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The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are Policy (contained in part IV, articles 36 to 50,) of the Indian Constitution. Many of the provisions correspond to the provisions of the ICESCR. Article 37 of the Constitution declares that the DPSP shall not be enforceable 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 state to apply these principles in making laws. The directive principles are like instruments of instructions which were issued to the Governor in General and Governors of colonies and to those of India by the British Government under the 1935 Act under the Draft Constitution. It is proposed to issue such instructions to the president and governors. Justice and the Politics of Difference. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Young, Iris Marion. For him, context was (and remains) irrelevant; “justice” requires only the “impartial” application of universal rules. Young, by contrast, insisted on the importance of context, and on recognizing, naming, and according significance to (what might have been dismissed as “background”) relationships of domination and oppression. As opposed to an idea of equality as the elimination of a context of structural inequality, formal “impartiality” actually perpetuates domination and oppression. Indeed, what Roberts’s careful, if specious, arguments show are precisely the evils of such impartiality in a situation of inequality. In this study, the change and transformation process in the welfare states and their social policies at the global scale will be handled conceptually and from the historical development perspective. Making determinations about the past and present, as well as having assumptions for future, this study aims to contribute to literature. By making research easy to access, and puts the academic needs of the researchers before the business interests of publishers. Our authors and editors. We are a community of more than 103,000 authors and editors from 3,291 institutions spanning 160 countries, including Nobel Prize winners and some of the world’s most-cited researchers. Directive Principles of State Policy: The Constitution of India aims to establish not only political democracy but also socio-economic justice to the people to establish a welfare state. With this purpose in mind, our Constitution lays down desirable principle and guidelines in Part IV known as the Directive Principle of State Policy. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are in the form of instructions/guidelines to the governments at the centre as well as states. The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy has been taken from the Irish Republic. They were incorporated in our Constitution in order to provide economic justice and to avoid concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people. Therefore, no government can afford to ignore them. Part IV of the constitution of India contains 20 directive principles of states policy. These are listed from Article 36 to Article 51 as shown below. Directive Principles of State Policy are the guidelines or principles given to the federal institutes governing the state of India, to be kept in citation while framing lows and policies. These provisions are the Fundamental for the governance of the country and are not enforced by any court. They can be amended by Special Majority. They lay down the framework of a democratic socialist State, aim at providing social and economic justice, and set the path towards welfare State. They direct the State