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## RELATIONSHIP OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH OTHER SCIENCES

### Abstract

There is no universally accepted definition of human rights. In Turkish books, “general freedoms”, “fundamental rights”, and “civil rights” always replace each other in the same sense.

If we give a definition that expresses common points in different definitions; We can say that people, regardless of gender, age, beliefs and thoughts, have inalienable rights before the political authorities in which they were born. These rights, such as equality before the law, the right to life, the right to liberty and the right to property, are fundamental rights found in almost every country.

Today, the term “human rights” theoretically refers to all the ideal rights that must be granted to all people at a certain stage of human development. When declarations do not mention human rights, more rights come to mind under the headings of “should be” and “goals to be achieved.” Taking all this into account, we can say that the topic is very relevant for our time.

**Key words:** *Human rights, interaction with sciences, foreign approaches, conventions*

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### Relation of human rights with other sciences

#### Xülasə

İnsan hüquqları anlayışının hamı tərəfindən qəbul edilmiş tərif yoxdur. Türk kitablarında “ümumi azadlıqlar”, “əsas hüquqlar”, “vətəndaş hüquqları” həmişə eyni mənada bir-birini əvəz edir.

Müxtəlif təriflərdə orta q məqamları ifadə edən bir tərif versək; İnsanların cinsindən, yaşından, inancından, düşüncəsindən asılı olmayaraq, insan kimi doğulduğu siyasi hakimiyyət qarşısında bərabər olduqları ayrılmaz hüquqlar olduğunu deyə bilərik. Bu hüquqlar qanun qarşısında bərabərlik, yaşamaq hüququ, azadlıq hüququ və mülkiyyət hüququ kimi demək olar ki, hər ölkədə rast gəlinən əsas hüquqlardır.

Bu gün “insan hüquqları” termini nəzəri olaraq bəşəriyyətin müəyyən inkişaf dövründə bütün insanlara verilməli olan bütün ideal hüquqlara aiddir. Bəyannamələrdə insan hüquqları deyildikdə, “olmalıdır” və “əldə edilməli hədəflər” başlığı altında daha çox hüquqlar yada düşür. Bütün bunları nəzərə alaraq deyə bilərik ki, mövzu müasir dpövrümüz üçün olduqca aktualdır.

**Açar sözlər:** *insan hüquqları, elmlərlə qarşılıqlı əlaqə, xarici ölkə yanaşmaları, konvensiyalar*

### Introduction

Today, the term “human rights” refers to all the ideal rights that should theoretically be granted to all people at a certain stage of human development. Public liberties are part of human rights recognized by the state and enshrined in positive law.

These are called social freedoms, because they are recognized not only by one class or group, but by all (society) without exception, and therefore form a branch that regulates the relations between the individual and the state [5, s. 167 – 168].

However, in the language of doctrine and speech, “fundamental rights” are sometimes used as a synonym for “human rights”. Human rights are such a sacred concept that almost all states and statesmen tend to maintain their legitimacy by declaring their commitment to this concept.

Every state tends to justify its existence by expressing its commitment to human rights. Individuals' productivity increases as human rights, the rule of law and democracy reflect the level of development of today's societies, the scale of implementation of these concepts and the strength of states and international prestige, the stability and well-being of societies and peace.

Today, when a state is accused of violating human rights, it is a serious accusation that requires us to use the term “communion” that we remember from the Middle Ages.

### Main part

Human rights are ethical principles or norms for certain standards of human behavior and are regularly protected in urban and international law. They are often inseparable, understood as fundamental rights, "the right of a person to be only one person" and "to all persons" regardless of age, ethnicity, location, language, religion, nationality or other status.

They are used everywhere and at all times in the sense of being universal and equal in the sense of being equal to all.

Those who demand sympathy and the rule of law and impose the duty of respect for the human rights of others are generally considered to be unacceptable as a result of actions taken on a particular basis, circumstances.

The doctrine of human rights has had a profound impact on international law and on global and regional organizations. The actions of states and non-governmental organizations form the basis of public policy in the world [1, s. 156].

The idea of human rights demonstrates that "if it is possible to say that the world community has a language of morality that is open to the public in peacetime, it is human rights." The strong demands made by the human rights doctrine continue to raise serious doubts and debates about the content, nature and fundamentals of human rights.

The exact meaning of the term law is the subject of contentious and ongoing philosophical debate; If there is an agreement that includes various human rights, such as the right to a fair trial, the protection of slavery, the prohibition of genocide, the right to freedom of expression, or the right to education, there is a misunderstanding as to which of these particular rights should be included [2, s. 88].

Many of the key ideas that revitalized the human rights movement culminated in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris in 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly after World War II and the Holocaust.

The real beginning of the human rights debate was the concept of natural rights, which emerged as part of the medieval natural law traditions that were popular during the European Enlightenment era with philosophers such as John Locke, Francis Hutcheson, and -an-Burlak Burlamaqui. Political Talks on the American Revolution and the French Revolution

On this basis, modern human rights arguments, slavery, torture, reactions to genocide and war crimes in the last half of the 20th century emerged as a condition of understanding and vulnerability to humanity. only society [3, s. 167 - 168].

Violations of human rights occur when a state or non-state actor violates the terms of the UDHR or other international human rights or humanitarian law. United Nations law on human rights abuses. Article 39 of the United Nations Charter calls the United Nations Security Council (or designated body) the only tribunal that can determine UN human rights abuses.

