

## LIBERALISM AND SOCIALISM

There is some confusion about the relationship between social liberalism and socialism, despite the fact that many variants of socialism distinguish themselves obviously from liberalism by opposing ~~capitalism~~ capitalism, hierarchy and private property. Socialism shaped as a group of related yet divergent ideologies in the 19th century such as Christian Socialism, Communism and Social Anarchism. These ideologies as with liberalism split into several major and minor movements in the following decades.

Marx rejected the initial aspects of liberal theory, hoping to destroy both the state and the liberal distinction between society and the individual while combining the two into a collective whole designed to overthrow the developing capitalist order of the 19th century.



## Two Main Principles of Liberalism:-

- 1) **INDIVIDUALISM** :-> Liberalism places the individual at the heart of society and argues that highest value social order is one that built around the individual.
- 2) **LIBERTY** :-> The purpose of society is to allow individuals to reach their full potential if they want to, and that the best way to do this is to give the individuals as much liberty as possible.

**LIBERALISM** is too dynamic concept to be contained in a definition. Right from its inception, it had been continuously changing, adding, discarding, something.

All that time there are many philosophers and great thinkers who debate at this topic **LIBERALISM** and make some point to show individual, groups, society run in world. And they separated the Liberalism into 3 parts:-



1) Classical Liberalism

2) Modern Liberalism

3) Neo-liberalism

→ Classical Liberalism :- The classical theory emphasises minimal power and limited function of the state. It further stressed egotism, self-sufficiency and self-responsibility of own livelihood and condition.

It is an economic ideology promotes a self-regulating market. It further denotes that government intervention is inessential and damaging in such market polity.

It disabled the interference of the state in human rights to protect them from potential political violation.



## LIBERALISM

Liberalism is a political and moral philosophy based on the rights of the individual, liberty, and consent of the government.

**JOHN LOCKE**, who was the first to develop a liberal philosophy including the right to private property and the consent of the governed.

He is generally regarded as the father of Liberalism.

Beginning → The beginning of liberalism was a protest against the hierarchical and privileged authority and monarchy. The main slogan of the protest was "freedom" - freedom from every authority which is capable of acting capriciously and arbitrarily along with freedom of the individual to develop all their potentialities as a human being endowed with reason. Liberalism demanded liberty in every field of life :- intellectual, social, religious, cultural, political and economic.