

## Post Modernism

- Critical response to the ideas of modernity.
- No absolute truth
- Based on skepticism
- Not a proper period just a criticism.
- Started after WW1, WW2
- Truth is not objective, its relativism
- Relativism subjects to  $\begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{time} \\ \rightarrow \text{people} \end{matrix}$
- interpretation.

### Reason

We can understand the concepts as they are



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epistemology → nature of knowledge

ontology → nature of things

→ Modernity claims that they can

understand ontology (perfection which is basically an illusion)

→ Ontology claims that knowledge is natural.

→ Epistemology claims that knowledge is perspective, each person has diff. interpretations.

### Captilism

→ one of the pillars of modernity, it came after replacing feudalism.

→ Modern sophisticated form of feudalism.



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## Feudalism

→ It is a medieval social, economic & political system characterized by

Land based  
Hierarchy

Hierarchy of  
lands & Vassals

Peasants worked for protection but had limited freedom in a land-based economy.

Lords granted lands to vassals for loyalty & military services

## Colonialism

→ extension of nature's power over other territories for economic exploitation and political control.

Why is colonialism product of modernity?

- White supremacy
- They thought that we are better & we have reached perfection.
- They joined wisdom with civilization.
- Racism is embedded in colonialism
- It actually legitimized colonialism as a justification. The small sum for greater result.
- Met the resource demands of industrialization.

## French Writers

Foucault → knowledge is not liberty, its subject to its power.

→ changes the perception of madness.

→ knowledge become foundation of colonialism.



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- knowledge is politically neutral.
- knowledge and power interconnected, shaped by institutions.
- emphasizes that knowledge is inseparable from regimes of power.
- power is omnipresent, existing throughout the society.

## Derrida

- language is not stable bcz human mind is not stable.
- knowledge is founded on text.
- its subject to interpretation
- He implied modernity and imposed people to think in binary.
- He deconstructs metaphysics, questioning Western philosophical foundations.



dyctord

- Slice reality into fragments
- little realities shape bigger realities
- knowledge & reality is localized by knowledge is not uni-versalized.
- values practical knowledge & challenge universal theories
- rejects grand narratives that claims universal truths.

# Origin of State

## History of Force Theory

→ Force as the Catalyst According to the force theory, the genesis of a state occurs through the application of force.

→ Control by Individuals or Small Groups

In this theory, either a single person or a small group asserts dominance over population within a defined geographical area through coercive means.

### Example

→ Adolf Hitler & Nazi Germany He used force to control Germany and tried to take over Europe. This also led to tragic Holocaust, where many Jewish people were killed. This shows that how force can shape the beginning of state.

## Evolutionary Theory Government

→ Origin in Primitive Families it suggests that the state has evolved over time, starting from primitive family units.

→ Emergence of leadership within these primitive families, a leader was chosen, establishing the basic structure of an early government.

→ From family to clan to tribe As time passed, the basic evolutionary government structure expanded. Primitive families evolved into clans and clans eventually formed tribes.

The state was officially recognized when tribe settled in a specific area and claimed it as their own.

### Example

This process is observed in Native American tribes, where primitive families, and a chief was selected to lead the community.

### Divine Right Theory

→ Creation of State by God It asserts that state was created by God who bestowed upon individuals of Royal lineage the divine right to rule.

→ Ruler's Authority (Accountability) to God

According to this belief, rulers were considered accountable to God and as a result population obeyed them, equating obedience to the ruler with obedience to God.

### Example

→ Prevension in England & Europe prevalent in these countries during Middle ages.

This theory played a role in inspiring religious based conquests, as rulers believed their authority was directly sanctioned by God, motivating actions that extended their influence into other lands.

## Social Contract Theory

- **Power Exchange** This theory suggests that a community willingly gives up power to the government for collective well-being.
- **Mutual Agreement** In this agreement, the state gains authority while providing services like a safe environment & rights protection.

### Example

- **17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century Origins** Philosophers like Hobbes, Locke & Rousseau developed this theory in 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- **U.S Political System**. This system is influenced by social contract, emphasizing power exchange for community well-being.

## Holland

Numerous assemblage of human beings in a certain territory, governed by the will of majority.

