



IN THE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA AT BENGALURU

DATED THIS THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE, 2017

B E F O R E

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE A.N. VENUGOPALA GOWDA

WRIT PETITION NO.16998/2016 (CINEMA)

BETWEEN:

M/s. MEGHA MOVIES
NO.3/A, 9TH B MAIN, PRASHANTI NAGAR
ISRO LAYOUT
BENGALURU – 560 078
REPRESENTED BY ITS PROPRIETOR
SRI M.S. RAVINDRA, AGED 45 YEARS
S/O. SRI B.SHIVALINGAIAH.

...PETITIONER

(BY SRI G.R. MOHAN, ADV.)

AND:

1. UNION OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
NORTH BLOCK
NEW DELHLI – 110 001
REP. BY ITS SECRETARY.
2. THE REGIONAL OFFICER
CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CERTIFICATION
4TH FLOOR, 'D' WING, KENDRIYA SADANA
KORAMANGALA
BENGALURU – 560 034.

3. THE STATE OF KARNATAKA
BY ITS CHIEF SECRETARY
VIDHANA SOUDHA
BENGALURU – 560 001.

R3 IMPEADED VIDE COURT
ORDER DATED 21.10.2016.

...RESPONDENTS

(BY SRI PRABHULING K. NAVADAGI, ASGI &
SMT. SANDHYA RAO P., CGSC FOR R1 & R2;
SRI ASHOK HARANAHALLI, SENIOR ADV.
AS AMICUS CURIAE;
SRI A.G. SHIVANNA, AAG ALONG WITH SRI M.A.
SUBRAMANI, HCGP FOR R3)

THIS PETITION COMING ON FOR PRELIMINARY HEARING
THIS DAY, THE COURT MADE THE FOLLOWING:

ORDER

This petition was filed to direct the respondents to evolve / inculcate standard methods and not dual standards for one class of producers vis-à-vis others by curbing the creativity at the time of watching the Film for Certification and to apply the similar guidelines to be incorporated in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 for Television Serials / Advertisements and promotion of sales products, to incorporate the object of pre censorship in the Cable

Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 (for short, 'the 1995 Act'), and the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 (for short, 'the 1994 Rules') thereunder, and to pass such other orders as may be deemed fit.

2. When the matter came up for consideration, having regard to the nature of issues raised, it was felt necessary and expedient to deal with the matter as of public importance and Sri Prabhuling K. Navadagi, learned Assistant Solicitor General of India was requested to obtain instructions as to how *the importance of the fundamental duties engrafted in the Constitution are made known at regular intervals to the general public.* A request was made to Sri Ashok Haranahalli, learned Senior Advocate, who was present in the Court, to assist the Court. Sri Ashok Haranahalli graciously accepted the Court's request.

3. Having regard to the Orders dated 06.09.2005 and 19.02.2008 issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Broadcasting

(BC) Wing, petitioner was directed to implead the State of Karnataka represented by its Chief Secretary, as respondent No.3.

4. On 27.10.2016, it was decided to hear the learned Members of the Bar with regard to the mechanism to be devised for creating awareness amongst the people about the importance of the fundamental duties appearing in Part-IV-A of the Constitution of India.

5. Studies have shown that even literate people do not know *all* the fundamental duties incorporated in the Constitution by 42nd amendment and 70 percent of people living in the rural areas being illiterates, there is exploitation and deprivation of rights and benefits, on account of which the poorer sections of the society are suffering. Several challenges which the society is facing can be alleviated to some extent by creating awareness of fundamental duties amongst the people. By incorporating Part IV-A in the Constitution, Parliament has emphasised what is obvious, that is, every citizen must do his duty

towards the nation as well as the fellow citizens, because, unless every one does his duty, it is not possible to achieve the goals of equality and justice enshrined in the Preamble. Article 51-A enjoins upon every citizen to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, 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 promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people irrespective of religion, language, region etc. and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women; to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture; to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, 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; and 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. Article 51-A was inserted by amending the Constitution to comprehensively state the fundamental duties of the citizens to complement the obligations of the State. Though, Article 51-A of the Constitution is unambiguous, there is lack of awareness amongst the people, as a result, there is no much contribution by the citizens for claiming excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activities, so that the Nation can constantly rise to higher levels of endeavour and achievement. The citizens should perform their social obligations before claiming any right, however fundamental it may be, as the rights and duties are correlative. Every citizen while enjoying the fundamental rights has the obligation to perform the duties enumerated in Article 51-A of the Constitution. To bridge the gap between *'haves and have nots'* of the society, prevalent even now, after decades of achieving independence and the Country becoming republic, the Governments and citizens, particularly the literate, should

do their duties to bring about real equality amongst the people belonging to different segments of the society.

