

17. 11. 20

- Liberalism → "Equality of opportunity"
not "Equality of outcome".

but they forgot to look unto 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.

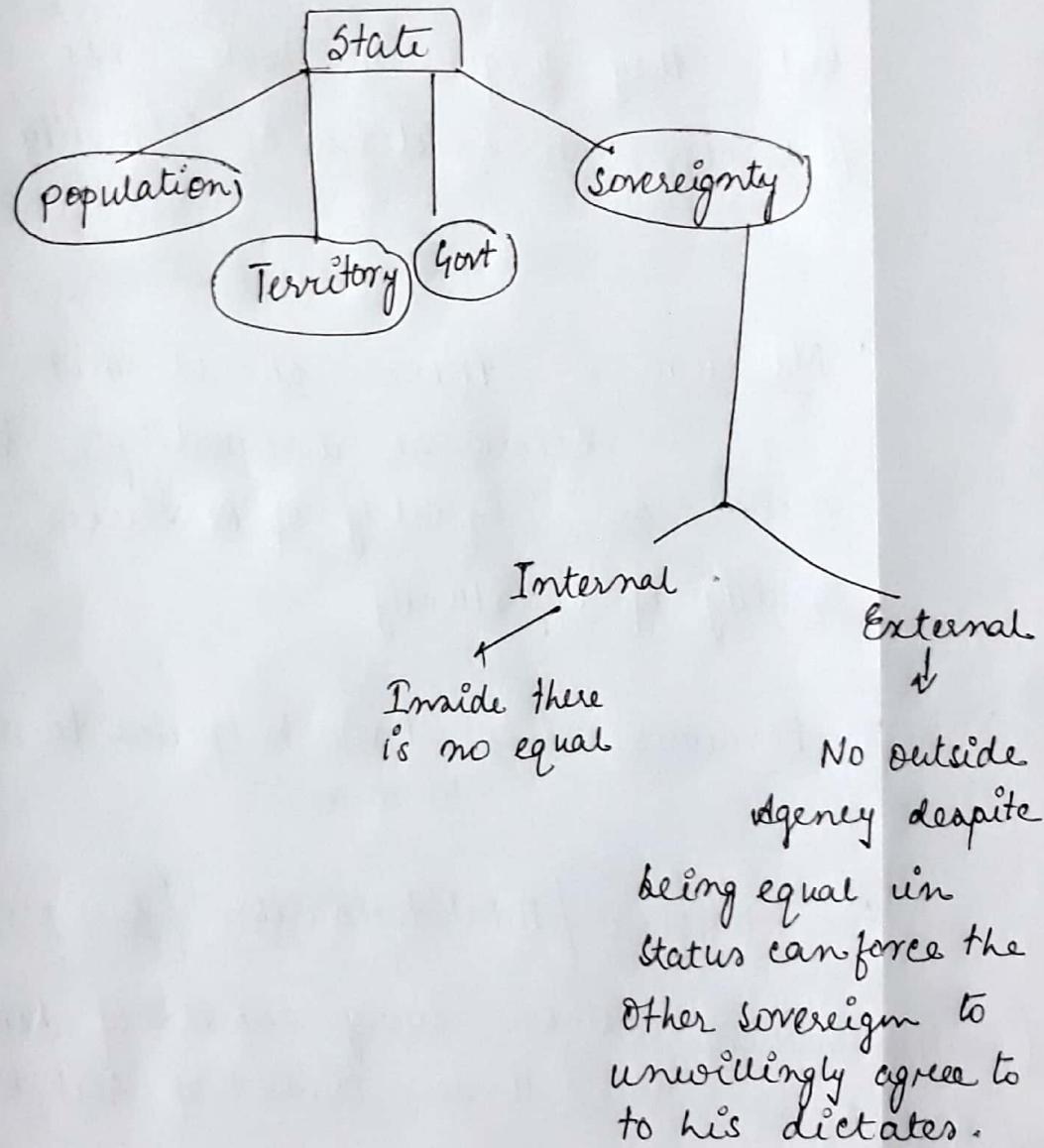
- Fascism / Totalitarianism / Dictatorship

