CHAPTER IV

Implementation of Directive Principles of State Policy
A) CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES:

The rulers of independent India committed themselves to bring about political, economic and social equality and bring to an end the age-old sufferings of the people. The governments at the centre and in the states were required to follow these principles in the determination of their policies and executive actions. The framers of the Constitution were fully conscious of the limitations of the future rulers of the country, particularly the limitations imposed upon them by scant financial resources, widespread illiteracy and fast increasing population. The object of the First-Five Year Plan, was to achieve maximum production, full employment and the attainment of economic equality and social justice as envisaged in the Constitution. On the eve of mid-terms poll for the Lok Sabha held in March, 1971, Mrs. Gandhi coined a new slogan "garibi hatao" and on the occasion of fifth General Election of state assemblies in March, 1972, she came out with another slogan "Annyai hatao" (remove injustice). All political parties and
their leaders reiterated time and again their commitment to the gospel of egalitarianism and the implementation of equalisation ideal became an instrument of both policy and faith for them.

Almost from the very inauguration of the Indian Republic (26, January, 1950), the government authorities both at the centre and in the states took steps to implement the Directive Principles. The government had decided to set up a Planning Commission so that the development of the country could be taken up in a planned manner. The central objective of planning was declared to be raising of the standard of living and opening to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. After heavy reverses at the polls those government, particularly Indira Gandhi's government at the centre, took several radical measures to ameliorate the lot of the common man. Two of those measures were the nationalisation of 14 top commercial banks and termination of privy purses and special privileges of Former Rulers. Both of these steps were declared by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional and inconsistent with Fundamental Rights. In order to get over the hurdles created by the Supreme Court the central government brought forth bills to amend the Constitution suitably. While removing the Twenty-fourth Constitutional Amendment Bill, Law-Minister H.R. Gokhale said that if the Directive principles of State Policy were not to be regarded as "merely ornamental or items of beautification". While moving the Twenty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill in Lok Sabha, Gokhale pointed out that the Directive Principles had been the basic foundation of the Constitution.
DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES DURING EMERGENCY:

After equipping itself with more powers the union government took new steps to ensure to the people better social and economic conditions of living. Some of these were - nationalisation of general Insurance Companies and Coal mines, taking over of several 'sick' textile mills and wholesale trading in wheat, strict measures to end the strike of railway workers and other government establishments and so on. On 1st July, the Prime Minister announced a 20 point Economic Programme and she said that the programme would be implemented with speed and determination. The programme was very much in consonance with the Directive Principles. The government at the centre and in the states took a series of steps to implement it. For instance, a legislation was passed by parliament to abolish the age-old bonded labour system and the state governments were directed to prepare plans for the rehabilitation of the freed labourers. In Jan., 1976, Parliament passed a Law providing for equal wages to men and women for the same or similar work and prohibiting any discrimination against women in matters of employment. Several states revised the minimum wages for agricultural labourers. The Bonus Act, making far reaching changes in the matter of bonus payment, was passed. In early Feb., 1976, Parliament passed the Industrial Disputes Amendment Act and it made it obligatory for industrial establishments employing more than 300 workmen to seek prior approval of the government for lay-outs, retraining and closure.

On 6th Feb., 1976, Parliament passed the prevention of Food, Adulteration Amendment Act and laid down deterrent punishment including life-imprisonment and fine up to 5,000 rupees, for adulterators of food stuffs and other articles. The
giving and taking of dowry was made illegal and thousands of young boys and girls all over the country took pledges not to accept or give dowry when they married. Several measures were taken to check the concentration of wealth in limited hands and end black-marketing, hoarding and smuggling. In order to curb smuggling, activities, parliament also passed the conservation of Foreign Exchange and prevention of smuggling Activities Amendment Act. The Regional Rural Bank Bill was passed to provide for the establishment of banks to extend credit facilities to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and small entrepreneurs. In order to prevent speculation, profiteering, Parliament passed the urban land ceiling and Regulation Act on 2nd Feb., 1976, and the states were asked to curb luxury construction and impose heavy taxes on luxury buildings or buildings already constructed on plots above the ceiling limit.

