



POLITY  
- Part 3

- Fundamental Duties

## Fundamental Duties

- Fundamental Duties were added to Indian constitution by 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment in 1976 on recommendations of Swarna Singh committee
- Initially 10 Fundamental Duties were added under article 51 A in part 4 A through 42 amendment, Later via 86<sup>th</sup> amendment 11<sup>th</sup> Fundamental Duty was added in 2002
- Fundamental Duties are basically statutory duties & are also non-justiciable. The Constitution does not provide for their enforcement by courts. However, the Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation.

## Fundamental Duties

- to abide by the Constitution and respect the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- 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 people of India, transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

## Fundamental Duties

- 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 the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- 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.
- to provide opportunities for education by the parent the guardian, to his child, or a ward between the age of 6-14 years.  
Added by 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 2002

## Fundamental Duties

- An analysis of the above duties reveals that they are applicable only to citizens and not to the aliens & expected that a citizen of India while enjoying fundamental rights, should also perform these duties.
- Although there is no provision in the constitution for direct enforcement of any of these duties, yet, the courts are guided by these duties while interpreting various laws
- Addition of Fundamental Duties along with exceptions to Fundamental Rights limits the operation & free enjoyment of Fundamental Rights.

## Citizen's Charter

- Citizen's Charter is a document setting out the rights of citizens.
- The main objective of the exercise to issue the Citizen's Charter of an organization is to improve the quality of public services.
- It spells out the Commitments of the Organization
- Its aim is to solve the problems which a citizen faces every day while dealing with the organizations providing public services.
- It is to make an organization responsible, transparent, accountable and friendly to citizen.

- Insignia of Nation



## Emblem

- Emblem is a distinctive batch of a nation, organization etc.
- The Ashoka Chakra is our National Emblem
- The Ashoka Chakra is a depiction of the Buddhist Dharmachakra, represented with 24 spokes. It is so called because it appears on a number of edicts of Ashoka, most prominent among which is Lion Capital of Sarnath which has been adopted as the national Emblem of the Republic of India.
- The national emblem is symbolic of contemporary India's reaffirmation of its ancient commitment to the world peace and goodwill

## Ashoka Chakra

- Emperor Ashoka (304- 232 BC) was the third king of the Mauryan Dynasty. He ruled a truly massive kingdom that stretched from the Hindu Kush to the Bay of Bengal.
- It was India's first great empire.
- He had strong administration and was known for quality of social justice
- Remorseful after his bloody campaign and conquest of Kalinga, Ashoka embraced Buddhism.
- Thereafter reverence for life, tolerance, compassion and peaceful co-existence were the cornerstones of his administration.
- He had ban on slavery and capital punishment and also had environmental regulations.

## Ashoka Chakra

- The Emblem is based on the actual stone carving.
- The stone carving is called the 'Lion Capital' and originally it rested on top of a tall pillar.
- It was built in third century BC by Emperor Ashoka at Sarnath, near modern day Varanasi, to mark the spot where the Buddha gave his first sermon.
- This is the National Emblem of India and the motto 'Satyameva Jayate' below the emblem in Devanagari script means 'truth alone triumphs'
- The wheel from the circular base, the 'Ashoka Chakra,' is part of the national flag of the Republic of India. This was adopted on 22 July 1947 where it is rendered in a Navy-blue colour on a White background.

## The National Emblem

- The four lions (one hidden from view) -symbolizing power, courage and confidence- rest on a circular abacus.
- The abacus is girded by four smaller animals- guardians of the four directions: the lion of the north, the elephant of the east, the horse of the south and the bull of the west.
- The abacus rests on a lotus in full bloom, exemplifying the fountain head of life and creative inspiration.
- The bell shaped lotus has been omitted.

## National Anthem

- Jana Gana Mana is the national anthem of India. It was originally composed as Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata in Bengali by poet Rabindra Tagore in 1911.

The first stanza of the song Bharoto BhgyoBidhata was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India as the National Anthem in Hindi, on 24 January 1950

- Captain Ram Singh Thakuri was an Indian Gorkha freedom fighter, musician and composer. He composed the Indian National Army a number of patriotic songs including Kadam Kadam Badaye Ja.
- He composed gave the tune of National anthem Jana Gana Mana.

## National Anthem

- The full version of the Anthem and its playing time is approximately 52 seconds
- It was first sung on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1911 at the Kolkata Session of the Indian National Congress
- The song Jana Gana Mana was first published in January 1912 under the title “Bharat Vidhata” in Tattva Bodhini Patrika.
- The song was translated in English in 1919 with the title “Morning Song of India”

## National Flag

- A National flag is a flag that represents and symbolizes a country.
- The National Flag of India is a horizontal rectangular tricolor of India saffron, white and India green; with the Ashoka Chakra, a 24-spoke wheel, in navy blue at its centre.
- Proportion: 2:3
- Designed by : Pingali Venkayya
- It was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947. And it became the official flag of the Dominion of India on 15 August 1947.

