

Candidate 2 evidence

| QUESTION | MARK |
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| 2a) | |
| <p>Power is defined as the ability to get someone to do something they would influence the behaviour of others. Steven Lukes, author of power: a radical view (1974) described power as having three "faces" or types.</p> | |
| <p>Lukes' first "face" of power is the "open" face. This is power which can be seen to be used, making it easy to see who is exercising this type of power, as those the people involved are usually appointed through legal procedures. This type of power exists in the UK today in the form of the government making decisions on behalf of the people. An example of this could be the smoking ban of 2006 which made it illegal to smoke in public in Scotland. The legislation had to be debated and a final</p> | |

decision had to be reached before it was enforced. This ~~was~~ decision was made on behalf of non-smokers, as their health would no longer deteriorate in this area. Therefore, this type of power is still relevant in the UK today, as all acts of parliament are made on behalf of the public and once the public sees and understands how legislation, they react to it accordingly and so their behaviour has changed.

Lukes' second face of power is the "Secretive" face ~~on~~ or non-decision making. This is not only the ability to make decisions, but also the ability to limit the decisions available to others. For example, David Cameron sets the agenda for the Cabinet meetings. He ~~not only~~ decides not only what will be

discussed, but also what will not be discussed as these are topics he may feel he is not ready to debate or are simply not a concern, despite other Cabinet members believing the topic to be highly relevant. The PM appoints members of the Cabinet and so they will rarely disagree with him or question his agenda. An example of a topic that was ~~left~~ intentionally left out on agenda was devolution in Scotland between 1979 and 1997. The Conservative government ~~the~~ never allowed it to be debated in the House of Commons as they were opposed to it. However, Labour made this one of their main policies in the 1997 election, and so when they won, a referendum was held on devolution. However, SNP, wanted a question on independence as well as a question

on devolution but Labour did not allow it as it was not part of their agenda. These are examples of two political parties using this "face" and so this type of power is highly relevant. In the UK today as this occurred less than 20 years ago and independence is still a main political issue.

Lukes' final face is the "manipulative" face, or manipulating desires. Lukes argued that powerful people could persuade others into believing decisions were being made in their best interests, and the desires of the public could be shaped and manipulated. For example, many feminists believe women are being persuaded to be housewives and mothers as opposed to pursuing a career. It is their belief that the media are manipulating

The desires of women. What's more some argue Alex Salmond manipulated the desires of millions of Scots by promoting nationalism and stressing that independence was something to be desired. Therefore this face of power is also relevant in the UK. The 2014 Scottish referendum on independence was held in 2014.