

17.11.20

- Liberalism → "Equality of Opportunity"
not "Equality of Outcome".

but they forgot to look into the fact of non-existence of "Equality of Resources".

- Marxism → There should not be economic inequality. There must be "Equality of Resources" before Equality of Opportunity.

- Feminism → Fair & special treatment to women.

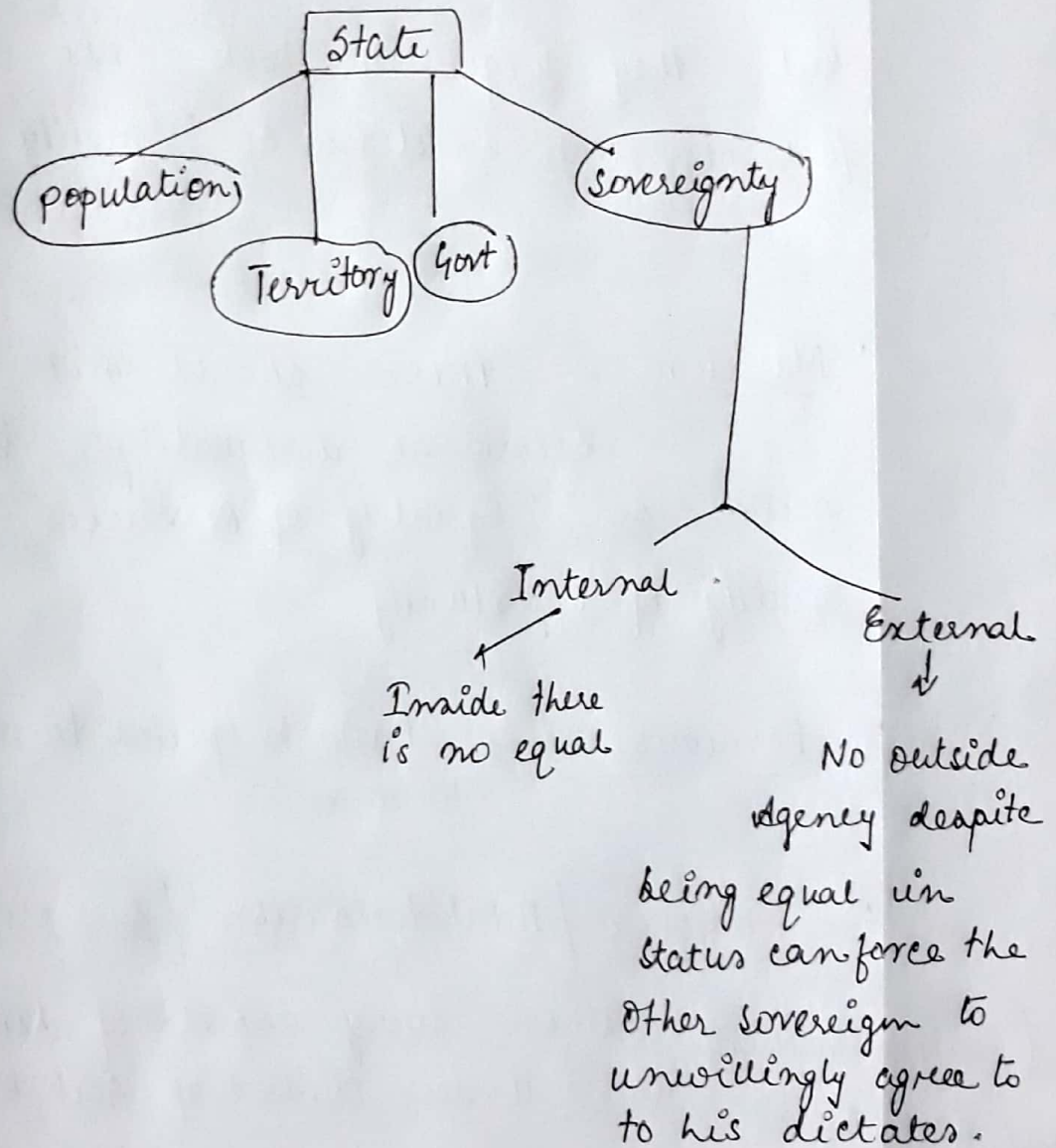
- Fascism / Totalitarianism / Dictatorship

[Authoritarianism]
/ Despotism • When every aspects of human lives are under control of Govt & state.
• No rules.

