

### 1 Shared Values

The concept of shared values emerged when humans realized that coordinated cooperation is much more efficient to serve human needs compared to isolated acting. They found that there are challenges which can only be met in cooperation. Attempts to meet these challenges on your own will fail.

This insight emerged in small groups, which could identify a way of cooperation as win-win situation for meeting their wishes. Shared values describe the concept which should be shared for cooperative success.

Examples:

- Hunters 1 Mio. years ago had their shared values and rules for living in groups and chase together animals, which are much stronger than any of the hunters and in the end share the booty.
- An army for being able to break any resistance
- The Mafia
- The leaders of a country to make the entire population follow the rules for a cooperation suitable for the known technologies and adequate division of labor.
- A Monarchy
- Religions to bring about common rules for accepting life as it is and should be and still show a promising perspective.
- A Democracy in a country for sharing the power

All these examples address the advantage for a limited group of people (an interest group).

The examples show that not everybody benefits from shared values to the same extent.

So, each set of shared values has its own ideology for its justification, its own rules to show how conflicts are solved, and its own way of cooperation (e.g. a forced cooperation) to be productive. These ideologies also justify the amount of violence needed to keep the rules being obeyed. The more the rules are accepted and obeyed voluntarily, the less violence is needed. The reasons why you obey the rules voluntarily are what you call culture.

As resources are limited, hierarchies emerged to regulate the access to the limited resources in a justified but unequal way. The material benefit decreases stepping down the hierarchy.

For this reason, the current shared values are not equally appreciated by all members of a society.

Shared values may have to change, including their justification, if more people can assert their claim, their right to political and economic participation. This leads to flatter hierarchies.

So, shared values may be very different, depending on the type of interest group.

In a democracy "human rights" are the shared values, as base of the constitution.

Human Rights is the set of shared values which for the first time address complete humanity as "Interest Group".

If you want to justify a set of shared values acceptable for complete humanity, what base can lead to acceptance?

All what remains as base are the laws of nature and the human nature, which emerged and developed from the laws of nature in the process of the evolution of life, which is experienced under the condition of limited resources.

So human rights cannot be expected to abolish the competition on limited resources.

Human rights can only regulate this economic competition

- to shape it productively,
- to allow participation and motivation for contributing creativity for extending still limited resources
- to allow a reasonable access to resources in order to maintain and motivate cooperation
- and to reduce violence in this competition and aim at a live free of fear and hardship.
- Still the access to resources is justified by position or performance in an economic hierarchy.

So, in a democracy the struggle is, to which extent, human rights can be implemented better under the given circumstances, limits, and current possibilities.