## Bunger

present's that "particular portion of mankind"

## Sidgwick

"combination of association of persons with organized government in a definite territory"

## Garrison

"community of people in defined territory, possessing an organized government with habitual obedience"

## Prof. Laski

"Territory society divided into government & subjects, determined by supreme coercive power"

## Elements

### Physical bases of State

- Population
- Territory

### Political bases of State

- Government
- Sovereignty.

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## Population

People constitute the essence of state and population is crucial for its existence.

Plato and Aristotle emphasized on ideal population size

Plato → 5040 as a perfect number.

## Territory

A fixed territory is a pre-requisite for the existence of a state, encompassing land, water & air space.

Essential for people to live & organize socially and politically.

by Prof. Elliott

Territorial sovereignty is a fundamental principle, signifying the state's superiority and complete freedom from external control.

## Government

There can be no state without government. It's working agency of state. Its political organization of state.

Prof. Appadurai gov. as agency through which the will of state is formulated, expressed & realized.

C.F. Strong make & enforce laws the state must have supreme authority.

Lala

## Sovereignty

→ means supreme final legal authority above and beyond which no legal power exists.

→ developed in conjunction with rise of modern state.

→ derived from Latin word.

→ father: Jean Bodin (1530 - 1597)  
↳ French political thinker.

→ Internal: state is supreme over all its citizens &

→ External: state is independent and associations from from foreign are outside control.

Harold J. Laski → state is distinguished from all other forms of human association.

## State and Society

society → large no. of → individuals  
 families  
 groups  
 institutions.

State is a part of society but not a form of society.

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## Prof Ernest Barker

Book "Principles of Social & Political Theory"

clear diff b/w state & society under

- 1- Purpose or function
- 2- Organization & Structure
- 3- Method.

Point of View of Purpose → state is a legal association, which acts for the single purpose of making & enforcing a permanent system of law and order.

Society comprising variety of purposes other than legal.

- 1- Intellectual
- 2- Moral
- 3- Religious
- 4- Economic
- 5- Aesthetic
- 6- Recreational

State & society share membership but diff in purpose.

State is a single legal organization.

Society comprises many organizations.

State uses coercion

Society relies on voluntary action.

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## State and Nation

→ Term 'nation' originates from Latin word 'natio', means birth or race often used interchangeably with 'state'.

### Deacock

nation is a body of people united by common descent and language.

→ Modern writers do not emphasize the racial aspects so much as psychological & spiritual.

→ People who share common ideas and naturally linked to gather by some affinities and united are now called a nation.

## State and Government

Gov. is often used with state as synonym.

State & Gov both are two different entities.

### State

### Government

- possesses original powers
- abstract and invisible
- permanent and continuous
- forever
- consists of 4 elements.

- part of state
- temporary, come & go
- concrete & visible
- Powers of gov are derived from state.

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## Branches of Government

1- Executive It is the duty of executive to enforce laws passed by legislature.

- executive who exercise real powers is real executive.
- nominal powers is nominal executive.

### Powers & Functions

- enforcing law
- maintain peace and order
- repelling aggression
- build friendly relations with other states
- when necessary to wage war to protect country
- make appointments to higher posts
- raise money and spend them
- convening the sessions of legislature
- Issues ordinances whenever the legislature is not in session.
- Power to grant pardon, reprieve or remission of punishment.

2- legislature

- law making branch
- important role in amendment of constitution.
- deliberative body where matters of social, economic & political concerns are discussed, debated and decided.

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→ British parliament is said "mother of parliaments" → oldest legislature in world.

## Prof. Laski

law making is not the only func. but its the real function to watch the process of administration to safeguard the liberties of private citizens.

National Assembly → Lower House  
Senate → Upper House.

## Functions

- enforce laws
- oversee administration
- pass the budget
- hear public grievances
- discuss subjs like
  - development plans
  - National policies
  - International relations.

## Judiciary

- imp organ of government machinery
- main func is interpret laws & administer justice.

## Lord Bryce

there is no better test of excellence of government than the efficiency of its judicial system.

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→ welfare of citizens depends to a larger extent upon judiciary.

→ one of pillar of democracy. It's interpretation ensures

- justice
- equality
- liberty

→ independence & impartial judiciary is an essential feature of democratic setup.

## Justice Hughes

We are under a constitution, but the constitution is what the judges say it is.

## Functions

- administration of justice
- to determine what is law and what is the scope and meaning of it.
- interpretation of constitution and law
- give advisory opinion on matters referred to it
- act as guardian of the constitution.