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**GS SCORE**

Political Science Test Series 2021

TEST - 02

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions; wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

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Name Dinyanjali Jaiswal

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 07-11-2021

Signature Dinyanjali

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Director General

13/11/2011

05-11-11

Director

1. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the concept of justice in modern political theory? How is it related to Liberty and Equality? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Comment: "Because the society is federal, the authority must also be federal". (Laski) (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Comment on the Substantive Democracy. (250 Words) (20)

(a). Justice is an architectonic concept. Entire western philosophy revolves around the conception of justice. The subtitle of Plato's republic is "concerning justice".

Justice in modern political theory refers to the moral & philosophical way in which allocation of benefits & burdens takes place in society. It is the foundation & first principle of social system, just like truth is of systems of thought. Hence it is the undercurrent of harmony & stability in society.

Rawls' principles of Justice as fairness (in his Theory of Justice, 1971) enshrined 3 principles for distribution of primary goods:-

1. Equal liberty → everyone should be entitled to the most extensive liberty such that it is compatible with others' liberty.

2. Equal opportunity → everyone should have access

Remarks

to equal opportunities & a level-playing field.

3. Difference principle → justifies departure from equal distribution only if it benefits the least advantaged. (Maximin principle).

Rawls theory of justice is both contractual & redistributive. It invokes chain principle where weakest link of the chain is as important as strongest link. (Norman Barry). Hence he reconciles justice, liberty, equality.

Dworkin through equality of resources theory & Amartya Sen through equal capabilities approach try to ensure distributive justice by reconciling liberty & equality.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar believed justice is the union of liberty, equality & fraternity. They together ensure substantive democracy. His ideas are reflected in Preamble to the Indian constitution.

However, libertarian thinkers like Nozick believe justice as entitlement (entitlement theory). It views liberty as antithetical to equality.

Refocus on comp // demand

GS SCORE

He criticized Rawls for sacrificing merit & forcing the hardworking to part from his/her wealth. According to Nozick, justice is when property is acquired & transferred in legitimate manner

Feminists believe that justice is entirely masculinist concept (Carole Gilligan) & so we should focus on ethics of care. Susan Moller Okin believes that justice is when liberty & equality are reconciled in public & private sphere. Communityans like Michael Walzer believe the justice is not the science of homogenization, but art of differentiation.

Hence different schools have related justice, liberty & equality in different ways. Since values are incommensurable & pluralistic, each of

(4½) These ways are equally correct. (Values of liberalism on justice is not demand)

(b).

Pluralist theory of state come against the drawbacks of monistic theory of state given by Hobbes, John Austin. Monistic theory of state or state absolutism led to wars, militarism & violation of dignity of individual (world war-2). Hence

Remarks

pluralist theory of state became prominent after world war-2. ?

According to Laski, state is one of the many social institutions. Since universe is multi-dimensional, man is also multi-dimensional. All his/her needs cannot be fulfilled by single institution. Hence state cannot be absolute. State absolutism is neither realistic nor desirable. Hence authority should be federal.

MacIver believed that state has evolved out of various social institutions. He gives the concept of "service-state" - state commands because it serves. General will is not the will of the state, but the will of the people for the state. ✓

Duguit & Krabbe believe the state is not the only source of law. Customs & traditions are also important sources of law. Hence state absolutism is unjustified. ✓

Robert Dahl (Polyarchy) believes that democracy

is not the rule of all, but rule of many. Hence polyarchy is the best practicable form of democracy. ~~The~~ Different pressure groups & interest groups should ~~share~~ enjoy considerable power in protecting their legitimate interests (as in USA)

Hence pluralists sought to divide the authority of state among NGOs, pressure groups, interest groups & civil society to ensure better well-being of citizens.

\* G.D.H. Cole (Pluralist Theory of state) has given the concept of "functional sovereignty" & functional representation. For e.g. EU

4

Pluralists are criticized for not giving enough power to the state as well ~~not~~ as not weakening or abolishing it. They want to have the cake & eat it too.

