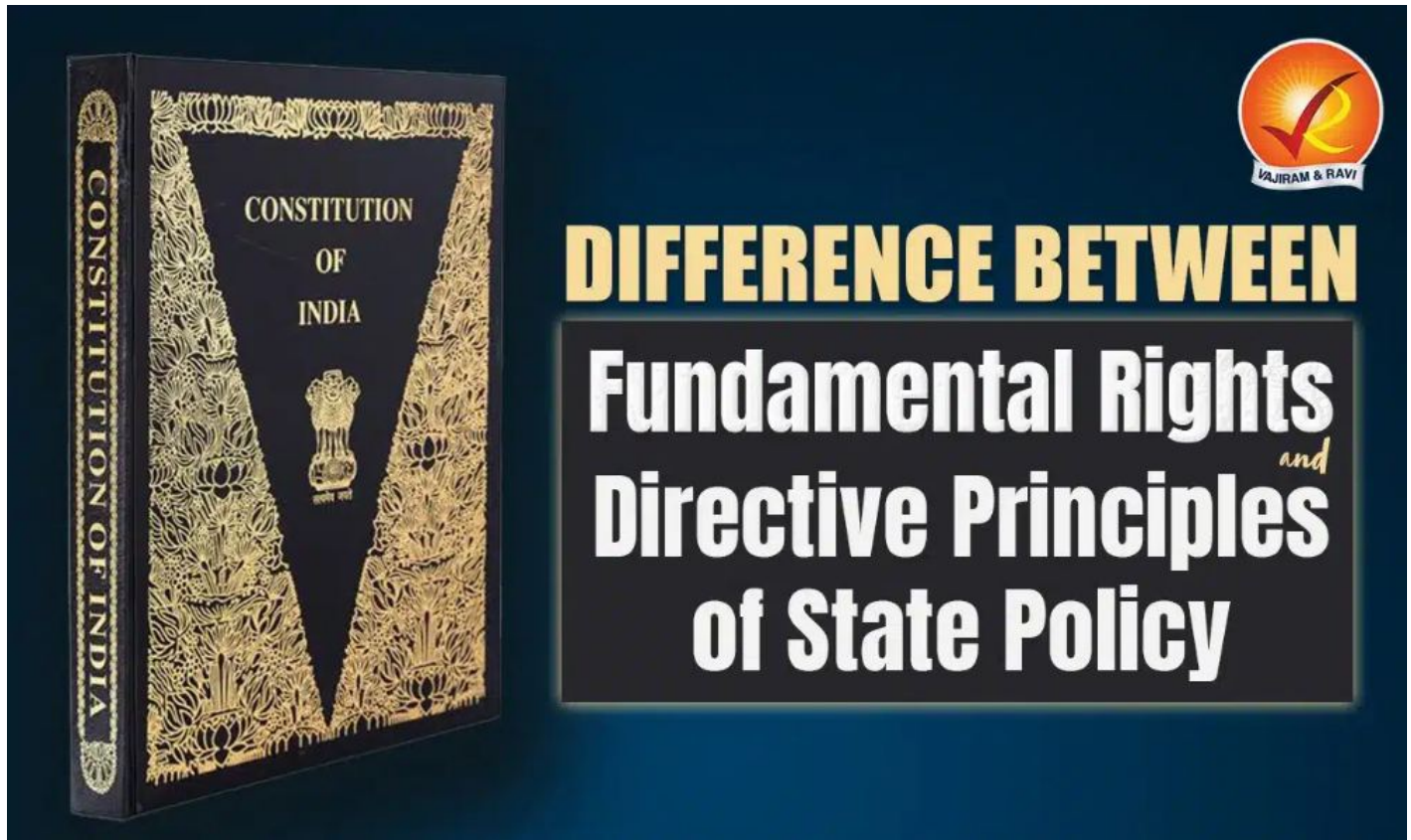


Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

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Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are two essential pillars of the Indian Constitution. While Fundamental Rights guarantee individual liberty and protect citizens from arbitrary state action, the Directive Principles aim to promote social and economic welfare by guiding the state in policymaking. Together, they reflect the Constitution's vision of justice, equality, and dignity for all. Despite their shared goal of national development, they differ significantly in terms of enforceability, legal status, and scope. This article explores the key Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy and their role in shaping India's constitutional and governance framework.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights are discussed in Part III of the Indian Constitution, spanning Articles 12 to 35. These rights are guaranteed to all citizens to ensure the protection of individual freedom, dignity, and equality. They serve as a safeguard against arbitrary actions by the state or any public authority and are essential for promoting a society where liberty, justice, and equality prevail. Fundamental Rights play an important role in the holistic development of individuals and the advancement of a democratic and inclusive society.

Key Features

- Enforceable by the judiciary under Article 32 and Article 226.
- Protect individuals against arbitrary actions of the state.
- Aim to ensure political democracy and civil liberties.
- Examples include the Right to Equality (Article 14-18), Right to Freedom (Article 19-22), **Right to Constitutional Remedies** (Article 32), etc.

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)

The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**, are discussed in Part IV (Articles 36 to 51) of the Indian Constitution, serve as non-justiciable guidelines for the government. Although not enforceable by any court of law, these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country. DPSPs aim to create a just and equitable social order by promoting the economic, social, and political welfare of the people. They guide the State in formulating policies and enacting laws that seek to uphold justice and enhance the well-being of all citizens.

Key Features

- Act as moral obligations on the state.
- Promote social and economic democracy.
- Aim to ensure a welfare state and equitable society.
- Include provisions like securing a living wage, equal pay for equal work, promotion of education and health, uniform civil code, etc.

Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

The table below outlines the key Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, primarily highlighting their nature, scope, and enforceability within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy		
