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BASIC CONCEPTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

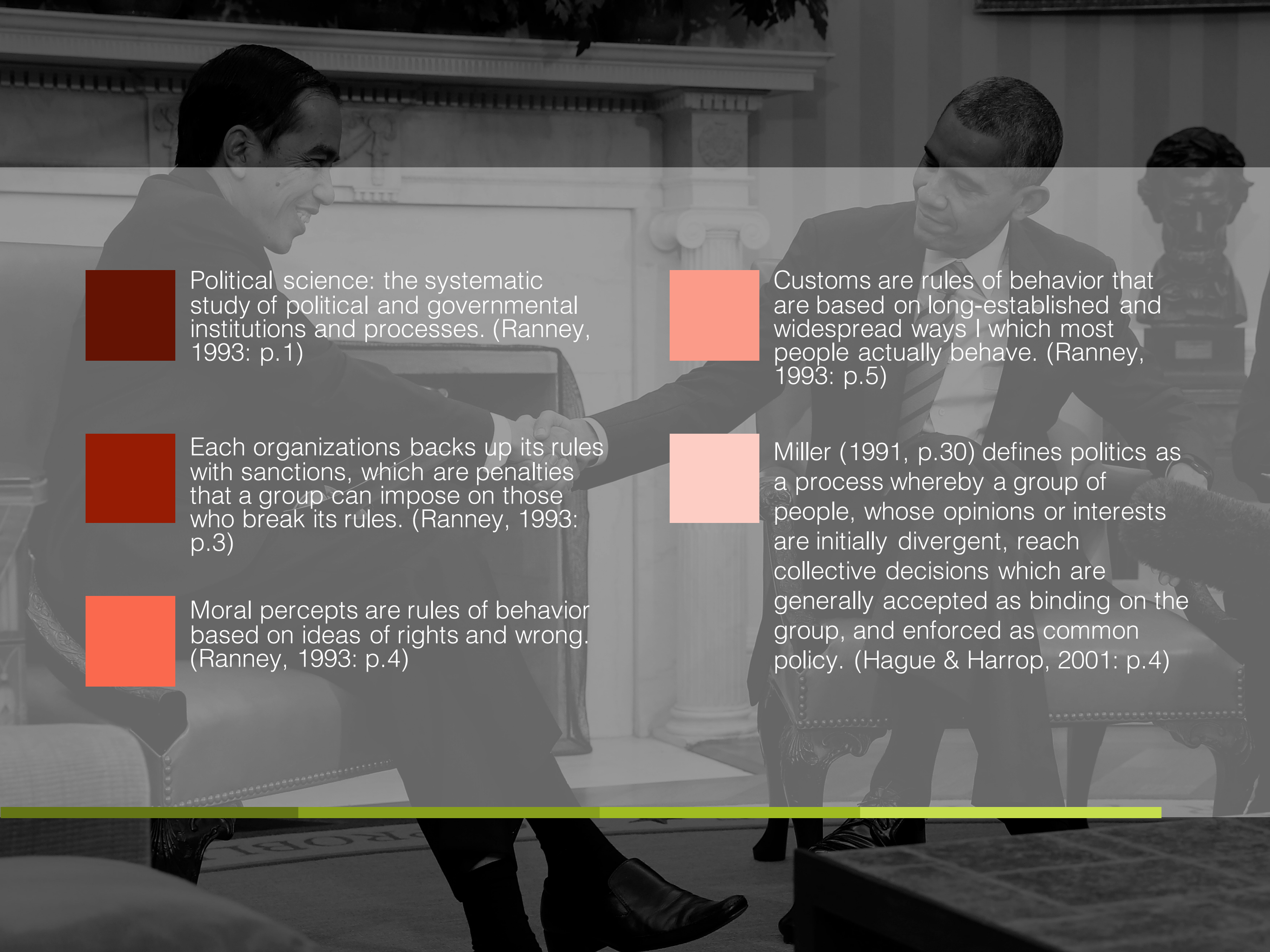
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- The basic concepts in political science.
- Power.
- Authority.
- Legitimacy.
- Influence.
- State.
- Decision-making.
- Public policy.
- Distribution and allocation of value.



