



International Journal of Research in Academic World



Received: 06/December/2025

IJRAW: 2026; 5(1):125-131

Accepted: 20/January/2026

A Multidimensional Perspectives of Directive Principles of State Policy to Promote Economic Development

*¹Nabiya M and ²Dr. MD Chinnu¹Student of B.COM, LLB(HONS), School of Excellence in Law, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.²Assistant Professor, Department of Human Resource Management, School of Excellence in Law, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract

The concept of welfare state has been drawn from Irish constitution and mentioned in our Indian constitution has many perspectives. It provides a guidelines in making necessary policy, financial planning and decisions and so forth. But the 'DPSPs' are not justiciable in the court of law because of the scarcity of resources at the time of drafting a constitution. It only guides or suggests the law making bodies to make law in welfare perspective. This paper talks about if the policies has been guided and implemented with the welfare motive, why there are people who still suffers in the society?. And how it is relates with economics also have been discussed. Despite the existence of good policies, why these issues exist in real conditions, the problems are discussed in this paper. Further, it also give discuss some suggestions to overcome it.

Keywords: Welfare Motive, Political Will, Socio-Economics-Political Justice, Art.355.

1. Introduction

The concept of DPSP has been derived from the Irish constitution which has been mentioned in Part IV of the Indian constitution under Article 36 to 51, contain 20 DPSPs. The concept of directive principles is a balance between the Marxian approach to achieve egalitarian society and democracy. These principles are act as a guiding force of the policy-making in modern democratic state.

The expression of Justice Socio and Economic, Political aspect in the preamble had become a driven force for DPSP. It is more or less like a guidelines or structure that parliament has to focus whenever it implements a policy. DPSPs has a great value in society as they focused on economic democracy rather than political democracy in the country.

2. Statement of the Problem

Since DPSPs are being non-justiciable in the court of law. There is no any regulations to follow this mandatorily as it is only guides the legislation and the state to amend policies. It only suggests the state or legislation to make a good policy for the welfare of the people. But the problem often arises in the poor implementation of policy by the political wings of the society. So there is a significant gap between the policy intent and policy implementation. Furthermore, there is a lack of awareness about these provisions among the citizens of the country leads to be one of the problem for the DPSP. Even though the policy has been implemented and enforced, still there are areas who doesn't even know about that. These kind

*Corresponding Author: Nabiya M

of problems has adversely affect the development and growth of the economy. This research paper seek to address some remedies and suggestions to overcome the limitations of the DPSPs in the modern democracy.

3. Review of Literature

The review of this paper talks about how different aspects of DPSPs has promoted to develop the economy Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (1950) ^[1] stated that, DPSP is "novel feature" of the Indian constitution. He states that it acts as a "instrument of instructions" as it guides the legislature and executive in creating a true welfare state.

Granville Austin (1996) ^[2] stated that in one of his work, he described DPSP as "the conscience of constitution" by ascertain that they were intended to achieve a social revolution by promoting justice-social, economic and political.

D.D. Basu (1998) ^[3] discussed that, while DPSPs are non-justiciable, they act as essential guidelines for the state to ensure economic democracy.

In Minerva Mills Case (1980) ^[4] Reaffirmed the Basic Structure Doctrine and emphasized the need for a balance between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs, ensuring they both serve the goal of establishing a social and economic democracy.

Amartya Sen (1999) ^[5], a Nobel Prize economist, introduced the concept that "real development consists in the expansion of substantive freedoms-including economic facilities, social

opportunities and protective security". His idea is closely aligning with DPSP.

ShivaRao (1968) [6] provided detailed insights into how the framers of the constitution embedded the DPSPs to achieve socio-economic justice.

Supreme court on Kesavanandabharti case (1970) [7] stated that, Even the subject matters, as given in schedule 7, on which the parliament and state legislature are empowered to legislate, must be given a wide interpretation in order to effect to directive principles. Though the object of directive principles is to embody the concept of welfare state, the DPSP do not confer any enforceable rights.

4. Research Gap of the Study

Basically, this paper deals with how various provisions of DPSPs are tend to promote economic development in the society. And also about how it affects by the political power and improper implementation by judicial wings and lack awareness of its provisions among the citizens of the country are discussed and why it was lagging in the society even though it was a part of our constitution.

