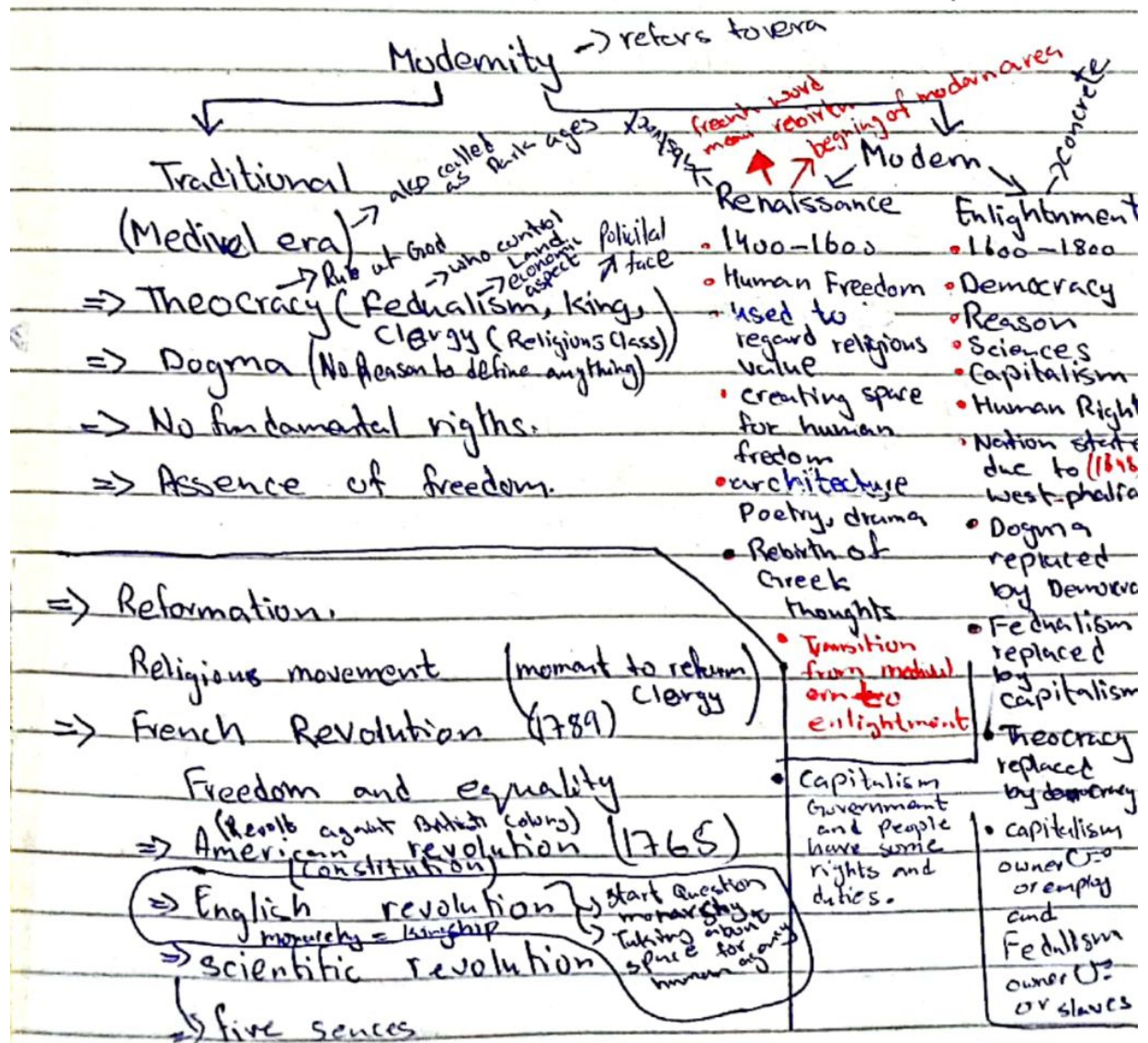


=> Modernity

Modernity refers to institutions ideas and frameworks that usually emerge in 16th and 17th century. This is basically a European modernity.

=> Modern politics

political idea, political frameworks, political reforms, political institutions such as Parliament, constitution, political parties.



Monarchy \Rightarrow kingship

Human Reason were made centric

New invention

⑤ Industrial Revolution

\hookrightarrow industrial units

(from agricultural to industries)

31 August 2022

Repeat 24 August 2022 Lecture

5 September 2022

\Rightarrow Post Modernism \rightarrow not an era
 \Rightarrow Features of modernity \rightarrow based on skepticism

1) Reason 2) science

* Epistemology

\hookrightarrow Nature of knowledge

Human interpretation

Knowledge is explanation

* Ontology

\rightarrow link with modernity

\hookrightarrow Nature of thing

(Post modernism says ontology is perceptions interpretation)

* Capitalism modern sophisticated form of feudalism

\rightarrow political Parties funded from business man.