## National Flag

- A tricolor flag was first accepted by the Indian National Congress in 1931, having Charkha in place of today's Chakra
- First hoisted by Sacchindra Prasad Bose in 1906 in Calcutta
- The first flag committee was headed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Deep Saffron: Stands for courage and prosperity  
Dark Green: Is the symbol of life abundance and prosperity  
White : shows truth and purity in thoughts
- A Wheel Chakra : symbol of progress and movement



## National Song

- The song Vande Mataram, composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterjee, was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom.
- It was adopted on January, 24, 1950.
- It has an equal status with Jana-Gana-Mana.
- The song was a part of Bankimchandra's most famous novel Anand Math in 1882.
- The English translation is done by Sri Aurobindo
- The first political occasion when it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.

## National Pledge

- National Pledge is an oath of allegiance to Republic of India
- The pledge was composed by Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao in 1962 in Telugu language
- The Pledge  
India is my country.  
All Indians are my brothers and sisters.  
I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage.  
I shall always strive to be worthy of it.  
I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders, respect and treat everyone with courtesy.  
To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion.  
In their well being and prosperity alone lies my happiness
- It is recited immediately after the National Anthem

## National Symbols

- Indian National Bird: Indian Peacock decided on February 1, 1963  
-Symbol of grace and beauty
- Indian National Fruit: Mango
- Indian National Animal: The Bengal Tiger since April 1973. Prior to this , the Lion was the national animal of India
- National Flower: Lotus. The lotus flower has a very significant position in Indian mythology. It is the flower of Goddess Laxmi and symbolizes wealth, prosperity, and fertility. It symbolizes purity, achievement, long life and good fate
- National River: The Ganga. The Ganga is the longest river of India flowing over 2,510 km.

## National Symbols

- **National Tree:** The Banyan tree. Indian Banyan root themselves to form new trees and grow over large areas. Because of its characteristic and its longevity, this tree is considered immortal and is an integral part of the myths and legends of India.
- **National Aquatic Animal:** River Dolphin. Gangetic dolphin is said to represent the purity of the holy Ganga River as it can survive only in pure and fresh water
- **National Heritage Animal:** Elephant
- **National Game:** Hockey India won 8 Gold Medals
- **National Calendar:** Saka Calendar Adopted by Calendar Committee in 1957 usage started officially at Chaitra 1 1879, Saka Era (March 22, 1957)

- Directive Principle of State Policy

## Directive Principles of State Policy

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51.
- The concept has been borrowed from Irish Constitution
- The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy can be considered as the 'soul' and the 'Conscience' of the Constitution.

## Directive Principle of State Policy

- Directive Principle of State Policy provides guidelines to Central & State governments, to be kept in view while framing Laws and Policies
- The Guidelines sets up the social & economic goals desired to be achieved before the Law makers.
- According to Guidelines the aim should be:
  - Fulfil the basic needs of the common man
  - Reshaping of the structure of Indian Society in direction of greater socio-economic equality
- The Directive Principle of State Policy Principles are not enforceable in court of Law.

## Directive Principle of State Policy

- These are the recommendations to the State in Legislative, Executive and Administrative matters.
- All Local authorities and all other public authorities in the country are to follow the Policy
- Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles while making laws
- Directive Principles are:
  - Socialistic Principles
  - Gandhian Principles
  - Liberal Principles



## Directive Principle of State Policy

- The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles:
  1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children
  2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
  3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
  4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life

## Directive Principle of State Policy

- The 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 1978 added one more directive Principle which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
- The 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21A. The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
- The 97<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Directive Principle relating to co-operative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, domestic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

## Directive Principle of State Policy

- Many scholars feel Directive Principles should be Justiciable under law like Fundamental Laws
- Some feels the system can be source of conflict between State and Centre
- The Directive Principles can be viewed as philosophy of social justice to ultimately move towards a welfare state looking after the welfare of its citizens
- The Directive Principles serves as common political manifesto for political parties irrespective of their political ideology.

## Directive Principle of State Policy

Article Number	Subject Matter
36	Definition of State
37	Applicability of the Principles
38	State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people
39	Certain Principles of policy to be followed by the State
39 A	Equal Justice and free legal aid
40	Organisation of village panchayats

## Directive Principle of State Policy

Article Number	Subject Matter
41	Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases
42	Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
43	Living wage, etc. for workers
43A	Participation of workers in Management of Industries
43B	Promotion of Co-operative societies
44	Uniform Civil Code for the Citizens
45	Provision of early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years

## Directive Principle of State Policy

Article Number	Subject Matter
46	Promotion of educational and economic interests of SC and ST and other weaker sections
47	Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health
48	Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry
48A	Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife
49	Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance
50	Separation of Judiciary from Executive
51	Promotion of international peace and security

- JOIN US
- WE WILL UPGRADE YOU
- WE WILL TRANSFORM YOU

Thank You