



INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th January 2024 Accepted: 4 th March 2024	In this article, international human rights documents are discussed in detail, the situations that are happening in the world and have been formed historically, how important it is to protect these rights by the state, and the need to do this through effective ways, and as a result there is talk about the convergence of nations at the international level. The internationally accepted laws on human rights are listed.
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The definition and scope of human rights

are the basic rights that every human being is born with, should have freedom, justice and stability, the protection and provision of these rights by the state is an important factor in the development of society. These rights apply to all people regardless of their gender, nationality, race, sect, political affiliation and other rights. Because of human rights, every person's life should be respected and protected regardless of their mental and physical condition. The influence and effectiveness of international human rights documents on human rights and democracy, democratic values in international relations, that is, between states are the principles and rules used to ensure the implementation of democratic principles. These values include the changing priorities of democracy, human rights and justice. Human Rights and international discussion, which have emerged through democratic values, international organizations and permanent forums, are considerations: These issues are mutual equality and independence of opinions. Human rights and international discourse are often mutually reinforcing processes with overlapping timelines. International discussions and international norms are the protection of human rights, that is, in studying and observing the principles of loyalty and humanity. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a document adopted on December 10, 1948, which includes global issues in ensuring human rights, freedom and justice. The purpose of the UDHR is to protect human rights, promote humanity, and ensure freedom and liberty for all. UDHR provides all human beings with their inalienable highest values as well as freedom, justice and all other rights. This is the main principle of ensuring the rights of people who have the right to live freely and freely. This international document is a document adopted worldwide to ensure the universality and protection of basic human rights, dignity of the person, equal rights of men and women. This concept requires the implementation of other

systems of rights that apply to all people in any country or society emphasizes that it should be . This concept requires ensuring correct and stable relationships between people. Deciding on the application of human rights and their observance is a certain and firm way. This document acts as a unifying framework for all countries and societies and is a widely accepted global document in the protection of human rights, freedom and liberty. This document is important in ensuring humaneness and justice and helps to develop stable relations between people.

Impact and effectiveness of international human rights instruments. International documents on human rights are important in protecting human rights and freedoms, ensuring humaneness and justice. Their impact and efficiency are studied through the following indicators: the extent to which freedom and rights are provided. . International human rights documents are norms that are developed after detailed discussion of the situations that are happening in the world and have been formed historically in order to ensure people's freedom and freedom, and it is a document that must be conscientiously implemented by the member states. Political, economic and social rights of every person are protected through these documents. International documents encourage interstate conformity, cooperation and establishment of certain relations between nations. Their adoption will help the countries to conduct effective negotiations in mutual relations. Humanity and justice: International documents are based on humanitarian principles and are important in ensuring justice for all people. These instruments also help to develop stable relations between states. Mobilization and scalability: International instruments support the widespread use of international instruments to protect human values and freedoms around the world. Their adoption makes a government that provides human rights a strong state for the international community and other organizations. International instruments are incorporated into the legal



systems of many countries and provide them with immutable legal standards for all people. They are implemented through the use of laws and political instruments in mutual agreements and are important in ensuring stability. These are the protection of the highest values of people, life, liberty, freedom and other values, they play an important role in awakening the sense of humanity in nations and building a better world as a result. The scope of human rights is very wide and they are regulated in different areas. These include: 1. Legal rights - These types of rights provide legal protection to people. For example, it includes legal protection in any disputes and justice provided by the court, equality of all people before the law, defense in any military-political processes, services provided by law and legal protection in various forms. 2. Political rights - the political rights of individuals. it means the rights to participate in the process and express one's opinion in the management of one's society. These rights are essential components of democracy and are fundamental to ensuring that individuals are actively involved in shaping the policies and decisions that affect their lives. Political rights include a number of freedoms and opportunities, such as the right to participate in political processes, to vote and be elected, to use information, to use information in the possession of state bodies, and to be informed about government activities, policies, decisions, and other rights. 3. Economic rights include the rights of individuals to participate in the economic life of society and benefit from it, as well as to use the resources and opportunities necessary for their well-being and development. 4. Social rights: These rights are related to human social integration. They include the right to access to education, culture, religion, worship and social activities. Social rights include people's rights to freedom and protection in relation to the international community, social protection and participation in the community. The definition of human rights, their basic principles and the generally accepted framework ensure the protection and education of the legal right of every person. International human rights problems and contradictions: elimination of various problems and contradictions facing the international human rights framework, analysis of issues such as rights protection, cultural belonging, freedom. By discussing the latest developments and discussions in the field, it is necessary to develop more effective practical solutions to the existing problems. Future directions of