6. A letter written by the Hon'ble Justice Shri Rangnath Mishra, former Chief Justice of India, requesting the Apex Court to issue directions to the State "to educate its citizens in the matter of fundamental duties so that a right balance may emerge between rights and duties", was treated as a writ petition. At the time of hearing, learned Amicus Curiae having brought to the notice of the Court, "the report of the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution", wherein, a report made by a Committee, commonly known as "Justice J.S. Verma Committee" on operationalisation of fundamental duties of citizens was accepted and a strong suggestion having been made for their early implementation and various recommendations having also been made as regards the mode and manner to be adopted for generating awareness and consciousness amongst the citizens towards their fundamental duties, Apex Court, in the case titled as

"RANGNATH MISHRA Vs. UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS",
(2003) 7 SCC 133, has held as follows:

“ 6. Keeping in view the fact that the Government of India would taken notice of the recommendations of the aforesaid Commission/ Committee, we agree with Shri K. Parasaran that the same may be considered in their right earnestness by the Central Government and we accordingly direct it to do so as also to take appropriate steps for their implementation as expeditiously as possible.

7. As presently advised, we need not go into the other questions raised in this writ petition. This writ petition is, therefore, disposed of in the aforesaid terms.”

(underlining is by me for emphasis)

7. In view of the directions issued in the decision, noticed supra i.e., to take appropriate steps for the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission / Committee in the matter of generating awareness and consciousness amongst the citizens towards their fundamental duties, it was felt necessary, that there should be awareness programmes to be organized by the Governments – Union and the State and

also their instrumentalities, apart from the Legal Services Authorities etc., to spread awareness amongst people about their importance.

8. Sri H.C.Shivaramu, learned advocate and President of Bengaluru Advocates' Association submitted that pursuant to the submission made on an earlier hearing date, display Boards containing the Charter of fundamental duties was displayed in all the units of the Bengaluru Advocates' Association.

9. Sri G.R. Mohan, K.V. Dhananjaya, M.P. Srikanth and other learned advocates, who represent the Associations of Private Management of Schools in Karnataka submitted that all the Members of the respective Associations would conduct awareness programmes in their respective schools on the importance of the fundamental duties, which would be printed in the diaries, issued annually to the students.

10. On 16.11.2016, Sri Jagadeesh C.M., Chairman of Karnataka State Bar Council, Sri Y.R. Sadashiva Reddy & Sri H.C. Shivaramu, Members of KSBC submitted that steps would be taken for creating awareness of fundamental duties. They submitted that under the banner of KSBC, display boards in English and Kannada languages, containing fundamental duties would be installed in all the Bar Associations of the State and the Law Colleges would be notified to display similar boards. They further submitted that in the meets to be organized by the KSBC, a session would be exclusively earmarked for discussion on fundamental duties. Some of the learned Members of the Bar, Member Secretary, KSLSA, Director of KJA and others also made submissions.

11. The dream of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, *that independent India to be a place where there would be no poverty, no diseases, no ignorance and no depravity,* can be achieved when every citizen resolves to discharge with all his wisdom the

fundamental duties enshrined in Part IV-A of the Constitution. Despite amendment of the Constitution and insertion of Articles 21-A and 51-A(k) and the law made by the Government, that every child under the age of 14 years should get free education, the problem of illiteracy is still at large especially in the rural areas where there is deficiency of all kinds. Many people in the rural areas cannot even read and write. Many parents in the rural areas do not allow their female children to go to schools. Female literacy levels according to the Literacy Rate 2011 census is 65.46%, much below the male literacy rate, which is 80%.

12. Sri Ashok Haranahalli, learned *Amicus Curie* made the following suggestions in the matter of propagation of fundamental duties:

1. Adding fundamental duties to all legal awareness and training programs conducted by Colleges, Bar associations and Courts.
2. Add fundamental duties to all Civics text books at school level. Ensure they are treated on par with fundamental rights in these books, be it by NCERT or State.

