

# THE IMPORTANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES FOR INDIA'S UNITY AND DEVELOPMENT

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## Abstract

*In India, the concept of fundamental duties has been practiced since the Vedic Age. Fundamental duties are just as equal as fundamental rights and they cannot be separated from each other. The fundamental duties remind citizens that they have some fundamental duties to follow, just as they have some fundamental rights to enjoy. The fundamental duties encompass promoting harmony and a sense of brotherhood among all people in India, protecting the natural environment, and striving towards personal and collective excellence. Although these duties are not legally enforceable, they are an essential component of India's democratic society and help to reinforce the values and ideals upon which it is based.*

*Fundamental duties are an integral part of the Constitution of India. The Fundamental Duties enshrined in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution embody the highest ideals advocated by great political leaders, philosophers, and social reformers. These duties aim to educate Indian citizens about their responsibilities towards society and emphasize the importance of civic engagement. By encouraging citizens to act in a responsible and ethical manner, the Fundamental Duties also serve as a deterrent against anti-national and antisocial behavior.*

### **Research Questions:**

1. Why are fundamental duties important in India's development?
2. How do fundamental duties promote national unity and integrity?
3. What are the gaps in the Indian constitution that need to be addressed to ensure the effective implementation of fundamental duties?

**Research Methodology:** *The research methodology used in this paper is qualitative research. It involves an extensive review of literature, including relevant articles, books, and government reports. The paper analyzes the data gathered from these sources to provide insights into the importance of fundamental duties for India's development. The study will also analyze relevant case studies to illustrate the impact of fundamental duties on society. The findings of this paper will contribute to the existing literature on fundamental duties and their impact on India's development. The study aims to provide insights into the challenges faced in implementing fundamental duties and recommendations to address them.*

**KEYWORD:** *Fundamental Duties, Society, 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment, Article 51A.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

India is a land rich of diverse cultures where 1.4 billion people of different race, religions caste, caste and creeds resides. The government realized that there was a need to maintain harmony and brotherhood among all the citizens of India. In mid-70s, the government established some fundamental obligations that all Indian people must follow. The primary goals of basic obligations were to play a crucial role in preserving our country's unity, integrity, and sovereignty. Fundamental Duties are regarded as one of the innovative characteristics given to the constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment in 1976. The fundamental duties constituted in the Constitution for citizens are useful in one's daily life.

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India is in an exclusive club of few countries in the world that has a concept of both the rights and duties ingrained in its constitution which needs to be followed by a citizen since ancient times. A lot of religious texts like *Ramayana* and *Bhagwad Gita* asks people to perform their duties i.e., “*Kartavyas*”. The Fundamental duties, if followed properly by the citizen of India, will resolve almost every problem there is within Indian society. Even though the government of India has not fully able to implement these duties in these 5 decades, it is constantly working towards Implementing these duties so that the citizens of India can live in peace and harmony. Three factors contribute to the formation of a nation.

1. Noble ideals.
2. Citizens' ability to achieve their aspirations.
3. The third and most important factor is each citizen's persistent and unwavering endeavour to strive for greatness and move his nation forward.

To that end, the fundamental duties serve as a cornerstone of humility and patriotism<sup>1</sup>.

Rights and duties must coexists. Rights in the absence of duties will result in anarchy and chaos. The Fundamental Duties foster a strong feeling of duty towards the society while acting as a continual reminder of the national objectives as a whole. There is still a lot of people who due to the lack of education, doesn't know their duties towards other nation and their nation as a whole. Recently, Mr. Narendra Modi, the P.M. of India has recognized the seriousness of this issue and stated that “Fundamental Duties, along with the Constitution must be taught to our children in school.”<sup>2</sup>

## II. ORIGIN OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES IN INDIA

Indians followed an unwritten set of duties which they owes towards their elders, fellow citizens, nation/kingdom and environment since time immemorial. The concept of *kartavya* (the performance of one's duty towards the society as a whole) frequently comes up in ancient texts like *Ramayana* or *Bhagwad Gita*. In verse 47 of Chapter 2 of *Bhagwad Gita*, Lord Krishna says to Arjuna “*karmany-evādhikāras te mā phaleṣhu kadāchana, mā karma-phala-hetur bhūr mā te saṅgo 'stvakarmaṇī*” which means “You have a right to perform your prescribed duties, but you are not entitled to the fruits of your actions. Never

