

Educating Public Rights in the Early Stages of Life

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INTRODUCTION

Rights are meant to be the claims of individuals for living in a society. They may be rational and moral, the govt. or an individual respects and obeys the public rights in a society. The rights are equal for all individuals in a society.

Rights are implemented by people for the better development of society and lives of the people. They may not be absolute. These are always limited for the essential of maintaining public health, security, order and morality. Rights are directly proportional to the duties. "No Duties No Rights, No Rights No Duties". If an individual has rights then it is his duty to respect the rights of other individuals in the society.

NATURAL RIGHTS

Life, Liberty and property are main basic rights of a human being in a society. The most basic human law of nature is that the preservation of mankind. To serve that purpose each individual has both a right and a duty to preserve their own lives.

Each and every one in a society has a right to make choices about how to shape and live their own lives as long as they do not interfere with the liberty of others. We have many rights and freedoms like freedom of speech, freedom of race, color, sex, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Whereas recognition of foundation of freedom, justice and peace within the world. Proclaims this universal declaration of human rights as a typical of accomplishment for all people and each nations, to the highest that every individual and every organ of society is keeping this declaration constantly in mind and shall strive by teaching and educating to plug respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the people of members of states themselves and among the people of territories under their jurisdiction.

People need to understand that some rights concern how people live and work together and therefore the basic necessities of life. These are all supporting the ideas of equality and guaranteed access to essential, social and economic goods, services and opportunities. These became a subject of international matter with the rising in the early industrialization and the rise of a working class, these lead to many ideas and demands about meaning of life of dignity. People realized that states have to interfere less in public lives as proposed and drafted by the civil and political rights.

Rights do not come and go, depending on the personal circumstances of the person who is



deliberating whether or not to violate them. The fact that to respect the rights of others may prove inconvenient on behalf of me doesn't eradicate the rights in question.

They still exist, and it depends on me whether or to not respect them. Unfortunately, it is this personal commitment that is noticeably lacking in most of the people in the world. How to get more number of people to make this commitment is an interesting topic to see happening, but it must be made by a significant number of people if libertarianism is to possess any hope for fulfillment.