

2. *From where did the inspiration to include Directive Principles in the Constitution come?*
Ans. While framing the Directive Principles, the members of the Drafting Committee were much inspired by the 'Principles of Social Policy' laid down in the Irish Constitution.
3. *What is meant by 'Directive Principles of State Policy'?*
Ans. Directive Principles of State Policy are in the nature of directions or instructions that tell the Legislature and the Executives what to do.
4. *What is the basic purpose of these Directives?*
Ans. The Directive Principles are the objectives and ideals which the framers of the Constitution wished to be implemented by the future Union and State governments of the country while formulating policy and making laws.
5. *What is meant by the term 'Welfare State'?*
Ans. A Welfare State is one in which the government's main responsibility is to save the citizens from internal dangers and external invasions and also to look to the general welfare of the people.
6. *What do we mean, when we say that the Directive Principles are non-justiciable Rights of the citizens?*
Ans. It means that the Directive Principles are not enforceable by any court. If a Directive is infringed, no remedy is available to the aggrieved party.
7. *Mention one Directive Principle based on Gandhi's ideals.*
Ans. 'The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.'
8. *Mention one Directive Principle regarding Village Panchayat.*
Ans. Steps should be taken 'to organise Village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government.'
9. *Mention one Directive Principle of State Policy which promotes the interests of the weaker sections of society.*
Ans. The State is directed to secure to the workers, 'a living wage'. A living wage should be adequate enough to enable one to buy food, clothing and other necessary things.
10. *Mention the Directive Principle regarding public health.*
Ans. The Directive Principles lay down that it shall be the duty of State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of the people and to improve public health.
11. *Mention a Directive Principle that aims at the establishment of a Socialistic pattern of society.*
Ans. There shall be equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
12. *What is meant by the term 'living wage'?*
Ans. A 'living wage' is a wage which is large enough to enable an individual to buy food, clothing and other necessary things.
13. *Mention one Directive Principle of State Policy that protects children against exploitation.*
Ans. Childhood and youth should be protected against exploitation. Men, women and children should not be forced by economic necessity to enter jobs and vocations, not suited to their age or strength.
14. *What does the expression 'Uniform Civil Code' mean?*
Ans. The term 'Uniform Civil Code' implies that in matters like marriage, divorce, inheritance and succession all the Indians, irrespective of their sex, or religion, should be governed by the same laws.
15. *Mention the Directive Principle which aims at the protection of environment in the country.*
Ans. The Directive Principle on Protection and Improvement of Environment states that it is the duty of the government to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.
16. *What does the Directive Principle regarding protection of monuments say?*
Ans. The State is bound to protect every monument or object of artistic or historic importance. Places and things of national importance should be protected from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export.
17. *Mention a Directive Principle of State Policy which promotes International Peace and Security.*
Ans. The Directive Principle clearly states that the State must make an effort to maintain a just and honourable relations with other nations.

18. *Mention a Directive Principle that has been implemented by the government.*
 Ans. The Right to Education Act aims to provide compulsory education to all children aged 6-14 years in the country.
19. *State one difference between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principle of State Policy.*
 Ans. The Fundamental Rights are justiciable while the Directive Principles are non-justiciable.
20. *How can we say that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles complement each other?*
 Ans. The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles complement each other. The Rights proclaim that India is a Liberal Democracy, whereas the Directive Principles lay down the path of the country's social and democratic progress.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. *What is the meaning of Directive Principles of State Policy in context of the Indian Constitution?*
 Ans. The Constitution of India lays down certain basic principles which the government must keep in mind while making or implementing laws. They are aimed at promoting the welfare of the people. These are called the Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. *Mention the sources of the Directive Principles of State Policy.*
 Ans. The Directive Principles of State Policy were shaped on the model of the Irish Constitution of 1937. The immediate source was the Objectives Resolution moved in the Constituent Assembly by Jawaharlal Nehru. They were influenced by the ideals of the French Revolution and the Declaration of the American War of Independence. They were also inspired by the Declaration of Human Rights of United Nations.
3. *What is the basic aim of the Directive Principles of State Policy?*
 Ans. To promote a Welfare State in the country is the basic aim of the Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. *Mention two differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.*
 Ans. First, Fundamental Rights are justiciable, but Directive Principles are non-justiciable. Secondly, the Fundamental Rights are given to the citizens and they enjoy them, but the Directive Principles are guidelines for the Government of the nation.
5. *Which part of Indian Constitution contains the Directive Principles of State Policy?*
 Ans. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of Indian Constitution. They are spread over 16 Articles, viz., Article 36 to 51.
6. *Mention any two Gandhian Principles of social, cultural and educational upliftment of the people.*
 Ans. According to Article 43, the State shall take steps to promote cottage industries in rural areas on individual or co-operative basis.
 Article 46 says that the State shall safeguard the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society and protect them from social injustice and exploitation. These articles are based on the Gandhian ideals.
7. *A citizen of India cannot move a Court to get employment as a Right. Why?*
 Ans. Under the Indian Constitution, Right to work is not a Fundamental Right. It comes under the Directive Principles of State Policy which are not justiciable. It means that the State will strive to ensure work to all citizens, but if it fails, it cannot be dragged to a Court of Law. Hence, to secure employment, an Indian citizen cannot move the court.
8. *Mention one Directive Principle regarding Social and Economic Equality.*
 Ans. Article 46 deals with the protection of Educational and Economic interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and other weaker sections. This is a potent weapon for promoting Social Equality.
 Stipulation regarding Equal Pay for Equal Work (Article 39-d) and breaking the concentration of wealth and means of production (Article 39-c) are some of the provisions aimed to promote economic Equality.

