

## Weber's definition of "Right"

The state of mutual social relationship in which the possibility of the member of social group enjoying exclusive spiritual and material interest under its internal order in a continuous way is guaranteed intellectual property right etc.

(This summary defects the contents of W5, W6 due to the absence of the materials)

1. "mutual social relationship" means that each social group has some kind of influence, and exercises certain degree of power over one another

Social contract theory estimates mutual social relationship as the contractual affiliation between the state and the people. And such speculation assists in understanding of the current democracy. It says that individuals give some of their rights to government so it can protect them from each other. Individuals then use their remaining liberties to pursue their individually defined visions of the good life.

2. "the possibility"

What is power?

Max Weber: Power is the ability to achieve desired ends despite resistance from others.

B. Russell: Power may be defined as the production of intended effects.

H.D. Lasswell: Power is participation in the making decisions. \*Power is substantial concept and at the same time it is relationship.

For a nation to keep and maximize its power, these two kinds of methods is required to be used. One is Credenda (symbol of rationalization), the other is Miranda (symbol of identification).

Bureaucracy : Weber identified six key elements of the ideal

bureaucratic organization.

(specialization, hierarchy of offices, rules and regulations, technical competence, impersonality, formal & written communication)

Bureaucratic organization expands in modern societies to perform many complex tasks efficiently. But it also generates alienation and inefficiency, tends to perpetuate itself beyond the achievement of its goals, and contributes to the contemporary erosion of privacy.

3. "enjoying"

Utility is the principle of greatest happiness. Man is affected by "two sovereign masters" -pleasure and pain. Maximizing pleasure and minimizing pain are the goals towards which ethics guides us. "Thus utility is that which promotes the greatest pleasure and the least amount of pain for the greatest number of people possible"

This Utility theory is applied to economics. (total utility, marginal utility .... )

Critique on Utility theory (by psychologists Tversky and Kahneman);

On the whole people try to avoid taking risks when the problem is stated in terms of gains. However when the problem is stated in terms of loss, most people are more likely to take risks. Thus we cannot assume decisions based on judgments (as in U-theory) are correct, because judgements themselves may be flawed.

4."exclusive"

Demand : the quantity of a good buyers want to buy at each price. The lower the price, The greater the quantity demanded.

The law of demand: the price is inversely proportional to the quantity of the product.

Supply : the quantity of a good sellers want to sell at each price. The law of supply' the price is directly proportional to the quantity.

Equilibrium: when the price is at the level at which the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied are equal.

If the price is not at the equilibrium level, it will tend in a free market to move toward it.

On the average, therefore, the price will be at the equilibrium level. (market's invisible hand)

Public goods: It is one whose every unit can be enjoyed by numerous individuals at the same time. (for example, National defense...

Market failure and distortion: Market failure is economical phenomenon in which effective allocations can not be secured by price mechanism. And a distortion exists where market prices are not equal to both the marginal social valuation of a good and the marginal social cost of producing the good. And the four sources of distortion are monopoly and oligopoly, externalities, imperfect information about the safety.

Solutions

1. monopoly and oligopoly: government have to make antitrust law regulations on monopoly and oligopoly companies.

2. externalities: government have to establish the environment protection agency (EPA)
3. imperfect information about the safety: government have to impose standard and to provide information and establish FDA
4. not sufficient supply of public goods: to exclude free riders, many technical methods and regulations can be made.

## 7."predictability"

The possibility to foresee and tell the future in advance.

Legal stability: The condition that there are belief on the law by people so that the social life is stable.

The status that **the** predictability is achieved in legal aspect. Criminal law and civil law: as a principle of legality and as a protection for the trust of third party.

## 8. guaranteed

A nation must have people, territory, sovereignty.

Duty of the nation : Protection against the enemy.

"The 5th article of the Korean constitutional law regulates this obligation )

Making and keeping peace and order (constituting the national organizations.

Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.)

Promoting the welfare. ( freedom from the state, to the state, by the state)