

Liberal Theory

- Individual rights and liberties
- limited government intervention.
- limited rule of law.
- free markets
- citizens having equal opportunities.
- everyone treated fairly under the law.

Neoliberal Theory

- minimum govt. intervention in economic and social affairs.
- free market capitalism.
- privatization.
- Role of the state reduced in public services.

Aim of Neoliberalism is :-

- 1> Stimulate economic growth.
- 2> Increase the efficiency
- 3> Motivate innovation

Drawbacks:-

- 1> Not providing equal opportunities
- 2> Neglecting social welfare
- 3> Potential workers not getting paid properly.

Karl Marx theory / Friedrich Engels

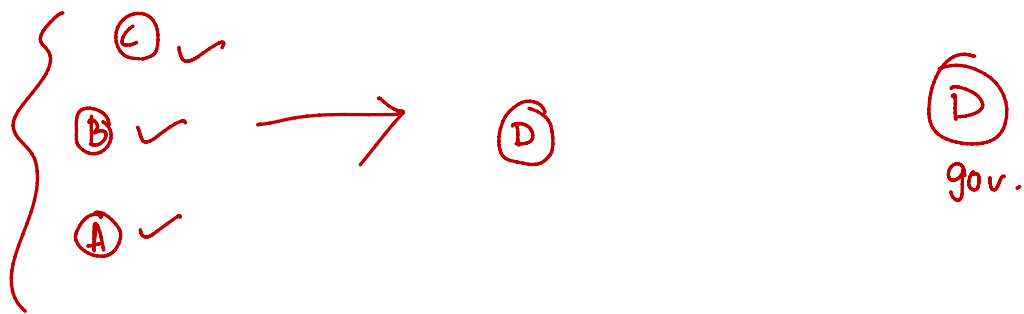
- to achieve a classless, stateless society through revolutionary process.
- overthrow the capitalist state.
- power and control in the hands of the common

→ power and control in the hands of the common people.

→ no govt. control.



Pluralist Theory of State
power in the hands of groups, organisations, etc., but not solely in the hands of a single ruling class or elite class.



→ no single group can dominate the decisions.

Post colonial Theory of State

- Impact of colonialism on the society
- aftermath of colonial rule
- colonial legacies — cultural, economic, political inequalities, societal norms, contemporary governance.

Feminist theory of the state

- how gender plays an important role in shaping up the politics, political institutions, policies, power dynamics within societies.

Feminist theorists have critically talked about inequalities, discrimination, violence and patriarchal norms.

Rawls theory of Justice



→ "A Theory of Justice"
↓ ↳ just and fair society.

"original position"

→ ensuring equal basic liberties and fair distribution of social and economic resources.

Communitarian Critiques

- argument against liberal individualism.
- supporting the importance of community and shared values in shaping individuals' identities and moral obligations.

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For doubts and queries.