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"Fundamental rights are the basic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of India which are guaranteed to all citizens."

List of Fundamental Rights

Right to Equality (Article 14-18) Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)

Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24) Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28) Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

- 1. Some of the fundamental rights are available to all citizens while
- the rest are for all persons (citizens and foreigners).

 2. Fundamental rights are not absolute rights.

- They are justiciable, implying they are enforceable by courts

 Fundamental rights can be amended by the Parliament

 Fundamental rights can be suspended during a national
- emergency
 5. The application of fundamental rights can be restricted in an area
- that has been placed under martial law or military rule.

 6. Fundamental rights are different from ordinary legal rights in the manner in which they are enforced

Any changes to the fundamental rights require a constitutional amendment that should be passed by both the Houses of-Parliament. The amendment bill should be passed by a special majority of Parliament.

Importance Of Fundamental Rights
They are essential for safeguarding the people's interests.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Duties

Fundamental duties are defined as the moral obligations of all the citizens that help promote a spirit of patriotism, love for country and uphold the unity of India.

- Importance of Fundamental Duties

 1. They remind Indian Citizens of their duty towards their society, fellow citizens and the nation
- They warn citizens against anti-national and anti-social activities
- They warn cluzers against anni-national and anni-social activities
 They inspire citizens & promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them
 They help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law

Fundamental Duties

- Abide by the Indian Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem
- 2. Cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for
- 3.Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- 4.Defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
- Promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
- .6. Value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture
- 7. Protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion
- 8.Develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
- 9. Safeguard public property and to abjure violence
- 10. Strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement
- 11. Provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002

- 1. They have been described by the critics as a code of moral precepts due to their non-justiciable 2. Some of the duties are vague, ambiguous and difficult to be understood by the common man
- 3. The list of duties is not exhaustive as it does not cover other important duties like casting vote, paying taxes, family planning and so on.
- taxes, raminy planning and so on.

 A.The critics said that the inclusion of fundamental duties as an appendage to Part IV of the Constitution has reduced their value and significance.
- 5.Swaran Singh's Committee recommended more than 10 Fundamental Duties, however, not all were included in the Constitution.

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