one of the most important topics in the field of human sciences and related fields of scientific and political conditions, especially in the current decade is considered. You need to include different perspectives in the field of human rights. Several concepts are discussed in this context. The first idea about human rights, it is universal.

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<sup>1</sup> S Tadjbakhsh, "Human Security", 'Human Development Insights Issue 17, New York: UNDP HDR Networks.

Cultural diversity will have an impact on human rights norms. Proponents of the idea define human rights as a global issue, derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international treaties. Located halfway human rights of others and as a result, its norms are defined by geographical and cultural features. They believe that there is no universal definition of human rights. Each state is allowed, especially based on their cultural characteristics of its human rights criteria, define and implement. A third group also believe that universal human rights, was essential, but the definitions are not necessarily universal human rights norms. Different legal systems, different definitions of human rights have, however, cross-cultural communication, human rights, to achieve a common understanding about universal human rights is of great help. The views mentioned above, leading to the development and formation of some groupings has been in international politics. Then, many governments (mostly Western) tried to promote Western definition of human rights presented based on the Universal Declaration and the two Covenants on Civil and Political Rights. In addition to the Covenant on Social, economic, cultural and other international instruments such as the Convention against Torture Convention on the rights of women, and the Convention on the rights of the child as the international human rights standards (Rehman, 2009: 243).

On the other hand, some governments, the international standard for human rights based on the belief that cultural diversity have been rejected (Asadi, 2011: 44). This category of countries attempted to poor performance in the national definition of human rights in the meantime, justify. What the international community can be seen, in fact political and cultural conflict between the two groups (Golshan Pazoh, 2004: 23). Unfortunately, due to disagreement over the term of such intellectual discussions about human rights, unscientific and non-political concepts have been proposed. Such views make video presentation of human rights and cultural diversity that are unbalanced and unacceptable. Due to this, some of the media and universities have explained and have acknowledged cultural diversity as a justification for human rights violations by developing countries (Brandi Nicole Andrews, 2008: 24). Nevertheless, the relationship between human rights and cultural diversity, not saying never a good reputation in both the international literature and cultural rights in the implementation of the international process drawing for that was weak. Therefore, the necessity of knowing the exact relationship between human rights and cultural diversity and recognition of individual and collective rights, is inevitable. Due to this necessity, the Islamic Republic of Iran draft resolution entitled "Human Rights and Cultural Diversity" at the United Nations General Assembly (1999) provided. The proposal was approved with the consensus of member states. Cultural diversity is considered seriously about basic concepts such as respect for self-determination for all, tolerance, dialogue and universality of human rights.

Other issues mentioned in the sector seem to be the problem of terrorism and its role in this regard. The issue of international terrorism, human potential conflict regarding the species socio - cultural, religious, linguistic, political or any other type of differences between large groups of people around the world and within nations and regions, highlights a. Such differences openly and

with various related sectors, colleague or are in conflict. Peace and conflict prevention and conflict, requires an understanding of diversity, honest acceptance of its legitimacy and institutionalized mechanism is designed to process stress (which may be due to natural variability of communities originated).

**The relationship between cultural diversity, peace and economic security:** Living in a peaceful living in a peaceful and secure environment, for dignity and human development are fundamental issues. Given that sustainable development into all aspects of human life, including education and learning for sustainable development, should respect social, economic, environmental and cultural district. Peace and human security were among the 27 principles of sustainable development, including "Peace, development and environmental protection" as distinct elements linked together is known. Economy as an imperative element to live in peace with each other has been proposed. This provides the possibility that the incidence of insecurity and armed conflict prevention and the promotion of sustainable development. The economy can be stable in the reconstruction of society, after the outbreak of violent clashes, play an important role. Relations between educations, human security and sustainable development are obvious. For example, those who are poor and marginalized the environment and social and economic conditions are the most affected. (Dharam Ghai, 1997: 71) Some international organizations in sustainable environmental management with the aim of improving people's livelihood and income security and increase economic opportunities for those who are weak, their assistance. In addition, the response to education as well as education in the field of poverty requires attention to the fact that many poor people in the formal market economy and more involved in the informal economy and companies or entrepreneurs. In other words, education is preparing people for a better life. (Javid, 2009: 22) The economy can be stable in the reconstruction of society, after the outbreak of violent clashes, play an important role. Relations between educations, human security and sustainable development are obvious. For example, those who are poor and marginalized the environment and social and economic conditions are the most affected. (Dharam Ghai, 1997: 71) Some international organizations in sustainable environmental management with the aim of improving people's livelihood and income security and increase economic opportunities for those who are weak, their assistance. In addition, the response to education as well as education in the field of poverty, requires attention to the fact that many poor people in the formal market economy and more

involved in the informal economy and companies or entrepreneurs. In other words, education is preparing people for a better life (Javid, 2009: 22).

UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity has defined a relationship between diversity and cultural rights and the principle of mutual protection of cultural diversity and the rights. Major obstacle to respect for cultural diversity does not include all the diverse culture through which human rights from the perspective of individual or all at an organic whole, attention. Promote respect for cultural diversity, without ensuring respect for all human rights give rise to a human rights will be the ideas of relativity. Of all the issues and the provisions of human rights, cultural rights are one of the best positioned to ensure mutual protection of diversity and human rights are universal. UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity has defined a relationship between diversity and cultural rights and the principle of mutual protection of cultural diversity and the rights. Major obstacle to respect for cultural diversity does not include all the diverse culture through which human rights from the perspective of individual or all at an organic whole, attention. Promote respect for cultural diversity, without ensuring respect for all human rights give rise to a human rights will be the ideas of relativity. Of all the issues and the provisions of human rights, cultural rights are one of the best positioned to ensure mutual protection of diversity and human rights are universal. Although the international community has always been an obstacle to progress past and universal culture, but already well aware of the role of cultural diversity in this regard and effectively implement the international field of human rights, respect for identity and cultural rights at risk by the process of globalization, conflict prevention and peace building, including these fields are. Of course, you can also point to the agreements and conditions related to the rights of minorities. In particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Labor Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples, Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UDHR), the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic religious, linguistic minorities, and the United Nations, and the like are considered in this section. Although the international community has always been an obstacle to progress past and universal culture, but already well aware of the role of cultural diversity in this regard and effectively implement the international field of human rights, respect for identity and cultural rights at risk by the process of globalization, conflict prevention and peace building, including these fields are. Of course, you can also point to the agreements and conditions related to the rights of minorities. In particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Labor Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples, Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UDHR), the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic religious, linguistic minorities, and the United Nations, and the like are considered in this section. Other actors involved in the development of equitable and raised sustainable empowerment of the other issues. The cultural dimension of human security, greater attention has been widely. Damage to identity, collective humiliation and public suspicion that contribute to the spread of violence, conflict, terrorism, extreme poverty is, has been seriously

overlooked. Damage to identity, collective humiliation and public suspicion that contribute to the spread of violence, conflict, terrorism, extreme poverty is, has been seriously overlooked During the period when terrorist actions developed on a massive scale, to address the violations that led to the contempt identity, trimmed, and the lack of understanding and hatred, is vital. Diversity and cultural rights are essential to ensure human security. Cultural rights, rights to diversity and diversity with respect to such differences create and provides sustain peace<sup>1</sup>.

**The importance of the cultural dimension and human rights:** Universal values of human rights have made democracy and the market global. Globalization has a strong flavor of the West. Basic technical and economic processes associated with globalization, global interdependence with the positive and negative aspects, such as trade, Antsharfravan knowledge and information more universally provided. As well as a greater risk to the environment, global dimensions of terrorism, organized crime worldwide financial crisis has no border. Production stability and global governance are difficult without appropriate institutions.

Significant shortages have been visible in these areas. In turn, the differentiation and proliferation of international actors in the context of globalization and its impact on the degree of importance and power resources are increasing. It is essential Futurism. In this context and in the current period of international, global concepts in specific areas such as security have been raised. Human security embodies the new world order, a world built on world humanity. The main theme of the fulfillment of the basic needs of the people in the context of globalization and interdependence, it is. That presupposes, on the one hand, the desire to act alone, the direct use values based on universal values and, on the other hand, need to recognize and respect the diversity and identity and specific culture. In addition, we, nevertheless, that globalization increases and not on their differences, frequently it needs to answer. Globalization has also harmful effect on national and local cultural practices and identity. Classical security is based on the claim that there is no absolute security. Regarding human security, it can be claimed that the vulnerability of the vulnerability of all, clearly a mutual vulnerability. The definition of cultural rights, human rights provide better identification of other cultural components. Of course, in this section, interpreting, allocation or their implementation, does not care. For example, the right to food cannot be properly considered without taking the proper place for the cultural dimension. The main theme of the fulfillment of the basic needs of the people in the context of globalization and interdependence, it is. That presupposes, on the one hand, the desire to act alone, the direct use values based on universal values and, on the other hand, need to recognize and respect the diversity and identity and specific culture. The same logic is applicable to the highest principles of human rights. Ignore the cultural dimension of rights, in particular, is an important factor in the perpetuation of poverty. Capacity building and empowerment of individuals in the face of extreme poverty and other social elements related to the development, largely through the exercise of cultural rights (respect for the knowledge, values and identity, access to education,