BASIC CONCEPTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE




Political science: the systematic study of political and governmental institutions and processes. (Ranney, 1993: p.1)

Each organizations backs up its rules with sanctions, which are penalties that a group can impose on those who break its rules. (Ranney, 1993: p.3)

Moral percepts are rules of behavior based on ideas of rights and wrong. (Ranney, 1993: p.4)

Customs are rules of behavior that are based on long-established and widespread ways I which most people actually behave. (Ranney, 1993: p.5)

Miller (1991, p.30) defines politics as a process whereby a group of people, whose opinions or interests are initially divergent, reach collective decisions which are generally accepted as binding on the group, and enforced as common policy. (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.4)



Law is the body of rules emanating from government and enforceable by the courts. (Ranney, 1993: p.5)

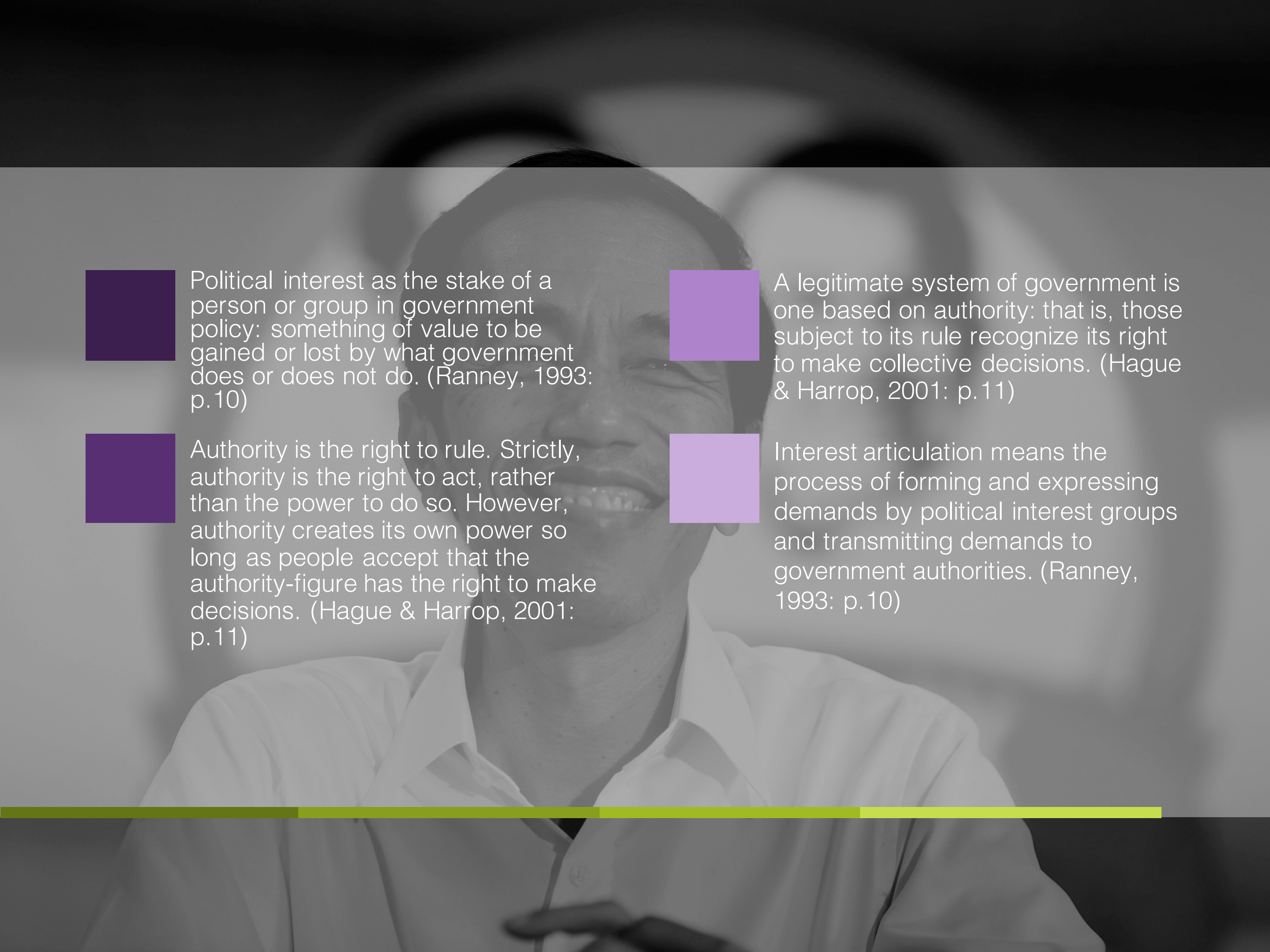
Government is the body of people and institutions that make and enforce laws for a society. (Ranney, 1993: p.5)

Anarchy is a society with no government. (Ranney, 1993: p.5)