Part IV was further amended by the insertion of a new Articles 39-A after Article 39. The Article provided that the state shall secure that the operation of the legal system promoted justice on the 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 were not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. Similarly, after Article 43-A was inserted and it provided that 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. After Article 48 a new Article 48-A was inserted and it laid down that the state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country. Shortly after the passage of the Forty-second
Constitutional Amendment Act, there was a change of government at the centre and a newly-formed party - Janatha Party - came into power after the general election held in March, 1977. The government was committed to the implementation of Directive Principles and took a series of steps in that direction.

B) LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

Directive Principles enable the state authorities both at the centre and in the states to achieve certain social and economic goals like eradication of poverty, unemployment, economic disparities, promotion of health and strength of the people, establishment and promotion of cottage and small-scale industries, provision of education etc. The makers of our Constitution have strongly felt the need of making and implementing welfare programmes for improving the conditions of the downtrodden people. Gandhi at the II Round Table Conference held in London strongly pleaded for ameliorating the conditions of the half-naked and semi-starved millions of Indians spread over the length and breadth of our country. The eloquent speeches of Nehru and other great leaders have strongly pleaded the British government to end starvation and ill-health and to relieve the untouchables, poor and women from the shacklers of bonded labour and exploitation. The charter of the United Nations organisation on Universal Human Rights also influenced the selection and incorporation of these principles in our Constitution. Unemployment, bonded labour, exploitation of labour, untouchability influenced the makers of our Constitution to incorporate Directive Principles. Directive Principles have to be implemented by the governments at the centre and in the states irrespective of party or political considerations subject to the availability of financial resources; not out of fear of punishment but out of public
responsibility and general welfare. Failure to implement these principles does not lead to punishment and one cannot give directions or bring pressure on the governments for implementing these principles. The progress of the nation in national and international spheres depends on the nature method of implementation of these principles because they consist of several well-defined and pre-determined goals for achieving the welfare of all and serve as a golden mean for providing political democracy by securing social harmony between different sections of the society. It may be noted that failure to implement these principles will bring the downfall of government sooner or later.

Since the inception of the Constitution in January, 1950, the governments at the centre and in the states took several steps for implementing the Directive Principles. Firstly, regarding the implementation of the first category of Directive principles welfare state principles - the union parliament passed several Constitutional Amendment Acts. In 1950 itself, the union government set up a planning commission for framing, implementing, supervising and reviewing five year plans for over-all progress of our country. The National Planning Commission and the National Development Council headed by the Prime Minister and aided by top political and administrative personalities reviewed the entire plan process and progress. In order to establish equality between men and women, our Constitution provided fundamental rights. Besides, it also provided political rights for enabling the citizens to select and elect able, worthy and honest representatives to participate in the administrative and political affairs of the governments at different levels. By applying the rule of law for all the citizens without any discrimination, it abolished all kinds of special privileges and opportunities not
only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations. The Union parliament passed several Industrial Policy Resolutions Acts with a view to establishing harmonious relations between employers and employees. It made several Acts for providing suitable employment, reasonable hours of work, equal pay for equal work for the labourers. The Union Parliament enacted the Industrial Disputes Act and endeavoured to settle industrial disputes. Similarly, it enacted several laws, such as Monopolies Restrictive Trade practices Act (M.R.T.P.A.), Wealth Act, Income-Tax Act, Estates Duty Act for curbing the concentration of economic power in a few hands. In agricultural sphere. It has been taking steps for acquiring the surplus land from the landlords and for distribution of such land among the poor, downtrodden and landless people. Regarding the preservation and promotion of health and strength of the people, the various governments have been making efforts to check the communicable diseases like Malaria, Small-pox, Tuberculosis. They have launched a massive programme with the help of the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) to immunise the people against dreadful diseases. Primary Health Centres were established throughout the country and free medical aid is being provided for the sick, old and weak persons. Maternity and child care centres were established on extensive scale, children were provided with nutritious food. Employment of Children, below the age of 14 in dangerous occupations in banned. Practice of begging, prostitution, were also banned. Sufficient steps have been taken for providing employment opportunities to the educated unemployed and rural people. Expansion of public sector enterprises, establishment of cottage and small-scale industries, industrial estates, provision
of self-employment opportunities, taking over of sick and uneconomic industrial units were some measures adopted by the government in this regard.