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

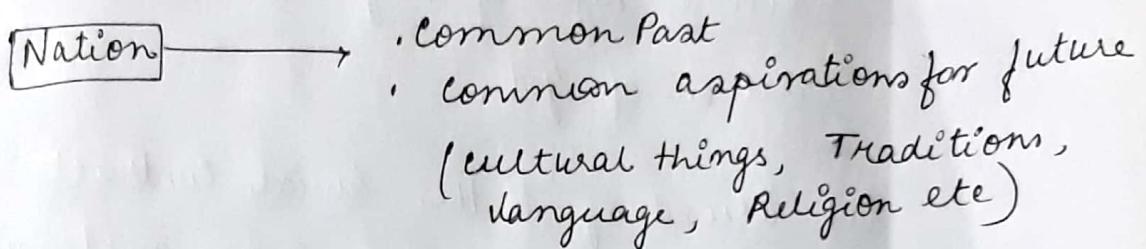
- Monarchy : Rule by a king, he
may be Authoritarian
or Despot.

- Gandhism : Idea of Sarvodaya - upliftment
of all.

- Anarchism : chaotic situation.
No proper rules.



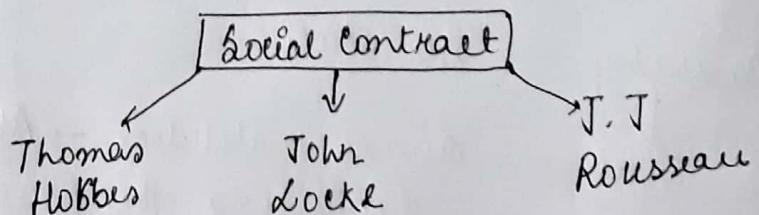
So, India is a State as it has the essential 4 above mentioned elements.
(population, Territory, Govt, Sovereignty)



- 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'



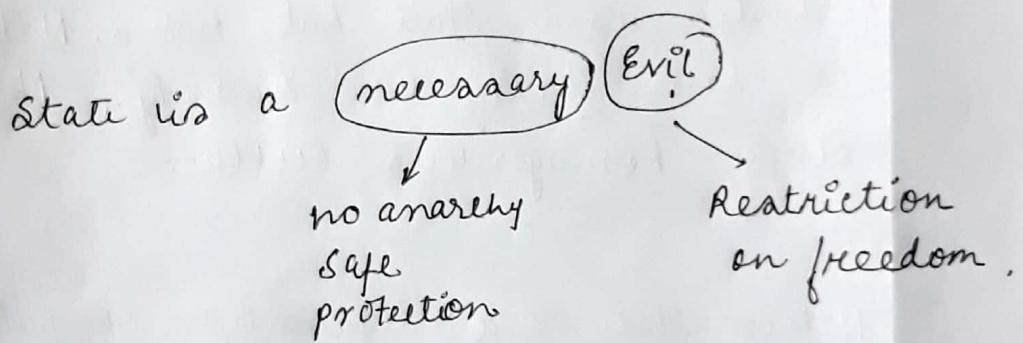
→ State of Nature (Pre-state Society)
(People had Natural Rights which are mere claims)
So state is created to safeguard the rights
(so there was conflict with each other)

Earlier,

Before the idea of liberalism, the popular belief was

"Divine Rights of King" so. state was creation of God.

