**DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLE OF STATE POLICY**

* In Hindi: राज्य नीति के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांत
* Part IV, Article: 36-51
* DPSPs is browed from the Irish country. Ireland browed it from the Spain.
* DPSPs are positive obligation on state (country).

**ARTICLE 36**: Definition of State.

**ARTICLE 37:** The provision contained in this part shall not be enforced (लागू) by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the States to apply these principles in making laws.

**ARTICLE 38:** It is the duty of the state to ensure welfare of the people.

The Universal Basic Income pertains to Article 38. 39(B), 39(C) and 41.

**ARTICLE 39**: Certain Principles of policy to be followed by the state.

**ARTICLE 39A**

Every citizen has the right to have adequate means to livelihood.

Equal justice and free legal Aid (help). (added by the 42th Amendment Act)

**ARTICLE 39B**

Ownership and control of material resources are so arranged as to serve the common goods.

**ARTICLE 39C**

Operation of Economic system does not result in concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

**ARTICLE 39D**

Equal pay for equal work for both man and women.

**ARTICLE 39E:**

Health and strength of workers are not abused.

**ARTICLE 39F**

Children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and protection of dignity and freedom to early childhood and youth.

**THE EQUAL REMUNERATION ACT 1976**

* Remuneration: पारिश्रमिक
* Apply in 1976
* The Equal Remuneration Act was amended in 1987.
* In Part IV relating to the Directive Principles of State Policy article 39 ofthe Constitution envisages that the State shall direct its policy, amongother things, towards securing that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

**ARTICLE 40:** ORGANIZATION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

* The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self- government.
* 73 Constitutional Amendment Act 1992: Given as Constitutional Status. (संवैधानिक दर्जा)

**ARTICLE 41**: RIGHT TO WORK, TO EDUCATION AND TO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN CERTAIN CASES.

* The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

**ARTICLE 42:** Provision for just and humane condition of work and maternity relief.

**ARTICLE 43:** Living wages etc. for the workers and promotion of cottage industries in rural areas. (IMPORTANT)

**ARTICLE 43A**

Participation of workers in the management of industries (added by 42nd Amendment 1976)

**ARTICLE 43B**

Promotion of Cooperative societies (added by 97th Amendment Act, 2011).

**ARTICLE 44:** UNIFORM CIVIL CODE FOR THE CITIZEN.

The State shall endeavor प्रयास to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

**ARTICLE 45:** Provision for early childhood care and education to the children below the age of 6

years (Earlier it was 6 to 14 years which was replaced by below 6 years by 86th Amendment Act, 2002)

**ARTICLE 46:** Promotion of educational and economic interest of SC's/ST's and other weaker section of the society.

**ARTICLE 47:** DUTY OF THE STATE TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF NUTRITION AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND TO IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purpose of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

**ARTICLE 48:** ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The State shall endeavor to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other mulch and draught cattle

**ARTICLE 48A**: PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND SAFEGUARDING OF FORESTS AND WILDLIFE.

The State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country

**ARTICLE 49:** PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES AND OBJECTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance, from spoliation,

disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

**ARTICLE 50:** Separation of Judiciary from executive in the public services of the state.

**ARTICLE 51:** Promotion of International peace and security. The state shall endeavor to ( IMPORTANT)

a. Promote international peace and security.

b. Maintain honorable relations between the nations.

с. Foster respect for international law and treaty obligation.

d. Encourage settlement of international dispute by arbitration.