In regard to the implementation of Gandhian Principles, almost all the states accepted the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee and passed laws for organising village Panchayats. People were enabled to participate in the affairs of village Panchayats. Elections to the local self-institutions were held and political power was decentralised. Several acts were made and implemented for encouraging the people to start and organise cottage and small-scale industries. Several agencies like All India Handloom Board, All Indian Khadi Commission, All India Coir Board, All India Silk Board, All India Silk Board were set up by the union government for extending all types of assistance to the artisans. Similarly the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and its allied agencies, the nationalised Banks have simplified the procedures and liberalised the rules for extending financial assistance to the cottage and small scale industries. Special care is being taken for promoting the educational and economic interests of the people belonging to the weaker sections. Provision of subsidised rice and other essential commodities, construction of pacca houses, provision of Janatha Dhotis and sarees were some measures undertaken by the governments. The original Twenty - Point Programme (1975) along with a few modifications was undertaken by the governments. Consumption of harmful drugs was prohibited. Milk and essential commodities are provided at reasonable prices. School children are provided with free meal, bread, milk and medical facilities. Some states like Andhra Pradesh passed a law for complete prohibition of harmful drugs in order to protect their health and wealth. State governments
have established veterinary hospitals in villages. Dairy development, fishers, sericulture and other allied activities are being encouraged in rural areas. New industries are not allowed in urban areas. The existing industries are directed to implement environment purification programmes. Killing of wild animals and birds was prohibited. Forests were declared as national wealth. The governments have set up Archaeological Departments for preserving and maintaining monuments, places, sculptures of artistic and historical importance. The judiciary was separated from the executive providing independence through Constitutional provisions.

In regard to the implementation of International principles, the Union Government made sincere efforts to enact a uniform civil code applicable to all citizens residing in the country. It has already passed the Hindu Marriage Act (1955). The Hindu Succession Act (1956). The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act (1956). The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act (1956). Sincere efforts were made for imparting free and compulsory education for the children below and age of 14 years. Recently the central government started Novodaya Schools and Model Schools aiming at the full-pledged development of all faculties among the children.

The union government has evolved a balanced strategy in international affairs. It is known as 'Panch Sheel'. The five principles or Panch sheel meant (1) Mutual respect for each other territorial integrity and sovereignty (2) Non-aggression (3) non-interference in each other's internal affairs for any reason, either of an economic, political or ideological character. (4) equality and mutual
benefit and (5) peaceful co-existence. India is one of the pioneering states which proposed and adopted the Non-aligned policy. It has been making sincere efforts for establishing and maintaining friendly relations with the neighbouring states and with other world organisations. It has been fulfilling its role in achieving and maintaining international peace and order. The union parliament passed the Lok Adalat Act and efforts are being made for providing legal aid to poor. It also approved Acts concerning the workers participation in the management of the productive enterprises.

C) EXECUTIVE MEASURES:

The Union of India, the states and Union Territories have done a lot to translate the Directive Principles into action. In an agrarian country like India, the main items of material resource is agriculture. For a long time, the hereditary proprietors of land and other Intermediaries Zamindars, Jagirdars, Inamdars appropriated most of the produce of land while the actual tillers of land were poor. In order to bring the tillers of the soil in direct relationship with the state the abolition of Intermediaries was made. States have also passed laws fixing a ceiling for the land to be possessed by an individual. The constitution has been amended on many occasions to save the agrarian reforms from attacks of the courts. Indian council of Agricultural Research at the national level and several agricultural universities set up in different states, are researching into agricultural problems and are trying to provide a sound scientific base to our agricultural system. In order to organise agriculture on scientific lines several dams and river projects have been started and factories have been set up all over the country to produce good quality Chemical Fertilizers and agricultural equipment. The
Government in India from time to time have been passing legislations and setting up organisations and institutions for proper implementation of these Directive Principles.

