

Polity - XIII

Complete Course on Polity for SSC, PCS & Railways



DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY (DPSP)

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Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

- Part IV
- Article 36-51
- Taken From: Ireland
- Committee: Tej Bahadur Supru
- No any Judicial power or hearing works over DPSP.
- Parliament & Executive has to work with DPSP.

- Article 36: Definition
- Article 37: Application of the principles contained in this Part
- Article 38: State to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people
- (कल्याण की अभिवृद्धि के लिए सामाजिक व्यवस्था बनाएगा, जिससे नागरिक को सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक न्याय मिलेगा)
- Article 39: Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State
- Article 39A: Equal justice and free legal aid
- (सामान न्याय और निःशुल्क विधिक सहायता, समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन की व्यवस्था इसी में है)
- **अनुच्छेद 39 (ख)** सार्वजनिक धन का स्वामित्व तथा नियंत्रण इस प्रकार करना ताकि सार्वजनिक हित का सर्वोत्तम साधन हो सके.
अनुच्छेद 39 (ग) धन का समान वितरण

- Article 40: Organisation of village panchayats (ग्राम पंचायतों का संगठन)
- Article 41: Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases (कुछ दशाओं में काम, शिक्षा और लोक सहायता पाने का अधिकार)
- Article 42: Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (काम की न्याय-संगत और मानवोचित दशाओं का तथा प्रसूति सहायता का उपबंध)
- Article 43: Living wage, etc., for workers (कर्मकारों के लिए निर्वाचन मजदूरी एवं कुटीर उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन)
- Article 43A: Participation of workers in management of industries
- Article 44: Uniform civil code for the citizen (नागरिकों के लिए एक समान सिविल संहिता)
- Article 45: Provision for free and compulsory education for children

NRI/POI/OCI holders

- *Who are NRIs, PIO and OCI?*
- Non-Resident Indians (NRI), Person of Indian Origin (PIO) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) are the three major categories in which the people from India go and live abroad can be categorised.
- While NRIs is essentially a term used for Indians that live in another country, PIOs and OCIs are people who want to stay connected and involved with India more closely.

A PERSON OF INDIAN ORIGIN (PIO)

- Means a **foreign citizen** (except a national of Pakistan, Afghanistan Bangladesh, China, Iran, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Nepal)
- A **foreign citizen** whose **one of the parents/ grandparents/ great grandparents** was **born** and a **permanent resident** of India
- Who is a **spouse** of a citizen of India or a PIO

BENEFITS

1. PIO card holders **do not require a visa to visit India** for a period of 15 years from the date of issue of the PIO card.
2. They are **exempted from registration at FRRO/ FRO** if their **stay does not exceeds 180 days**. In case if the stay exceeds 180 days, they shall have to register with FRRO/ FRO within the next 30 days
3. They **enjoy parity with NRIs** in **economic, financial and educational benefits**
4. All **future benefits** that would be exempted to **NRIs** would also be available to the **PIO card holders**

PIO VS OCI

OVERSEAS CITIZEN OF INDIA (OCI)

A **foreign national**, who was **eligible to become citizen of India** on **26.01.1950** or was a citizen of India on or at anytime after **26.01.1950** or belonged to a territory that became part of India after **15.08.1947** is **eligible for registration as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)**. Minor children of such person are also eligible for OCI. However, if the applicant had ever been a citizen of Pakistan or Bangladesh, he/she will not be eligible for OCI.

BENEFITS

- OCIs are **entitled to a multipurpose, multiple entry, lifelong visa** allowing them to visit India at any time, for any length of time and for any purpose
- **Exempted from police reporting** for any length of stay in the country
 - **Have also been granted all rights in the economic, financial and education fields in parity with NRIs** except, the right to acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties

Benefits of a PIO card:

- A PIO card holder doesn't need a visa to visit India. The holder also doesn't require a student or employment visa to acquire employment or academic opportunities in India.
- The holder is also exempted from registering at the foreigner regional registration office (FRRO) during the duration of stay in India.
- The holder also enjoys parity with NRIs in concern to economic, financial and educational matters. These may include matters related to property transfer or acquisition, holding, disposal, investment, admission of children in educational institutions under general category quota for NRIs.
- Separate immigration counters are provided at all International airports in India for PIO card holders.

Drawbacks of PIO card:

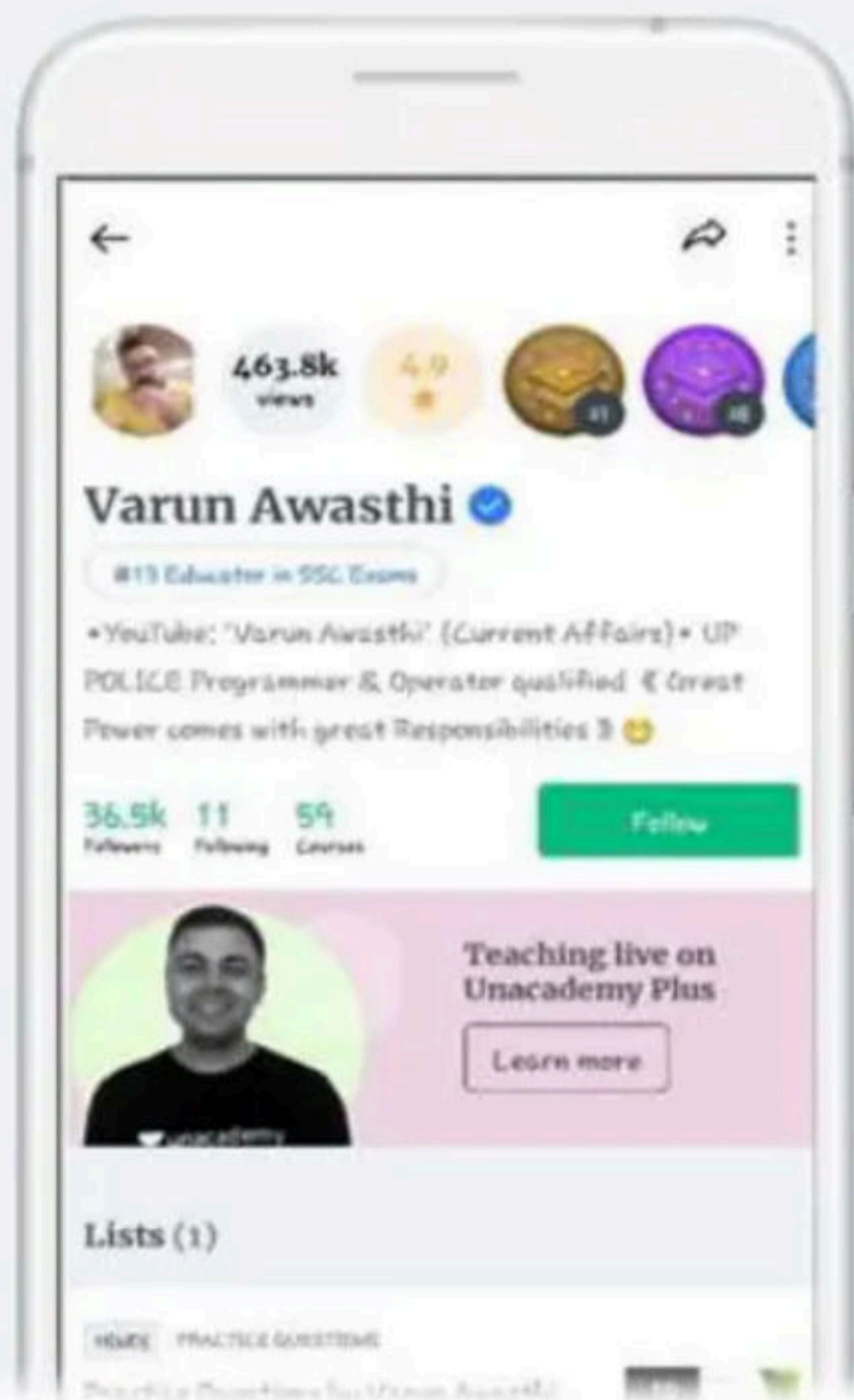
- It does not provide voting rights to the holder. Prior permission is needed to undertake mountaineering expeditions or any such related research work in protected areas.

The benefits of OCI cards are substantial:

- OCI is essentially a lifetime visa status offered by India to an Indian person who has given up his citizenship. OCI cards give lifetime multiple entry visa to India.
- If one remains an OCI for 5 years, he/she can attain Indian citizenship and then live in India for a period of one year including short breaks.
- Special immigration counters are provided at all international airports in India for OCI card holders.
- An OCI cards holder can open special bank accounts in India just like NRIs and make investments. OCI holders can also buy non-farm property and exercise ownership rights.
- An OCI card allows to apply for a driver's license, PAN card or open a bank account in India. They get same economic, financial and educational benefits like NRIs and can also adopt children.

Drawbacks of OCI card:

- An OCI card holder cannot vote, hold a government job or purchase agricultural or farm land.
- The person can also not run for public office or travel to restricted areas without permission.



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- Article 46: Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections (अनुसूचित जातियां, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य दुर्बल वर्गों की शिक्षा और अर्थ-संबंधी हितों की अभिवृद्धि)
- Article 47: Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health (पोषाहार स्तर, जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करने तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य का सुधार करने का राज्य का कर्तव्य)
- Article 48: Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry (कृषि एवं पशुपालन का संगठन)
- Article 48A: Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife (पर्यावरण का संरक्षण तथा संवर्धन और वन एवं वन्य जीवों की रक्षा)

- Article 49: Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance (राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारकों, स्थानों और वस्तुओं का संरक्षण)
- Article 50: Separation of judiciary from the executive (कार्यपालिका एवं न्यायपालिका का पृथक्करण)
- Article 51: Promotion of international peace and security (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा की अभिवृद्धि)

अतिरिक्त कुछ ऐसे अनुच्छेद भी हैं, जो राज्य के लिए निदेशक सिद्धांत के रूप में कार्य करते हैं; जैसे:

अनुच्छेद 350 (क) प्राथमिक स्तर पर मातृभाषा में शिक्षा देना
(Prime Education in Mother language)

अनुच्छेद 351 हिंदी को प्रोत्साहन देना (Promotion of Hindi)