Aspect	Fundamental Rights (FRs)	Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)
Constitutional Provision	Part III (Articles 12 to 35)	Part IV (Articles 36 to 51)
Nature	Justiciable (enforceable in courts)	Non-justiciable (not enforceable in courts)
Purpose	Ensure civil liberties and political democracy	Aim at socio-economic justice and welfare state

Legal Enforceability	Can be enforced through writs under Article 32 & 226	No legal remedy for violation
Target	Directed mainly towards individuals (citizens)	Directed towards the State
Examples	Right to Equality, Freedom, Education, etc.	Equal pay, Upliftment of weaker sections, Environment, etc.
Importance	Fundamental for individual development and dignity	Fundamental for nation-building and social transformation
Conflict Resolution	In case of conflict, Fundamental Rights usually prevail	DPSPs can override FRs only via constitutional amendment

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy Significance

The Supreme Court of India, through various judgments, has tried to harmonize Fundamental Rights and DPSPs:

- **Champakam Dorairajan Case (1951):** FRs were held supreme over DPSPs.
- **Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973):** Introduced the doctrine of basic structure, balancing both FRs and DPSPs.
- **Minerva Mills Case (1980):** Reaffirmed the importance of both, stating that FRs and DPSPs are complementary and not contradictory.

Important Articles to Remember

Here are some of the most Important Articles to Remember of the Indian Constitution that highlight fundamental rights and directive principles, reflecting the core values, freedoms, and duties.

Important Articles to Remember	
Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
Article 14 – Right to Equality	Article 38 – Promote welfare of the people
Article 19 – Freedom of speech & expression	Article 39 – Equal pay, livelihood, health, etc.
Article 21 – Right to life and liberty	Article 41 – Right to work, education, public help
Article 32 – Right to Constitutional Remedies	Article 44 – Uniform Civil Code

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Difference Between Vedas and Upanishads	Difference Between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Banks
Difference Between Written and Unwritten Constitution	Difference between NITI Aayog and Planning Commission
Difference between Colonialism and Imperialism	Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
Difference between Procedure Established by Law and Due Process of Law	Difference Between Democracy and Republic
Difference between Creamy Layer and Non-Creamy Layer of OBC	Difference between Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Sabha
Difference Between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats	

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