Authority is the acknowledged power to make binding decisions and issues obligatory commands. (Ranney, 1993: p.6)

Authoritative that is they are generally considered to be more binding upon all members of a society than the rules of all other organizations. (Ranney, 1993: p.7)

Legitimacy means the general beliefs of the members of a society that the government's powers to make and enforce rules are proper, lawful, and entitled to obedience. (Ranney, 1993: p.8)




Political interest as the stake of a person or group in government policy: something of value to be gained or lost by what government does or does not do. (Ranney, 1993: p.10)

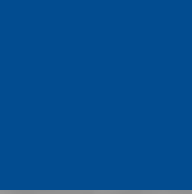
Authority is the right to rule. Strictly, authority is the right to act, rather than the power to do so. However, authority creates its own power so long as people accept that the authority-figure has the right to make decisions. (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.11)

A legitimate system of government is one based on authority: that is, those subject to its rule recognize its right to make collective decisions. (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.11)


Interest articulation means the process of forming and expressing demands by political interest groups and transmitting demands to government authorities. (Ranney, 1993: p.10)




Interest aggregation means the process of combining the demands of different interest groups into public policies. (Ranney, 1993: p.10)



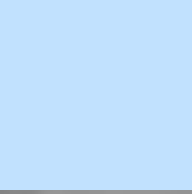
Coercion is the threat of imposition of force and other sanctions to get compliance. (Ranney, 1993: p.11)



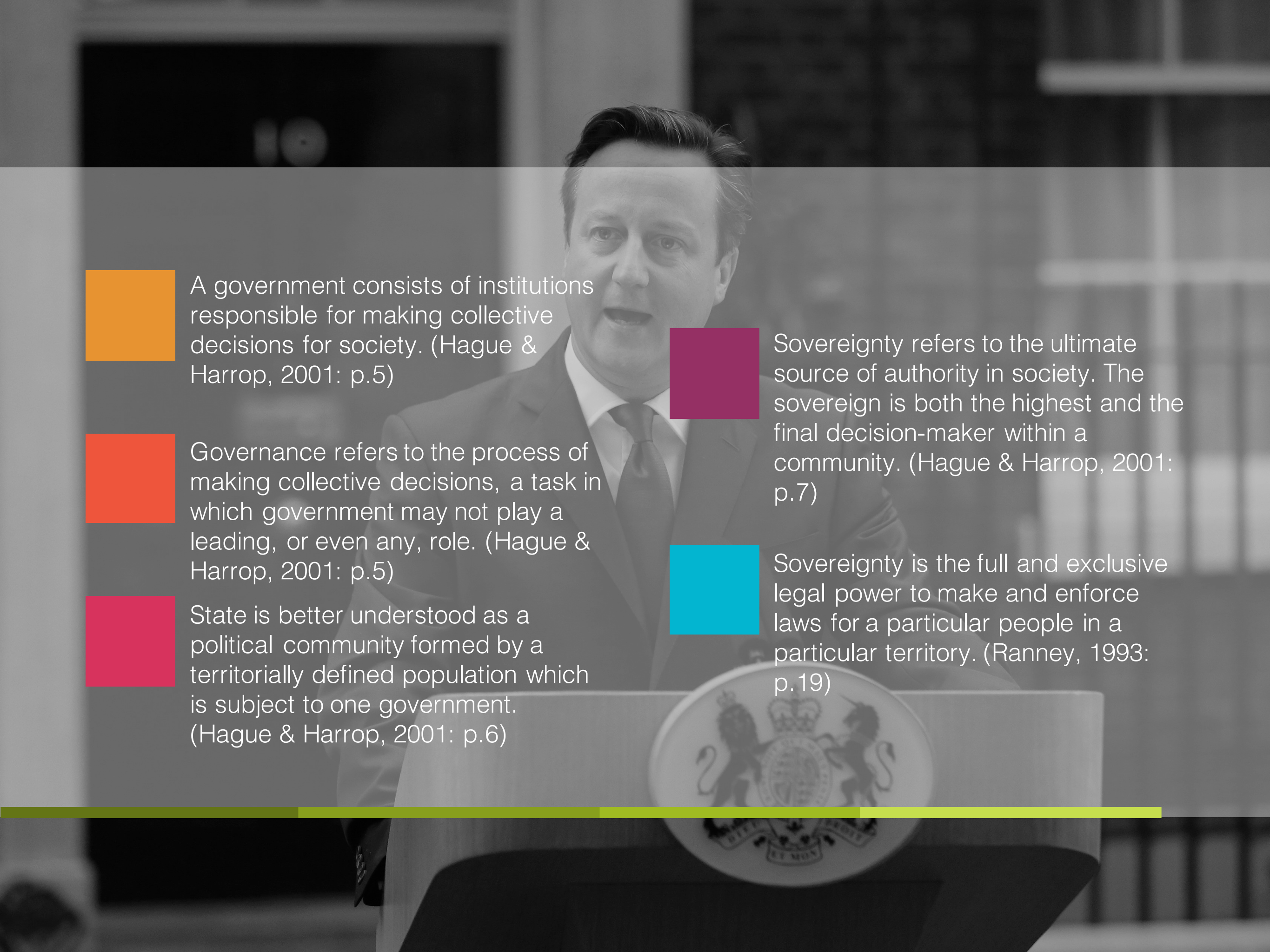
A citizen is a person who has the legal status of being a full member of a particular nation. (Ranney, 1993: p.18)



