

The Possibility

To : Constitutional *law I*

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Date : 99. 10. 4

Re : Study into Weber's definition about 'possibility'

1. Concept of power

(1) Definition

R.M Maciver - The capacity to control the behavior of others either directly by fiat or indirectly by the manipulation of available means.

Kaplan - The process of affecting policies of others with a help of actual or threatened severe deprivations for nonconformity with a policies intended

B.Russel - The production of intended effects

H.D Lasswell - Participation in the making of decisions (an interpersonal relation)

Max Weber - The ability to achieve desired ends despite resistance from other.

(2) Examination of Webers definition on power

Webers concept of power can be built into the notion of Intention & Conflict. < To achieved desired ends (intention) + despite resistance from others (conflict). Three fundamental element to the concept of power.

- Class the outcome of the distribution of economic power
- Status normatively defined a kind of social power
- Party political groups active in pursuit of various goals

(3) The essence of power

a) Power as substance

Power is the subject the owns to control other. So the few who have power dominates the many. (supported by Hobbes, Hegel, Marx, Stalin, etc)

b) Power as relation

To guarantee the control over the ruled for the long period of time, there should be rational interrelations between the ruler and the ruled. supported by Locke, Grazia, etc

c) Evaluation Power = Substance + Relation (Karl J.Friedrick)

(4) Game Theory

a) Zero-Sum Concept : The ruler (winner +100 benefit) + The ruled (loser 100 loss) = 0

b) Non Zero-sum game : Cooperation between the ruler and the ruled in pursuit of interest through there unified decision ----- So the sum would not be zero , instead it would benefit not only the ruled, but also the ruled.

2. Power, Influence, Authority, Violence

(1) Power & Influence

Definition of influence- the power of persons or things to affect others

Influence encompasses power, and denotes, especially, the decision-maker possessing validity or legitimacy

(2) Power & Authority

Definition of authority power that people perceive as legitimate rather than coercive(Max Weber)

Exercise of power within the framework of justice and the concept of authority constitutes the key to social stability.

a) Traditional authority

Traditional authority is relied upon in pre industrial societies, i.e., power legitimized by respect for long-established cultural patterns(Weber)

b) Rational-Legal Authority

Rational-legal authority(bureaucratic authority) can be otherwise defined as power legitimized by legally enacted rules and regulations.(Weber)

Rational-legal authority stems from the organizational position, and is therefore closely linked to the government or the bureaucracy.

c) Charismatic Authority

Charismatic authority can be given definition as power legitimized through extraordinary personal abilities able to inspire devotion and obedience.

However, charisma is less a quality of social Organization and more a dimension of individual personality

(3) Power & Violence

3. Efficient ways to exercise of power

Like all mutual social relationship, political power is based on the relationship between the ruler and the ruled. The political relationship between the ruler and the ruled can not be established without considering the other side. Therefore, the ruler or the leader must reproduce and extract rational and emotional response from the ruled to make them accept his order or direction. If he fails to do so, he has no option but to exercise the last method, the compulsory physical power. Although we can't deny the compulsory power is part of political power, the compulsory physical power without authority can control people just in appearance and can't last long. So political power must be based not only on compulsory power but also on the moral, ethical, spiritual and ideological legitimacy. Here are two effective ways to exercise political power in modern politics : Miranda of political power and Credenda of political power.

a) Miranda of political power (from Latin, meaning 'admirable')

Miranda of political power is mysterious and irrational feature of power. It means the admirable aspect of political power - people show their respects or obedience to their ruler when they see something admirable such as harmony, beauty, sacred or greatness in his political power. That is, it appeals to people's emotion rather than rationally.

ex) Human symbol - hero, great politician or leader, charismatic ruler as a political symbol, etc.

Material symbol - memorial hall, monument or grand government building, etc.

b) Credenda of political power.(from Latin'credo', meaning 'things to be trusted)

Credenda of political power is rational and legitimacy feature of political power. It provides a variety of theoretical reasons why the power should be sustained. It appeals to people's rationality rather than emotion. That is , credenda of political power develops its symbol of rationality into political symbol and explain legitimacy of power to people. Credenda of political power is associated with legitimacy of political power. Political control requires people's approval and credit toward political control and state's power. Therefore, political power needs to establish its legitimacy to retain and develop this power. In that way, credenda of political power can be interpreted as a propriety of people's obedience to political power.

ex) According to Max Weber, there are three types in legitimate control of political power. First one is legal control. Second one is traditional power. Third one is charismatic control.

c) Contribution

Miranda and credenda of political power establish political authority through symbol maneuver in politics , a psychological maneuver which give same symbolic stimulus to people and expect same response from the people in thinking and behavior. Using the symbol maneuver repeatedly can ease the conflict among people without compulsory power likes violence, military power and integrate them. Both of them trigger people's voluntary obedience. And the state with these two can get political authority.

4. Bureaucracy: legitimate power through bureaucracy

(1) The Beginning of Bureaucracy

Only in the last few centuries did there emerge what Max Weber called a rational world view. With the Industrial Revolution, the organizational structure called bureaucracy became commonplace in Europe and North America.

(2) Social and Economic Prior Conditions of Modem Bureaucracy

- a. Development of currency economy
- b. Quantitative extension of administrative business
- C. Qualitative development of administrative business
- d. Technical superiority of bureaucracy
- e. Concentration of management means
- f. Abolition of the economic and social discrimination in having official posts

(3) Principles of Bureaucracy

- a. Technical competence
- b. Hierarchy of offices
- c. Specialization

- d. Impersonality
- e. Rules and regulations
- f. Formal written communication

(4) Problems of Bureaucracy

- a. Bureaucratic Alienation
- b. Bureaucratic Ritualism
- c. Bureaucratic Inertia
- d. Erosion of Personal Privacy
- e. Oligarchy

(5) Humanizing Bureaucracy

Humanizing bureaucracy means fostering an organizational atmosphere that recognizes and encourages the contributions of everyone.

- a. Social inclusiveness
- b. Sharing of responsibilities
- c. Expanding opportunities for advancement