



Not Only Two, There Are Many -Dimensions of Liberty

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Abstract

A living thing must have liberty. Without liberty, it cannot survive, develop, and feel respect and dignity. Liberty gives living things a way to create their world. This article discusses how liberty can provide space for human dignity and valuable things. Human beings need freedom from the state, society, other people, laws, rules, regulations, and the market. This will be discussed in this article. How many dimensions of liberty, and which dimension is essential for human beings? Liberty enhances human capability, skill, personality, dignity, and respected values. Even for spoken capability, human beings need valuable liberty. If any dimension suppresses human liberty, it could be constrained for human beings. Thought of human freedom provides happiness in an individual's spiritual and physical world. It is not only a philosophical concept but also works in material words. Individuals need liberty in their personal and professional lives. In all dimensions of personal life, individuals need liberty. To work in all capacities and skills, human beings need liberty. Political, personal, economic, cultural, entertainment, social. Professional. The factors restricting liberty could be state, society, person, religion, or religious person. That factor provides and facilitates liberty; some control liberty must be discussed here.

Keywords- Entertainment, Human dignity, Vested liberty, Individual liberty. Sphere of liberty.

Introduction- The issue of liberty was not a societal political deposition. The goal of liberty is to investigate the nature and extent of the authority that society can rightfully wield over the international community, and it is acceptable to conclude that the fight's function and purpose may be reviewed to preserve culture. The Republican concept of liberty has a long history of being practiced. Amartya Sen provides a list of freedoms beyond liberty for human growth. Liberty began with women, gay men, and colonial people, but it also started with the entire society. Pursuing freedom was the unifying theme for many organizations commonly categorized as the New Left. Freedom cannot be completely unrestricted. As Gerald Mac Callum noted, it is essential to acknowledge a wide range of both positive and negative liberty. A subject or agent is not subject to specific restrictions or conditions that would prevent them from doing or becoming certain things. As a result, freedom is a triadic relationship, meaning it involves three elements: an agent, certain inhibiting circumstances, and specific actions or transformations of the agent. Any assertion of freedom or lack thereof can be converted into a statistic. As MacCallum points out, many famous writers cannot be categorically assigned to either party. For instance, Locke strongly supports the negative definition of freedom and is typically regarded as the founder of classical liberalism. He clarifies that being free from external aggression and restraint means being at liberty. However, he also asserts that freedom cannot be used outside of a moral context and should not be confused with a license [Locke 1988: Depending on how they are defined, the ideas of equality and liberty contradict or enhance one another. The nature of resource distribution and shortage are the most frequent causes of conflict.

Objective of Study

- 1- to understand the dimensions of the study
- 2- to examine the relation between liberty and equality.

Hypothesis

- 1- liberty and equality are contradictory.
- 2- There are many dimensions of liberty.

Let's start with an example to better grasp the essence of tensions between liberty and equality. Consider a family with limited funds that must be used to support the education of two siblings, one of whom aspires to become a doctor and the other an engineer. It may be argued that both of these careers come with hefty costs. The family can give each sibling an equal share of the



resources or let one follow their chosen career path. However, the virtues of liberty and equality are split among the resources. When liberty is defined as the ability to choose one's own decisions and equality is defined as the equality of results, the two concepts are incompatible. Equality as outcome equality usually acts as a leveling tool. As a result, the availability of outcomes is limited, diminishing the freedom of choice. In the case above, if the resource is split in half, the result is equal, meaning that both siblings have the same number of resources. However, the fact that neither can follow their chosen career path accompanies equality. Therefore, the emphasis on result equality comes at the expense of personal freedom. In Indian tradition, mukti is the concept that most closely resembles liberty. Three distinct avenues allowed the idea of contemporary liberty to penetrate colonial India: colonial legal structures coupled with implicit understandings of individual rights and freedoms, the institutionalization of Western-style education, and the intellectual impact of Western social thought. Women were promoted from their hierarchically subordinate position in the joint family to that of a companion, and freedom was also expressed in the religious sphere through associations as the middle class and non-ancestral salaried jobs proliferated. When freedom is interpreted as the ability to choose one's own decisions and equality as the equality of results, they are incompatible—equality in terms of results and tendencies to function as a leveling tool. As a result, limiting the options available diminishes the freedom of choice. When two siblings are split equally, the result is an equal outcome, with each sibling having the same resources. However, this equality is accompanied by the fact that neither party can follow their chosen career path. Therefore, the emphasis on result equality comes at the expense of personal freedom.

Conclusion: Liberty and equality cannot fulfill both. All dimensions of liberty need complete freedom. Some dimensions promote development, while others give dignity to a human being.

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