Human rights abuses are being monitored by UN committees, national organizations and governments, and numerous independent governments, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the World Organization Against Torture, the Freedom House, the International Federation for Freedom of Speech, and international anti-slavery organizations. These organizations collect evidence and documents of human rights abuses and put pressure on them to promote human rights.

Aggression wars, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including genocide, are violations of international humanitarian law.

In short, human rights are human rights simply because they are human. Ensuring human rights is one of the greatest struggles in human history, especially in the West.

As a result, kingdoms fell, empires disintegrated, and new governments and states emerged. Human rights, previously considered an internal matter of every state, have become increasingly international after the First and Second World Wars. Thus, man as an individual has become one of the subjects of international law.

Human rights have long been on the agenda of all countries of the world [1, 10].

In order to speed up the process of accession to the European Union and to harmonize national human rights legislation with EU legislation, harmonization laws have been adopted. Thus, the 1982 Constitution was amended 16 times [6, s. 56].

The emergence of human rights in the West does not prevent others from exercising these rights. When humanity is viewed as a family, human values are the common values revealed not only by the

West, but by all mankind. Therefore, we must preserve these values, which are in line with our historical and cultural origins, not only as foreigners, but also in our inner world.

Human rights are a field of social sciences consisting of many disciplines. In the classical sense, human rights are a subject in many fields, such as philosophy, law, sociology, economics, political science and international relations.

This is a human right. Generally, this has to do with morality, because people who respect or violate these rights in everyday life are individuals with a sense of value [7, s. 112 – 113].

Political science has a lot to do with the fact that citizens determine the policy of the state personally or through their lawyers during their contributions to public administration. However, this is more related to the science of law in the context of the protection of rights and freedoms.

Generally, in terms of areas of law, human rights are an integral part of areas of public law such as general public law, constitutional law, criminal law, criminal procedure law and international law. In fact, the right to property is closely linked to civil law in matters such as the rights of the individual to his or her own inviolability and the rights of women and children [2, 167].

Although a field of science called “human rights law” has emerged today, not all writers are well versed in the classical sense. This is because human rights are still a sub-branch of many legal disciplines. For example, concepts such as law, freedom, justice, equality, and human dignity are of interest to the philosophy and sociology of law.

We can say that, human rights are a sub-branch of constitutional law, because the development of rights and the reflection of the views of famous thinkers in public law began with constitutions. When you look at the issue beyond the borders of the state, it appears as part of international law [8, s. 88 – 89].

Dozens of treaties and documents developed by the United Nations and the European Union, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international organizations force states to comply with international standards [3, 100 – 101].

Human rights are also recognized as one of the fundamental issues of administrative law. Human rights of individuals may be partially or completely restricted by the actions of law enforcement officers working in the Ministry of Internal Affairs or in the civil service [4, 106 – 107].

At the same time, a participating state can bring an action against another participating state before the Court regarding its negligence of the articles of the Convention or the Minutes, and so far, there have been quite a few such complaints [2, p.187].

By establishing a collective control mechanism, European States considered it a duty to ensure the law of everyone in a single legal space based on European values, the supremacy of law, justice and democracy [9, s. 44].

The European Convention on Human Rights could never have been an effective, vibrant and functional mechanism as it is now, without these complaints’ procedures and indeed without the European Court of Human Rights [10, s. 45].

Today they rightly say that without a contract the Council of Europe would be nothing, and without a Court the Convention would be nothing. Thanks to the European Court of Human Rights, thanks to its numerous and decisive decisions, the European Convention on Human Rights is a world-important regional document, most of which does not reflect human rights, has made a significant contribution to the development of the legislative and legal practice of states, and has a wide reach in international and national courts. became the widely cited contract.

In general, the European Court of Human Rights is the first international court body that investigates the complaints related to the violation of human rights and enables the person to apply to the international court, as we say. It is the best of the international mechanisms available in the field of defense of human rights and freedoms [5, 17].

The composition of the European Court of Human Rights is not made up of a certain number of persons, but based on the principle of “one judge from each participating state”. Currently, the European Court of Human Rights has 46 judges, as well as a judge from Azerbaijan. Judges are chosen by the Council of Europe from among three candidates submitted by the state [11, s. 23].

Hanlar Hajiyev, who has been elected to the European Court of Human Rights from Azerbaijan, has been representing our country in this institution since March 2003. With this, Azerbaijan has fully ful-

filled the commitments it has undertaken while being admitted to the Council of Europe and will continue the work started in order to fulfill the commitments envisaged in the next period [12, s. 45].

Government agencies act unilaterally without the consent of citizens. In some transactions, they restrict the freedom of individuals by exceeding their authority. Late or poor performance of public service makes us liable under the European Convention on Human Rights.

Human rights can be investigated as a sub-branch of criminal procedural law when viewed in the context of issues such as arrest and the rights of the accused. However, considering the human rights problem in the legal field as a sub-branch of criminal procedural law, especially since it is related to the police, would be a methodological error that would prevent the understanding of the concept of human rights in all senses. dimensions.

### Conclusion

As a result, the acceptance of human rights as a “human rights law” leads us to overlook the contribution of other sciences to the social sciences. Against the background of this fact, other subjects on which human rights depend are partially considered when touching the legal aspect.

Then, as a superstructure, its legal dimension will be discussed and analyzed by international, regional and national dimensions. For the reasons listed above, it would be more appropriate to consider and investigate human rights as a branch of public law, which is a more general framework.

Public law deals with the relationship between individuals and the state. As security personnel use public force on behalf of the state, they must be aware of the limits of the rights and responsibilities of citizens established by the state. The actions of the police without gaining public authority within their individual sphere of activity are not considered a violation of human rights.

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