international human rights: the need to discuss the trends and problems in the emergence of human rights, the analysis of the origins of all nations and peoples in solving problems, and the analysis of the situation from the period of development to the present. provision, technological advances and the role of communities in this. An analysis of strategies for developing effective proposals for the protection and promotion of human rights at the global level will ensure that each of the work plans offers different ways to explore the topic of human rights and inform students of its importance, challenges and potential. it is necessary to provide complete information about the solutions. "Recognition of the inherent dignity and equal, inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the basis of freedom, justice and universal peace, and that the disregard and violation of human rights has led to the commission of barbaric acts that torment the conscience of mankind, that people have freedom of expression. and the creation of a world in which freedom of belief and freedom from fear and want is declared to be the noble aspiration of human beings, to prevent man from being compelled as a last resort to rebel against tyranny and tyranny, human rights it is necessary to be protected by law, it is necessary to help the development of friendly relations between peoples; The peoples of the United Nations are committed to basic human rights, dignity of the person, equal rights of men and women, confirmed their beliefs in the Charter, and are committed to social development and improvement of living conditions in greater freedom. The member states, in cooperation with the United Nations, have undertaken to fully respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to promote compliance with them. A comprehensive understanding of the nature of these rights and freedoms is of great importance for the full fulfillment of these obligations. Declaring the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a task that all nations and all states must strive to fulfill, it is necessary that every person and every organization of the society, always with this Declaration in mind, enlighten and educate. to support the respect of these rights and freedoms, to ensure their implementation through national and international development activities, between the peoples of the countries that are members of the Organization and between the peoples living in the territories under the jurisdiction of these countries should strive for universal and effective recognition."¹

¹ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was promulgated on December 10, 1948, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly through directive 217 A (III).



There are many international human rights treaties, one of which is the Genocide Convention of 1948, which is a direct convention on the definition and punishment of the crime of genocide, adopted by the United Nations for the treatment of atrocities such as laborers. Genocide is a type of international crime: an attempt to completely or partially physically exterminate a race, nation. inflicting severe physical or mental injury on group members; Deliberate release of life conditions that can lead to complete or partial destruction of the account; application of corrective measures within the group; Forced transfer of a group of children to another group. The contracting parties recognize that genocide committed during wartime is considered an international crime according to international law, and it is stipulated that they must take measures to prevent and punish it. Persons who have committed the aforementioned crimes of genocide, whether they are heads of state or state officials, have special immunity. shall be punished in accordance with international law regardless of whether a person or a private person participated. The contracting parties undertake, in accordance with their Constitutions, to adopt the necessary legislation to implement the provisions of this Convention, and to take effective measures of punishment for the violations listed in the laws of genocide or other laws.

Chronology of the main international treaties on human rights:

- 1) 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- 2) 1948 Genocide Convention;
- 3) 1951 Refugee Convention - protects the rights of people who are forced to leave their country due to fear of persecution for certain reasons
- 4) 1960 Labor Convention - The Labor Convention of the International Labor Organization prohibits discrimination at work on the basis of race, sex, language, religion, political views and social origin for many reasons;
- 5) 1966 Racial Discrimination Convention- This Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination obliges states to take measures to prohibit racial discrimination and promote understanding between all races.

"States Parties shall ensure to every person within their jurisdiction an effective remedy and remedy through competent national courts and other public institutions against any act of racial discrimination that violates his human rights and fundamental freedoms in violation of the present Convention, as a result of such

discrimination fair and adequate compensation for any damages.²

REFERENCES:

1. December 10, 1948 UN Resolution 217A (III) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
2. 09 December 1948 Genocide Convention United Nations Resolution 260A(III)
3. <https://www.humanrightscommission.ky/human-rights-treaties>
4. December 21, 1965 United Nations Resolution 2106(XX) on Racial Discrimination

² United Nations Resolution 2106(XX) on Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965 Article 6