3. Add fundamental duties to all Constitutional law curriculums at degree and pre-degree level, for all courses.
4. Use Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives to ensure Companies/ Factories/Industries participate in disseminating legal education within the local limits of their establishment and to employees, including fundamental duties.
5. Display as required by labour laws, in conspicuous places within the establishment to include fundamental duties.
6. Shops and Establishments Act to ensure display in establishments registered therewith.
7. Include as a part of curriculum for examinations for Driving licenses, state recruitment at different levels and central recruitment.
8. Advertisements through newspapers, Radio, TV, pre-movie telecast. Central government and State government can run on DD and AIR, rest can be funded through CSR or government.
9. Online propagation through official Govt. Pages and Social networking sites.
10. Display in all State and Central Govt. Establishments and properties including hospitals, Government offices, Courts, places of public and tourist interest, Toll Plazas, etc.

13. Smt. M.G.Uma, Member Secretary, KSLSA submitted that the State Legal Services Authority having regard to the orders passed in this case proposes to propagate the fundamental duties in the following manner:

1. Upload the Charter of Fundamental Duties in its official Website.
2. Make it a part of Annual Action Plan that is being prepared.
3. Highlight in the Annual Calendar.
4. Display of the charter of Fundamental Duties in the office premises of all DLSAs, TLSCs and Mediation Centres.
5. Display in the office premises of KSLSA.
6. Display in all the legal aid clinics.
7. Include in the book “Janasamanyarigagi Kanoonu Mahithi” – proposes to be re-printed / published.
8. Include in any other books/pamphlets/ handbills that will be prepared by the State Authority.
9. Highlight in the “Kanoonu Varthe” weekly Kannada News item telecast in Doordarshan “Chandana” vahini.
10. Display in the Mobile Legal Literacy Chariot that tour in all the Districts.
11. Creating awareness about Fundamental Duties will be a part of every programme.
12. Use of PLVs and NGOs to spread awareness about the Fundamental Duties amongst general public.

14. Sri Narahari Prabhakar Marathe, Addl. Director / I/c. Director, KJA, with regard to the manner in which the fundamental duties would be propagated at the Karnataka Judicial Academy, submitted as follows:

1. Inclusion of a topic on Fundamental Duties in the syllabus in training courses in the Judicial Academy.
2. Publishing of articles on Fundamental Duties and its importance in Academy Website and newsletters.

3. Inclusion of topic on Fundamental Duties in the workshops to be held in Judicial Academy or in collaboration with Karnataka Judicial Academy.
4. Motivating the trainee officers in Judicial Academy about spreading awareness on Fundamental Duties during the literacy camps convened by DLSAs and TLSCs.
5. Incorporating a subject on Fundamental Duties at the time of giving training to the Judicial Employees.
6. Displaying the Fundamental Duties on a conspicuous part of the Judicial Academy and in Seminar Halls and Conference Hall.
7. To inculcate the importance of Fundamental Duties under Article 51-A of the Constitution of India, it will be made part of the Training Schedule of the Karnataka Judicial Academy and that all the Trainee Judicial Officers undergoing Foundation Training / Induction Training shall present Paper presentation / PPT presentation on the same.
8. Listing of citations on Fundamental Duties relating to the judgments passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka and to distribute the same among the Trainee Judicial Officers.

15. Sri N. Santhosh Kumar Shetty, Deputy Director, Arbitration and Conciliation Centre, Bengaluru submitted that the following steps would be taken to propagate the fundamental duties:

1. Display the board containing Fundamental Duties (both in English and Kannada) in all the Arbitration Halls.
2. Display the board in the visitors lounge.

3. To publish the Fundamental Duties in the official News Letter.

16. Sri M. Chandrashekar Reddy, Director, Bangalore Mediation Centre submitted that to propagate the fundamental duties, display boards will be put up at the prominent places of all the Mediation Centres in the State and the Mediators would be sensitised.

17. Dr. Gubbi Subba Rao, learned advocate, placed on record a communication of the President, FKCCI, "in the matter of the steps taken by the FKCCI to propagate the fundamental duties." The initiatives proposed are the following:

1. All FKCCI letter-heads will carry the essential fundamental duties in the footer.
2. There will be a large board placed at the entrance to the FKCCI building with all the fundamental duties enumerated in bold letters.
3. The new centennial building of FKCCI will carry similar boards at the entrance, office and meeting halls.
4. During the meetings held at FKCCI, the large video screens shall display the Fundamental Duties before the meeting, during intervals as well as at all times when the video is not otherwise engaged.