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<sup>1</sup> Report: Government of India, “*National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution*”, 373 (Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, 2001)

<sup>2</sup> Hindustan Times Correspondant, “Citizens must fulfil fundamental duties, says PM Modi on Constitution Day”, The Hindustan Times, (August 18, 2021, 01:56 PM IST), <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/time-now-to-focus-on-our-duties-pm-modi-on-constitution-day/story-2PO9Av8PmLfpxu3abImenO.html>

consider yourself to be the cause of the results of your activities, nor be attached to inaction.”<sup>3</sup>

Great thinkers like Swami Vivekananda and great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose were also in the support of Fundamental duties. Our Constitution's founding fathers were distinguished jurists and individuals of brilliant mind and vivid insight. They did not consider it vital to include a special Chapter on fundamental duties while framing the Constitution, maybe because they considered people' rights to obey certain obligations in any civilised community. It was added via 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment act<sup>4</sup> to the constitution upon the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee. It was passed by both the houses in the middle of November in 1976 in the middle of emergency. The concept of fundamental duties was borrowed from the Constitution of the Soviet Russia. The only democratic state that included the duties of a citizen until then was Japan. Japan was the only democratic state to include citizen duties until then. The chapter three of the Japanese Constitution mentions the Rights and Duties of the Japanese citizens. The Constitution of Japan, which was established in 1947, is based on three principles: the sovereignty of the people, respect for fundamental human rights, and the renunciation of war as a means of ensuring peace. The Indian Constitution includes fundamental duties in Article 51A. Originally, there were only ten fundamental duties. The 86th Amendment included one more duty to the Fundamental Duties in 2002.

### **IMPORTANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES**

The fundamental duties were incorporated into the constitution as an attempt to balance a person's civic "freedoms" with their duties as a citizens. While exercising Fundamental Rights, citizens are also required to perform these duties. Article 51A, which has been in the Constitution for almost 45 years, is supported by all major parties. These responsibilities serve as a reminder to Indian citizens that, while they have the rights granted to them by the constitution, they also have responsibilities to their country and their fellow citizens. They also act as a reminder to citizens to avoid doing anything anti-social or anti-national, such as insulting the national anthem or flag.

The duties enshrined in Article 51A also serves as an inspiration to the citizen for promoting a sense of discipline, love, respect and commitment towards each other and public property. These duties are created to make a citizen feel that each and every citizen needs to contribute in achieving the national goals of reducing inequality, crimes and other social evils. All Indian citizens have an ethical obligation to safeguard India's patriotism and togetherness. The absence of a punishment for failing to fulfil Fundamental Duties does not diminish their

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<sup>3</sup> *Shrimad Bhagwad Gita*, Chapter2, Verse 47

<sup>4</sup> The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976

significance. Fundamental Duties are our Constitution's conscience, and they should be seen as fundamental values that all Indian citizens must maintain.

Article 51A, in addition to offering guidance, acts as a motivation for residents to foster a feeling of discipline, love, respect, and devotion for one another and public property. Smt. Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister, recognised the importance of fundamental tasks. She stated that, “The moral value of fundamental duties would not be to smother rights but to establish a democratic balance by making people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights”.<sup>5</sup>

From time to time, the Supreme Court stated the significance of fundamental duties in numerous landmark cases. In the case of *Dr Dasarathi v. State of Andhra Pradesh*<sup>6</sup>, the Supreme Court has pointed out that according to Article 51A (j), every citizen has a duty to strive for excellence in all realms of individual and collective actions so that the nation as a whole can continually advance to greater levels of endeavour and success.

