



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

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PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 4

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 120

Name: Rishabh choudhary

Test Submission Date: 04/12/22

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:	

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at testseries@shubhrranjan.com



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Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

Que.1

Differentiate between the end of ideology and the end of history. Do you think that end of ideology is itself an ideology? (200 words, 15 Marks)

end of ideology thesis is given post cold war period to justify the triumph of liberal ideology over communist ideology.

End of history thesis by Samuel Huntington is given with reference to Hegel's dialectical idealism to signify the triumph of superior way of western system.

This difference between end of ideology and end of history is about as mentioned below -



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↳ end of History is Absolutist in nature
which signify that History had Now
been formed by emergence of highest order
of idea.

end of ideology thesis is criticised by
post modernist scholars like derrida,
 Foucault and Lyotard stating that
end of ideology is ideology in itself.

My view stands with the fact that
there should be a critical perspective
of understand for analysing theories and
thesis.

end of ideology can be attributed to
An Ideology Critique.



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Que.2

"The discourse on legitimacy in political science is too complicated due to the multiple perspectives associated with the concepts". Elucidate (200 words, 15 Marks)

Legitimacy is the consent of the governed given to the sovereign for making laws, executing laws and adjudicating them.

In political science legitimacy has been described by various scholars through different discourses.

John Locke, in his work on Civil government gives the delegated powers by consent of subjects as a symbol of legitimate rule to govern.

Thomas Hobbes, in his book 'Leviathan' gives the legitimacy to sovereign.

in an exchange of Right to life to its subjects in the Anarchial state of nature

In critique of liberal view of legitimacy Gramsci gives the Idea of legitimacy as formed through 'Manufactured consent' by the Bourgeois or dominant class over the minority.

He suggest that legitimacy is created by civil society through Acculturation so much so that ideas of dominant class becomes common sense in themselves.

Hannah Arendt, gives the idea of legitimacy as coming out from Rational debate in the public sphere.



Post Modernist scholars like Foucault, Derrida gives the idea of legitimacy as formed through discourses and meta narratives.

All the perspectives on legitimacy though being different in their approach indicate towards the consensual agreement derived between the Ruler and its subjects.

As in world's of Foucault, the critical view of legitimacy and what we believe correct already, can help us in forming a more nuanced and probably better social order.



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Que.3

Gramsci's theory of hegemony should be seen as a rigorous attack on all vestiges of economism and reductionism within classical Marxism.

Comment. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Hegemony is the absolute power over the minds and Actions of the Subjects, As understood from the ~~works~~ of perspective of sovereign.

classical Marxist have disregarded the hegemony and legitimate power of state as being the puppet of the Bourgeois class.

Karl Marx in his 'book Critique of Political Economy' suggest that the economic power of Bourgeois is the cause of their dominance, & economy lies at the base of society and it



determines all other structures.

Grossi, in his 'Prison Notebooks'

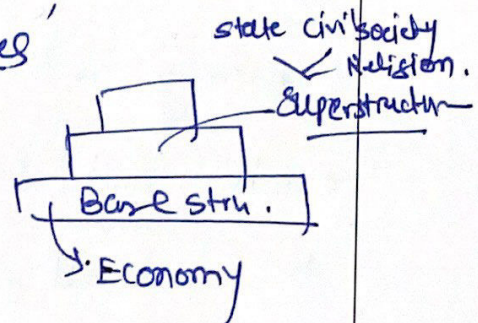
has perceptively analysed

why marxism is not

Result able to explain that Revolution is

not coming in highly industrialised

societies like Britain.



He explained that Marx had made a mistake by only reducing his analysis to economy.

He added that culture is an important factor through which Hegemony is created in the society.



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His analysis added that the Bourgeois don't only run the system by coercion as suggested by Marx but by Manufacturing Consent and creating a Mental Hegemony of Ideas.

Gramsci Analysts were the pivotal point in Marxism that divided it into two further schools of instrumentalist and (critical school) structuralist.

His ideas had can be seen in future works like of Althusser and Nicos Poulantzas who have described ideological and coercive state apparatus for creating Hegemony and Rule.

Gramsci idea had led to reform in understanding of Marxism from a critical point of view, reforming all streams of thoughts.



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Que.4

Deliberative democracy is all about placing people closer to the affairs of government. Comment. Mention the various deliberative process and their importance. (200 words, 15 Marks)

deliberative democracy is the idea of not just participation in decision making process but to be part of Active debate on them.

Hannah Arendt in her book 'Human Condition' suggests that lack of deliberation in the public sphere leads toward an totalitarian form of government. Whereas an open debate and deliberation is phenomenal to generating better decisions and consent in the public sphere by the people themselves.

Historically the idea of deliberative attributed to Athens in Greece to Aristotle.

Aristotle in his book 'Republic' focus on the fact that deliberation in public sphere leads to collective wisdom that outweighs the ~~id~~ individual wisdom of a Absolute power.

deliberation in contemporary theories describes by Pluralist like Robert Dahl and Charles Lindblom as carried by pressure and interest groups in modern democracy.

~~Certainly~~ There can be various deliberative process in a democratic framework that encourages the public participation.



direct deliberation, as suggest by Rousseau's idea of general will. involves the directive of participation of All.

A Representative form of deliberation can be observed in the works of John Locke and Jeremy Bentham who suggest the deligative power of deliberation to elected Representative.

