

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS



Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi-Disciplinary
Peer Reviewed

www.ijlra.com

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Managing Editor of IJLRA. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of IJLRA.

Though every effort has been made to ensure that the information in Volume II Issue 7 is accurate and appropriately cited/referenced, neither the Editorial Board nor IJLRA shall be held liable or responsible in any manner whatsoever for any consequences for any action taken by anyone on the basis of information in the Journal.

Copyright © International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis

EDITORIAL TEAM

EDITORS

Dr. Samrat Datta

Dr. Samrat Datta Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Samrat Datta is currently associated with Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Datta has completed his graduation i.e., B.A.LL.B. from Law College Dehradun, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand. He is an alumnus of KIIT University, Bhubaneswar where he pursued his post-graduation (LL.M.) in Criminal Law and subsequently completed his Ph.D. in Police Law and Information Technology from the Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur in 2020. His area of interest and research is Criminal and Police Law. Dr. Datta has a teaching experience of 7 years in various law schools across North India and has held administrative positions like Academic Coordinator, Centre Superintendent for Examinations, Deputy Controller of Examinations, Member of the Proctorial Board



Dr. Namita Jain



Head & Associate Professor

School of Law, JECRC University, Jaipur Ph.D. (Commercial Law) LL.M., UGC -NET Post Graduation Diploma in Taxation law and Practice, Bachelor of Commerce.

Teaching Experience: 12 years, AWARDS AND RECOGNITION of Dr. Namita Jain are - ICF Global Excellence Award 2020 in the category of educationalist by I Can Foundation, India. India Women Empowerment Award in the category of "Emerging Excellence in Academics by Prime Time & Utkrisht Bharat Foundation, New Delhi.(2020). Conferred in FL Book of Top 21 Record Holders in the category of education by Fashion Lifestyle Magazine, New Delhi. (2020). Certificate of Appreciation for organizing and managing the Professional Development Training Program on IPR in Collaboration with Trade Innovations Services, Jaipur on March 14th, 2019

Mrs.S.Kalpana

Assistant professor of Law

Mrs.S.Kalpana, presently Assistant professor of Law, VelTech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi. Formerly Assistant professor of Law, Vels University in the year 2019 to 2020, Worked as Guest Faculty, Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Pudupakkam. Published one book. Published 8 Articles in various reputed Law Journals. Conducted 1 Moot court competition and participated in nearly 80 National and International seminars and webinars conducted on various subjects of Law. Did ML in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration. 10 paper presentations in various National and International seminars. Attended more than 10 FDP programs. Ph.D. in Law pursuing.



Avinash Kumar



Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC – NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR – Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and learning.

ABOUT US

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
ISSN

2582-6433 is an Online Journal is Monthly, Peer Review, Academic Journal, Published online, that seeks to provide an interactive platform for the publication of Short Articles, Long Articles, Book Review, Case Comments, Research Papers, Essay in the field of Law & Multidisciplinary issue. Our aim is to upgrade the level of interaction and discourse about contemporary issues of law. We are eager to become a highly cited academic publication, through quality contributions from students, academics, professionals from the industry, the bar and the bench. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS ISSN 2582-6433 welcomes contributions from all legal branches, as long as the work is original, unpublished and is in consonance with the submission guidelines.

A STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF THE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY ON THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, AND REMAINS

AUTHORED BY: H. PRIYA

BA., LLB (HONS),

Saveetha School Of Law,

Saveetha Institute Of Medical And Technical Sciences (SIMATS),

ABSTRACT

This research paper examines the influence of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) on the preservation of ancient monuments, archaeological sites, and remains in Tamil Nadu. The preservation of heritage is essential for maintaining cultural identity and historical legacy, yet Tamil Nadu faces challenges such as inadequate legal frameworks, ineffective law enforcement, and urbanization pressures. The study aims to analyze the DPSP's role in shaping conservation laws, assess policy implementation, evaluate the impact of legislative interventions, and identify preservation challenges. Employing empirical methods, the research gathered data through surveys and questionnaires based on respondents' educational qualifications, residential status, and occupations. The analysis revealed that postgraduates are most dissatisfied with the legal framework, rural residents highlight poor law implementation as a significant challenge, urban residents emphasize the need for community involvement, and public sector employees exhibit greater confidence in policy effectiveness. Recommendations include strengthening legal frameworks, increasing funding, improving law enforcement, fostering community participation, and leveraging public-private partnerships. Future research should focus on comparative studies, technological roles in conservation, and the long-term impact of DPSP on heritage preservation. The study concludes that while DPSP provides a foundational framework, effective policy implementation and community engagement are crucial for safeguarding Tamil Nadu's heritage.

KEYWORDS: Directive Principles of State Policy, heritage preservation, Tamil Nadu, conservation challenges, public involvement

INTRODUCTION

The preservation of ancient monuments and archaeological sites in India has long been a matter of national and cultural significance. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), enshrined in the Indian Constitution, laid the foundation for this by directing the state to safeguard the country's cultural heritage. Article 49 of the DPSP mandates the state to protect monuments and objects of national importance from destruction and deterioration. While these principles are not enforceable by law, they serve as a guiding framework for legislation and policy formulation aimed at heritage conservation. Over time, these constitutional directives have shaped key laws, such as the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (AMASR) of 1958, which remains the cornerstone of national-level heritage preservation efforts. In Tamil Nadu, where the rich legacy of Dravidian architecture and culture is deeply intertwined with its archaeological sites, the influence of the DPSP is particularly evident.

The government of India, along with state governments, has launched several initiatives to preserve and maintain its cultural heritage. At the national level, organizations like the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are responsible for the conservation of monuments. Specific to Tamil Nadu, the Department of Archaeology has played a pivotal role in the preservation of the state's heritage sites, including iconic monuments like the Brihadeeswarar Temple and the Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, both of which are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Under schemes such as the National Culture Fund and the Adopt a Heritage Scheme, both state and central governments have tried to involve private and public stakeholders in heritage conservation efforts. Despite these initiatives, the allocation of resources for conservation often falls short, especially for lesser-known monuments in rural Tamil Nadu, limiting their preservation.

Several factors impact the preservation of ancient monuments in Tamil Nadu. One of the most significant is the rapid pace of urbanization and development, which puts heritage sites at risk of encroachment and damage. The state's expanding cities, such as Chennai and Coimbatore, have led to construction activities around historically important sites, increasing the threat of erosion, pollution, and structural degradation. Financial constraints also pose a challenge; many lesser-known monuments do not receive adequate funding for maintenance. Additionally, bureaucratic inefficiencies and delays in processing conservation efforts hinder progress. The lack of public awareness about the importance of heritage preservation further exacerbates these issues, with limited community engagement in safeguarding cultural landmarks.

Current trends in heritage preservation in Tamil Nadu show both progress and persistent challenges. On the positive side, digital documentation and technological innovations like 3D scanning and virtual reality have emerged as valuable tools for preserving and promoting heritage. Projects like the digitization of temple inscriptions are ongoing, helping to preserve important historical records. However, despite these advancements, challenges such as inconsistent policy implementation and insufficient funding continue to affect the state's ability to fully safeguard its cultural assets. Tourism, though a vital driver of the local economy, often leads to overexploitation of popular sites, adding pressure on the already stretched conservation resources.