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



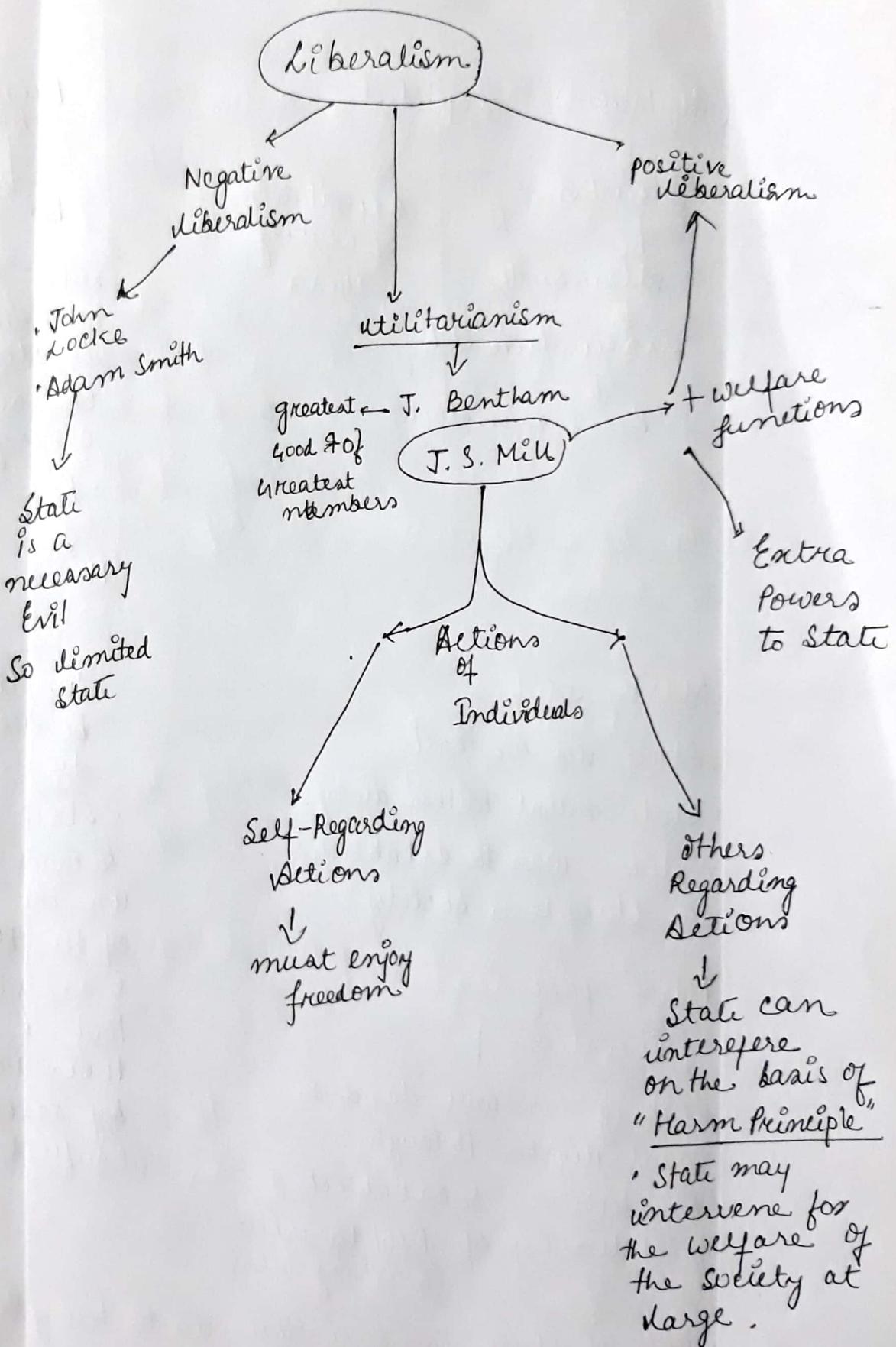
- We need to give minimum role to state.
- "Nightwatchman State" only maintaining law & order.

Anarchy → no state

↓
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

Capitalism

↓ Liberalism

Adam Smith

↓ Laissez faire state

↓ leave man alone

Capitalist

↓ Exploitation
of working
class

Primitive
communism

↓ No classes

with the
economic
development
classes are
emerged.

→ Rich & Poor

↓
Haves Have-nots

conflict
between the
two.

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

Mark proposes

Socialism

working class will demand
equal rights through

Revolution & establish

"Dictatorship of Proletariates"
(Working class)

- Role of state in socialism is to bring Equality.
State will control all the resources &
property. classes ceases to exists. Nr

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 luxuries must be preceded by the necessities of all."
- grassroot Democracy ÷ Delegation of Power.
Decentralised system,
not

Constitution

Polity → Is 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 ~~when~~ 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.

