

1. DISCUSS IN DETAIL VARIOUS SOCIAL WELFARE MEASURES UNDER DPSPS AND HOW FAR THE DPSPS REMAINED SUCCESSFUL TO FULFIL ITS GOALS.

The DPSPs are meant to establish social and economic democracy and make India a welfare state. The numerous social welfare measures professed by the Principles are as follows.

The State shall promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order permeated by social, economic and political justice and to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities provided in Article 38.

The state shall provide to secure the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens; the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good; prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production; equal pay for equal work for men and women; preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse and opportunities for health development of children as provided under Article 39

The shall promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor under Article 39A

The state shall secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement as provided in Article 41

The State shall provide for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief as provided in Article 42

The State shall secure a living wage, a decent standard of life and social and cultural opportunities for all workers as enshrined in Article 43

The State shall take steps to secure the participation of workers in management of industries as provided in Article 43 A, and

The State shall take steps to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of people and to improve public health as provided in Article 47.

National programmes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Food for Work, Skill India and Make In India, MUDRA intend to provide adequate livelihood and employment opportunities to all citizens of the country. The Minimum Wage Act (1948), the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act (1970), the Factories Act (1948), the Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act (amended in 2016) fulfils the principles enshrined in Article 39.

Old age pension scheme and Atal Pension Scheme, Widow Pension scheme and Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan, Pradhanmantri Swasthya Suraksha Bima Yojana and PM Jivan Suraksha Bima Yojana all intend to provide public assistance found in Article 41. Right to Free and Compulsory elementary education has been made a fundamental right under Article 21A by 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002

The Maternity Benefit Act (1961) and the Equal Remuneration Act (1976), Janani Suraksha Yojana, NSFA (2013) mandates cash entitlement of Rs. 6000 to every pregnant woman all intend to give meaning to Article 43.

Various measures have been taken to utilise the financial resources for promoting the common good. Nationalisation of life insurance in 1956, of banks in 1969 and 1980, abolition of Privy Purses in 1971 and so on.