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<sup>1</sup> Voir sur notre site le DS 15, le Document de Nouakchott : *Droits culturels et traitement des violences. Aux sources de la sécurité humaine.*

information, and cultural heritage) the other issues raised in this context is considered. Investment in the resources and capacity is enabling each person to select the best option for improving his life.

**Human security, economic development, globalization and cultural influences:** Recent years have witnessed a significant acceleration in the globalization process. They range from the economic sphere, wider and go beyond the norms and practices in areas related to social, cultural, political and extends. Such a powerful force, wide consequences in the areas of welfare, economic, social, cultural and political processes in the country and around the world, has brought. The process of globalization, with the arrival of significant changes in the roles and responsibilities of a large family have been associated with institutional change, societies, associations, NGOs, businesses, governments and supranational organizations. The most important result of changes associated with globalization, the growing insecurity in the individual and family levels. This, in turn, affects not only individual well-being, but also the economic, social, cultural and political cause is wider. (DharamGhai, 1997: 3) In recent years, a good debate in academic circles, is designed especially among sociologists about the concept and defining features of globalization. Such a powerful force, wide consequences in the areas of welfare, economic, social, cultural and political processes in the country and around the world, has brought. The process of globalization, with the arrival of significant changes in the roles and responsibilities of a large family have been associated with institutional change, societies, associations, NGOs, businesses, governments and supranational organizations<sup>1</sup>. On how to deal and interact with it, its conceptual diversity and approaches to globalization, were considered important. Hence, the considerable literature in this field is found. In common parlance, globalization is often equated with the integration of the national economy is growing. The concept refers to the rapid expansion and across some of the norms and practices of social, cultural, and political dominance. In addition, the pattern of global economic integration, some deep inequalities in the field, is also on display. In recent years, relations with developing countries have been significantly expanded. The fact is that this group of countries, including some of the major countries in Asia and Latin America. However, many of the poorest countries and the least developed countries are widely aggravating factors of trade, investment, affected. Processes of globalization are also associated with wide social and economic results. Globalization, along with some other changes, such as advances in technology, liberalization and deregulation, are related. It is impossible to separate the effects of economic globalization. However, this phenomenon is defined based on such distinctions. The fact is that this group of countries, including some of the major countries in Asia and Latin America. However, many of the poorest countries and the least

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<sup>1</sup> See, for instance, Roland Robertson, *Social Theory and Global Culture* (Sage Publications, London, 1992); Anthony G. McGrew et al., *Global Politics: Globalisation and the Nation-State* (Polity Press, Cambridge, 1992); Mike Featherstone (ed.), *Global Culture: Nationalism, Globalisation and Modernity* (Sage Publications, London, 1990); Peter Beyer, *Religion and Globalisation* (Sage Publications, London, 1994); Malcolm Waters, *Globalisation* (Routledge, London, 1995).

developed countries are widely aggravating factors of trade, investment, affected. Processes of globalization are also associated with wide social and economic results. Globalization, along with some other changes, such as advances in technology, liberalization and deregulation, are related. It is impossible to separate the effects of economic globalization. However, this phenomenon is defined based on such distinctions. Immediate and short-term effects affected by this phenomenon, may be very different from medium and long-term effects, it seems. Despite these circumstances, what is important to the process of globalization tendency particular effects towards socio-economic. In short, many of the changes associated with globalization, have led to deepening inequalities and indigenous cultures have been influential. Any economy have experienced significant fluctuations in the rate of growth (year on year) due to short-term factors such as technology shocks or unforeseen circumstances. This issue cannot be cultural factors, which gradually evolve mainly attributed. Economic and political institutions also operate in these different fields. For example, before 1945, North Korea and South Korea have a common culture, but South Korea's economic performance is far better and different from North Korea. Any economy have experienced significant fluctuations in the rate of growth (year on year) due to short-term factors such as technology shocks or unforeseen circumstances. This issue cannot be cultural factors, which gradually evolve mainly attributed. Economic and political institutions also operate in these different fields. For example, before 1945, North Korea and South Korea have a common culture, but South Korea's economic performance is far better and different from North Korea. On the other hand, evidence shows that cultural diversity is an important part of this issue. Over the past five decades, the economy is influenced by developments in East Asia, the rest of the world, better acted. Despite the fact that these countries have been formed by a wide range of economic and political institutions, in contrast, in the same period, most African economies, experiencing little growth rates have been left behind. Both individual and social level, evidence suggests that economic and political institutions of society not only the economic development but also cultural factors are also important in this regard (Dellios, 2008: 2). When it comes to adjustment programs of economic development models, we cannot consider the issue of poverty in Latin America and other regions. This is probably since the most attention devoted to the research done and the focus has attracted collected. The objective experimental evidence supports the conclusion of the contents expressed in this regard. Perhaps its accession to the issue of human security does not get their objectives when the minimum conditions do not participate in the collective welfare (Dahrendorf, 1996: 2).

