

प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No.)

**U.P.S.C.**

इस भाग में  
न लिखें  
(Don't write any  
in this part)

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Ans I.

Under Part IV of the Indian constitution, article 36 to 51 mention some constititutional instructions of recommendations to the state, known as Directive principle of state policy (DPSP).

Critics point out that being non-justiciable, they are nothing but "veritable dustbin of sentiment" due to following reasons -

→ Article 38(2) aims to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities → however income inequality according to Oxfam report → Top 10% holds 77% of total wealth.

→ Article 42 → just and human

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Condition of work and work  
-ernity relief → is not fulfilled  
as almost 90% of workforce  
is engaged in informal  
sector.

→ Article 48 → arranging agri-  
-culture and animal husbandry  
on modern and scientific  
lines → still monsoon depended  
agriculture predominantly.

However at the same  
time, these principles form  
the basis of any actions  
taken by government for

example -

Article 40 → Village panchayats  
organise → 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment  
Act, 1993.

Article 43B → cooperative societies  
↓

ex. → 97<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2011  
Article 39A → To provide free  
legal aid to the poor.  
ex. WALSA

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The current debate regarding Article 44, uniform civil code is held to be ~~an~~ against diversity and pluralism.

However, there is need to build public consensus before full scale implement-ation.

Nonetheless, DPSP serve as a common political stability and continuity in the policies sphere.

Ans 3  
=.

Article 326 of the Indian Constitution grant citizens the celebrated right of Universal Adult Suffrage / Franchise (UAF).

The right ensures that all adult citizens have the right to vote and elect their representative irrespective of their gender, wealth, caste or any other basis.

## HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

During the colonial regime, the colonial logic believes in giving the right to vote to few on the basis of wealth, literacy, property etc.

For instance - the Government of India Act, 1935 gave voting right to only

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30 million people, due to presence of these criterias.

Whereas, Indian nat<sup>o</sup>-analists were in favour of VAF from the very beginning. For instance the Delore Report (1928), the Sapru Report (1945) demanded VAF.

finally after independence our founding fathers took a bold step by granting this right to every citizen in a single stroke.

## BEDROCK OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY

↳ fulfill the principles of political equality → given in the preamble.

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इस भाग में कुछ  
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↳ validate the term  
'Republic' → as it allow  
supreme power in the  
hands of people's represent-  
-atives, chosen by citizens.

↳ establish the fundamental  
right article 14 and 15 →  
equality before law as well  
as prohibition of ~~disc~~ dis-  
-crimination.

↳ social emancipation of  
the marginalised → by  
giving a crucial powers  
in their hands → as well  
as led to grassroot democ-  
-racy.

## GANDHIJI VIEWS ON UAFJ

Gandhi ji held that  
there is no logic in denying

a poor man right to vote,  
based simply on economic  
grounds.

moreover, he was in  
favour of O.A.F. as it  
helps in forging a sense  
of national unity as well  
as social equality, by  
giving right to "untouchables  
Christians, labourers and all  
kinds of classes" [Young India]

Candhi's views were  
also shared by Dr. Ambedkar  
- as he believed that  
education and property were  
in the hands of upper caste  
and making these as parameters  
would automatically exclude  
the lower castes.



Thus, UAF is the found-  
-ation of a representative  
democracy and as chief  
Justice of India, Chandra-  
-chud said "UAF has led  
to a silent revolution in  
the country" by br acting  
as an equaliser...