

Evaluation of Economic Approaches for the Development of Liberalism: A Theoretical Analysis

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Abstract

International economic drama resulted from the emergence of neoliberalism with radical changes to the theses of capitalism. This approach is a direct result of the increasing challenges that brought down many capital constants, after which globalization came to face financial crises as well as the collapse of some major institutions and banks. The paper aims to explore the most important intellectual contributions that led to the maturity of contemporary liberal thought. Moreover, the paper aims to uncover how the gradual consolidation of economic features today and its impact on changing the economic features of societies.

Keywords: Neoliberalism, Liberalism, Liberal Thought, Economic Approaches

1. Introduction

Human societies have passed through different stages, and each new society is built on the ruins of its mortal counterpart, to submit new economic laws. Capitalism has emerged at the hands of industrial classes, and has resulted in many problems such as surplus value and criteria for assessing wealth in gold and silver, and misuse of property freedom. Then crisis of alienation to search for money, and the problems of imposing capitalism on countries to collide with liberalism with globalization, and the financial crisis explodes over the heads of Western emperors (Khaghaany, Kbelah, & Almagtome, 2019). Nowadays, the world has witnessed a clear failure of the traditional role of the state and a crisis that has affected the welfare state, particularly in the West (Almagtome & Abbas, 2020). Capitalism had to find an ideological justification to justify its globalization by using traditional liberal ideas such as freedom of trade, adherence to the lifting of customs protection, and fair competition (Kbelah, Almusawi, & Almagtome, 2019). Consequently, the path to saving capitalism was not made through neo-liberalism, and the beginning was a new form of ideological support. The justification for the investment expansion of the development projects sector, and thus the approach of the nascent economic systems has become based on defending the rights of individuals for unlimited ownership, and the endless search for wealth without restrictions or interference in any way (Al-Wattar, Almagtome, & AL-Shafeay, 2019). The economic freedom is based on the state not directly interfering in economic activity. It is a natural logic, given that the social and economic system is naturally, freely and in natural freedom, based on harmony and harmony, and indivisible. The capitalist approach in the folds of its economic philosophy creates the unspoken spirit of freedom (Almusawi, Almagtome, & Shaker, 2019). At the same time, everyone suffers from the process of extracting freedom from him in different ways and converting unproductive individuals into workers and groups working in professions and trades that have benefited the rest of societies (Almagtome, Shaker, Al-Fatlawi, & Bekheet, 2019). This paper aims to evaluate the concept of liberalism by focusing on developments among philosophers and thinkers, and was a clear and collective meaning defined in the concept of liberalism? What is the purpose of its existence? Is it a valid theory or bad? Moreover, the paper aims to identify the

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most important intellectual contributions to the maturity of contemporary liberal thought and the study of criticism directed at contemporary liberalism and what is its impact on the structure of the economic and political system in today's world. The paper assumes that the western world (liberalism) is a product constructed on the fact that an intellectual product was characterized by exploiting the great potentials available to them and transferring this approach to several formulations that affected various areas of human life by employing all the available capabilities to globalization.

2. Liberalism: The Theoretical Framework

2.1. The Concept of Liberalism

Liberalism, according to most researchers and economic thinkers, is a mediating principle between reactionary and radicalism with a willingness to introduce changes that are not recognized by tradition. This doctrine of the Liberals implies an interest in social advancement and improvement of the general situation without resorting to the inclusion of dangerous amendments to the social system and its well-known structure (Ege & Igersheim, 2008). Liberalism can be defined as a political and ideological trend that includes the supporters of the bourgeois parliamentary system, the freedom of the world of business and capitalist money, and expresses the interests of the industrial bourgeoisie. In the fight for political and economic power and the development of the (proletarian) revolutionary movement, liberals have articulated their demands for democratic freedoms and have responded. On the other hand, we find it difficult to define a definition of liberalism, due to the multiplicity of its fields and the multiplicity of its aspects and its development from one generation to another. In the case of the definition of liberalism, we find that this determination does not apply to a number of philosophers and thinkers who approach liberalism as a method of study. The difficulty in defining the concept of liberalism lies in the confusion in this word, which is added to the confusion, its urgent use in circulation in our days to denote parties and political conflicts (Soske, 2015). Moreover, we find that liberals in different eras and with their different political orientations, but they meet at a certain point, are that liberalism is the freedom of principle and end, the motive and the aim, the origin. The result in human life is the only intellectual system that aspires not to anything but to describe free human activity and explain its facade and comment on it. From here we find that liberalism emphasizes the importance of the individual and his liberation from all control, exclusion and domination, whether it is the domination of the state (political tyranny) or group domination (social tyranny) or the domination of individuals (human tyranny). Therefore, the answer to the well-known philosophical question for liberals is: What is the optimal life for a person? It is liberal because everyone has the freedom to choose the lifestyle that suits him. Lalande in his encyclopedia confirms this concept of liberalism by saying the name of liberalism and this indicates the beliefs that see limiting the role of the state as a basic means of this freedom.