5. FKCCI website shall be modified to suitably incorporate a prominent link on the main page to an exclusive page enumerating the fundamental duties.
6. The backdrop of all important events held by FKCCI will have sufficient space ear-marked for displaying some of the important fundamental duties relevant to the business community in an appropriate manner.
7. The President of FKCCI shall make a reference to those clauses of fundamental duties that are relevant in every public meeting presided over by him.
8. All e-mail correspondence from FKCCI will have some space allotted to enumerating some important fundamental duties appropriate to the subject of the e-mail.
9. To appoint a separate committee in FKCCI exclusively on Fundamental Duties headed by a Past President for giving wider publicity and recommend means to achieve the same.
10. Efforts will be made in consultation with the above committee to designate one day in a year as fundamental duties day so that its significance is high-lighted.
11. A pocket sized laminated card enumerating the fundamental duties on one side and the Preamble of the Constitution on the other side will be distributed to all office bearers and members with a request to carry it in their pockets at all times as a constant reminder of their obligations.
12. The message will be circulated to all FKCCI affiliate organizations with a request to act upon it and also ensure to display fundamental duties in Kannada language.

18. Dr.Gubbi Subba Rao placed on record a Communication of the Joint Secretary, Bangalore Employers' Association, with regard to the steps to be taken by "Bangalore Employers' Association", to propagate the fundamental duties. The following steps was proposed:

1. All BEA new letter-heads will carry the essential fundamental duties in the footer.
2. There will be a large board placed at the entrance to the BEA building with all the fundamental duties enumerated in bold letters.
3. During the meetings and conferences held at BEA, the large video screens shall display the Fundamental Duties before the meeting, during intervals as well as at all times when the video is not otherwise engaged.
4. The backdrop of all important events held by BEA will have sufficient space ear-marked for displaying some of the important fundamental duties relevant to the business community and an appropriate manner.
5. The presiding officers of BEA shall make a reference to those clauses of fundamental duties that are relevant in every public meeting presided over by them.
6. All e-mail correspondence from BEA will have some space allotted to enumerating some important fundamental duties appropriate to the subject of the e-mail.
7. Effort will be made to give wider publicity to BEA Members and Clients and recommend means to achieve the same.
8. Visiting Cards will have the printed Duties at its back.
9. The message will be circulated to all BEA affiliate organizations with a request to act upon it and also

ensure to display fundamental duties in Kannada language.

19. Sri G.R.Mohan submitted that the Chairman, Karnataka State Minority Educational Management Federation, as having appealed to the Members of the Federation, to display the boards containing fundamental duties in the schools and educate the students in that regard.

20. Smt. Suman Hegde, President, Indian Federation of Women Lawyers (Karnataka Chapter), submitted that Women Advocates would actively participate in creating awareness and propagating fundamental duties. The steps proposed by her are:

1. To conduct Seminars, Workshop, Scripts to the Women Lawyers, NGO's College and School Students, Elected members of Panchayath, Zilla Panchayath, Corporation, Municipalities, City Municipalities, etc., throughout the State from time to time to create awareness of the fundamental duties.
2. To give service as resource persons to the Legal Service Authority, Human Rights Department, Bar Council of Karnataka, etc. to create awareness about Fundamental duties.

3. While conducting conferences, International Women's day and other programmes, will chose one of the subject regarding women's rights and duties and highlight importance of the same.

21. Upon hearing the learned advocates on 19.11.2016, it was observed as follows:

"19. The study undertaken shows that even highly educated citizens do not appear to be aware of the fundamental duties appearing in part IV-A of the Constitution. Hence, a systematic effort should be made to spread awareness of fundamental duties which would educate the citizens to effectively imbibe the same and actively involve in the nation building measures. At all levels, effort should be made to generate awareness of fundamental duties and the importance of discharging the fundamental duties to enable the citizens to practice the citizenship values. There is need to undertake awareness programs by the Governments. Suitable chapters can be added in the text books which teach civic sense to children and youth at the initial and early level of education. The state should play an active role in the process of creating awareness not only in public offices but also in all the places of public importance. NGOs, Banks, Societies, local bodies, Trade Unions etc. can be asked to actively involve in undertaking the awareness programmes. State Government can direct its agencies including the local bodies, co-operative societies to undertake awareness programs to educate the masses with regard to the imbibing of fundamental duties to achieve the dream of the Father of Nation and the object and purpose with which the constitution was amended and Article 51-A was inserted.