When comparing Tamil Nadu's conservation efforts with those of other states, certain distinctions become apparent. States like Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, home to iconic heritage sites such as the Taj Mahal and the forts of Jaipur, have historically received more attention and resources for conservation. Rajasthan, for example, has a well-developed tourism infrastructure that integrates conservation efforts with economic growth, attracting both national and international funding. Tamil Nadu, despite its rich cultural heritage, has yet to achieve this level of integration between heritage conservation and tourism development, though steps are being taken in this direction. According to data from the Ministry of Tourism, Tamil Nadu, despite receiving one of the highest numbers of domestic tourists, lags in heritage conservation funding compared to states like Rajasthan, which allocate a larger proportion of their tourism revenue to preserving historical sites.

Statistics reflect the varying degrees of success in heritage conservation across states. For instance, as of 2022, Tamil Nadu has 413 protected monuments under the ASI, compared to Rajasthan's 175 and Uttar Pradesh's 745. However, the disparity lies in the maintenance budgets and conservation projects undertaken in these states. In 2020, the Union government allocated INR 250 crore for heritage preservation projects in Rajasthan under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, compared to INR 160 crore for Tamil Nadu. Such differences indicate that while Tamil Nadu has a wealth of historical monuments, its efforts in preserving them do not always match those in states that have prioritised heritage tourism and conservation.

The Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple Case (2020) represents a critical judicial intervention in the preservation of Tamil Nadu's ancient temples. The Madras High Court ruled against unauthorized renovations being carried out on the Kapaleeswarar Temple in Chennai, a

significant cultural and religious heritage site. The court held that any renovation or repair work on temples of historical importance must be overseen by experts in archaeology and conservation to ensure that the original architectural elements are preserved. The ruling also highlighted the necessity of using traditional materials and methods in such renovations to maintain the authenticity of the structure. This case is particularly significant because it sets a clear standard for how temples and other heritage monuments should be conserved in Tamil Nadu, protecting them from poorly executed modern renovations that could damage their historical value. The court's decision emphasizes the importance of adhering to traditional conservation practices to safeguard Tamil Nadu's rich architectural heritage.

OBJECTIVES

- To Analyse the Role of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in Shaping Conservation Laws and Policies
- To Assess the Implementation of Conservation Policies at the State Level
- To Investigate the Impact of Legislative and Policy Interventions on Heritage Sites in Tamil Nadu
- To Identify Challenges in the Preservation of Ancient Monuments and Sites in Tamil Nadu

LITERATURE REVIEW

Kumari M (2021) emphasizes the importance of heritage as an integral part of a state's cultural identity and stresses India's constitutional duty to protect national heritage through Articles 49 and 51A(f). Although the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are non-enforceable, they hold as much weight as fundamental rights, and the judiciary has taken an active role in ensuring the state's responsibility to safeguard both cultural and environmental heritage. One notable example of this is the *MC Mehta v. Union of India* case, where the Supreme Court ordered the relocation of polluting industries to protect the Taj Mahal, a vital cultural symbol. The need for public awareness, effective cultural management, and research to preserve tangible and intangible heritage is also underscored, noting the risk of losing key elements of India's cultural legacy without proactive efforts.

Pal D (2024) provides a comprehensive analysis of India's legislative framework concerning the preservation of both tangible and intangible heritage, antiquities, and art treasures. The

article traces the evolution of heritage laws from pre-independence to post-independence, focusing on major statutes like the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Acts of 1904 and 1958, and the 2014 National Policy for Conservation of Ancient Monuments. Various stakeholders such as State Heritage Boards, Heritage Development Authorities, and Municipal Corporations are discussed, particularly in their involvement with Town and Country Planning Acts. The Supreme Court's role in heritage conservation law is highlighted, alongside national bodies like the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the Indian Trust for Architectural and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), and the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

Mann A (2020) discusses the challenges in conserving stone sculptures revered by village communities in Delhi and Haryana, focusing on the smuggling and disappearance of these artifacts. Field research reveals the negligence by both local communities and authorities, leading to the degradation of historical sites. Mann traces the development of conservation laws from the British period, stressing the importance of better protection, documentation, and legal reform to safeguard India's cultural heritage.

Teglas T N (2021) explores the critical importance of cultural heritage and the need to protect it, addressing the unequal value placed on such heritage by different communities. Cultural heritage, described as a reflection of evolving traditions and historical interactions, faces threats such as neglect, theft, and environmental harm. The article proposes solutions to preserve heritage and highlights its benefits, including the preservation of cultural identity and the potential for educational and economic growth.

Singh D K (2018) delves into the Right to Development (RTD) as interpreted by the Indian Supreme Court, examining how it has evolved since the late 20th century. The article analyzes how the RTD is used to address the developmental needs of millions of Indians while balancing private rights. The findings suggest that RTD is a growing area of concern for future legal discourse, especially in how it influences the broader public and policymakers.

Variath B discusses the concept of "environment" within the framework of the Environment Protection Act of 1986, which includes both biotic and abiotic elements. India faces severe pollution challenges, particularly in areas like carbon emissions and untreated sewage discharges, most notably into the Ganga River. Variath emphasizes the cultural and constitutional dimensions of environmental protection, drawing on perspectives from the

Atharvaveda, and advocates for increased public engagement and education to preserve both the environment and cultural heritage.

Kajal A (2023) highlights the impact of industrialization and commercialization on India's cultural heritage, focusing on the challenges in preserving historical assets amidst economic development. The article critiques existing preservation laws and policies, noting their inconsistent application, and proposes a more comprehensive approach to safeguarding India's cultural legacy. Corrective strategies are recommended to overcome the limitations of current regulations and ensure effective heritage conservation.

Vijayalakshmi J (2024) stresses the significance of conserving cultural heritage, including traditional arts, crafts, historic buildings, and heritage cities. She notes the relative ease of preserving crafts like handloom textiles and carpets compared to the complex challenges posed by conserving historic buildings and cities, which are threatened by urbanization. Various Indian organizations, including government bodies, NGOs, and private players, play a crucial role in these efforts. The article also explores conservation strategies employed to protect and maintain India's cultural heritage.

Sahib J. J et al. examine the legal frameworks and judicial interventions in protecting cultural heritage and the environment in India. Focusing on constitutional provisions like Article 21 and the Directive Principles of State Policy, the study reveals the judiciary's role in balancing development with conservation through tools like Public Interest Litigations (PILs). Despite progress, gaps in law enforcement persist. Judicial activism has expanded the scope of environmental rights, but challenges remain in reconciling developmental goals with heritage protection.

Bisht M et al. explore constitutional provisions and legislative actions related to environmental protection, particularly in the context of the Supreme Court's interpretation of fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. The judiciary's use of PILs and writs has been key in addressing environmental challenges, promoting sustainable practices. However, the study points out the need for further legal reforms to bridge the gap between constitutional law, public policy, and ecological preservation.

Jadhav A (2023) presents a comparative analysis of the Directive Principles of State Policy

(DPSP) in the Indian, Irish, and Spanish constitutions. While these principles are non-enforceable, they serve a moral purpose in promoting social welfare. The study reviews the evolution of DPSP, starting with the Sapru Committee's 1945 recommendations, and evaluates their impact on legal and social reforms in India, revealing the judiciary's role in expanding their scope to include socio-economic rights.

Chaudhary S (2011) explains the function of the DPSP in guiding Indian government policy aimed at achieving social fairness, economic justice, and overall welfare. While these principles are not legally enforceable, they are considered fundamental to good governance, placing a duty on states to incorporate them into laws to create a more equitable society. The study draws inspiration from both Gandhian philosophy and the Irish Constitution.

Devdatta Mukherjee (2015) critically assesses how DPSP has shaped India's socio-political landscape, acting as a framework for socio-economic and cultural rights. By comparing DPSP to international human rights frameworks, the study reveals the importance of these principles in driving the Indian social revolution and their complementarity with civil and political rights. The findings show that judicial interpretation has played a significant role in making DPSP more actionable, bridging the gap between socio-economic and political rights.