Liberalism differs from democracy that gives power to the people and thus may lead to persecution of minorities. Liberalism is not limited to the rights and freedom of the majority; in fact, it affirms the freedom of the individual and thus protects minorities. One of the principles of liberalism that is established in the constitution of the state (to prevent the majority from persecuting minorities) and to transform the system of government into what is called liberal democracy (Abbey, 2005). Moreover, liberalism does not sacrifice the interests of one individual, as opposed to the interests of millions of its citizens, because of its sanctity. As long as a liberal society provides everyone with opportunities to fulfill hopes (as long as you do not see others), there is no weak. Finally, we find that liberalism has multiple concepts, according to what is added to it, and these concepts combine excessive interest in freedom, or the individual's realization of himself, and considering freedom as a goal and an end in itself. However, you should not exceed the freedom of others on the basis that your freedom ends where the freedoms of others begin (Clarke, 2008).

2.2. The Ranges of Expansion in Contemporary Economic Thought

Liberalism arose in the social changes that overthrew Europe since the beginning of the sixteenth century AD, and the nature of social and intellectual change came slowly. Not a single thinker crystallized as a theory of politics, economics, and sociology, but a large number of thinkers contributed to giving it its basic form and distinctive character. Locke Liberalism (relative to John Locke 1632-1704), Rousseau Liberalism (relative to Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1712-1778) or Mill Liberalism (relative to John Stuart Mill 1806-1873), all these influential names have contributed to liberalism and have given it many of its attributes and characteristics. Some have tried to define the beginning of some of its fields. In Lalande's philosophical encyclopedia (the first use of the word) is the Spanish party that wanted around 1810 CE to enter Spain in the English style. Liberalism in modern Western politics arose and developed in the seventeenth century, despite the fact that liberal and liberal terms were not in circulation before the nineteenth century. Since then, in various times and locations, it has taken on a different shape (Lodhi, 2018). It is

clear from the history of liberalism that it was a reaction to the domination of the Church and feudalism in the Middle Ages in Europe, which led to the uprising of peoples and the revolution of the masses, especially the middle class and calling for freedom, brotherhood and equality as it appeared also in the French Revolution. Some researchers attribute the roots of liberalism to the democrat of Athena in the fifth century B.C., and the two galleries in the first Christian phase and then the Protestant Reform Movement. Therefore, it is difficult to determine a specific history of the emergence of liberalism, as its roots extend deep into history. Munir al-Baalbaki is considered one of the first liberal philosophers, and his philosophy is based on political liberalism. As for the development of liberalism, it took many phases according to time and place, and its concepts have changed in its different phases. It agrees in all its phases to emphasize freedom and give the individual his freedom and not to interfere in it. We can refer to two important stages in it, namely: -

1- Classical Liberalism

John Locke (1704) is considered the most prominent philosophy of classical liberalism and his theory relates to political liberalism. We start his theory from the idea of the social contract that the authority or government is restricted to individuals accepting it and therefore the authority can withdraw confidence in it. This in itself demolishes the Church's theory of divine truth. This concept represents the English liberalism that spread in the Arab countries during the process of transferring to Europeans in the name of civilization and keeping up with the knees in the generation of the Renaissance as it is called. Adam Smith (1790 CE) has demonstrated economic liberalism, which is absolute freedom in money without restrictions or interference from the state (Zhang, 2018). Democracy and capitalism have formed through this liberalism, as it is in the spirit of the two schools and the basis of its formation, and it is inspired by the slogan of the French Revolution (let it work) and this in economic freedom (let it pass) in political freedom.