Unitary governments are those in which the national governments are legally supreme over regional and local government. (Ranney, 1993: p.18)



Federal governments are those in which power is formally divided between the national government and certain regional governments, each of which is legally supreme in its own sphere. (Ranney, 1993: pp.18-19)

A grayscale photograph of David Cameron, the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, speaking at a podium. The podium features the Royal Coat of Arms. The background is a blurred interior setting.

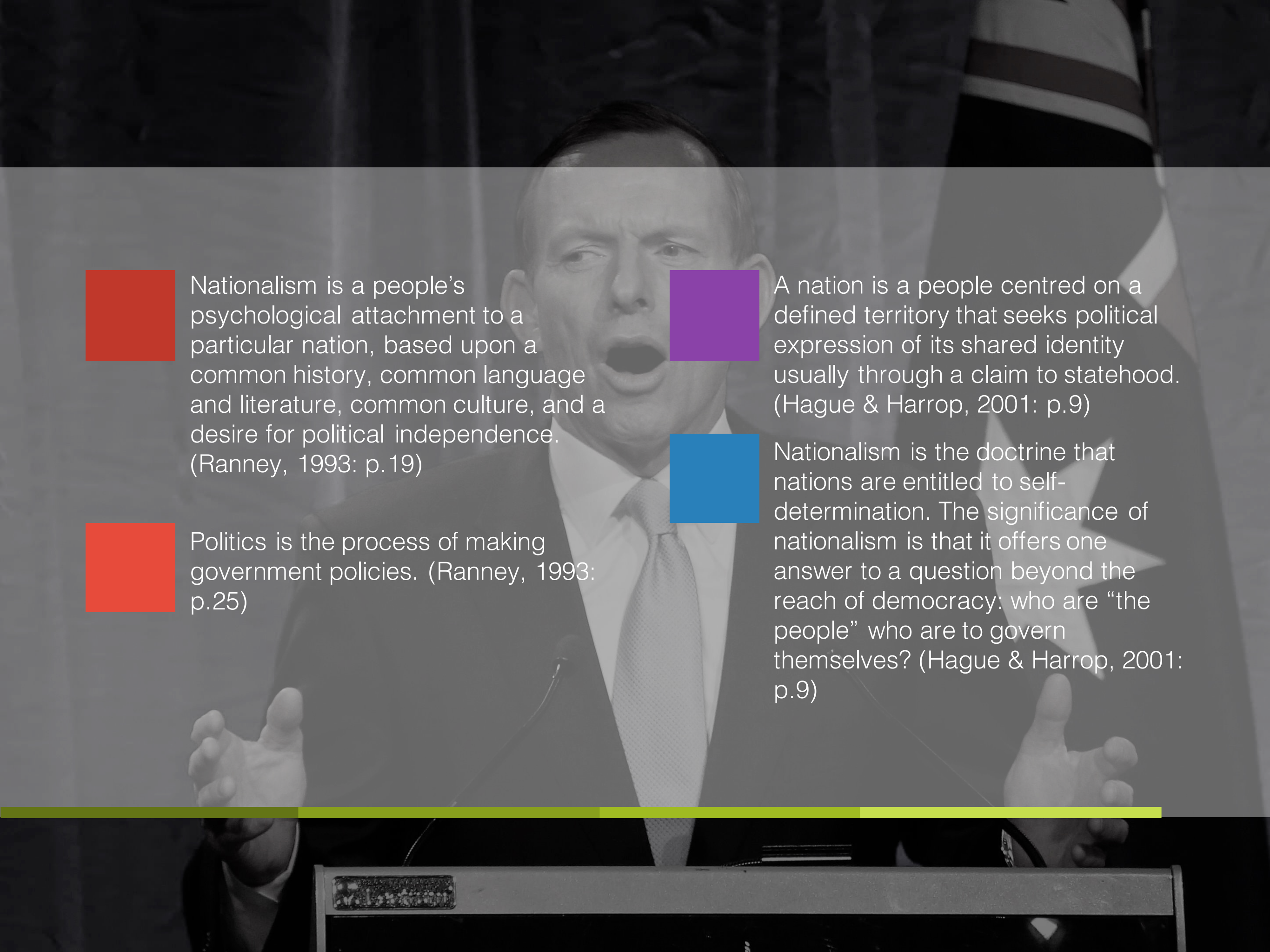
A government consists of institutions responsible for making collective decisions for society. (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.5)