**EFFORTS OF JANATHA GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT THE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY:**

Janatha Party came to power on 24th March, 1977 with Morarji Desai as Prime Minister and tried its best to implement these principles. In the social sphere it laid much emphasis on the protection of Harijans and minorities. Morarji Desai promised harijans and others to join any satyagraha for securing their rights. The union government announced on 15th January, 1978, the appointment of a Commission to provide institutional safeguards for the minorities. Morarji Desai being a staunch Gandhian, advised the states to prohibit drinking. The Janatha government also pledged to remove the shortcomings and defects of the present educational system and re-orient it meaningfully to suit the needs of the people. Pre-requisites in agriculture and industry would ensure higher production and maximum employment. It has been pointed out that the expansion of cottage industries and small scale industries and adequate supply of raw material at reasonable rates and vast marketing network will be provided. Indira Gandhi who came as Prime Minister after the down-fall of Janatha Party made strenuous efforts to implement various programmes of social welfare. The new 10 Point programme restructured by the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on August, 1986 was an attack on rural poverty. Parliament on 26th December 1989 extended reservations for ten years from January 1990 to January 2000.
The Janatha Dal also tried to implement the report of Mandal Commission about the reservation of seats for other Backward Classes i.e. 27 per cent reservation in services and professional colleges. Addressing the people from the ramparts of the Red Fort on the occasion of the country's 45th Independence Day Narasimha Rao said that the public distribution will be geared towards servicing remote rural areas, a nation-wide drive will be launched to maintain proper land records and the Indira Mahila Yojna will be revived. On the 47th Independence day (15th August, 1993) Narasimha Rao announced many welfare schemes. He said that with in a year the country shall have a new structure of Panchayat Raj, where-in the people's will, will find expression. The National Backward Class Finance Development Corporation has given loans to 25,000 people. The weavers will be given loans and the working capital of Rs.525 Crores was earmarked for this purpose.

In this connection, it is appropriate for us to remember the saying that little was done, much has to be done in regard to the implementation of Directive Principles. The pious wishes of the framers of the Constitution to mould India as a Welfare State, Ram Rajya and Gandhian state remained on paper. The gigantic five year plans, instead of removing poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and economic inequalities, led to the widening of gap between the rich and the poor. Unemployment has tremendously grown to the unprecedented heights. Population of our country has increased to more than 93 crores. Thousands of doctors, scientists, engineers and other technical personnel have been going abroad in search of employment. The Family Planning and Welfare Programmes of the government have failed to attract the large number of people in rural and
tribal areas. Even though the governments have taken steps for checking the concentration of economic power and wealth, most of private sector enterprises are owned, controlled and managed by twenty big industrial houses. Due to the lacuna in our tax laws, even persons at the helm of affairs in administrative and political hierarchy evade taxes. Efficient and meritorious and honest candidates are not able to secure job in public services due to the prevalence of rampant corruption, nepotism and favouritism. The introduction of computers and others\technological methods have dealt a death blow to the growth of cottage and small scale industries. The parties that formed governments in the states have frequently amended the Panchayat Raj Acts for their partisan political interests. Nominated personnel have became Chairmen and inefficient officers are appointed to head these institutions instead of selfless and duty - minded officers. Elections of these institutions were postponed several times on flimsy grounds and as a result, village panchayats remained ornamental bodies. Atrocities on Harijans, tribal people and women belonging to the backward classes increased in spite of the positive steps taken by the states. Gandhiji's desire to ban on cow-slaughter and prohibition of drugs were not implemented in true colours. Unplanned, unlicensed and unrestricted construction of houses and industrial establishments in urban areas and inefficient protection of forests led to the pollution of water, air and sound. Places and monuments of historical importance are not properly maintained. Provision of education to the children below the age of 14 Years remained an unfulfilled dream. The objective of free legal aid has not been completely achieved. The forces of communalism, regionalism, castism have raised their ugly heads resulting in break-down of law and order.
Thus most of the Directive Principles of State Policy are yet to find a place in statute book for effective application.