Pathak G (2022) discusses how cultural heritage protection is split between the Indian Parliament and state legislatures, with challenges in enforcing laws to protect less prominent cultural items. Public engagement remains low, despite successes in recovering stolen artifacts. The article calls for increased public awareness and policy changes to bolster heritage conservation efforts, especially as India strives to become a global tourism leader by 2047.

Rao G K (1980) evaluates the development of legislation concerning the conservation of ancient monuments and archaeological sites in India, tracing the history from early efforts by the Asiatic Society in the 18th century to significant legal measures like the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904. The study identifies challenges in implementing these laws, highlighting the role of the Archaeological Survey of India and suggesting improvements by adopting modern techniques and increasing public involvement in heritage preservation.

Senapati A K et al. identify deficiencies in India's heritage conservation efforts, recommending legal reforms and the establishment of state and district-level heritage commissions to improve

management and decentralize conservation efforts. The study calls for stronger legal measures to prevent theft and destruction, as well as improved community awareness to ensure greater public involvement in protecting cultural heritage.

Sakulpanich (2012) assesses Thailand's cultural heritage protection laws, highlighting gaps in enforcement despite comprehensive legislation. The article discusses proposals to update laws, decentralize responsibilities, and increase public participation, aligning with international conventions like UNESCO and UNIDROIT to enhance the effectiveness of Thailand's heritage protection efforts.

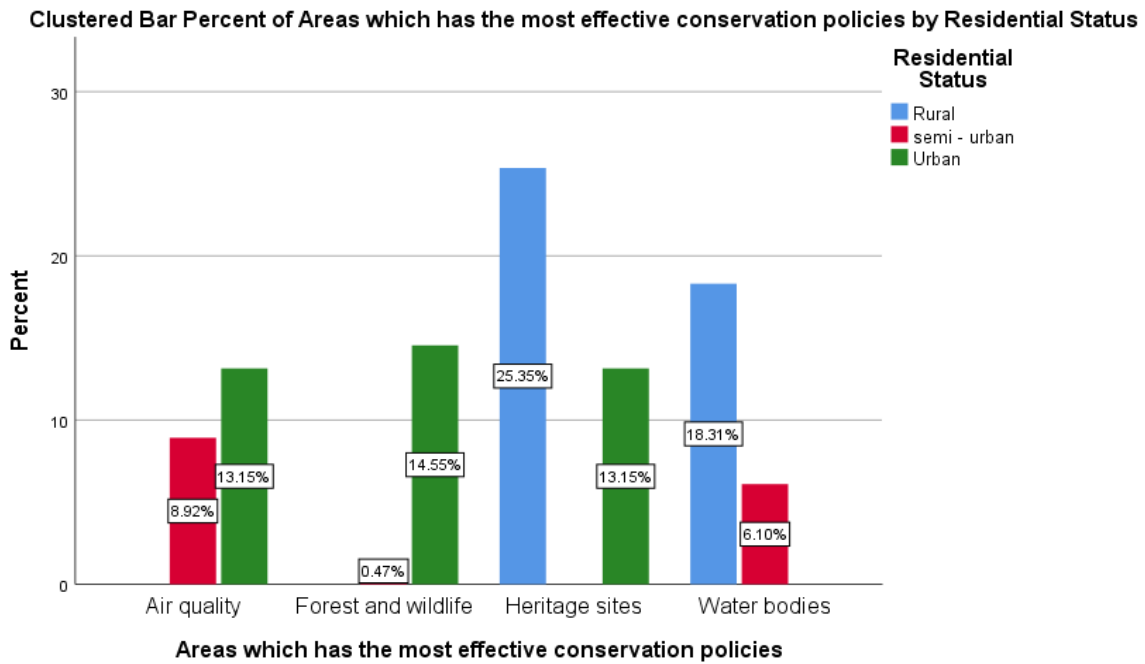
Adewumi A (2014) evaluates the National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM) Act of 1979 in Nigeria, examining its impact on preserving cultural artifacts and monuments. Despite significant contributions, challenges like resource constraints and administrative issues persist. The article suggests aligning Nigerian heritage conservation practices with global best practices and enhancing enforcement mechanisms for better cultural heritage preservation.

METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive study conducted in and around Chennai. The sampling method adopted for this research was convenient. A total of 213 responses were collected from people through questionnaires. The dependent variables are the most effective area of conservation policies, a factor which has the most significant impact on the preservation of heritage sites, whether the current legal framework is sufficient to preserve ancient monuments and sites in Tamilnadu, the biggest challenge in preserving ancient monuments and sites, whether DPSP plays a significant role in shaping conservation laws in Tamilnadu,

