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Introduction on Rights

Rights cannot be realized unless a State plays role of securing rights of individual. And also, deciding limits of rights and the kinds of rights which should be protected is most of time influenced by State's capability. Therefore when defining rights, guarantee of a State must be considered.

There are different views on how a State came into being. Bussuet and V. Stahl viewed that State is formed by God's will. F. Oppenheimer viewed differently from Bussuet and Stahl, He contended that a State was formed by the power of predominant groups. Predominant groups accumulated powers by conquering others and they gradually become a State.

Today, however, most of people believed that a State is formed by individual's consent(Theory of Social Contract)

Hence, a State should always try to maximize rights of individuals in order to maintain legitimacy.

Potential Quality of Power

Not every power need to be manifest in a conflict situation. Some power, as long as it has legitimacy or authority, can be acknowledged even when it is not in active use. Once a right is considered as legitimate, the way in which it is manifested does not make any big difference in the exercise of the power. For instance, some of the constitutional rights such as the right to live a better life, until it is infringed upon by the others, are not to be insisted or seen for its characteristics as a passive power. However, this does not imply that it is worth less respect. On the contrary, one is forced to respect and not infringe upon the others' rights with the same consideration as he makes for the ones manifested in a conflict situation. To be brief, power is acknowledged not only by its actual exercise in case of positive power but also by the legitimacy it is given for passive power, and when we say the potential quality of power its legitimacy needs to be considered.

Power as Potential in Relation to Power Resources

When we consider power resources, power is a dispositional concept. It refers to the possibility of a certain action occurring rather than its actual occurrence. So, power is a potential quality of a social relationship, and as such depends on actor's access to power resource. Economic resources such as wealth are vital, but many other power resources exist. For example, organizational capacity, expert knowledge, control of information and reputation for power itself. The last of these is a unique power resource. It depends not on the actual possession of power but the mere belief by others that it is possessed. Equally, one does not have to own a power resource, but only to control it. Between all these potentials for power and their manifestation, lies one's willingness to use it. Potential power depends on certain attributes. However, manifest power is

revealed not by attributes but through social relationships and part of the definition of a social relationship is its reciprocal nature. Consequently the exercise of power involves feedback. Subordinates must have some effect on superordinate for there to be any relationship at all.

Similar Concepts of Power

1. Power JJ)

M. Weber *Possibility to achieve one's will against the resistance of particular group or individual in social relationship.*

B. Russell - *" the Production of intended effects "*

H. D. Lasswell - *" power is a special case of the exercise of influence : it is the process of affecting policies of others with the help of @ or threatened severe deprivations for nonconformity with the policies intended*

Capability or force to move group or individual regardless of their will by particular group or individual in social relationship of human being. It must entail compulsory elements and sometimes physical forces to support and validate the compulsory elements. The key concept of power can be described as "*domination by power*" and does not doubt whether the power of the dominator over the governed is conceded by the society or not.

Different Theories of Power

T. Hobbes, J. Locke, Carl J. Friedrich

2. **Influence** (SOP)

- 1) Distinguishing the concept of Power and Influence
- 2) Using the concept of Power and Influence interchangeably

Result of influence by an actor regardless of any reactions by others Unlike power, compulsory elements and promise of compensations are unnecessary

So if the exercise of influence. threatens to deprive the values or entails compulsory elements, it develops into power.

Ex) President persuading people to reduce spending to overcome economic crisis.

3. Authority

Robert Manlier Authority is established right to lead people, solve the controversy, make decisions over certain issues and making policies in social relationship Authority has at least the characteristic of legitimacy and impersonality. "

Authority can be defined as legitimate power conceding the exercise of power to be just in certain social relationship.

4. Violence

1) Psychological Violence

By using the principle of conditioned reflex, it makes people to obey when inflicted with psychological violence. It is a means to dominate people by driving them under fear and anxiety with threatening, blackmailing or any other invisible violence.

Ex) Hakenkreuz

2) Physical Violence

It is an ultimate means(ultima m6o) to dominate by political power. It can be conducted under an extreme condition with no alternatives to dominate active rebellions.

Ex) Military forces, Police, Prison

Narrow Concept

- Violence is a form of power with illegitimate compulsory elements.

Ex) Exercise of power by gangs or illegitimate violence group

Bibliography

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Miranda and Credenda of Political Power

Miranda and Credenda of political power has made people obedient internally. In modern society, the principle of Miranda and Credenda is used to justify the exercise of power.

1. Miranda (Symbol of Identification)

Symbol is a sign with an intention to deliver the message. Political symbols like power, authority, state, parties are invisible and representing these symbols are national flags, national anthem, uniforms,

architectures and so on. By promoting these symbols, it has the function of consolidating the people of a state.

2. Credenda (Symbol of Rationalization)

Every human being has rational characteristic as well as characteristic of sensibility. The symbol that relies on characteristic of sensibility can be described under principle of Miranda. The principle of Credenda is a symbol of people's tendency trying to rely on rational aspect of human being. It is to reasonably persuade the governed the legitimacy of political power and also maintain political power.

- 1) Any forms of political methods should be supported with the respect of the governed.
- 2) Situation of obedience towards authority
- 3) Creating atmosphere of sacrifice to achieve public goods
- 4) Political power is monopolizing the legitimacy.