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Interrogating 'Socialism' as a constitutional ethos in post-1991 India

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I. Introduction:

Socialism is an ideology, which is known for its opposition to capitalism. The idea of socialism originated during 'French Revolution of 1789'. The belief of faction of socialists is known as socialism. The term 'Socialist' has been taken the Latin word 'Sociare' which means- combine or to share.¹ Socialism became popular with the publication of 'Communist Manifesto' by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848. Hyndman, an UK based socialist defined the socialism as "*an endeavor to substitute for the anarchical struggle or fight for existence, an organized co-operation for existence*". J. S. Mill stated about socialism that "*socialism is any system which requires that the land and the instruments of production should be the property not of individuals but of communities, or associations, or of the Government*".² GDH Cole defines the socialism as a human movement.³ Ludwig Von Mises defined the socialism that "*All the means of production are in the exclusive control of the organized community. This and this alone is socialism. All other definitions are misleading.*"⁴

All above definitions of the socialism by the eminent scholars agree that socialism is an attempt to provide the equal society. The main vision of socialism is to unite people for the common cause. The basic objective of the socialism has been projected in reaction to perceived ills of capitalism. Socialists believe that there are inequalities in the distribution of economic outcomes. So, they intend to establish an egalitarian distribution system. In this way, the socialists desire to make an equal society. Socialists also believe that in democracy, but not in liberal democracy because liberal democracy promotes the capitalism through the