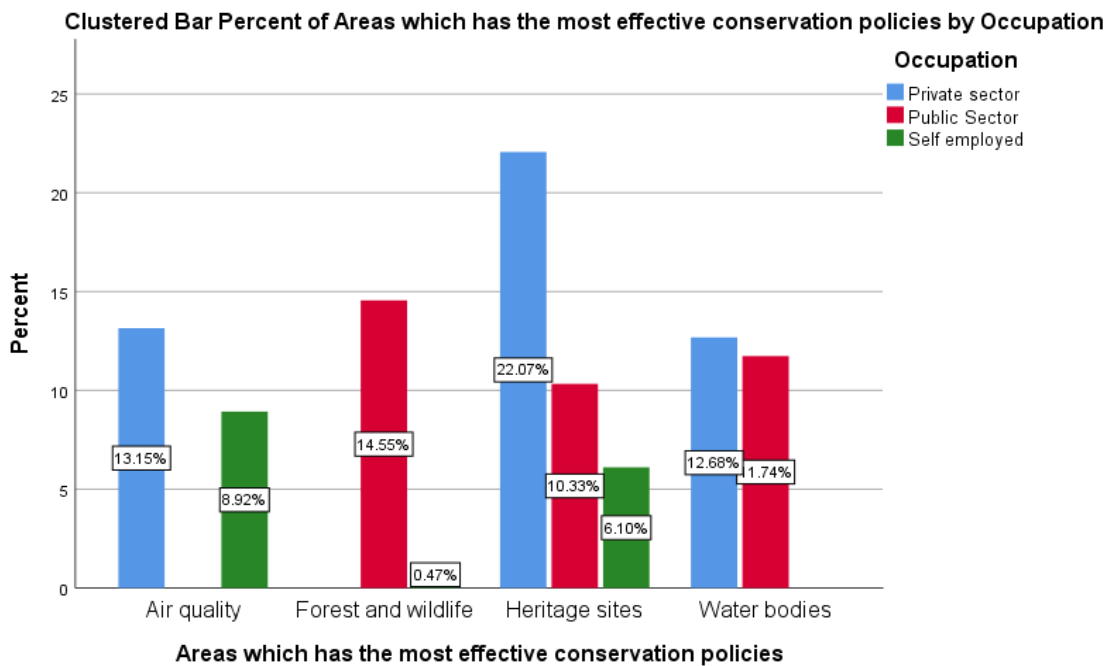
ANALYSIS

Figure 1



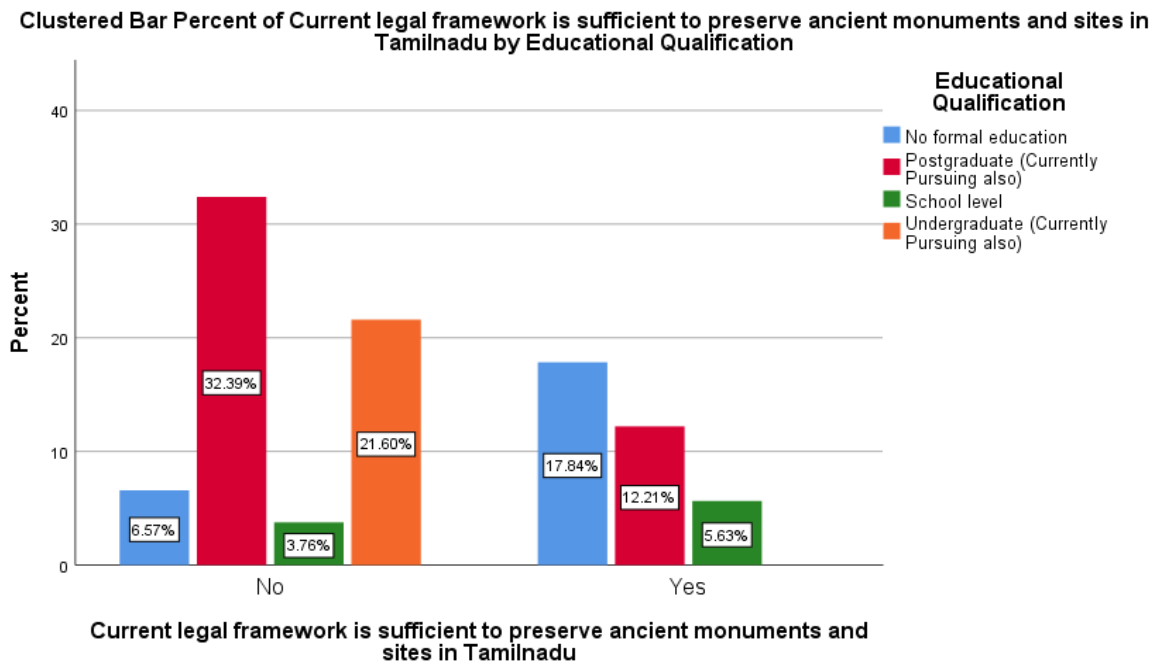
Legend: Figure 1 represents the respondents’ opinions on the area which has the most effective conservation policies with respect to their residential status

Figure 2



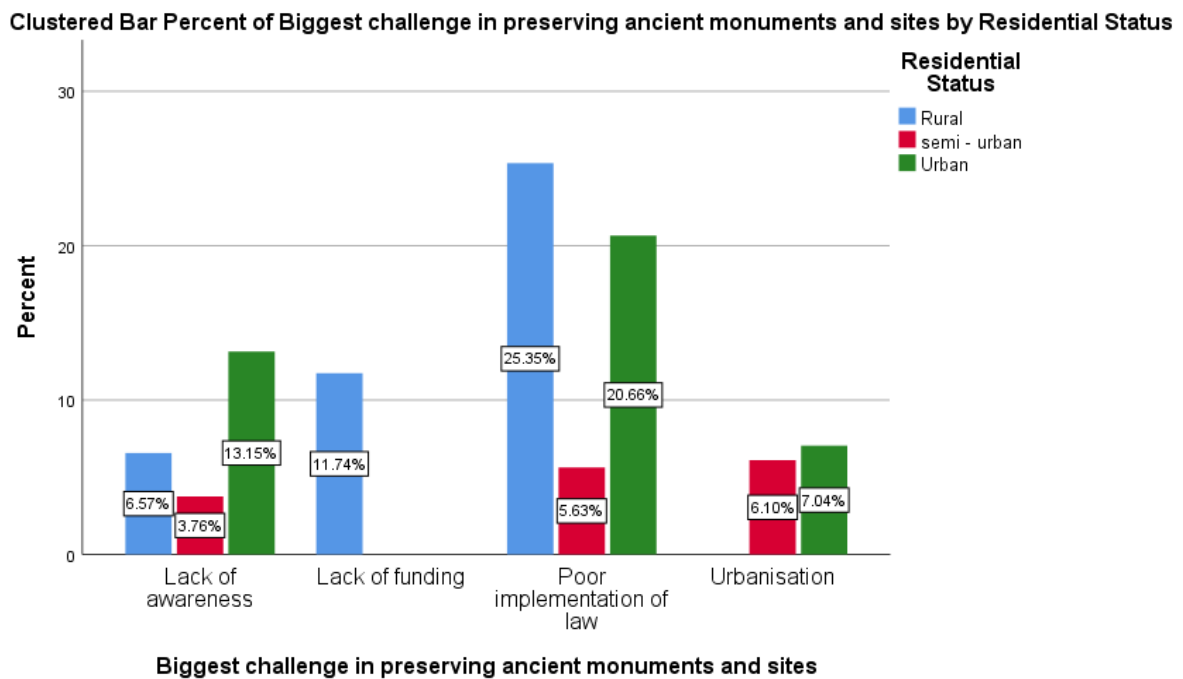
Legend: Figure 2 represents the respondents’ opinions on the area which has the most effective conservation policies with respect to their occupational status.

Figure 3



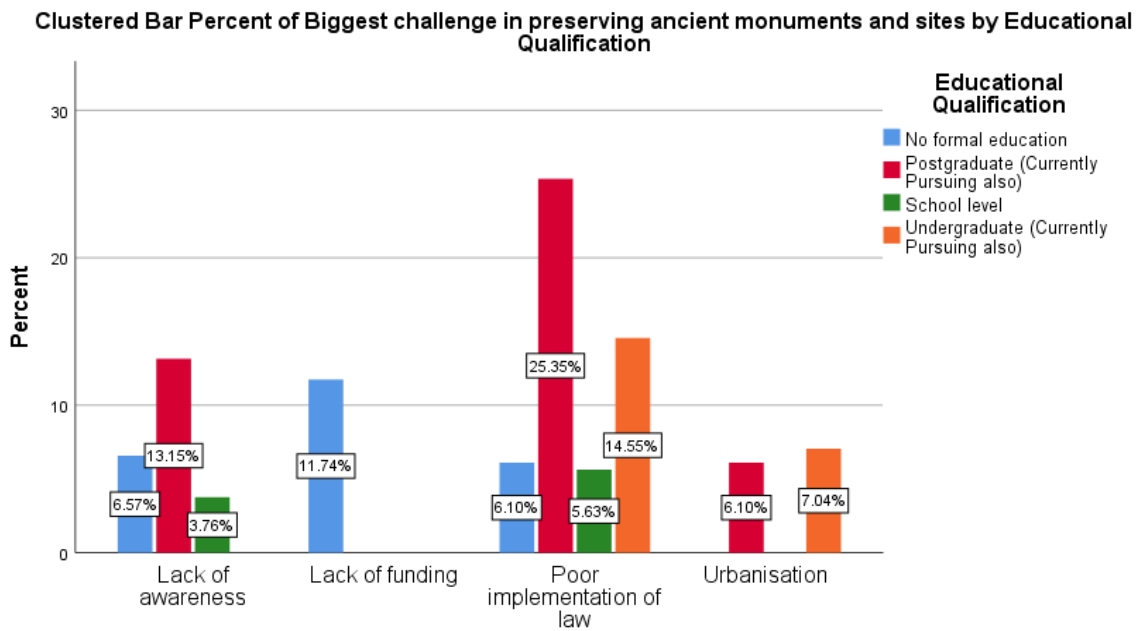
Legend: Figure 3 represents the respondents’ opinions on whether the current legal framework is sufficient to preserve ancient monuments and sites in Tamilnadu with respect to their educational qualifications.

Figure 4



Legend: Figure 4 represents the respondents’ opinion on the biggest challenge in preserving ancient monuments and sites with respect to their residential status.