2- Contemporary Liberalism

Liberalism underwent a significant change in its affirmations in the twentieth century. Since the late nineteenth century, many liberals have begun to think about the conditions of freedom to seize opportunities more than think about conditions of this or that limitation. We have concluded that the role of the government is to provide economic protection and to ease human suffering. These programs include (unemployment insurance, minimum laws, elderly pensions, and health insurance). The contemporary liberals believe in giving first importance to the freedom of the individual but they possess that the government must effectively remove obstacles to the enjoyment of that freedom. Today those who support old ideas are called "conservatives".

2.3. The Areas of Liberalism

The fields of liberalism have varied according to economic and humanitarian activity, because liberalism is a holistic concept related to the will of man and his freedom to achieve this will. Every human activity can be liberal in it from the angle. The peculiarity of the liberal in general is that he sees freedom as the origin of true humanity and the motivation of history. It is considered a drug for every deficiency, stumbling, or refraction. The most prominent of these areas are well-known in the political and economic sphere, in addition to the liberalization of globalization (Slocum, 2017).

1- Political Liberalism

Classical liberals disagree with Democrats over who has the general right to legislate. Democrats believe that the majority decides, legislates, and holds the reins of power. Either the liberals were concerned with protecting the individual from harm, and that this is the task of the law rather than stressing the right of others because of the majority, and these are points of collision between them. Liberalism in the political sphere calls for minimizing the role of governments and their interventions. We find this through the definitions of representative western democracy, where elected representatives are to form the governing authority that affirms the protection of individual liberties and the rights of minorities in society. This definition is very consistent with liberal concepts.

2- Economic Liberalism

The economic doctrine holds that the state should not assume industrial and commercial jobs, and that it has no right to interfere in the economic relations that exist between individuals, classes or nations. In this sense it is often said economic liberalism. Accordingly, one of the most prominent slogans of economic liberalism is the elimination of state harassment and the guarantee of security of wealth (Bresser-Pereira, 2017). The economic liberalism means unnecessary programming and the issuance of orders and supreme constitutions, a practice that empties a tangible wrong direction in the interference of power in economic plans and obligates merchants to certain laws and generalizations that do not benefit the economic act with anything but rather eliminate it (Ali, Hameedi, & Almagtome, 2019). The factor that governs economic liberalism is the market for supply and demand, and if the worker does his work at any time, he leaves it, he is free. Moreover, the employer is free to hire and set wages. Economic liberalism focuses on two principles: wealth and property. It opposes the guiding policy while benefiting from the preferences of the state, and it is the ideological basis for capitalism. Moreover, the role of the state under the new look is greater. Its primary mission is to define the legal framework for the institutions in which economic activity takes place. Theorists of neoliberalism, including John Dolls, have defined the role of the state that it must play with the following (Lafta, 2020):

- A. The government is doing its best to fight inflation and deflation.
- B. The government moderately limits monopoly power in a sequential fashion.
- C. The government should bear all public services.
- D. The government should intervene when there is a defect in the market mechanism.
- E. That there be equal opportunities regarding available resources.
- F. The government applies the influential planning and the central planning, the first affects society and the second affects the structural change.

3- Liberalization of globalization

One of the most prominent phases of contemporary liberalism and its intellectual significance is a return to classical liberalism because one of the most prominent features of globalization is the mitigation of government interference in the transfer of money across borders and political walls, in order to achieve the highest profits. Liberal philosophy was practically implemented by means of the political reference that protects this old idea in the Western conscience, and thus the economy has become a means of political domination and the transfer of civilizational cultures between nations. That is why the economically stronger is the strongest politically. Western countries are convinced of this philosophy, while watching the effects of capitalism on poor people. Through this economic game, other countries can fall and weaken others. Globalization is based on an economic theory recommended by a number of economic experts and consultants, and they are presented tirelessly to those responsible for managing economic policy as the best approach, which is neoliberalism. The slogan of this theory is all that the market produces. As for state interference, it is bad. This is comfortable in restoring classic liberalism and reverting to it after the post-WWII change.

3. Liberalism: Progress of the Development Stages in Economic Thought

3.1. Liberalism Stages

Proceeding from the philosophy of liberalism, it focuses on the value of the man and the necessity of his liberation from all forms of oppression and tyranny, and then on the political and social dimensions of his liberation from authoritarianism. This concept, crystallized in several stages, is formulated by more than one school, thinker and philosopher, and before it begins to challenge the most prominent thinkers and theorists of this concept. We will clarify what are the most critical phases in the development of the idea and what are the following:

1- **The Stage of Formation:** - The basic concept in this stage is the concept of the human being as the actor who chooses the initiative.

2- **The Stage of Completion:** - The basic concept of a healthy individual who owns his life, body, mind, and work. On the basis of this concept, the actual economics that violates the policy of flabby despotic oppression has been constructed.

3 - **The Stage of Independence:** - The primary premise in the concept of the initiative for its succession, since it preserves the inherited rights and relies on slow development. It has grown from the imagined mind to the actual mind.

4- The Stage of Contraction: The fundamental principle in the definition of comparison and opposition and leaving a dear family because conflict and opposition is far from conventional and generates imagination (Cowen, 2016).

The aim of explaining the stages of liberalism is not the development of liberal thought, but rather the identification of the system of different ideas through which it is wrong to give a single definition to this philosophy, which has the multiple concepts that we have explained above. Because freedom is an important concept that leads to conflict and conflict between contradictory freedoms, Hume hopes that the liberal first is considered, described by the moral and political theory that yearns for the freedom of individuals wherever they yearn. At the same time, it limits the demand or obtaining of these freedoms when pornography becomes harmful to the other (in the sense of declaring rights). In contrast, an infiltration theory can be a picture of individualism that does not recognize any familiar and legal limit to individual freedom, it is only the judgment of the rights of the individual according to his strength (Haas, 2018).

3.2. The Theoretical Framework of Liberalism

It is useful to note that liberalism, as a theory of politics, economics, and sociology, was not developed by a single thinker, but rather many contributors contributed to giving it its basic form. On the political side, John Locke (1632-1704) is the most important first philosopher to contribute, and on the economic side is Adam Smith (1723-1790) and so was each of (Jean-Jacques Rousseau) (1712-1778) (and without Stuart Mill) (1800 1873) and here then John Mina Red Keynes following the global population crisis (1936), they have clear-cut contributions to the liberal intellectual architecture and others that can be summed up in our humble research (Boyd, 2016).

1- The Contributions of the English Economic Liberals (Adam Smith, Ricardo, Malthus)

We address here opinions and intellectual theses that have an important impact on the definition of political economy, and then what they have brought about the quality of impartiality in this field:

A- Adam Smith: The idea of the invisible hand is described as an excuse to prolong and liberate economic action. The theoretical contribution of Adam Smith was a decisive event in shaping the liberal economic vision. Writing the wealth of nations is, in some historians, the book that made his author the founder of political economy. In terms of the liberal dimension, "the wealth of nations" can be considered a complication of the freedom of economic action. Adam Smith believes that there is a natural law that governs the actions of individuals and is a hidden hand that controls economic reality and maintains its balance (Ali, Almagtome, & Hameedi, 2019). Hence, it is not permissible for the political authority to interfere in the economic incident. Rather, Adam Smith refuses to limit the freedom of the individual on the pretext of achieving the public interest of society because the individual is even in his search for his personal interest. Smith says that business is the source of wealth and is a determinant of value, and not others. But it expands the factors of economic efficiency and adds capital and land. Building on the theory of capitalism, Smith sees the foundation of development as capital, and its accumulation is what enables investment. So economic development, as crystallized from the early pioneers of liberalism and contemporary neoliberal theory. As for its theoretical coordination, then the vision that establishes and dominates it underlines the essence of liberal sense in all and also its inhumanity in a field in its theorizing of the economic reality of the human dimension, but it deepens the utilitarian vision based on individual personal interest.

B - Ricardo: - Explains that betrayal of the principle of labor is described by a determinant of value.

C- Malthus: - It is considered to be the reference basis for liberal vision systems and its determinant view of the concept of wealth and its relationship to offspring as well as its biased vision of capital behavior at the expense of the poor classes. Despite criticism of the Malthusian thought, betting liberalism is still being pursued according to this vision, especially in drawing up the international situation. His idea has crystallized inhumane attitudes towards the right to life.