Despite the inconsistency, pluralist theory of state is relevant for peace, development & well-being of citizens as well as humanity.

*Pl. Discuss your approach in one- to - two lines. You need proper reorientation!!*

(c).

Democracy is the most promiscuous of political terms. (Bernard Crick). It means different things to different people. No settled model of democracy exists & it remains an essentially contested idea.

Substantive model of democracy goes beyond the procedural aspects like -

1. Free & fair elections
2. Independent institutions
3. Independent judiciary
4. Post election accountability

It includes substantive aspects like :-

1. Political equality
2. Welfare of all
3. Empowerment of people
4. Liberty, equality & fraternity

Classical liberal models of democracy were substantive but lacked procedural aspects. for ex. Locke, Bentham Mill.

Chauhan



Contemporary models of democracy are procedural but lack substantive aspects

eg ① Elitist Theory by Schumpeter - it is neither possible nor desirable for people to participate beyond elections

② Pluralist Theory by Robert Dahl - highlight the role of pressure/interest groups.

C.B. Macpherson in his Radical Model of Democracy has propounded the securing of "creative freedom" by ensuring welfare through "developmental power", rather than utility-maximising "extractive power". He combines the <sup>political</sup> aspect of liberal capitalist states with ~~social~~ social ownership of property & cultural aspect of values diffusion.

Norman Barry criticizes Macpherson's model to be too "idealistic" & lack of ~~enough~~ resources to ensure its practicality.

Joshua Cohen & Jürgen Habermas believe that participation & deliberation ("communicative action" in "ideal speech situation") are must to make a democracy substantive.

According to Christophe Jeffrebot, even Indian democracy is far from being substantive. It is procedural & people are under rule of money, rather than rule of law. Hence it has a long way to go before it becomes substantive.

The idea of substantive democracy is yet to be achieved but it remains an important milestone for human endeavour to evolve towards better versions of democracy.

Peoples' Democracy  
 Aim of Democracy  
 outcome "

ST 2

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Comment: "Power flows throughout the system like blood in the capillaries of our body". (Foucault) (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Analyse the relation between natural rights and human rights. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The concept of equality provides substance to the concept of liberty. Explain. (250 Words) (20)

(a). Power in political theory remains a contested concept. However as Steven Lucas has <sup>Talwar Parsoni</sup> remarked - power is the currency of politics, just like money is the currency of economy. He calls politics as the study of sharing & sharing of power.

Steven Lucas has given the 3-dimensional view of power -

1. Power as decision-making.
2. Power as agenda-setting.
3. Power as thought-control process.

Hannah Arendt & Mahatma Gandhi have given constructive view of power ("Power to") i.e. power for empowerment. Hobbes, Weber have given conventional view of power ("Power over") i.e. power for complying obedience. (command-obedience relationship).

Remarks

~~No Foucault  
so for b~~

*Post Modern*  
*Post Structuralist*  
*new*

Foucault has given a very unconventional view of power- micro-view & sociological theory of power. According to him, power flows throughout the system like blood in the capillaries of our body. Power is Everyone, including the king is under power. Power comes from anywhere & power goes everywhere. It is non-hierarchical & non-coercive. [It is different from command-obedience relationship.] 22

In his book Discipline & Punish, he gives the concept of "discourses". Society is like a panopticon & we are all prisons. We develop the ability to govern ourselves ("govern-mentality") through discourses created by the society and "biopower". For example, discourses like criminality, heterosexuality etc. People automatically fall in line to behave as per the discourses created by society, else they fear to be ostracized.

Thus, foucault's conception of power & offer

Remarks

*Power-knowledge*  
*Binary*

an alternative view to the ~~meta-~~ dominant narratives of power.

However, we need to adopt "incredulities" towards any grand narrative or meta-narrative of power.

(b)

Stick to word limit  
be more precise in demand of es

(b). Rights are those conditions of a life without which no one can seek in general to be at his best. (Laski).

Natural rights are the "inalienable rights" that are of theological origin. They are given to one & all, by virtue of intuition (nature) rather than institution.

Want?

