**Fundamental Duties**

Though the rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable, the original constitution contained only the fundamental rights and not the fundamental duties. In other words, the framers of the constitution, did not feel it necessary to incorporate the fundamental duties of the citizens to the constitution. However, they incorporated the duties of the state in the consttitution in the form of directive principle of state policy. Later in 1976, the fundamental duties were added. In 2002, one more fundamental duty was added.

Fundamental duties are inspired by the constitution of erstwhile USSR. Japanese constitution is, perhaps, the only democratic constitution in world which contain a list of duties of citizens. The socialist countries, on the contrary, gave equal importance to the fundamental rights and duties of their citizens. Hence, the constitution of erstwhile USSR declared that the citizen’s exercise of their rights and freedoms was inseparable from the performance of their duties and obligations.

The 42nd amendment act inserted Article 51-A to create a new part called IV-A in the constitution, which prescribed the fundamental duties of citizens.

**List of Fundamental duties:**

1. According to article 51-A, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India:
2. To abide by the constitution and respect his ideals and institutions, the national flag and the national Anthem.
3. To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom.
4. To uphold and protect the sovreignity, unity and integrity of India.
5. To defend the country and render national service when call upon to do so.
6. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transceding religious, lingustic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
7. To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country’s composite culture.
8. To protect and improve the natural environment including forest lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
9. To develop scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of enquiry and reform.
10. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
11. 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.
12. To 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.

Part IV-A and Part 51-A were added by 42nd amendment, 1976 on the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee.

Fundamental duties cannot enforced by writs. The fundamental duties are defined as moral obligations of all the citizens to help, promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of constitution.

To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture is a fundamental duty mentioned under article 51A (f).

To protect the weaker sections from social injustice is not the part of fundamental duties, rest all the three options are mentioned in Part IVA.

To strive towards the abolition of untouchability is not a fundamental duty. Article 17 of the fundamental rights in Part 3 of the constitution deals with the abolition of untouchability.

It shall be the duty of every citizens of India to protect and improve the natural environment” is mentioned under Article 51A(g) in fundamental duties (Part- IVA).

To protect monument and places of public importance is not mentioned under Article 51-A.

There are eleven fundamental duties in Part IV-A of the Indian constitution. Originally there were only 10 fundamental duties, but 11 duty was added by 86th amendment 2002, 51 A (k) was added for parents of guardian to provide an opportunity for education to their children between age of 6 to 14 years.

**Despite the fact that citizens' rights and responsibilities are inextricably linked, the original constitution only included fundamental rights and not fundamental duties. In other words, the constitution's founders did not believe it was important to include the citizens' fundamental responsibilities in the document. They did, however, include the state's responsibilities in the constitution as a directive element of state policy. The core responsibilities were introduced later in 1976. In 2002, a new fundamental responsibility was added.**

**The constitution of the former Soviet Union inspired fundamental duties. The Japanese constitution is maybe the first democratic constitution in the world to include a list of citizen responsibilities. On the other hand, socialist countries valued citizens' fundamental rights and responsibilities equally. As a result, the former USSR's constitution established that citizens' exercise of their rights and freedoms was inextricably linked to their execution of their duties and obligations.**

**The 42nd amendment act added Article 51-A to the constitution, creating a new section IV-A that outlined citizens' fundamental responsibilities.**

**Basic responsibilities include the following:**

**Every citizen of India has the duty, according to article 51-A, to:**

**1. To uphold the constitution and to respect his principles and institutions, as well as the national flag and anthem.**

**2. To love and uphold the lofty principles that motivated the nation's fight for independence.**

**3. To maintain and safeguard India's sovereignty, unity, and integrity.**

**4. To defend the country and participate in national service when called upon.**

**5. To foster concord and a spirit of fraternal brotherhood among all Indians, regardless of religious, linguistic, regional, or sectional differences, and to condemn traditions that degrade women's dignity.**

**6. To value and maintain the country's diverse culture's rich legacy.**

**7. To care for and safeguard the natural environment, which includes forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, as well as to have compassion for all living things.**

**8. To foster a scientific mindset, humanism, and an inquiry and reforming spirit.**

**9. To protect public property and to abstain from violence.**

**10. To strive for excellence in all realms of individual and collective activity so that the nation continues to soar to new heights of success and endeavour.**

**11. To offer his kid or ward between the ages of six and fourteen with educational possibilities. The 86th constitutional amendment act of 2002 added this duty.**

**On the proposal of the Swaran Singh Committee, the 42nd amendment of 1976 introduced Part IV-A and Part 51-A.**

**Fundamental obligations cannot be enforced through the use of writs. The fundamental duties are characterised as citizens' moral duty to assist, encourage patriotism, and defend the constitution's unity.**

**Article 51A states that it is a vital duty to cherish and maintain our composite culture's rich legacy (f).**

**Protecting the poorer sections from social injustice is not one of the basic responsibilities; yet, all three choices are listed in Part IVA.**

**It is not a fundamental obligation to work toward the removal of untouchability. The removal of untouchability is addressed under Article 17 of the fundamental rights, which is found in Part 3 of the constitution.**

**Article 51A(g) of the Constitution of India states that "it shall be the obligation of every citizen of India to safeguard and improve the natural environment" (Part- IVA).**

**Article 51-A does not address the preservation of monuments and places of public interest.**

**Part IV-A of the Indian constitution lists eleven fundamental responsibilities. Originally, there were only ten essential obligations, but the 86th amendment of 2002 added 11 more, including 51 A (k), which requires guardians to offer a chance for education to their children aged 6 to 14.**