\rightarrow USA democracy is called cooperation.

\rightarrow Capitalism Hijacked democracy.

* Colonialism → white supremacy

↳ Product of modernity

→ Racism is embedded in colonialism

Western world



civilized

Western world has not right to
universalize the world.

French writer

1) Foucault (Fouku)

↳ liberate the world

↳ knowledge is politically neutral

• ↳ All knowledge are subject to power

↳ knowledge is the base of colonialism

2) Derrida

• ↳ Language is instable

↳ Modernity have made people to
think in binary

3) Lyotard

↳ Modernity gives you metanarrative

↳ little reality shape bigger reality

↳ Reality always exists in fragments

↳ Metanarratives are difficult to
understand.

Reconstruction → human interpretation
is important we need
to it.

Assignment Post Modernism

2 articles

- 1. Summary
- 1. opinion

7 September 2022

⇒ Modern state & Govt

Abstract

↳ ideas

state is a social, political institution

⇒ Theories of Origin state

- ① Revolutionary Theory
↳ Historical roots
- ② Force Theory
↳ Violence
- ③ Divine Right Theory
↳ Theocracy
- ④ Social contract
↳ Theory
↳ Mutual agreement
↳ Democracy

⇒ Elements of state

- ↳ People
- ↳ Territory
- ↳ Government
- ↳ Sovereignty

↓
(De Facto (Not written anywhere))

↳ De jure (written, designated power)

⇒ Organs of Government

- ① Legislature → Make law, Parliament, Representative of people, Amend laws
 - ↳ Bicameral
 - ↳ Unicameral

② Executive

↳ Implement the law and politics formed by legislation.

③ Judiciary

↳ Implementation of constitution and law.
↳ Guardian of constitution

12 September 2022

⇒ Federalism : semi-federal Govt and has multi forms / Level of Governments

-) Multi layer governance
-) Decentralization structure
-) Federating Units: provinces / states

3 level of Governance

→ Federal

→ Provincial

→ Local / District govt

-) Democratic Rule: Fragment the power for better governance.

Two kind of federalism

1) Identity 2) Efficiency

•) Identity

- Based on identity i.e. race, color, ideology
- Distribution of power on the basis of race, ideology

•) Efficiency

- Partition based on administration

making division / partition

based on management issues etc.

- This fragmentation of power is the basis of democracy.

Parliamentary

vs Presidential forms

① Fusion of power

- ↳ Legislation
- ↳ Executive
- ↳ Judiciary

→ we elect the legislation and then they make the cabinet and the prime minister is the head of cabinet and the prime minister leads the executive. Head of state is President.

② legislature and executive fused Power.

③ Judiciary is independent

④ Members of parliament oversee the executive

① Separation of power

- ↳ Legislation
- ↳ Executive
- ↳ Judiciary

② Separation of power legislative and executive separated power

③ Judiciary is independent

435 + 100 = 535 (electrol college)
NA senate

④ Legislature make and amend laws

⑤ Executive is entirely different in power

⑥ If you win 8 of 18 constituency you get all 18

21 / September / 22

14/09/22

Forms

Constitution

- It is a supreme law
- It guides different law
- It gives you the framework how society will work
- complete framework to distribute / maintain equilibrium in power.
- It guaranteed the right and the duties of human being.
- It bind us with the state with specific rights and duties of the state and individuals.
- Ensure that the citizen have some right and duties
- Providing the facilities of education, shelter, health and binds the state to provide these facilities to their citizen

make laws

In the absence of constitution there is the environment of violence, chaos, absence of human rights.

ent

Importance

- ⇒ 1973 constitution is one of the best constitution of the world but it is not implemented properly.
- ⇒ save society from violence
- ⇒ stability
- ⇒ It is document that save the people for violence, chaos and give their rights.

Constitution

- 1) - All India constitution
- 2) 1956
- 3) 1973

Judiciary is the guardian of the Constitution

Interim Constitution in 1972

•) Types of Constitution

1) Procedural

-) deals with the function procedures, power will be distributed, details of procedure how society will be governed.
-) legal and political procedure and limits.

2) Prescriptive

-) also deal with procedure
-) also deal with large question of life, value, different b/w good and bad
-) Procedural in inside.
-) Deal with value, ideology, nature of state, ultimate goals, shared values, Practical value where society is homogeneous

Procedure & value Both are written in constitution