Governance refers to the process of making collective decisions, a task in which government may not play a leading, or even any, role. (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.5)

State is better understood as a political community formed by a territorially defined population which is subject to one government. (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.6)

Sovereignty refers to the ultimate source of authority in society. The sovereign is both the highest and the final decision-maker within a community. (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.7)

Sovereignty is the full and exclusive legal power to make and enforce laws for a particular people in a particular territory. (Ranney, 1993: p.19)




Nationalism is a people's psychological attachment to a particular nation, based upon a common history, common language and literature, common culture, and a desire for political independence. (Ranney, 1993: p.19)


Politics is the process of making government policies. (Ranney, 1993: p.25)

A nation is a people centred on a defined territory that seeks political expression of its shared identity usually through a claim to statehood. (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.9)


Nationalism is the doctrine that nations are entitled to self-determination. The significance of nationalism is that it offers one answer to a question beyond the reach of democracy: who are "the people" who are to govern themselves? (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.9)




Conflict is some form of struggle among people trying to achieve different goals and satisfy opposing interests. (Ranney, 1993: p.27)




Society is a group living in a common environment and having common traditions, institutions, activities, and interests. (Ranney, 1993: p.27)




Value is an object or situation deemed to be of intrinsic worth, something to be esteemed and sought. (Ranney, 1993: p.27)



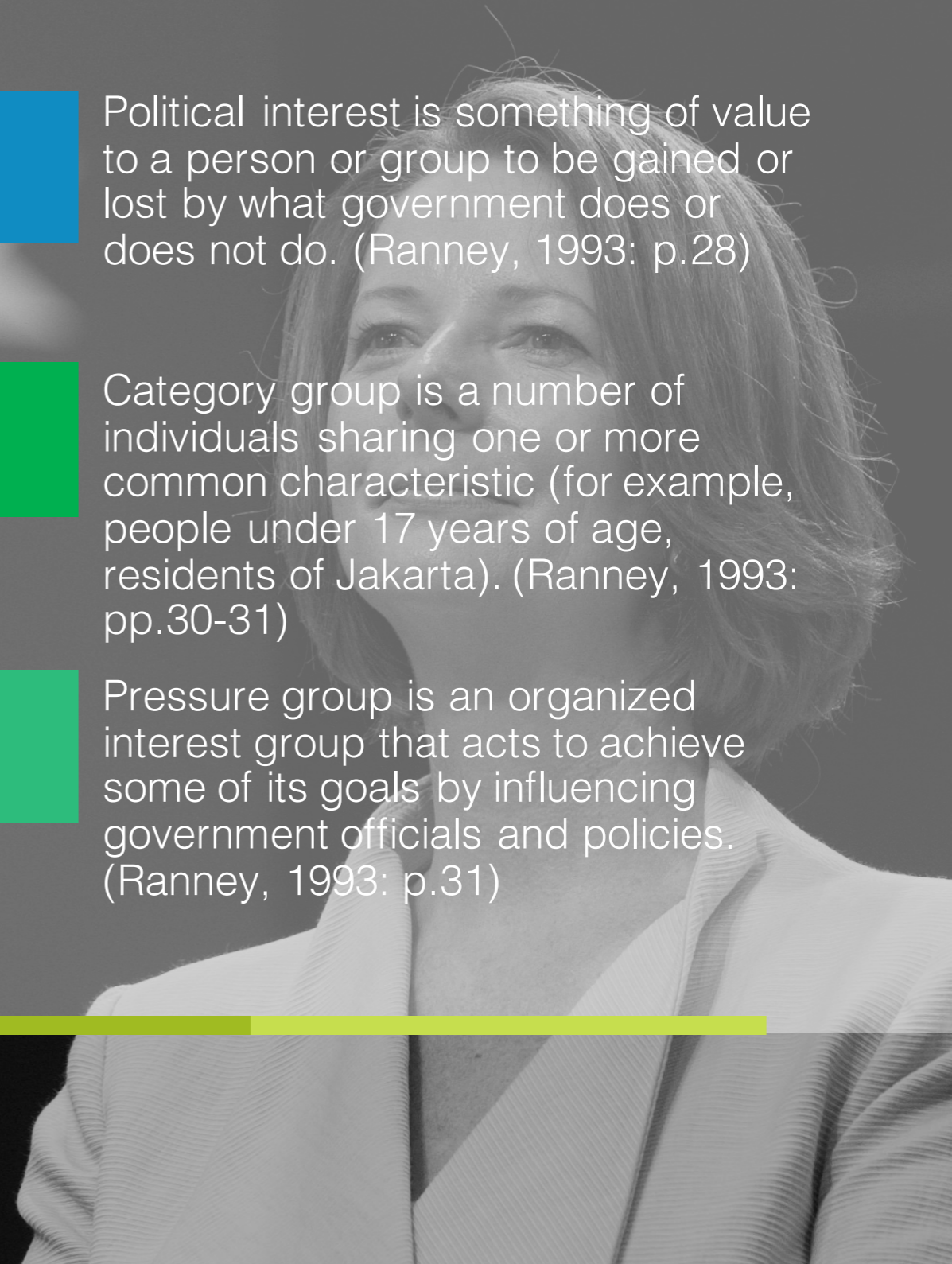
Political interest is something of value to a person or group to be gained or lost by what government does or does not do. (Ranney, 1993: p.28)




