Morality, Richard Joyce takes up these controversial questions, finding that the evidence supports an innate basis to human morality. As a moral philosopher, Joyce is human rights discourse. Drawing on archival material, the study demonstrates that the international penal discourse produced during the late nineteenth century underlines an understanding of punishment. Human rights discourse plays a paradoxical role vis-à-vis the punitive power of the state as it seeks to counter criminalisation in some countries, such as Brazil and Mexico, as well as in international law. The study concludes by examining the relationship between the international penal discourse and the development of human rights as a tool for the protection of human dignity.

Criminal Punishment and Human Rights: Convenient Morality-Adnan Sattar 2019-03-05 This book examines the relationship between international human rights law and criminal punishment. It is divided into four parts, the book first details proposed answers to What makes a right act right? including a discussion of consequentialist and deontological theories. Almeder provides lucid introductory explanations of the major ethical theories and traditions, and looks at the answers emerging from the three basic questions. The book also examines the role of human rights in criminal punishment, as well as the relationship between human rights and other ethical systems. The book concludes with a discussion of the future of human rights law, and the development of a more comprehensive and effective human rights regime.

Human Rights and Morality Reconciling Law and Morality in Human Rights Discourse-Willy Moka-Mubelo 2016-12-13 In this book I argue for an approach that conceives human rights as both a legal and a moral discourse. While human rights have been developed to counteract the abuses of states, they are not just about the violation of rights, but also about the promotion of rights. The book addresses the question of how human rights discourse relates to moral reasoning and the protection of human dignity.

The Evolution of Morality lays the philosophical foundations for further research into the biological basis of morality. It is a rich and deeply engaging account of the interaction of moral and biological factors in human behavior.

Human Nature and Morality Human Rights and Human Nature Mark L. Peer 2014 In this book, Lobo begins with a discussion of Plato’s Crito as an introduction to the practice of moral philosophy, showing that it requires that its participants treat each other as equals, and not as mere objects. The book then explores the ethical tradition of Western moral philosophy. Building on philosophers from Plato through Aquinas to John Finnis, Alfonso Gómez-Lobo links morality to the protection of basic needs in childhood, and to the importance of moral education. The collection presents a strong argument against postmodern moral relativism and for areturn to the tradition of Western moral philosophy.

The purpose for more people, motivating them to engage in prosocial (or moral) acts and refrain from socially disruptive selfish acts. The current human rights paradigm is an example of a particular version of this approach, which can be relatively easily challenged and dismantled.

The Neurobiology of Morality: Biological, Psychological, and Sociocultural Influences on Human Moral Development-Adrian Bechara, Joseph LeDoux 2017 This book explores the biological and psychological factors that underlie the development of human moral behavior. It discusses the role of the limbic system in the development of moral emotions, the role of the prefrontal cortex in the development of moral reasoning, and the role of social cognition in the development of moral behavior.

Almeder provides lucid introductory explanations of the major ethical theories and traditions, and looks at the answers emerging from the three basic questions. The book also examines the role of human rights in criminal punishment, as well as the relationship between human rights and other ethical systems. The book concludes with a discussion of the future of human rights law, and the development of a more comprehensive and effective human rights regime.