5. Objectives of the Study

Following are the objectives of the study:

- i). To examine how DPSPs works in reality since they are only a guidelines which only provide suggestions to the policy makers and legal bodies.
- ii). To analyze the role of directive state principles in shaping public policy aimed at promoting inclusive and sustainable economic development.
- iii). To evaluate the practical implementation of directive principles in different countries (or a specific country, e.g., India) and their impact on economic planning and growth.
- iv). To provide policy recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of directive principles in promoting balanced and sustainable economic development in the contemporary context.
- v). To find out the challenges and limitations faced by governments in translating directive principles into effective economic policies.

6. Methodology

This research is based on both doctrinal and non-doctrinal research. The sources of data collected from different newspaper, journal, magazine and e-resources. The statistical tool of research is used such as average and percentage method. The sample size of the respondent is 110 respondents. The duration of the research is 5 months. The jurisdiction of the research is limited within Tamil Nadu.

7. Significance of the Study

This research helps to know about the basic concept of DPSP and their provisions. How this provisions help to develop and promote the welfare of the society. Why the provisions are non-justiciable in the court of law. And how it dealt with the growth of the economy and its improper implementation are also been discussed.

Furthermore this research paper also sort why DPSP was lagging in the society even though the intent was genuine. And how the economy has to utilizes its provision to make a good policy to protect the welfare of the people.

8. Hypothesis of Study

H1: Despite being non justiciable, DPSP has significantly

impact the Economic development by its various provision by implementing policies, the question arises whether the policies has been truly implemented and enforced in the society.

H2: Even the DPSPs provisions are mentioned in the Parts of the constitution, it questions whether the laymen and common citizens of the country know about its directives like in the case of fundamental rights.

9. Limitations of the Study

The following are the limitations of the study:

This study faces several constraints that may be lead to misunderstanding of its purpose. Primarily, the duration of study is limited since the research has to rely upon the secondary sources of data, which may not be capture the entire notion of the research. In addition to that the nature of DPSP themselves act as a limitation to the study because of its broader concept. Moreover, it is extremely challenging to isolate the specific contribution of a DPSP as it has been inspired by many constitutions. As there is no logical or hierarchical arrangement of provisions makes it complicate to policy implementation. Historically, conflicts have arisen between DPSPs and fundamental rights, judicial interpretations have sometimes prioritized one over the other. So the study must account for its dynamic judicial-legislative interplay.

10. Result and Discussion

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in India were inspired by the Irish Constitution of 1937, aiming for socio-economic justice and a welfare state. They serve as a policy blueprint for governments, influencing legislation, and represent the core intent of establishing a just and egalitarian society, despite being non-justiciable. In the days of autocratic governments the monarch was the Head of the State and the subjects were to obey implicitly his commands. The king ruled the state not for the welfare of the people but for to make an ordered society. At the time of independence, drafters of constitution were inspired by the framework of Irelands constitution. In order to make an economic democracy rather than political economy, the constituent assembly framed the DPSP which is included in our constitution by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who described it is a "novel features of the constitution". But it is not legally enforceable due to the scarce resources at the time of drafting a constitution. So, these principles are to act as a guiding force of the policy-making in a modern democratic state.

According to the Supreme court, the directive principles have a positive aspect and they supplement fundamental rights in achieving a welfare state. The DPSPs aim to establish a social and economic democracy by striking a balance between the individual interest and the collective interest of the society. DPSPs act as a tool for social control welfare measures enabling the organisation of a socialistic pattern of society.

10.1. Significance of DPSP:

While DPSPs serve the objective of reorganizing the society on socialistic lines, there have been several critics are raised against them. The critics question the importance of DPSP on various grounds especially in economic development. As the concept of DPSP is to provide guidelines or directives towards to make a welfare society. By means of establishing a social order based on justice-social, economic and political and eliminating the inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities between individuals and groups. It makes an

obligation for the state to endeavour to promote the health and strength of workers, men and women, the tender age of women by its provisions. It also assist the public in certain cases of unemployment, old age sickness and certain cases of undeserved want, it means that the state to formulate the policies to develop the economy so that it has the capacity to guarantee the said rights. However in the context of liberalisation this stand is not fully acceptable because the nowadays state has much wider opportunity to mobilize resources both from within and outside the country.

