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CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF PROPERTY RIGHT AS A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT

Paper considers an analysis and evaluation of theoretical ideas about the right of ownership as a fundamental human right. Methods of research are an analysis and study of the conceptual foundations of the right of ownership as a fundamental human right. Philosophers of different epochs studied the nature of property rights, its role in the life of society, thought about which methods and methods of property rights regulation are more in tune with the needs and interests of both an individual and the society as a whole. According to the teachings of D. Locke, it is the labor activity of an individual that creates the basis for private property. The expansion of the limits of private property is due to the appearance of money, so that a person has the opportunity to sell perishable things. Thus, the right of ownership becomes the right of civil society. His defence is no longer the responsibility of a single person, the function of private property protection passes to the state.

According to the teachings of G. Hegel, possession is the first element of private property; finding things in the power of a free person. The teachings of philosophers of New Age on property have played a significant role in the development of both the institution of property rights and the whole society as a whole and are reflected in the legislation of developed countries. In the course of the historical progressive development of human society, the right to property was recognized as a fundamental natural human right. It is suggested to include this issue on the agenda of international organizations.

Keywords: philosophers, property rights, needs of society, interests of the individual, labor activity, private property, civil society, ownership, legislation, natural human rights.

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