The idea of economic growth partly is incorporated by cultural factors. Such two-way communication in the form of resistive discussed. The reason for this resistance can be cultural values that are widely used as permanent features of societies, explained and accepted, interpreted. According to this understanding, if economic growth is disappointing outlook in the promotion and consolidation of cultural values seem, we cannot talk about economic development in general.

**Conclusion:** The concept of human security and reconstruction in the zone are still changing political regimes and international law. Many priorities and its dimensions are well drawn and have



not been explained. Do not be a role model and a comprehensive index, for the protection and support of all sectors of society, especially those that are most vulnerable to damage, to be provided. In addition, the specific relationship between the promotion of human security, conflict prevention and protection of human rights and democracy should be clearer. Different courses of action, which has been different in this area, often follow the political, economic and social logic. Perhaps the time is ripe to establish a coherent system, and its implementation, all social actors (and without exception) work together. According to an essential aspect Draynkhsvs, requires long-term vision, to eliminate threats to international peace and security software. This view, in the light of a partnership between the social sciences and humanities and natural sciences, particularly with respect to interactions leading to environmental degradation and worsening poverty (economic aspects), is greater than ever before. This problem can be considered from the perspective of human security. Perhaps it is essential to consider the suitable areas related to public security and international securities. Given this distinction, in the national and international level, is not only a necessity; however, as a necessity, must be seen. Even at the level of issues related to human security must also "freedom from coercion" and issues of "freedom from danger" distinction. Ex-end coverage, which combines politics, economics, social policy, etc., that too because of security (as in the case did not appear to have been compromised, it should not be forgotten. In addition to this believes that issues related to human security and human development has been clearly interconnected and intertwined. The efforts carried out in this area, are considered although they appear as high and wide, but they are still slow and inefficient. According to an essential aspect Draynkhsvs, requires long-term vision, to eliminate threats to international peace and security software. This view, in the light of a partnership between the social sciences and humanities and natural sciences, particularly with respect to interactions leading to environmental degradation and worsening poverty (economic aspects), is greater than ever before. This problem can be considered from the perspective of human security. Perhaps it is essential to consider the suitable areas related to public security and international securities. Given this distinction, in the national and international level, is not only a necessity; however, as a necessity, must be seen. Even at the level of issues related to human security must also "freedom from coercion" and issues of "freedom from danger" distinction. Ex-end coverage, which combines politics, economics, social policy, etc., that too because of security (as in the case did not appear to have been compromised, it should not be forgotten. In addition to this believes that issues related to human security and human development has been clearly interconnected and intertwined. The efforts carried out in this area, are considered although they appear as high and wide, but they are still slow and inefficient. The combined effect of the use of force against the things on the domestic jurisdiction of states includes those related to environmental degradation. It further includes the growing trend of increasing poverty, the spread of pandemics, and operation of cultural and ethnic differences, promotion and development of the various forms of conflicts that harassed many of the people and put them subjected to intolerable violence. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, events and the status of certain territories and around the world suggest that significant weaknesses has already been emerged in coping with the

