

## Lesson - 7

# Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties

### Summary -

Constitution lays down desirable principle and guidelines in Part IV. These provisions are known as the Directive Principle of State Policy. These principles give directions to the state for making laws and policies for the collective good of the people. Our constitution prescribes certain duties to be performed by citizens. These duties do not apply in a court of law.

### Meaning of Directive Principles of State Policy -

Directive Principles of State Policy are in the form of instructions/guidelines to the governments at the centre as well as states.

The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy has been taken from the Irish Republic.

### Economic & Social Principles-

1) Livelihood for men & women. (2) Manage the economic system to avoid concentration of wealth in few hands. (3) Equal pay for equal work for men & women. (4) Suitable employment & healthy working conditions for men, women & children. (5) Guarding the children against exploitation & moral degradation. (6) Securing the right to work, education & public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness, & disablement. (7) Securing just & humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. (8) Participation of workers in the management of undertakings etc. (9) Education and economic interests of working sections of the people especially the SCs and STs. (10) Workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities. (11) Raise the standard of living and public health. (12) Early childhood care and education to all children.

### Classification of the Directive Principles-

Economic & social

Gandhian

International Peace & Security

### **Relating to International Peace & Security -**

- ✚ Promote international peace & security.
- ✚ Maintain just & honourable relations between nations.
- ✚ Foster respect for international laws and treaty obligations.
- ✚ Encourage settlements of international disputes by mutual agreement.

### **Miscellaneous -**

- ✚ To secure for all Indians a uniform civil code.
- ✚ To protect historical monuments.
- ✚ To save environment from pollution and protect wildlife.
- ✚ To plan for disbursement of free legal justice through suitable legislation.

### **Directive Principles:**

#### **Universalisation of Education-**

- ✚ Education for all, Compulsory Education, Elementary Education, Voluntary agencies for education program, adult literacy centres, Distance education programmes through correspondence courses, distance education and open learning.
- ✚ The National Institute of Open Schooling and several Open Universities.

**Child Labour** – Directive Principles provides opportunities to children to develop in a healthy manner,

Fundamental Right against Exploitation of children, Employment of children below the age of 14 years in mines and industries is prohibited.

**Status of Women** - The status and education of women has already been stressed in our Constitution through - some measures have been taken to improve the status of women:

- ✚ Women has the right to an adequate means of livelihood and equal pay.
- ✚ Been provided for healthcare and maternity-relief.
- ✚ Fundamental Duties stressed on every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- ✚ Laws and judicial decisions for dignity of women.
- ✚ Share in the family property
- ✚ Cruel practices & prohibition of female infanticide & discrimination against girl child and child-marriage.
- ✚ To empower women, reservation of one third of seats through the 73rd and 74th Amendment Act, 1991,1992 for them has been made in the Panchayats and Municipalities.

### **Critical Analysis of Directive Principles –**

Directive Principles provides direction & persuade the government to provide social and economic justice, some of listed below:

- ✚ Land reforms, Jagirdari &

- ✚ Industrialisation & increase in agricultural production through Green Revolution.
- ✚ National Commission for the Welfare of Women.
- ✚ Fix the limit on land and property to fix the limit of holdings.
- ✚ Abolished privy purses.
- ✚ Life Insurance, General Insurance, and nationalisation of banks
- ✚ Right to Property has been deleted from Fundamental Rights.
- ✚ Subsidized public distribution schemes to help poor.
- ✚ Rules for men and women paid equal wages for equal work.
- ✚ Abolished Untouchability & upliftment of the SCs, STs and other Backward Classes.
- ✚ 73rd & 74th Amendments to the constitution, Panchayati Raj got constitutional status with more powers.
- ✚ Small scale, village industries & Khadi Gram Udyog encouraged.
- ✚ Actively co-operating with the U.N. to promote international peace and security.

### **Difference & relation between Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles:**

There is close relation between the two. They are complementary and supplementary to each other. The fundamental rights carry political democracy the DPSP's establish social and economic democracy.

### **Fundamental Rights -**

- ✚ These are negative as they prohibit the state from doing certain things.
- ✚ These are justifiable, they are legally enforceable by the courts in the case of their violation.
- ✚ They aim at establishing political democracy in the country.
- ✚ These have legal sanctions.
- ✚ They promote the welfare of the individual.
- ✚ These are automatically enforced.
- ✚ The courts are bound to declare a law violative of any of the fundamental rights invalid.

### **Directive Principles -**

- ✚ Positive in nature as they require the state to do certain things
- ✚ Non-justifiable
- ✚ Its aim to establishing social and economic democracy
- ✚ These have legal and political sanctions
- ✚ Promotes the welfare of the community
- ✚ Requires legislation for their implementation
- ✚ The court cannot declare a law violative of any of the directive

## Fundamental Duties