20. The Governments often issue advertisements about their policies, achievements, proposed projects, anniversaries in memory of

great personalities who occupy a significant place in our history, schemes made for the benefit of public, etc. Various Publications, Diaries, Calenders, Invitations etc. are got printed and distributed to the public. In all such advertisements, publications etc., one or the other fundamental duty can be co-related and published, without incurring any additional expenditure which would create awareness of fundamental duties amongst the citizens.

21. In the last two decades, revolutionary changes have occurred in the mass Media, especially in the news Media. The Media encompasses television, radio and newspapers. It may be appropriate to state that press has acted as the mirror of nationalism and primary medium of popular public education. Media can sensitise and create awareness amongst the citizens of the fundamental duties enshrined in Part IV-A of the Constitution of India. Hence Media can be expected to make special effort to highlight programmes which support and promote activities related to national integration, culture and values, and environment etc. apart from printing the appropriate fundamental duty on occasions such as Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanthi Day, Martyrs Day and other commemorative days."

22. In *AIIMS STUDENTS' UNION Vs. AIIMS AND OTHERS*, (2002) 1 SCC 428, Apex Court has held that the State is, in a sense, "all the citizens placed together" and therefore, though Article 51-A does not expressly cast any fundamental duty on the State, the fact remains that the duty of every citizen of India is, collectively speaking, is the duty of the State.

23. In the case of, RURAL LITIGATION AND ENTITLEMENT KENDRA AND OTHERS Vs. STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH AND OTHERS, 1986 (supp) SCC 517, it has been held that the preservation of environment and keeping the ecological balance unaffected is a task, which not only the Governments but also every citizen must undertake, and that it is the social obligation of the State as well as of the citizens.

24. In T.N.GODAVARMAN THIRUMALPAD Vs. UNION OF INDIA, (2002) 10 SCC 606, by reading together Articles 48-A and 51-A of the Constitution, Apex Court has laid down a foundation for the jurisprudence of environmental protection by holding thus:

“Today, the State and the citizen are under a fundamental obligation to protect and improve the environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.”

25. Right to free and compulsory education of the children between the age of 6 to 14 years was made a fundamental right by introducing the provision of Article

21-A as per the 86th amendment in the Constitution of India. Article 45 was correspondingly amended making it an obligation on the part of the State to impart free education to children below the age of 6 years. Amendment to Article 51-A of the Constitution was made inserting Clause (k), making obligatory for parents to provide opportunity of education to their children between the age of 6 to 14 years.

26. In BHARTIYA SEVA SAMAJ TRUST THROUGH PRESIDENT AND ANOTHER Vs. YOGESHBHAI AMBALAL PATEL AND ANOTHER, (2012) 9 SCC 310, Apex Court has held, that when we talk of education, it means not only learning how to read and write or get information, but it means to acquire knowledge and wisdom, so that one may lead better life and become the better citizen to serve the nation in better way. It has been further observed that:

“ 23. Every generation looks up to the next generation with the hope that they shall build up a nation better than the present. Therefore, education which empowers the future generation should always be the main concern for any nation.”

27. In SANTOSH SINGH Vs. UNION OF INDIA AND ANOTHER, (2016) 8 SCC 253, while explaining the relative scope and importance of value based education vis-à-vis moral education, Apex Court has held as follows:

“15. There can be no gainsaying the fact that moral values are an integral component of value-based education. The purpose of education is to engender in the young, a spirit of enquiry, a desire for knowledge and a sense of values. Among those values are the fundamental values on which our constitutional core is founded: liberty, equality and the dignity of each individual. The purpose of education also includes the creation of responsible and informed citizens conscious both of their rights and of their duties to others.

16. Education is an important instrument towards the development of the individual as indeed, it is a vital instrument in nation building.....”

(underlining is mine)

28. U.S. Supreme Court First, in BROWN Vs. BOARD OF EDUCATION OF TOPEKA, 98 L ED 873: 347 US 483 (1954) has explained the significance of education in the following words:

“ It is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today, it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural value, in

preparing him for later professional training and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment.”

