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DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- A list of policy guidelines is included in the Constitution known as “the Directive Principles of State Policy” (DPSP).
- These guidelines are ‘non-justifiable’, i.e., parts of the Constitution that cannot be enforced by the judiciary.
- The **Directive Principles of State Policy** are enumerated in **Part IV** of the Constitution from **Articles 36 to 51**.
- The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the **Irish Constitution** of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.
- The Constitution of India does not contain any classification of Directive Principles. However, on the basis of their content and direction, they can be classified into three broad categories, viz, **socialistic, Gandhian and liberal-intellectual**. These principles are not enforceable by the courts.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described these principles as ‘**novel features**’ of the Indian Constitution.
- The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject -matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A.
- The **Parliament** can **amend** the **Fundamental Rights** for **implementing** the **Directive Principles**, so long as the amendment **does not damage or destroy the basic structure of the Constitution**.

Goals of DPSP

Following are the significant Goals of DPSP –

- Welfare of the people; Social, economic, and political justice;
- Raising the standard of living; equitable distribution of resources;
- Promotion of international peace.

Policies of DPSP

Following are the important Policies of DPSP –

- Uniform civil code;
- Prohibition of consumption of alcoholic liquor;
- Promotion of cottage industries;
- Prevention of slaughter of useful cattle;
- Promotion of village panchayats

Non - Justifiable rights of DPSP

Following are the major non-justifiable rights of DPSP –

- Adequate livelihood;
- Equal pay for equal work for men and women;
- Right against economic exploitation;
- Right to work; and

- Early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.

Difference between DPSP & FR

- Following are the major differences between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy –
 - The Fundamental Rights mainly protect the rights of individuals, while the directive principles ensure the well-being of the entire society.
 - The Fundamental Rights are justifiable and can be claimed in the court of law, whereas the Directive Principles of State Policy cannot be enforced by the judiciary.
 - The Fundamental Rights restrain the government from doing certain things, while the Directive Principles of State Policy insist the government to do certain things.
- Regarding the Right to Property, the Constitution made it clear that property could be taken away by the government for public welfare.
- In 1973, the Supreme Court gave a decision that the Right to Property was not a part of the basic structure of the Constitution and therefore, the Parliament has the power to abridge this right by an amendment.
- In 1978, the 44th amendment to the Constitution removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights and transformed it into a simple legal right under Article 300 A.



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