Category group is a number of individuals sharing one or more common characteristic (for example, people under 17 years of age, residents of Jakarta). (Ranney, 1993: pp.30-31)



Pressure group is an organized interest group that acts to achieve some of its goals by influencing government officials and policies. (Ranney, 1993: p.31)






Lobbying means direct efforts by representatives of pressure groups to influence public officials to act as the groups wish. (Ranney, 1993: p.31)

Access is the ability to get a hearing from government authorities. (Ranney, 1993: p.31)

Litigation is the process of conducting a lawsuit. (Ranney, 1993: p.31)

Nonviolent civil disobedience is the refusal to obey certain laws of government orders for the purpose of influencing government policy. (Ranney, 1993: p.37)



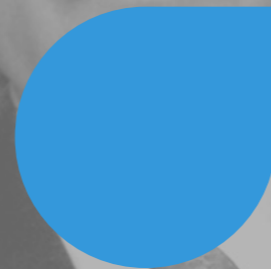
Power is the capacity to produce intended effects. In politics, power can be viewed benignly, as the capacity of a community to shape its own destiny (power to). (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.10)

Power can also be seen as the ability of an individual or group to get its way against opposition. From this second perspective, we can say that A exerts power over B when A alters what B does (power over). (Hague & Harrop, 2001: p.10)

DEFINITION OF POWER



“The ability of actors to influence the behavior of other actors in such a way that the behavior of the last actors to be in accordance with the wishes of the actors who have power.”
(Harold D. Lasswell and Abraham Kaplan)



“The ability of actors to assign (absolutely) alternatives to act or to choose alternatives for other actors.” (JJA Van Doorn)



“The ability of a person or group of persons to influence the behavior of another person or group in such a way that his behavior in accordance with the wishes / goals of people who have that power.” (Miriam Budiardjo)



Political Power

“The ability to influence public policy, both the formation and its consequences in accordance with the purpose of power holders.” (Miriam Budiardjo)

Characteristics of Power

- Relational;
- Unbalanced;
- Possible use of coercion (including violence).

SOURCES OF POWER



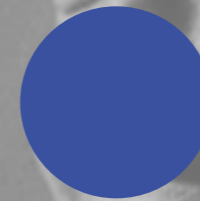
Physical coercion;



Economics;



Trust;



Position;



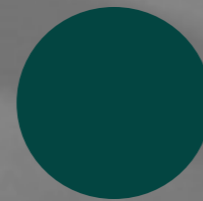
Social Status;



Organized mass;



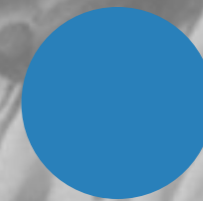
Personal popularity



Expertise;



Information;



Et Cetera.

SOURCES OF POWER

The sources of power can be possessed by a person or group of people at once (combined).

