Liberalism is a term that have been used since last three centuries. This is not any kind of political term but mostly people take it wrong. This has caused liberalism to be divided in manly two terms that are “neoclassical” and “welfare”. Liberty and liberal both words are derived from a single Latin word “liber” which mean freedom. But it can also be taken in term of polite and tolerate since the liberal language purpose was to prepare young gentlemen for his life and for the society also it can be defined in term of polite since when somebody says that teacher follows a liberal grading policy this mean that following teacher has very polite attitude in grading. (John Stuart Mill)

Here we will take this term in sense of human right majorly related to right of minorities. Since self-interest is the primary motive for most people, it has been defined by liberals generally, that mostly people argue self-interest should be given free rein, while others respond that it should be carefully directed to promote the good of all. Many of people have point of view that it is wisest to think of people as beings who are more interested in their own good than in the well-being of others. This can be interpreted from the above definition of liberalism, that all these rational, self-interested men and women will promote their personal interests and find themselves competing with one another in their attempts. This is what that is defined by healthy liberals that as long as the competition remains fair and stays within proper bounds. Exactly is a subject of sharp disagreement among liberals is what is fair and where these proper bounds lie, as is the question of how we can promote this competition as good as it can be. For the most part, though, liberals are inclined to regard competition as a natural part of the human condition.

For libertarians, this means simply that everyone ought to be able to make his or her life in a way in the world he/she likes without unfair discrimination. Equality is also an important element in the liberal conception of freedom. No one has more importunacy in term of freedom than another person, freedom is more important or valuable than any other right for humans in term of liberals. This cannot be taken in term that everyone can have equally successful life or to have an equal share of the good things of life. Liberals do not believe that   that everyone should have an equal opportunity to be succeed this does not mean that everyone should be equally successful his life, liberalism thus stresses competition. The main idea in which  we can summarize this whole topics of right is that anything that prevents a person from having an equal opportunity wether it be privileges for the aristocracy, monopolies that block economic competition, or discrimination based on race, religion, or gender can be an obstacle to a person’s freedom that ought to be removed.(sciences 2011)

“Rule and exemption” is actually a cultural diversity principle defining that in any culture the minorities have their same rights as majority and this principal guarantee minorities for their rights and it defines that laws and rules of the society should be defined in a way that applies equally on all members of a society. This technique in sometimes have been used in USA that was to make such laws that prove to be equally beneficial for minorities also for majorities. As this can be explained using a simple example that someone can’t follow any law, but exemption can be guaranteed for that person if he can show that certain activity has cultural and religious importance for them.

Difference blind liberalism is defined as the sum of rules that define that how should government take actions to protect the life, wealth and religious values of everyone irrespective of their colors, cast or culture. Autonomy mean that we can life our live on our own choice. Also, this is right of everyone that everyone can put his life in his own mold

This autonomy argument can be described with the example that how we can approach the rights of minorities this can be described by an example like as it is a part of our country regulation that we should wear crush hamlet to protect our head from injury. As if we say that according to autonomy argument, we must allow everyone to wear hamlet while riding a bike that is law but many nations like Sikh who don’t make their turbine off are not restricted to wear hamlet since it has been noticed that their turbine plays an important role in their religious culture. So principle or rule and exemption” also applies there.

The unequal impact argument is defining a special class of the people from liberalism who are not willing to be with “rule and exception” because since this rule says that everyone should be treated is same way, but a certain rule doesn’t affect all the cultures is same way so we must prohibit it.

Another term that is taken in liberalism is the argument by analogy, analogy means the similarity so it’s clear from the title that it is any argument or judgment that is made on the similarity bases. Here we make any judgment on the similarity bases by comparing two cases. Let we have two cases then according to this law if something is true for 1st case then definitely it will be true for other case. There are some pros and also some cones related to this argument technique. Some probs that are good things about it is that it is very good technique that enable us to think about a new problem in society easily as a predefined manner. (Smith 2001)

It has clearly not gone unchallenged if the dominant form of liberalism in the Western world and as we enter the second decade of the twenty-first century it seems that, welfare liberalism remains the dominant ideology. A particularly strong challenge, in the form of a mixture of neoclassical liberalism and conservatism, appeared in the 1970s and 1980s as first Margaret Thatcher in Great Britain and then Ronald Reagan in the United States became heads of government, neither leader dismantled the welfare state, although both moved in that direction. But dismantle it we must, the neoclassical liberals continue to insist. So, the contest within liberalism continues, with neoclassical and welfare liberals engaging in ongoing disputes at the philosophical as well as the political level.

So how we can conclude about liberalism conditions are good, as a rule, if the individual is free to do as he or she wishes without harming or violating the rights of others. What freedom there is must be enjoyed as equally as possible. Thus, the liberal point of view about freedom requires that individuals have an equal opportunity to succeed. All liberals agreed on this point. But they disagree, with welfare liberals going in one direction and libertarians in another. Those how are on way how to be best to provide equality of opportunity. For both, however, a society in which individuals enjoy an equal opportunity to choose freely is clearly better than one in which freedom is restricted and opportunity unequal.For this we have different argument methods each of this method defined it positive response toward liberalism. Also, the negative feedback of each of this method is mentioned.

**References**

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