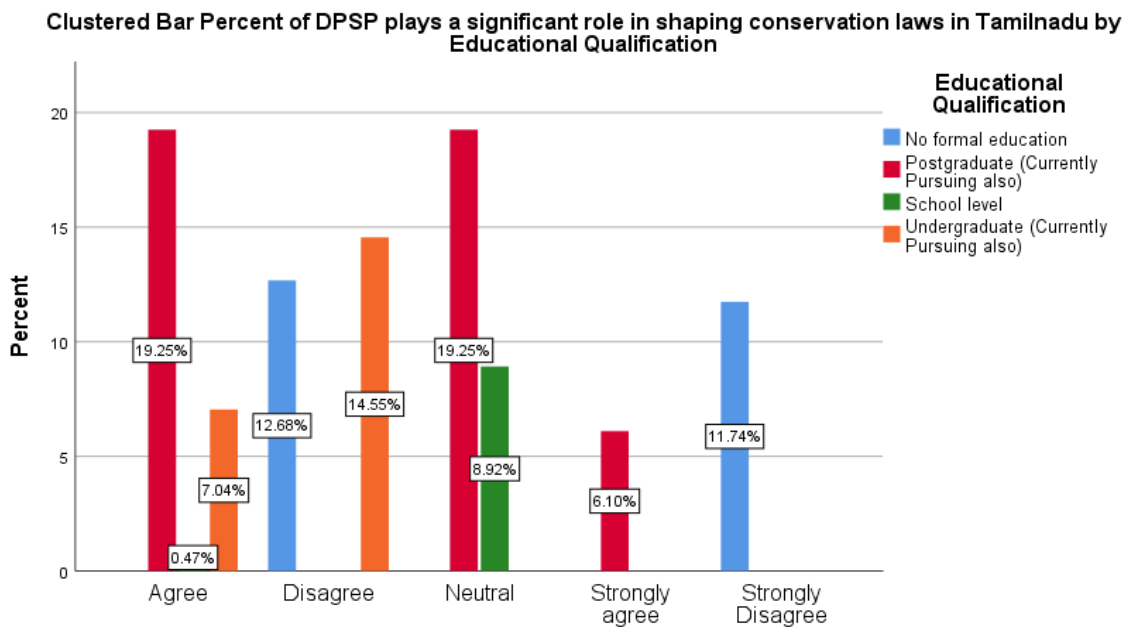
Figure 5



Biggest challenge in preserving ancient monuments and sites

Legend: Figure 5 represents the respondents’ opinion on the biggest challenge in preserving ancient monuments and sites with respect to their educational qualifications

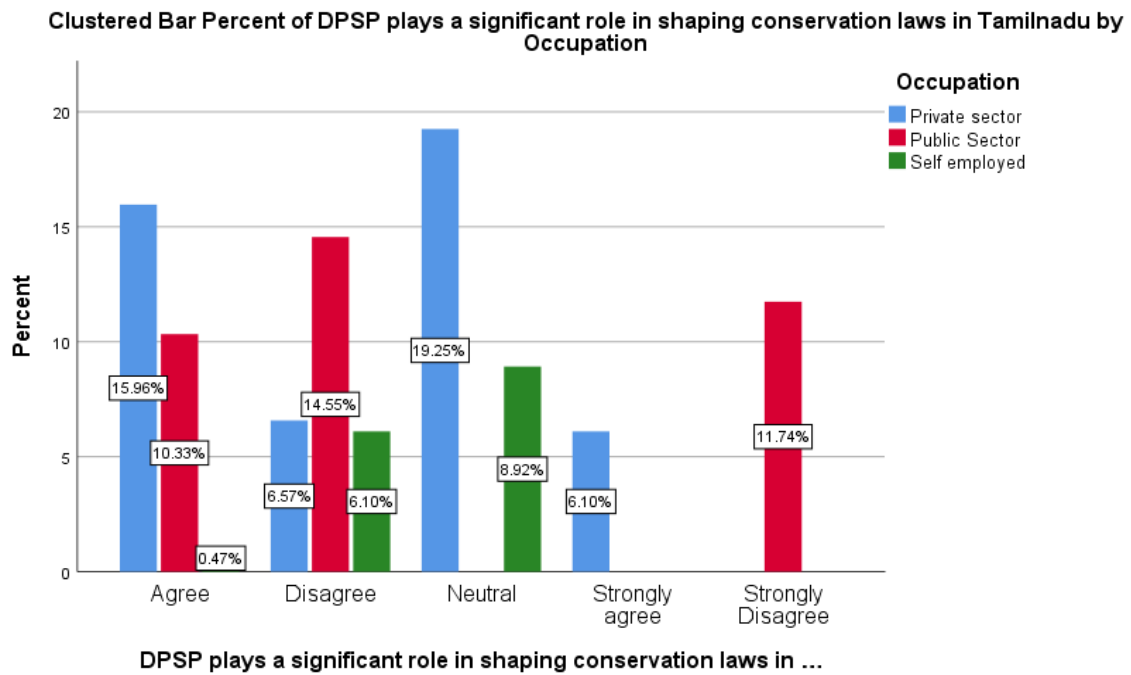
Figure 6



DPSP plays a significant role in shaping conservation laws in ...

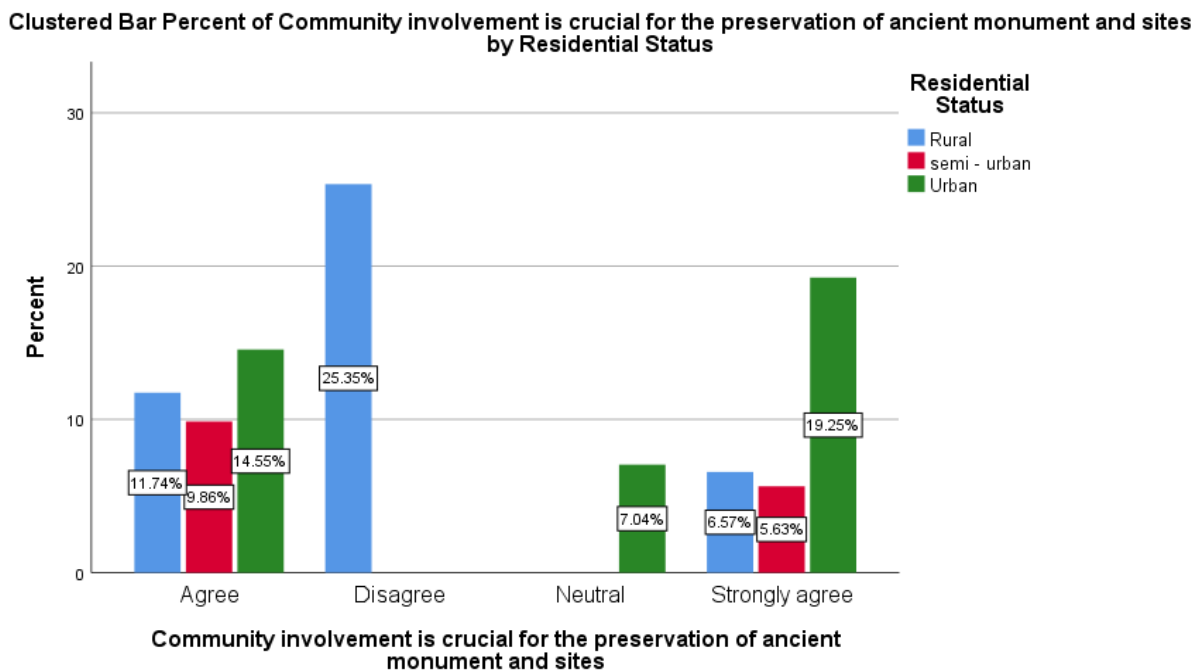
Legend: Figure 6 shows the respondents’ agreeability on the statement whether DPSP plays a significant role in shaping conservation laws in Tamilnadu with respect to their educational status.

