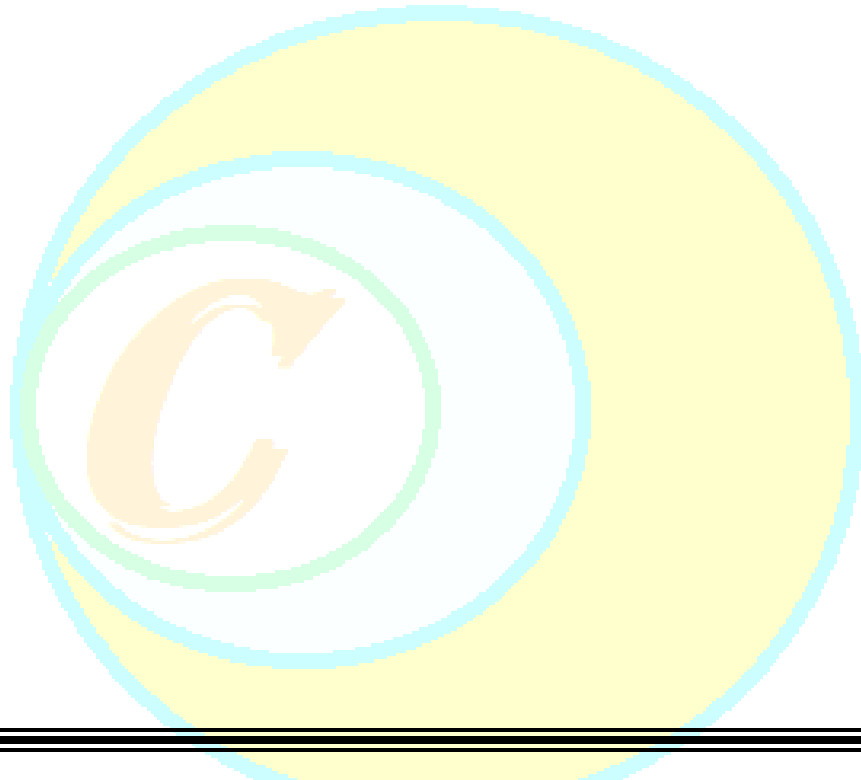


List of Fundamental Duties



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List of Fundamental Duties

1. To Abide by the Constitution of India (Article 51A(a)):

- Explanation: Citizens are obligated to respect and adhere to the Indian Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. This duty ensures that the principles and values enshrined in the Constitution are upheld.

2. To Cherish and Follow the Noble Ideals that Inspired the National Struggle for Freedom (Article 51A(b)):

- Explanation: Citizens must uphold the ideals of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, which were the driving forces behind India's struggle for independence. This duty emphasizes the importance of these core principles in Indian society.

3. To Uphold and Protect the Sovereignty, Unity, and Integrity of India (Article 51A(c)):

- Explanation: It is the duty of citizens to safeguard the territorial integrity and sovereignty of India. This includes respecting the nation's borders and not engaging in activities that threaten its unity.

4. To Defend the Country and Render National Service when Called Upon (Article 51A(d)):

- Explanation: Citizens may be required to serve in the armed forces or participate in national service during times of national emergency.

This duty highlights the importance of national defense and collective security.

5. To Promote Harmony and the Spirit of Common Brotherhood Amongst All the People of India, Transcending Religious, Linguistic, and Regional or Sectional Diversities (Article 51A(e)):

- Explanation: This duty emphasizes the need for citizens to work towards communal harmony and unity, fostering a sense of brotherhood among people from diverse backgrounds.

6. To Value and Preserve the Rich Heritage of Our Composite Culture (Article 51A(f)):

- Explanation: Citizens are encouraged to protect and promote India's cultural diversity and heritage. This includes respecting and preserving traditional art, culture, and heritage.

7. To Protect and Improve the Natural Environment, including Forests, Lakes, Rivers, and Wildlife, and to Have Compassion for Living Creatures (Article 51A(g)):

- Explanation: This duty underscores the responsibility of citizens to protect the environment, conserve natural resources, and show compassion towards animals, contributing to sustainable development.

8. To Develop the Scientific Temper, Humanism, and the Spirit of Inquiry and Reform (Article 51A(h)):

- Explanation: Citizens should cultivate a scientific outlook, humanistic values, and a willingness to question and reform existing practices. This promotes critical thinking and progress.

9. To Safeguard Public Property and to Abjure Violence (Article 51A(i)):

- Explanation: Citizens are expected to protect public property and refrain from engaging in violent or destructive activities. This duty upholds public order and property rights.

10. To Strive Towards Excellence in All Spheres of Individual and Collective Activity (Article 51A(j)):

- Explanation: Citizens are encouraged to pursue excellence in their personal and collective endeavors, contributing to the overall development and progress of the nation.

11. To Provide Opportunities for Education to His Child or, as the Case May Be, Ward between the Age of Six and Fourteen Years (Article 51A(k)):

- Explanation: Parents or guardians are responsible for ensuring that children between the ages of six and fourteen receive education. This duty promotes universal access to education.

The 86th Amendment to the Indian Constitution is an important constitutional amendment that has significant implications for the education system in India.

86th Amendment Act, 2002:

Background:

The 86th Amendment Act, also known as the "Right to Education (RTE) Act," was enacted in 2002 to address the issue of education in India.

Article 21A:

- The key provision of this amendment is the insertion of Article 21A into the Indian Constitution. Article 21A declares that "the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine."

Universalization of Elementary Education:

- The 86th Amendment aimed at universalizing elementary education by making it a fundamental right. It recognized that education is a vital tool for individual and national development.

Compulsory Education:

- The amendment makes it obligatory for the state to provide free and compulsory education to children in the specified age group. This provision is a crucial step towards ensuring that every child in India has access to education.

State Responsibility:

- The amendment places the responsibility on the State to ensure that children are not only enrolled in schools but also receive quality education. It is a constitutional obligation for the government to create a conducive environment for learning.

Implications for the Government:

- The 86th Amendment Act places a burden on the government to establish schools, provide necessary infrastructure, hire trained teachers, and eliminate barriers to education, such as discrimination and financial constraints.

Role of Local Authorities:

- The amendment also emphasizes the role of local authorities, ensuring their involvement in the implementation of the RTE Act. Local bodies play a crucial role in monitoring and improving the quality of education.

Challenges and Implementation:

- While the amendment is a landmark step towards education for all, its effective implementation has faced challenges. Issues such as the shortage of teachers, inadequate infrastructure, and the quality of education remain concerns.

Successes and Progress:

- The RTE Act, stemming from the 86th Amendment, has led to significant progress in increasing school enrollment, particularly among marginalized communities. It has also contributed to reducing the dropout rate.

Constitutional Status:

- The 86th Amendment elevates the right to education to a fundamental right, which means that individuals can approach the judiciary if their right to education is violated.

The 86th Amendment to the Indian Constitution, through the insertion of Article 21A, enshrined the right to education as a fundamental right for children between the ages of six and fourteen. This amendment reflects India's commitment to providing equal educational opportunities to all, although there are still challenges in fully realizing this goal.

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