Distribution of sources of power in society is not evenly distributed.

Consider the use of sources of motivation to achieve goals, expectations, risks / costs and knowledge on how to achieve goals.

DIMENSIONS OF POWER

1 Power is not always a visible symptom.

There is actual power, there is also potential in nature. 2

3 Some are straightforward, there are also no indirect

There are explicit, some are implicit. 4

IMPLEMENTATION OF POWER

The results of the use of resources can be measured by the number of individuals and areas of life that is controlled and the depth of influence of power; domains of power and scope of power.

The scope of power is an activity, behavior and attitudes and decisions that become the object of power.

The domain of power is the perpetrator, group, organization or other collectivity affected power.

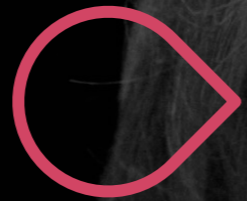


AUTHORITY

Institutionalized or formalized power.

Society has a purpose and value - the activities required to achieve it (task) - the right to conduct activities to achieve the goal (of authority).

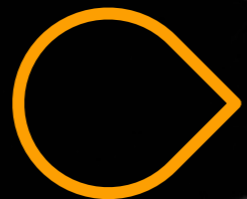
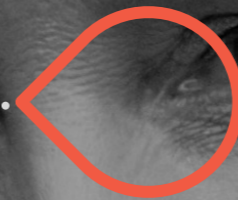
DIMENSIONS OF POWER



1 Tradition: is hereditary, for example, is the sultanate of Yogyakarta.

God, gods or revelation: is sacred, for example, is imperial in Japan until the time of Hirohito, who is believed to be descendants of the sun god.

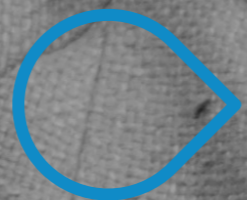
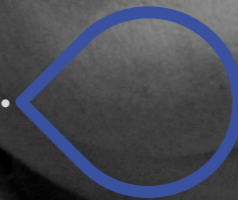
2



3 Personal qualities, for example, were Bung Karno and Mahatma Gandhi.

Expertise or wealth, was instrumental.

4



5 Legislation, for example, is the authority of the President under the 1945 Constitution.

SHAPE TRANSITION AUTHORITY


PAUL CONN

Hereditary, for example on the imperial system.


Elections, for example through the election in parliament.

Coercion, for example through a coup.

LEGITIMACY



Legitimacy is the acceptance and recognition of people's moral right to govern leader, making and implementing political decisions.



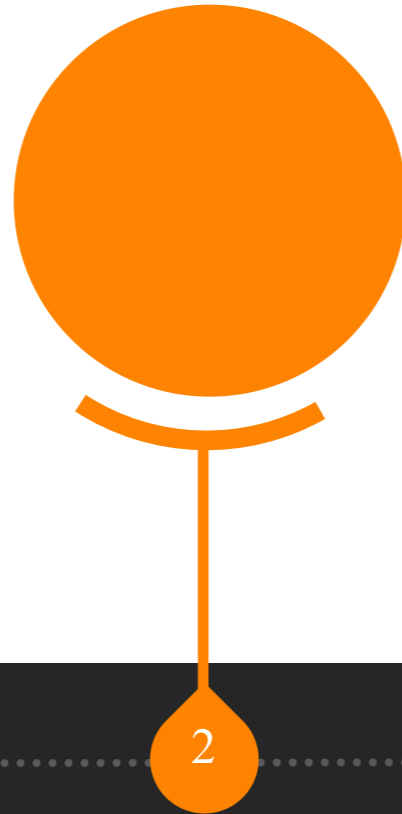
Legitimacy only from members of the public, in the sense of mass and social group that has power potential, such as military, religious groups, bureaucracy, and so on.

LEVELS OF LEGITIMACY



Pre-Legitimacy

Led not recognize the ruling and make approaches to gain support.



