

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Socialism (Marxism + Gandhism, heavily leaning towards Gandhism) → Democratic Socialism → Adopted Mixed Economic model where both public &amp; private sector coexists side by side.</li> </ul>										
<b>Secular:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added by 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment (1976) + Part of basic structure doctrine. + SC (1974): Secular State was implicitly mentioned in articles 25 to 28</li> <li>Positive Secularism in India: All religions have the same status and support from the state.</li> </ul>										
<b>Democratic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Democratic → Doctrine of popular sovereignty → possession of supreme power by the people.</li> <li>It embraces = political + social + economic democracy.</li> <li>Indian democracy: Representative Parliamentary democracy. Executive is responsible to the legislature for all its policies and actions.</li> <li>Manifestation of Indian Democracy: Universal adult franchise, periodic elections, rule of law, independence of judiciary and absence of discrimination on certain grounds.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">INSTRUMENTS OF DIRECT DEMOCRACY</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>1. Referendum</b></td><td>Procedure whereby a proposed legislation is referred to the electorate for settlement by their direct votes</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>2. Initiative</b></td><td>Method by means of which the people can propose a bill to the legislature for enactment</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>3. Recall</b></td><td>Method by means of which the voters can remove a representative or an officer before the expiry of his term</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>4. Plebiscite</b></td><td>Method of obtaining the opinion India's of people on any issue of public importance</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	INSTRUMENTS OF DIRECT DEMOCRACY		<b>1. Referendum</b>	Procedure whereby a proposed legislation is referred to the electorate for settlement by their direct votes	<b>2. Initiative</b>	Method by means of which the people can propose a bill to the legislature for enactment	<b>3. Recall</b>	Method by means of which the voters can remove a representative or an officer before the expiry of his term	<b>4. Plebiscite</b>	Method of obtaining the opinion India's of people on any issue of public importance
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<b>Republic:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Categories: Monarchy (Britain) &amp; Republic (USA/India).</li> <li>Indian republic: Head of State (President) is indirectly elected.</li> <li>Republic means: Vesting political sovereignty in people. Absence of any privileged class and all public offices open to all without any discrimination.</li> <li><b>Article 54-55</b>- related to the election of the President.</li> </ul>										
<b>Justice:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taken from the Russian Revolution (1917).</li> <li>Embraces three types of justice: Social, Economic, Political.</li> <li>Distributive Justice = Social Justice + Economic Justice</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Social</b></td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex etc.</li> <li>Absence of privileges to any particular section.</li> <li>Improvement in the conditions of backward classes &amp; women.</li> </ul> </td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Economic</b></td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-discrimination between people based on economic factors.</li> <li>Elimination of inequalities in wealth, income &amp; property.</li> </ul> </td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Political</b></td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All citizens should have equal political rights, equal access to all political offices &amp; equal voice in the government.</li> </ul> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex etc.</li> <li>Absence of privileges to any particular section.</li> <li>Improvement in the conditions of backward classes &amp; women.</li> </ul>	<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-discrimination between people based on economic factors.</li> <li>Elimination of inequalities in wealth, income &amp; property.</li> </ul>	<b>Political</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All citizens should have equal political rights, equal access to all political offices &amp; equal voice in the government.</li> </ul>				
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<b>Liberty:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity: from French Revolution (1789).</li> <li>Absence of restraints on the activities of individuals.</li> <li>Providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.</li> <li>Preamble secures: liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith &amp; worship.</li> <li>Liberty does not mean: License to do what one likes. Need to be enjoyed within limitations</li> </ul>										