In addition to that, they direct the State to ensure the equitable distribution of the community's resources and control of means of production for the common good. They encourage the State to secure a decent standard of living, humane conditions of work, and a living wage for workers. Furthermore the Governments have also implemented various laws and policies, such as land reforms, to align with DPSP principles and achieve socio-economic goals. So there is a significant need of DPSP directives and principles to make an economic democracy rather than political democratic society.

10.2. Criticism of DPSP

Even though DPSP are aim to promote an economic welfare in the society, there have been several criticism placed against them. Even, in the constituent assembly debates, some of the members were against including DPSP in the Indian constitution. The critical views on the DPSPs are as follows:

- a) Prescribing certain ideals for policy-making to the legislature and executive is illogical because the social values change with changing times.
- b) In any democracy, the governments are run, based on the political ideology of the party voted to power. The political ideology might vary according to the changing socio-political conditions. So, to draw and prescribe certain fixed guidelines will be inappropriate.
- c) Some of the DPSPs are categorized as 'rights', but it is misnomer. They cannot be called as rights because they are not enforceable by any court. Any right that the citizen cannot get relief for its infringement sounds meaningless.
- d) Another criticism placed against DPSPs is that they are 'vague in expression' and are 'illogically arranged'. For instance, Article 41 reads that, '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'. The expression 'within the limits of its economic capacity and development is vague and gives the State a leverage to justify its non-performance or underperformance.
- e) T. T. Krishnamachari ^[8] one of the constituent assembly members, criticized DPSPs 'a veritable dust-bin of sentiments'. DPSPs sentimentally reflect the ideals and thoughts of Gandhi, Nehru and other values that guided the freedom struggle. It is paramount to respect and follow the teachings of the leaders but to incorporate them in the constitution is not essential. For instance, Article 47 entrusts responsibility for preventing the citizens consuming intoxicating drinks and drugs. Though it may be a requirement of a welfare state,

10.3. Relevance and Need of DPSP

In spite of the above criticisms, the DPSPs still hold relevance and are valid on account of the following reasons:

- i). Certain ideals need to be mentioned in the constitution in order to enable an infant democracy like India to define

'welfare' and establish a welfare state.

- ii). India, at the time of independence suffered partition and inherited a shattered economy from the imperial British rule. In that context, it became essential for the founding fathers to prescribe those ideals.
- iii). It is an injustice to consider the DPSPs as a mere expression of sentiments of leaders. Even if they are so, it is appropriate to include them in the constitution, as these sentiments and values were the defining features of the freedom struggle. Justice Kania, the first Chief Justice of India, rightly noted that the DPSP assists courts and the policy-makers to interpret the constitution and understand the true spirit of the constitution and its goals.
- iv). To call DPSPs to be vaguely worded is not correct. Indeed, the DPSP is deliberately loosely worded to enable the policy-makers to have enough room to interpret the constitutional provisions for making policies towards the achievement of the welfare of the people.

10.4. Classifications of DPSP

The Directive Principles are classified on the basis of their ideological source and objectives. Since the Directives contains 20 DPSPs it can be classified into the following:

- Socialist Principles
- Gandhian Principles
- Liberal and Intellectual Principles

Directives Representing Socialistic Values

The provisions that represents the socialistic values are Article 38,39,39A,41,42,43,43A,43B,45 and 47. Of these, Article 38 sets the objective of securing a social order based on justice and article 39 contains the principles to be followed by the state in establishing the social order. The other provisions seeks to establish a charter for social security in the social order based on justice.

- **Article 38:** The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order by ensuring social, economic and political justice and by minimising inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
Eg: Social security schemes, Regional development programmes, Reservation policies.
- **Articles 39:** The State shall in particular, direct its policies towards securing:
 - Right to an adequate means of livelihood to all the citizens.
 - The ownership and control of material resources shall be organised in a manner to serve the common good.
 - The State shall avoid concentration of wealth in a few hands.
 - Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
 - The protection of the strength and health of the workers.
 - Childhood and youth shall not be exploited.