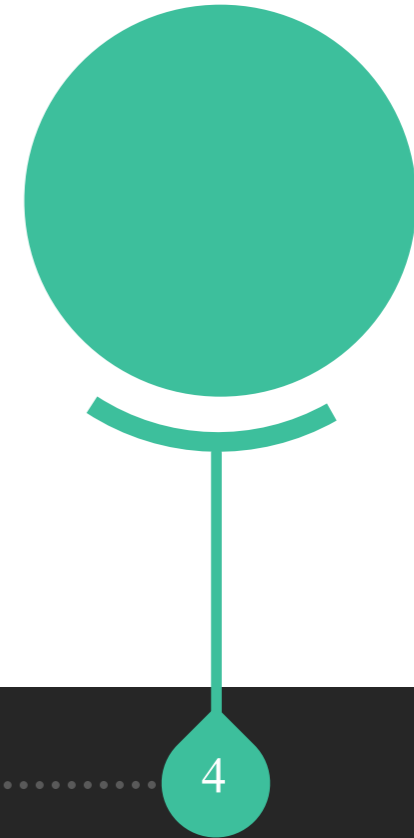
Legitimate

The governed recognizes and supports the right moral authority to govern.



Not Legitimate

The governed do not recognize. An example is the turn of the PM is often the case, either because the parliament declare no-confidence motion (as in Japan) or a coup (as in Thailand).



Post Legitimacy

The legitimacy of long considered no longer in line with the basic aspirations and emerging new legitimacy. An example is the fall of Reza Shah in Iran through the Islamic Revolution of 1979. The basic legitimacy of the monarchy turned to Islamic values and traditions.

HOW TO MAINTAIN LEGITIMACY

Symbolic: the manipulation of the tendency of moral, emotional, traditions, beliefs and cultural values. Tend to be ritualistic, sacred, rhetoric and the lighthouse. For example through the construction of the monument, the use of terms, and so forth.

Does the slogan “unfinished revolution” and others who campaigned Bung Karno in the Old Order can be viewed as forming a symbolic legitimacy?

Material: promise and provide facilities, such as health, transportation, education, and so forth.

Are policies Instruction, banpres, and so forth in the New Order can be viewed as the formation of the legitimacy of material?

Procedural, in particular through the general election.

In countries with parliamentary system of government, like Britain, Prime Minister is entitled to hold an expedited election, if the support in parliament was reduced. This election can be seen as a mechanism to measure and, perhaps if I can, at the same time reaffirming the legitimacy of the government he leads.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGITIMACY



Good political stability enables the development (quality improvement and expansion of welfare).



Legitimacy is not just about the ability to maintain power, but also the effectiveness of the exercise of power/authority.

LEGITIMACY CRISIS

LUCIAN PYE

Change the principle of authority.

Competition between leaders (elite) that are not channeled through the procedure - the split - the fragility of government.

The government is not able to fulfill its promise - the disappointment/public unrest.

Changes in the socialization of the authority.

INFLUENCE

“The ability to influence others to change attitudes and behavior voluntarily.”

A special form (soft) of power, is persuasive.

Persuasion is the ability to convince others by arguments to do something.

Manipulation occurs when people who are affected are not aware of his behavior.

Coercion is the threat of coercion that made a person against the other party to act and behave in accordance with desired by the ruling party.

Force is the use of physical force against another party to do something. Example: limiting freedom, limiting the biological needs, causing pain, and so forth.

STATE

“Association with the legitimate monopoly of coercive force in a given territorial area.” (Max Weber)


Characteristics: a differentiated structure; monopoly power to coerce - the state as final and binding decision makers, and the authority to use physical force within a specific region.

Which became the center of attention is a form of formal purpose of the state, state institutions to implement them, state relations with citizens, and relations with other countries.

DECISION MAKING



"The process of making government policies."
(Austin Ranney)




Basically the decision-making is the process of choosing among alternatives are there to become public policy.

PUBLIC POLICY



Society has a goal -
requires plans (binding)
to achieve it - the policy
authorities.



Which became the
center of attention is the
government policy,
namely how the
process of formation
and what the
consequences.

DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOCATION OF VALUE

“Who gets what, when and how” (Harold Lasswell).

“The political system is a whole set of interactions that are authoritative distribution of values (based on authority) for and on behalf of the people.” (David Easton)

Value: something that is considered valuable by humans, can be abstract (eg status) and concrete (eg, wealth).

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- Hague, Rod and Martin Harrop (2001). *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*. Hampshire and New York, Palgrave.

SHORT BIO



Cecep Hidayat is a lecturer of Political Science at the Universitas Indonesia. He is also a researcher at the Universitas Indonesia. Prior to joining the Universitas Indonesia, he has been conducting some research towards Indonesian politics as well as politics in Southeast Asian countries, until now. Cecep Hidayat holds a Sarjana degree (equivalent with Bachelor degree)/B.Sc in Political Science from the Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, as well as dual degree in IMRI (International Masters in Regional Integration) from the Asia-Europe Institute of Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Centro Internacional Carlos V of Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain.