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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONALISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF IDENTITY

The main subject of this article is the relationship between the concept of identity, which is one of the most important and interesting topics in social sciences, and the concepts of othering, recognition, nationalism and human rights. When we base the concept of identity, we will see how these concepts complement each other in this study. Especially in the 80's and 90's, the political, cultural, economic and social changes that developed in the western world gave a very different dimension to the concept. Of course, these changes brought together the demands of diverse communities and minority groups emerging in Continental Europe. These differences, which are apparent in every field, both economically, socially and culturally, constitute a new model for identities, nation-state and ethnicity in the field of social sciences. Historical facts and social events around the individual or in the past play a significant role in the formation of identities. Thus, identities are alive and they are the structures that are open to constant change. Essentially

what matters here is how the individual defines himself and the questions of this issue are “Who am I?”, “where do I feel like I belong? The answers given to these questions will eventually take us to the individual’s self. (Gleason, 2006).

The concept of identity has been a subject that has been frequently discussed in the 20th century and in the post-modern period, these debates have reached their climax. The frequently discussed concept of identity has gained many different dimensions with its post-modern perspective. Therefore, the infrastructure of the article is the post-modern theory. While post-modernists examine the concept of identity, they stand in the axis of differences and relative understanding. The validity discourse of this period is shaped within the framework of heterogeneity and differences (Karaduman, 2010). While the unification of individuals around the same community or nation develops the facts of solidarity, loyalty and identity among individuals in the community, individuals who do not have the same characteristics as community members are attributed as “other”. (Gellner, 2018). Every “other” created is another constitutes the community and nation. If we touch on the concept of nation in the context of the phenomenon of identity; It is closely related to the perception of individuals who are described as “other” as well as the shared shares and features given to the nation by individuals. The identity developed in this way has been riveted with the concept of 'national identity'. Man achieves his citizenship degree as a member of a national state (Bora, 2015). This section will be explained in detail in the third part of the article.

When we examine the concept in terms of rights, we can give an example of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948, to guarantee the rights and freedoms of all people. But there are some cracks in the protection of rights we will see that it contains in the study together. Consequently, superficially generated concepts are explained in a detailed way due to vagueness of these terms which used in this study. It was tried to be explored in this study that how we can locate the concept of human rights in the context of identities and tried to be revealed whether the human or identities are protected by human rights frameworks.