



# SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

## PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

### Test 5

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 120

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Test Submission Date: 11/12/22

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions are for **15 marks** each.
3. Word limit for each question is **200 words**.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

| Q. No.       | Marks | Q. No.          | Marks |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Q1           |       | Q5              |       |
| Q2           |       | Q6              |       |
| Q3           |       | Q7              |       |
| Q4           |       | Q8              |       |
| Total Marks: |       | Evaluator Code: |       |

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Que.1

What are human rights? Is there any hierarchy of human rights? Explain the relationship between the protection of human rights and sustainable development goals. (200 words, 15 Marks)

According to Harold Laske, Rights are the Unalienable Part of Human existence, without which whole system of society may collapse.

- ~~Adm~~ Amidst the genocide of Jewish people during world war II, Primarily in Nazi Germany, the concept of Human Rights emerged.

Human Rights are Rights enjoyed on the virtue of being human, they include Right to life, liberty and freedom.

Right to equality and Right against discrimination are also part of Human Rights. enjoyed by all humans irrespective of Religion,



ethnicity, sex or any other form.

There are three generations of human rights as defined in chronological order of their acceptance. i.e.

1) civil and political rights - they emerged during early 20th century demanding right to franchise and equal ~~to~~ political representation.

2) social and economic rights - they emerged after the world war II, they focused on demands of equal social status, and economic stature, they were primarily targeting the unequal distribution of wealth between capitalist and workers in aftermath of the Industrial Revolution.



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3) Community Rights - They are Rights reserved for whole community.. eg. Religious and cultural Rights envisaged in A25-A29 of the Constitution.

Human Rights and sustainable development goals (SDGs) are inherently linked as SDGs envisage broadly Realisation of Human Rights in form of Reducing poverty, Hunger, Health, education and sustainable environment and living conditions.

.. Gender equality Being an important part of both.

There is a debate between 'Human Rights' and 'Asian values' given by Mahatma Mohd. which claims that Human Rights are Atomistic in Nature and ~~is~~ represent imperialism of ideas of west.

Amartya Sen in his book 'Argumentative Indian' between the Universal Nature of Human Rights and suggest building capacity would be take Nyaya (justice).



Que.2

How the term equality differs from equity? Discuss the various forms of equality and their relevance. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Equality has been a ~~led~~ loaded concept in political science due to its various interpretations by various scholars.

In general equality refers to 'absence of privilege' for anyone to ensure justice.

Equity can be understood as a social concept representing egalitarianism, or equal distribution of opportunity in a substantive sense.

The difference between equality and equity is that, equity represents substantive equality, whereas equality can be understood by various interpretation to be of formal, Procedural or substantive in nature.



Various forms of equality is given by  
various school of thoughts as below —

1) For Aristotle's 'theory of justice' — equality  
is treatment of equals as equals and unequals  
as unequals.

2) For Positive liberals and libertarians —  
equality refers to formal/procedural equality  
i.e. for them equality is absence of any  
privilege. They believe that equality  
can't be achieved due to difference in natural  
ability of man.

F. Hayek said — 'social justice is  
a mirage, liberty is worth pursuing' —

3) For social liberals like Rawls, equality  
refers to just society with redistribution  
to provide equality of opportunity to everyone



- 4) Ronald Dworkin has given concept of Resource egalitarianism, for him equality means equal distribution of Resource in initial position.
- 5) Amartya Sen Argues that even with equal Resource, equality can't be achieved without people having capacity to utilise them.
- 6) for Marxist equality is Absolute equality i.e. equality of outcome.

~~equality had led to~~

In words of Rawls - equality is a sovereign virtue, i.e. equality should be pursued with utmost sincerity by the government to ensure social justice.



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Que.3

Rawls's theory of justice consists of certain distributive principles for the basic structure of society. In light of this statement, critically evaluate Rawls's theory of justice as fairness. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Justice is the fair treatment and distribution in society. In works of John Rawls's 'Theory of justice', Rawls provides justice as an indispensable part of human society.

Justice has been basic structure of society as far as distributive principles are concerned, Aristotle in his 'theory of justice' Revolution

dictates that injustice is the primary cause of Revolution in the society.

John Rawls in arguing for justice as fairness has given an imaginary concept of original position under the veil of Ignorance.



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He argues that In a fair society there would be three principles in precedence i.e. ~~equality~~ liberty, opportunity and difference.  
Principle to compensate the least Advantageous in the society.

He argue that Absolute equality is neither possible nor desirable but there should be compensation to the least Advantaged as part of being fair and just.

Ronald Dworkin, has criticised Rawls for compensating for not working as well. he modified Rawls principle to include compensation only for brute luck.  
an not option luck.



Amartya Sen in his book Argumentative India, argues ~~that~~ ~~with~~ equality of capacity as fairness.

Neo liberals like Nozick favour absolute liberty and justify inequality as Natural.

Communitarians like Michael Walzer and Michael Sandel argues that man is part of society and sense of justice can't be different from his sense of justice from society. For them fairness is a relative concept.

Nozick Nozick one of the main critique of Rawls argues that Rawls's theory had started a new era of theorizing about justice. He established that justice is a virtue worth pursuing.

Que.4

The policy of affirmative action aims at the politics of inclusion. Explain with reference to India's journey towards building an egalitarian society. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Affirmative action is the principle of positive discrimination towards the least advantaged section of society.

The idea of Affirmative Action takes roots from the fact that every human is not born equal so in order for ensuring substantive equality there is need for positive discrimination towards weaker section of the society.

In words of Prakash bhanu Mehta, 'In other countries where Revolution brought Constitution, in India Constitution itself is a revolutionary document'.



