

# **DON BOSCO SCHOOL, RANCHI 2020-2021**

**Class- 9<sup>th</sup> ABC**

**Subject- CIVICS**

## **Chapter-3**

### **Directive Principles of State Policy**

#### **PART I (Short Answer Questions)**

**1. What is meant by 'Directive Principles of State Policy'?**

**Answer:** - The Directive Principles of the State Policy is one of the important features of the Indian Constitution. The Principles are the guidelines to be followed by the government in the governance of the country.

**2. What is significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution?**

**Answer:** - The Directive Principles of State Policy are not a substitute for laws of the country. They are called 'Directive Principles' because government has to take them into consideration while making laws. These principles contain lofty ideas, deep human thought, belief and knowledge.

**3. Which portion of the constitution do the Directive Principles cover?**

**Answer:** - Part IV of the Constitution has the Directive Principles of the State Policy under Articles 36 to 51.

**4. What is meant by the term welfare state?**

**Answer:** - A Welfare State is a state which seeks to ensure the maximum happiness of the maximum number of people living within its territory. Although the words 'Welfare State' are not specifically mentioned yet they are clearly pointed out in the Directive Principles. 'Welfare State' is the State where there is a positive duty to ensure to its citizens' social and economic justice and dignity to the individual.

**5. Mention any two of the Directive Principles which aim at international peace and security.**

**Answer:** -The following Directive Principles aim at international peace and security:

- I. Article 51 (a) of the Constitution promotes the international peace and security. The Article 51 (c) and (d) also includes: to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another; and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
- II. Article 51 (b) Maintaining just and honorable relations among the relations of the world.

**6. What is the Directive Principle of the State Policy regarding governance at the village level?**

**Answer:** Article 40 of the Indian Constitution provides governance at the village level by organizing the village panchayats (Panchayati Raj) and giving them such powers and authority as is necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

**7. What is MANREGA? What is its importance?**

**Answer:** MANREGA- *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act* is a government economic welfare scheme which was launched in 2005. Its importance is to raise the poorest families in the rural areas above the poverty line. It provides for 100 days of guaranteed wage-employment to them.

**8. Which land holding system has been abolished by the government?**

**Answer:** Zamindari system has been abolished by the government to do away with the old feudal socio-economic structure of the rural India.

## **PART II (Structured Questions)**

### **1. 'Directive Principles are non-justifiable.' What do you mean by this?**

**Answer:** Directive Principles of the State Policy are non-justifiable in nature. They can be enforced by no Courts. They are not a subtitle for the laws of the country. By its name it is clear that they are general directions or instructions to the State (government). They are not rights which can be challenged in the courts of the laws rather they are guidelines and principles to the welfare State and to its citizen. Directive Principles are opposite to Fundamental Rights: The characteristic features of Directive Principles are as follows:

- I. Directive Principles are in the nature of a pledge made by the framers of the Constitution to the people of India. They provide the framework, political, social and economic programme for the modern democratic State.
- II. The Directive Principles give the guidelines to the governments to make laws and draft their policies according to these fundamental principles, which summarise the objectives of Indian Constitution.
- III. They provide a measure to judge a government's performances.
- IV. They direct the government to move towards the goal of a Welfare State. They reflect the ideas of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity mentioned in the preamble.
- V. They enlighten and educate the people of what they can expect from the politicians whom they vote to power.
- VI. They provide a direction to courts on respect of safeguarding the rights of the citizens.
- VII. The goal of establishing social and economic order is clearly laid out before the government.
- VIII. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976 provides that if a law is made to give effect to any of the Directive Principles it will be declared unconstitutional even if it takes away any of the rights under Articles 14, 19 and 31. In case of any conflict between the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights the former shall prevail. This is because the welfare of the people (State) as a whole is of paramount (highest) importance over that of an individual.
- IX. Their scope is wider as they deal with wide range of subjects including international peace and security.

