

Rights, Directive Principles and Duties

Compare constitutional location, enforceability and key articles across Parts III, IV and IVA

• Constitutional Framework of Rights, Directives & Duties

◆ Fundamental Rights (Part III)

Part III contains Fundamental Rights, enforceable through constitutional remedies.

Article 14: equality; Article 15: specified discrimination; Article 17: untouchability.

Articles 29–30 protect cultural rights and the right of minorities to run educational institutions.

◆ Fundamental Duties (Part IVA)

Article 51A was added by the 42nd Amendment (1976) during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tenure.

The 86th Amendment (2002) added the education-related duty in Article 51A(k).

Article 51A(h) makes it a citizen's duty to develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry.

○ Directive Principles (Part IV)

Articles 36–51 are non-justiciable under Article 37, yet fundamental in the governance of the country.

Article 39A (added by 42nd Amendment) directs the State to provide equal justice and free legal aid.

Article 44 directs the State to endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) for citizens.

□ Classification & Statutory Distinctions

Do not confuse untouchability abolition (Art 17, Right) with scientific temper (Art 51A, Duty).

Directive Principles guide laws and policy; Article 37 makes them non-justiciable.

A constitutional policy direction and a law implementing it are distinct legal instruments.

REMEMBER Classify first: a right, a policy direction, or a citizen's duty.