Eg: National Policy for the Empowerment of Women (2001), Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Juvenile justice act.

- **Article 41:** To secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disability.
Eg: Right to food security, social assistance program, old-age pension scheme,
- **Article 42:** The State shall make provisions for securing

just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

Eg: Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Factories Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948.,

- **Article 43:** The State shall endeavour to secure to all workers a living wage and a decent standard of life.
- **Article 43A:** The State shall take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.
Eg: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Factories act, 1948.,
- **Article 47:** To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health.
Eg: Mid-Day Meal Scheme (1995), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) (1975), Food Security Act (2013), Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

These are the provisions which deals with the one of the classification of DPSP.

Directives Representing the Gandhian Values

The following are the DPSPs that represent the Gandhian values. The provisions of article 40,43,47 and 48 represent Gandhian values.

- **Article 40:** The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats as units of Self Government.
Eg: Panchayat Raj system.
- **Article 43:** The State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas.
Eg: Regional Cooperative societies, PDS.
- **Article 43B:** To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies.
- **Article 46:** The State shall promote educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people particularly that of the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other weaker sections.
Eg: The Right to Education Act, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- **Article 47:** The State shall take steps to improve public health and prohibit consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs that are injurious to health.
- **Article 48:** To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds.

Directives Representing Liberalistic Values

The following provisions of DPSPs of Article 44,45,48,49,50 and 51 represent the liberalistic values. Liberalistic values are those which seek to promote secular values that are liberal.

- **Article 44:** The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizen a Uniform Civil Code through the territory of India.
- **Article 45:** To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
- **Article 48:** To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.
- **Article 48A:** To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.
- **Article 49:** The State shall protect every monument or place of artistic or historic interest.

- **Article 50:** The State shall take steps to separate judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.
- **Article 51:** It declares that to establish international peace and security the State shall endeavour to:
 - Maintain just and Honourable relations with the nations.
 - Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.
 - Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration

10.5. Role of DPSP in Economic Development

It plays a major role by guiding the government to make necessary policies to promote economic development. A various provisions of DPSP are drafted with major economic benefit but it lacks behind the poor implementation and also by its nature of non-enforceable in the court of law. If it is strictly implemented and followed then there will be a rapid growth in the economic development. The various provisions of DPSP has help the state to make a good policy and it literally enhances the development of economy. By such provisions the state maintains a fair society where every citizens ensures that they can fulfil their basic needs such as food, cloth, shelter to sustain their life.

Related Case Laws

CL:1 State of Madras V. Champakam Dorairajan (1951)

^[9]: It is one of the landmark cases which relates to DPSP. Article 38 ensures that there is no inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities between individuals and group. But in this case, A Brahmin woman, Champakam Dorairajan, was denied admission due to these reservations. She challenged the reservation policy, arguing that it violated Article 15(1) (Right to Equality). The Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights (FRs) prevail over DPSP. The reservation policy violated Article 15(1) and was struck down. The case led to the First Constitutional Amendment (1951), which added Article 15(4) allowing reservation for socially and educationally backward classes. Parliament responded by amending the Constitution, strengthening the DPSP objective of social justice (Article 46).

CL:2 Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980) ^[10]: The case established that Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is not unlimited and cannot be used to destroy the "basic structure" of the Constitution. The Court emphasized that Fundamental Rights and DPSPs are complementary and that their balance is essential. Sections 4 and 55 of the 42nd Amendment, which made all DPSPs superior to Fundamental Rights, were declared ultra vires (beyond the powers) of the Constitution. The court struck down the broad application of Article 31C which stated that any law made to give effect to any DPSP (even those outside Article 39(b) and (c) could not be challenged in court. However, the original scope of Article 31C, limited to DPSPs 39(b) and (c) relating to the distribution of material resources, was left ambiguous in some interpretations.