- Monarchy : Rule by a king, he may be Authoritarian or Despot.

- Jandhism ÷ Idea of Sarvodaya - upliftment of all.

- Anarchism : chaotic situation.
No proper rules.



• Separate material will be provided. This is for understanding

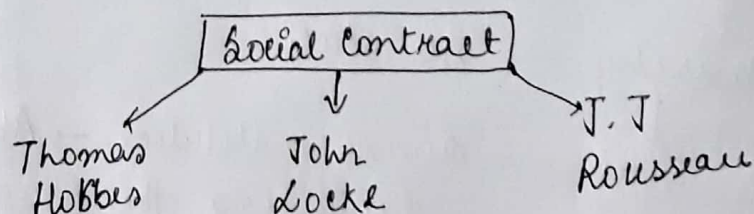
So, India is a State as it has the essential 4 above mentioned elements.
(population, Territory, Govt, Sovereignty)

Nation →
• Common Past
• common aspirations for future
(cultural things, Traditions, language, Religion etc)

• India is a State but not a Nation.
We have Unity in Diversity, Not a Single homogenous culture.

Nation-State → amalgamation of political & cultural aspects. e.g. Israel.

Liberalism → "State is a necessary evil"



→ State of Nature (Pre-state Society)
(People had Natural rights which are mere claims)
(So there was conflict with each other)
So state is created to safeguard the rights

Earlier,

Before the idea of liberalism, the popular belief was

"Divine Rights of King" i.e. state was creation of God.

But according to the Social Contract theorists "State is a man made institution"

State is a necessary Evil

↓ ↓

no anarchy Restriction
safe on freedom,
protection

- We need to give minimum role to State.
- "Nightwatchman State" only maintaining law & order.