Locke has given the theory of natural rights in social contract tradition. While T.H. Green & Thomas Jefferson have given the theory of natural rights in teleological tradition.

Human rights evolved after World War-2 in the form -

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
2. ICCPR } 1967
3. ICSEK }

Human rights are based on the theory of natural rights & theory of human dignity of Immanuel Kant. They are inalienable, universal, permanent. They are entitlements, guaranteed to all by virtue of having equal moral worth.

However, natural rights are criticized by legal theorists of rights (Bentham) as "legal fallacies", "anarchical fallacies", "non-sense upon stilts". Conservative theorists (Burke) criticize them for being absolute, ignoring the duties & societal obligations.

Similarly human rights are criticized by cultural relativists (Franz Boas), multiculturalists for ignoring different cultures & imposing

• Western liberal values . for eg. Asian values .

However both the ideas are central to ensure well-being and self-actualization of individuals Hence they cannot be discarded altogether

*Qs was analysis of relation b/w NR & NR*

3+2

(c).

Equality and liberty are two normative values which have occupied a central position in political discourse. Both the modern forms of liberty & equality emerged after the age of renaissance & rationalism in Europe.

No other value has been under threat in liberalism as the value of equality. (Dworkin).

Classical liberals & libertarians like Locke, Smith, Bentham, Hayek & Nozick believe that liberty & equality are anti-metrical to each other. Hayek believed that the cake of freedom should not be shared equally among all.

Marxist scholars believe that liberty is false consciousness & emphasize on absolute equality.

But, positive liberals & liberal egalitarians like T.H. Green, Rawls, R.H. Tawney & H.J. Lash believe that equality & liberty are compatible.



with each other.

R. H. Tawney (Book - Equality) believed that absolute liberty is incompatible with all forms of equality & is undesirable. Hence "Freedom for the pikes is death for the minnows." Hence liberty needs to be reconciled with equality.

John Rawls through his principles of justice tries to reconcile liberty & equality. In his concept of difference principle, he allows departure from equal liberty principle if it benefits the least advantaged.

Dworkin (equality of resources theory) has given the concept of "just initial distribution" & "envy test" to ensure equal level-playing field. Amartya Sen focusses on equalizing capabilities to give everyone a sense of equal well-being.

Dr. Ambedkar believed that liberty, equality & fraternity form a "union of trinity" such that to divorce one from the other is to defeat the very purpose of democracy.

Remarks

Agree, Just history of Ambedkar  
But focus on main content of GS

Liberty, without equality, will lead to the dominance by few/elites. Equality without liberty, would kill the individual initiative. Hence Frances Wright has rightly held that -

"Equality is the soul of liberty. There is no liberty without equality"

Indian constitution successfully reconciles the normative ideals of liberty & equality. If Part-III represents liberty, Part-IV represents equality. Even liberty guaranteed under Article. 19 are subject to reasonable restrictions. Preamble clearly mentions liberty & equality in its objectives. This drives home the fact that our constitution-makers were transcendental of their times.

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Throw light upon Neo-liberal theory of liberty? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Communitarian criticism of Rawl's theory of justice paves the way for further refinement of the concept of justice. Do you agree? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) "Structural-functional approach to political analysis focuses more on status quoism, and less on change". Elucidate. (250 Words) (20)

(a).

Neo-liberalism emerged in 1990s, as the novel version of classical liberalism, when welfare state had reached to its fullest capacity ("Nanny state") & had become untenable.

Neo-liberals believe in market fundamentalism & rolling back of the state. They believe in free trade, strong private property rights, privatisation, deregulation, open borders & charity-led model for p. welfare. (rather than state-led model).

Neoliberals believe liberty is possible in free market economy. Milton Friedman (Book - Capitalism & Freedom) believed that market is a pre-requisite for freedom. Robert Nozick (Book - Anarchy, state & Utopia) believed in

Remarks

why?

night-watchman state & liberty from state  
~~the~~ Hayek (Book - Road to Serfdom) called  
 planning as road to serfdom. He compared  
 market to a huge ~~central~~ nervous system,  
 capable of intelligent allocation of resources.  
 Hence liberty is possible in free market.

