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CONCEPT AND CONTENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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**ANNOTATION**

In the article, the concept of human rights, the opportunity for a person to develop his human qualities, intellect, abilities, use them, and satisfy his spiritual and other needs, the concept of human rights in the legal context, the concepts of "human", "person", "citizen", the right to treat the personal characteristics of a citizen the following categories of competence are covered.

**Keywords:** Human rights, intellect, ability, development, need, opportunity, concepts of "human", "person", "citizen".

**INTRODUCTION**

It is known that the philosophical, religious and historical diversity of the development of the society of different peoples of the world determined the difference in the concept of the individual, his place in the life of the society and their relationship. The difference between the concepts of "man", "individual" and "person" depends on the views of understanding human rights in different cultural systems. As shown, the concept of human rights is related to the theoretical and legal concepts underlying this concept.

**LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**

The first understanding of human rights is the natural-law conceptual (or theoretical) framework. The second direction (or view) is the theoretical framework of positivism. Within the framework of natural law, human rights are a set of values that are given and belong to a person at birth. That is why they are called inseparable. It is precisely because of natural law and its ideology that we can single out such rights as the right to life, freedom and security, the right to human dignity and honor, the right to freedom of conscience, speech and belief, and the right to property. The very concept of "human rights" was born with the emergence of natural law, which is closely related to the values that reveal the essence of a person and show his ability to behave as a human being. Human rights are rights inherent in human nature without which man cannot exist as a human being. These rights and freedoms give a person the opportunity to develop and use his human qualities, intellect, abilities, and to satisfy his spiritual and other needs. The concept of human rights cannot be used separately from the concepts of "human", "person", "citizen" in the legal context. Legal sciences often use the concept of "person" when talking about the subject of law or legal relations. The concept of "human" has recently been included in legal sciences, and it is precisely related to the recognition of human rights at both the national and

international levels. "In our opinion," says Professor A.Kh. Saidov, - the term "universally recognized human rights" reflects the importance of international documents no less than the term "international standards", because they are developed at the interstate level, are intended to regulate interstate cooperation, are unable to ensure respect for human rights within their jurisdiction, it is directed towards the state that is responsible for the observance of human rights before its people and the international community"[1] The society that unites people is made up of certain people located in a system of various relationships participating in the process of production and distribution of material wealth, as well as in other spheres of political, cultural and social existence. . In legal literature and legislation, when talking about a person, terms such as person, citizen, subject are also used. A person can be considered as a representative of the human race, a living being taken outside of social relations. The concept of "man" represents the biological essence of the human race, its ability to act consciously. The concept of personality represents the social essence of a person, his ability to enter into multi-conscious social relations with other people. A citizen is a person who is derived from his relations with the state, that is, a person who has a certain legal status. In terms of its origin, it is a creation of nature, a person is a result of society, a citizen is a product of the development stages of the state. The concepts of man, person, citizen reflect different aspects of an individual: the first is the material (biological) basis, the second is his social qualities, the third is the status of the individual in the state-organized society. Although the general meaning of these terms is different, it is not uncommon to use them synonymously in relation to a person, a member of society with a legal status. Of course, it should be noted that not every person is a citizen of this or that country, the terms "person" or "subject" are used not only in relation to a person, but also in relation to other subjects of legal relations. A child, a mentally ill person, a mentally retarded person is not considered a full-fledged person. The law divides the personal characteristics of the citizen into the following categories of legal capacity: complete, defective and partial, as well as into the categories of sane and mentally deficient. S.O. According to Toshboev, different people have different ideas about convenient ways to achieve their goals, and this is natural. Even two people, two groups, or two different cultures do not have the same needs, and no educational method satisfies all people, all groups, and the whole society equally [2]. A number of scholars consider human rights as a field of modern law. According to them, this field of law consists of a set of rules and principles that determine the obligations of the state to ensure and observe fundamental rights and freedoms without any discrimination, both during peace and armed conflict, as well as to impose responsibility for the violation of these rights. From this definition, a number of features that are important in understanding human rights can be distinguished: first, human rights are a set of rules and principles that determine responsibility for violation of rights; secondly, human rights are mutual relations between the state and people, in which the state assumes certain obligations; thirdly, human rights are respected, ensured and promoted by state bodies; fourth, human rights imply equality and the elimination of discrimination on the basis of sex, race and creed; fifth, human rights are meant to be respected and guaranteed in both peace and armed conflict.

## **CONCLUSION**

The guarantee of state protection is directly related to the obligations of the state to recognize, observe and protect these rights. Therefore, compliance of legislative activities with human rights is an important condition directed to executive and legislative power by the Constitution.

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