



Universal Declaration of Human Duties

DRAFT

PREAMBLE

Based on Article 29 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948, stating, that everyone has duties to the community in which the free and full development of his personality is realised, Whereas human duties have social nature in their basis and cannot be separated from human rights, and a person cannot have rights without having duties, and only realising own duties equally with rights it is possible to obtain real freedom, justice and peace in the world, Whereas disregard or removal from carrying-out of duties generates various conflicts among people and creates problems, including global ones, which disturb the mind of the Humanity, Whereas creation by joint efforts of such a world, where human beings can feel in safety, have possibility to live freely and to develop in the normal way without fear for their future, is proclaimed as high aspiration of human beings, including the present generation, Whereas necessary, that human duties are imposed not only and not so much by power of law, but first and foremost by consciousness, conscience and mind of human being himself, are understood identically everywhere and serve as the foundation of universal peace and security on the Earth, Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have reaffirmed in the Charter their resolution to contribute to universal social progress and improvement of life conditions, inseparable from evolution of human intellectual abilities, reason and consciousness, Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of both, human rights and duties, fundamental freedoms, based on reason, and it has great importance for organising United Nations for the full realisation of this pledge, Now, therefore the GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims this UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN DUTIES as a common standard of achievement for all peoples, nations and states, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive to contribute to observance of these duties by all available means, but first and foremost with the help of enlightenment, good breeding and education as well as by means of progressive measures, national and international, directed at their general and effective recognition and practical discharge by all individuals and peoples.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity, rights and duties, having equal opportunities in achieving of a high social status. While growing up through enlightenment, good breeding and education, individuals gain reason and conscience, develop intellect and consciousness, keeping towards one another feelings of brotherhood, solidarity and reasonable co-operation.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to know and observe all duties set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, citizenship, political or other opinion, national or social origin, propertied, birth or other status.

Article 3

Everyone, having the right to life, is obliged to strive to reasonable existence, doing duties before himself and before society, confirming by that own membership in the human race, the society of intelligent creatures - Homo sapiens sapiens. This is his main dignity, and therefore every individual is obliged practically to admit the merit of the mankind in all other human beings, who observe human duties and rights. Based on that everyone has the duty, connected with respect, which it is necessary to show to all other intelligent persons.

Article 4

Everyone is obliged to respect above all thorough knowledge, wit (reason), labour, the truth and truths, science, good deeds, human values, wisdom (philosophy), decency, honesty, conscience, justice, honour. Each individual has to contribute to propagate them.

Article 5

No one should avoid own destiny to be an intelligent creature - Homo sapiens sapiens, to develop with the help of enlightenment intellect and consciousness and to do duties, appropriate to the human status, before himself and society.

Article 6

Everyone should understand that to do something in the line of duty - it means to obey reason, which signifies human ability to implement relations with the surrounding world through obligation. The responsibility towards himself consists first of all in observance by everyone the human dignity in himself.

Article 7

Any individual deserves the right to obtain all appropriate human rights, enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, only if he realises, knows and does human duties before himself and before society. A person, who does not fulfil human duties, has no ground to aspire to human rights.

Article 8

The primary duty of every individual is to become and to be a HUMAN BEING, that means presence at his disposal mind, conscience and developed consciousness, achieved by means of proper upbringing, education and enlightenment.

Article 9

No one should avoid duties to be a well brought up, cultural, educated and enlightened member of society, being possessed of reason, conscience and developed consciousness.

Article 10

Everyone should acquire well standards and rules of behaviour generally accepted in society and observe them. At the same time local manners, customs and traditions, not contradicting generally accepted standards, should be respected within reasonable limits.

Article 11

No one should avoid the duty to behave decently in society. Otherwise the rights of other members of society to live in safety among adequate, cultural, educated and well brought up individuals, being possessed of high morals and developed consciousness, are violated.

Article 12

Everyone should guard nature, to maintain in proper condition the ecology of surrounding biosphere as the habitat of himself and of all living on the Earth.

Article 13

No one is entitled to pollute environment, thus depriving other individuals of the right to keep up and safe their health, making attempts upon their lives and also destroying premises to preserve animal and vegetable world, surrounding human beings, in appropriate condition.

Article 14

As an intelligent creature everyone is obliged to develop for common weal his useful innate inclinations, which can be reasonably used, and also to assist other members of society in developing of their own ones.

Article 15

No one is entitled to impede human activity directed at social or environmental weal, to perfection of their harmony. On the contrary, the real human being is obliged to promote in every way possible such activity and to oppose to any kind of acts, entailing violation of harmony, destruction or damage to anything created by nature or human being, injuring society or harming environment.