Fundamental duties are required for the successful operation of all Indian legislation. Fundamental duties assist the government in explaining the citizen's responsibility to society, other citizens, and the nation. These responsibilities also assist the Indian government in maintaining the country's peaceful atmosphere. It also contributes to the nation's development and expansion. Furthermore, fundamental duties motivate people to conserve natural and public resources. It also assists the government of India in making the best use of all available resources. Fundamental duties also increase a law's constitutional viability.

## **HOW FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES COMPLEMENT FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

Fundamental duties must go in harmony with fundamental rights. According to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, every child is entitled to be educated. Clause (k) Article 51A makes it mandatory for the parents to provide education to their children between ages six and fourteen. This illustrates how fundamental rights and obligations reinforce one another. However, in today's environment, people are only interested in their rights and are hesitant to discharge their responsibilities. There are several examples of people misusing their fundamental rights while neglecting their duties.

The Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of several acts that further the purposes indicated in the fundamental duties. These duties are not only

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<sup>5</sup> *Fundamental Duties*. The Hans India. (September 9, 2021, 4:36 AM IST), <https://www.thehansindia.com/posts/index/Hans/2016-07-25/Fundamental-Duties/244609>

<sup>6</sup> *Dr. Dasarathi v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, AIR 1985 AP 136 (India).

necessary for all people, but they can also be enforced by the Court through various laws. The Supreme Court has repeatedly urged the state to guarantee that these responsibilities be carried out efficiently. The Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Javed vs. State of Haryana*<sup>7</sup> that fundamental duties entrenched in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution and the DPSP enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution must be construed in conformity with fundamental rights. They cannot be read alone.

Fundamental rights and responsibilities, as well as fundamental rights and fundamental duties, must be balanced. Prioritizing only fundamental rights or fundamental duties would create an imbalance. Duty is viewed as the ultimate source of right. While assessing the reasonableness of legislative limits on the enjoyment of various freedoms, the courts consider the fundamental duties enshrined in Article 51A. The court further stated that tasks such as maintaining the country's sovereignty, unity, and integrity, as well as safeguarding public property, are not inconsequential.<sup>8</sup>

The recent examples of violating these fundamental duties can be seen daily on the news where any political leaders frequently use religion in order to please various religious minorities. While doing so, they breach their fundamental obligation under Article 51A(c), which states that "the power, unity, and integrity of the country" must be safeguarded by its citizens. They split society into many religions and castes. Another example is the anti-national slogans chanted by the students of various universities in New Delhi and stone pelting while chanting anti-national slogans in Jammu and Kashmir.

### **ENFORCEABILITY OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES**

Besides citizens, the legislative and executive branches of governmental and non-governmental institution must also follow the fundamental duties. Duties are only fulfilled by citizens when they are compelled to do so by law or are influenced by their role models. Therefore, enacting appropriate legislation to make it compulsory for citizens to comply with their duties is essential. The obligations should only come into effect if legislative and judicial requirements exist, but fundamental duties continue to be violated. The legislative void must be filled when existing laws fall short and do not enforce the necessary discipline.

Added by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution, duties now become statutory obligations and are enforceable by law. If these duties are not satisfied, the Indian Parliament has the authority to impose consequences through legislation. The kind and person against whom these responsibilities are imposed determine the success of this provision. There can be no appropriate enforcement of duties if

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<sup>7</sup> *Javed v. State of Haryana*, (2003) 8 SCC 369 (India).

<sup>8</sup> *Re: Ramlila Maidan Incident*, (2012) 5 SCC 123 (India).

everyone is unaware of them. Many individuals are politically uninformed of what they owe to society and their nation because they are legally illiterate. A house, college, or another venue might serve as the site of mediation for the fulfillment of duties. It has been established that rights without obligations are licenses for rights holders to do anything, and this leads to choice in a society where rights become the norm. Enforcing fundamental duties is therefore a way of balancing or equalizing the rights of individuals in society.

Rights bring people joy, but duties makes a citizen to act responsible with those duties. It is not unconstitutional since it infringes on rights. Our rights are not absolute and must always be limited, as are our essential duties. A basic role of fundamental duties is to warn individuals against anti-social behaviour that is disrespectful to the state. The enforcement of basic obligations constrains those who breach the norm of state respect. Fundamental duties create civic discipline and state unity. They assist people attain their national goals by encouraging residents to actively participate in numerous activities and civic tasks rather than just watching.