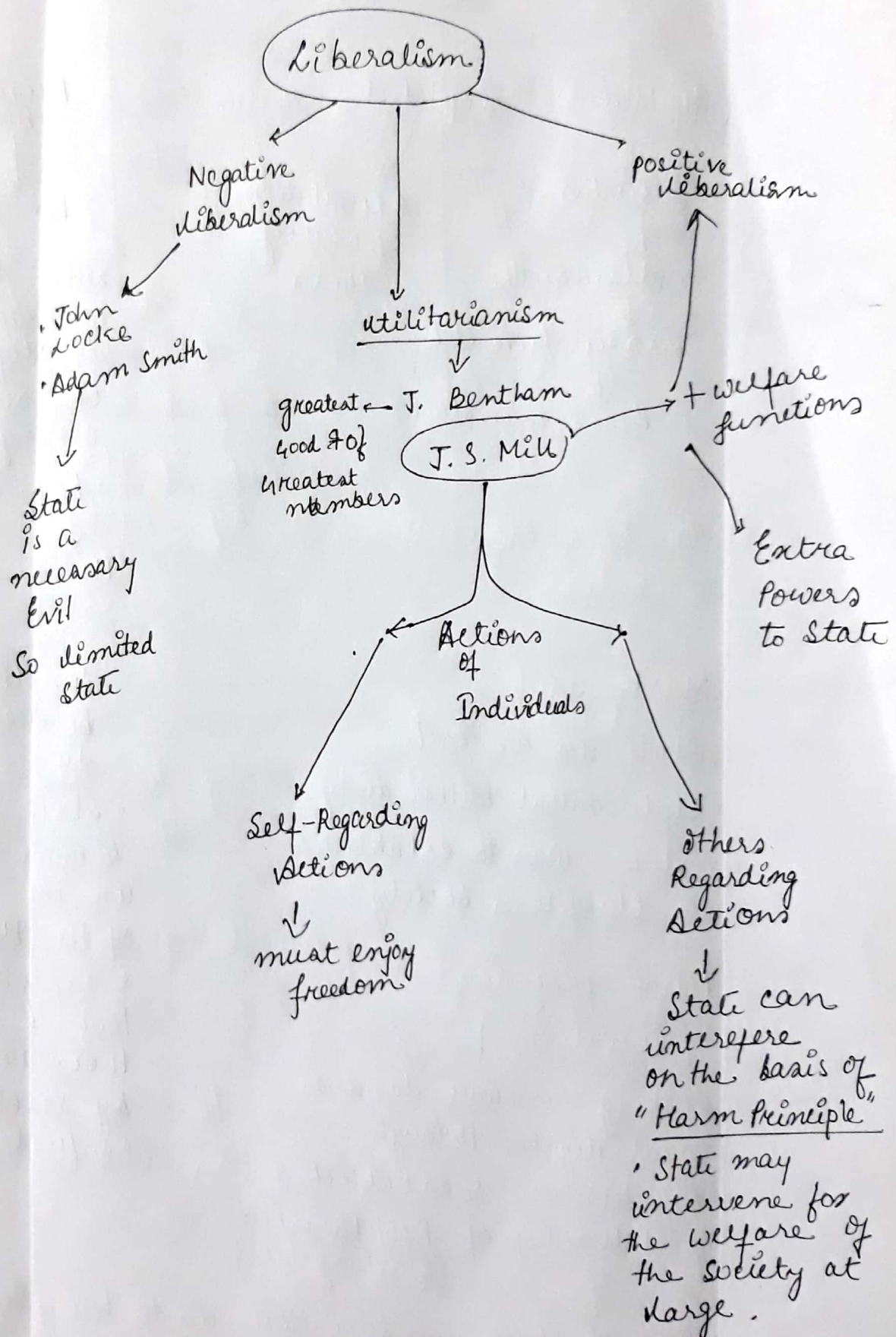
Anarchy → no state

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state → Divine institution → Absolute Power
— Exploiting the people
→ Absolute Power

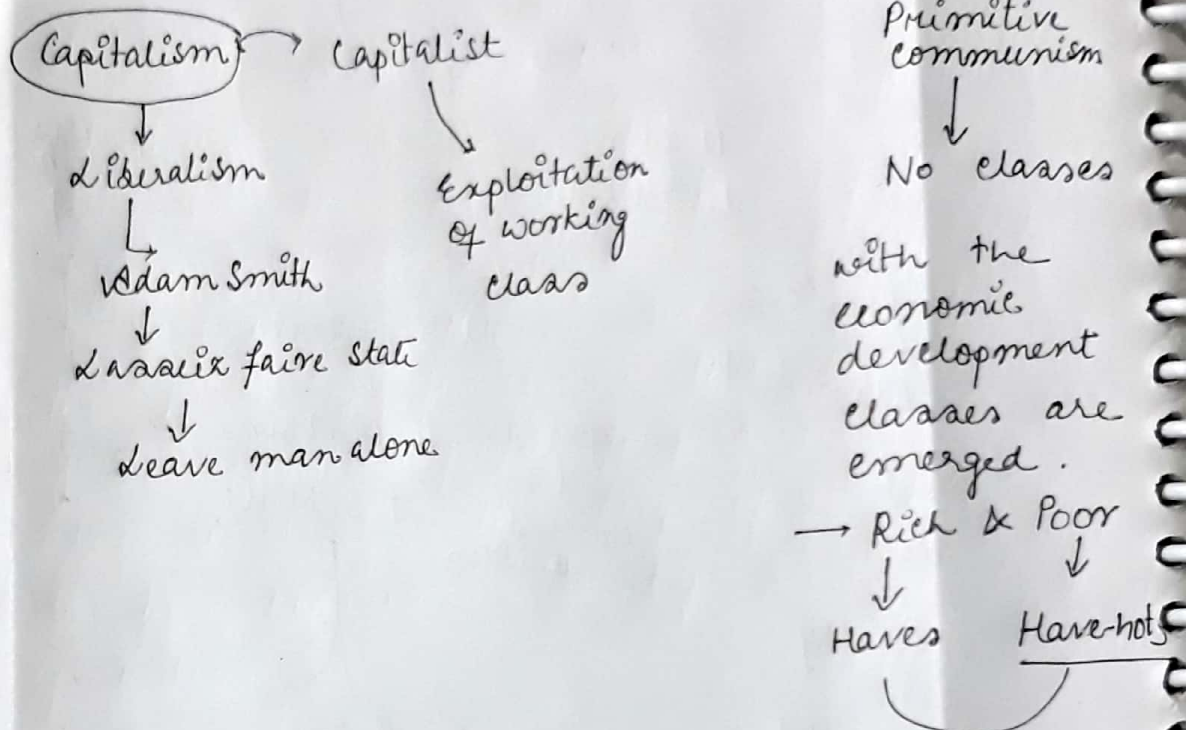
↓
Constitutionalism → limited State
Definite Power

- Rights of the people are protected & written.

