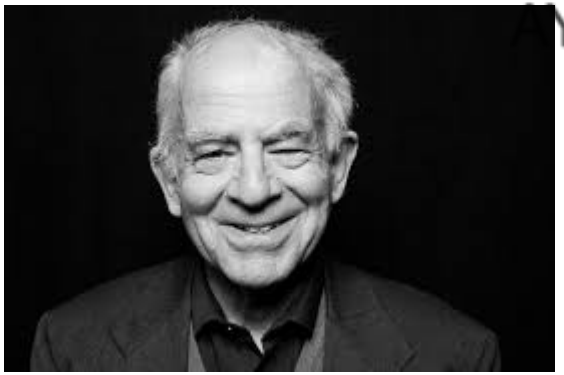
5.0 POWER, LEGITIMACY

POWER

Liberal	Marxist
1. power is with people, popular sovereignty	1. power with propertied class 2. socialist countries: people- dictatorship of people 3. in bourgeoise democracy, rule of minority over majority
Elitist	**Pluralists**
1. power with elites 2. political parties and leaders in democracies	1. power with pressure groups, interest groups
Steven Lukes on power  1. decision making (formal): sovereign (Hobbes) 2. Agenda setting: instrumentalist (marx) 3. thought controlled process: interpellation, hegemony	1. politics= study of shaping and sharing power 2. power theory 1. what means 2. who exercise 3. how exercise 3. 'real rulers are undiscoverable

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Elitist Theory	Pluralist	Foucault's theory of power

1. marxist: power with propertied class
2. emperical approach: power lies with elites
    1. power and money always concentrated
3. (power with masses) is a myth which is neither possible, nor desirable
4. **Robert Michelles**



1. : book- Political Parties
    1. Iron Law of oligarchies: power lies with oligarchies
2. elites:
    1. traditional method : by birth. men of gold (plato)
    2. modern: pol parties. organisational skills
3. **Weber**: in democracy, political party have become power houses.
1. **Robert Dahl**



1. study 'Who Governs'
2. context: Mill's theory verification
3. finding: no individuals, but group of individuals hold power (pressure groups)
    1. power elites only in exceptional situations. eg- atom bomb
4. polyarchy
    1. golden mean between democracy and oligarchy
    2. best practicable form of democracy
    3. people have power as a group
    4. democracy not rule of all but rule of many
    5. features of polyarchy
        1. rule of law

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1.

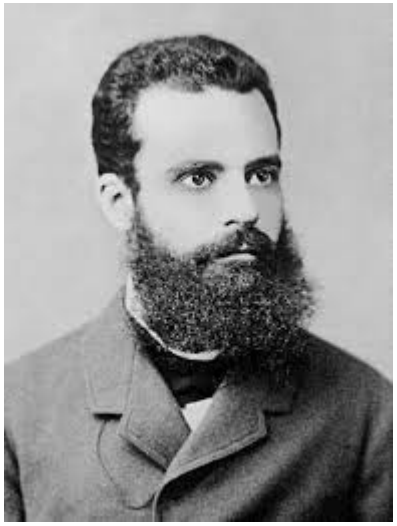


1. post modernist/post-structural concept
    1. knowledge is power
    2. power is everywhere
    3. power flows throughout the society like the network of capillaries
2. Hobbes: power with sovereign. sovereign exercises on subjects
3. Marx: power with propertied class
4. **Foucault**: power from everywhere
    1. society<-->king<-->subjects
5. unconventional (microview)
    1. king's power not on subject but everyone's power on everyone
    2. that king has power is discourse
    3.

    1. elites and democracy: leadership is common
4. exponents: **Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Pareto, Michels, Mosca, C Wright Mills**

Exponents

Pareto



1. book: Mind and Society
2. circulation of elites: Fox and Lion. no trickle down
3. *democratic upsurge*: power transfer in india
    1. Congress->OBC->SC (power hasn't tricked down)
        1. Yogendra Yadav
4.

2. separation of powers
3. independence of judiciary
4. freedom to form associations
5. freedom of press
6. fundamental rights
7. right to dissent
8. recognition of opposition

6. deformed polyarchy
    1. Robert Dahl, Charles Lindhlom



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1.
    1. all groups don't have equal power. corporates have more

power is everywhere, comes from everywhere, goes everywhere
4. *power is not stored, power is exercised*
5. sociological rather than juridico-discursive

6. **Discipline**
    1. power that is exercised in such a way that on whom it is exercised feels it in his interest
7. Book- **Discipline and punish**
    1. discussed evolution of disciplinary society
    2. harsh punishment generated sympathy for criminal and anger against state so prison reforms
        1. now prison for reforms which made state popular
        2. *thus state understood technique of power*
    3. Panopticon: Bentham-> no policeman, look from above all time
    4. society is similar to panopticon- we develop governmentality

History of mankind is graveyard of aristocracies
5. democracy is circulation of power among state

Mosca



1. Book: The Ruling Class- Govern and Governed
2. organisational skills to become elite

Robert Michelles: research on socialist parties
1. book: Political parties-
    1. iron law of oligarchies: power with elites in any system

C Wright Mills

Liberals (all)->marxists (corporates)->elitists(elites, leaders of political party)->pluralists (polyarchy, pressure groups)->deformed polyarchy(specific pressure group)

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5. governmentability: we govern ourselves due to fear of society
    1. governmentability through discources by various institutions
    2. social institutions like schools, asylums, hospitals, prisons are based on discourses and represent the discourses
    3. institutionalization of discourses
6. with society growing, state discovered 'economy of power'
8. book- Madness and Civilization
    1. discourse: way to exercise power
    2. those who adjusted to capitalism were normal, those who didn't were termed mad
9. book- the History of sexuality
    1. when society became big, govt unable to keep watch on all, so govt developed bio-power: state's ability to discipline human body



1. research on democracy in US
    1. US ruled by power elites, oligarchy
    2. federal leaders, military officials, industrialists (defence)
    3. not always, but after civil rights movement and US rise as global power
2. concept of 'power elites': people holding top positions in important organisations are power elites. eg- RSS sarsanghchalak
3. Eisenhover: US is military-industry complex

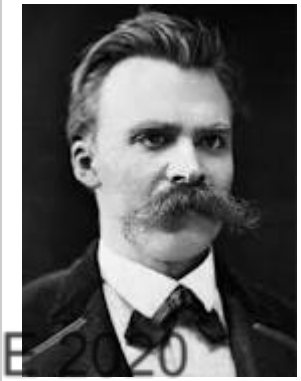
Elitist theory of democracy

1. only free and fair elections are desirable
2. market model of democracy (Schumpeter and Weber)
    1. Max Weber, Shumpeter

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(achieved through discourses by homogenising people)

2. genealogy and archaeology: specific form of history writing to understand evolution of discourses
    1. given by Nietzche



1. power exercised by society: disciplinary power



1. : politician= enterprenuer, consumer= voter

1. only procedural, not substantive democracy
2. western> socialist (democratic due to elections)
    1. options among elites
3. Anthony Downs

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1. : economic model of democracy

Gramsci 1. domination 2. economic is main source 3. against civil society	**Hannah Arendt** 1. sui generis- when people come together 2. empowerment- civil society	

Legitimacy

1. Consent of governed 2. enables to govern, otherwise use of violence 3. different from legality 1. when not legitimate, protest/resistance	AYUSH GUPTA AIR 98 CSE 2020
Method for legitimacy	**Indications of legitimacy**
1. freedom of expression 2. judicial independence 3. free and fair elections 4. social welfare schemes 5. propaganda 6. compulsory voting	1. law and order 2. tax compliance 3. participation in national events 4. respect for national symbols 5. elections
Theories of legitimacy	**Legitimations crisis**
Max Weber	1. **Habermas**



1. marx failed since govt enjoyed authority (legitimacy+power)
2. types of authority
    1. traditional- king, father in church
    2. charismatic: particular leader
        1. not long
        2. biggest role in society facing crisis
    3. rational legal: elections, bureaucratic



1. neo-marxist
2. welfare states= fail or face legitimation crisis
3. based on contradictory principles
4. capitalist economy, socialist polity
    1. limit to what private sector can support welfare program
    2. when policies rolled back, people protest (legitimation crisis)
5. reflected by social movements
6. Greece is best example

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