2- Liberalism of John Stuart Mill

Mill is considered one of the most prominent thinkers who considered liberal philosophy through his book (On Freedom). He took the tendency of the topic of liberalism from the applied and social side and did not discuss it from the abstract philosophical side. He says (This article does not waive the so-called freedom of will, which contradicts what is wrongly called the philosophy of necessity, but it is a study of civil freedom). Mill talked about the movement of thought and said about religious beliefs (and I do not say that believing in the sincerity of belief is a cause of

infallibility, but that what I say is that pretending to infallibility even if it is to protect my dearest beliefs). He also says that what belongs to the individual alone is in his rights, and what concerns society is the right of society. Mill believes that the state must have a certain limit at which it stands in order to grow the balance of freedom for individuals, whether in the political, economic or other areas. Without that, the matter will turn into tyranny, even if there is freedom in a specific area or legislative election (Hill, 2020). "If the roads, railways, banks, insurance houses, joint-stock companies, universities, and charitable societies are all affiliated with the government administration.

He also says that when we accept that principles are Muslim and cannot tolerate criticism, and that the major issues of concern to human beings are clarified without specific discussion then the intellectual economic activity that printed the golden periods of human history is atrophied. This is considered one of the most prominent forms of tyranny, because the violation of the audience, the vitality of the debate, and the crystallization of the individual personality are the basis for development and progress. Mill says that if the greater part of humanity does not have a historical meaning in the true sense because it falls under the weight of tyranny. John Stuart Mill believes that religious society is not liberal because it is a system of government that is individualistic and authoritarian, and that its general social system is based on consensus in opinion and the prohibition of criticism and open debate. He criticizes every religion or society that is strict in its moral or religious laws, i.e., which he placed above the debate (Reno, 2018). He opposes the tendency of the idea of sensuality because he considers this a position of the soul in the place of God saying (that when people forbade others from evil they think that God not only hates those who disobey his command, but will also punish those who did not immediately take revenge on that sinner. Sensibility and contradicts oneself to others, does one have to be forced to learn? Is it necessary to determine the offspring? Now let us compare between the tendency to come and denial of the concept of sensuality as an accusation to man that he does not know his interest. Mill says if the state is responsible for feeding the poor, then it has the right to determine the offspring, but if you let people have children as they want, they do not have to support the poor. Here he contradicts himself on several issues:

A- In the intervention of the state in the interest, because not everyone knows the interest of himself.

B- In the rule heroes, a person knows his interest and does not need guardianship

C- In denying the principle of sensuality and restricting absolute freedoms (Anquetil, 2019).

3- Keynesian liberalism

It is the liberal system that we see today as the last societal system, that is, it influences the end of history. The surprising irony is that if we refer to the causes of liberalism that emerged in the first half of the twentieth century, we find that it is inhabited by a defeated defeatist rhetoric in the language of justification and not to defend the continuity of liberalism and try to demonstrate that it has not exceeded. This speech remained present and circulated until the 1960s, an example of this is the study of the American researcher Tender in a specialized American academic journal 1962. Although he claimed in his study that this continuity in the liberal system and its ability to renew, he merely presented the issue of continuity as a form that evokes thinking and requires justification and inference to the depth of this potential anxiety within liberal consciousness in that historical period. They titled his studies with the question of the passage of the people of liberalism, which is outdated. The reason for this anxiety in the ideas of the viewers of the liberal political lack that exists in the first half of the twentieth century, is what Western societies witnessed during this historical moment a set of radical events and transformations in their political structures, growth and methods of managing society.

The First World War left a new international reality witnessing the emergence of new phenomena and forces as a result of the victory of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917 and the emergence of the socialist system, and later the emergence of fascist regimes. A new and realistic condition has emerged, with the emergence of regimes that were experiencing degradation in freedoms. But in return, it has achieved remarkably effective transfers in its societies, especially at the level of industrialization, due to the state's moral authority and its dominance in managing the economic process. Then, the world crisis came in 1929 to constitute a problem in the capitalist economy to the point of its collapse. This crisis was an occasion for the liberal thinking to embark on an attempt as it is the problem and finding remedies to save the situation (Sartori, 2018). His solution to this was founded by a comprehensive analysis of the liberal economy and its applications, based on the study of two major problems: unemployment and criticism, criticizing classical liberalism in its view of the labor market. She did not pay attention to the problem of unemployment, and did not formulate treatments to reduce it. He mistakenly believed that every person could, if he

