

UNIT 4

The Indian Constitution

9: Fundamental Duties Of Indian Citizen

Basically, Fundamental Rights always corresponds to the fundamental duties of each citizen, therefore, the founding fathers of the constitution must have not specified them. When one individual knows or enjoys his fundamental rights at the same time others also do and show respect for them i.e. duty.

- 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;
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 women;
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
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 avoid violence;
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;
11. Who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

VALUES OF TOLERANCE, PEACE AND COMMUNAL HARMONY

Indian Society is a pluralistic in nature and therefore it faces always differences and divergences of opinion in matters pertaining to religion, caste, race, colour, sex, region,

languages etc. But our Indian Constitution is the only fabric that weaves all these differences together and strengthens it. Apart from this there are some values to be inculcated among the children and youth and the Indian citizens in to such as tolerance, peace and communal harmony. Therefore, we will discuss these values as follows.

The Value of Tolerance:

Tolerance can be defined as the sense of understanding for other's feelings and having respect for others. In India as a multiplicity of religions, castes, creeds, regions, languages. Tolerance is the very significant value which all the Indians must cultivate among themselves. In this composite society one must bear with other's opinion. One has to have the understanding that divergent opinions are the common phenomenon in the country like India and hence though the opposite views expressed by any person has to be listened carefully and countered it by peaceful ways.

Importance of Tolerance:

- i. Tolerance is necessary value to understand the nature (human nature) of the individual.
- ii. Tolerance lead the person to behave in the society with compromise and adjustment.
- iii. Tolerance can stop quarrels and conflicts among the people and establish peace.
- iv. The composite society like India, it is the prime requirement to strive for harmonious relationships and hence, only tolerance can maintain it.
- v. Tolerance helps the democratic society to flower and flourish.
- vi. It also inculcates liberal thinking in the person about the differences of opinion.
- vii. Person can have respect for other's view points though they are opposing to his own beliefs.
- viii. If we want India to prosper economically and become World power, tolerance is the important value to be attained.
- ix. Tolerance can establish equality between human beings and allow to enforce Constitutional Provisions.
- x. Tolerance can help reduce the inter-group conflicts like Communalism, Casteism, Linguism and Regionalism and lay communal harmony as possible goal of the Indian Constitution.

Therefore, tolerance can promote National Integration, establish national unity and inculcate patriotism among the citizens.

Value of Peace:

To strengthen the social fabric of Indian Society there should be the peaceful co-operation among several members. The co-operation and mutual help leads the people towards

peace. The peace is essence of progress. In a community life, we must lift equal share of responsibility and carry it as willingly. We should help each other in the natural calamity or in the difficulties created by human being or circumstances irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex, region, language, customs etc. When everyone is co-operative, the social and group activities will always bring best possible results and can sub serve the interest of every member. Therefore, proper understanding and mutual co-operation is the soul of any successful group activity though it is pluralistic.

Peace is essentially a moral and human value and requisite of Indian Society. Whenever any thing goes against one's interest or desire one should not resort to physical violence but should follow constitutional ways. 'Survival of the Fittest or 'Might is Right' are the phenomenon applied to animals and not to the human beings. If the violence and force have their way every time then the weaker, old, sick, handicapped and other sections of the society will find their survival impossible. When you are following peaceful life so will others. In Indian composite culture peaceful co-existence is very significant. By the virtue of peace we can avoid communal riots, violence and lead a harmonious life.