CL:3 Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka (1992) ^[11]: In the landmark 1992 case of Mohini Jain vs. State of Karnataka, the Supreme Court of India declared the practice of charging capitation fees for admission to educational institutions unconstitutional, finding it to be an arbitrary violation of the fundamental right to equality (Article 14) and an obstruction to the right to education, which the court linked to the right to life and human dignity (Article 21). The judgment directly

aligned with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), particularly Articles 38 and 39, which mandate the state to promote the welfare of its citizens and secure equitable opportunities, thereby reinforcing that education should not be a privilege based on wealth but a right accessible to all.

CL:4 Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997) ^[12]: In the case of Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan, The Supreme court provides some directives under the article 42, which ensures just and humane conditions of work. Actually it is a fundamental rights case but the court reasoning was influenced by the broader goals of the DPSP, particularly the principles of gender equality and the right to work with dignity. The guidelines aim to achieve the social and economic objectives outlined in the DPSP by creating a just and equitable environment for women in the workplace.

CL:5 UNNI Krishnan, J.P.V. State of Andhra Pradesh

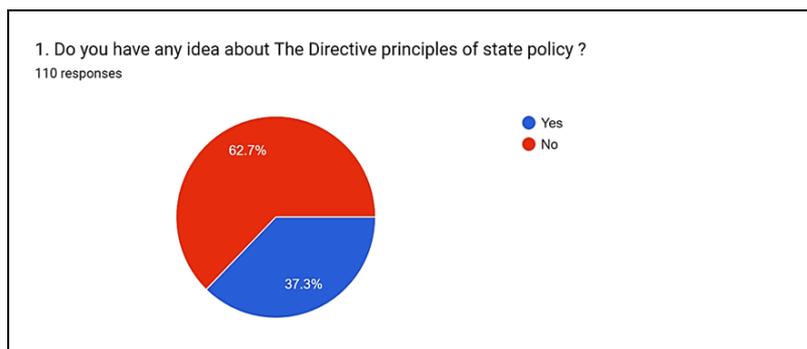
(1993) ^[13]: This case concerned with the right to education under Article 21 (Right to Life). The Supreme Court go through and consider the Article 45 (DPSP) into fundamental rights and Held that education as a fundamental right for children up to age 14. The article 45 ensures to provide education for all children from the age of 6 to 14 years. This case balanced state’s duty under DPSPs with constitutional guarantees. Emphasized that education is essential for socio-economic development and it laid guidelines for regulating private educational institutions. And Promoted free and compulsory education as a state obligation. The DPSPs provisions help to expand the scope of fundamental rights through this case by inserting an article 21A which provides free and compulsory education up to the age of 14. Later it influenced legislation to enact a law like the Right to Education Act, 2009.

Part-B Non-doctrinal Research

Table 1: Idea about The Directive principles of state policy.

Indicators	Yes	No	Total
Male	16(14.54)	37(33.64)	53(48.18)
Female	25(22.72)	32(29.08)	57(51.81)
Transgender	0(00.00)	0(00.00)	0(00.00)
Total	41(37.27)	69(62.73)	110(100.00)

Source: Primary Data

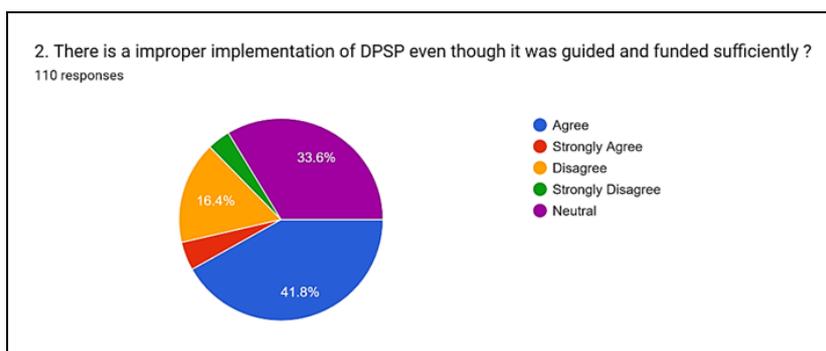


The data suggests that a majority 62.73 percentage of the respondents out of 110 people surveyed are unfamiliar with the Directive Principles of State Policy, while a significant minority 37.27 percentage of the respondents are familiar with them. It reflects there is no proper awareness about the DPSP for the citizens of the country.