wanted to find the work that suits him, and in response to this dreaming vision, Keynes read the capitalist system (the liberal economic system), stressing that unemployment remained inherent to it, which pushed it to be considered a real problem of thinking and treatment. As for the criticism, Keynes also took on a classical liberal theory that limited his understanding of it. It provided a very superficial vision of the issue of money, not exceeding the fact that money is just a secondary phenomenon that has no importance in the economic process. People do not exchange money, but goods for goods. Cash is only a medium, whereas Keynes sees that there is nothing in economic terms more important than cash and the level of economic vision between Keynes. Liberalism lacks a holistic view of economic reality. It is the reason for its individuality that it views society as a group of individuals who should be given truly free freedom. Either society will automatically organize based on those organized relationships between free individuals in their behavior. This is what some have called saving liberalism from the chaos of freedom, and subjugating the economic act to the logic of the state and not to the logic of market passage. The Keynesian critique of liberal theory has been the deepest and broadest monetary project issued from within the liberal doctrine. It had a great spread in the academic economic community, the Keynesian had many followers who adopted their economic categories and renewed them, such as Nicholas Kaldor, Gordon, and Bessle Nader. At the level of application, I gained priority in the economic policies that were followed by many capitalist countries (Crotty, 2019).

Indeed, he ceased the state's neutrality in economic matters was a practical measure that many countries had to resort to immediately after the 1929 crisis. We can point out here on the basis that the new economic policy pursued by President Roosevelt - and the idea of controlling the purchasing power that the Lyon Bloom government undertook in France in 1936. It can be said in the language of generalization that post-World War economics have generally taken the Keynesian theory, and have adopted the actual intervention of the state in rationalizing the economic process. In its time, this intervention saved and tackled many of the stifling problems that beset liberal economies (Henry, 2018). However, in the beginning of the seventies of the last century, and with the war of October 1973, the world economy witnessed another crisis, after the high price of oil. Neoliberalism is an attempt to address the 1973 crisis, on the basis of rejecting the Keynesian perspective, and calling for a return to order according to the liberal vision in its most extreme manifestation (Dow, 2017). Neoliberalism had a great presence in American economic thought, especially the Chicago School with the followers of Verdmann, then Yushanan and Warnadzek. The idea of Hayek, Liebaug and Fatalon derives a theoretical reference from which to draw inspiration from methodological concepts and visions to analyze problems in its economic and political aspect. It is worth noting that this theory first appeared in the field of political economy as a theory based on intellectual origins that had been crystallized in European schools such as the Lausanne School founded by Lyon and Elras, the Austrian school founded by the first accomplished and the English school founded by William Stanley Gevens.

4- Friedman Neoliberalism

As we have already explained, neoliberalism is clear in its features of absolute libertarianism, that is, surrender to the market. But today it is being proposed in the form of an absolute actor, as the current neoliberal perspective promotes a vision that not only makes the market an economic factor, but rather an entity whose sanctity is prohibited from interfering in it or even directed by an external authority (Rodrigues, 2018). It is a new document that creates an idol upon which you analyze holiness at its highest levels. Fred Mann calls criticism of the market economy merely a criticism stemming from a lack of belief in freedom. In his book *Capitalism and Freedom*, Fred Mann says (that behind most arguments against a market economy is the lack of belief in freedom itself). The launch of the market is linked in neoliberal theory to inhuman categories such as what is common in the neoliberal discourse today that "taking into account the social dimension and the needs of the poor has become an unbearable burden" and that the welfare state threatens the future and that it was merely a concession by capital during the Cold War. That concession is no longer justified. "But it should not be surprising that ideas of this kind of rhetoric are voiced in the neoliberal voice, not a voice that thinks and emanates from a human soul, but rather a voice intended only for material profit, and then made it a universal model. This voice and thought leads to the destruction of values. Regulating the human being, his relationships, value and warning him as Jarudi called him the model of the market man, ie the consumer person.