Figure 7



Legend: Figure 6 shows the respondents’ agreeability on the statement whether DPSP plays a significant role in shaping conservation laws in Tamilnadu with respect to their occupation.

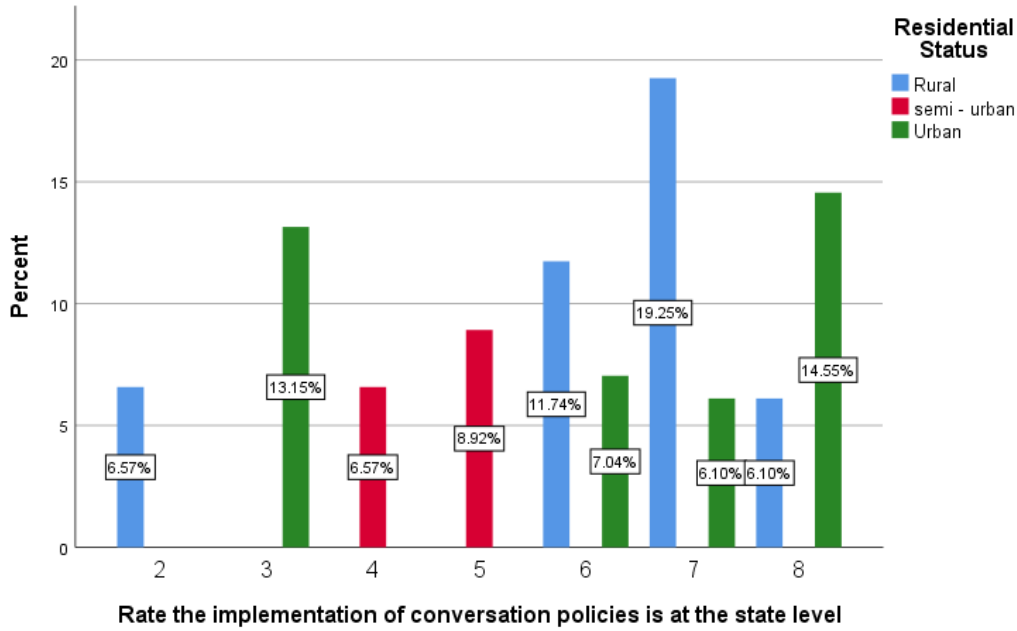
Figure 8



Legend: Figure 8 represents the respondents’ agreeability on whether community involvement is crucial for the preservation of ancient monuments and sites with respect to their residential status.

Figure 9

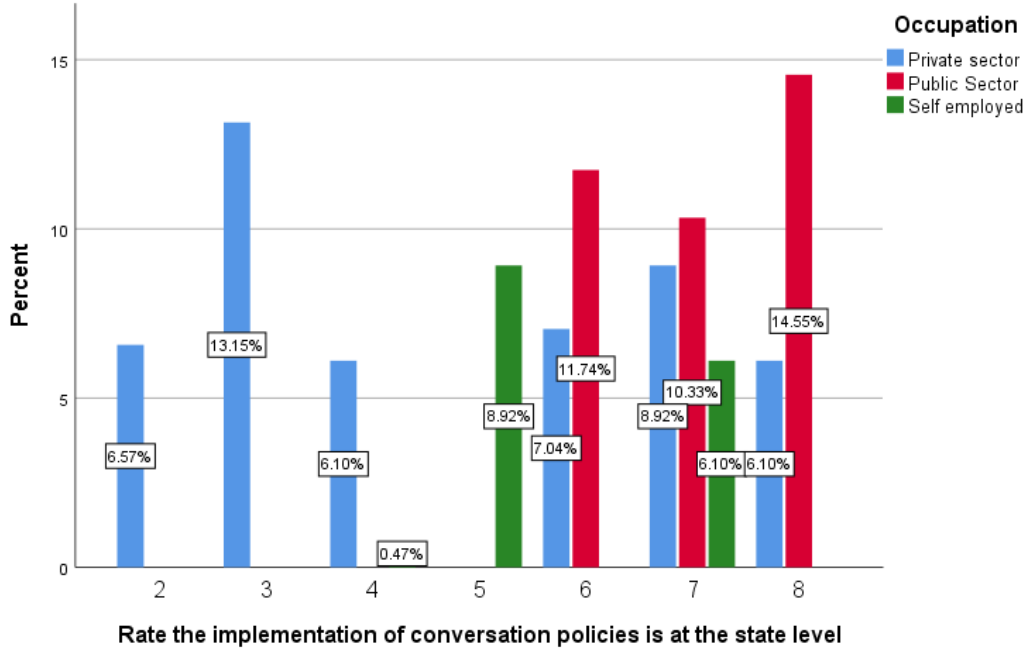
Clustered Bar Percent of Rate the implementation of conversation policies is at the state level by Residential Status



Legend: Figure 9 represents the respondents’ rating on the implementation of conservation policies at the state level with respect to their residential status.

Figure 10

Clustered Bar Percent of Rate the implementation of conversation policies is at the state level by Occupation



Legend: Figure 9 represents the respondents’ rating on the implementation of conservation policies at the state level with respect to their occupation.

CROSS STABS

- 1) Null Hypothesis: There is no association between the respondents’ opinions on the biggest challenge in preserving ancient monuments and sites and their residential status.
 Alternate Hypothesis: There is an association between the respondents’ opinions on the biggest challenge in preserving ancient monuments and sites and their residential status.

Table 1

Residential Status * Biggest challenge in preserving ancient monuments and sites Crosstabulation

Count		Biggest challenge in preserving ancient monuments and sites				Total	
		Lack of awareness	Lack of funding	Poor implementation of law	Urbanisation		
Residential Status		16	0	0	0	16	
	Rural	0	14	25	54	93	
	semi - urban	0	8	0	12	33	
	Urban	0	28	0	44	87	
Total		16	50	25	110	28	229

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	305.088 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	202.264	12	.000
N of Valid Cases	229		

a. 7 cells (35.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.12.

Interpretation: The calculated p-value is 0.000. Since the p-value < 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. So, There is an association between the respondents’ opinions on the biggest challenge in preserving ancient monuments and sites and their residential status.

Discussion: The association between respondents' residential status and their opinions on the biggest challenges in preserving ancient monuments and sites highlights significant geographical dynamics in heritage conservation. Rural respondents predominantly view poor law implementation and lack of resources as primary obstacles, which can be attributed to limited administrative oversight, inadequate financial support, and fewer skilled professionals. The remoteness of rural monuments leads to weaker enforcement of heritage protection laws, contributing to neglect. In contrast, urban respondents emphasize the lack of public awareness

and the pressures of urbanization as major threats. Rapid city expansion and infrastructure projects in urban areas often encroach upon or damage historical sites, making urbanization a key concern. Semi-urban respondents, straddling both rural and urban conditions, express a mix of concerns, identifying poor law implementation while also acknowledging the challenges of urbanization and awareness. This regional variation underscores the need for tailored conservation strategies. Rural areas would benefit from stronger law enforcement and increased funding, while urban areas require public awareness campaigns and better urban planning to protect heritage sites. Recognizing these distinct challenges is crucial for the sustainable preservation of Tamil Nadu's ancient monuments and archaeological sites.