Table 2: There is an improper implementation of DPSP even though it was guided and funded sufficiently.

Indicators	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Male	3(02.73)	20(18.18)	18(16.36)	10(09.09)	2(01.82)	53(48.18)
Female	2(01.82)	26(23.63)	19(17.27)	8(07.27)	2(01.81)	57(51.81)
Transgender	0(00.00)	0(00.00)	0(00.00)	0(00.00)	0(00.00)	0(00.00)
Total	5(04.55)	46(41.81)	37(33.64)	18(16.36)	4(03.64)	110(100.00)

Source: Primary Data



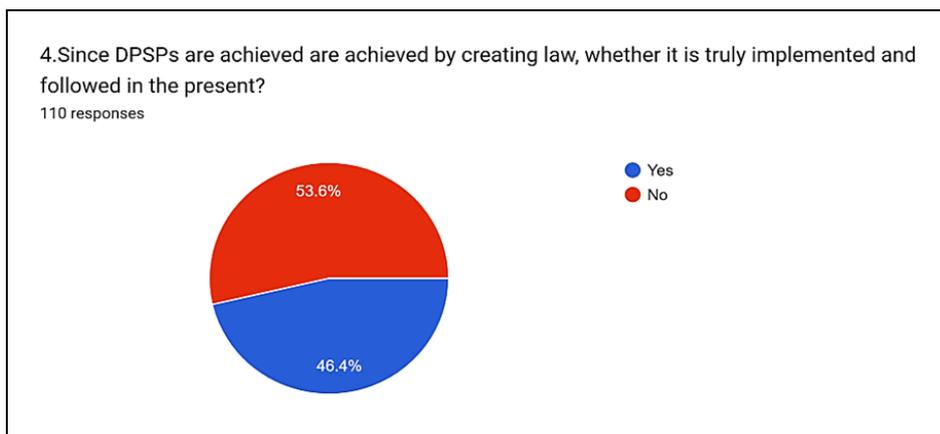
A significant majority, 41.81 percentage of the respondents are believe that the DPSP is improperly implemented, despite sufficient guidance and funding. This suggests a strong consensus among respondents on this issue. 33.64 percentage of the respondents chose 'Neutral,' indicating they are either undecided, lack sufficient information, or hold a balanced view on the matter. Only a small minority, 03.64 percentage

of the respondents, disagree with the statement, suggesting they believe the DPSP is being properly implemented. In summary, the data clearly indicates that a majority of the 110 survey participants agree that the Directive Principles of State Policy are not being implemented correctly, even when resources and instructions are adequate.

Table 3: Since DPSPs are achieved are achieved by creating law

Indicators	Yes	No	Total
Male	26(23.64)	27(24.54)	53(48.18)
Female	25(22.73)	32(29.09)	57(51.82)
Transgender	0(00.00)	0(00.00)	0(00.00)
Total	51(46.37)	59(53.63)	110(100.00)

Source: Primary Data



The data from Table No. 3 shows a remarkably even split in public opinion regarding the effectiveness of laws created to achieve the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs), with 46.37 of respondents answering "Yes" (the laws are truly implemented and followed) and 53.63 of the respondents answering "No" (they are not). This near division indicates a strong lack of consensus on the practical success of these legislative efforts.

11. Testing of Hypotheses

H1: Despite being non justiciable, DPSP has significantly impact the Economic development by its various provision by implementing policies, the question arises whether the policies have been truly implemented and enforced in the society.

A significant gap was found between the intent of DPSPs and their execution, validating a core problem statement of the paper. A majority of 41.81 percentage of respondents are strongly agreed that there is improper implementation of DPSPs, even when they are sufficiently guided and funded.

H2: Even the DPSPs provisions are mentioned in the Parts of the constitution, it questions whether the laymen and common citizens of the country know about its directives like in the case of fundamental rights.

The data strongly supported the hypothesis that a majority of laymen are unaware of the DPSPs. 62.73 percentage of respondents admitted they have no idea about the Directive Principles of State Policy. This highlights a significant lack of awareness among citizens, which is a major problem for the effectiveness of DPSPs.

