**FYUGP 3RD SEMESTER**

**SUB- POLITICAL SCIENCE (MAJOR)**

**PAPER TITLE- INDIAN GOVT AND POLITICS**

**UNIT- II**

**Differences between Directive Principles of State**

 **Policy (DPSPs) and Fundamental Rights**:

* 1. Fundamental Rights are *justiciable* and enforceable by courts. But DPSPs are *non-justiciable* and cannot be enforced by courts.
	2. Fundamental Rights protect the individual's rights against the State and ensure personal freedoms. DPSPs aim to establish social and economic democracy by guiding the State's policies.
	3. Fundamental Rights focus on the rights of individuals (e.g., equality, freedom, and religion). DPSPs focus on the welfare of the society as a whole (e.g., reducing inequality, promoting education, and improving public health).
	4. Fundamental Rights are enshrined in **Part III** of the Constitution (Articles 12–35). DPSPs are enshrined in **Part IV** of the Constitution (Articles 36–51).
	5. Fundamental Rights impose a negative obligation on the State (i.e., the State must not violate these rights). DPSPs impose a positive duty on the State to implement policies for societal welfare.
	6. Fundamental Rights draw inspiration from the **Bill of Rights** in the U.S. Constitution. DPSPs are inspired by the **Irish Constitution** and the concept of welfare states.
	7. Fundamental Rights can be amended, but only under strict scrutiny, but DPSPs can be amended more easily, as they are not enforceable in courts.
	8. In case of conflict between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs, courts generally give priority to Fundamental Rights.