(D) JUDICIAL MEASURES:

The ding-dong battles in the Supreme Court of the ideologies of the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the Constitution are going on ever since the commencement of the Constitution. The makers of the Constitution never expected that one provision or part of the Constitution could ever conflict with another. If that situation arises, it is the duty of court to interpret in such a manner that the object of the Constitution as enshrined in its preamble can be achieved. It is not in the tradition of the Judges of our Country to visit the interior parts of our far-flung country to see the conditions, habits and ways of life of the masses particularly the tribals and adivasis living in different parts of our vast country, nor do they have facilities to do so. This is essential so that the law makers of the country can have first-hand information so that legislation will be meaningful and pragmatic. In the absence of first-hand information, the judges of Supreme Court and as High Courts by and large, have to depend on knowledge derived from pleading of parties, law books and law reports for their judgements, which, therefore very often lack the touch of reality of life. The basic human needs are food, clothing, health, education. The basic ingredients of a socialistic state have been ingrained in the preamble of Constitution. A socialist state can be established by peaceful and democratic methods or by unconstitutional methods. The former method of course takes a long time as vested interests do not easily part with their possessions and privileges, the latter although seemingly speedier entails blood-shed and chaos. The makers of the
constitution under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi who was a humanist to the core and votary of non-violence, preferred and adopted the democratic method for the establishment of a socialistic Democratic State.

The people of India have acquired political independence but economic independence - independence from hunger, privation, diseases and ignorance, which are minimum human rights are yet to be achieved by a large section of the Indian population. Are the members of the down-trodden masses of the country enjoying the economic fruits of independence? Is there any meaning of freedom of speech and expression to an ignorant and illiterate person? Can a poor man with no money dream of moving freely throughout the country? Can such a man think of leaving his birth place and settle in any other part of the country? He is really interested in the implementation of the Directive principles for his economic upliftment. Unless the provisions of part IV are implemented by the state, the establishment of a socialistic, secular, democratic state is not possible. In ushering in a socialistic, secular, democratic state, the Supreme Court has a great role to pay in interpreting the social and other progressive legislations in such way as to harmonize Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles so that the object of the Constitution as envisaged in the preamble may be achieved.

**PRE - KEASAVANANDA BHARTI: ERA**

In Champakam case the Court observed that the Fundamental Rights being sacrosanct, the Directive principles can not be given effect of if they come in conflict with the operation of any other provision of the Constitution.
declaration clearly means that part III of our Constitution are superior to those of
Nevertheless, in determining the scope and ambit of Fundamental Rights it relied
on by or on behalf of any person or body the court may not entirely ignore these
Directive Principles laid down in part IV of the Constitution but should adopt the
principles of harmonious construction and should attempt to give effect to both
as much as possible. I.D. Dua of the Punjab High Court dealing with Sangram
Sampat case observed "The principles though not enforceable by courts of law
are nevertheless a part of the Constitution which is one organic whole and thus
supreme". 1The over zealous people who are for the implementation of the
Directives contained in part IV of the constitution say that unless the static
caracter of the part III of the constitution is changed, none of the Directives can
be implemented. The elasticity and dynamism of the both parts have been
realized by the Supreme Court in Golaknath Case wherein C.J. Subba Rao said
the Fundamental Rights and Directive principles form an integral scheme and
self-contained code and elastic enough to respond to the changing needs of the
society. It is wrong to allege that the Supreme Court has been a great
hinderance in the implementation of the Directive principles in the Constitution.
All the Directive principles can reasonably be enforced without taking away or
abridging the Fundamental Rights. Therefore the Supreme Court should not lag
behind in translating all ideals, dreamt by the makers of our constitution into
reality by interpreting the law, and the constitution.
KESAVANANDA BHARATI CASE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS:

In Kesavananda Bharati case the petitioner Challenged the validity of Kerala Land Reforms Amendment Act 1969 and 1971, for the reason that some of the provisions there of violated Article 14, 19 (1) (J) 25, 26 and 31 of the Constitution. "Our constitution makers did not contemplate any disharmony between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. They were meant to supplement one other. It can well be said that the Directive principles prescribed the goal to be attained and the Fundamental Rights laid down the means by which that goal was to be achieved. Any government which fails to fulfil the pledge taken under constitution can not be said to have been faithful to the constitution and to its commitments. Jaganmohan Reddy, J. observed "There can be no doubt that the object of the Fundamental Rights is to ensure the ideal of political democracy and prevent authoritarian rule, while the object of the Directive Principles is to establish a welfare state where there is economic and social freedom without which political democracy has no meaning ........" Fazil Ali said that "The Directive Principles contained in Part IV constitute the stair to climb the high edifice of a socialistic state and the Fundamental Rights are the means through which one can reach the top of the edifice. It has been claimed that the constitution (25 Amendment) Act has given supremacy to the Directive contained in Part IV over the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution. What the courts have said is this that in case of conflict between the two, the courts interpretation should be such that it should favour both Part III and IV in order to bring socio- economic liberty for all citizen of India and to make revolutionary changes in the economic and social structure of the society.
and to remove gross inequalities. The obligations contained in Part IV and the rights guaranteed by Part III of the constitution can be said to be the bedrock of our democratic way of life.