Article 16

Everyone is bound to consider as his own duty to defend weak, to help poor, to advice unenlightened, to render own knowledge and opinion to those, whom passion leads astray from the true way of the human evolution. Only through such fair assignment of assistance of one people to others the true happiness of the whole humanity can be achieved.

Article 17

No one should strive for superiority over other human beings by means of force, including military, wealth, including financial, fraud, including demagoguery, or using ignorance of people, or in the way of intimidation. As normal it can be admitted aspiration of individuals for superiority in reason, conscience, morals, intellect and consciousness. All disputes, misunderstandings and conflicts should be settled among human beings by means of reasonable compromises.

Article 18

Everyone should create weal, that is to do good deeds, to make beauty, to help people as far as possible and contribute to their happiness not expecting to receive some other reward except a moral one.

Article 19

Everyone should strive to be healthy, physically and morally, well brought up, polite, educated, to perfect himself constantly by means of self-upbringing and self-educating, and to develop in himself kind feelings and consciousness, especially in case of disposition to evil.

Article 20

Everyone is obliged to improve and decorate place of his living, to show concern about own family, its members, to render homage to elders, to care about parents and children, to provide children with the best upbringing and education.

Article 21

Everyone is bound to be of benefit for society, to pay attention, to render utmost assistance and support to its other members, to show them mutual respect, benevolence, sympathy, partnership. Everyone's duty before himself and also before others is to influence one another, but first of all vicious persons, with own positive moral characters, not to keep aloof from others.

Article 22

All are equal before the law, be it local, state, international or of nature, and should know and conform to the duties following from injunctions of legislation in force. Individuals, evading duties enjoined by laws, break by that social equality, established public order and must bear responsibility before society determined by law-court. Those persons, whose activity violates the balance of nature, leads to natural cataclysms, finally bringing misfortunes to people, should bear not less responsibility.

Article 23

Everyone is obliged to contribute to strengthening and evolution of his state, to honour its history, to elect the most intelligent fellow-citizens to legislative and governmental executive bodies, to show friendliness, neighbourship and collaboration with citizens of other states.

Article 24

Keeping in view the process of general globalisation, everyone is obliged to assist to strengthening of mutual understanding among nations and to positive evolution of the humanity, to elect to management of international organisations the most intelligent representatives of the generation, living now, not depending on their race, colour, sex, language, religion, citizenship, political or other opinion, to explain necessity of international co-operation in protection and making better the ecology of the planet, to keep peace, to fight terrorism in any of its forms, including attempts on safety of the nature, to be concerned about fortune of succeeding generations of the humanity, not abusing the fact of own earlier living on the Earth.

Article 25

No one should display injustice or negligence while executing his duties because it weakens or even breaks off ties of inter-human, international, inter-state relations, of any social union.

Article 26

Everyone is obliged to oppose to any display of banditism, robbery, terrorism, obscurantism, Fascism, extremism, militarism, corruption, falsehood, theft, demagoguery, evil, violence, slander, to fight with their bearers and also with spreaders of narcotics, capturers of hostages, perverters of children, damagers to environment, murderers. The persons, who are involved in such flaws, should be put under the most severe public pressure or even be isolated from the society of normal individuals with simultaneous depriving them of human rights.

Article 27

Everyone is obliged to respect, to esteem elders, educated, intelligent persons, laws, democracy and noocracy, the freedom of educational speech, culture, good conscience, authenticity, aspiration to perfection, competence, philosophy of the Enlightenment, responsibility, the freedom of reasonable initiatives, morals, kindness, to have and show compassion, courtesy, charity, benevolence, sincerity, nobility, neatness, accuracy, discipline - all of them making human communal life normal.

Article 28

Everyone is obliged to condemn, to regard as intolerable illiteracy, alcoholism, narcotism, tobacco-smoking, toxico-dependence, foul language, ignorance, wars, irresponsibility, means-dependence, vulgarity, dishonest actions, slatternliness, unscrupulousness, disrespect to parents and elders, vanity, malice, fraud, misinformation, speculation on ignorance of people, envy, meanness, dishonour, hypocrisy, cynicism, hatred, mockery, hooliganism, provocations, zombie-creating, swindling, ecology deterioration, nationalistic and religion extremism, drawing misfortunes for human beings.

Article 29

As everyone realises and carries out his duties before society, he has reason to expect having appropriate rights because only combination of human duties with rights can ensure real harmonious development of individual character, of society, nations, civilisations, of the Humanity as a whole. Carrying-out human duties by people, observance of their rights and reasonable freedoms should completely agree with goals and principles of the United Nations Organisation.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State or a union of States, for a nationality or a nation, group or person rights or opportunities to evade the duties set forth herein.

Created in August, 2003 by:

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RUSSIA, Moscow

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