

## UNIT 6

### **Communism**

Communism is a political and economic ideology developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that positions itself contrary to liberal democracy and capitalism, pushing rather for a classless society in which all wealth is claimed mutually and private property is nonexistent or shortened.

### **Conservatism**

Conservatism is a political and social philosophy that stresses the estimation of conventional organizations and practices. It sheds light on the value of traditions, hierarchy and authority.

### **Constitution**

The fundamental standards and laws of a country, state, or social gathering that decide the powers and duties of the public authority and assurance of certain rights to the individuals in it. It can also be defined as a set up points of reference that establish the legitimate premise of a nation, association or other type of institution.

### **Cultural imperialism**

The burden by one generally strategically or financially dominant community of different parts of its culture onto another community.

### **Culture**

Culture is a lifestyle of a group of individuals in which they acknowledge particular practices, convictions, behaviors, and values that can be transmitted through communication and imitation from one generation to another.

**Dark ages**

Also called early middle ages, dark ages refer to the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance: the 5th – 14th centuries.

**Democracy**

Democracy is a system of government in which laws, policies, leadership, and major undertakings of a state or other policy are directly or indirectly decided by the “people”. States with democratic governments prevent rule by autocrats, guarantee fundamental individual rights, and allow for a relatively high level of political equality.

**Dichotomy**

In the most simple terms dichotomy is a technique which is used to divide something into two parts which are equal and yet contradicting. The two parts may be separated between two groups which oppose one another.

**Doctrine**

Is a codification of convictions or an assortment of instructions or directions, shown standards or positions, as the embodiment of teachings in a given field of knowledge or in a belief system.