



The Indian Journal for Research in Law and Management

Open Access Law Journal – Copyright © 2026

Editor-in-Chief – Dr. Muktai Deb Chavan; Publisher – Alden Vas; ISSN: 2583-9896

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 International (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium provided the original work is properly cited.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF INDIAN CITIZEN

SHRISTI NEGI

ABSTRACT

Being a citizen of India itself comes with role and responsibilities. We all enjoy privilege that comes with certain rights provided by our constitution. It allow us to live freely and safely in this country without any fear but with that we can't neglect our primary duty toward country, if we do then we don't have any right to call ourselves citizen of India. Rights help us grow as individual and duties help us grow as a respectful and responsible citizen.

In easy and simple words by only taking privilege of rights country won't work we need to accept about performing our duties toward country.

❖ WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS PROVIDED TO INDIAN CITIZEN?

Indian constitution has provided us some basic human rights to survive those rights are called fundamental rights. These rights ensure everyone get equal and fair treatment.

1) Right to Equality

- This right is covered under article 14 to article 18 of Indian constitution. This rights guarantees everyone equal and fair treatment. This right also includes the abolition of titles as well as untouchability. Equality embodies the principle that all individuals are treated fairly and impartially, without discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, race, or economic status. It ensures that every person enjoys equal rights, opportunities, and access to resources within society, fostering justice and fairness.¹

2) Right to Freedom

¹ Vajiram Editor, *Right to Equality, Constitutional Provisions, Exceptions*, VAJIRAM & RAVI (Jan 5, 2026), <https://vajiramandravi.com>.

- This right is covered under article 19 to article 22. This fundamental right guarantees individual freedom of speech, move anywhere and ensure liberty and protection from arbitrary state interference. Once Nelson Mandela had quoted, *“For to be free is not merely to cast off one’s chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others.”*²

It clearly means just because we are not under one’s control, does not means we are free mentally as well. Freedom means enjoying the right given to us without any mental and physical strain or oppression.

3) Right against Exploitation

- This right come under article 23 & 24. This fundamental right guarantees to protects people from forced labor, human trafficking, and child labor. For a very long period of time childrens have been exploit under forced labor or child trafficking which itself show how much society needs to be developed even after having such an amazing and protective fundamental right childrens are still getting exploit.

4) Right to Freedom of Religion

- This fundamental right come under article 25 to article 28. This right guarantees everyone freedom to choose their religion, as we all know India is a secular country and people from different religion resides here itself shows a vast religion and tradition. For example if A is hindu and B is muslim and they want to get married in this case B or A cant force each other to change their religion as it is harming their fundamental right of choosing religion of their choice to avoid conflicts.

5) Right to Cultural and Educational Rights

- This right come under article 29 & 30. This fundamental right has provided protection to different communities to preserve their language, tradition and culture while preventing discrimination in education sector by allowing everyone to get education as it is their fundamental right. It has clearly stated that all minorities have equal amount of right as majority and government has raised many campaigns to promote education in between minorities, biggest example is providing them reservation so that people actually come upfront to get educate.

6) Right to Constitutional Remedies

² Pragya Agrahari, *What is the right to freedom*, IPLEADERS BLOG (June 29, 2022), <https://blog.ipleaders.in>.

- This fundamental right is provided under article 32. This right provide us a special provision which empowers individual to approach supreme court directly if any of their fundamental right is violated.
- It is also known as “heart and soul” of constitution.
- It allows courts to issue “**writs**” which can be used as a tool to enforce justice. The 5 writs are **Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo-Warranto**. It is pivotal for justice, accountability, and the protection of individual rights.³

❖ **WHAT ARE THE DUTIES AS A CITIZEN OF INDIA?**

Is there something called duty which we need to learn now after being already an adult? Isn't this is something which should have already been drilled into our body since we were born. The word duty is just for formality this is something which we should take as basic work on our day to day life not something which is given to us as responsibility or burden.

So what should be our duty as Indian citizen? Lets go over through our entire life.

- 1) **Respect the country, national flag and constitution:** this is something which had been taught us to since our school days about how important it is to pay respect to our country first and then everything related to it.
- 2) **Protect the environment:** its not just duty as a citizen, it is a moral duty which parents should taught their children at early stage of their life about how important it is to preserve the environment.
- 3) **To preserve India rich culture and heritage:** we all know how diverse india culture and tradition is, it's a mixture of different festivals celebrated at different states of India.
- 4) **To promote harmony and brotherhood:** nowadays even biological brothers aren't able to stay together that much hatred toward each other has spread if we need to hold our country together, first we need to have good relation with each other and spread brotherhood.

³ NEXT IAS Contributors, *Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32): Meaning, Provisions*, NEXT IAS (April 30, 2026), <https://www.nextias.com>.

- 5) **To defend the country:** if a situation comes where country is in danger then upon the call you need to act immediately and put country at first.