**Ans to the question no 01**

A [political ideology](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/political-doctrines) is a set of ideas, beliefs, values, and opinions, exhibiting a recurring pattern, that competes deliberately as well as unintentionally over providing plans of action for public policy making in an attempt to justify, explain, contest, or change the social and political arrangements and processes of a political community. The concept of ideology is subject to partly incompatible conceptual interpretations.

There are three types of political ideology. These are 1. **Conservatism , 2.Classical liberalism and 3.Socialism.**

**Types:**

1. **Conservatism:**

**Conservatism** is political doctrine that emphasizes the value of traditional institutions and practices. [Conservatism](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Conservatism) is a preference for the historically inherited rather than the abstract and ideal. This preference has traditionally rested on an organic [conception](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/conception) of society—that is, on the belief that society is not merely a loose collection of individuals but a living organism [comprising](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/comprising) closely connected, interdependent members. [Conservatives](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Conservatives) thus favor institutions and practices that have evolved gradually and are manifestations of continuity and stability. Government’s responsibility is to be the servant, not the master, of existing ways of life, and politicians must therefore resist the temptation to transform society and politics.

1. **Classical liberalism:**

Classical liberalism is an political ideology belonging to liberalism in which primary emphasis is placed on securing the freedom of the individual by limiting the power of the government.it  *places the highest value on individual freedom and posits that the role of government should be quite limited.* It’s also a view of history in which the truly important people are not the generals, the politicians, the kings, the popes, the rulers, or the people who exercise political power, but ordinary people, the people who live together through peaceful exchange and create the good things in life. The wealth, the physical goods that we require, the cultural products that make life more rich and fulfilling. This is also a view of history which emphasizes change, both for good and for bad. It emphasizes the way in which today’s world is something novel, something unprecedented, and, generally speaking, something much better than anything that has been before.

**Socialism :**

In social and economic doctrine socialism calls for public rather than [private ownership or control of property](https://www.britannica.com/topic/private-property) and natural resources. According to the socialist view, individuals do not live or [work](https://www.britannica.com/topic/work-economics) in isolation. But live in cooperation with one another. Moreover, everything that people produce is in some sense a social product, and everyone who contributes to the production of a good is entitled to a share in it. Society as a whole, therefore, should own or at least control property for the benefit of all its members. *The most important goal is to provide high-quality, relatively equal conditions of life for everyone, with an active state assisting in the achievement of this goal.*

***Ans to the question no 02.***

*In my opinion socialism is the best* political ideology that seems to be more beneficial to the people. If we look at the definition of socialism then we can find that Socialism is a populist economic and political system based on public ownership of the means of production. Those means include the machinery, tools, and factories used to produce goods that aim to directly satisfy human needs.

Political ideology is a comprehensive set of beliefs about the political world. it will help us to know about desirable political goals and the best ways to achieve those goals. There are three main implement concerns for a political ideology. These are (1) individual human nature, (2) the proper relationship among the individual, state and society and (3) the desirability of establishing equalityamong individuals . . All types of ideology main motivation is to fulfill these concerns. I think socialism fulfill all the concern properly.

For socialism, *the most important goal is to provide high-quality, relatively equal conditions of life for everyone, it fulfills the individual right.* Socialism evolved as a distinctive ideology among theorists concerned about the plight of people who had relatively little economic, social, or politicalpower. By nature people are social and caring by nature. They are not innately selfish and aggressive, although negative social conditions can produce such behavior. Thus, it important to create an environmentthat encourages individuals to place the highest value on *cooperation and sharing.*

socialism has the greatest goal of common wealth. Since the government controls almost all of society’s functions, it can make better use of resources, labors and lands. Socialism reduces disparity in wealth, not only in different areas, but also in all societal ranks and classes. Those who suffer from illnesses or are too old to work are still provided for and valued in by the government, assuming that the government is more compassionate that the individual’s family. Socialism can tackle unemployment to a great extent. Because the good of the society as a whole is the most important goal, some of an individual’s interests must be subordinated to, or at least coordinated with, the overall interests and needs of everyone in the society. The state is also much more active in controlling powerful actors and self-interested groups whose behavior will harm the collective good of the society.so it fulfill the second concern as well.

The ideology of socialism centers in a deep commitment to use the power and policies of the state to increase the material, social, and politicalequality of all its members. Equality is undoubtedly the defining goal of socialism. With regards to equality, it is once again important to identify the distinctions between the various strands of socialism. Moderate form of socialism seeks to empower the individual from the capitalist system. Socialists favor a more equal distribution of wealth and income within society. It forms a welfare state based upon universal benefits and a system of comprehensive education all help to achieve a more equal society.

At the end as socialism idealism fulfills all the concern very well. It is the best idealism for all the people among all the idealisms from my side.