



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group I Mains Material
Subject : Indian Polity
Topic : Directive Principles of State Policy

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DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY:

The constitution of India provides certain directives to the government. These directives are known as the Directive Principle of State Policy. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51.

These directives aim at the establishment of the economic and social democracy pledged for in the Preamble. These principles cover a wide range of state activities and lay down objectives in social, economic, legal, educational, administrative, cultural and international fields.

These principles can be classified under three headings,

(a) Directives in the nature on ideals of the state

- The state shall secure social, economic and political justice.
- Secure just and human conditions of work and a decent standard of living
- Raising the level of nutrition and improve public health
- Secure equal distribution of wealth and means of production
- Endeavor to promote International peace and amity.

(b) Directive shaping the policy of the state

- Secure economic rights
- Secure uniform civil code
- Provide free and compulsory primary education
- Prohibit consumption of liquor and intoxication drugs
- Develop cottage industries
- Organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines
- Organise village panchayats as units of self-government
- Promote educational and economic interests of weaker sections
- Protect and improve the environment
- Protect and maintain places of historic interest
- To separate judiciary from the executive

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(c) Non-Justifiable rights of citizens

- Right to adequate means of livelihood
- Right of both sexes to equal pay for equal work
- Right against economic exploitation
- Right to equal opportunity for justice and free legal aid
- Right to work
- Right to public assistance for old age, sick and humane condition of work and maternity relief
- Right to decent standard of life for workers
- Right of workers to participate in management of industries
- Right of children to free and compulsory education.

These are non-justiciable, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. They promote the welfare of the community. Hence, they are sociitarian and socialistic. They aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.

Articles Related to Directive Principles of State Policy:

Article 36. Definition of State

Article 37. Application of the principles contained in this part

Article 38. State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people

Article 39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State

Article 39A. Equal justice and free legal aid

Article 40. Organisation 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 relief

Article 43. Living wage, etc., for workers

Article 43A. Participation of workers in management of industries

Article 43B. Promotion of co-operative 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 educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections

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

Article 48. Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry

Article 48A. 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 executive

Article 51. Promotion of international peace and security

Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles
These are negative as they prohibit the State from doing certain things.	These are positive as they required the state to do certain things.
These are justiciable, that is, they are legally enforceable by the courts in case of their violation.	These are non- justiciable, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
They aim at establishing political democracy in the country.	They aim to establishing social and economic democracy in the country.
These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions.
They promote the welfare of the individual. Hence , they are personal and individualistic.	They promote the welfare of the community. Hence, they are societarian and socialistic.
They do not requires any legislation for their implementation. They are automatically enforced.	They require legislation for their implementation. They are not automatically enforced.
The courts are bound to declare a law violative of any of the Fundamental Rights as unconstitutional and invalid	The courts cannot declare a law violative of any of the Directive Principles as unconstitutional and invalid. However, they can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a directive

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Questions:

1. Discuss in detail about the Directive Principles of State Policy in Indian Constitution.
2. Explain the merits and demerits of Directive Principles of State Policy.