There are a number of laws that impose obligations, provide specifications, punish, and make citizens follow their basic duties, including the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1951, the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Thus, fundamental duties, while non-justiciable, strive to accomplish responsible citizenship and civic society standards in some way.

### **III. FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES**

#### **1. Justice Verma Committee Report Of 1999**

Under the chairmanship of Justice J.S. Verma, the Committee to Operationalise Suggestions to Teach Fundamental Duties to Indians. Among other things, Verma argued that Article 51-A should protect the obligation to vote at elections, participate in democratic governance, and pay taxes.<sup>9</sup> The main purpose of this report was to attain an accountable citizenry via way of means of emphasising on attention concerning the provisions of essential obligations and offering the identical via medium of schooling.

#### **2. National Commission To Review The Working Of Constitution**

This advisory panel was established to pass expert suggestions and comments on how citizens' fundamental duties can be realized, determining the critical question of whether Article 51-A has served its purpose and, if not, where people have precisely failed to implement it. According to the Commission, "the first and foremost step required by the Union and State Governments is to sensitise

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<sup>9</sup> Justice Verma Committee Report, 1998.

the public and establish a broad knowledge of the provisions of fundamental obligations among citizens along the lines advocated by the Justice Verma Committee." Thus, essential tasks, while non-justiciable, strive to accomplish responsible citizenship and civic society standards in some way.

### 3. **86<sup>th</sup> Amendment**

The duties which were introduced to the Constitution after 1976, were integrated vide 86th Amendment Act<sup>10</sup> is contained in Article 51-A(k) – that in accordance with article 21-A of the Constitution of India, every parent should provide their children between the ages of 6-14 with opportunity to get formal education.

#### **Protection of Fundamental Duties via Indian Penal Code, 1860.**

The Indian Penal Code, 1860 contains several provision which punish the breach of the fundamental duties contained under Article 51A, (c), (e) and (i) of the Constitution of India. The respected provisions of Indian Penal Code are mentioned below:-

##### **a) Offences against the State**

Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124A, 131, and 132 of the Indian Penal Code punish anyone who wages war, attempts to wage war, conspires to wage war, collects men, arms, or ammuniton in preparation for war, conceals the existence of any design to wage war, incites hatred or contempt, excites disaffection, abets mutiny, or seduces a soldier, sailor, or airman. Furthermore, Sections 153-A and 153-B of the Indian Penal Code provide for punishment of an offender who disturbs or attempts to disturb the peace and unity of the nation by causing dissension, animosity, or hate between different groups of people in India.

These sections are intended to develop the feeling of shared brotherhood in order to safeguard India's unity. It is true that, like liberty, unity exists in people's thoughts, which may be influenced and contaminated by instilling feelings of animosity, anger, and ill-will by disagreeable signs, speech, or writings. Thus, the clause punishes a person who fails to execute his responsibility of supporting India's unity, sovereignty, and integrity and causes or attempts to cause disaffection or dissension among the people. However, it is difficult to penalise someone ipso facto under this clause. Many circumstances must be examined, and a balance must be maintained between the basic freedom of speech and expression and the appropriate constraints placed on freedom before penalising a person under the foregoing clauses. While punishing disagreeable stuff, care must be made to ensure that writings that honestly attempt to emphasise the truth about any crucial conditions or happenings are not penalised, regardless of whether the writings have generated an environment of high tension and hostility. Knowing the truth is a fundamental human right. Even Article 51A (e)

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<sup>10</sup> Ins. by Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002

of the Indian Constitution makes it a duty for every Indian citizen to "cultivate the scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reformation."<sup>11</sup>.