RESULTS

Figure 1 outlines respondents' views on effective conservation policies by residential status. Urban areas lead in perceived air quality effectiveness (13.15%), followed by semi-urban (8.90%), with no rural data. For forest and wildlife, urban areas again top (14.55%), with minimal rural perception (0.47%) and no semi-urban data. Heritage sites show the highest perceived effectiveness in rural areas (25.35%), followed by urban areas (13.15%), while semi-urban data is absent. For water bodies, rural areas report the highest effectiveness (18.31%), followed by semi-urban areas (6.10%), with no urban data.

Figure 2 breaks down conservation policy effectiveness by occupation. The private sector ranks air quality highest (13.15%), followed by the self-employed (8.92%), with no data for the public sector. In forest and wildlife conservation, the public sector leads (14.55%), with minimal private sector input (0.47%) and no data for the self-employed. Heritage sites are seen as most effective by the private sector (22.07%), followed by the public sector (10.33%) and self-employed (6.10%). For water bodies, the private sector leads (12.68%), closely followed by the public sector (11.74%), with no self-employed data.

Figure 3 shows opinions on the sufficiency of Tamilnadu's legal framework for monument preservation by education level. Postgraduates mostly disagree (33.36%) with its adequacy, while 12.21% agree. Those without formal education hold a more favorable view (17.84% find it sufficient). Among undergraduates, 21.60% disagree, with only 5.83% in agreement. School-educated respondents show the lowest response rates.

Figure 4 addresses challenges in monument preservation by residential status. Poor law

implementation is the top concern across all areas, with rural areas showing the most concern (25.35%), followed by urban (20.96%) and semi-urban (5.83%). Lack of funding ranks second, especially in rural areas (11.74%). Urban residents highlight lack of awareness (13.15%) as a significant issue, while urbanization is of minor concern, with semi-urban areas reporting the highest concern (6.10%).

Figure 5 presents preservation challenges by education level. Poor law implementation is the leading issue across all levels, with postgraduates showing the highest concern (25.35%). Lack of funding affects those with no formal education the most (11.74%), while awareness issues are significant among postgraduates (13.15%). Urbanization is a minor concern, with undergraduates showing the highest concern (7.04%).

In Figure 6, agreement levels on DPSP's role in conservation laws by education are displayed. Postgraduates have the highest agreement (19.36%) and disagreement (19.25%) rates. Those without formal education strongly disagree (11.74%), while undergraduates show the highest neutral stance (14.55%).

Figure 7 highlights agreement on DPSP's role by occupation. The private sector shows the highest agreement (15.86%) and neutrality (19.25%), while the public sector has the highest disagreement (14.55%) and is the only group reporting strong disagreement (11.74%). Self-employed individuals had the lowest response rate.

Figure 8 shows urban residents strongly agree (19.25%) that community involvement is crucial in preserving monuments. Rural respondents disagree the most (25.35%), highlighting a divide. Semi-urban residents mainly agree (9.88%), with the lowest strong agreement (5.83%).

Figure 9 illustrates that rural residents rate conservation policy implementation positively, with 19.25% giving it a 7. Urban respondents are split, with 14.55% rating it an 8 and 13.15% giving it a 3. Semi-urban respondents show lower engagement, with most rating it a 5.

Figure 10 reveals that public sector employees view policy implementation favorably, with 14.55% giving it an 8. Private sector workers are more critical, with 13.15% rating it a 3, while self-employed respondents show moderate views, with 8.92% rating it a 5.

DISCUSSION

Figure 1 shows interesting patterns in the perception of conservation policy effectiveness across different residential areas. Urban residents consistently report high effectiveness for air quality and forest/wildlife policies, which may reflect stronger environmental regulations and awareness in cities. The high perception of heritage site conservation effectiveness in rural areas could be attributed to closer proximity and greater awareness of such sites in rural settings. The lack of data for certain categories (e.g., rural perceptions on air quality) limits comprehensive analysis and highlights the need for more inclusive surveying. The varying perceptions across residential statuses suggest that conservation policies may be implemented or communicated differently in rural, semi-urban, and urban areas, calling for tailored approaches in policy design and implementation.

Figure 2 shows that the occupational breakdown of conservation policy perceptions reveals notable trends. Private sector employees consistently report high effectiveness across all areas, possibly due to exposure to corporate sustainability initiatives or greater awareness of environmental issues. The public sector's strong perception of forest and wildlife conservation effectiveness might reflect their involvement in government-led environmental programs. Self-employed individuals generally report lower perceptions of effective conservation policies, which could indicate a need for better outreach to this group. The lack of data for certain occupational categories in some conservation areas (e.g., public sector for air quality) limits the comprehensiveness of the analysis. These findings suggest that occupation plays a significant role in shaping perceptions of conservation policy effectiveness, highlighting the need for targeted communication strategies and possibly tailored policy approaches for different occupational groups.

Figure 3 shows that respondents with varying educational qualifications have different perceptions regarding the adequacy of the current legal framework for preserving ancient monuments and sites in Tamil Nadu. Postgraduates exhibit the highest level of dissatisfaction, with 33.36% disagreeing with the framework's sufficiency. This indicates that individuals with advanced education may possess a more critical understanding of the challenges within heritage conservation laws. In contrast, only 12.21% of postgraduates believe the framework is sufficient. Among those with no formal education, a more favorable outlook emerges, with 17.84% finding the legal framework sufficient, while only 6.57% express disagreement. The relatively positive view in this group might be due to limited exposure to the complexities of

the legal framework. Undergraduates also display significant disagreement, with 21.60% finding the legal framework insufficient, while only 5.83% agree with its adequacy. Respondents with a school-level education have the lowest overall response rate, which could suggest limited awareness or engagement with the issue.

Figure 4 shows that challenges in preserving ancient monuments vary by residential status. Poor law implementation is the top concern, especially in rural areas (25.35%), reflecting enforcement difficulties. Urban respondents also view it as significant (20.96%) due to development pressures, while semi-urban areas report lower concern (5.83%). Lack of funding is the second major challenge, particularly in rural regions (11.74%). Urban residents are more concerned about awareness issues (13.15%), likely tied to urban development projects. Urbanization is seen as a minor challenge, but semi-urban areas show the highest concern (6.10%) due to developmental tensions.

Figure 5 shows that educational qualifications influence perceptions of the challenges facing the preservation of ancient monuments and sites. Poor implementation of laws is seen as the primary issue across all educational levels, with postgraduates expressing the highest concern (25.35%). This may indicate that higher education levels lead to more critical views on legal enforcement in heritage conservation. Lack of funding is the second most significant concern, particularly among those with no formal education (11.74%), suggesting that individuals in this group may see financial limitations as a primary barrier to preservation efforts. Awareness issues are more prominent among postgraduates (13.15%) and undergraduates (3.76%), possibly reflecting their understanding of the need for public engagement in heritage preservation. Urbanization is seen as a lesser challenge, with undergraduates expressing the most concern (7.04%), likely due to their exposure to the effects of rapid urban development.

Figure 6 shows that agreement levels on the role of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in shaping conservation laws in Tamil Nadu vary by educational qualification. Postgraduates show the highest levels of both agreement (19.36%) and disagreement (19.25%), indicating polarized views within this group. Their deep understanding of legal principles may lead to differing opinions on the effectiveness of DPSP in influencing conservation laws. Respondents with no formal education exhibit the highest level of strong disagreement (11.74%), suggesting skepticism about the impact of DPSP on heritage conservation. Undergraduates tend to adopt a neutral stance, with 14.55% neither agreeing nor disagreeing,

which may reflect uncertainty or lack of knowledge about DPSP's influence. Respondents with school-level education show the lowest overall response rates, possibly due to limited engagement with the topic.

