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HUMAN RIGHTS AS A LEGAL VALUE

Makeieva O. M.

*Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor,
Head of the Department of Theory and History of State and Law
National Aviation University
Kyiv, Ukraine*

Konovaliuk O. Y.

*Student
National Aviation University
Kyiv, Ukraine*

In the modern world, the concept of human rights is recognized as one of the fundamental legal values, forming the basis for the development of civil society and the establishment of a just legal order. Human rights are an integral part of any democratic legal system, as they are acknowledged as the highest legal principle, taking precedence over other norms. They establish the limits of state power and the duties of the state towards its citizens, ensuring the protection of personal dignity, freedoms, and rights. They are recognized not only by national laws but also as subjects of international law, emphasizing their universality and indivisibility. The Russo-Ukrainian war is defined not only by political and military aspects but also by a serious threat to human rights.

Human rights, as a legal value, are based on the principles of dignity, equality, and indivisibility. These foundations not only define the relationship between the state and its citizens but also create an indispensable platform for the development of individuals and society. The process of defining and protecting human rights becomes a key aspect of any legal system, regulating the relations between citizens and the state.

It is important to establish that human rights are universal, meaning they have general significance for all individuals, regardless of their origin, religion, social status, or other characteristics. For example, the right to freedom of thought and expression is universal and should not be limited by

any factors. The indivisibility of human rights means that they cannot be deprived of or restricted without excessive grounds, and any limitations must adhere to the fundamental principles of justice and necessity. The universality of human rights is evident in the recognition of basic principles of dignity and equality before the law even in countries with different cultural and religious traditions [1, p. 173].

Personal freedoms and rights encompass a wide range of guarantees aimed at protecting individuals from state interference. For example, the right to personal integrity, as well as the guarantee of the right to a fair trial and national security. These rights form the basis for creating conditions in which every person has the opportunity to realize their potential and live with dignity.

Due to Russia's attack on Ukraine, human rights not only become the target of aggression but also emerge as an important legal value that needs to be effectively protected and improved. In the context of war, significant issues arise related to the violation of rights of individuals in the occupied territories. This necessitates a thorough analysis of human rights violations in the temporarily occupied territories and the development of effective mechanisms to protect them from the impact of the armed conflict. The humanitarian situation becomes one of the most pressing problems, affecting the rights to life and safety of citizens. Studying the impact of war on the humanitarian situation requires not only identifying problems but also exploring possibilities for protecting these rights in conflict conditions.

One of the key functions of human rights is to ensure social justice and equality in society. Protecting rights to education, work, freedom of expression, and other social rights contributes to creating conditions for the full development of each individual and their active participation in public life. Protecting the right to education helps ensure equal opportunities for all citizens, regardless of their social background. For example, social support programs can reduce inequality in access to education. Human rights serve not only as a guarantee against state interference but also as a tool for building a fair and harmonious society where every person has the opportunity to realize their potential [2, p. 136].

In the context of human rights, it is important to consider not only personal freedoms but also social rights and economic freedoms. The rights to housing and healthcare are recognized as equally important, as they form the basis for a full life and personal development. Guaranteeing social and economic rights determines equality of opportunities and the overcoming of social inequalities.

International organizations such as the UN, the Council of Europe, and others play a crucial role in protecting and promoting human rights. Mechanisms of international control and monitoring help identify violations and influence states to adhere to international standards. The activities of the UN and other international organizations in the field of human rights are evident in the judicial prosecution of individuals for war crimes or human rights violations, demonstrating a global approach to protecting these rights. Such an approach contributes to the formation of a unified global space where human rights are recognized and protected, and violations of these rights become a matter of global concern [3, p. 243]. The role of human rights organizations in the context of war is crucial for ensuring the protection of human rights. Examining their functions and interaction with international bodies helps understand how these organizations can influence ensuring justice and protecting the rights of citizens in conditions of armed conflict.

Despite significant progress in the recognition and protection of human rights, there are challenges that require further efforts. Expanding the range of rights, protecting minorities, and accountability for rights violations remain relevant tasks. The increasing number of cyberattacks and privacy breaches in the digital environment threatens the right to privacy. For example, modern technologies create a need for changes in legislation to protect personal data in online environments.

In summary, it can be argued that human rights serve as a fundamental legal value, forming the basis of modern legal systems. Their universality and indivisibility underscore their significance in any society. As a key legal value, human rights become the foundation for constructing a just, egalitarian, and harmonious society. They are essential for personal development and contribute to social justice. The Russo-Ukrainian war presents the scientific community with the task of developing and implementing innovative legal approaches for the effective protection and support of human rights. The international dimension of human rights opens opportunities for global cooperation and the construction of a unified legal system that guarantees the protection of the rights and freedoms of every individual on the planet. Only by respecting human rights and ensuring their real protection can true development, justice, and harmony be achieved in the modern world.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR TRAINING LEGAL SPECIALISTS

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ІННОВАЦІЙНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ НАВЧАННЯ ФАХІВЦІВ ЮРИДИЧНИХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ

Safronova H. V.

*Teacher of the Department
of General Legal and Social
and Humanitarian Disciplines
Donetsk State University
of Internal Affairs
Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine*

Сафронова Г. В.

*викладач кафедри загально-правових
та соціально-гуманітарних
дисциплін
Донецький державний університет
внутрішніх справ
м. Кривий Ріг, Україна*

У практиці підготовки майбутніх фахівців юридичних спеціальностей спостерігається еволюція технологій, тісно пов'язана з розвитком процесів в освіті, правовим, політичним, соціальним та науково-технічним прогресом.

Теоретичним підґрунтям розроблення інноваційних технологій навчання є низка глибоко вивчених у теоретичному та методичному аспектах базових технологій, а саме: технологія проєктивного навчання (Г. Ільїн, С. Шацький та ін.); технологія проблемного навчання (С. Рубінштейн, С. Архангельський, М. Махмутов та ін.); технологія модульного навчання (І. Рассел, П. Юцявичене, В. Карпов та ін.); інформаційно-телекомунікаційні технології (О. Полат, І. Захарова та ін.); технологія інтенсивного навчання (І. Лернер,