• more laws more liberty.



Marxism



Mark said

- State is an Evil.
- State must wither away.
- Aim was to establish a classless society.

Marx proposes

Socialism

Working class will demand equal rights through Revolution & establish "Dictatorship of Proletariat"
(Working class)

- Role of State in Socialism is to bring Equality. State will control all the resources & property. classes cease to exist. No

- State has become a tool in the hands of the Haves & exploiting tool to secure their interest by creating conflict.

class.

- Communism → final stage where no class, no state. It is a classless & stateless society.

Gandhism → classless & stateless society.

He is not a Socialist, Communist & not an Anarchist.

- His idea of Sarvodaya → Rise of all
- His idea of "Trusteeship" & "Grassroot Democracy"

Capitalists has to work for the betterment of all holding their property as a trustee.

"My My luxuries must be preceded by the necessities of all."

- Grassroot Democracy ÷ Delegation of Power.
Decentralised system,
not

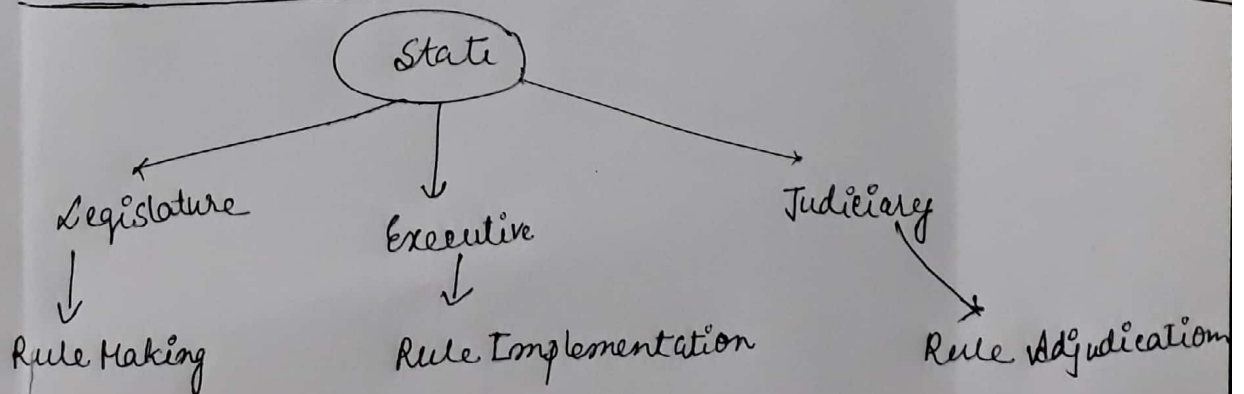
Constitution

Polity → A body of rules or a charter of those sacrosanct principles that only describe the structure of a government system which a particular state seeks to establish rather it also defines the kind of functions that such a govt. is supposed to perform & it also includes the scope of its powers to be circumscribed by such a body of rules.

Constitution →

A constitution may be defined as a document having a special legal sanctity which sets out the framework for a kind of a political system that a state might have, the principal organs of its govt, their functions & powers & the guiding principles that govern the operation of such organs. The said document is considered as Supreme law of the land.

- i) of all the laws, constitution is the supreme law of the land.
- ii) constitution is the organic law of the land i.e. life giving laws.
- iii) constitution enjoys special legal sanctity while all other laws enjoy legal sanctity ~~where~~ till the time they are in line with the constitution.
- iv) constitution defines legal relationship between the people & the govt. & clearly mentions that it derives its powers from the people of India.
- v) constitution assigns power to the govt & the governed & describes the method or procedure in which the power is to be exercised.



Legislature



Lok Sabha
+
Rajya Sabha
+
President

Executive



P.M + COM (in centre)



(C.M + COM)
in states

Real Executive
Civil servants



Permanent Executive
President — nominal
Executive