### **2. What are the shortcomings of the Directive Principles?**

**Answer:** Directive Principles of the State policy are criticized on the following grounds:

- I. **Not properly classified:** These principles are neither properly classified nor logically arranged. Moreover, the important ones are mixed up with the unimportant ones and the more modern ones with the older concepts.
- II. **Directive Principles are not justifiable:** These Principles are not enforceable by any Court. They by and large give no legal rights and offer no legal remedies to the citizens. Thus, if the state provides no economic assistance to the people who are unemployed, against this Article 41, the Court cannot order the state to enforce Article 41 (Right to work, to education, and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement etc). Therefore some critics comment on the principles as they are mere expressions of "*pious Directive wishes*".
- III. **No Tangible Results:** The critics of these Directive Principles also say that in spite of these directives, basic changes in our society like poverty, unemployment, corruption, crime, disrespectful to the nature and old age persons etc. have not yet taken place. Even after the seventieth decades of the promulgation of the Constitution basic needs of the society are not met.

### **3. What is the importance of Directive Principles in establishing a welfare state in India?**

**Answer:** A Welfare State is a state which seeks to ensure the maximum happiness of the maximum number of people living within its territory. Although the words '**Welfare State**' are not specifically mentioned yet they are clearly pointed out in the Directive Principles. '**Welfare State**' is the State where there is a positive duty to ensure to its citizens' social and economic justice and dignity to the individual. A **Welfare State** is a concept of government in which the State plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the mental, physical, social, and economic well-being of its citizens. The following will make it more clear our concept:

I. **Social Equality and Justice:**

- a) One of the major objectives of Five-Year Plans is to focus on the welfare and progress and safeguard the interests of the weaker sections of the society.
- b) The Right to Education Act has made it mandatory for every child between the ages of 6-14 to be provided free education in all government and government aided schools. Also all private schools to reserve 25 percent of seats for the children belonging to the economically weaker sections of the society.
- c) There is a system of reservation of seats in jobs and in educational institutions for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Also special scholarships are provided to socially and economically weaker sections of the society.
- d) Untouchability has been made an offence punishable by law.

II. **Economic Welfare:**

- a) The government has abolished the Zamindari System and introduced the land reform programme to do away with the old system of socio-economic structure of the rural India. In 1950s-60s many states enacted land ceiling laws. As a result, surplus land was acquired by the government. As a report in December 2015, land declared surplus across India stood at 6.7 million acres; the government took over 6.1 million acres and distributed 5.1 million people.
- b) Nationalization of major banks, insurance corporations and key industries was major step taken to ensure that the material resources of the country are used to serve the common good.
- c) The government has enacted legislations to provide minimum wages to worker and improve the conditions of labour.
- d) In order to ensure just payment to workers and equal pay for equal work, the payment of wages is governed by the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, as amended from time to time.
- e) With the object of raising the poorest families in the rural areas above poverty line, the ***Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MANREGA-)*** are such government economic welfare schemes which were launched in 1978-1979 and 2005 respectively. Its importance is to raise the poorest families in the rural areas above the poverty line. It provides for 100 days of guaranteed wage-employment to them.

III. **Political, Administrative and Legal Matters:**

- a) Panchayati Raj has been established in the remotest villages to promote the idea of self-government.
- b) In view of the constitutional directive, free legal aid has been provided to those people, who themselves cannot engage lawyers. This has been done to ensure equal justice to all.
- c) In order to check the misuse of powers, there is now a complete separation of the judiciary from the executive. It came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1974 onwards.

IV. **Foreign policy:**

- a) In order to promote international law security India is opposed to colonialism and racialism and has helped many countries to win their freedom. India supported the cause of South Africa against Apartheid.
- b) India is law abiding; it respects international law. It has stood for settlement of international issues by mutual understanding.

- c) India presented to the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament in 1988, an action programme for a world without nuclear weapons and for the world order based on equality, justice and non-violence.

#### 4. With reference to the Constitution of India:

a. **Explain the term Welfare State.**

**Answer: Welfare State:** A Welfare State is a state which seeks to ensure the maximum happiness of the maximum number of people living within the country. Although the words '**Welfare State**' are not specifically mentioned yet they are clearly pointed out in the Directive Principles. '**Welfare State**' is the State where there is a positive duty to ensure to its citizens' social and economic justice and dignity to the individual. A welfare state is a concept of government in which the State plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the mental, physical, social, and economic well-being of its citizens

b. **Which evil social practice is an offence now?**

**Answer:** Untouchability has been made an offence punishable by law. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution, in Part III, made an epoch-making (very important effect on people's life and on history) declaration that Untouchability is abolished and its practices in any form are forbidden.

c. **What reforms have been undertaken to promote economic welfare of the people?**

**Answer: Economic Welfare:**

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