Another all embracing amendment was made in Article 31-C by the Constitution (42 Amendment) Act 1976 which authorises the state to make law giving effect to "all or any of the principles laid down in part IV" which shall not be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by Article 14 Article 19 or Article 31. A law giving effect to "all or any of the principles specified in Part IV" is immune from attack of unconstitutionality on the ground of contravention of Articles 14, 19 and 31. Moreover Article 31-C does not alter Article 37 which lays down that the Directive Principles shall not be enforceable by any Court. Unless a law is enacted giving effect to the policies specified in Part IV no right is conferred and the principles remain unenforceable. Chandrachud, the Chief Justice observed that to destroy the guarantees given by Part III in order to achieve the goals of Part IV is plainly to subvert the constitution by destroying its basic structure. The history and circumstances under which fundamental rights and Directive Principles were to be incorporated in our Constitution have established beyond doubt that there could not be any conflict between the two. The conflict between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles is apparent and not real and hence there is absolutely no room for any conflict between the two, without economic and social justice to the common man, the entire purpose of the constitution would be meaningless.
India represents a mosaic of humanity consisting of diverse religious, linguistic and caste groups. The poverty and misery of the Indian people are due, not only to foreign exploitation of India but also to the economic structure of society which the alien rulers supported so that their exploitation might continue. The emergence of Mahatma Gandhi on the political scene gave to the freedom movement a new dimension. It was not merely an anti-British movement but a movement for the acquisition of rights of liberty for the Indian community. To remove the poverty and misery and to ameliorate the condition of the Indian masses it is essential to make revolutionary changes in the present economic and social structure of society and to remove the gross inequalities. To achieve unity out of numerous diversities both natural and artificial was therefore, the foremost task of the constitution makers. But their real and stupendous task was, as Nehru explained in the Constituent Assembly, to free India through a new Constitution, to feed the starving people and to clothe the naked masses and to give every Indian the fullest opportunity to develop himself according to his need.  

The Constituent Assembly was a galaxy of top ranking leaders, veteran statesmen, seasoned administrators, eminent jurists, and, people drawn from all walks of life and all parts of the country. The persons of exceptional ability outside the Congress Party found place in the Constituent Assembly and the minority communities were justly represented. The first task of the Constitution makers therefore was to adequately provide for the unity and integrity of
the country. With well-defined objectives before them, the Constituent Assembly established eight major committees to provide bricks and mortar for the Constitutional structure. India should have a written Constitution, it should be a federal state, it should be a republic, it should have a parliamentary democracy, it should be a member of the common wealth of Nations, it should be a secular state, it should be a welfare state.

The objective of the constitution makers was to draft a constitution of socio-economic revolution and they incorporated many provisions in the constitution to make India a welfare state. The basic aim of a welfare state was clearly foreshadowed in the preamble of the Constitution and in virtually all of Part IV containing the Directive Principles of State Policy. The preamble was patterned along the lines of the objectives Resolution and it is a "Key to open the minds of the Constitution-makers". Justice Hidayathullah said that the preamble is the soul of the constitution and lays down the pattern of the society which it states is sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic and secures to all its citizen justice, social, economic and political and promotes among them all fraternity assuming the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation.

Democracy not only requires equality but also justice and the essence of justice is the attainment of happiness. Justice in this sense can not be secured unless there is a society of equals in status and opportunity. Equality of status and opportunity are not possible unless all sections of the people are equally in a position and in circumstances to benefit from the social order that prevails. The Indian Constitution not only prohibits discrimination on grounds of birth, sex,
religion, caste and creed; but also adequately provides for the promotion of the interests of Backward Classes and areas. It is the duty of all authorities of the state to direct their activities in such a manner so as to secure the high ideals set forth in the preamble and copiously analysed and enshrined in Part IV of the constitution.

