

11. Fundamental Duties

There is great truth in the statement that rights are correlative to functions and imply obligations. In our Constitution we had adopted almost all the principles of the Universal Declaration of human rights, but there was no provision in our Constitution corresponding to that great part of the Declaration which says: "Every one has duties to the country in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible." This lacuna was removed when India adopted the Article 51-A through which the fundamental duties were incorporated in the Constitution.

11. Fundamental Duties

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

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It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
5. 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 woman.
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

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It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.

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It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

10. 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.

The Fundamental Duties were increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002, which added a duty on every parent or guardian to ensure that their child or ward was provided opportunities for education between the ages of six and fourteen years.

11. Fundamental Duties

Many Constitutions of the world have incorporated Fundamental duties in their Constitutions. For example, the Constitution of former U.S.S.R. had a chapter on Fundamental duties. Likewise, the Chinese Constitution boasts of such a Chapter. Japan and Germany also have incorporated a Chapter of Fundamental Duties In their Constitutions. Indian Constitution also boasts of ten Commandments. However, there is no provision for the enforcement of these duties in the Constitution. The significance of these duties is to create a climate in which the people will feel that their obligations to society are as important as their rights.

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Questions and Answers: -

1. What does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights say regarding duties?

Answer: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights says regarding duties: "Everyone has duties to the country in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible."

2. By which Article the lacuna regarding Fundamental Duties was removed from the Indian Constitution?

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Questions and Answers: -

2. By which Article the lacuna regarding Fundamental Duties was removed from the Indian Constitution?

Answer: The lacuna regarding Fundamental Duties was removed from the Indian Constitution by the Article 51-A.

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Questions and Answers: -

3. **How many** duties are enumerated in the Indian Constitution?

Answer: When Indian Constitution was drafted only 10 Fundamental Duties were enumerated but added eleventh (11th) by the 86th Amendment in 2002.

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Questions and Answers: -

4. What is the first article of this first Fundamental duties?

Answer: The first article of this Fundamental duties is “It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.”.

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Questions and Answers: -

5. **Which** article speaks about the protection of the environment?

Answer: **The Seventh (7th)** Article speaks that it shall be the duty of every Indians to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.

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Questions and Answers: -

6. **Which** article says that we must abjure violence?

Answer: **The Ninth (9th)** Article speaks that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to safeguard public property and to abjure violence.

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Questions and Answers: -

7. **Which** countries have adopted a charter of duties in their Constitutions?

Answer: Many countries like **old Soviet Union, China, Japan and Germany** have adopted a charter of duties in their Constitutions.

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Questions and Answers: -

8. What is the significance of Fundamental Duties?

Answer: The significance of Fundamental Duties is to create a climate in which the people will feel that their obligations to society are as important as their rights.

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Mark the statement 'True' or 'False': -

1. Rights are not co-relative to functions. (False)
2. Every citizen should respect the National Flag and the National Anthem. (True)
3. The Indian Constitution does not bear a chapter on Fundamental Duties. (False)
4. The Fundamental Duties are in the nature of Ten Commandments. (True)
5. Fundamental Duties can be enforced through the courts of law. (False)

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1. Truth x Falsehood
2. Unity x diversity, disunity
3. Renounce x Possess
4. Protect x unprotected
5. Human x Inhuman

11. Fundamental Duties

Grammar

Fill in the blanks with 'Possessive ' and 'self-forms'

Pronouns

My, Our, Your, His, Her, its, their – Possessive Pronouns

Self forms

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Fill in the blanks with 'Possessive ' and 'self-forms'

Self forms

I – myself

We – ourselves

-f – ves

you - yourself

self – selves

you – yourselves

roof – roofs

He – himself

She – herself

It – itself

They - themselves

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Grammar

Fill in the blanks with 'Possessive ' and 'self-forms'

1. I cut myself With the razor this morning.
2. Their friends soon went away and **they** were left to themselves.
3. Did **both of you** enjoy yourselves on your Trip to Kashmir.
4. **She** wrote a the letter and enclosed an envelope addressed to herself.
5. I saw a friend of yourself speaking to you in the street this morning. **Can you tell me who he was?**

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Grammar

Fill in the blanks with 'Possessive ' and 'self-forms'

6. **Father** asked me to stay with a friend of himself In Delhi.
7. Will **you** convey yours greetings to all friends of mine you happen to meet in Raipur?
8. **I** have bought it for myself and for no one else.
9. Have **we** to do it all by ourselves?
10. **He** has made himself very unpopular in his office.

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Grammar

Combine the following sentences: -

1. (a) Indian art is national.
(b) ~~Indian art is~~ objective.

Answer: Indian art is national and objective.

2. (a) ~~The Parthians~~ made India their home.
(b) The Kushans made India their home.

Answer: The Parthians and the Kushans made India their home.

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Grammar

Combine the following sentences: -

3. (a) The paintings of Ajanta are beautiful.

(b) ~~The paintings of Ajanta are timeless.~~

Answer: The paintings of Ajanta are beautiful and timeless.

4. (a) Indian temples are adorned with sculptures.

(b) ~~They are adorned with paintings.~~

Answer: Indian temples are adorned with sculptures and paintings.

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Combine the following sentences: -

5. (a) Kanchipuram is known for its frescoes.
(b) It is known for its silk sarees.

Answer: Kanchipuram is known for its frescoes and silk sarees.

6. (a) The Indian artists love the human form.
(b) He loves the beauty of the human form.

Answer: The Indian artists love the human form and its beauty.

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Combine the following sentences: -

7. (a) The patterns of the body are variegated.
(b) They are lovely.

Answer: The patterns of the body are variegated and lovely.

8. (a) The Hindu trinity includes Brahma.
(b) It includes Vishnu.
(c) It includes Mahesh.

Answer: The Hindu trinity includes Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh.

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Grammar

Combine the following sentences: -

9. (a) Indian art was shaped by many qualities.
(b) It was shaped by many ideals.

Answer: Indian art was shaped by many qualities and many ideals.