Figure 7 shows that opinions on the role of DPSP in shaping conservation laws differ by occupation. The private sector has the highest agreement rate (15.86%) and also displays a notable neutral stance (19.25%), indicating that private sector employees may see DPSP as moderately influential but are uncertain about its full impact. In contrast, public sector employees show the highest disagreement rate (14.55%) and are the only group to report strong disagreement (11.74%). This could indicate frustration among public sector workers regarding the implementation of conservation laws. Self-employed individuals have the lowest overall response rates, with their highest percentage in the neutral category (8.92%), possibly reflecting a lack of direct engagement with state policies. Strong agreement is generally low across all occupations, with the private sector leading at 6.10%.

Figure 8 shows that perspectives on the importance of community involvement in preserving ancient monuments and sites vary by residential status. Urban residents exhibit the highest level of strong agreement (19.25%), suggesting that they believe community involvement is critical in counteracting the pressures of urbanization on heritage sites. Rural respondents, however, express the highest level of disagreement (25.35%), indicating a divide between urban and rural views on the effectiveness of community engagement in preservation efforts. Semi-urban residents display a moderate level of strong agreement (5.83%) and no disagreement, with most of their responses concentrated in the "Agree" category (9.88%). Urban respondents overall show positive attitudes towards community involvement, with notable percentages in both the "Agree" (14.55%) and "Strongly Agree" categories, reflecting a general recognition of the value of community participation in heritage conservation.

Figure 9 shows that respondents' ratings of the implementation of conservation policies at the state level vary based on their residential status. Rural residents display the highest percentage (19.25%) for a rating of 7, indicating a relatively positive view of how policies are implemented in their regions. Urban residents, on the other hand, show the highest percentage (14.55%) for a rating of 8, reflecting strong approval from some urban dwellers. However, urban respondents also report significant percentages in the middle range (13.15% for rating 3), suggesting a mixed or critical perspective on policy implementation. Semi-urban residents show lower

percentages across the ratings, with their highest percentage (8.92%) at rating 5, indicating either limited engagement with or awareness of policy implementation in their areas.

Figure 10 shows that the evaluation of conservation policy implementation varies across different occupational groups. Public sector employees show the highest percentage (14.55%) for a rating of 8, suggesting a more favorable view of policy implementation among this group. However, public sector employees also exhibit a wide range of opinions, with notable percentages at both lower (11.74% for rating 6) and higher ratings, reflecting diverse experiences with policy enforcement. Private sector employees show the highest percentage (13.15%) for a rating of 3, indicating a more critical view of policy effectiveness. Self-employed respondents have the highest percentage (8.92%) for a rating of 5, suggesting a moderate stance on the effectiveness of conservation policies. Overall, private sector and self-employed respondents display more consistent distributions, with a slight skew toward lower ratings, highlighting dissatisfaction or indifference towards the implementation of state policies on heritage conservation.

CONCLUSION

This research paper explored the impact of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) on the preservation of ancient monuments, archaeological sites, and remains, with a specific focus on Tamil Nadu. The preservation of heritage is vital to maintaining a region's cultural identity and historical legacy. Tamil Nadu, with its rich cultural history, faces the challenge of safeguarding its ancient monuments amid issues such as inadequate legal frameworks, ineffective law enforcement, and the pressures of urbanization. These factors have made heritage conservation more complex and demanding.

The primary objectives of this study were to analyze the role of DPSP in shaping conservation laws and policies. An empirical methodology was employed, collecting data through surveys and questionnaires from respondents based on their educational qualifications, residential status, and occupations.

The data analysis revealed several key findings. Postgraduates expressed significant dissatisfaction with the current legal framework, indicating a keen awareness of the gaps in heritage conservation laws. Rural residents particularly identified poor law enforcement as the major challenge, highlighting the need for stronger implementation in less developed areas.

This concern was echoed across all educational levels, emphasizing the widespread recognition of the inadequacies in executing heritage conservation laws. Urban residents strongly supported community involvement in preserving ancient monuments, underscoring the importance of public participation in these efforts. Additionally, public sector employees displayed a more favorable view of conservation policy implementation, suggesting greater confidence in government-led initiatives.

To enhance the preservation of ancient monuments and sites in Tamil Nadu, several recommendations arise. Strengthening legal frameworks is crucial, focusing on effective enforcement, especially in rural areas. Improved monitoring and stricter penalties for violations are necessary, along with increased funding in rural regions. Community involvement should be encouraged through public awareness campaigns, fostering volunteer networks and educational programs. Public-private partnerships can also drive innovative and sustainable conservation strategies, leveraging private resources to support public initiatives.

In conclusion, while the Directive Principles of State Policy provide a foundational framework for cultural preservation, the effective implementation of these policies and active community participation are crucial to safeguarding Tamil Nadu's ancient monuments and archaeological sites. Strengthened legal frameworks, increased funding, and enhanced public engagement are necessary to protect the region's rich heritage for future generations.

REFERENCES

1. Kumari, M. (2021). Heritage protection in India. *Available at SSRN 3791480*
2. Pal, D. (2024). Legal framework on heritage protection in India. *Gdańskie Studia Azji Wschodniej*, (25), 157-172.
3. Mann, A. (2020). The Endangered Inheritance: Conservation through Legislation. *Indian Historical Review*, 47(1), 115-129.
4. Teglas, T. N. (2021). Some thoughts on the Importance of National Cultural Heritage and the Need to Protect It. *Annales Universitatis Apulensis Series Jurisprudentia*, 24, 87.
5. Singh, D. K. (2018). Galvanisation of the right to development within the shared constitutional space in India. *asia-pacific journal on human rights and the law*, 19(2), 268-299.

6. Variath, B. Constitutional provisions and judicial activism for the protection of the environment.
7. Kajal, A. (2023). Cultural Heritage Policies in India: An Overview. *Indian J. Integrated Rsch. L.*, 3, 1.
8. Vijayalaxmi, J. (2024). Conservation of Heritage in India-Challenges, Issues, Agencies, Technological Advancements. In *Conservation of Built Heritage in India: Heritage Mapping and Spatializing Values* (pp. 1-21). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.
9. Chawla, B. K., & Sahib, J. J. Judicial Activism Vis-a-Vis Environment Protection Laws.
10. Bisht, M., & Padalia, M. Safeguarding Environment by Constitutional Provisions in India.
11. Jadhav, A. (2023). Directive Principles: A Comparative Study of Irish and Spanish Constitution with That of India. *Issue 3 Int'l JL Mgmt. & Human.*, 6, 1193.
12. Chaudhry, S. (2011). Effectiveness of Directive Principles of State Policy. Available at SSRN 1758849.
13. Mukherjee, D. (2014). Judicial Implementation of Directive Principles of State Policy: Critical Perspectives. *Indian JL & Pub. Pol'y*, 1, 14.
14. Pathak, G. (2022). Legal regime for the protection of cultural heritage in India. *Gdańskie Studia Azji Wschodniej*, (22), 169-182.
15. Rao, G. K. (1980). LEGISLATION ON CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND RUINS: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 22(1), 108-133.
16. Senapati, A. K., & Meher, S. S. Legal Instruments for Heritage Conservation in India.
17. Sakulpanich, R. (2012). The Development of Law on Tangible Cultural Heritage: Case of the Law on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museums. *The Journal of the Siam Society*, 100, 83-90.
18. Adewumi, A. (2014). An appraisal of the national commission for museums and monuments (NCMM) Act, 1979. *IFE JURIS REVIEW Journal of Contemporary Legal and Allied Issues, Department of Jurisprudence and Private Law, Faculty of Law, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. IFJR*, 43-60.