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# Topic wise content



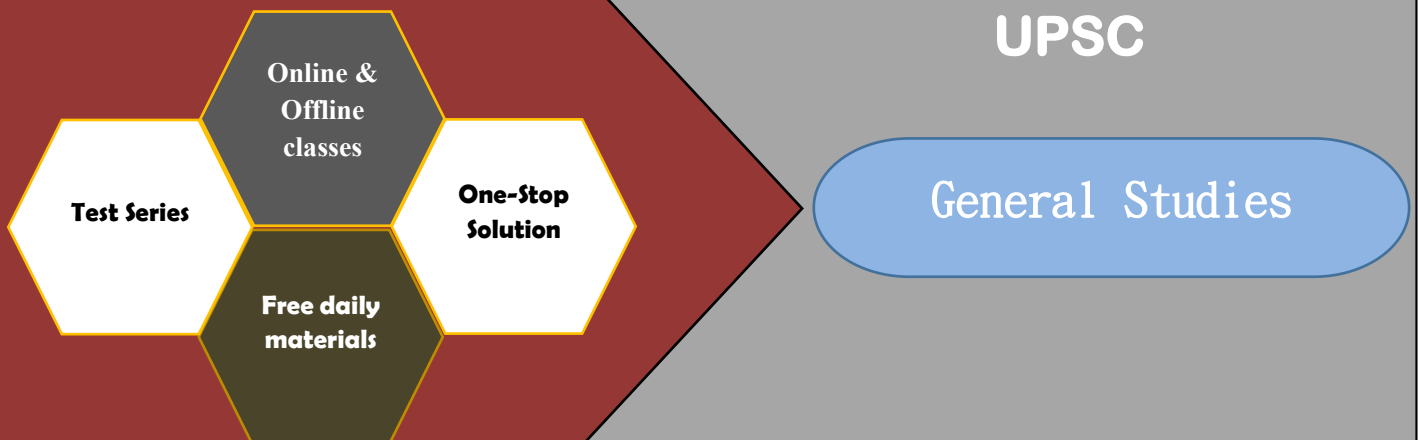
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## Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

Notes for civil services preparation



## Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

- **Background:** The source of the concept of **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** is the Spanish Constitution from which it came in the Irish Constitution.
- The concept of DPSP emerged from **Article 45 of the Irish Constitution. Constitutional Provisions: Part IV** of the Constitution of India (**Article 36–51**) contains the **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**.
- **Article 37** of the Indian Constitution States about the **application of the Directive Principles**.
- These principles aim at ensuring **socioeconomic justice** to the people and establishing India as a Welfare State.
- **Classification of Principles:** The Directive Principles are classified on the basis of their ideological source and objectives. These are Directives based on:
  - **Socialist Principles**
  - **Gandhian Principles**
  - **Liberal and Intellectual Principles**

## Amendments in DPSP:

- **42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976:** It introduced certain changes in the part-IV of the Constitution by adding new directives:
  - **Article 39A:** To provide **free legal aid** to the poor.
  - **Article 43A:** Participation of workers in management of Industries.
  - **Article 48A:** To protect and improve the environment.
- **44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978:** It inserted Section-2 to Article 38 which declares that; “The State in particular shall strive to minimise economic inequalities in income and eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities not amongst individuals but also amongst groups”.
- It also **eliminated the Right to Property** from the list of Fundamental Rights.
- **86th Amendment Act of 2002:** It changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A.

## Implementation of DPSP: Associated Acts and Amendments

- **Land Reforms:** Almost all the states have passed **land reform** laws to bring changes in the agrarian society and to improve the conditions of the rural masses. These measures include:
  - **Abolition of intermediaries** like zamindars, jagirdars, inamdars, etc
  - **Tenancy reforms** like security of tenure, fair rents, etc
  - Imposition of ceilings on land holdings
  - **Distribution of surplus land** among the landless labourers

## Cooperative farming

- **Labour Reforms:** The following acts were enacted to protect the interests of the Labour section of the society.
- The Minimum Wages Act (1948), **Code on Wages, 2020**

- The **Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act (1970)**
- The **Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act (1986)**
- Renamed as the **Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986** in 2016.
- The **Bonded Labour System Abolition Act (1976)**
- The **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957**
- **Maternity Benefit Act (1961)** and the **Equal Remuneration Act (1976)** have been made to protect the interests of women workers.
- **Panchayati Raj System:** Through **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**, government fulfilled constitutional obligation stated in Article 40.
- Three tier '**Panchayati Raj System**' was introduced at the Village, Block and District level in almost all parts of the country.
- **Cottage Industries:** To promote cottage industries as per **Article 43**, the government has established several Boards such as Village Industries Board,
- **Khadi and Village Industries Commission, All India Handicraft Board, Silk Board, Coir Board, etc.**, which provide essential help to cottage industries in finance and marketing.
- **Education:** Government has implemented provisions related to free and compulsory education as provided in **Article 45**.
- Introduced by the **86th Constitutional Amendment** and subsequently passed the **Rights to Education Act 2009**, Elementary Education has been accepted as Fundamental Right of each child between the 6 to 14 years of age.
- **Rural Area Development:** Programmes such as the **Community Development Programme (1952)**, **Integrated Rural Development Programme (1978-79)** and **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA-2006)** were launched to raise the standard of living particularly in rural areas, as stated in the **Article 47** of the Constitution.
- **Health:** Central Government sponsored schemes like **Pradhan Mantri Gram Swasthya Yojana (PMGSY)** and **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)** [www.vishnuias.com](http://www.vishnuias.com) are being implemented to fulfill the social sector responsibility of the Indian State.
- **Environment:** The **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**, the **Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980** and the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986** have been enacted to safeguard the wildlife and the forests respectively.
- The **Water and Air Pollution Control Acts** have provided for the establishment of the **Central Pollution Control Board**.
- **Heritage Preservation:** The **Ancient and Historical Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (1958)** has been enacted to protect the
- monuments, places and objects of national importance.