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THE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY (DPSP)

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INTRODUCTION

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are rules and precepts outlined in the Indian Constitution that guide the government in formulating laws to benefit its people and the nation. These values are non-justiciable, which means that the law cannot be used to enforce them. They are codified in Part IV of the Constitution, which stretches from Article 36 to Article 51. They address a wide range of topics, such as the support of small-scale and cottage industries, minority protection, health and agricultural promotion, and small-scale and cottage industry promotion. The DPSPs address various topics, such as welfare promotion, social justice and equality, learning, nutrition, health, and the safeguarding of the environment. An essential component of the Indian Constitution, the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) serve as the framework for the nation's policy-making.

Non-justiciability, contradiction with fundamental rights, and non-justiciability are among the criticisms of the DPSP. The state is mandated by Article 46 of the Constitution to safeguard Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from social injustice and exploitation and advance their economic and educational interests. According to Article 48 of the Constitution, the state must organize agriculture and animal husbandry along modern, scientific lines, enhance breeds, and take action to avoid animal diseases. The state is required under Article 40 of the Constitution to set up village panchayats and grant them the rights and authority necessary to act as self-governing entities. The state is required by Article 48-A of the Constitution to maintain the nation's forests and wildlife and to protect and improve the environment.

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PURPOSE OF DPSPs

A framework for India's growth and development, the Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP) is not without faults. The DPSPs must be more precise and transparent in addressing these critiques, and the government must also commit the political will and resources necessary to carry them out successfully. The guarantee of free and required education for children under the age of 14, as stated under Article 45 of the Constitution, illustrates a DPSP that has been successfully implemented in India. The Right to Education Act, passed by the Indian government in 2009, declared education a fundamental right for kids between the ages of 6 and 14. All children in this age group are entitled to free and required education under the DPSP, which also establishes guidelines and requirements for the caliber of Instruction.

IMPACT OF DPSPs

Children's school enrolment has increased significantly since the Act's introduction, particularly in underserved and underprivileged groups. According to the Act, children in far flung and undeveloped communities now have better access to education, which requires the development of neighborhood schools within a one-kilometer (km) radius in urban areas and a three-kilometer (km) radius in rural areas. Additionally, it allows for the hiring of qualified teachers, the construction of infrastructure, and the free distribution of uniforms and textbooks to pupils. The rise in student enrollment has been one of the main accomplishments of the Right to Education Act. The enrollment rate in India for children between the ages of 6 and 14 is presently close to 96%, a significant improvement from the time before the Act. This information comes from the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2019. Additionally, the Act has assisted in lowering the dropout rate, particularly for underprivileged girls and groups.

The Act has also prompted the opening of new schools and the renovation of others. One of its principal aspects is the Act's need to create neighborhood schools within a one-kilometer (in urban areas) or three-kilometer (in rural regions) radius. As a result, more schools are now in isolated and poor locations, giving local students better access to education. The Act requires recruiting qualified teachers and supplying infrastructure facilities, including classrooms,

libraries, and playgrounds, to enhance education quality. Additionally, the Act mandates that students receive free textbooks and uniforms, which has helped to ease the financial strain on parents and make school more affordable. However, there are still issues with the DPSP's implementation related to education. The quality of education offered, especially in rural areas, is one of the main obstacles. A significant portion of rural children, per the ASER 2019 study, are not reading and writing at grade level, which emphasizes the need for additional improvements in the quality of education offered. Children from underprivileged communities, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, sometimes lack access to school. Although the Act guarantees these groups reservations in private schools, its application has been patchy and requires improvement.

CRITICISM OF DPSP

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) implementation in India has drawn discussion and criticism, with many claiming that the government hasn't done enough to execute them effectively. The following actions can be taken to encourage the government to implement the DPSPs more successfully: increasing public awareness, advocating for implementation, promoting accountability and transparency, exhibiting political will and leadership, and encouraging collaboration and Partnership. Knowledge and Instruction where increasing the number of people aware of the DPSPs and their significance might pressure the government to act.

Engagement and Advocacy where NGOs, civil society groups, and other parties can all significantly promote the DPSPs' implementation. Transparency and accountability that these two concepts must be the governance process require more accountability and openness. Political Will and Leadership state that political leaders must prioritize DPSP implementation and show a dedication to enhancing the quality of life for citizens. Collaboration and Partnership are where the development of creative ideas and the exchange of best practices can result in collaboration and Partnership between the government and other stakeholders. Finally, through several channels, citizens can hold the government responsible for implementing the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs). Citizens have access to information regarding the

government's DPSP policies and initiatives, their implementation status, and the budget allotted for them, thanks to the Right to Information Act (RTI). Grievances and petitions Redressal can assist citizens in voicing complaints about the DPSPs' implementation and requesting the government take corrective action. If the DPSPs are violated, or the government has not done enough to put them into effect, a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be brought.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the free and compulsory education provisions of the DPSP have raised educational standards and increased access to it for kids from economically disadvantaged groups in society. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), which are established in the Indian Constitution, is a set of principles and guidelines that the government must follow while drafting legislation for the good of its citizens and the country as a whole. The law cannot uphold these principles since they are non-justiciable. They include a wide range of subjects, including welfare promotion, social justice and equality, education, nutrition, health, and environmental protection. The DPSP has flaws, but for them to be successfully implemented, the government must invest the political will and resources required. The Indian government established the Right to Education Act in 2009, designating education as a fundamental right for children between six and fourteen. All children between the ages of 6 and 14 are entitled to free and compulsory education under the Right to Education Act, especially those who belong to underserved and disadvantaged groups.