

## 8. FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- Fundamental Duties are added to the constitution (42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment) Act, 1976 on the recommendations of Sardar Swarn Singh Committee.
- These Duties are mentioned in Part IV (A) Under Article 51 (A) of our constitution.
- This novel feature of the constitution has been adopted from the constitution of Russia.
- There are eleven fundamental duties, and it shall be the duty of every citizen of India-
  - 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.
  - Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.
  - to abide by and respect the constitution, the National Flag, and the National Anthem.
  - to cherish and follow the noble ideals of the freedom struggle.
  - to uphold and protect the sovereignty, Unity and integrity of India.
  - to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
  - 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.
  - to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
  - to Protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.
  - to develop scientific temper; humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
  - to safeguard Public property and abjure violence.
- A list of ten fundamental duties was included in the constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> 'Amendment Act, 1976 in the form of Article 51 (A) but subsequently one more duty has been added by constitution (86<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act, 2002 in the form of 51 A (k).

