

Saliyev Abdullo

Tashkent State Law University, master's degree

Annotation: *this article presents covid-19 about the Sabbaths of origin and its effects on human rights.*

Keywords: *covid-19, pandemic, humanity, animal world, rights and freedoms.*

The SARS-CoV-2 virus pandemic, which became international in 2020, is still ongoing at the time of writing this study. The spread of the disease caused by coronavirus has affected all levels of social interactions, including the sphere of human rights and freedoms. States were forced to immediately respond to the rapidly deteriorating situation and take measures that would prevent the spread of the virus and effectively protect the health of the population. Such measures presuppose the establishment of limits to the realization of human rights – from a general linguistic point of view, they could be called "restrictions", which are defined as "rules, regulations, norms defining some boundaries, frameworks, conditions". However, from the standpoint of international law, restrictions represent one of the possible options for setting limits on the realization of human rights and exist in parallel with the deviation from compliance with obligations under international treaties during a state of emergency.

Max Weber wrote that the basis of the existence of the state is a meaningfully oriented social action – an action that correlates with the actions of other people and focuses on them. This theory can be applied to the idea of limiting human rights – human rights should also relate to the rights of other people and be guided by them. If the concept of restrictions on human rights did not exist, all rights would be absolute and would inevitably come into confrontation with each other. In addition, the absolute nature of all rights would not allow satisfying the interests of large social groups. The protection of public order, health, and national security in this case would become impossible, and society would cease to function.

So, the epidemic of coronavirus infection has been recognized as a public health emergency of international importance. In accordance with the content of the IHR, such an emergency is defined as an extraordinary event that, firstly, poses a risk to the health of the population in other States as a result of the international spread of the disease, and secondly, may require a coordinated international response. In his speech on January 30, 2020, the WHO Director-General recommended that States refrain from restrictions on international trade and freedom of movement, called for combating "rumors and misinformation" and working together in a spirit of solidarity and cooperation. The recognition of the epidemic as an international emergency in the field of public health has become a starting point for States that have begun to develop domestic policies aimed at combating the spread of the virus. COVID-19 has affected human rights all over the world – States have been forced to resort to derogation from obligations under international human rights treaties or restrict certain rights with reference to limiting provisions.

First of all, we are talking about freedom of movement – states around the world have closed borders, restricted the movement of persons within the country, introduced lockdown, obliging citizens not to leave their place of residence or place of stay.

The measures concerned the realization of freedom of assembly and association, not only mass events, but also political demonstrations, rallies, processions were banned all over the world. Religious freedoms were also restricted – access to places of worship was restricted. The pandemic also affected the realization of the right to education – educational institutions were closed, and classes were transferred to a distance format.

16	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

The list of rights affected is supplemented by the right to a fair trial, in particular its aspect of access to court, as well as transparency and publicity of the process; the right to respect for private and family life due to the use of surveillance and facial recognition systems, as well as the special vulnerability of medical secrecy; the right to freedom of speech and information, since during the pandemic there is an urgent need to combat disinformation, fake news, and ensure that reliable information about the rates of infection and lethality of the virus is brought to the public. All of the above testifies to the formation of a new reality of human rights, in which the world community has existed since the beginning of 2020, when the virus just began to spread and states began to introduce the first measures to combat infection. Despite the active use of vaccines developed by various pharmaceutical companies, it cannot be said that humanity has coped with the pandemic. Most of the declarations of non-compliance with obligations have been withdrawn, but emergency regimes continue to operate on the territory of States. Rights are still significantly limited compared to the "state of normality". Is such a "new reality" a new norm? Or will humanity still return to the pre-pandemic human rights situation? If the answer is yes, will it happen in the foreseeable future? Currently, these questions are rather rhetorical. And the answer to them depends entirely on the forecasts of specialists in the field of natural sciences – epidemiologists and virologists.

Before proceeding to the conclusions of the international legal aspects of derogation and restriction of human rights, it is necessary to clarify that the stated purpose of this study was to identify the most optimal way to legitimize interference in the realization of human rights in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The pandemic reminded us of how to better adapt public infrastructure for people with disabilities. To fully assess the difficulties and opportunities in this area, the UN Development Program in Uzbekistan recently conducted an analysis and made recommendations on affordable public services for persons with disabilities. The initiative also supports efforts to further involve women, men and children with disabilities in the civic process by accumulating extensive public knowledge about the invisible challenges that affect our neighbors, colleagues and loved ones with disabilities.

International standards stipulate that in case of a threat to the life and health of the population, restrictions on certain rights and freedoms are permissible, if such restrictions are imposed in accordance with the law and are absolutely necessary. At the same time, arbitrariness or discrimination is excluded; restrictions must be limited in time, meet other requirements imposed in a democratic society. International practice shows that restrictions that meet the requirements of fairness, adequacy, proportionality, proportionality and the need to protect constitutionally significant values are justified. At the same time, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the execution of international judicial decisions on human rights is conditioned by internal factors of each State.

We recognize the importance of individualism. A person has a certain autonomy, but his rights cannot be considered in isolation, knowing the priority of the rights of an individual does not mean ignoring the interests of other people, condoning the abuse of rights. Thus, the scale and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic pose a threat to public health. Therefore, the limitation of the scope of rights and freedoms is justified. As noted by the ex-President of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) Linos-Alexander Sicilianos, introduced in 2020. in the world, restrictions on movement in connection with the coronavirus pandemic, in general, are proportional to the problem and legitimate. All restrictions should be temporary and be lifted after the crisis ends.

In conclusion, what the world, our health systems and society will look like in the future depends on the knowledge we extract from this pandemic and our collective response. The State and society are aware of the danger of a pandemic for the health of the nation and deliberately take adequate measures to counteract it. In 2020, the world community has gained some experience in countering COVID-19. States often resorted to lockdowns, demands for self-isolation, closure of

production facilities, and the imposition of the duty to take preventive measures. Perhaps the confidence in the effectiveness of quarantine measures was justified retrospectively. At the same time, the situation in many countries is worse now, but radical decisions in the sphere of national economic activity are being approached more cautiously. We believe that these are not so much issues of the economy, preservation or maintenance of production and services at an acceptable level, as confirmation of the fact that it will not be possible to isolate people from each other completely. It seems that the optimal option for the prevention of COVID-19 disease has now been found. This does not mean that as the situation develops, there will be no changes that meet new challenges.

Used literature:

1. “Naming the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the virus that causes it”. World Health Organization (who). Archived from the original on February 28, 2020. Viewed: February 28, 2020.
2. "The continuing 2019-nCoV epidemic threat of novel coronaviruses to global health – The latest 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak in Wuhan, China". Int J Infect Dis 91: 264–66. February 2020. doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2020.01.009. PMID 31953166.
3. Jump up to:3,0 3,1 (11-mart 2020-yil). „WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19“. Press-reliz.
4. WHO Director-General's statement on IHR Emergency Committee on Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV). 30 January 2020. [Электронный ресурс] URL: [https://www.who.int/director-general/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-statement-on-ihf-emergency-committee-on-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)](https://www.who.int/director-general/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-statement-on-ihf-emergency-committee-on-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov)) (Дата обращения: 23.04.2021) (далее – WHO Director-General's statement)