STRUCTURED TYPE QUESTIONS

1. *With reference to the Constitution of India, explain the following :*
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|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Meaning of the Directive Principles of State Policy | (b) Their importance (or significance) |
| (c) Their Constitutional and legal status | (d) The Articles in which they have been placed |
- Ans. The Directive Principles of State Policy form a very significant part of the Constitution of India from the point

of view of promoting a Welfare State in the country.

- (a) The Constitution of India lays down certain basic principles which the government must keep in mind while making or implementing laws. They are aimed at promoting the welfare of Indian people. These are called the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (b) To promote a Welfare State in the country is the basic aim of the Directive Principles of State Policy. This is their real importance (or significance).
- (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy, unlike the Fundamental Rights, are non-justiciable. They cannot be enforced by a Court of Law.
- (d) The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in part IV of the Indian Constitution. They are spread over 16 Articles, viz., Article 36 to 51.

2. Answer the following with regard to the Directive Principles of State Policy :

- (a) In what four ways they are different from the Fundamental Rights?
- (b) One similarity with Fundamental Duties.
- (c) One difference with Fundamental Duties.
- (d) The real use of Directive Principles.

Ans. (a) Unlike Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy are not justiciable. Secondly, Fundamental Rights are binding upon the Government in normal circumstances, but Directive Principles are only the instructions which a government may or may not follow. Thirdly, Fundamental Rights have been given to the citizens but Directive Principles are instructions for the Union and the State Governments. Lastly, Fundamental Rights aim to create a political democracy in the country, while Directive Principles are meant to ensure an economic and social democracy.

(b) Both Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles are non-justiciable.

(c) Fundamental Duties are meant to be followed by the citizens while Directive Principles are to be followed by the State.

(d) The Directive Principles of State Policy are the touchstone on which the performance of any government, either at the Centre or in a State, can be judged. Then, if that government is found to be lacking in its efforts, the people can throw it out in the next elections. Thus, the Directive Principles keep a check on the functioning of any government and serve as a potent weapon to arouse public opinion.

3. The Directive Principles of State Policy have been evaluated in various ways. Some have defended them while others have vehemently criticised them as useless. Make your own evaluation with regard to the following points :

- (a) Are they mere wishful thoughts as they do not have a legal force?
- (b) Are they important as statements of national objectives?
- (c) Are they a potent weapon to arouse public opinion?
- (d) Do they set the standard on which the performance of a government can be judged?

Ans. (a) It is true that some critics have described the Directive Principles of State Policy as mere wishful thoughts without any legal force, as pious intentions without any means to implement them, as useless provisions dependent upon the moral sense of the rulers, etc. However, this is an unnecessarily harsh view of the Directive Principles. True, they do not have a legal force behind them. But they are not mere wishful thoughts, as they have moral and political sanctions behind them, which have compelled the various governments in office to implement at least some of them.

(b) In fact, Directive Principles, as the name itself indicates, are important not because of the intentions of the rulers, but because these principles state the national objectives for which efforts are needed. In this way, they do indicate which direction the nation as a whole has to take.

(c) The main reason for non-implementation of some of the Directive Principles is that they hurt the interests of some groups who, therefore, oppose them. To overcome and defeat these vested interests requires mobilising public opinion against them. The 73rd and the 74th Constitution Amendment Acts, dealing respectively with rural and urban local bodies, would not have been enacted if public opinion had not pressed for them. Thus, it is the public opinion's pressure that compelled the government to implement one of the very important Directive Principles.

(d) Directive Principles serve, in fact, as the touchstone on which a Central or State Government's performance is judged. Then the people judge whether that Government is doing its job properly or not, and if its performance is found wanting, the people can throw it out of power in the next elections. In fact, this is the real importance of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

