

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

36. Definition.—In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, —the State has the same meaning as in Part III.

37. Application of the principles contained in this Part.—The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

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

(1) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

(2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.

39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State.—The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

(d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

(e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;

(f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

39A. Equal justice and free legal aid.—The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

40. Organisation of village panchayats.—The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

41. Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.—The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

42. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.—The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

43. Living wage, etc., for workers.—The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

43A. Participation of workers in management of industries.—The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry.

43B. Promotion of co-operative societies.—The State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

44. Uniform civil code for the citizens.—The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

45. Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.—The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.—The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

47. Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.—The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

48. Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry.—The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

48A. Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life.—The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.

49. Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.—It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

50. Separation of judiciary from executive.—The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.

51. Promotion of international peace and security.—The State shall endeavour to—

- (a) promote international peace and security;
- (b) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;
- (c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another; and
- (d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

DPSP MCQs

1. Which of the following is/are included in the Directive Principles of State Policy?
 - (a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
 - (b) Prohibition of Consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of other drinks which are injurious to health.**
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of the above.
2. The purpose of the inclusion of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to establish
 - (a) Political Democracy
 - (b) Social Democracy
 - (c) Gandhian Democracy
 - (d) Social and Economic Democracy**
3. Which of the following Articles of the Directive Principles of State Policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security?
 - (a) Article 51**

- (b) Article 48 A
 - (c) Article 43 A
 - (d) Article 41
4. The ideal of 'Welfare State' in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in?
- (a) Preamble
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy**
 - (c) Fundamental Rights
 - (d) Seventh Schedule
5. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy:
1. The Principles spell out the socio-economic democracy in the country.
 2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.
- Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 & 2**
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
6. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country?
- (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Fundamental Duties
 - (c) Directive Principles of State Policy**
 - (d) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
7. DPSPs have been inspired from which of the following?
- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (b) US Constitution
 - (c) Irish Constitution**
 - (d) French Revolution
8. Directive Principles of State Policy are mentioned in _____ part of the Indian Constitution.

- (a) Part VI
- (b) Part II
- (c) Part III
- (d) Part IV**

9. Which group of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution contains Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) 36-51**
- (b) 28-48
- (c) 42-56
- (d) 30-49

10. Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution is directed to establish Uniform Civil Code?

- (a) Article 46
- (b) Article 51
- (c) Article 44**
- (d) Article 39

11. Who described the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights as the 'Conscience of the Constitution'?

- (a) Ernest Baker
- (b) Granville Austin**
- (c) Prof. Wheare
- (d) Ivor Jennings

12. Which of the following statements is **not correct** about DPSP?

- (a) If the State does not apply DPSP, then a case may be filed against it in Court.**
- (b) Gandhism is an element of DPSP.
- (c) These Principles have been taken from the Constitution of Ireland.
- (d) They are fundamental in the governance of the country.

13. Which of the following act is covered under the elements of Directive Principles?

- (a) Ban on the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and drought cattle.
- (b) All citizens have the right to get equal opportunities for livelihood.
- (c) Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
- (d) All of the above**

14. Which of the following is mis-matched?

- (a) Article 40: The formation of village Panchayats.
- (b) Article 44: Uniform Civil Code.
- (c) Article 41: Organization of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.**
- (d) Article 39A: Equal Justice and Free Legal aid.

15. Which Article of the Indian Constitution says that Directive Principles are not enforceable by any court?

- (a) Article 36
- (b) Article 37**
- (c) Article 38
- (d) Article 39

16. Which among the following justifies the reason that Directive Principles were made explicitly unjustifiable?

- (a) The state may not have political will to implement the Directive Principles.
- (b) The state may not need to implement the Directive Principles as Fundamental Rights were made justifiable.
- (c) The implementation of Directive Principles needs resources which the state may not have.**
- (d) The Constitution does not provide any clear guidelines to implement the Directive Principles.

17. Which of the following are Gandhian Directive Principles?

- (a) To organize village panchayats
- (b) To promote cottage industries
- (c) To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs
- (d) All of the above**

18. The Irish copied the idea of Directive Principles of State Policy from?
- (a) Italian Constitution
 - (b) Spanish Constitution**
 - (c) German Constitution
 - (d) Swedish Constitution
19. Which of the following DPSP were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976?
- (a) To secure opportunities for healthy development of children
 - (b) To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
 - (c) To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.
 - (d) All of the above**
20. Which of the following is/are true regarding Directive Principles of State Policy?
- (a) DPSPs are not automatically enforced.
 - (b) Court can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a DPSP.
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)**
 - (d) None of the above
21. Which of the following is/are true?
- (a) India did not possess sufficient financial resources to implement DPSPs at the start of the Constitution.
 - (b) Sir B. N. Rau, the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly, recommended that the rights of an individual should be divided into two categories - justiciable and non-justiciable.
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)**
 - (d) None of the above
22. Which Article under DPSP proposes for the separation of Judiciary from Executive?
- (a) Article 51
 - (b) Article 50**

- (c) Article 49
- (d) Article 48

23. Though the Constitution does not contain any classification of Directive Principles, on the basis of their content and direction DPSPs can be classified into which of these categories?

- (a) Socialist Principles
- (b) Gandhian Principles
- (c) Liberal-Intellectual Principles
- (d) All of the above**

24. Which Article of the Indian Constitution casts an obligation on the State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people?

- (a) Article 36
- (b) Article 38**
- (c) Article 40
- (d) Article 42

25. Which of the following are included in DPSP?

- (a) Citizens, men and women equally, to have right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- (b) Ownership and control of material resources to be so distributed as best to subserve the common good.
- (c) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- (d) All of the above**

26. Article 39-A of the Indian Constitution relates to?

- (a) Organization of village panchayats
- (b) Right to work, education and public assistance
- (c) Equal justice and free legal aid**
- (d) Uniform Civil Code

27. Which Article of the Indian Constitution casts a duty on the State to apply DPSP in making laws?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 37**

- (c) Article 25
- (d) Article 51

28. Which of the following is/are examples of implementation of Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) Planning Commission
- (b) Land Reform laws
- (c) Maternity Benefit Act
- (d) All of the above**

29. Which of the following is/are true about Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) DPSP are positive as they require the State to do certain things.
- (b) They are non-justiciable i.e. they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- (c) They aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.
- (d) All of the above**

30. Which of the following statements is/are true about Article 51 of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) State to promote international peace and security
- (b) State to maintain just and honourable relations between nations
- (c) State to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration
- (d) All of the above**

For further understanding please refer to the following sources:

- <https://blog.iplayers.in/directive-principles-state-policy/>
- <https://blog.iplayers.in/directive-principles-of-state-policy-dpsp-under-the-indian-constitution/>
- <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/43139/1/Unit-7.pdf>
- <https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SecSocSciCour/English/Lesson-17.pdf>
- In depth: Directive Principles of State Policy, Rajya Sabha Tv

https://youtu.be/ohUJ1nztG_I

- DD News, <https://youtu.be/NeWIIW3aLnY>
- Directive Principles of State Policy, Finology Legal, https://youtu.be/Id_Ch5y8Zc
- <https://youtu.be/6o67scLGdeM>
- <https://knowindia.gov.in/profile/directive-principles-of-state-policy.php>
- https://www.constitutionofindia.net/constitution_of_india/directive_principles_of_state_policy/articles
