

## People Responsibilities as Law and Legal Right

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### Abstract

According to all of contexts, responsibility is meant as legal guarantee for dissipating any damage made by one self or his/her activity. In fact if someone has responsibility for something, he/she should keep it safe and away from any damaging factor or anything harmless for it. Responsibility sets financial and right marks in favor of damaged side. This definition means one exercise to someone that could be asked to be held safe and without damage. So if the responsibility would not be done completely, he/she should be asked by justice in face of layer. It should be noticed that responsible guarantees something be away from any bad situation or condition dominated on it in next. Of course responsibility is the right.

That is given to someone is qualified for it and rather than present conditions, he/she could be requested to take it away from any bad and damaging factor; Responsibility appoints someone duties in his/her position and location in a society or organization. So it is an important subject we should notice, why this a very useful factor to improve some problems in a society. Then someone should accept the responsibility given to him/her .In this paper following an annual research, we will get important results and will discuss about them. Of course applied conclusions are more mentioned.

**Keywords:** Right, Law, Law, Society.

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### Introduction

People form responsibilities and roles in a society and could play roles doing tasks covering needs required for man live. Someone has this right to have a responsibility in a society that has reached to adulthood; has a rather complete brain to give a full reason to cause it completely. Anyone without brain power to give needed reason to cover each event cause couldn't have any responsibility and contain some duties. In fact playing an applied role and having useful and effective role requires to have a reason power and being in adulthood ages. When someone reaches to adulthood, he/she could think about events and phenomena, analyze problems and find their solutions appropriate to improve situations. If a responsible accepting doesn't do his/her duties, he/she should be punished. This task is usually set financially or spending some times such as months or years in prison. If all members in an organization or all people in a society do their duties well and completely, the purposes appointed there will be covered completely. Such this society will be a safe one and successful reaching the resulted recognized better in favor of men and women

Covering a responsibility by someone requires he/she has enough adult physically and mentally. In fact he/she should be a rather complete man/woman covering time and .. needed to have the responsibility and depending duties defined about. Of course a responsibility appointed for everyone should be appropriate and would be fit to his/her abilities and authorities. So someone should be able to have the responsibility and this potential to do depended duties related to the responsibility. If a responsibility would be given to the person who has insufficient conditions and situation and then is

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not qualified to do related duties, is not true that we expect doing something correctly. A safe and good society covers all needs of persons living there and in optimum social, cultural and humanities affairs. If a responsibilities and some task has done completely and correctly, others shouldn't be punished and couldn't be wanted to reply not doing it. In a safe and healthy society, all persons do their responsibilities rather completely. When someone doesn't keep limitations of the responsibility guaranteed to him/herself, he/she should be asked to reply why it is such in the situation. Each responsibility has itself requirements needed; so the responsible person should notice to its requirements and situation should be done well. Otherwise, the responsibility hasn't been done and the society or at least the organization will be damaged rather than an improved situation that was in an appropriate in a vice versa situation. However the responsibility of behavioral education of children is a job parents should do completely; and if a child does a sin such as struggle or a death, basic rules know his/her parents as this act responsible in opposite of law (1 & 2). In regards of the classic school in law, reference age for adulthood has been 16 years old and for Neo classic school in law, each person who does sins, child or adult ones, should be punished. In very last ages, governors judged about sins that persons did and local governors did judgment of every struggle (5)

### **Relation between Adulthood and Responsibility**

An important related mark for having a responsibility completely to be able to cover its tasked for doing and qualification is reaching to adulthood. That is, adulthood in men and women, boys and girls would be reached in different situations, ages and conditions. We should be noticed that reaching to adulthood has some signs and marks. It should cover physiologically and mentally. In fact a person should could think about everything happening and decide about situations and conditions set while is caused. The human history has shown that people did sins and defaults from very last years and they had to perform some guaranteed acts in opposite them (The holy Koran). In ancient ages, children who did sins or default, should be punished severely (1). Paying attention to children behavioral education returns to right concept and theoretical basis of responsibility that should be investigated according to society optimizations (3). Responsibility is defined as duty and tasks person should do in his/her society lives (2). There are different punishment patterns and methods in different societies according to their values and improvements. Importance of educating children behaviorally is very high in value and it causes the society would be safe and well in respecting values about society goodness. Adulthood age depend on environ conditions, geographic fields, genetics and local circumstances, and it is different in various locations of a society. According to psychological and sociological studies have proved that spiritual balance is got between 16 and 18 years old. In Islam, sexual power and tendency to be with other sex is an important and apparent index of adulthood age

### **An applied Instant**

Character is the way you really are. It's the way you act even when no one is looking. Good people do good deeds not for show, not for credit or adulation, but just as an expression of their true self. These are the people who we say have good character. Most people say they want to be good. But developing a good character takes more than words. Good people are people of action — they take care of themselves and others. They can be depended on to do the right thing, even when the

right thing is the hard thing to do. You can do your part by helping your family, teachers, neighbors and friends, by trying your hardest and doing your best in everything you do. Situations of compelling human need must be answered with appropriate measures, “which may include coercive measures like sanctions and international prosecution, and in extreme cases military intervention.” A. *Measures Short of Military Action*. “Wherever possible, coercive measures short of military intervention ought first to be examined, including in particular various types of political, economic and military sanctions.” Possible **military sanctions** include arms embargoes and ending military cooperation.

Blanket **economic sanctions** are disfavored; sanctions must be targeted to decrease impact on innocent civilians and increase impact on decision makers including restrictions on income-generating activities that sustain or in many cases motivate conflicts; possible **political and diplomatic sanctions** include restricting diplomatic representation (such as expulsion of staff) and imposing travel restrictions on specific leaders or individuals.

B. *Collecting evidence and information*. This requires greater use of impartial nongovernmental

sources for accurate, reliable reports and greater use of independent factfinding missions by Security Council or the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General’s authority under Article 99 of the UN Charter to “bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security” must be better utilized.

C. *Military Intervention*. “Military intervention for human protection purposes must be regarded as an exceptional and extraordinary measure.” It would only be justified to halt or avert “**large scale loss of life**, actual or apprehended with genocidal intent or not, which is the product either of deliberate state action, or state neglect or inability to act, or a failed state situation; or **large scale ‘ethnic cleansing,’** actual or apprehended, whether carried out by killing, forced expulsion, acts of terror or rape.” para. *Prec autionary Principles*. These are other conditions that must be satisfied at the onset of an intervention.

**Right intention:** “The primary purpose of the intervention must be to halt or avert human suffering.” Right intention is better assured with collective or multilateral operations, “clearly supported by regional opinion and the victims concerned.”

**Last resort:** “Every non-military option for the prevention or peaceful resolution of the crisis [must be] explored, with reasonable grounds for believing lesser measures would not have succeeded.” “The responsibility to react...can only be justified when the responsibility to prevent has been fully discharged”.

**Proportional means:** “The scale, duration and intensity of the planned military intervention should be the minimum necessary to secure the humanitarian objective in question.” para. All rules of humanitarian law must be strictly observed.

**Reasonable prospects:** “There must be a reasonable chance of success in halting or averting the suffering which has justified the intervention, with the consequences of action not likely to be worse than the consequences of inaction.”

**Right Authority:** “There is no better or more appropriate body than the United Nations Security Council to authorize military intervention for human protection purposes.”

“The task is not to find alternatives to the Security Council as a source of authority, but to make the Security Council work better than it has. Security Council

authorization should in all cases be sought prior to any military intervention action being carried out.”

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