Neoliberals concept of liberty led to sharpening  
 of inequalities (Oxfam Report). This led to  
 criticism by Joseph Stiglitz & Thomas Picketty  
 (Book - Capital in 21<sup>st</sup> century). They called  
 for progressive & regulated capitalism.

~~Beijing~~ Post-washington consensus urged to regulate  
 market to ensure equality & stability. Beijing  
consensus asks state to ~~play~~ greater role  
 in regulation of economy like in banking,  
 finance etc.

Post COVID-19 pandemic, neo-Keynesians have  
 demanded greater role of the state ~~is~~ to  
 prevent exploitation & reduce miseries of the

vulnerable groups. Universalisation of healthcare has dealt a blow to 'rolling back of the state' concept. State has increased its power & capacity of surveillance. This may impact liberty negatively.

6½

(b).

Rawls' Theory of Justice as fairness has gives 3 principles for distribution of primary goods - equal liberty, equal opportunity & difference principle. Rawls claimed his principles to be completely rational, universal & procedural.  
Pure

Communitarian thinkers have criticized Rawls' Theory of Justice. Michael Sandel in his book - Liberalism & Limits of Justice has given following arguments :-

1. People cannot be abstracted from their identities. Hence the state of original position is not practically possible
2. Individuals are moral agents, not abstract

Remarks

agents.

3. Individuals are "situated-self", ~~not~~ "encumbered self". Their thoughts cannot be divorced from their communities & group identities. Hence veil of ignorance is unrealistic.

4. The concepts of rights & justice are remedies. They are not needed by ~~those~~ communities which are united.

5. Rawls ~~has~~ has forced people to part from their hard-earned wealth on the basis of an abstract thought experiment.

6. Rawls appears to be biased towards the value-system of USA. He needs to be neutral to arrive at principles of justice acceptable to all.

Michael Walzer in his book - 'spheres of Justice' has held that -

1. Universal principles of justice ~~is~~ is not possible, nor desirable.

2. Justice is not ~~the~~ science of homogenisation, but the art of differentiation.

*Distinction of primary resources can be universal*

3. Different goods ought to be distributed differently, according to different principles in different spheres & according to different principles at different levels even within a single sphere.

why?  
How to do?  
Example?

Rawls accepted the arguments of communitarian thinkers. In his book Political Liberalism (1993), he limits the application of his 3 principles of justice to political sphere in societies with democratic political culture.

- How is this an enrichment?

Andrew Hacker said that political theory is a never-ending debate among the theorists.

Similarly the debate on principles of justice is never-ending. But criticism & counter-criticism enriches the debate & paves the way for further refinement of the concept of justice. This makes politics the most democratic of sciences. (Hacker)

(6/2)

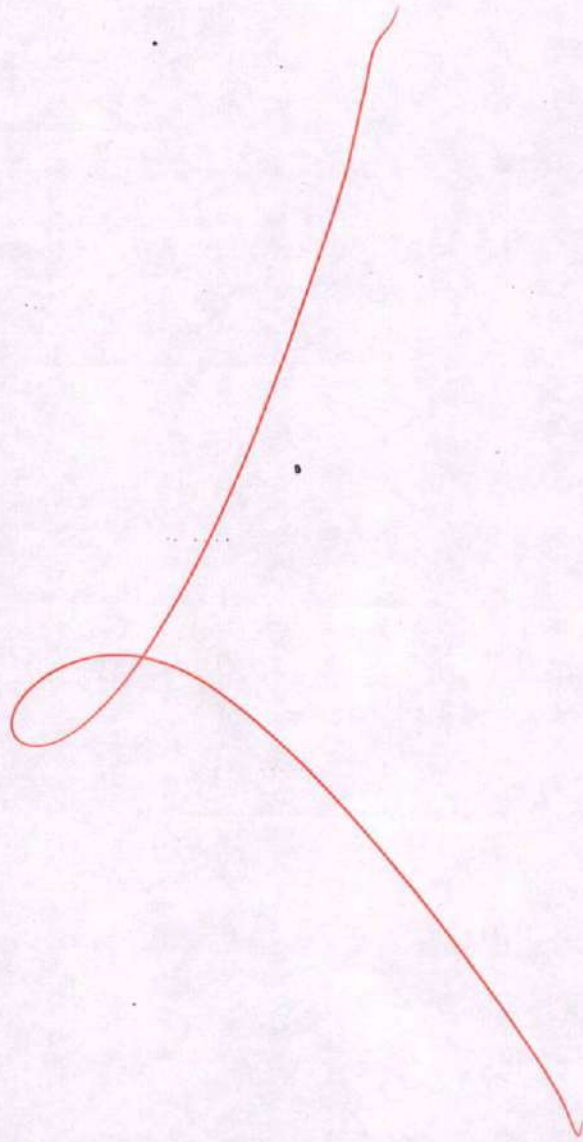
different parts ought to be distributed differently, according to different principles. Different spheres according to different principles of different levels, each with its own sphere.