29. Having regard to the grave consequences of the pollution of water and the need for protecting and improving the natural environment which is considered to be one of the fundamental duties under the Constitution vide Clause (g) of Article 51-A of the Constitution, in the case of M.C. MEHTA (II) Vs. UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS, (1988) 1 SCC 471, Apex Court has held as follows:

“24....we are of the view that it is the duty of the Central Government to direct all the educational institutions throughout India to teach at least for one hour in a week lessons relating to the protection and the improvement of the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife in the first ten classes. The Central Government shall get text books written for the said purpose and distribute them to the educational institutions free of cost. Children should be taught about the need for maintaining cleanliness commencing with the cleanliness of the house both inside and outside, and of the streets in which they live. Clean surroundings lead to healthy body and healthy mind. Training of teachers who teach this subject by the introduction of short term courses for such training shall also be considered. This should be done throughout India.

25. In order to rouse amongst the people the consciousness of cleanliness of environment the Government of India and the governments of the States and of the Union Territories may consider the desirability of organising 'Keep the city clean' week (Nagar Nirmalikaarana Saptaha), 'Keep the town clean' week (Pura Nirmalikaarana Saptaha) and 'Keep the village clean' week (Grama Nirmalikaarana Saptaha) in every city, town and village throughout India at least once a year. During that week the entire city, town or village should be kept as far as possible clean, tidy and free from pollution of land, water and air. The organisation of the week should be entrusted to the Nagar Mahapalikas, Municipal Corporations, Town Municipalities, Village Panchayats or such other local authorities having jurisdiction over the area in question. If the authorities decide to organise such a week it may not be celebrated in the same week throughout India but may be staggered depending upon the convenience of the particular city, town or village. During that week all the citizens including the members of the executive, members of Parliament and the State legislatures, members of the judiciary may be requested to co-operate with the local authorities and to take part in the celebrations by rendering free personal service. This would surely create a national awareness of the problems faced by the people by the appalling all-round deterioration of the environment which we are witnessing today. We request the Ministry of Environment of the Government of India to give a serious consideration to the above suggestion.”

30. Attention of learned ASGI was invited to the aforesaid decisions and was called upon to place on record the steps taken towards compliance. Though the case was adjourned on few occasions, despite efforts being made by learned ASGI, response having not been received from the concerned authorities of the Union Government, no material was produced indicating the action taken. As the Apex Court has issued directions in Judgments noticed at Para Nos.6 and 29 supra, this Court expects that some concrete steps shall be taken to create awareness of fundamental duties amongst the citizens.

31. Every citizen of India being duty bound to abide by the Constitution and respect its individuals and institutions if becomes an awakened citizen, would be able to foster social values by breaking barriers of casteism, linguism and corruption by persons in public life. Thus there would be excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation can constantly rise to higher levels of endeavour and achievement. For this

purpose, there should be contribution not only by the Governments but involvement of all citizens.

32. Pursuant to the orders passed in this petition, it is heartening to note that the Government of Karnataka has been publishing one or the other fundamental duty in the important advertisements published in the newspapers. Even some of the instrumentalities of the State i.e., Boards and Corporations have been publishing one or the other fundamental duty in the important advertisements got published by them. Sri A.G. Shivanna produced some text books, wherein, the fundamental duties have been published. The work of teachers is to make children learn discipline, gain knowledge, wisdom and prepare them to face challenges of their lives. Today's children being the future of the country, they have to be taught at all levels the importance of fundamental duties, so that they would become mature and responsible citizens.

33. Having regard to the orders passed by the Apex Court, noticed in para Nos.6 and 29 supra, there is need for the Government of India and Government of Karnataka to augment the steps for creating awareness of the fundamental duties amongst the people. Both the Governments shall augment the steps by keeping in view the observations made in the Order passed on 19.11.2016, relevant portion of which has been extracted in para 21 supra.

The Registry shall send a copy of this Order to:

(i) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, New Delhi.

(ii) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi.

(iii) The Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka

(iv) The Directors of Karnataka Judicial Academy, Arbitration and Conciliation Centre and the Bengaluru Mediation Centre,

(v) The Secretary, Karnataka State Bar Council,
KGID Building, Bengaluru,

who shall co-ordinate with the concerned authorities
for doing the needful.

I place on record my appreciation and gratitude to
Sri Ashok Haranahalli, learned Amicus Curiae, Sri
Prabhuling K. Navadagi, learned ASGI and Sri A.G.
Shivanna, learned AAG and all other Senior Advocates and
the Members of the Bar for lending valuable assistance.

List the petition for further orders after 4 weeks.

(A.N. VENUGOPALA GOWDA)
JUDGE

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