

Directive Principles of State Policy

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. The **guidelines** which all governments are expected to follow for the **welfare** of the people are known as Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. The Directive Principles contain a list of important and basic **economic** and **social** rights which the framers of the Constitution wanted every Indian to enjoy.
3. To establish economic equality in the country, the government is directed to ensure a **fair** and **equal** distribution of the **wealth** and **material** resources of the country.
4. The government is directed to promote **cottage** industries in villages and prohibit the **slaughter** of cows and other cattle according to the Gandhian principles.
5. Free and compulsory **education** for all children between 6 r and 14 years has been made a Fundamental Right.

B. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. Instructions to the government | (a) Promotion of justice |
| 2. Adequate means of livelihood for all citizens | (b) General Principles |
| 3. Establish village panchayats | (c) Directive Principles of State Policy |
| 4. Promote international peace and security | (d) Gandhian Principles |
| 5. Free legal aid to needy citizens | (e) Principles promoting economic equality |

Answer:

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| 1. Instructions to the government | (c) Directive Principles of State Policy |
| 2. Adequate means of livelihood for all citizens | (e) Principles promoting economic equality |
| 3. Establish village panchayats | (d) Gandhian Principles |
| 4. Promote international peace and security | (b) General Principles |
| 5. Free legal aid to needy citizens | (a) Promotion of justice |

C. Choose the correct answer :

1. After 200 years of foreign rule, the Indian economy was strong/stable/ruined.

Ans. After 200 years of foreign rule, the Indian economy was **ruined**.

2. The Directive Principles can be classified into three/ four/five categories.

Ans. The Directive Principles can be classified into **three** categories.

3. Some of the ideas of B. R. Ambedkar/Jawaharlal Nehru/Mahatma Gandhi were included as Directive Principles.

Ans. Some of the ideas of **Mahatma Gandhi** were included as Directive Principles.

4. One of the Gandhian Principles/General Principles/ Principles promoting economic equality directs the government to prevent the consumption of liquor.

Ans. One of the **Gandhian Principles** directs the government to prevent the consumption of liquor.

5. The Directive Principles ask the government to provide free legal aid/economic help/housing.

Ans. The Directive Principles ask the government to provide free **legal aid**.

D. State whether the following are true or false :

1. The farmers of our Constitution had a dream of a welfare state.

Ans. True.

2. The provision of free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 is a General Principle.

Ans. False.

3. The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy do not have the same purpose.

Ans. False

4. If you are deprived of your Fundamental Rights, you can go to the High Court or the Supreme Court to seek protection and enforcement of your rights.

Ans. True.

5. India has achieved the goal of a Welfare State.

Ans. False.

E. Answer the following questions in one or two words/ sentences :

Question 1.

Define a welfare state?

Answer:

Welfare State is a country where citizens are guaranteed a healthy standard of living, equal opportunities, full employment, fair distribution of wealth and they also enjoy social and economic justice.

Question 2.

What are Directive Principles of State Policy?

Answer:

In the Constitution there are certain guidelines which the central, state and local governments are expected to follow while making and implementing policies and programmes for the welfare of the people, these guidelines are known as Directive Principles of State Policy.

Question 3.

Mention the categories into which Directive Principles can be classified.

Answer:

Directive Principles can be broadly classified into three categories:

1. Principles promoting economic equality
2. Gandhian Principles promoting economic and social development
3. General Principles.

Question 4.

Mention any one Directive Principle that seeks to promote economic equality between men and women.

Answer:

1. There should be a fair and equal distribution of wealth and material resources of the country.
2. There should be equal pay for equal work, for both men and women.

Question 5.

What is the significance of the Right to Education Act of 2009?

Answer:

The Right to Education Act of 2009 (Article 21A of the Constitution) makes education a Fundamental Right of every Indian child between the ages of 6 and 14 years. It requires all privately owned schools to reserve 25 per cent of seats for children from poor families.

Question 6.