The data collected and analysed in the present study favours the Hypothesis, therefore the hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is a null hypothesis.

12. Conclusion

The research provides a comprehensive view of the Directive Principles of State Policy, affirming their profound constitutional and economic significance as an ethical and guiding force for the Indian State. The doctrinal analysis confirmed that DPSPs are integral to establishing economic democracy and a welfare state, providing a non-justiciable blueprint for policy making across socialist, Gandhian, and liberalistic values. Landmark judicial pronouncements have further cemented their role, not as legally enforceable rights, but as an essential element for interpreting and expanding Fundamental Rights and achieving socio-economic justice.

However, the empirical, non-doctrinal research, consistent with the statement of the problem, clearly identified two critical barriers to their effective functioning and subsequent promotion of economic development: improper implementation and a significant lack of citizen awareness. A majority of the public believes the key impediment to their enforceability is not the original scarcity of resources but a deficit of "Political Will". This gap between the noble intent of the policy and its flawed execution is the primary reason for persistent suffering in society, despite the existence of good policies.

13. Suggestions

Following are the suggestions which can help to remove the obstacles in the DPSP:

- i). **Strengthening Political Accountability:** DPSPs must be treated as a key part of the government's electoral mandate, not merely an advisory. Mechanisms should be established for the Parliament to annually review and report on the progress of laws enacted to give effect to the Directive Principles.

- ii). **Increased Public Awareness and Education:** Since most citizens are unaware of the DPSPs, a nationwide public awareness campaign should be launched. The directives and their corresponding schemes should be integrated into high-school and adult education curricula to empower the citizenry to demand their rights and hold the State accountable.
- iii). **Judicial and Legislative Synergy:** Legislative bodies should make explicit references to the corresponding DPSP when drafting new laws and policies. This would allow the judiciary to more consistently apply the Doctrine of Harmonious Construction and prevent conflicts with Fundamental Rights, ensuring both constitutional parts work in tandem to establish a social and economic democracy.
- iv). **Enabling Resource Mobilization:** While resource scarcity was the original reason for non-justiciability, the modern era of liberalization offers wider opportunities for resource mobilization. The State must prioritize financial planning and budgetary allocations for schemes directly mandated by the DPSPs (e.g., public health, living wage, social assistance) to remove the current excuse of insufficient funding.

Addressing Implementation Failure: Given the high consensus on improper implementation, robust mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation must be established. This includes greater transparency, fixing responsibility for policy failures, and leveraging technology to track the delivery of DPSP-inspired welfare schemes at the grassroots level.

References

1. Ambedkar BR. *The constitution of India*. 1950.
2. Austin G. *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. 1966.
3. Basu DD. *Introduction to Constitution of India*. 1998.
4. Sen A. *Development as freedom*. 1999.
5. Rao BS. *The framing of India's Constitution*. 1968.
6. Krishnamachari TT. *constituent assembly debates*. 1948.
7. Jain MP. *Indian Constitutional Law*. 8th ed. LexisNexis; 2018.
8. Subramanian SG. *Indian constitution and Indian Polity*. 2020.
9. Minerva Mills V. Union Of India. (1980).
10. Keshavanandabharti. (1970).
11. State Of Madras V. Champakam Dorairajan. (1951).
12. Mohini Jain V. State Of Kerala. (1992).
13. Vishaka V. State Of Rajasthan. (1997).
14. Unni Krishnan, J.P. V. State Of Andhra Pradesh. (1993).
15. Next IAS. Directive principles of state policy DPSPS. Available from: https://www.nextias.com/blog/directive-principles-of-state-policydpsps/#Why_Directive_Principles_are_Non-Justiciable_in_nature.
16. UP PCS Magazine. Directive principles of state policy in India challenges and their role in governance. Available from: <https://uppcsmagazine.com/directive-principles-of-state-policy-in-india-challenges-and-their-role-in-governance/>.
17. iPleaders. Directive Principles of State Policy and the role of State in economic development.
18. Verma DK, Sharma M, Singh M. Towards an Opportunity-Based Economy: Realizing the Directive Principles of State Policy for Inclusive Growth in India. SSRN.