



DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Short-Answer Questions

1. What do you mean by the Directive Principles of State Policy ?

Ans. They are Principles which the Indian Government must keep in mind while making or executing laws. They give directions to the State for under-taking certain things for the welfare of the people.

2. Mention two Directive Principles based on Gandhian ideals.

Ans. Two Directive principles based on Gandhian ideals are:

- (i) Organisation of village Panchayats.
- (ii) Promotion of cottage industries.

3. Name the Directive Principles which affect the 'Village Government'.

Ans. Organisation of Village Panchayats: Article 40 lays down that the State shall take steps 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.

4. Mention one Directive Principle of State Policy which aims at the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society.

Ans. Promotion of Educational and Economic Interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Weaker Sections aims at the upliftment of the weaker section of the society. Article 46 lays down that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

5. Mention the Directive Principle which aims at the protection of environment.

Ans. Principles for the Protection and Improvement of Environment and Safeguarding of Forests and Wildlife. Article 48(A) lays down that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

6. Mention one Directive Principle which aims at the welfare of children.

Ans. Provision for Free and Compulsory Education for the Children. Article 45 lays down that the State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

7. Mention the Directive Principles of State Policy which refer to each of the following : (i) Public Health, and (ii) Ancient Monuments.

- Ans.** (i) Duty of the State to Raise the Level of Nutrition and the Standard of Living and to Improve Public Health: Article 47 lays down that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as one of its primary duties.
- (ii) Protection of Monuments and Places of Objects of National Importance: Article 49 lays down that it shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or object of artistic or historic interest (declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance) from wilful damage, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

8. State one Directive Principle of State Policy in respect of each of the following :

- (i) Economic Equality, and (ii) Social Equality.

Ans. (i) No Concentration of Wealth and Means of Production — The State shall ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production in the hands of a few.

Equal Pay for Equal Work for Both Men and Women — The State shall ensure that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

(ii) **Social Equality:** The state shall ensure that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. The state will ensure the distribution of Material Resources for Common Good. There shall be no concentration of wealth.

9. Mention two Directive Principles of State Policy which have been implemented by the Central or a State Government.

Ans. (a) Many Land Reform Acts, like the Land Ceiling Act and the Abolition of Zamindari have been passed by the Government to ensure that the rural people have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

(b) Nationalisation of banks, insurance companies and key industries have been done to ensure that the ownership of the material resources of the community are so distributed as to best subserve the common good.

10. What is the main purpose of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution ?

Ans. They give direction to the State for undertaking certain things for the welfare of the people. They seek the well being of the citizens just as the fundamental rights do.

11. How are the Directive Principles of State Policy helpful in establishing a Welfare State in India?

Ans. The Directive Principles of state policy contributed a lot in establishing a welfare state in India by laying emphasis on Economic Welfare, Social Justice and law, Justice and Administration.

Structured Essay-Type Questions

1. With reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy, describe the following :

- (a) Meaning of the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (b) Their Significance in the Constitution of India.

Ans. (a) The Indian Constitution has laid down certain principles which the Government must keep in mind while making or executing laws. These principles are known as the '*Directive Principles of State Policy*'. They give directions to the State for undertaking certain things for the welfare of the people. The Directive Principles of State Policy seek the well-being of the citizens just as the Fundamental Rights do.

- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy provide an element of permanence in a democracy. They enlighten and educate people of what they can expect from the politicians do whom they vote to power. They provide a direction to courts in respect of safeguarding the rights of the citizens.

2. The Directive Principles pertain to the welfare of the people. In this context explain the following:

- (a) Any two principles relating to economic policy.
- (b) Any two principles pertaining to social, cultural and educational uplift.
- (c) Any two principles for the protection of environment and monuments.

Ans. (a) Principles relating to Economic policy.

All those principles which are directed towards promoting the economic progress of the people can be grouped under this head :

- (i) **Adequate Means of Livelihood for All:** The State shall ensure that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

- (ii) **Distribution of Material Resources for Common Good:** The State shall ensure that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as to best subserve the common good.

- (b) Two principles pertaining to social, cultural and educational uplift.

Gandhian Principles or Principles Pertaining to Social, Educational and Cultural Uplift.

Gandhian Principles or principles pertaining to social, educational and cultural uplift are grouped as follows:

- (i) **Organisation of village Panchayats:** Article 40 lays down that the State shall take steps 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.

- (ii) **Provision for Free and Compulsory Education for the Children:** Article 45 lays down that the State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

- (c) **Principles for the Protection of Environment and Monuments**

- (i) **Protection and Improvement of Environment and Safeguarding of Forests and Wildlife:** Article 48(A) lays down that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

- (ii) **Protection of Monuments and Places of Objects of National Importance:** Article 49 lays down that it shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or object of artistic or historic interest (declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance) from wilful damage, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.