He accepted the argument of communitarian thinkers in his book 'Political Liberalism' (1993) in that the application of his principles of justice to political spheres is consistent with democratic political culture.

He also said that political theory is a never-ending debate among the theorists. Similarly the debate on principles of justice is never-ending but external to each other. He further says the debate is part of the development of the concept of justice. This makes justice the most characteristic of justice. (Hobbes)



*Remarks*



Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Analyse the relationship of state and government? What are the most basic features of state irrespective of their origin, nature and evolution? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Provide arguments to support the statement "Liberty and equality are inherently opposed to each other". (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What are the exclusive features of a Liberal State which differentiate it from authoritarian or totalitarian states? (250 Words) (20)

(a). R. G. Grottel held that politics is the study of state in its past, present & future. Hence the study of state forms the foundation of political science.

State, in its modern form, comprises of four elements -

1. Territory
2. Population
3. Government
4. Sovereignty

2½ ✓

These form the most basic features of <sup>modern</sup> state irrespective of ~~religion~~, origin, nature & evolution.

Government is that element of state which organises & manages the other three elements - territory, population & sovereignty. It performs functions like law-making, execution & adjudication. Similar views can be found also in Saptang Theory of state, given by Kautilya.

Gout-state sel's

- ① Purpose
- ② Aim

Run by

maxim  
Remun  
liberal

RHS

Technocrat-states

run by

ek'

Remarks,

(b). Liberty & equality are normative ideas that have occupied a central position in political discourse. Both liberty & equality are connected to the idea of human dignity. (Kant).

The relationship between liberty & equality can be analysed under two schools of thought :-

### I. Inherently opposed to each other :-

1. Classical liberals like John Locke, Adam Smith, Bentham believed that liberty & equality are anti-factual to each other.

*where is liberty & equality here?*  
Bentham believed that "nature has placed man under the governance of two sovereign masters - pleasure & pain."

*Locke never said anything about equality*  
Locke believed in the theory of natural rights to property.

2. Libertarian thinkers & neo-liberals like Robert Nozick & Hayek & believe that liberty is primary to equality. :- ?

Robert Nozick criticized Rawls for distributive justice. He for has compromised merit for the sake of justice.

Hayek called that cake of freedom should not be distributed equally among all. He compares progressive taxation to bonded labour & infringes the principle of non-aggression. He compares planning to "road to serfdom" as it is a fruitless exercise, bound to fail.

## II. Complementary to each other

1. Positive liberals & liberal egalitarians consider liberty & equality to be compatible with each other. Scholars like T.H. Green, H.J. Laski, R.H. Tawney, Rawls have demystified the idea of equality to make it fair & complementary to liberty.

2. Socialists also consider liberty & equality to be compatible.

Both the ideals of liberty & equality need to be reconciled by equalizing their capabilities approach. (Amartya Sen, Jean Drèze)

3/2

07, was only to argue for

contrary relation

(c). Political science begins & ends with the state.

(J.W. Garner). The study of state & governance is the foundation of political science.