4. Criticism of neoliberalism

Adam Smith expressed the liberal approach by saying: "Free trade was the best way to advance the nation's economy," and that the application of individualism encouraged free enterprise, and free competition ... which originally came with the goal of freedom of the bourgeois class in order to achieve many benefits for them and according to what they wanted In America, economic liberalism prevailed from the eighteenth century until the end of

the first half of the twentieth century, but the crisis of 1929 led to the rise of some voices that demanded the necessity of confronting economic liberalism in order to preserve the bourgeois order and the bourgeois class itself (Chiapello, 2017). One of these voices were the voice of the economist (Jan Maynard Keynes) who proposed a theory that he wanted to confront the economic crisis that swept the world at the time and led to the emergence of World War II as it is known. Keynes points out in this theory saying: In essence, in order for capitalism to grow, and you can It fulfills its tasks> It is necessary for governments and central banks to interfere in supporting the national economy and securing employment, and this is what has already happened. These ideas have achieved a clear impact on US President Roosevelt, and America has embarked on many For European countries that have become exhausted by the First World War and the 1929 crisis. Thus, it was able to restore balance and confidence to the capitalist class and its system with a clear improvement of the lives of many people. These ideas raised the solidarity capitalist classes that revitalized economic liberalism, which gradually rose to new liberalism on the world peace, especially with those transformations of a rapid and profound global character that underwent the capitalist economy, and gave it the status of globalization under the new world order, the characteristics and characteristics of new liberalism.

4.1. Emphasis on The Role of The Free Market

Neoliberalism considers that the liberation of any project imposed by the state is not a problem, regardless of the nature of the harm that this liberation process can have on society. It also believes that the great openness to world trade and employment, as in the case of NAFTA, will help to reduce wages, weaken the unity or alliance of workers, and cancel their rights that they have gained through long years of struggle, then prices are no longer targeted and studied much. In other words, all in all, it is the complete freedom of the capitalist trend. Proponents of neoliberalism argue that market spontaneity is the best way to increase economic growth that will absolutely serve every member of society but in a way in which the rich will not give much of its wealth to the poor.

4.2. Eliminate Public Spending for Society

1- **Services:** representing education, health care, safety net for the poor, maintenance of roads and bridges, water supply, etc. The new liberalism stands against the government's role in providing aid in the area of these services to citizens. While she does not mind that the government provides aid to the bourgeois industries from the tax and other benefits.

2- **Trade Liberalization:** The neoliberalism also demands that trade be free from any restriction imposed by the government. It also calls on the government to reduce or cancel any action by it that helps weaken profits, even if it comes to protecting the environment or workers.

3- **Privatization:** It demands the sale of large and important projects of the state, from factories, service projects, etc., to the private sector. These projects include major industries, banks, railways, major road tax, electricity, schools, hospitals, and even clean water ... etc. All of these demands usually fall under the name in order to achieve the high efficiency, which is often necessary for them in the nature. Privatization has primarily achieved the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, who have been working to determine the wages of workers according to their interests.

4- **Canceling the Concept of The Public:** The most important characteristic of the neoliberalism is its adoption by strong financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International GATT etc, and trying to spread its model globally through These financial institutions. Latin America was the first victim of this new liberalism. (Chile) was the first country in this direction, and thanks, of course, to the masters of this model, namely the University of Chicago, economist Milton Verdman, and the CIA that was behind the coup that toppled the political system of the Allende government elected by the people in 1973. Then, Chile followed a lot of coups in many Latin American countries. However, the worst effect of neo-liberalism was on the State of Mexico, where wages were declining between 40 and 50% in the first year of WTO activity, while life costs rose to 80%. In addition, nearly 20,000 small and medium-sized enterprises have gone bankrupt and have stopped their activities, and more than 1,000 projects related to state ownership (public sector) have been allocated in this country. As a result of this shameful decline, one researcher commented: Neo-liberalism is a means of neo-colonialism, aimed at colonizing Latin America. In the United States, neoliberalism has wrecked welfare state programs and attacked workers 'rights, including those of migrant workers. It was also able to reduce social programs, especially those related to the protection of children, youth and women.

4.3. Criticism of Liberalism

The failure of the Seattle Environmental Earth Conference reveals a broad front line whose opposition the World Trade Organization is hostile to globalization - the dates and the new unipolar world order led by the United States of America. This opposition wears a supernatural form, combining its defense of the peoples of the third world against the policy of free exchange and free market in light of the economic and political inequality between the rich, the poor, the north and the south. One of the features of this protest movement is the global statement signed by 155 scientists, including half of the biologists who won the Nobel Prize, where they warn that humanity is heading towards an economic, social and climate disaster. However, this movement has revealed, as observers see, a critique of the mechanism of globalization, its politics and its prevailing philosophy and the fact that the groups that gathered to demonstrate in Seattle are not opposed to globalization.

