





## **FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES**

It has been mentioned under the part IV (A) of the Constitution of India and article 51(A) of the Indian Constitution deals with it. The Fundamental Duties have been borrowed from the Constitution of USSR.

The Fundamental duties have been included in the Indian Constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act after the recommendation of Swarn Singh Committee.

At the time of addition of the Fundamental Duties there were 10 fundamental duties but the 11<sup>th</sup> Fundamental Duty was added by the 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 2002.At present there are total 11 Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution of India.

It shall be the duty of every citizens of India-

- (a) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
- (k) It is the duty of all the parents to send their children of 6-14 years of age to school.

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