

# Fundamental Duties

## List of 11 Duties of the Indian Constitution and Related MCQs

**Fundamental Duties** are the essential moral responsibilities expected from every citizen of India to promote patriotism, uphold the Constitution, and contribute to the nation's progress. Introduced by the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976**, under **Article 51A**, these duties serve as a guide to responsible citizenship. Though not legally enforceable like Fundamental Rights, they provide a framework to encourage ethical behavior, social responsibility, and national unity among citizens, ensuring that rights are exercised with a sense of duty.

## Fundamental Duties Origin

The concept of Fundamental Duties in India was influenced by the **Constitution of the former USSR**, which outlined citizens' obligations toward the state. After the experience of political and social challenges in India, it was felt that citizens should have not only rights but also duties toward the nation. The **42nd Amendment** introduced these duties to instill civic responsibility, promote national integrity, and remind citizens of the ideals that guided India's freedom struggle.

## What are the 11 Fundamental Duties?

The 11 Fundamental Duties are the moral responsibilities of Indian citizens to promote patriotism, uphold the Constitution, and contribute to the nation's unity, integrity, and progress. The list of 11 fundamental duties has been shared below in the table.

List of 11 Fundamental Duties of the Indian Constitution		
No.	Fundamental Duty (Article 51A)	Detailed Explanation
1	To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions	Every citizen must respect and follow the Constitution and honor all its institutions, including the Parliament, the judiciary, and the President. This ensures the democratic system works effectively and maintains the authority of constitutional bodies.
2	To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom	Citizens should remember and uphold the values and sacrifices of India's freedom fighters. It encourages patriotism and the continuation of principles like liberty, equality, and justice in daily life.

3	To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India	Citizens are expected to act in ways that strengthen national unity and avoid actions that could threaten India's sovereignty. This duty emphasizes national pride, loyalty, and the importance of social cohesion.
4	To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so	Every citizen, especially youth, should be prepared to serve the nation in times of emergency or war. This duty underlines the importance of readiness and personal contribution toward national defense.
5	To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities	Citizens should respect diversity and actively work toward communal harmony, national integration, and mutual understanding among different communities. It discourages discrimination and fosters social cohesion.
6	To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture	Citizens should protect and respect India's cultural and historical heritage, including monuments, literature, art, and traditions. It promotes pride in India's diversity and continuity of cultural values.
7	To protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures	Citizens must participate in environmental conservation and adopt sustainable practices. Protecting flora and fauna ensures ecological balance, contributing to national and global well-being.
8	To develop the scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry and reform	Citizens should encourage rational thinking, critical analysis, and a scientific outlook. This duty promotes innovation, challenges superstition, and encourages social reforms based on reason and evidence.
9	To safeguard public property and to abjure violence	Every citizen is expected to respect public property, prevent vandalism, and refrain from violent acts. Maintaining public assets ensures the smooth functioning of civic life and the welfare of all.
10	To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity	Citizens should aim for personal growth, skill development, and collective progress. This duty emphasizes hard work, dedication, and striving for quality in professional, educational, and social endeavors.

11	To provide opportunities for education to one's child or ward between the ages of six and fourteen years	Parents and guardians have a duty to ensure their children receive proper education as per the Right to Education Act. Educated citizens strengthen democracy and contribute to social and economic development.
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## Practice MCQs on Fundamental Duties

- Which amendment added Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution?

a) 44th Amendment  
b) 42nd Amendment  
c) 73rd Amendment  
d) 86th Amendment

**Ans b**

- Under which Article are Fundamental Duties listed?

a) Article 19  
b) Article 21  
c) Article 51A  
d) Article 32

**Ans c**

- How many Fundamental Duties are there in India?

a) 10  
b) 11  
c) 12  
d) 8

**Ans b**

- Fundamental Duties are inspired from which country's Constitution?

a) USA  
b) USSR  
c) UK  
d) France

**Ans b**

- Are Fundamental Duties legally enforceable?

a) Yes  
b) No

**Ans b**

- Which Article deals with Directive Principles of State Policy?

a) 36-51  
b) 19-22  
c) 50-60

d) 51A

**Ans a**

- Which Fundamental Duty encourages scientific thinking?
  - a) Article 51A(h)
  - b) Article 51A(g)
  - c) Article 51A(b)
  - d) Article 51A(d)

**Ans a**

- Which duty focuses on environmental protection?
  - a) 51A(c)
  - b) 51A(g)
  - c) 51A(f)
  - d) 51A(i)

**Ans b**

- Providing education to children of 6–14 years is covered under which duty?
  - a) 51A(k)
  - b) 51A(j)
  - c) 51A(h)
  - d) 51A(g)

**Ans a**

- Which duty asks citizens to protect public property?
  - a) 51A(f)
  - b) 51A(i)
  - c) 51A(d)
  - d) 51A(b)

**Ans b**

- Promoting harmony among citizens of all religions comes under which duty?
  - a) 51A(e)
  - b) 51A(d)
  - c) 51A(f)
  - d) 51A(g)

**Ans a**

- Cherishing ideals of freedom struggle is which duty?
  - a) 51A(b)
  - b) 51A(a)
  - c) 51A(d)
  - d) 51A(c)

**Ans a**

- Fundamental Duties are enforceable by:
  - a) Courts directly
  - b) Moral obligation only
  - c) Police

d) Parliament

**Ans b**

- Defending the country is mentioned in which duty?
  - a) 51A(d)
  - b) 51A(c)
  - c) 51A(e)
  - d) 51A(f)

**Ans a**

- Preserving India's cultural heritage falls under which duty?
  - a) 51A(f)
  - b) 51A(g)
  - c) 51A(h)
  - d) 51A(i)

**Ans a**

- Striving for excellence in all spheres of activity is covered under:
  - a) 51A(j)
  - b) 51A(i)
  - c) 51A(h)
  - d) 51A(f)

**Ans a**

- Which duty was added to ensure social responsibility among citizens?
  - a) 51A(a-k)
  - b) Article 19
  - c) Article 21
  - d) Article 32

**Ans a**

- The Fundamental Duties Act was passed in which year?
  - a) 1975
  - b) 1976
  - c) 1980
  - d) 1986

**Ans b**

- Upholding the sovereignty of India is which duty?
  - a) 51A(c)
  - b) 51A(a)
  - c) 51A(b)
  - d) 51A(d)

**Ans a**

- The idea of Fundamental Duties emphasizes:
  - a) Rights only
  - b) Duties only

- c) Balance of Rights and Duties
- d) Government control

**Ans c**

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