Liberalism in the history of political thought is associated with the concept of freedom, and it is a preponderance of the derivative of the term "libertarian. The proponents of this doctrine and its followers are liberal liberals, libertarians, and the pioneers of the Arab renaissance called it liberals. Since the right is natural, (John Locke) believed that humans have indivisible natural rights, such as the right to expression, assembly and ownership. However, the relationship of the individual in society, is not a pure natural relationship, nor a purely mechanical, and individual happiness, may appear to be incompatible with collective happiness. But the individual achieves his freedom through a plan of existence, a special project, based on an equation between the public and the private, in which society is a common place to realize the potential. The difference here between ego and selfishness, altruism and impact, lies in the arrangements of desire and whims, in which the possibility and freedom are realized without threatening to impose themselves on public freedoms. Since achieving maximum happiness collides with self-love or impact, then this confirms the mistake of the saying of natural, absolute, automatic harmony between interests as perceived by the owners of non-interventionism in economics, education and politics. This confirms the mistake of mechanical liberal theory, and it requires the establishment of mechanisms of artificial harmony between interests. This is the first function of politics, and democratic politics in particular: finding a consensus between private interests and public interests. In this context, John Rawls believes in his book "Theory of Justice" that the private life of each individual is in the sense of a project within the framework of a broader private project achieved by the public institutions of society (Cervera-Marzal, 2019).

Neoliberal theory is an ingrained, rational, mathematical theory that matches the perception of individual rationality. It places in the parentheses the economic and social conditions of the economic and social structures, although it is a condition of this rationality that conveys the automatic and automatic market movement with the destruction of small and large institutions that would be obstacles to the pure market movement. Another criticism is that an imbalance has been caused by the distortion of the ideas of moderation and equilibrium among Westerners, which has a prejudiced political character. The papers were mixed in some European countries such as France and Britain between the internal relations of politicians with the parties and members of the government and the external level of the relationship between civil society and neighboring countries and the major political forces and the corresponding authorities (Lafta, 2019). There are causes and transgressions that have contributed to the fall of capitalism over the last decade and the vulnerability of the political classes to the crimes of the consumer:

1. The transformation of relations in some peoples of the world into relations of pressure on governments and compromising their continuity in power and threatening them to continue the revolution against them.
2. In other countries, there have become episodes of competition for power between the people and the empowered representatives of the capital in the state, and the consequences of this since political earthquakes and persecution of peoples.
3. The reformist political approach initially succeeded in eliminating feudalism. Especially the countries of the Middle East, through nationalization and the distribution of wealth to people, especially during the past century.
4. Popular movements often struggle with the capitalism of the system of government, which causes the liberalism to lose the desired homogeneity in societies. The peoples who worked to implement globalization have faced serious challenges in the modern era due to the repercussions of Western regimes (Goupy, 2018).

5. Conclusions

The results of this study assert that considering freedom as a goal and an end in itself. The liberal revolutions have led to numerous stalemates based on a constitution based on the consent of the governed, and such constitutional governments have laid down many lists of rights that have declared the rights of individuals in the fields of opinion, press, religion, and society. The results show that the new liberalism emerged as a result of the traditional liberalism's failure to keep pace with the development witnessed by the world and the possible changes in the approaches to development. Moreover, the results indicate that the most prominent new development in contemporary liberalism is the liberalization of globalization, which has an impact on ideas that stimulate development. One of the most important intellectual implications is the return to classical liberalism as a concept that boils down to the most prominent features of globalization, which is the mitigation of government interference. The nature of political and economic doctrines is that societal reality is the field of true testing for them, and this must be established in the nature of every political, economic or development doctrine. There is a serious view in taming the developmental negatives of capitalism on the financial and social levels. One of the most important things that can be described or identified to address the needs of a society in order to adopt the principle of economic rationalization and the use of appropriate systems for different developmental stages and as necessary. Finally, it is necessary not to excessively apply external systems to groups of society internally that are under poverty and which are characterized by low incomes that cannot be resisted under the tide of globalization.

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