



DIRECTIVE  
PRINCIPLES  
OF STATE  
POLICY

---

# WHAT ARE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY?

---

- These are guidelines/principles given to the central and state governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies.
- To secure for all the citizens the grand ideals mentioned in preamble
- The basic aim of the directive principles is to establish a welfare state where economic and social democracy might flourish

# features

---

Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable in the courts and no one can go near the court for its proper implementation.

Directive Principles of State Policy are some instructions to the State for achieving socio-economic development.

Directive Principles of State Policy are positive in nature . These principles increase power and functions of the State .

Directive Principles of State Policy aims at establishment of a welfare state by securing social and economic justice.

---

These principles have great moral value also. It constitutes the conscience of our Constitution . Directive Principles of State Policy constitute the mirror of public opinion .These principles always reflect the will of the people .These are embodied in the Constitution to the meet the aspirations of the people . It is also a yardstick for measuring Govt. Performance.

These are fundamental in the governance of the country . The State should follow these principles for progress of the country .

## IDEOLOGICAL OR IN-PRINCIPLE CLASSIFICATION OF DPSPs

---

Socialist Principles

Liberal Principles

Gandhian Principles

International principles

# List of DPSPs under Indian Constitution

---

Article 36: Defines State as same as Article 12 unless the context otherwise defines.

Article 37: Application of the Principles contained in this part.

Article 38: It authorizes the state to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of people.

Article 39: Certain principles of policies to be followed by the state.

Article 39A: Equal justice and free legal aid.

Article 40: Organization of village panchayats.

Article 41: Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.

Article 42: Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity leaves.

Article 43: Living wage etc. for workers.

Article 43-A: Participation of workers in management of industries.

Article 43-B: Promotion of cooperative societies.

Article 44: Uniform civil code for the citizens.

Article 45: Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.

Article 46: Promotion of education and economic interests of SC, ST, and other weaker sections.

Article 47: Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

Article 48: Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Article 48-A: Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife.

Article 49: Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.

Article 50: Separation of judiciary from the executive.

Article 51: Promotion of international peace and security.

# Importance of DPSPs for an Indian citizen

---

Regardless of the non-justifiable nature of DPSPs, a citizen should be aware of them. Article 37 describes these principles as fundamental in the governance of the country. The objective of the DPSPs is to better the social and economic conditions of society so people can live a good life. Knowledge of DPSPs helps a citizen to keep a check on the government.

A citizen can use DPSPs as a measure of the performance of the government and can identify the scope where it lacks. A person should know these provisions because ultimately these principles act as a yardstick to judge the law that governs them. Moreover, it also constrains the power of the state to make a draconian law.

Through various judicial pronouncements, it is settled principle now that balancing DPSPs and Fundamental rights is as important as maintaining the sanctity of Fundamental Rights. Non-following a directive principle would directly or indirectly affect the Fundamental Right which is considered as one of the most essential parts of the Constitution.

# Relationship with Fundamental Rights

---

A major concern regarding the validity of the DPSPs is their compatibility with the Fundamental Rights contained in Part III of the Constitution, enforceable even in the High Courts and the Supreme Court through the manner of writs.

**The following are the points of difference between the two:**

1. The Fundamental Rights are a limitation on the powers of the government operating on an individual, whereas, the DPSPs are instructions to the government for achieving certain ends through their actions.
2. Anything contained in the DPSPs cannot be violated either by the individuals or the State, as long as there is no law made to that effect, while there are strict remedies against violation of an individual's Fundamental Right.
3. A law against the DPSPs cannot be declared as void by the courts, but this is not the case with Fundamental Rights.