#### **b) Offences relating to religion**

India is a secular nation. In English, the term 'secular' denotes 'free of religion.' However, secularism took on a very new connotation in India. It does not signify 'lack of faith' in this context, but rather 'equal acceptance for all religions.' The word 'secular' was inserted to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in order to prevent religious or communal unrest. Sections 295, 295-A, 296, 297, and 298 of the Indian Penal Code penalise any person who attempts to undermine national unity by inciting religious hatred. The provisions penalise anybody who offends religious sensibilities by harming or defiling a place of worship, outraging religious feelings, disturbing religious assembly, trespassing on burial grounds, expressing improper anti-religious comments, and so on.

#### **Provision under Indian Penal Code punishing the breach of duty to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women mentioned under Article 51A (e) of the Constitution of India**

The founders of the Constitution sought to guarantee that their inhabitants lived in dignity at the time of their independence. They intended to improve women's standing and made concerted attempts to provide them with numerous rights. The preamble to the Constitution expresses the framers' desire for equitable treatment of all people. Everyone, regardless of caste, colour, or gender, should have equal position and opportunities. Furthermore, Articles 14 and 15 of the Indian Constitution ensure equality to all and ban gender discrimination in any form. The basic responsibility was introduced to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, which lays duty on every citizen of India to renounce acts detrimental to the dignity of women. Therefore, one person's duty to respect a woman corresponds with the woman's fundamental right of equality. If her right is violated she can claim her remedy from the Courts.

The following sections of Indian Penal Code protect the rights of women. The sections provide for penalizing any person who commit offences against women<sup>12</sup>:-

- Kidnapping (Sec 359,360,366)
- Eve Teasing (Sec 509)
- Chain snatching (Sec 378)
- Rape (Sec 376,376A,376B,376C,376D)
- Sexual Harassment (Sec 354A)
- Domestic Violence (Sec 498A)

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<sup>11</sup> Justice E.S. Venkatramaiah, *The Citizen and Constitutional Duties*, 32 CMLJ 15 (1996).

<sup>12</sup> Crimes Against Women – A Legal Perspective, (September 29,2021, 6:50) PM<https://www.indianbarassociation.org/crimes-against-women-a-legal-perspective/>.



- Honour Killing (Sec 299-304)
- Cyber Crimes (Bullying, Abuse, Violence, Pornography) (354A, 354B, 354C)
- Dowry deaths (Sec 304-B)
- Acid Attacks (Sec 326A, 326B)
- Stalking (Sec 354D)
- Assault to outrage modesty (Sec 354, 354B)

#### **IV. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES**

Some of the following elements that contribute to the failure to execute the fundamental duties enumerated Article 51A of the Indian Constitution are as follows:

##### **1. Illiteracy and Poverty**

Poverty is both a burden and a cancer to Indian society. A poor individual who is reliant on others for his daily bread is frequently exploited by society. Politicians are frequently observed toying with their emotions during elections by making false promises. Poverty frequently leads to illiteracy. Such a person is so preoccupied and overwhelmed by fulfilling the essentials of life that he cannot be expected to do his obligations and ponder larger concerns such as "brotherhood," "environmental preservation," "following the constitution," and so on. A person who is unaware of his rights cannot be expected to carry out his obligations and responsibilities. The government should run educational initiatives to educate individuals about their rights and keep them from being exploited. At the same time, individuals must be made aware of their responsibilities.<sup>13</sup>

The primary reason for failure to perform fundamental duties is illiteracy paired with poverty. Only an educated individual can comprehend things from a larger perspective. He can distinguish between right and wrong actions more clearly. He understands that if he acts selfishly, he would have to pay a price for it sooner or later. Only a well-educated individual can consider 'sustainable' growth and development. Education develops a guy into a nice human being who is responsible for his responsibilities. However, formal education does not serve the aforementioned aim. Education must be dynamic in order to effect change. It should address the nation's current social, political, and economic challenges. The spirit of scientific temper should be developed via education, as should the

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<sup>13</sup> Poverty alleviation programmes, (August 29, 2021, 8:50 PM) <https://niti.gov.in/planningcommission.gov.in/docs/plans/mta/mta-9702/mta-ch6.pdf>.

habit of thinking clearly and rationally. Education assists a person in attaining intellectual pinnacle by lighting the torch for the pursuit of perfection.<sup>14</sup>

Unfortunately, while formal education is offered in schools and universities, even educated persons are unaware of their rights and responsibilities. The state should take targeted steps to educate residents about their constitutional rights. The Delhi State Legal Service Authority (DSLISA) has begun one such initiative in which students from both public and private schools are educated on a variety of socio-legal issues such as sexual offences, juvenile justice, gender inequality, teen pregnancy, drugs, traffic rules, constitutional fundamental rights and duties, and so on. More such steps are needed so that every person understands what recourse they have if their rights are violated and what obligations they have as a responsible citizen of India.