consequences of the globalization process and have increased instability in accident-prone areas, and significantly greater number of population have been affected. Even if classical security issues, was acting as a central theme in the region, there has been no significant help to overcome the instability. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, events and the status of certain territories and around the world suggest that significant weaknesses has already been emerged in coping with the consequences of the globalization process and have increased instability in accident-prone areas, and significantly greater number of population have been affected. Even if classical security issues, was acting as a central theme in the region, there has been no significant help to overcome the instability. In many areas of public policy without regard to promote security, human security has been designed and implemented. Moreover, the nature of cross-border and national conflicts has increased input painful injury millions of people around the world. This situation causes many challenges in regional and international meetings, respectively. For example, it can be referred to a meeting of Latin American countries. The national and regional events that have been occurred at the national or regional level but has been affected and changed the global security , Improvements in shaping the new world order, causing serious concerns in this field. This means that putting the issue of "human" in the international legal system as well as discussing in at the center of attention for governments (which continue to be the largest power players) has made the governments more powerful in ensuring effective protection and assistance in overcoming vulnerabilities and problems of hundreds of millions of people. It is also helpful in achieving the progress and development in different societies. The end of the Cold War and globalization has increased the opportunities for cooperation within international systems and in different regions. The communications revolution has contributed to a new wave of democracy around the world and globalization development assimilate the values and principles of the Charter and human rights. Approach to world politics, which has focused on the interests of the man and individuals, have been developed and spread with the models raised by Gartour. According to his theory, different values in this field let this to be compared and matched with each other. The opportunity to create such a distinction has been raised originating from different perspectives in this area. Systems of social support for disadvantaged groups, the attention was on approach to help, protect and fix their problems in accordance with international instruments, was emphasized. The subject of political and institutional reforms should be considered with the aim of providing continuity plans for the creation and establishment of national and economic security and in the meantime have a look at the realities of the market, fierce competition and rapid technological change and cultural diversity was unleashed. It is expected that in the end the economic globalization conform with policy to globalization of social policy and cultural diversity. Otherwise, it will become the agent of political and legal insecurity and chaos. Trying to achieve a general concept of security in the world has been considered as a major challenge for the Rio Group, the Organization of American States and its committees, and subsequently also for the entire region in the 21st century. Governmental associations and scientific societies such as FLASCO can play an important role in this area. The 21st century saw the emergence of new transnational actors and non-state actors to act at international level. One of the

important changes in international relations are influenced by the developments in this field linked the interaction between the different actors (Ohta, 2009). In the 21st century, the need to solve the problems of millions of people in the international community, have been proposed also sharply higher than the previous period. However, despite such necessities, the insecurity in the political, economic, social, health, personal, and especially cultural backgrounds and such elements affected is increasing. A significant portion of the world's population, experience serious injuries and gross exposure to super in the form of an unjust system, in light of the dual elements of bilateral, regional and international level have experience. The national and regional events that have been occurred at the national or regional level but has been affected and changed the global security , Improvements in shaping the new world order, causing serious concerns in this field. This means that putting the issue of "human" in the international legal system as well as discussing in at the center of attention for governments (which continue to be the largest power players) has made the governments more powerful in ensuring effective protection and assistance in overcoming vulnerabilities and problems of hundreds of millions of people. It is also helpful in achieving the progress and development in different societies. The end of the Cold War and globalization has increased the opportunities for cooperation within international systems and in different regions. The communications revolution has contributed to a new wave of democracy around the world and globalization development assimilate the values and principles of the Charter and human rights. Approach to world politics, which has focused on the interests of the man and individuals, have been developed and spread with the models raised by Gattour. According to his theory, different values in this field let this to be compared and matched with each other. The opportunity to create such a distinction has been raised originating from different perspectives in this area. Systems of social support for disadvantaged groups, the attention was on approach to help, protect and fix their problems in accordance with international instruments, was emphasized. The subject of political and institutional reforms should be considered with the aim of providing continuity plans for the creation and establishment of national and economic security and in the meantime have a look at the realities of the market, fierce competition and rapid technological change and cultural diversity was unleashed. It is expected that in the end the economic globalization conform with policy to globalization of social policy and cultural diversity. Otherwise, it will become the agent of political and legal insecurity and chaos. In line with the need for the United Nations in this field, the Islamic Republic of Iran since 1999, a resolution entitled "Human Rights and Cultural Diversity" was designed and presented that was approved after discussions and negotiations between representatives of different countries in meeting the UN General Assembly consensus. The resolution Cultural diversity is widely basic concepts such as self-determination, respect for all, tolerance, intercultural dialogue and the enrichment of the universality of human rights has become. These key elements are deeply related to each other and reinforce each other, too. At the end in response to questions raised in the preface, it can be argued that cultural diversity has the ability, as a new approach stabilize, and promote the rights of a nation's cultural and socio-economic development and human security has to accept it is two-way communication. There is also the possibility that the capacity of cultural diversity for

economic development and security which benefit of all members of society. The positive response to this question umbilical some deficiencies and there is not ambiguity in the issue and it is hoped that with enhanced maturity and improve human society.

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