



Basic freedom and social rights through various definitions

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DESCRIPTION

Right means principal one, correct one or proprietary on a thing in lexical meaning. In other words, right means justified, recognized, protected and claims on, or interest in specific tangible or intangible property based on any liberty or any license. According to these approaches, right can be expressed as all manner of legal share or privilege through congenital or in exchange for any price (money, effort, struggle, success etc.). Hence, right is acquired through sometimes ontological reasons and sometimes being taken on individual costs.

Human rights is also very important concepts because right have relation with human beings directly and primarily. In this regard, human rights belongs to everybody and are essential rights and freedoms which contains shared honor, justice and integrity notions. Human rights are considered as a right complex derived from human beings' nature, which are not granted by any authority or government. As a result of Nazi Germany's oppression in 2. World War, United Nations (UN) required to present a frame that explains human rights' content and principles and that also enforces countries to act in this way *via* Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 10 December 1948. This declaration have been broken down into civil-political rights and economic-social rights. Thus, human rights involve economic, social and cultural rights that contends necessities like adequate food, housing, dignified life etc.

In context of human rights, there is a strong relation between social rights and economic rights. Economic dimension of social right represent a situation to realize life compatible with human dignity in the means of financially. Rights to working, housing, fair wages, social security, education, adequate nutrition comes up when examined social rights.

In this regard, it is impossible to fulfill social right's necessities without financial resources. Prioritization issue for human rights vary depends on social context. While, justice is established through economic and social rights in collectivist society, in West societies civil and political rights have more importance as if ignoring economic and social rights. However, West societies had some attempts for realizing economic and social rights in scope of welfare state.

While economic and social benefits are expected to be created by the market as a result of the government actively or passively promoting the market in the liberal welfare state, it is foreseen that the state itself will be put into operation if the commodity and the market fail to provide prosperity, as well as the interests of the private sector and tradesmen chambers in the corporatist (jointly) welfare state.

As another form of welfare state, the state economy based on a classless society is targeted in the social democratic welfare state, in which the market economy is out of doors and aimed at meeting social and economic expectations rather than meeting the minimum needs. In this regard, the welfare state regime closest to the collectivist society should be considered to be a social democratic state.

On behalf of the social democratic welfare state, it is critical to produce and deliver services at the level of expectations rather than minimum requirements for its citizens.