The Constitution of India provides for Reservation for S.C., S.T & other Backward caste for inclusion of Backward / depressed classes into mainstream of the society.

∴ The constitution makers envisaged India to be a egalitarian society as seen from DPSP ~~the~~ (Article 38 and Article 39).

The Affirmative Action of India which is called largest Affirmative action of its kind nowhere in any part of world had given Representation of backward classes in political spheres with reservation for members in Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures.

Further social inclusion is guaranteed by Reservation for employment in public sector.

Reservation in education provide Equality of opportunity in substantive term.



Recently ~~so~~ Apex Court held that 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act is valid providing inclusion of economically and educationally weaker sections further adding to inclusion in society.

India's journey can be traced from vertical Inclusion (caste based) to Horizontal Inclusion (economic status, women etc) thus, giving impetus for formation of a socially just society.

In words of B.R. Ambedkar - the quality of justice in society can be evaluated from the treatment it gives to its minorities and backward section. India had been a northern star in ensuring social justice.



Que.5

Dworkin's theory of equality is not limited to the realm of abstract theoritization, but aims at harmonizing the principles with concrete practices. Critically evaluate. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Ronald dworkin in his book 'Sovereign virtue' considers equality as a sovereign virtue and Responsibility of state to pursue.

Dworkin theory of Resource egalitarianism or luck egalitarianism gives a lucid process for ensuring fairness and justice in society.

He suggests for equal distribution of initial Resource for all the members of society,

with different Ambitions of different individuals they would pursue different goals and would voluntarily



give up their resources in exchange for their preference for other.

The inequality arising out of such system, he refers to as being just and fair

He further adds on to compensate members for brute luck due to natural disadvantage via compensation or Risk insurance for fairness.

These practices certainly have a hybrid application and are not just Abstract theories.

Dworkin's theory was criticised by Amartya Sen, stating that ~~even~~ even with equal Resource people lack capacity to use them, hence he suggest equality in terms of capacity to use such Resources.



For sen, equality is Nyaya (Justice) .

Communitarian's like Michael Walzer, have criticised Dworkin theory as they states that ambitions are not society Neutral

The sense of importance for Resources is derived from 'societal belief'.

Dworkin's Theory had been a classical example for understanding as well implementing equality .

Today equality is no more an idea restricted to one perspective, equality has been established as an virtue of being fair and just .



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Que.6

Right is simply not reducible to a goal or a policy. In light of the statement explain Dworkin's view that rights are trump. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Harold Lasnik has given definition of rights as inalienable part of human existence without which whole system of society would collapse.

Dworkin's Understand's 'Rights as Trumps', that means that rights of individual are inalienable and can't be just taken away for Utilitarian Reasons.

For dworkin Rights are the claims and entitlements of individuals.

The claims of individuals are part of inherently Rights which human derives from being part of society.



Such Rights can't be reduced to goals or policy.

Taking cue from Kant's idea of 'Perpetual Peace', such Rights are end in themselves eg. Right to life, liberty and equality.

Entitlements for human are moral Rights which could be sustained for society's benefit by a large.

These Rights are derived by individuals from moral / normative values.  
like Right to property

Dworkin's conception of Rights has been criticised by communitarians for stating that Rights of individuals are derived by



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Right acceptable in Society.

For diverse Rights provide meaning  
to life of a human.

In words of Donald Ture, the one who  
believes Rights are dead, should also believe  
the democracy is dead, Rule of law is dead  
and Multiculturalism is dead.



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Que.7

Amartya Sen's capability approach is a moral framework. Discuss.  
(200 words, 15 Marks)

Amartya Sen in his book - 'Argumentative  
Indian' gives his capability approach to  
ensure justice on fairness in society.

Amartya Argues that justice  
can be of two types Niti (formal justice)  
and Nyaya (substantive justice).

He derives his capability  
approach from the base of Nyaya.  
and states that even equality of  
Resources will not ensure that those  
Resources are utilized in a equal manner.

And hence he argues for equality  
of capacity between people as just  
Nature for society

The moral framework of Amartya's  
approach address the shortcomings of  
Dworkin's approach of Resource egalitarianism

He further ~~for~~ Praise includes  
Government's approach towards social justice  
as Nyaya and substantive.

Amartya Sen's theory had been  
criticised as being Normative and lacks  
empirical observations and ~~for~~ Practical  
Applicability



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Sen's framework can be the Bullwark  
for ensuring social justice in society  
and working towards the goal of just  
and fair world.



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Que.8

Explain the relationship between rights, liberty, equality and justice. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Rights are the unalienable claims of humans from being part of society. In words of Rawls - 'Rights are best conceived as trumps'

Liberty is the absence of Restriction to perform any task. In words of Nozick - 'liberty is worth pursuing'

Equality is the Absence of Privilege in the society. Rawls calls Equality as 'Sovereign Virtue'.

For Marxist equality can be understood in absolute sense i.e. equality of outcome.



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Justice is the virtue of fair treatment and response. In words of Rawls - 'Justice is bedrock of 'society''

From liberal perspective, liberty holds precedences over equality as can be understood from words of F. Hayek - 'Social justice is a Mirage, liberty is worth pursuing'

From socialist perspective, equality takes precedence over liberty, they believe equality is part of just society.

For Marxist, Justice can be understood as absolute equality.



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The trinity of Liberty, equality and Justice  
are the centrepiece of philosophy,

The Right Balance between the values  
can be an ideal way to ensure social  
justice alongwith - Ambitions ~~of~~ and Rights of  
Individual.