Though the Chapter IV was enshrined in the Constitution with lofty ideas and noble aspirations, the implementation of these principles was not upto the satisfaction of the political parties, public and press. The pious wishes of framers of the constitution to form India as a Welfare State - "Rama Rajya" - and "Gandhian State" remained on paper alone. The gigantic five year plans, though started with a view to eradicating poverty and inequalities, led to the widening of the gap between the rich and the poor. Though the government took steps for checking the concentration of economic power, and wealth, it is naked truth that most of private sector enterprises are owned, controlled and managed by 20 big industrial houses. Efficient and honest candidates are not able to secure Job in public service due to the prevalence of rampant corruption, nepotism and favouritism. The markers of the constitution made it clear that the reservation for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class communities should continue only for ten years, because the said communities are weak economically and socially. But it is most unfortunate to note that the administrators are prolonging this reservation system even today with a selfish desire of capturing political power. The village panchayats are not serving the public in true spirit but are spending their time and energy in achieving political and economic targets; and the system is not upto the mark. Unplanned, unlicensed and unrestricted
construction of houses and industrial establishments in urban areas and inefficient protection of forests has led to pollution of water, air and sound. Places and monuments of historical importance are not properly maintained, provision of education to the children below and age of 14 years has remained as an unfulfilled dream. The state failed to make a uniform Civil code due to the pressures from some fundamentalists of minority sections. The objective of free legal aid has not been completely achieved. Making India a secular state has remained only on paper. The forces of communalism, regionalism, casteism have raised their ugly heads resulting in the breakdown of law and order. Thus most of the Directive Principles of state policy are yet to find a place in the statute book for effective implementation.

CONCLUSION:

The framers of the Indian Constitution seriously attempted to bring to an end to the age-old sufferings of the people by incorporating Directive Principles in Part IV of the Constitution. They did not provide any legal binding to these principles by anticipating insufficient financial resources of the future governments to execute these lofty ideas due to fast increasing population. The government authorities both at the centre and states are taking all possible steps to implement these principles from the very inauguration of the Indian Republic (January 26th, 1950). To ameliorate the lot of the common man the Congress Party took two dynamic and daring steps and nationalised 14 commercial banks (1969) and terminated the privy purses (1970). To ensure better social and economic conditions of the people in general and the down-trodden in particular, the government nationalised many Insurance Companies, Coal mines, and
Trading Companies. The Janatha Party which came to political power at the centre in March 1977 bestowed special attention to these principles and took series of steps, for effective and timely implementation. To safeguard the conditions of the half-naked and semi-starved millions, these principles are being implemented irrespective of the party or political consideration that comes to power subject to the availability of financial resources. Though no one can give directions or bring pressure on governments for implementation, the governments will fall down sooner or later if they neglect to implement these principles to the maximum extent possible. We have yet to achieve economic independence, freedom from hunger, diseases and ignorance though our country achieved political independence long back.

A balance and harmony between Part III and Part IV of the constitution should be maintained so as to safeguard the dignity of the individual. Our constitution makers did not contemplate any disharmony between the two. The Fundamental Rights are the means through which one can reach the top of the edifice of a socialist state. The obligations in Part IV and the rights in Part III of the constitution can be called as the bedrock of our democratic way of life. To speak the truth the pious wishes of the framers of our constitution makes India a welfare state remained on paper only. The gigantic five year plans are widening gap between the rich and the poor instead of removing poverty and inequality. The forces of community, caste, religion, language raised their ugly heads resulting in the breakdown of law and order. Until these principles find a place on statute book, these may be considered merely ornaments or pious aspirations without any political use.
REFERENCES:


4. Supra Note, A.I.R., 1972 SC. 1461 p - 1641

5. Supra Note, A.I.R., 1972 SC. 1461 p - 1715


7. Supra Note - 41 p - 1806

8. Constituent Assembly Debates Vol.II p - 316