**Directive Principles of State Policy**

The directive principles are a mixture of various subjects that embraces the life of a nation. Also, it includes principles that are a general statement of principles of administrative policy, statements of social policy, statement of the international policy and socio-economic rights. Furthermore, the sanction behind any directive is, of course, political and not judicial. Although, these directives are not recognized by the courts. So, if the government fails to carry out any of its objectives than no court can make the government implement these directives. Thus, these directive principles of state policy are fundamental to the governance of a nation.

## ****Objectives of Directive Principles of State Policy****

The short term purpose of the directive principles is to fix economic as well as social goals for immediate attainment. So, this is done by bringing the nonviolent social revolution.

### ****Social Revolution****

The directive principles of state policy set forward the humanitarian approach perhaps which were the aim of the Indian social revolution. So, this includes working for an egalitarian society where no concentration of wealth is there.

In this society there is equal and plenty of opportunities for everyone. Also, these opportunities are in education, work, social justice, and livelihood.

### ****Welfare State****

The constitution establishes the welfare state at a federal level along with the state level. So, in a welfare state, the main duty of government is the safety of the welfare of the people.

### ****Emphasizing the ideas of the Preamble****

The directive principles in amplification, emphasizes the preamble and the goal of the state of Indian politics which is not laissez-faire. On the contrary, it is a welfare state where the state has a duty to ensure that its citizens get social and economic justice. Also, along with this, they have the dignity of the individuals.

### ****Overview of part 4 of the Constitution****

There are nineteen articles in part 4 from articles 36 to 51. So, these articles can be broadly divided into principles of administrative policy, social policy directives, socio-economic policy, and principles of international policy.

### ****Principles of Administrative policy****

For a nation to have a democratic government, it is important to foster the development of individuals. Also, to gather the village people, article 40 was inserted which called for village panchayats. While article 50, on the other hand, provides all the information for separation of judiciary from the executive.

### ****Social Policy Directives****

The concept of social justice under the constitution of India includes the diverse principles which are important for the growth and development of the personality of all citizens. Under article 38, the objective of the government is to protect and secure a social order which has social, economic, and political justice.

Also, these justices are for every person in India. Under article 41, which calls the right to education, work, and public assistance for the economically weaker section. It makes the state to grant permission to government servants who are retired as well as their dependent individuals. Also, article 43A calls for the betterment of industrial relations with workers.

Right to health and the rising levels of the nutrition of the people is given in article 47. There is also a provision of the ban on liquor in this article throughout India.