State has been analysed from multiple perspectives in political theory. Liberal theory of state believes the origin of state to be out of social contract (Locke) or evolutionary process (MacIver) (state has evolved from social institutions).

Authoritarian or totalitarian state emerge out of terror & ideology, which are their chief instruments. (Hannah Arendt). Totalitarian leaders use ideology to justify terror & violence.

For e.g. Nazism to kill Jews, Communism to kill capitalists. They base their ideology on super-human laws & call it scientific to justify before people & mobilize people.

For e.g. Theory of Aryan superiority was claimed to be built on Darwin's Theory.

Liberal state believes in the concept of rights. Rights help to guarantee a life of dignity &

prevent exploitation by the state. Totalitarian states do not believe in rights, but only in duties. They specify group solidarity or racial solidarity over individual rights.

Liberal state believe in limited or night-watchman state. Authoritarian state believe in primacy of state - "nothing against the state, outside it or over it." (Mussolini). They expect individuals to sacrifice themselves at the altar of the state.

Liberal state have active civil society (Locke - Two Treatises on civil government) & a public sphere. They follow models of governance like democracy. Authoritarian states believe democracy to be luxury of rich nations & parliament as talking shop. (Mussolini)  
They limit public sphere, civil society activism & debates. They try to destroy man's capacity to think & convert people into superfluous masses. (Hannah Arendt).



- Liberal state follow laissez-faire economy policies, free trade, welfare state & a responsible foreign policy. They do not glorify war. Authoritarian states follow autarky (economic self-sufficiency), minimum integration with the world economy & follow a militaristic, expansionist foreign policy.

Hence both liberal state & authoritarian state differ vastly in terms of key features. A deeper study of both of them helps in preventing authoritarianism & promoting democracy, liberty to help individuals actualize their true potential.

Good

(10)

Liberal state follows laissez-faire economic policies  
 free trade, welfare state is a responsible objective  
 welfare state is not clearly seen. Authoritarian  
 states follow economic self-  
sufficiency, minimum intervention with the  
 welfare concept. follows a welfare state  
expansionist - foreign policy

How can liberal state be authoritarian state differ  
 with a form of law feature. A state which  
 of both of them helps in preventing authoritarianism  
 to promote democracy, help to help individuals  
 realize their potential.

Remarks

5. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Distinguish between the empirical and normative conceptions of political theory? Differentiate between Political Theory and Political Thought? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is elite theory of democracy, how are it is true to say participatory and deliberative democracies are two sides of a coin? Examine. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What do you understand by karel vaske's conception of 'three generation human rights'? Do you agree that Human rights are contested notion of Western and Eastern civilization, examine. (250 Words) (20)

(a). Political theory is the systematic study of political phenomenon. It helps us to understand the daily happenings in ~~politi~~ the field of politics.

Normative conception of political theory is the oldest one. It ~~believes~~ It was predominant before world war-2. It is based on the study of normative or philosophical ideas. It is a value-laden approach, which prescribes the criteria of right or wrong.

Empirical conception is based on the ~~the~~ observation of human behaviour. It Machiavelli advised Prince to look at things as 'they are' (empirical) & not as they 'ought to be' (normative). It prescribes the criteria of true or false.

Normative approach was used by ancient Greek scholars like Plato, Aristotle who focussed on

Remarks

Concepts like justice, ideal state, & equality, revolution, ethics etc. It was a status-quoist approach.

Empirical approach was used by Machiavelli to establish the autonomy of politics from religion & ethics. Machiavelli has delved into ideas like human nature, nature of fortune, power etc. It is a change-oriented approach.

Normative approach was restricted to the study of ideas. According to Socrates, knowledge is imprinted on human soul. Empirical approach extends to the study of experiences of real persons. According to Locke, "mind is tabula-rasa". We gain knowledge from experiences & observations.

Political Theory is not only the theory of politics, it is also the science of politics & philosophy of politics. As a science of politics, it is used to analyse a political

*missed the point of why Normative Empirical good had good had*

phenomenon without passing judgements. As a philosophy, it is used to understand a political phenomenon by passing value judgements.