Why can you not seek justice in a court of law if the government does not give you a job?

Answer:

Directive Principles, on the other hand, are non-justiciable, i.e. if you do not get a job or proper wages, you cannot go to a court to seek justice.

F. Answer the following questions briefly :

Question 1.

Why did the framers of the Constitution not establish a welfare state in India in 1949? What steps did they take to help future governments to achieve the goal of a welfare state?

Answer:

The framers of our Constitution had a dream of a welfare state. A welfare state is a country where citizens are guaranteed a healthy standard of living, equal opportunities, full employment and a fair distribution of wealth.

The framers of the Constitution, however, could not fulfil this dream in 1949. Our country had just been freed from 200 years of foreign rule which had ruined India's economy. So they laid down certain guidelines in the Constitution for all future governments to follow.

Question 2.

State one Directive Principle with regard to each of the following :

- (a) Wealth and material resources
- (b) Weaker sections of society
- (c) Foreign affairs.

Answer:

(a) Wealth and material resources : Fair and equitable distribution of wealth and material resources of the country. The resources of the country should be used for the common good of all.

(b) Weaker sections of society : A living wage for every worker, i. e., a wage which will enable a person to buy basic necessities.

(c) Foreign policy :

1. Promote international peace and security.
2. Maintain just and honourable relations with other countries.

Question 3.

Mention two Directive Principles with reference to each of the following :

- (a) Development of villages
- (b) Health

Answer:

(a) Development of villages :

1. Establish village panchayats.
2. Modernize agriculture and animal husbandry.

(b) Health :

1. Improve the level of nutrition and general health of the people.
2. Prevent consumption of liquor and other harmful drugs.

Question 4.

Mention the category under which the following principles are classified :

- (a) a decent standard of living and leisure
- (b) prevention of the slaughter of cows and other cattle
- (c) protection of the environment.

Answer:

- (a) Economic equality.
- (b) Gandhian Principles.
- (c) General Principles.

Question 5.

Compare and contrast the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Answer:

Fundamental Rights are justiciable, i.e., – if people are deprived of their Fundamental Rights, they can go to the Court to seek protection and enforcement of their rights. Directive Principles, on the other hand, are non-justiciable, i.e., – if you do not get a job or proper wages you cannot go to a court to seek justice.

Question 6.

Briefly discuss the efforts made by various governments to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Answer:

Various steps have been taken by all governments to implement Directive Principles

like-free and compulsory education is provided to all the children between six to fourteen years. Welfare schemes for the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes are implemented. Various employment schemes have been launched and a law is passed which guarantees equal pay for both men and women.

G Picture study :

This is the picture of the Father of our Nation, who championed the cause of the poor and downtrodden people in India.



Question 1.

Identify the person in the picture.

Answer:

Father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi

Question 2.

Mention any two of his ideas that were included in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Answer:

- (a) Provide free and compulsory educations for all children up to the age of 14.
- (b) Promote cottage industries in villages.

Question 3.

What does the term Directive Principles of State Policy mean?

Answer:

Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines which all government are expected to follow while and programmes for the welfare of the people.

Question 4.

Mention one important difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

Answer:

An important difference between them is that the Fundamental Rights are justiciable, i.e., if people are deprived of their Fundamental Rights, they can go to the Court to seek protection and enforcement of their rights. Directive Principles, on the other hand, are non-justiciable, i.e., if you do not get a job or proper wages, you cannot go to a court to seek justice.

OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Mention two Directive Principles with reference to Standard of living of citizens?

Answer:

The Directive Principles related to standard of living are :

- (a) There should be an adequate means of livelihood for all its citizens.
- (b) It is important to ensure that every citizen enjoys a decent standard of living and leisure.

Question 2.

Explain briefly what is Gandhian Principles?

Answer:

During the freedom movement, Gandhiji had worked out a plan for social development. Some of his ideas were included as Directive Principles, these are known as Gandhian Principles.