* Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
  + Directive – Instruction
  + Principles – Principles of Constitution
  + State Policy – Policies made by State

To sum it up, DPSP is the collection of instructions instructing states to implement the principles of constitution.

* Part III – Article 12 to 35 – Fundamental Rights
* Part IV – Article 36 to 51 – Directive Principles of State Policy
* Fundamental Rights – Subject of Judiciary – If someone’s fundamental rights is violated, he/she can file a case in the court of law

Directive Principles of State Policy – Not the subject of Judiciary

E.g. A directive principle may instruct the state to control the air pollution. If state takes decision not to implement it, the matter can’t be taken to court of law. If state implements it by imposing lots of restrictions, even then the matter can’t taken to court of law.

* Article 38
  + State should secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people
  + All the citizens of state shall get social, financial and political justice.
* Article 39:
  + State should follow all directive principles of state policy
  + Article 39(A):
    - Equal justice to everyone and free legal aid (proceedings of court is free to everyone)
    - Equal pay for Equal Work (Should not be the case that men are paid more than women for same work)
    - Handle citizen’s money such that the least person of the society gets benefited from it (i.e. Revenue collected should be handled at its best)
  + Article 39(B):
    - Equal distribution of revenue.
    - E.g. If a government school is giving admissions only to Muslims, then it is not equal distribution of revenue. These situations should not arise in the state.
* Article 40
  + A state should implement Panchayat Raj
  + NOTE:
    - There is difference between Article 40 and Article 243.
    - Article 243 🡺 Provision to have Panchayat Raj.
    - Article 40 🡺 Directions to state to implement Panchayat Raj.
* Article 41
  + Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.
  + Public Assistance
    - Example:
      * A farmer takes a loan an couldn’t repay due to certain reasons. In this case, the bank files a case in court of law. The judge after hearing the problems of farmer, will direct bank to negotiate with the farmer. At certain point, bank agrees to clear the loan if farmer repays half of the debt. This is called “Public Assistance”
* Article 43
  + There should be defined wages for a daily wage worker
  + Article 43 (A):
    - Government should allow industries to have Union or Workers Association
  + Article 43 (B):

The state shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

* Article 44
  + Civil Code (Laws) are same for everyone in the country.
* Article 45
  + Free and compulsory education for every children below the age of 14.
* Article 48 and Article 48(A) 🡺 Many times asked in SSC. Arvind Kejriwal’s government was charged Rs. 5 Crore penalty by NGT for violating (not following the instructions) in Artcile 48 and Article 48(A)
* Some of the other subjects not included in DPSP, but gives instructions to states are as follows:
  + Article 350(A) 🡺 Prime Education in Mother Language
  + Article 351 🡺 Promotion of Hindi