*Progressive Education Society's*
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# MOOC COURSE – Human Rights – I
## Subject Code – 23CpHrtP101
## PG Part –I Credit -1

## Content Covered in this PPT: Interrelationship of Rights and Duties
## Brief History of Human Rights – International & National Perspective

Lecture 3

CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS

# Why Are Rights and Duties Interconnected?



## The Co-Existence Principle

Rights and duties are two sides of the same coin regulating human values and social order.

Rights become meaningful through laws, institutions, and responsible conduct.



## Individual Development

Rights enable people to develop their personality and autonomy.



## Social Responsibility

Duties encourage respect for others and promote social good.




## State Responsibility

Governments must respect, protect, and fulfil human rights.

JURISPRUDENTIAL FRAMEWORK

# Harold J. Laski's Four Principles

### I. Reciprocal Obligation

## One's Right Implies Another's Duty

Freedom of movement or privacy obligates others not to interfere.

### II. Mutual Recognition

## Respecting Similar Rights of Others

Free speech must never harm the life, liberty, or dignity of peers.

### III. Collective Welfare

## Exercise of Rights for Social Good

Misuse affecting social harmony invites justified state legal action.

### IV. Civic Fidelity

## Duty to Support the State

Citizens must support the state in its lawful endeavours to protect rights.

EARLY FOUNDATIONS

# Ancient Moral Duties to Early Charters



539 BCE

## Cyrus Cylinder

Earliest declaration of religious freedom and racial equality.



Ancient Indian Tradition

## Concept of Dharma

Eastern philosophy rooted collective welfare in personal moral duty.



1215 CE

## Magna Carta

Curtailed arbitrary royal power beneath the rule of law.



1689 CE

## English Bill of Rights

Established parliamentary supremacy and civil guarantees.

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

# Enlightenment to the United Nations



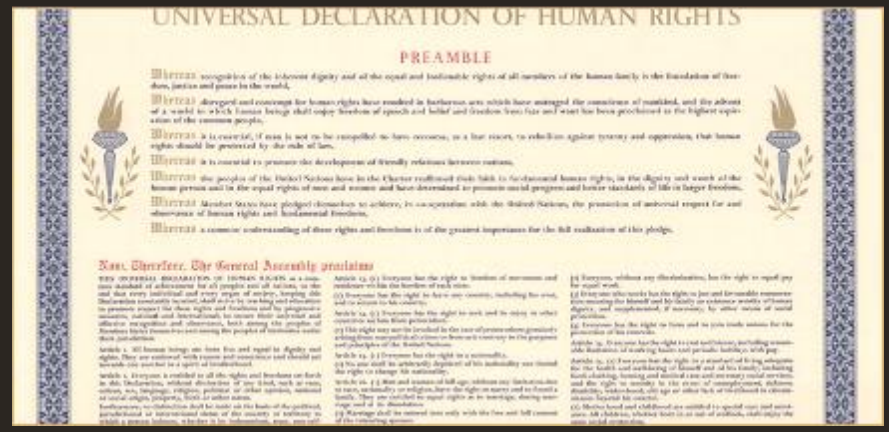
**Enlightenment Declarations:** American (1776) and French (1789) charters enshrined universal liberty and equality.




**Post-WWII Paradigm Shift:** Global atrocities compelled universal human protections beyond national borders.




**1966 Twin Covenants:** ICCPR and ICESCR codified legally binding international obligations.




1948 CHARTER MILESTONE

## Universal Declaration of Human Rights

30 Articles defining fundamental rights. Article 29 explicitly affirms that everyone has duties to the community.

NATIONAL TRAJECTORY

# India: Historical Development



**Ancient Indian Political Thought:** Explored the principles of governance, justice, and the responsibilities of rulers and citizen.



**Anti-Colonial Struggle:** Colonial rule and restrictions strengthened demands for civil liberties and self-government.



**Early Constitutional Debates:** Anchored by the Nehru Report (1928) and Karachi Resolution (1931).



**Constituent Assembly (1946):** Debated fundamental rights and deep social transformation.




**26 January 1950:** The Constitution of India officially came into force.

CONSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

# Fundamental Rights & Fundamental Duties

| Constitutional Pillar | Provision | Scope & Mandate |
|---|---|---|
| Fundamental Rights | Part III (Arts. 12–35) | Enforceable civil liberties backed by judicial review |
| Reasonable Restrictions | Articles 19(2)–19(6) | Regulates freedoms for public order, morality, and sovereignty |
| Fundamental Duties | Part IVA (Art. 51A) | 42nd Amendment (1976) civic obligation toward nation and nature |
| Statutory Enforcement | PHR Act, 1993 | Establishes NHRC and State Commissions for institutional redress |

21ST CENTURY TENSIONS

# Striking the Contemporary Balance

Rights are continuously evolving with the changing world.

01 / Public Square

## Digital Expression

Free online speech balanced against civic duties to prevent hate speech.

02 / Crisis Response

## Public Health

Personal liberty weighed against collective safety during emergencies.

03 / Ecology

## Climate Justice

Environmental rights require immediate conservation for future generations.

SYNTHESIS

# Reciprocal Balance for a Just Society



## Indivisibility of Values

Rights without duties descend into disorder; duties without rights lead to oppression.



## Global-National Continuity

From ancient traditions and the UDHR to the 1950 Indian Constitution, law unites liberty with responsibility.



## The Enduring Civic Formula

Constitutional democracy thrives when citizens claim rights while faithfully discharging civic duties.

*Thank You*