An enlightened view of deliberation where there is account of greater understanding in Representative can be found in works of J's Mill.

deliberative democracy is the idea which can be understood from the fact that it is based on value/principle of deliberation itself.



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Que.5

Explain the difference between participatory democracy with that of the pluralist and elitist model of democracy. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Amartya sen in his Book Authoritative Indian
Argues that democracy has its own 'intrinsic
value' because it gives a sense of
social empowerment and equality to
all.

Participatory democracy is based
on the virtue of participation of all in
making of laws or decisions at societal
level.

Its proponents like Rousseau
have given idea of 'general will' for
participation of all forms the bedrock of
rules that absolutely governs all.



Elitist model of democracy which is Contemporary in nature is given by Schumpeter.

He suggests that power in a democracy resides with certain ~~elit~~ elite's and they exercise the extractive as well as the developmental power in a democratic system.

Pluralist form of democracy in the words of P. Dhal and Lindblom suggest that in democracy power lies with Pressure groups and interest groups.

The difference between the two could be understood as below —



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↳ Participative democracy is a classical or value based model. whereas elitist and pluralist are contemporary or empirical model practiced in Reality.

↳ Participative democracy is ideal but might not be feasible or desirable in the Real world scenario as that could lead to mobocracy and dominance of Majority.

Mackhesson's idea of Schumpeter-Dhal

Axis gives an glance of practically feasible and Applicable model to Maximise developmental Power and eliminative ~~excess~~ extractive Power to justify the democratic virtue of social empowerment as can be seen in Part-IV, DPSP of Indian Constitution.



Que.6

Macpherson's aim was not only to construct the conception of democracy but also to provide moral foundations to it. In the light of this statement Critically evaluate the relevance of Macpherson's theory of Democracy. (200 words, 15 Marks)

democracy is the virtue of social empowerment and equality to all the citizen's. Irrespective of class, caste, race, religion, gender etc.

Macpherson's concern was to find a model of democracy that is substantive i.e. is democratic in letter and democratic in spirit.

Macpherson from the contemporary theory i.e. elitist theory of Schumpeter and pluralist theory of Dahl have analysed that in both the model the power of dominant power to extract



resources of society exists.

He thus, conceptualised democracy as free from ~~top~~ extractive power of Majority and equal distribution of development power to all the citizens.

He set the foundation that democracy in value should provide substantive equality where the less fortunate, marginalized and minorities can get substantive share of developmental power.

Macpherson's theory is often used as a bullwark to judge the quality of democratic system around the world.

Though still today the power of development and resources of society are



concentrated in the hands of few.

Thomas piketty, in his book 'capital in 21st century' highlights that global inequality is rising within the country as well as between the countries signifies extractive power is on rise.

Immanuel wallerstein and samir amin from dependency school highlights that the democratic setup in post colonial countries is controlled by bourgeois of the capitalist.

Amr frank famously ~~se~~ utters it development of underdevelopment.

Macpherson's theory should be a lighthouse for the world befitting in the darkness and troubled water of global challenges.



Que.7

What are the basic principles of representative democracy and what are its basic institutions? (200 words, 15 Marks)

democracy is defined as the Rule of the people as can be seen from the first three words of Preamble — 'We the People'.

Representative democracy has its roots in the works of John Locke who has given the idea of legitimate government in his Magnum opus — 'two treatises of civil government'.

Its basic principles could be understood as the delegated power for making laws and taking decisions to the elected Representatives who represent a constituency of people.



The Popular mode of Representative democracy differs on the mode of Representation i.e.

↳ Majoritarian democracy meaning the elected Representative would be selected from the Majority Vote of Constituency

↳ and, Proportional Representation where the elected Representative would be present in proportion of their population in the society.

The Basic Institutions of Representative democracy can be understood from three different functions it performs i.e. Make laws, Execute laws and Adjudicate disputes arising out of it.



Making law is an exclusive function of the legislative institution.

Executive law is an exclusive function of the executive institution.

Adjudicating law is an exclusive function of the judicial institutions.

In order to check that any institution does not overreach its jurisdiction

Representative democracy provides for the idea of limited government and separation of power.

Representative democracy had delivered to the fact that India is a success story of democracy at the 75th years of Independence.



Que.8

The most crucial claim of Foucault about power is that we must refuse to understand in the way philosophers have dealt with it. Discuss (200 words, 15 Marks)

Michel Foucault as an scholar of Post Modernist thought have analysed the world with historical developments.

Foucault view on power was derived from the critical perspective of understand how power works in society.

In his work, he analysed how philosophers have interpreted the world of power through the lens of Authority and the power of sovereign...

his criticism to the fact includes that power in society doesn't only remains with the state / Authority.



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But it flows into the system like
blood in the capillaries.

His famous statement — 'Power is
everywhere' suggest that power is not
unidirectional but ~~rather~~ rather Multidimensional.

Power is exerted by everyone and being
exercised over everyone.

Most crucial claim of Foucault is
about the fact that power is not
explicit but works interlinkably in
the system.

His works give the perspective of
looking at things differently from the
perspective of incredulity.



Derrida in his work takes inspiration from Foucault's views of power to give idea of Reconstruction and deconstruction.

Foucault's view have been inspiration for some ~~how~~ who had given the critique of Modernity.

Though Foucault's view had been matter of criticism by Marxist scholars who believed that the nature of Power and money is same., they get concentrated in the hands of few.

Foucault's view on Power had been a landmark idea to understand and critically analyse what we believe we already know, it is said it challenges common sense.