

Chapter- 14 Pg-127 Day- Saturday

clue 3rd Term

Date- 10/07/20

The Directive Principles of State Policy

To Answer in brief-

1) What is a welfare state?

Ans A welfare state is one where the government plays a vital role in the social and economic well-being of its citizens.

2) Why are Fundamental Rights called so?

Ans These rights are called 'fundamental' because they are guaranteed by the Constitution and cannot be taken away even by the government.



4) What do you mean by 'right to freedom of religion'?

Ans Since the constitution declares India as a secular state, all citizens have the freedom to profess and practise any religion, and establish and maintain religious and charitable institutions.

5) What is the special importance of the 'right to constitutional remedies'? \* Fundamental Rights have been compromised.

Ans All these rights are meaningless unless they can be enforced by a court of law. No matter who violates the Fundamental Rights, the courts of law are empowered to punish them. Any Indian citizen can move the Supreme Court and the High Courts if they feel their



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Q Under what conditions can the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens be suspended?

Ans

There are times, however, when Fundamental Rights cannot be exercised by the citizen. These are times of emergency, as in war or other forms of national crisis. In such times, all power and authority are concentrated in the hands of the state for a temporary period.

Q Mention any one step taken by the government to establish "right to equality".

Ans

The Constitution has provided for special privileges for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and other disadvantaged groups, to help them overcome generations of oppression.

Q What are taxes used for?

Ans

The taxes citizens pay are used by the government to provide the people with services and facilities, like proper roads, water, electricity and education.



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Q. Answer in detail.

1. What are the features of a welfare state?

Ans A welfare state assures the citizens not just political but also social democracy, wherein:

- there is an equal distribution of wealth and resources.
- every citizen is guaranteed economic justice, which ensures that their basic requirements for food, clothing and shelter are met and everyone is granted equal access to opportunities.
- every citizen is guaranteed social justice by ensuring that there is no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste or gender.
- every citizen is assured liberty, equality and brotherhood.

2. What are the Directive Principles of State Policy? Why were they included in the Constitution?

Ans The Directive Principles are principles



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That should be kept in mind by the government while framing policies. They reflect the ideals of the Indian Constitution and serve as guidelines for the establishment of a welfare state in India.

At the time of Independence, our leaders realised that some of the Fundamental Rights they had promised the people of India would not be granted immediately. This was because they felt that India as a nation was not prepared - either economically or socially - for a lot of these rights for the future, and included them under the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Q) Write a note on the Directive Principles of State Policy that seek to promote economic equality.

Ans These principles aim to create a more equal society. Some of them are given here. According to these principles, the State shall strive to:



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- promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order in which social, economic and political justice will be provided to all.
- minimise inequalities in income, and eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.
- ensure that all the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- ensure that there is equitable distribution of resources.
- ensure that there is equal pay for the same work for both men and women.

4. Discuss the Gandhian Principles that are a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Ans Several principles were added to the list keeping in mind



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Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and his dreams for India. Some of these are listed below.

The state shall strive to:

- organise village Panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and auto authority to function as units of self-government.
- promote cottage industries in rural areas
- promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of co-operative societies
- promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation
- prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health.

Q Why were the Fundamental Rights



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included in the Indian Constitution? Name the seven heads under which the Fundamental Rights are grouped. Discuss in detail the Right to Equality and Right to Freedom.

Ans Democracy is a system of government where the majority rules. However, rule of the majority must not result in the oppression of the minority. The inclusion of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution aims at preventing the government from becoming autocratic (to have absolute and uncontrolled power).

The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens may be grouped under the following heads:

1. Right to equality
2. Right to freedom
3. Right to freedom of religion
4. Right against exploitation
5. Cultural and educational rights
6. Right to constitutional remedies
7. Right to education



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Right to Equality ensures that there is no discrimination based on caste, religion or gender; that all are equal before the law, and get equal opportunities in public employment. Untouchability and its practise in any form is forbidden by the Constitution.

The Constitution has provided for special privileges for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and other disadvantaged groups, to help them overcome generations of oppression.

All the citizens of India are guaranteed freedom in the following spheres:

- Freedom of speech
- Freedom to form associations for peaceful purposes
- Freedom to assemble peacefully
- Freedom to move freely throughout India
- Freedom to reside in any part of India
- Freedom to practise any profession



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However, all these rights are restricted by the responsibility we have as Indian citizens.

Q) What are Fundamental Duties? How are they different from the Fundamental Rights? List any five duties of the Indian citizen.

Ans

All rights come with responsibilities or duties. Through the 42nd Amendment made in 1976, an article outlining the Fundamental Duties of the citizen was added to the Indian Constitution. Though these duties are not enforceable by law, all responsible citizens should faithfully carry them out.

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The five duties of the Indian citizen. They are

- Citizens must uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.



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- Citizens must defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- Citizens must promote harmony and the spirit of brotherhood and respect the dignity of women.
- Citizens must preserve their cultural heritage.
- Citizens must safeguard public property and resist violence.