

Civics ~ch_3(Directive Principles of State Policy)

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The idea of Directive Principles has been borrowed from the Irish constitution.
2. The fundamental rights are enforceable through the court of law.
3. To put an end to the exploitation of the backward classes there is a directive principle related to Gandhian principle of social development.
4. To protect young children and women against exploitation there is a directive principle related to social and economic welfare.
5. During an emergency the fundamental rights can be suspended.

B. Match the following

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| 1. Gandhian principles. | d. Put an end to exploitation of Scheduled castes |
| 2. General principles. | c. Provide free Legal Aid to the poor |
| 3. Directive principles. | e. Exploitation of women and children |
| 4. Irish constitution. | a. From which the idea of Directive Principles has been borrowed |
| 5. Fundamental rights. | b. Are the basic rights of the citizens |

C. True and false

- 1.true. 2.false. 3.true. 4.true. 5.true

D. Answer the following questions

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

Ans. Directive Principles are the aims and objectives of the constitutions_ makers which declared the ideas they had in mind for our country.

2. Whose responsibility is it to meet the Directive Principles mentioned in the constitution?

Ans. The government is responsible for the implementation of the directive principles. It is the duty of the government at all level Central state and local to frame policies keeping in mind these principles with the aim of establishing a welfare state in India.

3. What was the focus of Gandhiji's Idea on development.

Ans. Gandhiji believed in local self government. On the basis of his ideas of social development the stage should work hard to:

- * provide free and compulsory education for all children upto age of 14 years.
- * put an end to the exploitation of SCS and STs.
- * take steps for the prohibition of alcoholic drinks and other drugs.
- * adopt scientific measures to improve agriculture and animal husbandry.
- * organise village panchayats in every village.

4. Write down any two Directive Principles which try to improve the economic conditions of the people.

Ans. Some principles are aimed at providing social and economic welfare. Under the the government is required to attempt to

- * secure employment and adequate means of livelihood for all men and women.
- * secure aqwal pay for equal work for both men and women and ensure a decent standard of living.

5. Name any two Directive Principles which are related to social equality.

Ans. Principles related to social equality are

- * secure employment and adequate means of livelihood for all men and women
- * secure equal pay for equal work for both and women and ensure a decent standard of living.

6. In what way do the Directive Principles promote international peace?

Ans. There is a provision in the Directive Principles to

- * promote international peace and security
- * promote the concept of peaceful coexistence among the Nations and work towards the settlement of disputes through dialogue and arbitration.

7. What are the difference between Directive principles and fundamental rights?

Ans.* The Directive Principles give directions to the government regarding the policies and actions to achieve their objectives of a welfare state and fundamental rights are the basic rights of the citizen for their overall development

- * fundamental rights are justiciable through a court of law and the directive principles are non justiciable.
- * fundamental rights can be suspended during an emergency but a directive principle cannot be suspended.

* fundamental rights aim to establish political democracy while Directive Principles aim to establish social and economic democracy.

E. Photo study questions

1. To promote overall development and progress promoting education is important.
2. Education would help to brighten the future of children as they would be able to security jobs easily.
3. The government has made a provision to make education compulsory for all children up to 14 year of age.