

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY, FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

INTRODUCTION

The Directive Principles of State Policy, which are mentioned in Part IV of the Indian Constitution and encompass Articles 36 to 51, are also covered in this unit. These guidelines are meant for the States to abide by when passing laws and administering their affairs. Because creating a welfare State is the fundamental goal of these principles. These values diverge from the fundamental rights as Fundamental rights are upheld by the courts, but directive principles are not. The government cannot be forced by the courts to abide by these principles. However, it is the responsibility of every accountable government to put these ideas into practice to advance social and economic fairness for all citizens.

MEANING OF DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Directive Principles of State Policy, or DPSPs, are one of the unique aspects of the Indian Constitution.

The Irish Constitution was referred in the concepts introduced in the Indian Constitution in Part IV from

Article 36 to Article 51. These guidelines were considered essential in the country's governance, which

embodied the aspirations and ambitions of Indians. The member of the Constituent Assembly followed

the Irish Constitution. The members of the Constituent Assembly noted that most of the post-World War

I constitutions, especially those of Germany and East European nations, and acknowledged that one of the

primary responsibilities of the State must be to foster and secure the social well-being of the people and

the economic prosperity of the country. Such a mindset inspired the writers of our Constitution to include

these ideals.

The Directive Principles are some affirmative directives to the State authorities to ensure that all citizens have access to social, economic, and political justice; liberty of thought, expression, belief, and worship; equality of status and opportunity; and to promote among them all fraternity while upholding the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. To protect the lofty objectives outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution, these values serve as the cornerstone of the concept of Democratic Socialism.

The Directive Values aim at creating a welfare state where economic and social democracy can flourish, and it is the responsibility of the State to uphold these principles in matters of administration as well as in the drafting of laws.

The Directive Principles of State Policy can be divided into several categories, ranging from declarations of the nation's international policy to socio-economic rights. Notably, the nature of these principles is not justiciable. If the State does not adhere to these principles in areas of administration and the creation of laws, these cannot be enforced by the legal system. However, it is the State's responsibility to uphold them to support equality and fraternity and ensure that the citizen of the country's are treated fairly.

The Directive Principles are still recognized as the fundamental cornerstone of democracy and the welfare state. They are included in the Constitution to fulfill the social and economic ambitions of the citizens of our nation. Economic security is necessary for political democracy to succeed. Therefore, the Directive Principles were added to the Fundamental Rights by the authors of our Constitution. The Directive Principles offer certain economic tenets to guarantee economic stability and justice.