## **2. Corruption**

Corruption is another important factor preventing India from reaching its full potential. Corruption occurs when the bearer of an office abuses his position and influence to acquire selfish, unlawful benefits. Today, corruption has permeated so deeply into administrative operations that the vast majority of officials and employees are believed to be corrupt. People are so disillusioned and saddened by corruption that they are not afraid to publicly blame top officials. People have formed the impression that the task will only be completed through bribes. This depresses the public, who, in turn, neglects to do their duties. As a result, a never-ending vicious spiral forms. Thus, in order to reestablish public faith in the government, corruption must be eradicated from the system.<sup>15</sup>

## **3. Regional and Communal Conflict**

Regional and sectarian differences are another impediment to fulfilling the primary obligation of promoting brotherhood and togetherness among the people of India. It is every citizen's responsibility to preserve the national interest and prevent any behaviour that might jeopardize the aforementioned goal. However, as a result of regional and community conflict, the emphasis changes to preserving one's own interests. In such a heated environment, national interests are frequently overlooked in favour of personal interests. As a result, individuals must be educated to safeguard the national interest regardless of their ethnicity, religion, caste, language, or other characteristics.<sup>16</sup>

Despite the fact that Fundamental Duties are important for the growth of the nation, they are not rigidly enforced by the residents of the nation. There is a

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<sup>14</sup> Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Education v. K.S. Gandhi 1991 (2) SCC 716.

<sup>15</sup> D.N. Saxena, *Citizenship Development and Fundamental Duties* 95 (Abhinav Publications, New Delhi, 1st edn., 1988).

<sup>16</sup> M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1115, 1998 SCR (20) 530..

need to enforce these obligations so that they benefit all segments of society. However, enforcing these duties is not that straightforward. More than effective rules and regulations, persons' behavioral patterns must be altered. An honest and responsible citizen is urgently needed.

#### **4. Indiscipline**

Discipline is essential for the administration's smooth and continual operation. It makes the life of a person more organized. A person who follows all of the rules and regulations is less likely to make a mistake. Laws and regulations that are thoughtfully crafted and well implemented can bring about greatness in society. However, indiscipline has been deeply ingrained in our conduct, and we rarely adhere to any norms or laws. People in India are frequently uninterested in their jobs. The situation has deteriorated to the point that individuals prefer to be referred to as idlers rather than committed earnest workers. One of the most important causes for acquiring the attribute of indiscipline is a lack of any type of incentive or punishment for executing or failing to execute one's responsibility. Discipline is the primary cause of many bad habits, including corruption, bribery, and tardiness. To change people's attitudes and behaviours, an intensive educational programme is necessary.<sup>17</sup>

#### **V. CRITICISM OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES**

Even though obliging fundamental duties are essential for the betterment of our society, there are a lot of critics of fundamental duties. The critics of fundamental duties gives various reasons for why fundamental duties were not needed to be added to the constitution, some of those reasons are:

1. Critics do not consider that the fundamental duties should be exhaustive. In their view, this list does not include other essential and important duties, such as paying taxes and voting, which were also suggested by the Swaran Singh Committee.
2. In fundamental duties, complex terms like composite culture cannot be understood by the average person. It is impossible to establish the true meaning of a statement due to a lack of understanding. it can be difficult for a person who doesn't have a higher education.
3. Critics believe that the Constitution should not include these duties since they cannot be enforced by a court.

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<sup>17</sup> Causes Of Indiscipline, (September 26, 2021, 3:30 PM), <https://www.whatishumanresource.com/Causes-Of-Indiscipline> .

