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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ВСЕОБЩЕЙ ДЕКЛАРАЦИИ ПРАВ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ЕЕ МЕСТО В ПРАВОВОЙ СИСТЕМЕ РОССИИ

Данная работа представляет Всеобщую Декларацию Прав Человека посредством раскрытия ее значения, содержания и роли в правовой системе Российской Федерации. Декларация выступает первым международным документом, который в середине 50-х годов XX века признал и закрепил наиболее полный перечень прав человека в том виде, который применяется по настоящее время. Всеобщая Декларация Прав Человека сформировала институт правового положения человека во многих странах мира, в том числе, и в России.

This article is devoted to such an important document as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is intended to show the significance of the Declaration and to emphasize its vital role in the law-system of Russia.

Firstly, it is necessary to give definition to the notion "declaration". According to the dictionary of law-terms, a declaration is an official statement, which proclaims the main and essential principles of the national and international policy of the state or the main aspects of international organizations' activity in the specific sphere of international relations.

So, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December, 10, 1948. The declaration consists of the preamble and 30 articles. In general, this historic act ratifies the principal rights of a man, his juridical status.

There is no need to enumerate all the rights, included in the Declaration, in order to understand its content. It will be enough to show some peculiarities of this document:

1. The Declaration proclaims equality of all human beings in dignity and rights.
2. Everyone must have all rights and freedoms, enlisted in this document, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other views, national or social origin, property, birth, other status or distinction on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs.
3. Slavery and the slave-trade are prohibited in all forms.
4. The Declaration recognizes equality of all people in front of law and prohibits all forms of discrimination of this right.
5. The Declaration ratifies the presumption of innocence.
6. Everyone has duties to the community.

Paying attention directly to the rights, it is also necessary to enumerate the most important ones, which are:

1. the right to life, liberty and security of a person;
2. the right to have nationality;
3. the right to have property;
4. the right to take part in the government of your own country (directly or through representatives);
5. the right to enjoy the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, opinion and expression of your views;
6. the right to enjoy the freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state, also to leave for any country and to return to your own country;
7. the right of men and women of age to marry and to establish a family;
8. the right to work, rest and leisure;
9. the right to receive education

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights plays a significant role in spreading the idea of general recognition, ratification and guaranteeing the protection of human rights. Therefore, the Declaration

became the first document, which proclaimed the necessity of the protection of human rights and ratified the full list of the rights and freedoms. Using the Declaration, many states included the rights and freedoms, entitled in it, in their Constitutions and other legal acts.

However, this important document is of moral character; it doesn't have a status of a legal document

The Russian Federation ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights like many other countries. The Supreme Council of the RSFSR (the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic) adopted a decree of acceptance of the Declaration in November, 22, 1991. It means that the RSFSR recognized the priority of the norms of international law in the sphere of the protection of human rights. So, the adoption of this historic act is known to have established favorable conditions for the formation of the legal status of Russian people.

The next legal document, in which the human rights were ratified, is the Constitution of the Russian Federation, adopted by the general referendum in December, 12, 1993. A lawmaker shows the rights and freedoms as a high value in it.

As a result, every Russian citizen has all rights and freedoms, promulgated by the Declaration. The Constitution and laws must guarantee and protect these rights and freedoms.

The President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin in his report at the Millennium Summit (on 6th September 2000, New York, Washington) said: "...the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has never been only a declaration. Up to this day it definitely affects our lives".

To conclude, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an important international document, which has formed the basis of the Russian institute of the recognition and protection of the human rights.