Ex.  
Political thought on the other hand, is a systematic school of thought be it of with respect to time, ideology & scholars. It is a component of political theory & can be used to study political phenomenon.

Hence these approaches & tools have helped to make the study of political science more democratic & comprehensive helping to solve the "brute realities of political life" (Andrew Hacker)

(b): Democracy is formed from two words - "demos" meaning people & "kratos" meaning to rule, power, capacity. Hence democracy according to Alexis De Tocqueville represents the expansion of political equality. It ensures political participation of people, resulting in transparency & accountability.

Elitist theory of democracy, put forward by scholars like Schumpeter, is propounded that it is neither possible nor desirable for the masses to participate in politics beyond elections. They have reduced democracy to a "market model" & equilibrium-maintaining model.

People are like customers & political parties are like entrepreneurs. The manifesto of whichever party appeals to them the most, they will vote for it.

Macpherson has criticized the elitist model of democracy for ignoring the substantive aspects of democracy & limiting to procedural aspect only.

Jurgen Habermas said that democracies need to be participatory as well as deliberative both. Participation without deliberation will not make democracy ineffective. Deliberation without participation will make democracy elitist. Hence deliberation & participation are the two sides of a coin.

• Hannah Arendt advocates that participation in politics ('vita activa') is the real human action & human condition. Freedom is exercised in the state of plurality.

Amartya Sen (Book - Uncertain Glory) has emphasised on the importance of public reasoning, public sphere & pluralism. [Even Aristotle subscribed to similar views] ??

Joshua Cohen, influenced by Rawls idea of rational negotiations, has given 5 features of deliberative democracy -

1. Ongoing & independent exercise
2. Deliberation is linked to outcomes
3. Pluralism of preferences, ideas & convictions exist.
4. People recognize each other's capacity to deliberate.
5. Deliberation is free from coercive environment.

Given the decline of Parliament / legislatures globally & rise of judicial activism, judicial overreach & dictatorship of executive, it is necessary to strengthen the participatory & deliberative aspects of democracy.

(c). Karel Vasak has given the evolution of human rights in the form of three generations.

First generation rights or 'Blue rights' pertain to civil & political rights like right to vote. Second generation rights or 'Red Rights' pertain to socio-economic rights like right to livelihood. Third generation rights or 'green rights' pertain to rights related to environment, peace & disarmament, group & solidarity rights.

The three generations of rights can be illustrated from Indian perspective :-

1. First generation rights - Fundamental Rights (Part-III of constitution)
2. Second generation rights - DPSPs (Part-IV)
3. Third generation rights - Right of Yamuna as living entity.

It is held by some scholars that fourth



generation of rights pertain to digital privacy

Karel Vasak's conception of rights has been criticized as they draw their source from French Revolution, thereby ~~ignor~~ ignoring other cultural histories. (eg. Asian values)

It is also criticized on the ground of lack of clear timeline as to which rights came at what point of time

Human Rights are guaranteed to each individual irrespective of nationality, race, caste, sex, religion. They are based on the principle of equal moral worth of all humans. They are universal, inalienable & permanent.

*cohesion by Bhuku Parulsh*

It is the concept of human rights are contested notion of western & eastern civilization. The proponents of communitarian school, cultural relativist school & multicultural school criticize human rights for being based on the values of west. ~~It~~ Liberal universalism, they criticize

it to be cultural imperialism. Bhikhu Parekh calls liberal universalism as moral monism. Lee Kuan Yew has given the concept of Asian values to challenge the paradigm of human rights. Middle East countries cite human rights lacking the values of Islamic culture.

However Jack Donnelly refutes these contestations. According to him, human rights has given some space to accommodate cultural relativistic perspective of rights. Cosmopolitan scholars like Brian Barry & Seyla Benhabib advocate the emergence of a cosmopolitan culture. Feminists believe that "Human rights are women's rights."

Any universal conception of rights need to be based on "dialogue among civilizations" to ensure consensus-building & true compliance (Isaiah Berlin)