4. Certain duties are obligatory for citizens, such as honoring the national flag and singing the national anthem. Therefore, these duties did not need to be incorporated into the Constitution.
5. Due to the fact that these duties are placed in Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution, which can be considered as an additional part of the DPSP, they are not given much attention. According to critics, it should given an equal value as fundamental rights.

## **VI. HOW CAN THE GOVERNMENT INSPIRE THE CITIZENS TO OBLIGATE TO THEIR FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES**

The fundamental duties were added in the constitution in 1976, but a citizen will not fulfill its duty towards other people and the society if he is too busy trying to feed his family on minimum wages. There are some things the government can do to inspire the citizens of India to fulfill their fundamental duties-

1. Strict actions must be taken against the corrupt officers and politicians which manipulates the poor and illiterate citizens. It will demotivate the corrupt leaders to do any unethical act while holding a chair in the government office, but it will give a chance to better and honest officers to do their duty without any objections. It will ultimately improves the standards of living of a common citizen, which will make the citizen aware of their duties towards other citizens.
2. The penal system of India is reformative on the paper, but there are not a lot of detention centers which genuinely follow the concept of reformation of prisoners. The government need to keep an eye on the reformation of prisoners. If a person in the prison gets reformed, the society itself starts to get better. Take an example of Norway, where the prisoners lives in a humane conditions in the detention centers and after completing their sentences the prisoner gets reformed and stops committing the crime. Ultimately, the crime rates diminished sharply in Norway.<sup>18</sup>
3. The government of India must resolve the religion and cast based problems instead of using it as an issue for gaining votes. This issue is by far the biggest impediment in the prosperous growth of India. People hate and degrade each other and their religion without any reason. The government should implement the rules which supports the ideology of “*Vasudhaiv Kutumbhakam*” which means “the whole world is our family”. If the government can successfully implement this ideology in India, implementing the fundamental duties will be easy.

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<sup>18</sup> *How Norway turns criminals into good neighbours*. BBC News (September 26, 2021, 5:15 PM), <https://www.bbc.com/news/stories-48885846>

4. The poverty and illiteracy is the biggest reason why the citizen are unaware of their duties. The government, since the past 3 decades, is working constantly to remove these issues. The overall literacy rate of our country is about 75% and India is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world. If this is compared to the time when India gained its independence, it is a huge difference, but the government is moving very slowly to resolve these issues. The government needs to increase its speed to resolve these problems so that a citizen can learn and follow these fundamental duties.

## **VII. CONCLUSION**

Fundamental duties are critical to India's development. Fundamental Duties define an individual's responsibilities to society, fellow citizens, and the nation. It also cautions citizens against anti-national and anti-social behaviour and punishes those who engage in such behaviour. It serves an important role in preserving national unity and integrity. It also fosters a sense of belonging among Indian citizens to their country. They accurately explain each individual's position as an ideal citizen, which also helps Indian individuals grow and achieve success. It keeps the country in unity and tranquilly. The primary goals of fundamental duties were to give citizens with a precise set of norms that they must follow. The adoption of fundamental duties was done to safeguard Indian citizens' sovereignty, secularism, unity, and fraternity. It's worth noting that our Indian government recognised the necessity for fundamental duties and enacted them in order to foster unity among its citizens. Although there are a few gaps in our constitution that should be addressed, they are the greatest way to keep India unified for the time being.

The fact that the fundamental duties are not enforceable does not diminish its importance. Many requirements have been created as separate laws and made legally enforceable, but this does not undermine the significance of the other duties stated in Article 51A. It is not simply the duty of the state to provide everything in the constitution; People also need to be aware of their role in society. Also, duties such as paying taxes and exercising the right to vote must be performed by all citizens of the country who earn money. These responsibilities give everyone a sense of social duty. These fundamental duties are usually taken into account when interpreting fundamental rights. Fundamental duties forms an essential part of an independent society since they not only allow individuals to exercise their rights but also remind them of their responsibilities to the nation. Because the duties have the term 'fundamental' attached to them, they are highly important and must be followed by everyone.

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